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22 July 1985

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

NODONG SINMUN ON U.S. PROVOCATION OF KOREAN WAR

SK241536 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1511 GMT 24 Jun 85

[Text] Pyongyang June 24 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today prints a signed article exposing that the U.S. imperialists' armed invasion of Korea started toward the end of the 40s.

The paper says:

The U.S. imperialists who intruded into South Korea to take the place of the Japanese imperialists after the Second World War stepped up war preparations from the first days of their occupation to swallow up the whole of Korea and, further, realise their wild ambition for world domination.

The drawing up of a map of an operational plan for a war of aggression in Korea started already in September 1945.

The U.S. imperialists enforced a military rule in South Korea and reorganized society on a war footing, while instigating the traitor Syngman Rhee to ceaseless military provocations against the northern half of Korea.

The military provocations against us became all the more undisguised after ill-famed warlike servant Wedmyer was sent to South Korea in July 1947 to work out a "special report on the policy of Korean aggression based on on-the-spot investigation" and it was made a policy of the United States at the "U.S. National Security Conference" in April in the following year.

In 1949 the U.S. imperialists instigated Syngman Rhee the puppet to hatch a plan to start a civil war in Korea and ran hogwild to carry it into effect.

According to a testimony of the then puppet minister of home affairs, the U.S. imperialists worked out a "plan for northern expeditionary military action" under which the "ROK Army" would unleash a civil war in July-August period of 1949.

Having worked out a detailed war plan, the U.S. imperialists supplied the puppets with a large amount of weapons and military equipment including aircraft and naval vessels worth 190 million dollars in one year of 1949.

The puppet army was drastically reinforced to undertake a civil war.

From 1949 the U.S. imperialists' provocations assumed character of military operation.

The cases of armed invasion perpetrated by the provokers in 1949 at the instigation of the U.S. imperialists numbered as many as over 2,600.

Facts irrefutably show that the U.S. imperialists provoked the Korean war toward the end of the 40s.

CSO: 4100/611

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DAILY SCORES U.S. ON DPRK MILITARY SUPERIORITY

SK301048 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0909 GMT 30 Jun 85

[Text] Pyongyang June 30 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today flails the U.S. imperialists for clamouring about the "North's military predominance" on the Korean peninsula.

The paper in a signed commentary recalls that the U.S. Heritage Foundation, clamouring about this, recommended the government to keep U.S. forces in South Korea for "military equilibrium", and says this is a propaganda tactic to encourage the U.S. Government's policy of Korean aggression and artificially fake up public opinion.

The commentary notes:

The U.S. imperialists' talk about "military equilibrium" is sophism invented to justify their criminal arms buildup and new war preparations, ignore the DPRK proposal for tripartite talks indefinitely and keep U.S. forces in South Korea.

They try to use even North-South dialogue in perpetuating their occupation of South Korea and freezing Korea's division.

It is due to such moves of the United States that the situation is being further aggravated and the danger of war increasing on the Korean peninsula and more obstacles are being laid in the way of national reunification.

An end must be put to the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists, the root cause of the division of Korea and obstacle to her peaceful reunification.

CSO: 4100/611

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

VRPR REVIEWS HALF-YEAR ANTI-U.S. STRUGGLE

SK021155 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT
1 Jul 85

[Roundtable talk between Kim Chol-min, an unidentified female speaker, Madame Yun Chong-won and station commentator Ko Il-chol from the program "Today's Feature"]

[Text] [Kim Chol-min] As you know, the anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle has continued among the masses of all walks of life since the first day of this year. We have invited you here today to talk about this. Let us first discuss the status of the struggle during the first half of this year. Madame Yun Chong-won, would you please tell us about this?

[Yun Chong-won] Yes. The anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle began to be waged more vigorously during the first half of this year with the 12 February National Assembly elections, the 25th anniversary of the 19 April popular uprising, traitor Chon Tu-hwan's treacherous U.S. visit, and the 5th anniversary of the Kwangju popular uprising.

I think our youths and students waged the struggle especially well. According to statistics released by the authorities, the youths and students staged fierce anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggles as many as some 1,200 times up to the beginning of June, among which there were some 500 demonstrations and sit-ins. This represents twice as many cases of struggles and an increase of 11 times in terms of street demonstrations over the same period last year. Some 329,490 students from 84 colleges participated in the struggles--1 and 1/2 times more students compared to the same period last year.

[Ko Il-chol] Antigovernment struggles and struggles for the right to exist and for democratic freedom have also been waged continuously among the masses of all walks of life across the country, such as the struggle of the workers of the Changson Mining Enterprise which had considerable repercussions at home and abroad, the struggle of Daewoo Motor Company workers, and the struggle of the residents of Mok-dong and Sinjong-dong who were expelled from their homes.

[Unidentified female announcer] Looking into the nature of the struggles, we find remarkable characteristics.

[Ko] Yes. We can talk about it from various angles, but in the first place, we should note that the anti-U.S. aspirations for independence are heightening more than ever before. This is well manifested in the struggle slogans raised by the youths, students, and the masses of all walks of life. The slogans put forward in almost all of the recent struggles included: "We oppose foreign forces." "Let us check the U.S. demand for import liberalization." "We oppose a subjugation economy." "We oppose Chon Tu-hwan's U.S. visit." "The United States should apologize for its part in the Kwangju massacre and should not support the military dictatorial regime any more." "The United States should stop political interference in South Korea." "The United States should not forget the indignation of the Kwangju residents." "The United States should be held responsible for supporting the Kwangju massacre and openly apologize for it." This well shows the strong anti-U.S. aspirations for independence among our masses. The youths and students across the country organized such struggle organizations as the Antiforeign Force Struggle Committee for the Protection of National Independence and the Antiforeign Force and Antidictatorship Struggle Committee, and waged anti-U.S. struggles fiercely every day, holding rallies opposing traitor Chon Tu-hwan's U.S. junket and the U.S. policy of subjugation and open seminars reviewing the 40 years of South Korea-U.S. relations.

The students attacked and destroyed the U.S. Cultural Center and U.S. Consulate in Pusan and the Hanmi [South Korea-U.S.] Bank in Seoul, and threw stones at a U.S. Army general stationed in South Korea. On 23 May, the students occupied the USIS in Seoul in broad daylight and staged a stubborn hunger strike for as long as 3 days, demanding that the United States openly apologize for its responsibility for the Kwangju massacre. This shows that our masses' anti-U.S. struggle for independence is developing to a new and higher stage.

[Yun] Because of this, foreign news reports wrote in large letters that the occupation of the American Cultural Center in Seoul produced a great shock at home and abroad and that the rejection of foreign forces became a main theme in South Korea that had once been the only country in the world where there were no calls demanding the withdrawal of foreign forces.

[Kim] Viewing the struggle that has been waged so far, the trend for forms of organizations has increased more than ever before. I think this is one noteworthy thing.

[Yun] As a matter of fact, we cannot attain victory by waging our struggle in a spontaneous and routine manner. Grasping this truth, our students have organized independent general student associations at universities. Based on these organizations, they organized the General National Federation of Student Associations, a nationwide struggle organization, on 17 April. They then formed local struggle organizations, such as the Consultative Councils of the North, South, East, and West Districts of Seoul of the General Federation of Student Associations, and the Honam District Regional Federation of Student Associations of the General National Federation of Student Associations encompassing 12 universities in North and South Cholla Provinces. Under the guidance of these organizations, the students have waged a fierce

struggle. Under the banner of the General National Federation of Student Associations, more than 5,000 students held a grand national meeting at Seoul National University [SNU] on 7 June this year to discuss the Kwangju incident, strongly demanding that the present regime resign, taking responsibility for the Kwangju incident and that the United States apologize. In particular, under the guidance of the General National Federation of Student Associations, more than 20,000 students from 56 universities throughout the country waged a fierce anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle on 19 April this year. With the 5th anniversary of the Kwangju people's uprising, more than 40,000 patriotic students from 85 universities throughout the country joined the struggle on 17 May this year. This is an example showing that the struggle of students has been waged in an organized manner.

[Ko] Under the control of the General National Federation of Student Associations, the Struggle Committee for the Nation, the People, and Democracy [Sammin Struggle Committee] has been organized at each university. This committee has mainly led such fierce struggles as demonstrations and sit-ins. It is known that, with the Sammin Struggle Committee under the control of the General National Federation of Student Associations as a core, students recently occupied the American Cultural Center in Seoul and waged a fierce sit-in struggle there for 4 days, exposing at home and abroad the crime committed by the U.S. imperialists, the ringleaders of the mass holocaust in Kwangju, and the homicidal Chon Tu-hwan ring. As a result of this, following the struggle of occupying the American Cultural Center in Seoul, the Chon Tu-hwan ring even raised a howl at the National Assembly that the Sammin Struggle Committee is an organization safeguarding the independence of the people, seeking democracy, and claiming the right for the people to exist; that this organization is a special organ formed by students carrying out their activities within the framework of movement at each university under the control of the General National Federation of Student Associations; and that 50 such organizations have been organized at 35 universities.

[Yun] In accordance with the trend of the situation, the students have waged their struggles by forming at universities the Union of Students for Democratic General Election, the Committee for Democratic Election, and the Committee for Investigation Into the Truth of the Kwangju Incident, and the Committee for (?National Struggle) Against Foreign Forces. By forming these struggle committees and carrying out their activities under a uniform leadership, the students throughout the country have jointly kept steps with one another in their struggle through joint action slogans.

[Female announcer] We have reviewed several noteworthy aspects of the antigovernment struggle waged in the first half of this year. Now, let us listen to a song and then continue our conversations.

Viewing the struggle that has been waged so far, I believe that ties between students and workers and the joint struggle between them have developed much more remarkably than ever before.

[Yun] That is right. Attaching importance to the revolutionary role of the working class, the students have recently indoctrinated workers by directly

going to labor sites, positively calling on them to join the struggle. The students have organized various lecture meetings by inviting workers to campuses. Thus, they have waged the struggle carefully and resolutely with a clear aim in order to link student and labor movements. For example, Miss Choe Kyong-hwa, a former student of Seoul Teacher's College, joined the struggle the workers of the Daewoo Automobile Company waged for 15 days starting on 15 April to claim the right to exist, and has conducted training among workers to change their consciousness after finding a job at Namsan Electric Company in [words indistinct].

[Ko] Saying that the number of students carrying out an agitation campaign with regard to employer-employee relations after infiltrating labor sites by lying about their educational background and by disguising themselves as workers is 85 at 46 enterprises, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has issued a tyrannical directive to take a vigilant posture.

[Yun] Whenever the students have risen in the anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle, they have chanted slogans calling for guaranteeing the three basic rights for workers, for putting an end to the suppression of trade unions, and for repealing the system of freezing wages--slogans reflecting the impending demand of workers. Whenever workers, peasants, and citizens have risen in the struggle to claim the right to exist and democratic freedom, the students have positively supported this struggle and resolutely waged a joint struggle hand in hand with them.

[Ko] When the workers of the Daewoo Automobile Company rose in April in the struggle to claim the right to exist, hundreds of students in Seoul visited the site of the struggle and waged a fierce demonstration, holding torches and placards calling for repealing the system of freezing wages, supporting the workers of the Daewoo Company, and distributing handbills. When the residents of Mok-dong and Singjong-dong in Seoul rose in March this year in the struggle, demanding that measures be taken to guarantee their livelihood following the dismantling of their houses, students from many universities in Seoul and other areas held a report meeting to investigate the truth of the Mok-dong incident, extending positive support for and solidarity with their struggle. Joining the struggle of those residents whose houses had been dismantled, hundreds of students from SNU and Koryo University waged a fierce rock-throwing struggle against police forces, chanting a slogan opposing the dismantling of houses in Mok-dong.

[Yun] In particular, on 1 May, the holiday of the workers of the world, patriotic students throughout the country, including Seoul and Kwangju, held fierce antigovernment meetings, such as a meeting denouncing the suppression of the labor movement and a report meeting investigating the state of labor sites, on campuses and streets, chanting slogans calling for instituting the system of guaranteeing a minimum wage, for repealing evil labor laws, for carrying out labor movements, and for overthrowing Chon Tu-hwan, a military dictator.

[Kim] I think that the struggle has been waged in unprecedentedly diverse forms and a very fierce manner.

[Yun] Youths, students, and the masses of all walks of life have waged such diverse forms of struggle such as rallies, demonstrations, sit-ins, all-night hunger strikes, the burning of persons in effigy, issuing statements, signature campaigns, mock trials, mask dancing to resolve their resentment, and the like by taking into account the demands of the given conditions, circumstances, and situations. On 11 May in particular, patriotic students performed a folk mask dance to resolve their resentment. The mask dance assumed a strong political nature. It attracted great attention not only from students but also from residents.

[Ko] I think that the struggle of youths and students also assumed a very fierce nature. They have waged a fierce struggle against the suppressive police, throwing stones and Molotov cocktails at them. This has already become an ordinary practice. Along with the large-scale joint struggle of many universities in conformity with the demands of the circumstances and conditions, students have staged on-campus demonstrations at each university or have taken to the streets in the form of guerrilla combat and staged fierce struggle through demonstrations in order to guarantee the durability of struggle while avoiding the concentrated suppression of decentralizing fascist suppressive forces. Also, they have staged such brave struggles as attacking and destroying police substations, burning police patrol booths, or throwing stones at the automobile of a U.S. military general.

As you know, some time ago, students even seized the American Cultural Center in downtown Seoul and staged a fierce all-night sit-in through fast. This alone shows how fiercely students have waged struggle.

[Yun] In addition, last March, coal miners and their families in the Chongsong mining complex completely occupied the coal mine and staged a struggle for the freedom of labor union activities for several days. Last April, workers of the Daewoo Motor Company seized the office of the company and waged an all-night sit-in for 15 days. Workers in the Kuro industrial complex began a fierce struggle, beginning on 24 June. Also, those whose houses were forced to be removed from Mok-dong and Sinjong-dong waged struggle. These struggles show that workers and the masses of all walks of life are also fiercely waging struggle.

I am convinced that, as long as the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan rings, their lackeys, exist in this land, our masses will not take down the banner of struggle, but wage a fierce struggle in the future, too.

[Female announcer] You are extremely right. We have talked about many characteristics in anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggles. What we have talked about so far shows that our youths, students, and masses of all walks of life have staged fierce struggles in diverse forms and methods, (?forming) fighting organizations under the anti-U.S. banner of independence and guaranteeing mutual close solidarity and links. It is doubtlessly believed that our masses will continue a fierce struggle, unyielding to any fascist suppression by the Chon Tu-hwan ring, until they accomplish the cause of independence, democracy, and reunification.

CSO: 4110/196

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

REPORTAGE ON MONTH FOR ANTI-U.S. STRUGGLE

Calls for U.S. Withdrawal

SK021528 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1511 GMT 2 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang July 2 (KCNA)--The Organisation of Solidarity of the Peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America, the delegate of the South West Africa People's Organisation to Egypt and Middle East, the French Committee for Recognizing the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Lao Committee for Support of the Korean People's National Reunification recently made public statements denouncing the U.S. imperialists' moves for aggression in Korea and demanding the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea on the occasion of the Month of Anti-U.S. Joint Struggle.

The Organisation of Solidarity of the Peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America in its statement bitterly condemned the continued illegal occupation of South Korea by the U.S. troops, intolerable U.S. policy of "strength" and its threat of war and splitting moves.

Statements published by the Lao Committee for Support of the Korean People's National Reunification and the delegate of the South West Africa People's Organisation in Egypt and Middle East strongly demanded an immediate withdrawal of the U.S. imperialists from South Korea with all their lethal weapons.

The French Committee for Recognizing the Democratic People's Republic of Korea called on the French Government authorities, political figures and all progressive figures to actively support the proposal of the DPRK for North-South parliamentary talks so that it could be realised at an early date.

Kumar Mishra, editor-in-chief of the Indian paper MUKTTIUDHA, said in his talk:

The U.S. imperialists, far from drawing a lesson from their ignominious defeat in the Korean war, are working overtime to ignite another war in Korea. The Indian people together with the world progressive people, will intensify the movement for solidarity with the heroic Korean people on the occasion of the Month of Anti-U.S. Joint Struggle.

Paris Meeting

SK030355 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0332 GMT 3 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang July 3 (KCNA)--On the occasion of the Month of Anti-U.S. Joint Struggle Guy Dupre, secretary general of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, called a press conference in Paris on June 25 and published an appeal calling upon the governments, political parties, parliaments, public organisations and peaceloving forces of all countries to wage an energetic movement for solidarity with the Korean people in the struggle for the reunification of the country.

The appeal noted that the situation gravely threatening peace has been created on the Korean peninsula due to the policy of U.S. imperialism to keep Korea divided as ever and that the U.S. imperialists have occupied South Korea and turned it into a bridgehead for war of aggression.

Noting that the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet regime are aggravating the situation, continuously holding provocative war exercises against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the appeal denounced the moves to form a U.S.-Japan-South Korea triangular military alliance.

It called for condemning the aggressive moves of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique on the occasion of the month of solidarity with the Korean people.

Pointing to the validity of the DPRK proposals for three-way talks and inter-Korean parliamentary talks and calling for their realisation, the appeal stressed that the United States must withdraw its troops and lethal weapons from South Korea unconditionally and immediately.

Socialist Countries Support Unification

SK030404 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0342 GMT 3 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang July 3 (KCNA)--The National Council of the Front of the Socialist Democracy and Unity of Romania, the Central Council of Mongolian Trade Unions and the Central Standing Committee of the Viet Nam Women's Union in their solidarity messages to their counterparts of Korea on the Month of Anti-U.S. Joint Struggle expressed full support to and solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for national reunification.

The messages emphasized support to important proposals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to relax the tensions and remove the danger of new war on the Korean peninsula and ensure a durable peace in Asia and the world.

U.S. Withdrawal Demanded

SK031025 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1009 GMT 3 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang July 3 (KCNA)--Public organisations of various countries made public statements on the occasion of the Month of Anti-U.S. Joint Struggle (June 25-July 27).

The African Regional Committee of Friendship and Solidarity With the Korean People in its statement issued on June 25 noted that the dangerous situation which may lead to the outbreak of a new war has been created on the Korean peninsula due to the arms buildup and war exercises of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and demanded the U.S. imperialists to withdraw from South Korea, taking along all their military equipment including nuclear weapons.

The All India Indo-Korean Friendship Association and the Indian Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification in their joint statement dated June 24 strongly held that the United States withdraw all its lethal weapons and troops from South Korea in accordance with the political declaration of the seventh summit of non-aligned countries.

The statement appealed to the anti-imperialist progressive forces of India to express firm solidarity with the Korean people's cause of national reunification.

The Bangladesh Peace Council in its statement dated June 25 said that the main obstacle to Korea's reunification is the U.S. troops' occupation of South Korea and demanded the United States to withdraw its troops and lethal weapons from South Korea at once.

Anti-U.S. Month Marked

SK031525 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1508 GMT 3 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang July 3 (KCNA)--A lecture was given at the Group for the Study of Kimilsongism of the Mali Porcelain Factory on June 27, a photo exhibition was co-sponsored by the Burundi-Korea Friendship Association and the Burundi Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification on June 21, a DRPK photo exhibition was co-sponsored in the capital of Laos on June 27 by the Lao Ministry of Culture and the Lao Committee for Support of the Korean People's National Reunification, a DPRK film week was opened in Mogadiscio on June 22 and a DPRK film show was held in Togo on the same day on the occasion of the Month of Anti-U.S. Joint Struggle (June 25-July 27).

The chief of the Group for the Study of Kimilsongism of the Mali Porcelain Factory in his lecture gave detailed accounts of the brutalities committed by the U.S. imperialists after igniting the Korean war by instigating the puppets and condemned the criminal schemes of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys running about feverishly for the provocation of another war.

Speaking at the opening ceremony of a photo exhibition, the chairman of the Burundi-Korea Friendship Association pointed out that the three-year war in Korea forced by the U.S. imperialists was one of the most rigorous wars in human history and a dangerous war which might lead to the outbreak of the third world war.

The general secretary of the Lao Committee for Support of the Korean People's National Reunification said in his speech at the opening ceremony of the photo exhibition: The Lao Committee for Support of the Korean People's National Reunification expressed invariable solidarity with the Korean people in their just struggle and bitterly denounces the aggression and war schemes of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique.

We demand the U.S. imperialists to withdraw from South Korea unconditionally, taking along all their aggressive means of war, and fully support all the proposals advanced by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for a peaceful reunification of the country.

Socialist Nations' Messages

SK050355 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0338 GMT 5 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang July 5 (KCNA)--Solidarity messages or letters came to Korean counterparts from the chairman of the Presidium of the Union of Soviet Societies of Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, the chairman of the Central Committee of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society, the Romanian Federation of Friendship With Asian-African Peoples, the president of the Viet Nam-Korea Friendship Association who is a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Viet Nam, the chairman of the Vietnamese Committee To Support the Korean People's Struggle for National Reunification and the All-China Women's Federation on the occasion of the Month of Anti-U.S. Joint Struggle.

The chairman of the Presidium of the Union of Soviet Societies of Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the chairman of the Central Committee of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society in their messages said that the Soviet people bitterly denounced the policy of the U.S. ruling quarters to perpetuate the division of Korea and form a Washington-Tokyo-Seoul military alliance and expressed once again firm support to the initiative of the DPRK Government for the peaceful reunification of the country without outside interference.

The Romanian Federation of Friendship With Asian-African Peoples in its letter fully supported proposals put forward by Comrade Kim Il-song to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and hoped that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two peoples and two countries which are continuously developing in the spirit agreed upon between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Kim Il-song will grow stronger in the future.

Socialist Papers Publish Articles

SK051041 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1005 GMT 5 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang July 5 (KCNA)--Papers of socialist countries published articles on the occasion of the Month of Anti-U.S. Joint Struggle.

The Romanian paper SCINTEIA June 25 in a commentary titled "Firm Support to the Just Cause of Korean Reunification" expressed firm support of the Romanian party and government to the fair and aboveboard proposals of the Workers' Party of Korea and the DPRK Government for the reunification of the country.

Noting that the militant solidarity of the Romanian Communist Party, government and people with the just cause of the Korean people was reaffirmed at talks between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Kim Il-song in Bucharest last year and in the course of the visit to Romania by the DPRK party and state delegation, the paper expressed the belief that the Korean people's cause of national reunification would surely be crowned with victory.

The Polish paper TRYBUNA LUDU June 25 in an article said that a main obstacle to the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea is the U.S. troops' presence in South Korea, and lashed at the U.S. imperialist policy of aggression.

Saying that U.S. troops' withdrawal from South Korea is an essential demand for the solution of the Korean problem, the paper called for strengthening the international movement for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea.

The Vietnamese paper NHAN DAN June 25, demanding U.S. troops' withdrawal from South Korea, stressed that Korea should be reunified by the Korean people themselves free from outside interference.

Foreign Functions Mark Month

SK081105 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0804 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang July 8 (KCNA)--Functions were held in socialist countries to mark the Month of Anti-U.S. Joint Struggle.

A solidarity meeting was co-sponsored by the Bucharest Municipal Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and the Romania-Korea Friendship Association.

The speaker at the meeting expressed support to the proposals for national reunification advanced by the Workers' Party of Korea and the DPRK Government. He demanded that the U.S. troops be withdrawn from South Korea and the U.S. interference in the internal affairs of Korea be terminated.

A press conference was held in Bulgaria under the sponsorship of the Journalists Union.

A meeting was co-sponsored in Mongolia by the Central Council of the Mongolian Trade Unions, the Executive Committee of the Federation of Peace and Friendship Organizations, the Mongolia-Korea Friendship Association and the Union of Mongolia Lawyers.

An opening ceremony of "Day of Korean Films" took place at a cinema house in Ulaanbaatar.

A Korean photo exhibition and a Korean film show were held in Pinar del Rio Province, Cuba.

The attendants at the meetings and the functions denounced the U.S. imperialists' acts of aggression in Korea and expressed support to the Korean people's cause of national reunification.

CSO: 4100/611

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

SOVIET PAPER HITS U.S. PLAN FOR MONUMENT ON KOREAN WAR

SK030353 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0328 GMT 3 Jul 85

[Text] Moscow July 1 (KCNA)--The Soviet paper SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA June 28 in a commentary flaying the U.S. imperialists' scheme to build a "monument to the fallen soldiers in the Korean war" branded the war provoked by the U.S. Defence Department in Korea as a "dirty war."

The commentary says:

It was not once during the war for the top officials of the United States to discuss the problem of using nuclear weapons in Korea.

Cannibals of the Defence Department gave up their plan to repeat the Hiroshima tragedy in Korea because atom bomb was not their monopoly at that time.

Strategists of the Pentagon failed to take into consideration the heroism of the Korean people and the fraternal solidarity of the socialist countries in planning the invasion of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The Pentagon held military exercises in South Korea just before the 35th anniversary of the start of the Korean war, the commentary notes, and says:

The purpose of the exercises was to complete punitive and subversive operations to be staged far away from the United States.

CSO: 4100/611

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

VRPR: U.S., SOUTH LEADERS 'STRANGLERS' OF STATEMENT

SK041248 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT
4 Jul 85

[Commentary by station commentator Yun Kyong-won: "The United States and the Chon Tu-hwan Ring Are the Stranglers of the 4 July North-South Joint Statement"]

[Text] We are greeting the 13th anniversary of the day when a bright ray of reunification gleamed forth in the history of national division. The 4 July North-South Joint Statement, which opened a breakthrough of reunification over the barrier of the DMZ created by the United States, caused burning joy and deep emotion in the frozen hearts of our brethren.

Their joy and deep emotion were greater because they had undergone the sufferings of division and ardently desired reunification. This joy and deep emotion were also a pouring forth of cheers reflecting the feeling of thanks toward the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who declared the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification, and great national unity and let North and South confirm and use the principles as the foundation for national reunification.

The three principles are a genuine milestone for reunification and national salvation that has reflected the greatest desire and interests of the nation. Indeed, the three principles are the great program for national reunification that can be accepted by all people who want reunification.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: With the announcement of the 4 July North-South Joint Statement, the basic content of which is the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification, and great national unity, the three principles for national reunification advanced by our party have become the only reunification program for the nation.

Reunifying the country and establishing national sovereignty that is nationwide in scope are entirely an internal problem of our nation. Therefore, no foreign forces can resolve the reunification question of our nation in our place. At the same time, no foreign forces can interfere with our reunification question.

The master in reunifying the country is precisely our nation itself. Only our nation can resolve the reunification question. This is because the reunification question can be resolved in conformity with the will and interests of our nation.

Independent reunification should be achieved peacefully. Our nation, which has long existed as a single nation, does not want to experience internal fights. There is no reason whatsoever for our nation to fight against itself. Furthermore, under today's situation, in which North and South are confronting each other along the DMZ, if a war broke out, our nation would again suffer great disaster. Therefore, national reunification should be achieved peacefully.

National reunification under great national unity is the unanimous will of our brethren and the unanimous desire of the nation.

The reunification question is, essentially, not a question of one side being victorious and the other side experiencing defeat. It is a nationwide cause to achieve national unity by rejecting foreign forces.

To achieve national reunification, the supreme task of the nation, we should give priority to the interests of the nation. Nothing can have priority over the nation. Nothing can transcend the interests of the nation. The nation comes before political factions.

Today, different ideologies and systems exist in the North and the South. However, except for a handful of flunkeyists and traitors, all brethren are now undergoing the sufferings of division and want to achieve national reunification. Therefore, the different ideologies and systems cannot become an obstacle to achieving great national unity. At the same time, if the masses in North and South are firmly united, national reunification can be achieved with the strength of the nation.

National reunification can be achieved only with the firm unity of the entire nation, transcending the different ideologies and systems in the North and the South that have been created by the present national division.

The historic 4 July North-South Joint Statement was the reunification charter reflecting the aspiration and desire of the nation for independent reunification, as well as the interests of the nation, and elucidating the road of national salvation. This was why the Joint Statement bestowed a bright hope for national reunification on the entire nation.

The entire nation unanimously supported and upheld the 4 July North-South Joint Statement, looking up to the great General Kim Il-song as the lodestar of national reunification. However, because of the aggressors and nation-sellers, the bright ray of reunification beamed on this land disappeared soon and, as a result, our desire for national reunification has not yet been realized.

The development of the situation during the past 13 years has vividly proven that the U.S. imperialists and the persons in authority in South Korea are precisely the ringleaders who have hindered reunification by reversing the North-South Joint Statement.

The day after the announcement of the 4 July Joint Statement, the U.S. imperialists declared that they had no plan to reduce the U.S. forces stationed in South Korea even though North-South dialogue was in progress. At the same time, they openly declared that they would continuously push ahead with their program to modernize the South Korean Army.

Through the expression of such an official stand toward the Joint Statement, the United States has pursued its colonial policy for subjugation and North-South confrontation policy instead of the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification, and great national unity. Thus, the United States has advanced along the road of infringing upon the 4 July North-South Joint Statement.

The U.S. infringement upon the 4 July North-South Joint Statement once again proved that the United States does not want the reunification of the Korean peninsula, and has constantly pursued making South Korea its colony and military base by occupying it permanently.

The U.S. imperialists have turned South Korea into the largest nuclear base in the Far East while accelerating their maneuvers for war preparations in South Korea, thus creating tension on the Korean peninsula, throwing a wet blanket over North-South dialogue, and creating obstacles on the road of national reunification. This is an already known fact.

Under the sinister schemes to make South Korea a permanent military base for the United States, the U.S. imperialists not only infringed upon the 4 July Joint Statement but also did not hesitate to drive our masses' growing sentiment for reunification into a sea of blood.

In the past, whenever the struggle of our people for independence, democracy, and reunification was intensified and their colonial rule over this land faced a crisis, the U.S. imperialists suppressed our masses and replaced the rulers of this land with more faithful stooges in an attempt to continue their colonial rule over South Korea.

This was proven by the Kwangju incident and the seizure of power by the Chon Tu-hwan ring.

The South Korean rulers' rejection of the North's fair and aboveboard proposals for reunification, their promulgation of the 3 June declaration of division, and Chon Tu-hwan's camouflaged reunification theory--all this is the scenario made by Washington.

The U.S. maneuvers for creating two Koreas and for provoking a new war have become more unscrupulous. The U.S. imperialists are accelerating reinforcement of the U.S. armed forces stationed in Korea and the South Korean Army.

They are also accelerating completion of a combat readiness posture on the basis of the military alliance among South Korea, the United States, and Japan. They are accelerating the maneuvers to provoke a nuclear war.

These facts have clearly proven that as long as the U.S. imperialists occupy this land we cannot achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. This is a lesson of blood which our masses have learned in their struggle for independence, democracy, and reunification.

We should, first of all, realize anti-U.S. independence in order to achieve national reunification under the principles of independence, peaceful reunification, and great national unity.

The North's proposals for tripartite talks and North-South parliamentary talks have most smoothly reflected the lofty idea and principle of the 4 July Joint Statement. They are also fair and aboveboard proposals which have fully taken into consideration today's reality in which different ideologies and systems exist in the North and the South and in which tension has been extremely intensified.

Today, when reunifying the country and establishing national sovereignty have become a more urgent task than ever before, our South Korean masses should more vigorously and gallantly wage the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle for independence and democracy.

CSO: 4110/196

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

MORE ON USIS OCCUPATION

Student Demonstrators Investigated

SK040811 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0805 GMT 4 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang July 4 (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist junta is making a "full-scale investigation" at the puppet Seoul District Prosecutors Office of 14 students of 8 universities embraced in the "National Federation of Students" and the Sammin Struggle Committee who participated in demonstrations before and after the occupation of "U.S. Information Service" building in Seoul, according to a South Korean newspaper report.

The puppet clique is planning to impose heavy penalties by invoking the "National Security Law", one of the most vicious fascist evil laws, merely because they led the demonstrations at different universities after mid-May in demand of a probe into the truth of the Kwangju massacre, called for "the unity of people against foreign forces" and agitated for "struggle to liberate the people" and "overthrow of dependent economy" through various kinds of printed materials.

Letter to U.S.

SK060028 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2339 GMT 5 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang July 6 (KCNA)--Participants in the occupation of the "U.S. Information Service" building in Seoul sent a letter of protest to the U.S. Government. It was carried by HAEON HANMINBO, a newspaper of overseas Koreans published in the United States.

Noting that the Kwangju popular uprising was "a historical event which reflected the ardent desire of the entire people" for the democratisation of South Korean society, the letter raised the following open questions to the U.S. Government on the Kwangju massacre:

What was the intention of the United States in approving "paratroopers" dispatch into Kwangju and causing the tragedy of the Kwangju massacre?

Those who played the title role in the Kwangju bloodbath had grabbed power through the December 12 "military coup d'etat". Why did the United States

connive at the movement of the army at the time of the December 12 "coup d'etat"?

Why did President Reagan after assuming office "invite" before anyone else Chon Tu-hwan who seized power through the Kwangju massacre? This is defined as an approval of the Kwangju massacre and support to the military dictatorial "regime". What is the U.S. attitude to this?

Saying that the "Kwangju massacre still continues", the people are turning their back on the military dictatorial "regime". This is the same to the United States.

The United States must stop supporting to the military dictatorial "regime", admit its responsibility for the Kwangju massacre and make an open apology.

In conclusion, the letter urged the U.S. side to formally answer these open questions.

CSO: 4100/611

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DPRK REPORTAGE ON REUNIFICATION ISSUE

South Minister's Remarks Denounced

SK250420 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0353 GMT 25 Jun 85

[Text] Pyongyang June 25 (KCNA)--The South Korean puppet Ministry of Culture and Information on June 22 announced that the people should not "hastily hope" for reunification through dialogue. NODONG SINMUN Tuesday brands this as an intolerable outburst inciting the consciousness of confrontation within the nation.

In a signed commentary titled "Challenge to Dialogue and Desire for Reunification" the paper says the North-South dialogue has been arranged as a reflection of the people's desire for reunification. It continues:

Today the reunification of the country and the restoration of the bonds of a homogeneous nation are the supreme order and the pressing task of the nation which brook not a moment's delay. To make assertions going against reunification at this time is not what is expected of Koreans. This speaks for the designs of the U.S. ruling quarters to keep South Korea as their colony and military base.

Although South Korean authorities pay lip-service to "improvement of North-South relations" and "dispelling of distrust" in the dialogue, they kick up anti-communist rackets, incite North-South confrontation and foster antagonism and distrust within the nation behind the scene.

They recently took middle and high school students to "June 25 battle sites" and up to the Rimjin River under the cloak of "march for unification and security," instilling them with the spirit of confrontation.

The South Korean "minister of culture and information" on June 22 called for "competition" with the North. Competition cannot settle problems. "Competition" seeks confrontation aimed at division.

It is due to this anachronistic confrontation policy of the South Korean side that none of the preceding North-South dialogues could contribute to improvement of their relations.

If South Korean authorities persistently follow the line of confrontation, they will run up against the protest and denunciation of the people and be held responsible for the obstruction of the progress of dialogue as splittists going against the trend of the times.

French Group Supports Reunification

SK050353 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0336 GMT 5 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang July 5 (KCNA)--The members of the French Action Committee To Support the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea (who had participated in a peace demonstration of 600,000 people held in Paris recently) supported the Korean people's cause of national reunification.

Chairman Andre Aubry and members of the committee who participated in the demonstration expressed solidarity for the Korean people's cause of national reunification, carrying flags of the DPRK and placards reading "Support the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea" and "Withdraw nuclear seapons from South Korea."

The demonstrators and other citizens also supported the Korean people's cause of national reunification.

Reunification Seminar in Tokyo

SK060350 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0333 GMT 6 Jul 85

[Text] Tokyo July 4 (KNS-KCNA)--A seminar on the question of Korean reunification was held in Tokyo on June 29.

It was sponsored by the Japan Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea.

Present there were Makoto Ichikawa, vice-chairman of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, the chairman and the general secretary of the Japan Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea and its representative members--the general director of the Japan-Korea Society for Cultural Exchange and other personages concerned--and representatives of solidarity organizations in Tokyo metropole, Hokkaido and 15 prefectures and personages of various circles.

Hiroshi Wakabayashi, general secretary of the Japan Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, in his speech called for a more intensified solidarity movement for supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea this year, [words indistinct] a significant year greeting the 40th anniversaries of the national liberation and founding of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Speeches were made on the subjects "The International Situation Surrounding Korea", "U.S. Forces' Bases in Japan and Korea", "New Movement for Democracy

in South Korean Society", "The New Korea Democratic Party and Struggle for Democracy" and "Korea's Reunification and Tasks of the Japanese People."

Speakers stressed that the United States is wholly to blame for 40-year-long division of Korea.

The peaceful reunification of Korea, they said, is closely connected with peace not only in Korea but in Japan and the world.

They exposed the U.S.-imposed danger of nuclear war and bitterly condemned the scheme to form the U.S.-Japan-South Korea triangular military alliance.

KUGUK CHONSON Inaugural Address

SK080829 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0811 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Text] Tokyo July 5 (KNS-KCNA)--The July 1 issue of KUGUK CHONSON, the organ of the Japan mission of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification, carried an inaugural address under the title "All the Patriotic People, Rise Up To Create a New History of the Anti-U.S. National Salvation, Democracy and Reunification."

The inaugural address noted that due to the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea the people have been subjected again to the miserable lot of colonial slave in South Korea, the ever intensified national subjugation and fascist exploitation are ruthlessly trampling underfoot their existence and the nation is faced with the danger of the permanent division and nuclear war.

All the patriotic people, regardless of their political views, party affiliations and social status, should turn out to the anti-U.S. national salvation front and valiantly rise in the sacred struggle to drive U.S. troops out of South Korea, terminate the U.S. domination and interference and smash treachery and fascism by pooling resourcefulness, wisdom and strength, the address noted, and continued:

The guiding idea of our era is the immortal chuche idea. No one can deny that the great chuche idea was a motive force of the strength and development of the nation which made our fellow countrymen liberate the country.

Therefore, KUGUK CHONSON will regard the introduction and propagandizing of the chuche idea as its historical duty and make it a guide to the struggle which will breathe together with the people.

The address said KUGUK CHONSON will make every effort to drive the U.S. imperialists out of South Korea, overthrow the Chon Tu-hwan one-man dictatorship, realise the democratisation of society, not allow the division of the nation but achieve its reunification.

CSO: 4100/511

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

CHON'S CALL FOR MILITARY SUPERIORITY CONDEMNED

SK260357 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0343 GMT 26 Jun 85

[Text] Pyongyang June 26 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today condemns Chon Tu-hwan the puppet for having called for "superiority in strength" at a "security meeting" in "Chongwadae" on June 24.

The dictator claimed that a war could be prevented only when the people "secure superior national strength" through "concord and unity" and that they should do their best to "strengthen the posture for security," the paper points out in a signed commentary. This is a vicious agitation for confrontation and "war-time mobilization order," which publicly declared that the puppets would step up preparations for northward invasion under the pretext of "deterrence of war" along the line of military provocations against the DPRK.

The paper continues:

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan is marring the atmosphere of North-South dialogue and throwing a wet blanket over the fellow countrymen whose hearts are aflame with an earnest desire for peace and reunification.

Although the South Korean puppets pay lip service to dialogue with the North, they, in actuality, have an ax to grind. This is proved by their insincere attitude to the DPRK's peace proposal, adventurous war preparations in South Korea and active participation in the moves to form a U.S.-Japan-South Korea tripartite military alliance.

Unpardonable are the Chon Tu-hwan group's hideous criminal schemes to step up preparations for northward invasion, going against the trend of the times, and mobilize guiltless South Korean people in a war gamble against the fellow countrymen.

CSO: 4100/611

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DPRK DAILY DENOUNCES 25 JUN DJP STATEMENT

SK270939 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0357 GMT 27 Jun 85

[Text] Pyongyang June 27 (KCNA)--The South Korean puppets' smear campaign against the DPRK's peace proposal comes under fire in NODONG SINMUN today.

The Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique let the gang of the "Democratic Justice Party" publish a "statement" on June 25, which says it should not be forgotten that the DPRK proposal for inter-Korean parliamentary talks is a "camouflaged peace offensive" aimed at creating "confusion" in South Korea. On the same day, the puppet defence minister issued to the puppet army and "reserve forces" directives on having "absolutely superior combat forces" to those of the North. Pointing to these outcries, the daily in a signed commentary says:

This is a smear campaign to incite antagonism, distrust and confrontation within the nation and a dangerous move.

Someone's "camouflaged peace offensive" on the lips of the puppets is a phrase they invented for slandering the North which is willing to improve the North-South relations through dialogue and for blocking the influence of the DPRK's peace proposal on the South Korean people.

Upset by the anti-U.S., anti-fascist struggle for independence and democracy in South Korea rapidly mounting after students' occupation of the "U.S. Information Service" building the puppets try to divert elsewhere the attention of the people and dampen their resistance spirit by hurling groundless abuses at the North. This is proved by their call for pinning no "hasty hope" on or having no "illusion" about the DPRK's peace proposal.

CSO: 4100/611

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

NODONG SINMUN DENOUNCES THREE-WAY MILITARY ALLIANCE

SK290433 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0401 GMT 29 Jun 85

[Text] Pyongyang June 29 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN Saturday comes out with a signed article on the rapidly undisguised moves to round off the formation of a U.S.-Japan-South Korea three-way military alliance and set in motion this aggressive system.

The article titled "Three-Way Military Alliance on War Track" says in part:

The U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries lately decided to hold a joint military exercise of a "F-16" fighter-bomber attack flying corps of the U.S. Air Force in South Korea and fighter-planes of the Japan "Self-Defence Forces" in the sky above the east sea of Korea. Japan and the South Korean puppets agreed to send their naval fleets to each other's ports.

These moves are aimed at promoting direct military relations and collusion between Japan and South Korea, the last link in the chain of the three-way military alliance.

The direct military collusion between Japan and South Korea would satisfy the conditions for the formation of the three-way military alliance. In this sense, the planned joint military exercise of the U.S. and Japanese air forces in the sky above the east sea of Korea and the Japanese naval fleet's visit to South Korea are grave developments.

These developments are grave because South Korea and Japan would have the border removed in military aspect and be unified into one operation area under the manipulation of the U.S. imperialists. It is also because they are aimed at legalising the dispatch of the Japan "SDF" to South Korea any time and making it a fait accompli to hold overtly tripartite military exercise of the United States, Japan and South Korea for war preparations.

As a matter of fact, the U.S. and Japanese reactionary ruling quarters have chosen the line of trumping up a tripartite military alliance without a "treaty" and setting in motion the U.S.-Japan-South Korea joint operation system.

The three-way military alliance is a tool for collective armed intervention against the socialist countries in Asia and the national independence and sovereignty of the Asian people including those in Southeast Asia and peace in this region.

The spearhead of this alliance is directed, first of all, against the DPRK. The U.S. and Japanese ruling quarters, directly connecting the "security on the Korean peninsula" with that of the United States and Japan, egg the South Korean puppets on to confrontation and war against the DPRK.

The three-way military collusion and the U.S. imperialists' moves to unleash a war are heightening the tensions in Korea and the Far East and posing a grave manace to peace and security in Asia and the rest of the world.

The U.S. imperialists and their stooges must not lay obstacles in the way of peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification but stop the war provocation moves and withdraw their forces and nuclear weapons from South Korea without delay.

CSO: 4100/611

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

RAIDS ON CAMPUSES FOR DISSIDENT STUDENTS IN SOUTH REPORTED

NODONG SINMUN Commentary

SK011516 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1501 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang July 1 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today comments on the most grisly situation in South Korea ever since the May 17 action in 1980 which has been created by the wholesale arrests started by the military gangsters.

The signed commentary says:

The Chon Tu-hwan group on June 29 drove hundreds of armed police into nine universities in Seoul, Kwangju and other areas and arrested 65 patriotic students. They also dispersed workers of Daewoo Garment Company in Seoul by force while they were in a sit-in strike, heavily wounding many of them.

Invoking the "National Security Law" in cracking down upon students, the puppets claim that this is a "security" measure. But this is a shameless sophism of the thugs.

Those deserving punishment in South Korea are not students and workers but the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique themselves who override campus, have turned society into a land of darkness and threaten the workers' right to existence, maintaining the brutal fascist terror rule.

The "security" brought forward by the puppets in their crackdown on the students and the labor movement is nothing but the "security of power".

Facing a crisis, utterly isolated from the people, the puppets are trying to put the patriotic students and workers on the altar of fascist arbitrariness by abusing the motto of "security" to prop up their power.

In suppressing the patriotic students the puppets also seek to cover up the crimes of the U.S. imperialists, the back-stage manipulator of the Kwangju massacre, and maintain the colonial puppet regime under their patronage.

With no excuse can the puppets justify their suppression or conceal their treacherous acts.

It is none other than the "Democratic Justice Party" of the Chon Tu-hwan group which fosters social uneasiness and threaten the people's life by pursuing a brutal military terror policy in South Korea.

The Chon Tu-hwan group must stop their fascist suppression of students and workers at once, unconditionally and immediately release the illegally arrested patriots and step down from power as demanded by the people.

Search of 110 Colleges

SK020059 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0018 GMT 2 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang July 2 (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist junta made a wholesale search of 110 colleges and universities across South Korea on the night of June 29, in the wake of its raid on nine colleges and universities in Seoul and Kwangju at dawn that day, according to a radio report from Seoul.

The fascist junta made a sudden search from about ten o'clock at night under the pretext of an "emergency self-inspection of facilities related with the student movement" and confiscated over 4,900 articles of nearly 300 kinds such as Molotov cocktails, tear-gas canisters, cotton stakes, angular sticks, placards, song-recorded tapes and printed material in the student halls and student circle rooms of colleges and universities.

Meanwhile, the puppets who had arrested 65 patriotic students in their raid on nine colleges and universities at dawn of June 29 formally detained Pak Mun-chol, vice-chairman of the Sammin Struggle Committee of Koryo University, and 15 other students by invoking a fascist evil law and referred eight of them to a "summary trial".

Such wholesale suppressive campaign of the fascist junta is a fascist rampage reminding people of the May 17 violence in 1980. It clearly shows how wild it is running to call a halt to the anti-U.S., anti-"government" struggle of patriotic students.

Arrest of Students

SK020401 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0335 GMT 2 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang July 2 (KCNA)--MINJU CHOSON Tuesday raps at the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique who arrested a number of patriotic students at nine universities in Seoul, Kwangju and other areas and assaulted workers of the Daewoo Garment Company, Seoul, when they were in a sit-in strike for six days running, inflicting light and heavy wounds upon them.

A signed commentary of the paper says:

This violent action in South Korea is a wholesale search and raid operation against campus without precedent in brutality and ferocity and a bloody fascist rowdyism against barehanded workers.

Still more intolerable is the fact that the Chon Tu-hwan group describes its fascist brutalities as a step for "security" and "guarantee of occupation," raising an outcry over the "creation of social instability" and violation of the "National Security Law" by students and workers.

This is a shameless protestation reversing black and white. It is none other than the Chon Tu-hwan group that creates social instability and commits crimes in South Korea.

Worse still, the puppets are linking the struggle of students with us in suppressing it. This is a treacherous act sowing the seeds of antagonism and estrangement within the nation and throwing a wet blanket on North-South dialogue.

With no fascist repression can the puppets bar the patriotic advance of the South Korean students and workers.

Campus Suppression Scored

SK030845 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0819 GMT 3 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang July 3 (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique dispatched armed police early in the morning of June 29 to 9 leading universities in South Korea to arrest several dozen patriotic students and carried out a wholesale search in "facilities related to the student movement" including student halls at 110 universities and colleges throughout South Korea that night.

NODONG SINMUN Wednesday condemns this as an act for totally destroying democracy that can be done only by the Chon Tu-hwan military gang which has learned nothing but gun-firing and sword-brandishing from the U.S. cannibals.

The paper says in a signed commentary:

By raiding campuses and openly declaring that it would trample campuses under police boots any time, the Chon Tu-hwan group completely [words indistinct] veil of "campus autonomy" and "democracy", revealing its bestial nature.

The "Democratic Justice Party" organized and commanded the "punitive operation" against campus on orders of traitor Chon Tu-hwan, stripping itself naked as a private political party of the dictator and a replica of the Hitler Nazi party estranged from the people.

The "Democratic Justice Party" of traitor Chon Tu-hwan is now claiming that the conversion of the South Korean campus into a theatre of rowdiness of the fascist police was a "proper measure" for "campus autonomy" and "an atmosphere of study." It is a brazen and disgusting argument to contend that the bayonet produces campus autonomy and an atmosphere of study.

22 July 1985

History recorded how desperately the defunct dictators, Syngman Rhee and Pak Chong-hui, ran riot, brandishing bayonets in the closing years of their "regimes."

The ever more undisguised bayonet-brandishing is a symptom of the downfall of the Chon Tu-hwan "regime."

Students' Antigovernment Activities

SK040428 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0422 GMT 4 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang July 4 (KCNA)--Over 1,000 students of Tongguk University in Seoul held a meeting on July 1 denouncing the South Korean military fascist junta's search of campuses and went over to a demonstration shouting "Release arrested students", "We denounce illegal raids on campus" and so forth, according to a South Korean newspaper report.

They persistently resisted the suppression, hurling rocks at the police.

Students of Seoul University also staged a demonstration that day, shouting "Stop suppressing the National Federation of Students and the Sammin Struggle Committee" and so on.

On the same day, students of Koryo University held a monthly general meeting for extraordinary measures in protest against the police search of the campus and arrest of students and called a sit-in strike in demand of the release of students taken to the police and others.

19 students of the Executive Board of the Student Council of Sogang University reportedly entered into an indefinite hunger strike on July 1, shouting "Stop the campus surveillance", "'Education minister' and 'chief of the police headquarters', resign" and so on.

Students Protest Searches

SK050357 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0344 GMT 5 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang July 5 (KCNA)--Over 200 students of Koryo and 4 other universities held an anti-"government" demonstration on July 3 denouncing the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist junta's campus search, according to a report from Seoul.

They demanded the release of the arrested students.

Demonstrators resisted the tear-gas firing police with fire bottles.

Students of the Medical College of Seoul University were reported by another dispatch to have held a demonstration on July 2 after a meeting denouncing the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist junta for having searched 110 colleges and universities across South Korea on June 29 and assaulted Daewoo Garment Company workers in sit-in strike.

22 July 1985

The students continued their demonstration in the afternoon in front of the Seoul southern district office of the puppet Ministry of Labor demanding the resignation of the "minister of labor" and so on.

Students Demand Minister's Resignation

SK060405 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0345 GMT 6 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang July 6 (KCNA)--Over 200 students of Koryo and Kyonghui Universities in Seoul on July 3 held a "meeting of the eastern district council of the National Federation of Students for an end to the suppression of the mass movement for democracy" and bitterly denounced the vicious crimes of the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique in suppressing students' activities in the countryside and searching campuses, according to a South Korean newspaper.

Then, the students went over to a demonstration, shouting in high spirits "'Minister of education', resign" and so on.

Over 150 university paper reporters of 21 colleges and universities in Seoul and Kyonggi Province including Songgyungwan and Sogang Universities and Aju Engineering College held a meeting in Seoul and published a statement denouncing the military fascist clique's suppression of the press.

In their statement the students expressed their resolve to smash the fascist "subsidized press" and stressed that "university paper reporters should counter the suppression by organisationally pooling their strength in order to realise the press of democracy, people and the nation".

Student Rallies

SK070939 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0928 GMT 7 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang July 7 (KCNA)--Commenting on the extensive sit-in strikes and demonstrations of South Korean students these days, NODONG SINMUN today views it as a natural reaction to the repression of campus by the Chon Tu-hwan group which is getting ever harsher.

The signed commentary titled "Justifiable Resistance" says:

On June 29 the Chon Tu-hwan group raided 9 universities and ransacked 110 universities and colleges and arrested several dozen students and seized thousands of copies of printed materials and other things. This crackdown upon campus was a hideous repressive step reminding the people of an emergency state of martial law.

The repression of campus was organised and manipulated by the "Democratic Justice Party," the private party of traitor Chon Tu-hwan.

The press statement of the "Democratic Justice Party" after the search that it was a step necessary for "campus autonomy" was a confession to its being the mastermind of the search.

22 July 1985

To raid campus, arrest students and seize democratic printed materials of students is a heedless act against civilisation and the trend of the times and a villainous act unfit for a political party. A party which professes itself to be a champion of "democracy and justice" is so shameless as to repress students desirous of democracy and social justice and override campus. Can it be called an act of conscience?

Those responsible for the confusion in South Korea are none other than the puppets themselves who are creating an atmosphere of terror after establishing the bayonet-almighty barbaric rule for their long-term office.

The students' movement for democratisation is an offspring of the anti-popular ruling system and oppressive policy in South Korea.

More Student Arrests

SK080020 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2357 GMT 7 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang July 7 (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist junta in its another wholesale search campaign Saturday in Seoul arrested about 1,270 patriotic students, according to a report.

Suppression forces of over 16,000 strong were mobilized in this round-up campaign.

This shows again how far the fascist junta has gone in the suppression of people causing furious resentment among broad circles.

CSO: 4100/611

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

RPR STATEMENT HITS SOUTH FOR SUPPRESSING WORKERS

SK020910 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT
1 Jul 85

[RPR 1 July statement by unidentified RPR spokesman on South Korean Government suppression of workers in connection with labor problems at the Daewoo Apparel Company in Seoul--read by announcer]

[Text] Statement by the spokesman for the RPR:

On 29 June, the Chon Tu-hwan bunch, which is becoming more vicious in launching fascist offensives against the labor movement, committed an arrogant outrage of raiding a sit-in by the workers of the Daewoo Apparel Company to protest trade union suppression.

That day, some 100 plainclothesmen and violent hooligans raided the sit-in and committed an indiscriminate outrage, wielding iron pipes and wooden bars. Thus, they inflicted serious or minor injuries on numerous workers and stained the sit-in with blood.

The cruel violent suppression of beating the workers, who had empty hands and naked fists and were utterly exhausted from a couple of days of a hunger strike, to the extent that they shed blood is a wicked and miscreant murderous atrocity that could never be committed by anyone except the Chon Tu-hwan murderous bunch which is finding a way out to maintain its power in the people's blood.

At the same time, this is an intolerable vicious challenge to all workers in this land who demand freedom for the labor movement and to all masses aspiring for democracy and civil rights.

Our RPR resolutely denounces the Chon Tu-hwan ring's intensification of atrocities of suppression against the workers who have turned out on the road of just resistance with a view to organizing democratic trade unions and defending their rights and interests, reflecting the resentment of all people.

The sit-in struggle by the workers of the Daewoo Apparel Company was an explosion of their pent-up anger against tyranny and exploitation. It

reflects the unanimous opinion and aspirations of the South Korean workers to extricate themselves from an inhuman life and a situation extremely devoid of relevant rights.

The situation of our workers, on whom political alienation and an inhuman life are endlessly imposed, has reached its worst stage today. Our workers are languishing in the lowest starvation wages in the world even though they are suffering from slavish hard labor beyond the physical and spiritual limitations, under the world's longest working hours, the hardest jobs, and the worst working conditions.

In colonial South Korea, which has been turned into a big hell of labor, even the basic rights of the working class, including the three labor rights which are generally recognized in other countries, are not tolerated. The South Korean workers do not have the right to strike, the freedom to organize trade unions and carry out relevant activities, and even the right of survival.

Supposing that our workers have freedom, they have only the freedoms to move their bodies as slaves of wages and to buckle under fascist dictatorship.

It is extremely fair and proper for the workers who are most devoid of rights in political terms and are under the most miserable circumstances in economic terms to choose the road of struggle for a life worthy of men when at the crossroads of life or death and to resolutely rise up in bold struggle.

Our workers are igniting more fiercely the flames of struggle for freedom and liberation, kicking away the harsh oppression. Their struggle is becoming more organized and active with each passing day.

The struggle by the workers of the Daewoo Apparel Company, who staged a dogged hunger strike demanding an end to the suppression of democratic trade unions, is also part of South Korea's labor movement which has rapidly expanded and developed recently.

Because of its justness, the sit-in struggle by the workers of the Daewoo Apparel Company received strong solidarity, support, and encouragement from numerous workers of other companies, and the masses of various strata, including the youths and students.

This notwithstanding, the Chon Tu-hwan bunch, which regards violence as a means for maintaining its life, is not only suppressing mercilessly and viciously the just struggle by the workers of the Daewoo Apparel Company, but is also kicking up the racket of arresting and suppressing the youths, students, and the masses of various strata who are struggling in solidarity with the labor movement while extending its evil hands to those youths, students, and the masses.

We doggedly call on the Chon Tu-hwan bunch to immediately stop the bloody scheme of suppression, to unconditionally release all of the arrested and

imprisoned workers and students, and to immediately step down from power in conformity with the unanimous demands of the people.

The workers of various places as well as the workers of the Daewoo Apparel Company should continue to indomitably struggle to obtain their democratic freedoms and rights, including the three labor rights.

They should as an urgent matter stage a mass joint struggle to condemn and charge the crime of the fascist ring, which has suppressed with blood the workers who were engaged in the sit-in, to demand a measure for medical treatment for the workers who were seriously or slightly injured, and to have the detainees released.

At the present when confrontation with the military dictatorship is inevitable, we should substantially push ahead with the work of having the masses' consciousness raised and organized and, at the same time, should consolidate the unity of the labor movement and the solidarity among the masses of various strata, and should vigorously press ahead with the anti-U.S. antifascist struggle based on the masses.

Our party expresses the firm conviction that the workers will excellently fulfill their historic mission by continuing to strenuously struggle, not yielding to violence.

[Dated] 30 June 1985, Seoul

CSO: 4110/196

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

RAIDS ON UNIVERSITY CAMPUSES IN SOUTH CONDEMNED

NODONG SINMUN Commentary

SK041400 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2151 GMT 2 Jul 85

[NODONG SINMUN 3 July commentary: "A Symptom of the Fascist Regime's Down-fall"]

[Text] South Korea has been turned into a lawless land where fascist bayonets are rampant. Having dispatched armed police to 9 leading universities in Seoul, Pusan, and Kwangju early in the morning on 29 June to arrest several dozen patriotic students, the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique perpetrated a wholesale investigation and search of facilities related to the student movement, including student halls at 110 universities and colleges throughout South Korea, again that night, mobilizing police and intelligence agents.

This repressive operation was unprecedentedly crafty and vicious. The puppets suddenly raided the campuses after spreading a rumor that armed police deployed around campuses would be withdrawn soon.

In the past, the puppets dispatched tanks and police only to some universities to arrest students. However, this time, they perpetrated simultaneous raids on all universities throughout South Korea, mobilizing not only armed police but also plainclothes policemen and intelligence agents, and waged a wholesale search on campuses while arresting students at random. Thus, the campuses became, literally, a scene of carnage.

South Korea is now under a state of emergency martial law without the promulgation of martial law. Such violent and rude acts on campuses are an act of totally destroying democracy that can be perpetrated only by the Chon Tu-hwan military gangster clique, which has learned only gun-firing and sword-brandishing from the U.S. cannibals.

By raiding campuses this time and openly declaring that it would trample campuses under police boots at any time, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has completely taken off the veil of campus autonomy and democracy, revealing its bestial nature.

The DJP organized and commanded the mopping up operation against campuses under traitor Chon Tu-hwan's directives. Thus, it has vividly laid bare to the world that it is a private political party of the dictator betraying the people and a replica of Hitler's Nazi party.

As brethren, we cannot just look on with folded hands at the reality in which campuses in South Korea--which should become sacred sanctuaries of learning--are being trampled under police boots, and in which innocent youths and students calling for justice and democracy are being suppressed with bayonets. We sternly condemn this brutal act which incurs the wrath of heaven and man.

Youths and students in South Korea have risen up in the struggle for independence and democratization of society, calling for a detailed explanation of the truth concerning the Kwangju massacre, an open apology from the United States, the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea, and the abdication, or act of stepping down, of the military regime. They have struggled, actively supporting and encouraging the South Korean workers' struggle for survival and democracy.

The fascist clique is babbling that the struggle of youths and students is an illegal act and that it is creating social unrest. This is indeed foolish.

How can it be an illegal act for youths and students to condemn and curse the aggressors who have trampled underfoot the sovereignty of the Korean nation, occupying South Korea for 40 years, and who perpetrated the criminal Kwangju massacre? How can it be a source of social unrest for them to struggle to regain democracy, which has been trampled upon? How can it be an act hindering the livelihood of the people for them to express solidarity with workers struggling for employment?

The struggle of youths and students in South Korea is a patriotic act that should receive praise from brethren.

It is not because of the struggle of youths, students, and workers, but because of traitor Chon Tu-hwan, the DJP, and the military fascist regime, that social unrest is being created and the people's routine life is being hindered in South Korea.

When it took office, the Chon Tu-hwan traitorous clique babbled that it would conduct politics under the signboard of democracy and welfare as demanded by the people. However, it further subjected South Korea to the foreign forces' occupation and rule, reduced it to a large-scale military prison without bars after fascistizing the whole society, turned campuses into places infested with military fascists, and caused the national economy and the people to sink into extreme distress by introducing a huge amount of foreign debt. It also amassed wealth and led a luxurious life style by committing unprecedented irregularities and corruption, when the people were dishonored as colonial slaves, writhed in desperate agony after being shot by the fascists' firearms, and suffered from famine and poverty. Such a crime also cannot be forgiven.

The South Korean youths and students rose in a struggle against guns and bayonets to attack the U.S. imperialist aggressors and to demand Chon Tu-hwan's resignation because they believed that they cannot hope for independence, democracy, and reunification and survive as long as the U.S. imperialists continuously occupy South Korea and as long as traitor Chon Tu-hwan continues his traitorous rule. The Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique again revealed its true nature as a nation-seller, a fascist hangman, and a traitorous enemy by arresting and imprisoning the youths and students who rose in an anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle to reject foreign forces, demand democracy, and protect the workers' survival and by crushing their sanctuary of learning.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring originally was a vicious remnant of the Yushin system, a cat's paw of the United States, a military hooligan, a human butcher, and an unprecedented fascist tyrant who was the first to brutally kill and injure numerous fellow countrymen in the Kwangju incident. Such a ring, which curries favor with foreign forces while treating its fellow countrymen like a wolf, cannot present the South Korean people independence and democracy. Democracy, harmony, and welfare which it babbles about are disguised forms of a rule employing guns and bayonets. However, traitor Chon Tu-hwan's DJP is babbling as if its turning South Korean campuses into places infested with fascist police was a reasonable measure designed to promote campus autonomy and to provide an atmosphere for learning. The DJP's babble that guns and bayonets can bring about campus autonomy and an atmosphere for learning is a brazen-faced trick and disgusting sermon.

No matter how hard the DJP works at creating a paradox, it cannot conceal its true nature as a fascist tyrannical party which knows only guns and bayonets. The Chon Tu-hwan regime's more outspoken rule using guns and bayonets is a symptom of its downfall. History records how frantically such dictators as Syngman Rhee and Pak Chong-hui wielded guns and bayonets during the later years of their rule. However, they ended up in the people's judgment and shameful destruction.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan is on the way to his downfall while treading in his predecessors' steps. Where there is suppression, there is the people's struggle. The South Korean youths and students who inherited the spirits of the 19 April Popular Uprising, the October Democratic Struggle, and the Kwangju Popular Uprising will set afire the traitor's strongholds and throw the fascist maniac, killer, and traitor Chon Tu-hwan on the garbage heap by raising strong torrents of anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle. The entire world's youths and students and the world's conscience will not stand idle faced with the grave situation which the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique is provoking in South Korea.

The Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique must stop its violent riot and release all imprisoned youths and students at once unconditionally. If dictator and traitor Chon Tu-hwan continues suppression by using guns and bayonets, running counter to the trend of the times, he will not be able to escape the people's stern judgment.

Kim Su-son Speech

SK040905 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1223 GMT 3 Jul 85

[Speech by Kim Su-son, chairman of the LSWYK Committee of Kim Il-song University, at a mass rally held at the university on 3 July--recorded]

[Text] Comrades: Today, we are gathered here because we are unable to restrain our surging indignation and hatred against the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique's perpetration of the unprecedentedly tyrannical and outrageous suppressive maneuvers of raiding 110 universities throughout South Korea at a single blow and arresting and imprisoning numerous patriotic students while kicking up fascist rackets at the instigation of the U.S. imperialists.

As has been known, on the morning of 29 June, the Chon Tu-hwan military and fascist clique infiltrated hundreds of armed policemen into 9 universities, including Seoul National University, Korea University, Yonsei University, and Chonnam University; attacked students halls; reduced campuses to shambles; conducted search operations; and perpetrated the bestial suppressive atrocity of taking 65 students, including 19 students from Korea University, into custody.

On the same day, the fascist clique also forcibly disbanded workers, who were tenaciously staging the 6th day of a sit-in protesting the suppression of labor union, by mobilizing some 100 rascals into the Daewoo Apparel Company in Seoul, and seriously injured countless workers by indiscriminately inflicting violence on them.

In the wake of this, on the same night, the clique mobilized numerous uniformed and plainclothes policemen into 110 universities across South Korea simultaneously under the pretext of emergency check-up and perpetrated the atrocity of conducting search operations until late at night. That night, the wretches forced students, who were studying in students halls and other buildings, off the campuses and literally reduced campuses to shambles while searching classrooms, auditoriums, desks, and bookshelves. This suppressive racket of conducting search operations against more than 100 universities late at night was an unprecedentedly grave incident, and fascist outrage which even the former Yusin dictators could not dare to perpetrate.

The recent suppressive commotions kicked up by the fascist clique virtually amounted to a declaration of emergency martial law, a repeat of the 17 May violence, and a reemergence of the Kwangju incident.

Public opinion at home and abroad expresses deep apprehensions concerning this grave situation prevailing in South Korea and finds it difficult to restrain surging indignation against the military and fascist clique.

We can never tolerate the fact that our fellow students, who share the same blood, are victimized by fascism, and campuses, which should be respected

as sacred places, are trampled underfoot by the boots of armed policemen. Also, we cannot but watch the situation.

Since the struggle of occupying the USIS building in Seoul last May, the Chon Tu-hwan ring, a group of peerless fascist tyrants and flunkeyist traitors, has turned out to more maliciously intensify suppressive maneuvers against youths and students. The Chon Tu-hwan ring, a group of the U.S. imperialists' sordid lackeys, has arrested and imprisoned numerous students, running wild to inflict retaliatory suppression on the patriotic students who took part in the struggle of seizing the USIS building, and has perpetrated the atrocity of torturing and repressing them. Also, the ring has committed all types of tyrannical acts, such as watching and shadowing the participants in the struggle, searching their houses, confiscating books, and forcibly taking them to the police.

Under the excuse of the behind-the-scenes manipulation of the struggle of occupying the USIS building, the fascist clique redirected the spearhead of suppression at the General National Federation of Students and the Struggle Committee for the Masses, Democracy, and Unification; has conducted wholesale roundup operations by mobilizing all puppet police forces; and has arrested and imprisoned core youths and students, arranging the searches for students by setting cash rewards. The wretches finally arrested numerous progressive students, including Kim Min-sok, chairman of the General National Federation of Students and chairman of the General Student Association of Seoul National University, and put them behind bars.

The suppressive racket in South Korea is another crime committed by the Chon Tu-hwan ring and the DJP, its private party. On 27 June, the puppet government and the DJP held a so-called party-government meeting to readjust policies, and issued a new suppressive order to map out strong measures to put down the students involved in the movement circles under the pretext of keeping control over so-called offenders causing social disturbances. According to the order, the director of the puppet National Police Headquarters issued a statement noting: The police have exercised public force at the request of campuses. Because campuses are not areas where laws are inapplicable, however, the police will exercise public force at any time on campuses in accordance with their own judgment.

In the wake of this, the police throughout South Korea have been mobilized for suppression. On 19 June, the fascist clique worked out so-called duty guidelines for police substations in order to place the puppet police forces under the posture of constant mobilization. On 20 June, the clique held a fascist confab on arresting and imprisoning all people who do not obey it by augmenting police forces.

The South Korean military and fascist clique has resorted to intolerable fascist tyranny at the instigation of the U.S. imperialists, creating a horrendous and terror-stricken atmosphere in South Korea. This is last-ditch efforts to nip the daily growing anti-U.S. spirit of independence among youths and students and maintain the shaking colonial and fascist rule at any cost.

Pooling the voices of our Kim Il-song University youths and students filled with indignation, I sternly denounce the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique, their lackeys, for perpetrating the fascist atrocity of creating a horrible martial law situation in South Korea and of harshly suppressing the patriotic youths and students fighting for independence, democracy, and reunification. [shouts of slogans]

Comrades, the South Korean youths and students can never be the objects of suppressive atrocities by the fascist clique, and their struggle for independence, democracy, and reunification is a righteous act for the country and the nation.

As has been well known, this year, too, the South Korean youths and students powerfully waged the anti-U.S. struggle and the antifascist struggle for democratization, with the election of the puppet assemblymen, the 25th anniversary of the April Popular Uprising, traitor Chon Tu-hwan's visit to the United States, and the fifth anniversary of the Kwangju Popular Uprising as occasions. For 5 months alone, beginning last January, the South Korean youths and students waged the anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle on some occasions. Some 329,490 students from 84 universities took part in this struggle. Compared with the struggle during the same period of last year, the number of struggles increased and the number of participants increased one and a half times.

Major universities, including Seoul National University, Korea University, and Chonnam University, actively waged many forms of struggle, such as rallies, demonstrations, forums, the issuing of statements, the scattering of leaflets, and signature campaigns to oppose traitor Chon Tu-hwan's visit to the United States and the U.S. imperialists' policy of colonial enslavement.

On 23 May, the anti-U.S. struggle for independence and the antifascist struggle for democratization, which the South Korean students powerfully waged while shouting such slogans as "We reject outside forces," "Let us obtain national sovereignty," "Yankees, go home," and "Down with the subordinative regime," reached its climax with the occupation of the USIS building in downtown Seoul. The students occupying the USIS building tenaciously fought to realize their demands, asserting that the United States should openly apologize for the atrocity of the Kwangju massacre and stop assisting the military dictatorial regime. Also, students in Seoul and other parts of South Korea vigorously staged demonstrations of solidarity in support of the students who seized the USIS building. This showed that the anti-U.S. spirit of independence among the South Korean students was growing higher than ever before, and clearly confirmed that the anti-U.S. struggle and the antifascist struggle for patriotism had greatly developed in South Korea.

Through the struggle of seizing the USIS building, the South Korean youths and students powerfully displayed their invincible spirit and patriotic mettle once again and imposed great unrest and terror on the U.S. imperialists and their stooges.

The fighting ranks of youths and students for the anti-U.S. cause of independence and the antifascist cause of democratization have been further increased and firmly united with each passing day through practice in struggle. The South Korean youths and students have formed such fighting organizations as the General National Federation of Students and the Struggle Committee for the Masses, Democracy, and Unification; waged the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle in an organizational manner; and steadily pushed ahead with their struggle in conformity with the demands of the developing situation.

On 16 June, they held a national meeting of student representatives at Seoul National University, during which they discussed the question of countering the measures of the police to take students to police stations and arrest them, and mapped out countermeasures. Also, they have fought against the reckless sword-wielding of the South Korean fascist clique in an organizational manner.

The anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle of the South Korean youths and students is a patriotic struggle reflecting the inevitable demands of the development of the South Korean society and a just struggle meeting the trends of the present time, seeking independence.

The South Korean people, youths, and students have been forced to suffer the unjust life of colonial slavery for a long period of nearly 100 years--36 years under the colonial rule of the Japanese imperialists and 40 years under the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists. No one wants to live under someone else's domination and enslavement. Because they have, in their lives, been trampled underfoot and extorted under colonial enslavement, and therefore desire to no longer live under domination by outside forces, the South Korean youths and students have turned out to the anti-U.S. struggle. It is never accidental that, for this reason, even South Korean lawmakers said: Why did youths and students occupy the USIS building and select U.S. organs of domination in South Korea, including American cultural centers, as targets for throwing stones and setting fires? It is time to deeply consider the acts of students before suppressing them.

Such fascist outrages as shackling the students, who have waged a patriotic struggle against foreign aggressors; raiding their campuses; and conducting search operations are acts that can be perpetrated only by the Chon Tu-hwan ring, a group of traitors, who turn their backs to the nation, and human rubbish who think nothing of the country and the nation.

With no fascist suppression can the fascist clique block the anti-U.S. struggle of the South Korean youths and students for independence.

It is also extremely just for the South Korean youths and students to powerfully wage the antifascist struggle for democratization along with the anti-U.S. struggle.

There is no such oppressive, dark place in the world as South Korea. The South Korean fascist clique has reduced campuses to fascist trampling

grounds, constantly placing armed policemen there, and has watched and detected every word and act of students, planting secret agents on campuses. The clique recently made it possible for the police to freely go into campuses at any time and has mobilized the police across South Korea into the suppression of students. This is the true picture of the acclimatization of democracy and the liberation from political suppression about which the South Korean puppet clique has noisily conducted propaganda.

The South Korean youths and students bravely took to the streets of resistance to obtain democracy obliterated under such a situation, the worst situation. The South Korean military and fascist clique has turned out in blocking the righteous struggle of youths and students with bayonets in order to hamper the country's reunification and realize the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression and war.

Today, dialogue is ongoing between the North and South thanks to our initiatives and sincere efforts. At this very moment, the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique is strengthening the fascist suppression of youths, students, and workers, kicking up anticommunist rackets of confrontation. This confirms that it is not interested in dialogue and does not desire national rapprochement and reunification.

Fascist suppression is never an act of the strong, but the last-ditch effort of the weak. The Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique's recent measures of suppressing campuses are graphically reminiscent of the acts of the preceding dictators upon their doomsday. The Yusin dictator also committed the rampageous act of [words indistinct] campuses by mobilizing the police before he was shot to death. Traitor Chon Tu-hwan is also repeating the act of the preceding dictators upon their doomsday. This shows that it does not take a long period of time to see his downfall.

Availing myself of this opportunity, and in the name of our university students, I send warm compatriotic support and encouragement to the South Korean youths and students who are bravely fighting for independence, democracy, and reunification in defiance of fascist suppression by the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique, their lackeys. [shouts of slogans]

Comrades, as long as the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and their colonial rule continue, the South Korean youths and students cannot realize the independence, democracy, and reunification that they greatly desire.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Making the South Korean society independent and democratic is an important question in achieving our country's reunification under the situation in which South Korea is placed under the colonial, military, and fascist rule of the U.S. imperialists.

The South Korean youths and students should more valiantly fight to force the U.S. imperialist aggressors to withdraw from South Korea and put an end

to their colonial rule, holding higher the already upraised anti-U.S. banner of independence.

The United States should act with discretion, looking straight at today's reality, in which its policy of permanently occupying South Korea under the cloak of protector and benefactor does not work, and withdraw from South Korea without delay, taking along its troops of aggression and murderous weapons.

An important guarantee for making the South Korean society independent and democratic is struggling against fascist dictatorship and the democratization of society under the situation in which the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule is exercised through military dictatorship. The South Korean youths and students should endlessly fight to abolish all fascist evil laws and suppressive organs; obtain the freedoms of speech, the press, assembly, association, and demonstration; and secure the release of the illegally arrested and imprisoned patriotic youths, students, and people.

If it does not want to repeat the miserable doom of the former traitors, the Chon Tu-hwan ring should put an end to the fascist suppression of the patriotic youths and students, immediately release the illegally arrested and imprisoned youths and students, and step down from power without delay.

Interference by outside forces, war, anticommunism, and fascism can never be compatible with independence, democracy, and reunification. We ardently appeal to the South Korean youths and students to deeply recognize their lofty missions assigned before the times and history and more tenaciously struggle to realize the independence and democratization of society and achieve the reunification of the country. We are convinced that all parents and the masses of all walks of life will actively send material and spiritual support and encouragement to the patriotic struggle of youths and students and join in it.

Availing ourselves of this opportunity, we express our firm belief that all progressive youths and students of the world and the organizations of youths and students in every country will pay attention to the present situation in South Korea, extend firm solidarity to the patriotic struggle of youths and students, and further raise voices denouncing the suppressive maneuvers of the military fascist clique.

Today, all youths and students in the northern half of the republic are assigned the honorable task of more powerfully accelerating the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural--and expediting the realization of the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland under the revolutionary banner of the chuche idea. All youths and students of our university should thoroughly arm themselves with the immortal chuche idea, the revolutionary idea of the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song, and firmly prepare themselves to be reliable successors to the chuche cause. Our youths and students should prepare themselves to be competent revolutionaries for socialist construction, who possess knowledge, virtue, and healthy bodies, by vigorously studying combat during this year marking the

40th anniversaries of national liberation and the founding of the party, upholding the party's policy of giving first priority to studying.

There will always be victory and glory on the path of the Korean youths advancing under the wise leadership of the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, upholding the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song. Let us vigorously fight to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland and consummate the chuche revolutionary cause, firmly united around the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song, the sun of the nation, and the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il. [shouts of slogans]

CSO: 4110/196

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

FOREIGN SUPPORT FOR INTER-KOREAN PARLIAMENTARY TALKS

Norway, Niger Support Talks

SK020056 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0011 GMT 2 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang July 2 (KCNA)--Solidarity messages came to the parliamentary group of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea respectively from Oddbjorn Langlo, chairman of the Norwegian Inter-Parliamentary Group, and R. Daouda, deputy secretary general of the National Workers' Union of Niger, in support of the new proposal to hold inter-Korean parliamentary talks advanced at the 4th session of the 7th Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK.

R. Daouda says in his message: The National Workers' Union of Niger expresses once again its full support to the great Korean people in the tireless struggle to ensure peace on the Korean peninsula and reunify the country under the wise guidance of the great leader President Kim Il-song and hails the new proposal for inter-Korean parliamentary talks.

Oddbjorn Langlo says in his message: If the North-South parliamentary talks proposal is realized, this will greatly inspire the North-South economic and Red Cross talks now being held.

I hope the Korean people's efforts to realize the proposal will produce good result.

Pakistani Groups Support Talks

SK030837 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0814 GMT 3 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang July 3 (KCNA)--The National Federation of Press Workers Trade Unions of Pakistan, the National Federation of Workers Trade Unions of Pakistan, the Progressive Federation of Steel Workers of Pakistan, the Democratic Women's Association of Pakistan, the Karachi Railway Workers Federation, the Karachi Democratic Lawyers Association, the Karachi Federal Union of Journalists, the Karachi National Council of Free Citizens, the Karachi branch of the Pakistan-Korea Friendship Association and the Karachi Committee of the Organisation for Afro-Asian People's Solidarity published a joint

statement on June 17 in support of the DPRK proposal for North-South parliamentary talks.

The statement stressed that the proposal for inter-Korean parliamentary talks was a most realistic and reasonable one to ease the tension prevailing on the Korean peninsula, attain great national unity and solve the Korean problem by means of negotiation.

It noted:

We consider that only when the proposal for inter-Korean parliamentary talks reflecting the unanimous will of the Korean people is realised to publish a joint declaration of non-aggression, will a precondition for peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification be provided.

We strongly demand the South Korean National Assembly to unconditionally accede to the proposal for inter-Korean parliamentary talks.

In particular, we hold that the U.S. troops withdraw from South Korea at once, taking along all their military equipment, for a peaceful solution of the Korean problem including the improvement of North-South relations, the relaxation of the tension and the removal of the danger of war on the Korean peninsula.

The statement called upon the world people to fully support the DPRK proposal for inter-Korean parliamentary talks.

Finnish Communist Party Support

SK070847 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0836 GMT 7 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang July 7 (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Finnish Communist Party, in its solidarity message dated June 20 to the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, supported the inter-Korean parliamentary talks proposal advanced at the fourth session of the Seventh Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The message said:

If inter-Korean parliamentary talks proposed to the South Korean National Assembly by the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is realized, it will be one step forward for guaranteeing peace in Korea.

If a peace agreement is concluded between the DPRK and the USA and foreign troops are withdrawn through the realization of tripartite talks already proposed by the DPRK, a new prospect will be opened for the peaceful reunification of Korea and the establishment of a nuclear-free, peace zone on the Korean peninsula.

This is why we extend full support to all proposals put forward by the DPRK for peace and detente and her efforts to realize them.

CSO: 4100/611

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

KCNA SAYS SOUTH PLANS TO INTRODUCE DU PONT FACTORIES

SK021514 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1501 GMT 2 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang July 2 (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique is these days holding a bargain to introduce two factories of Du Pont into South Korea, according to a South Korean report.

The puppets plan to introduce one factory by 100 percent investment of the U.S. side and the other in the form of "joint venture" with a comprador capitalist of South Korea, as demanded by the U.S. monopoly.

Besides, the military fascist clique is scheming to introduce various foreign enterprises including Toyoda of Japan in the wake of the introduction of such big U.S. monopolies as IBM and GM and Seven Up International.

The military fascist clique in the grip of economic difficulties is taking treacherous economic steps in succession, seeking a way out in introducing foreign capital.

Since last year it has taken treacherous steps one after another to grant great privileges to foreign capitalists in the shipment of equipment, dealing of products, procedures and so on. As a result, private capital of foreign capitalists amounting to 114.3 million dollars, 52.2 percent greater than in the corresponding period of last year, had been introduced into South Korea this year till May 10. And U.S. and Japanese capital accounts for 72.5 percent of the total amount.

Humiliating contracts concluded by the puppets from January to September last year numbered over 190.

The puppet clique's induction of foreign capital accentuates the economic dependence of South Korea and plunges it into the bottomless pit of colonial plunder.

CSO: 4100/611

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

SOUTH'S 'FABRICATION' OF SPY RING CASE DENOUNCED

MINJU CHOSON Commentary

SK030426 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0401 GMT 3 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang July 3 (KCNA)--MINJU CHOSON today plays the noisy din of the South Korean puppets over the exposure of a "triangular spying case" on June 28.

Declaring that the "triangular spying case" is a sheer fabrication and a ridiculous drama invented by the Chon Tu-hwan group in a secret room of the puppet Security Planning Board to vilify us and the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), a signed commentary of the paper says:

As for the three suspects labelled by the puppets as "spies" they have nothing to do with us and Chongnyon.

After faking up the "spying case" on unfounded ground, they connect it with us in a far-fetched way. This itself proves that the "case" is a studied plot intended to launch the anti-DPRK, anti-Chongnyon campaign.

Clear is the aim of the South Korean puppets in fabricating the ridiculous case for an anti-communist row.

In fabricating one more shocking "case" they seek to mislead public opinion at home and abroad, divert elsewhere the hatred and resentment of the people spearheaded against them, spoil the atmosphere of North-South dialogue and dampen the desire of the South Korean people for reunification.

The "case" is, in the final analysis, a stopgap measure for bringing the political crisis and confusion of the puppets under control and a ruse to justify the anti-communist confrontation row.

Chongnyon Figure Comments

SK031023 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1004 GMT 3 Jul 85

[Text] Tokyo July 1 (KNS-KCNA)--Ha Chang-ok, director of the social affairs department of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of

Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), in a statement branded the "North's spying case" brought forward by the South Korean puppet Security Planning Board as a sheer fabrication.

The statement pointed out that the bogus "spying case" rigged up by the South Korean puppet clique is an expression of its sinister design to throw a wet blanket over the atmosphere of North-South dialogue growing these days and launch a vociferous anti-DPRK, anti-Chongnyon campaign.

It said:

The South Korean puppet clique has intensified the suppression of the fighting people and students in South Korea, while whipping up a war atmosphere and confrontation behind the curtain of dialogue.

The fabrication of the bogus case this time is a part and continuation of the puppet clique's policy of heightening tensions and intensifying suppression.

The South Korean puppet clique must stop rigging up groundless cases derided by public opinion at home and abroad and discontinue at once the criminal moves against the country and nation.

CSO: 4100/611

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

LABOR PROBLEMS IN SOUTH REPORTED

Workers Arrested

SK030415 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0349 GMT 3 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang July 3 (KCNA)--The South Korean fascist junta on July 1 arrested 20 workers of the Daewoo Garment Company who have risen against the suppression of their trade union and 19 workers of the Puhung Company and the Sonil Fibre Company who have fought in solidarity with the Daewoo workers' struggle and 26 students at Seoul University who have visited them to encourage their sit-in strike, according to a radio report from Seoul.

The fascist junta formally detained over 20 of the 65 arrested workers and students by invoking a fascist evil law and plans to refer others to a "summary trial."

According to another report, on the same day the fascist junta detained the chairman of the Hyosong Mulsan Company trade union and 4 other workers under a fascist evil law merely because they supported the sit-in strike of the workers of the Daewoo Garment Company.

The fascist junta on June 28 mobilized a gang of ruffians to attack the workers of the Puhung Company in Seoul who were holding sit-in in solidarity with the sit-in strike of the Daewoo Garment Company workers.

About 30 religionists of the Christian Youth Council, the General Federation of Christian Students and Christian Alliance of Evening Schools published a statement in support of the sit-in strike of the Daewoo Garment Company workers and held an all-night sit-in, said another report.

Demonstrating Workers Disbanded

SK041053 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1046 GMT 4 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang July 4 (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan fascist junta let loose a gang of ruffians to raid workers in sit-in of the Karibong Electronic Plant in Kuro District, Seoul, on the morning of June 29, according to a South Korean newspaper report.

Workers of the plant had continued their struggle since they entered into a strike to encourage the workers of the Daewoo Garment Company in Seoul who rose against the fascist junta's suppression of their trade union on June 24.

The ruffians dashed to the second floor, brandishing angular sticks and iron bars, and smashed everything at random. They brutally suppressed workers and indiscriminately pounced upon female workers for violence.

A woman worker fell from the second floor and had her leg broken.

Meeting Supports Workers' Struggle

SK041103 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1048 GMT 4 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang July 4 (KCNA)--An employees' meeting to support and encourage the struggle of the South Korean Daewoo Garment Company workers was held at the Pyongyang Textile Combine on July 3.

Speakers pointed out that the workers of the Daewoo Garment Company called an all-night sit-in strike from June 24 in protest against the suppression of their independent trade union and, in solidarity with their struggle, the workers of the Hyosong Mulsan, Karibong Electronic and Sonil Fibre Companies and organizations including the Federation of Mass Movement for Democracy and Unification and the Workers' Welfare Council published a statement and entered into an indefinite sit-in strike.

Noting that the struggle of South Korean workers is an eruption of their resentment and wrath against the misrule and tyranny of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and an explosion of the firm will of the working class to retake the freedom and rights to existence with their struggle, the speakers expressed warm compatriotic support to and firm solidarity with their just struggle.

They referred to the fact that the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique on June 29 sent over 100 hooligans to the Daewoo Garment Company to commit brutal outrages. They bitterly denounced the fascist clique, saying that such suppression is a desperate attempt to maintain the colonial military fascist "regime" and a premeditated move to dampen the people's hope to see a breakthrough for the improvement of the North-South relations and the solution of the reunification question, casting a gloom over the North-South dialogue arranged with much efforts on our initiative.

Minister Scored for Remarks

SK060106 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0349 GMT 6 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang July 6 (KCNA)--The South Korean puppet minister of labour, speaking at the "National Assembly" on July 3, raved that workers' disputes seeking a political purpose would not be permitted and "illegal sit-in strikers and their leaders" would be dealt with by "law", according to a radio report from Seoul.

This is a vicious threat aimed to put down at the point of the bayonet the just demands of workers who are in extreme hardships of living, deprived of the minimum right to existence, to say nothing of elementary democratic liberties, far from complying with them.

MINJU CHOSON Commentary

SK070917 Pyong KCNA in English 0857 GMT 7 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang July 7 (KCNA)---Commenting on the decision of the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique to increase the police force by more than 15,900 men in the forthcoming two years and by 6,990 men in the latter half of this year to put down the anti-"government" demonstrations of students and workers, MINJU CHOSON today denounces this as a criminal step to crack down upon the people.

The signed commentary says:

The ever intensified anti-U.S., anti-fascist struggle of South Korean students and workers is a righteous action for independence, democracy and vital rights. It can never be a target of suppression at the point of the bayonet.

But, the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique have brutally suppressed their just struggle with the mobilization of a huge police force and, not contented with this, are now planning to largely reinforce it. This is an unpardonable criminal act.

The puppets claim that the police reinforcement is intended to prevent "terrorist acts of seditious forces". This is a shameless sophism which can be let out only by the fascist hangmen.

It is a brigandish logic to cry over someone's terrorism and violence, while keeping mum about the terrorism and violent acts of the police armed with bayonets, tear gas and modern repressive equipment.

To increase the police force and intensify suppression at the point of the bayonet is nothing but the last-ditch effort of those driven to the wall.

CSO: 4100/611

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

NODONG SINMUN ASSAILS SOUTH PREMIER ON NORTH'S ATTACK

SK030422 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0355 GMT 3 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang July 3 (KCNA)--Something like "a measure against North's infiltration into the rear" under cover of summer foliage was taken up at a recent "central civilian defence consultative meeting" presided over by the South Korean puppet prime minister.

Hitting hard at this, a signed commentary of NODONG SINMUN Wednesday says:

At the end of the meeting, instructions were issued to "activate" the organization and operation of the "Civilian Defence Corps" and make each civilian "voluntarily" purchase one gas mask.

In ordering even the inhabitants to procure gas masks the Chon Tu-hwan group revealed its heinous scheme to inveigle not only the puppet army and the "reservists" but also the "Civilian Defence Corps" into a criminal chemical warfare.

It is intolerable to hear the puppets cry over the North's "infiltration into the rear" while abandoning themselves to a madcap drive for war preparations.

Their story is a shameless fabrication for concealing the moves for a war of northward invasion which they are stepping up behind the curtain of North-South dialogue. And this is an old tune already trumpeted by the defunct dictator.

Lurking in this is a base intrigue to sidetrack the attention of the people who rose up in an anti-U.S., anti-fascist struggle.

By raising a hue and cry over someone's "infiltration" as if it were imminent, they seek to divert the struggle of the people against themselves to anti-communism confrontation and bridge over the crisis of their rule.

For the same purpose did the puppet prime minister warn people against "hasty expectation," describing the Red Cross talks and the economic talks as pit-falls dug by someone.

The military gangsters who raise outcries over "threat of southward invasion" behind the scene of dialogue, inciting the people to North-South confrontation and resorting to sabre-rattling will face the denunciation by the nation.

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

SUPPRESSION OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS IN SOUTH DENOUNCED

North Students' Meeting

SK040450 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0440 GMT 4 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang July 4 (KCNA)--A students' meeting was held at Kim Il-song University on July 3 to denounce the puppet clique's fascist suppression of South Korean students.

The speakers at the meeting said that the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique's suppression of over 100 colleges and universities including Seoul, Koryo, Yonsei and Chonnam Universities on June 29 is a big fascist rampage which the "Yusin" dictators of the past hardly dared commit. This is in fact a proclamation of the "emergency martial law", the second May 17 violence and a reproduction of the Kwangju incident.

The South Korean military fascist clique at the instigation of the U.S. imperialists is creating a terror-ridden atmosphere across South Korea and resorting to fascist outrages. This is a desperate attempt to put down the ever mounting spirit of independence against U.S. imperialism among students and bolster up the shaking colonial fascist rule at any cost, they vehemently denounced the fascist brutalities of the U.S. imperialists and South Korean puppet clique, and stressed:

If the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique does not want to meet a miserable end like the successive quislings, it must stop the fascist suppression of patriotic students, release the arrested students at once and step down from power without delay.

Search for Student Dissidents

SK051051 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1013 GMT 5 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang July 5 (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist junta let loose the police to suddenly search hotels, inns, dormitories on the night of July 3 and at dawn of July 4 as part of a wholesale round-up of patriotic students, according to South Korean radio reports.

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The fascist clique kicked up this frantic racket to arrest students embraced in the "National Federation of Students", the Sammin Struggle Committee, etc.

This is a continuation of its search of 179 colleges and universities all over South Korea on June 29.

The military fascist junta on July 3 passed prison terms upon 9 students of Chonnam University at the puppet Kwangju High Court on charges of having hidden Molotov cocktails and detained the propaganda chief of Toksong Women's College on July [date not given] by invoking a fascist evil law.

On July 2, the fascist junta walked to the police the director of the Secretariat of the Council of the Movement for Democratic Press on the pretext that "Mal", a book published by the council, is a "problematic one."

With no suppression, however, can the fascist junta quench the flames of the anti-fascist struggle for democracy flaring up in South Korea.

Students Denounce Suppression

SK060400 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0341 GMT 6 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang July 6 (KCNA)--Meetings of students to denounce the puppet clique's fascist suppression of South Korean students were held on July 4 and 5 at Kim Hyong-chik University of Education, Pyongyang University of Cinematics, Kim Chaek University of Technology and Kim Chong-tae University of Education.

Speeches were made at the meetings.

Speakers condemned the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique for having recently assaulted colleges and universities in Seoul and local areas instigated by the U.S. imperialists to play havoc with the sacred campus and arrest many students.

They said the fascist rampage of the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique against campuses in South Korea is a last-ditch effort to stifle by all means the students' anti-U.S., anti-fascist struggle for democracy getting organized and intensified, bolster up the tottering dictatorial power and realize its wild ambition for long-term office and treachery barring the progress of North-South dialogue and national reunification.

The military fascist junta, they emphasized, must discard its delusion to enjoy personal wealth and glory by suppressing fellow countrymen and fawning upon outside forces and step down from "power" without delay, as demanded by the South Korean people.

Sammin Struggle Committee Member Detained

SK080059 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0030 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang July 8 (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique detained Kang Hyo-sok, member of the Sammin Struggle Committee of Seoul University, on July 4, according to a radio report from Seoul.

This reprisal was made on him on charges of organizing anti-"government" demonstrations on several occasions and valiantly fighting at their head.

On July 5 the fascist clique arrested Yi Chae-won, director of the cultural section of the Student Council of Hansong College in Seoul, and one other student by invoking the fascist law on charges of involvement in a campus demonstration.

CSO: 4100/611

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

ROK DAILY OBSERVES ANNIVERSARY OF 4 JULY N-S COMMUNIQUE

SK050038 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 5 Jul 85 p 4

[Editorial: "'72 S-N Communique"]

[Text] Thirteen years have passed since the historic joint communique was issued by South and North Korea--the first such in the quarter century since Korea's division. We still vividly remember how that agreement had many of us expect quick solutions for the divided peninsula's problems.

Issued on July 4, 1972, the statement called for an inter-Korean solidarity as a homogenous people, transcending differences in ideologies and political systems, toward unifying the divided nation through peaceful approaches.

The statement was followed by the holding of Red Cross talks and South-North Coordinating Committee sessions alternately in Seoul and Pyongyang. But this hopeful beginning lasted only a year due to Pyongyang's unilateral suspension of the talks.

All this bespeaks how difficult it is to maintain a sincere dialogue with North Korean Communists whose ulterior motive has not changed: To communize the South by all means. This was proven later when Pyongyang was digging infiltration tunnels beneath the Demilitarized Zone even as the dialogue was under way. In hindsight, they must have suspended the talks because in their judgment the talks' progress would not have served their goal.

Whatever Pyongyang's real intention, we cannot afford to interrupt our efforts to ease tension on the peninsula. This is why Seoul has intensified its dialogue overture to the North, especially since the inauguration of the Fifth Republic, including a call for summit talks.

By all indications, however, the northern Communists have never abandoned their aggressive schemes. Their perpetration of the Rangoon massacre in 1981 was telling proof of their barbarism, not to mention their ceaseless dispatching of espionage agents into the South. We are well aware of Pyongyang's tactic of making grandiose peace gestures whenever such need arises. It is anxious to open direct contacts with the United States and other Western countries by making itself look peace-oriented.

Despite our awareness of Pyongyang's deeper motives, however, Seoul accepted their offer of flood relief goods last year in an effort to achieve a breakthrough in the stalemated South-North dialogue. Fortunately this led to resuming talks on Red Cross and economic matters.

But it is our impression that North Korea's Communists keep the dialogue going only for appearance's sake while shying away from any concrete achievements. Now is time for us to make them understand that practical progress in dialogue will benefit them as much as us. We should revive the expectations created by the 1972 joint communique and proceed to realize them one by one.

CSO: 4100/613

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DPRK DAILY ASSAILS REINFORCEMENT OF POLICE IN SOUTH

SK080431 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0355 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang July 8 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today in a commentary notes that a decision of the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique to increase the numerical strength of the police by nearly 16,000 men till next year shows its ulterior intention to turn South Korea further into a prison of people without bars.

The author of the commentary says:

The puppets have never opened their mouths without advertising the "expulsion" of violence. But violence, far from being expelled, is increasing day by day.

The expulsion of violence they had advertised is a fascist slogan for putting down meetings, demonstrations and sit-in strikes of students and people of all other segments for democratic rights and the right to existence.

The puppets are scheming to cause a new bloodbath like the Kwangju massacre to maintain their "power" whose days are numbered.

But it is foolish to try to bring the crisis under control with the bayonet.

The reinforcement of violence will give no way out to the puppets.

The Chon Tu-hwan group must terminate the fascist terror rule which will only hasten its own destruction and step down from power, as unanimously demanded by the people.

CSO: 4100/611

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

KCNA ON SOUTH'S CIVIL DEFENSE DRILL--Pyongyang July 3 (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist junta has decided to hold "civilian defence drill" every month from July which had been held 4 times a year in offices, factories and sub-counties of agricultural and fishing areas with important railway stations in South Korea, according to a radio report from Seoul. Due to this criminal measure of the puppets over 636,000 people will be driven out to "civilian defence drill" every month in these areas. This shows how frantically the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist junta is stepping up war preparations against the North. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0958 GMT 3 Jul 85 SK]

KCNA ON SOUTH'S DEBTS--Pyongyang July 4 (KCNA)--The puppet minister of finance, speaking at a symposium at a university on June 29 cried that "as South Korea's foreign debts are huge, a one percent rise in the international rate of interest would instantly bring an additional burden amounting to hundreds of millions of won," according to a radio report from Seoul. He raved that in order to reduce the scale of foreign debts, export should be increased to eliminate trade deficit. This is a jargon. The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique saddled with foreign debts of "the world's greatest scale" has to incur more debts as the total amount of its foreign debts is great, the international interest rate goes up and the South Korean money is continuously devaluated compared with the dollar. No matter how loudly the military fascist clique may cry about "decrease of foreign debts," it is a delusion and foreign debts, a product of the colonial subjugation, cannot be liquidated. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0404 GMT 4 Jul 85 SK]

DEMOCRACY GROUP IN SOUTH--Pyongyang July 5 (KCNA)--The Chungnam Council for Democratic Movement, a regional organisation for democracy, was formed in Taejon, South Chungchong Province of South Korea, some time ago. The inaugural meeting elected co-chairmen and vice-chairmen and adopted an inaugural declaration. "Today neo-colonial contradictions are revealed in all social domains, political, economic, cultural and military, and the genuine will of the masses is thoroughly ignored in this land," the declaration noted, and stressed: "Now is the time when the right consciousness and desire of the masses and the genuine spirit of the nation should be inherited to rectify the wrong reality and the wisdom and intelligence of the people be pooled to build a new society." The formation of this organisation was reported recently by "Road to Democracy," the organ of the South Korean Youth Federation of the Movement for Democracy. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1010 GMT 5 Jul 85 SK]

VRPR: CAMPUS EDITORS' MEETING--Some 150 editors of campus newspapers from 21 universities in the Seoul and Inchon areas, including Songgyungwan University, Sogang University, and Aju Institute of Technology, gathered at Kungmin University to sum up the activities of the Federation of Campus Newspaper Reporters formed to put free press into practice during the first semester of the year. The meeting elected Pak (Yong-tae), editor of the campus newspaper of Sungjon University, as president of the organization for the next semester and then issued a statement. In the statement, the students called on the campus newspaper editors to unite and systematically struggle to crush the press operating within the framework set by the system and to embody the idea of a democratic and national press serving the masses. [Text] [(Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 6 Jul 85 SK]

PYONGYANG PRESSURING THAILAND--Bangkok (YONHAP)--A North Korean trade delegation is negotiating here to purchase a large quantity of tapioka, one of Thailand's main export items, a local newspaper said Friday. The English-language daily NATION said that the trade mission, headed by Pak Chong-myong, has already signed an accord to purchase 200,000 tons of tapioka this year and another 400,000 tons next year. The purchase amount for this year, totaling worth \$12.4 million, represents double the amount Seoul plans to buy from Thailand this year in a barter trade. The report could not be confirmed by trade authorities here but a representative of the Tapioka Trade Association in Thailand said that he heard about such rumors recently. The North Korean group arrived in Bangkok in mid-June and has been contacting industry and political leaders here. The newspaper said that Pyongyang is calling on Bangkok to increase its imports of North Korean-made machinery and steel plates in return for the tapioka purchase. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 6 Jul 85 p 1 SK]

CSO: 4100/611

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

NEW CABINET PRIORITY CONCERN TERMED STABILITY

Seoul TONGA ILBO in Korean 19 Feb 85 p 3

[Text] President Chon Tu-hwan consolidated his position at the "February 18th Cabinet Reshuffle."

"The February 18th Cabinet Reshuffle" can be summarized as the appointment of National Security Planning Department Chief, No Shin-yong, to Prime Minister, and the reappointment of the National Security Planning Department Director of the President's Secret Police, Chang Se-tong. The above moves show that this Reshuffle is aimed at ever stronger political positions.

The value of the "current position" of the new Prime Minister or Security Chief is not a "personality" matter, but in the fact that the existing position has been playing a role of "shadow" under the delicate control of the ruler. The strength of political influence can easily be detected by the above fact.

Accordingly, judging the overall make-up of the New Cabinet, an impression of increased power is detected, which harmoniously combines the "strong lineup" with "the loyalty" and the "practical model" of rational personality.

The interesting topic is how the New Cabinet will carry on its duties in conjunction with fulfillment of public desire and manifestation of political power.

There are several intrinsic meanings associated with political circumstances in a sense that the Cabinet Reshuffle was carried out within six days after the 12th general election.

The background of complex meanings are as follows: First, from the Majority Party's point of view, the need for public persuasion, which was an unexpected result of the 12th general election, and for reformation of the government's image are emphasized. Second, this is the period of which the direction of political operation for the second half of the President Chon tenure must be established. Third, this is the beginning of a long term pavement for the future to aim for the change of political power.

Considering the above facts, although the Cabinet Reshuffle is merely indirect it enables the observation of the dimensions of ruling decisions in the future internal/external state of politics.

The priority national task emphasized by "the February 18th Cabinet Reshuffle" is the building of security.

Security Chief No, who has thoroughly presided over the intelligence tasks for the national security, is selected as the Premier: which proves the intention of the government.

The career of the new Prime Minister, who had been a professional foreign affairs officer and served as a minister of foreign affairs, indicates an emphasis on foreign diplomacy.

In actuality, the government has serious tasks to be prepared for in the flow of internationalization. Aside from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) Seoul convention, some of the important upcoming international events are the '86 Asian Olympic games and the '88 Seoul Olympics.

Moreover, reinforcement of diplomatic roles is necessary for the preparation for the political changes in the region around the Korean Peninsula including the USA/Japan/China relationship which shows a possibility of unforeseen change, and the expansion of North and South Korean contact.

Finally the purpose of selecting Prime Minister No can be perceived as a move to manage both security and diplomacy effectively.

The selection of Security Chief, Chang Se-tong, who has been entrusted as President Chon's Chief of Secret Police, reveals the Government's emphasis on the internal politics security establishment aside from the vase security tasks.

The Majority Party is facing a major change in political order due to the powerful rise of New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP), which consists of opposition leaders newly freed from the ban on political activity through the 12th general election.

Especially during the course of the general election in which the NKDP gained power, many political allegations, which were beyond the accommodation capacity of the Major Party, changed its course. In the upcoming "12th Political era," enormous political challenge is expected. Therefore, the need for the consolidation of the government's position is understandable.

Accordingly, a characteristic of security settlement aimed at political security establishment can be detected by the selection of a new Security Chief, who has experience with the political idealism and style of President Chon.

On February 18th, at the Blue House temporary National Affairs Meeting right before the Cabinet Reshuffle, President Chon reemphasized, with a strong tone of voice, the maintenance of law and order and an increased vigilance for national unrest.

Due to the Cabinet Reshuffle, the ministers which had strong political influence, such as the ministers of Home Affairs, Justice, Culture and Information, and the first State Affairs were replaced. Therefore, it can be said that an enormous reform has been carried out in political personnel.

However, in the economic field, the majority of economic leaders kept their positions, with the exception of Vice Premier, Sin Pyong-hyon, and the Minister of Agriculture/Fisheries. By the fact that the existing economic measures are continued, a settled environment is maintained.

President Chon has voiced numerous times that the rapid change in economic policies is undesirable.

But, if the previous economic team is granted continued power due to their 'achievements,' this move can lose its persuasiveness when the issue of the tremendous foreign debt is brought up.

Therefore some opinions interpret the reconfirmation of previous economic directors as an indication of their "loyalty" as opposed to their "job performance" in economic matters.

Another special characteristic of the Cabinet Reshuffle is the fact that six leaders of the Democratic Justice Party, the Major Party, joined the Cabinet.

The purpose of it is to influence public opinion towards the Executive Branch through the Representative-Ministers and to improve the Party's standard through Inter Party cooperation.

Chin Ui-chong's Previous Cabinet had three Representative-Ministers: Chin, the Prime Minister; Kim Chong-yaе, Minister of Health and Welfare; and Yi Tae-sop, Minister of State Affairs. The members increased to six at the Cabinet Reshuffle, they are: Chong Sok-mo, Minister of Home Affairs; Hwang Yin-song, Minister of Agriculture/Fisheries Bureau; Yi Hae-won, Minister of Health and Welfare; Yi Cha-hon, Minister of Communications; Yi Se-ki, Minister of Reunification; and Chong Chae-chol, Minister of State Affairs.

The selection of Chong, Minister of Home Affairs, is based upon his experience with the administration of Home Affairs as a Chief of Police, a governor of Kangwon and Chungnam provinces, and Deputy Minister of Home Affairs; and to his sound personality, which is suitable in handling complex tasks such as problems with educational institutions.

In the cases of Hwang, Minister of Agriculture/Fisheries Department, and Yi, Minister of Health and Welfare, the deciding factors were a reward for the 'construction' of voting districts according to the Party's order during the course of the General Election Nomination and a proven ability for administration.

The selections of Minister of Communication, Yi, and Minister of Reunification, Yi, were made due to their respective organized management of duties as a committee of Finance, and a chairman of Olympic Affairs, and their background from Kyonggi province and Seoul, which enhances the district distribution.

Minister of State Affairs, Chong, is evaluated to be acquainted with opposition party leaders who launched into the 12th general election by his previous participation with "Anti-trustship association" and to have various channels of communication with the opposition party.

Minister of Justice, Kim Sok-hwi, gained control of the Public Procurator's office by such as the handling of the Chong-Nae-hyok Scandal. Minister of Education, Son Chae-sok, is highly evaluated for his ability to take care of problems with educational institutions, which comes from his experience as the Blue House primary private Secretary of Education and Culture. Minister of Labor, Cho Chol-kwon, is selected for his progressive persuasiveness shown as a Governor of Chonpuk and a national health care bureau.

Minister of Culture and Information, Yi Won-hong, who has been, not only as a spokesman, but also "an effective speaker," as shown by his being Korean Broadcasting Corporation President, was highly praised. Minister of Government Administration, 12th term graduate of Military Academy, Pak Se-chik, left his second assistant director position to take charge of the Ministry of Government Administration, which has been taken care of by leaders of the military clique, as his Military Academy junior, Security Chief, Chang, was selected.

Newly selected persons of the military clique through the Cabinet Reshuffle are Chang Se-tong, Hwang Yin-song, Cho Chol-Kwon, Pak Se-chik, and Kim Song-chin; and include Minister of Defense Yun Song-min, who kept his position. There are six military clique Cabinet members in the present government.

Comparing the Reshuffle with the problems encountered during the peaceful political replacement, although it cannot be definitely equated, it is necessary to continuously pay attention to those who suffer in the course of the personnel selection and the future Democratic Justice Party Major Position Replacement.

The February 18th Cabinet Reshuffle was conducted right after the 12th General Election; this allows for analysis of the Election results' dimensions.

The quick Cabinet Reshuffle, which included the Prime Minister is interpreted as a reflection of public opinion as shown in election results.

The Majority Party had a controversy over the Election results at the Inspection meeting, and indicated that the Reshuffle changed the government image and assumes the responsibility.

Observing the political change in the Major Party facing "the 12th Political Situation" after the Cabinet Reshuffle, a vast change in Personnel can be expected at the Democratic Justice Party Major Position Replacement and the selection of the Parliament, which are to be held around the 23rd.

NEW CABINET MEMBER LISTING

<u>POSITION</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>AGE</u>	<u>BIRTHPLACE</u>	<u>EDUCATION/EXPERIENCE</u>
Prime Minister	No Shin-yong (n)*	55	Pyong-nam, Kang-so	Seoul University Law School, Passed Administrative State Exam. Ambassador to India, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, Ambassador to Geneva, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Security Chief
Deputy Prime Minister	Sin Pyong-hyon (r)*	64	Whang-nam, Chang-chun	Japan's BokDo Economic Institute, American University, Sae-eun director, President's economic advisor, Vice-Premier, Import/Export Association Chairman
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Yi Won-kyong (r)	63	Kyong-buk, Yul-sung	Seoul University Business School, Vice-minister of Foreign Affairs, United Communication Company President, Minister of Culture & Information, Olympics Secretary General, Minister of Athletics
Ministry of Home Affairs	Chong Sok-mo (n)	56	Chung-nam, Gong-chun	Seoul University Law School, Police Chief of Chun-man, Kyong-nam, & asan, Kang-won, Chun nam Govenor, Vice-Minister of Home Affairs, the 10th and the 11th representative
Ministry of Finance	Kim Man-chae (r)	51	Kyong-nam, Sun-san	University of Missouri (PhD in Economics), Economics Advisor U.S. AID to Korea Sou-gang University Professor, Korea Development Institute Director, Korean American Bank President
Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries	Hwang Yin-song (n)	59	Chon-buk, Sung-chun	Chun-buk Military Academy (4th term) Seoul Univ. Graduate School of Admin., Chon-buk governor, Minister of Transportation, Representative 11th National Assembly
Ministry of Trade and Industry	Kum Chin-ho (r)	53	Kyong-buk, Young-ju	Seoul Univ. Law School, Chief of Small-Medium Bureau of the Ministry of Trade and Industry Chairman, Chief Secretary of the Prime Minister, Commerce vice-minister
Ministry of Justice	Kim Sok-hwi (n)	50	Chung-buk, Chung-ju	Seoul University Law School, Pass the 8th National Bar Exam., Senior procurator of Seoul Procurator's Office, Public Prosecutor General
Ministry of National Defense	Yun Song-min (r)	59	Chun-nam, Mu-an	Military Academy (9th term) Korean Army Commander in S. Vietnam corps Commander, Chairman of the Joint Chief of Staff

<u>POSITION</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>AGE</u>	<u>BIRTHPLACE</u>	<u>EDUCATION/EXPERIENCE</u>
Ministry of Energy and Resources	Choe Tong-kyu (r)	49	Chung-nam, Kong-ju	Seoul Univ. Law School, Chief of Planning & Management office, Chief of Price Control office, Dept. of Defense Management assistant secretary, Vice-minister of Dept. of Circulation
Ministry of National Construction	Kim Song-pae (r)	58	Kang-won, Hun-ju	Water/land Commerce Kang-won internal affairs chairman, chairman of Seoul Planning & Management office, Assistant-mayor, Kang-won/Kyong-buk Governor, Seoul city mayor
Ministry of Health and Social Affairs	Yi Hae-won (n)	55	Chung-buk, Jung-chun	Seoul Univ. Law School, Sung Gun Kwan Univ. professor the 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th representative, IPU Korean Representative, National Assembly Culture & Information chairman
Ministry of Labor Affairs	Cho Chol-kwon (n)	56	Chon-buk, Kim-jae	Military Academy (8th term), Seoul Univ. Graduate School of Public Admin., Retired Major General governor Chon-buk Director of the Veteran's Administration Agency
Ministry of Transportation	Son Su-yik (r)	53	Chun-buk, Chang-hung	Seoul Univ. Law School, Home Affairs district chairman, Kyong-ki/Chung-nam governor, office of Forestry chairman, vice-minister of Home Affairs, Premier Administrator Management chief
Ministry of Communications	Yi Cha-hon (n)	50	Kyong-ki, Pyong-tak	Seoul Univ. School of political science, Seoul Newspaper chief of political section, Chief editor, trustee, 10th, 11th representative
Ministry of Education	Son Chae-sok (n)	54	Kyong-buk, Boe-jung	Seoul University School of Politics, Seoul Univ. Dean of Social Science, President of International Politics, President's chief secretary of education/culture
Ministry of Sports	Yi Yong-ho (r)	50	Kyong-buk, Au-soung	Yen-sei Univ. School of Foreign Studies, Yale Univ. (PhD in Politics) Univ. of Georgia professor, the board of National Unification Chairman of Planning, Ye-hwa Univ. professor
Ministry of Culture & Information	Yi Won-hong (n)	56	Kyong-buk, Ko-sung	Seoul Univ. College of Liberal Art & Science, Hanguk daily newspaper chief editor, chief of information agency to Japan, president of civil service, chief secretary, KBS president
General Affairs Bureau	Pak Se-chik (n)	52	Kyong-buk, Bong-sole	Military academy (12th term), Seoul Univ. graduate School of Administration, Capital city guard commander Security Planning second deputy chief

<u>POSITION</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>AGE</u>	<u>BIRTHPLACE</u>	<u>EDUCATION/EXPERIENCE</u>
Ministry of Science & Technology	Kim Song-chin (n)	54	In-chun	Military Academy (11th term), Military Academy training officer, Military attache to America, Jung-jung Planning & Management ch deputy-chief, Defense Science Rese Institute Chief, Minister of Commu tion
National Unification Board	Yi Se-ki (n)	49	Kyong-ki, Kae-pun	Ko-yro University School of Foreig Studies, Toyko Graduate School, Ko University professor, Representati 11th National Assembly
Ministry of Government Administration	Chong Chae-chol (n)	57	Kang-won, Ko-sung	Dongkuk Univ. Political Science De Chief ececutive Economic Planning Chairman of Credit Guarantee Trust Han-il Bank president, National As Budget Committee chairman
Government Legislative Administration Agency	Kim Yong-kyun (r)	56	Kyong-nam, Ko-sung	Military Academy (11th term), Pass civil service exam for service (14 Army judge advocate, Chairman Nati Security Legislation Committee

* (n) - Newly elected
(r) - Reelected

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CSO: 4107/113

22 July 1985

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

NKDP HEAD TO PROPOSE CHON MEETING WITH TWO KIMS

SK040202 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 4 Jul 85 p 1

[Text] Rep. Yi Min-u, president of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP], said after a meeting with Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam yesterday that he would propose a meeting between President Chon Tu-hwan and the two Kims, when he meets the President.

"My earlier suggestion to have a face-to-face meeting with President Chon has not received any response although considerable time has passed. I think that the current situation enters a difficult phase," the NDP [New Korea Democratic Party] head said after having a luncheon with the two opposition leaders.

The meeting was held at Kim Tae-chung's temporary house in Changchon-dong, western Seoul.

Speaking to reporters, Rep. Yi recalled that the President had "delightedly" accepted his proposal for an exclusive meeting when he met the top leaders of the three major political parties at Chongwadae early in May.

"The meeting should be held shortly. If it is realized, I will propose President Chon to hold a tripartite meeting with the two Mr. Kims," he went on.

He said that he believed there was no reason why the President could not meet with the two Kims at this time when the government has repeatedly expressed the intention to have dialogues even with North Korean chief Kim Il-song.

"When the three persons exchange views on the current situation, that will be for the interest of the nation at this time," the NDP president further said.

The meeting among the two Kims and Rep. Yi lasted for two hours and 40 minutes.

Kim Yong-sam said after the meeting that the participants talked much about such "serious matters" as campus and labor problems.

He said, "I feel wrath over the government's methods of dealing with labor disputes with violent means. The government, company and workers should solve the labor problems through communication."

Kim Tae-chung said, "The government is mercilessly repressing campuses and labor unions. They attempt to ban students from entering rural areas without any regret for making the farming area so miserable."

He was referring to the recent police raid on campuses and the reported refusal of farmers to admit students coming for "rural services" during summer vacation.

He described the police action on universities as an "assault."

CSO: 4100/612

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

NKDP'S YI MIN-U CONSIDERING TALKS WITH PRESIDENT CHON

SK050510 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 4 Jul 85 p 1

[Text] Yi Min-u, president of the New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP], said that he is planning to propose in writing in a few days private talks with President Chon Tu-hwan to discuss present political affairs and the general political situation.

It is reported that DJP President No Tae-u expressed his hope for two-man talks with NKDP President Yi Min-u, and that president Yi Min-u is considering this offer in a favorable light.

Such a move by the DJP and the NKDP is attracting attention, considering the fact that leaders of the ruling bloc made frequent contacts with each other on 2 and 3 July, and that president Yi, Mr Kim Tae-chung, and Mr Kim Yong-sam decided at a 3 July meeting that president Yi would formally oppose a meeting with President Chon Tu-hwan.

On 4 July president Yi stated: I will formally propose a meeting with President Chon Tu-hwan to the ruling party in the form of a letter. The letter will be delivered by floor leader Kim Tong-yong. When the face-to-face meeting with the president is realized, I will propose his meeting with the two Kims. DJP Chairman No wanted to have a chance to hold a two-man meeting with me, because it is not appropriate for the DJP and the NKDP to hold profound talks on pending political issues at meetings of representatives of the three parties, which have been held on many occasions. Even though the DJP wants to deliberate on labor and campus affairs and the tax reduction bill at the same time, there is no change in the NKDP's stance that it will deliberate on the tax reduction bill after an alternative proposal for the tax reduction bill is made by the NKDP.

CSO: 4107/219

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DAILY SAYS GOVERNMENT CANNOT IGNORE KIM TAE-CHUNG'S ILLEGAL ACTS

SK070504 Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 7 Jul 85 p 2

[Editorial: "Mr Kim's Acts of Disturbing the Political Situation Will Not Be Tolerated"]

[Text] Mr Kim Tae-chung's reckless political remarks and acts finally provoked the government and the ruling party and are causing the political situation to stiffen. The government and the ruling party, which have watched with concern the words and deeds of Mr Kim Tae-chung ever since he returned from the United States shortly before the 12 February general election, seemed to have reached the limits of their patience.

Secretly meeting with NKDP President Yi Min-u on 3 July, DJP Chairman No Tae-u reportedly conveyed the stern standpoint of the government and the ruling party to the opposition leader. This explained the fact well that the government and the ruling party have run out of patience.

First of all, Mr Kim Tae-chung tried to undermine the authority of the government and the ruling party by continuously uttering words and committing acts that appear to ignore his own position of being under a suspended sentence. He tried to jeopardize the effort to bring the political situation under control by doggedly setting forth the issue of restoring his political and civil rights as a premise for the opening of the 12th-term National Assembly. This was his first attempt to undermine the authority of the government and the ruling party.

In his second attempt, Mr Kim said that there could arise an unfortunate event should the ruling and opposition parties fail to agree on a timetable for democratization by this coming autumn. Such remarks, which practically amount to threatening the government and the ruling party, left us with the impression that he was agitating the students to rise up against the government.

In his third such attempt to undermine the authority of the government and the ruling party, he said that if the restoration of his political and civil rights remained unaccomplished by Constitution Day, which falls on 17 July, he will have to make an important decision. What kind of an important decision does he mean? By saying such things, he has indicated that he had no

choice but to stage an off-stage struggle that will eventually foment a popular uprising.

The fourth such attempt by Mr Kim Tae-chung can be seen in his remarks that he might join the NKDP together with Mr Kim Yong-sam in early August when the party is scheduled to hold its first national convention and he might work himself into the position of party adviser.

According to the stipulation of the Party Act, those who are granted a stay in the execution of their sentence are not eligible to become a member of political party and if they take the position of a party adviser or cadre member, they could be sentenced to a jail term of less than 3 years.

To say that he will seek membership in the NKDP, ignoring such stipulations and eventually becoming a party adviser, is clearly an act violating the existing law.

If Mr Kim continues to ignore the laws, the government has only two options: legal action against him or to ignore his acts against the law. The government will inevitably run the risk of undermining its credibility if it chooses the second option. This being the case, the government has no choice but to take appropriate legal action against him.

Mr Kim should stop his dicey attempt to test the will of the government and the ruling party. If they are repeated, his acts will lead the political situation to a further chaotic condition by accelerating political confrontation and will put him in a position of having to make a difficult choice.

On more than one occasion, the government and the ruling party have made their intention clear that the restoration of his political and civil rights will be granted only when he behaves himself. It is only a bluster to try to settle this through blackmail and pressure.

While our people are expecting politicians to conduct mature political activities after learning lessons from past political developments, some politicians seem to remain unchanged. This throws yet another complication into our politics.

CSO: 4107/219

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

ARTICLE ON ROK STUDENTS, SAMMIN STRUGGLE COMMITTEE

SK090400 Seoul SINGTONG-A in Korean No 7, 1 Jul 85 pp 461-477

[Article by Hwang Ui-pong, reporter of the SINGTONG-A Department of TONG-A ILBO: "The General National Federation of Students, the Sammin Struggle Committee, and the American Cultural Center Incident"]

[Excerpts] Formation of the General National Federation of Students [GNFS]

On 17 April, the Plaza of Democracy in front of the student hall of Korea University was seething with some 2,000 students from many parts of the country. After a "ceremony to unveil an obelish for the repose of the souls of the forcibly conscripted victims," a ceremony to "form the GNFS" was to be held. At 1400, Yi Song-pong, vice chairman of the General Association of Students of Korea University, who was presiding over the meeting, "declared, in the name of 1 million fellow students, that the lead was being taken in the struggle against foreign forces and dictatorship," thus opening the "historic" ceremony to form the GNFS.

First, Ho In-hoe, chairman of the General Association of Students of Korea University, introduced student representatives from 23 universities and colleges throughout the country, made a report on the course of events prior to the formation of the GNFS, and announced the constitution of the organization. In the wake of this, it was made public that Kim Min-sok, chairman of the General Association of Students of Seoul National University, was elected chairman; Kim Su-chin, chairman of the General Association of Students of Songgyungwan University, and three other students had been elected vice chairman; Chong Tae-kun, chairman of the General Association of Students of Yonsei University, as director of the Propaganda Department; and other students as leaders of the organization. On behalf of Kim Min-sok, Vice Chairman C Sun-chin read out the "Declaration of the Formation of the GNFS." A part of the declaration reads: "In the course of subordination and resistance, we greet today, when the spirit of the fierce resistance of some 20 years ago is once again reviving. We found the GNFS to raise fighting consciousness without delay by forming the ranks of solemn struggle to inflict just judgment on the antihistorical regime, with irresistible indignation against the deadly times, in which such events as the Kwangju May democratic resistance took place, and to build a unified and democratic motherland."

After the declaration of the formation was read out, the General Union of Christian Students and the Union of Youths for the Movement for Democratization, respectively, read out congratulatory messages to encourage the formation of the GNFS. On the heels of this, some 2,000 students began shouting such slogans as "Long live the struggle against foreign forces and dictatorship!" and "Long live the GNFS!", thereby leading the atmosphere to a climax. Then, Ho In-hoe and Chong Tae-kun took the floor and read out a "letter to the people," a "letter to 1 million fellow students," and an "open appeal to the 12th National Assembly," thus closing the formation ceremony.

After the ceremony, students held a rally to denounce the president's visit to the United States, adopted a "letter of warning to the incumbent regime," and began a torchlight demonstration. They staged a demonstration, throwing stones at the police in front of the university gate and shouting such slogans as "We resolutely oppose the treacherous visit to the United States," "We resolutely oppose economic dependence," and "Down with the military dictatorship." They finished the demonstration at approximately 1830. The ceremony to found the GNFS on that day served as momentum causing a demonstration with 5,000 participants at the 19 April grave in Suyuri and a so-called "May struggle" with the Kwangju incident as an issue. Through the sit-in at the American Cultural Center on 23 May, the GNFS, which had led many types of rallies and demonstrations since its founding, finally began attracting the people's attention.

After it was revealed that the GNFS and the Struggle Committee to Reunify the Nation, Win Democracy, and Liberate the Masses [Sammin Struggle Committee], which is affiliated with the GNFS, were involved in the sit-in incident at the American Cultural Center, which was extraordinarily shocking at home and abroad, many debates on these organizations took place, and hot ideological disputes even occurred.

What types of organizations are the GNFS and the Sammin Struggle Committee? Toward what ideology are the terms the nation, democracy, and the masses oriented? What point has the student movement, becoming fiercer with each passing day, reached?

The measure for Autonomy and the Moves of Coalition Among Universities and Colleges

The organization of the GNFS, a coalition of 62 universities and colleges, originated from the measure for campus autonomy at the end of 1983. Because the Students Defense Corps, the organization of students that existed before the measure for campus autonomy, was turned away by students, the formation of a coalition body of universities and colleges was inconceivable. Also, the Students Defense Corps failed to function sufficiently to deal with on-campus affairs. Entering the second semester of 1984, however, the general associations of students were formed in the wake of the measure for campus autonomy and, as a result, moves toward the formation of a coalition among universities became visible.

With this background, the National Conference of Students Associations came into being at Yonsei University on 5 November 1984 with the participation of representatives from 42 colleges and universities. Yi Chong-u, chairman of the General Association of Students of Seoul National University, was elected chairman of the conference. The name of the conference was later changed to the National League of Students. Along with this, the Struggle Federation of Students for Democratization was launched in the course of a joint demonstration staged by students from 29 universities and colleges last November. The Struggle Federation was formed with the Struggle Committee for Democratization, which was organized, separately from the general associations of students, at Seoul National University, Yonsei University, Korea University, and Songgyungwan University. The chairman of the struggle committees for democratization of the four universities became the co-chairmen of the Struggle Federation, and six universities, including Kyonghui University, where the Struggle Committee for Democratization was organized, became member universities of the Struggle Federation.

The system of the National Conference of Students Associations and the Struggle Committee for Democratization, whose relationship is similar to that between the GNFS and the Sammin Struggle Committee, was broken up after leading students, such as Yi Chong-u and Song Kil-yong, chairman of the General Association of Students of Korea University, were arrested by the authorities. With the ad hoc committee to uproot corruption and irregularities, the ad hoc committee to take measures for the general election, and the ad hoc committee to defend the rights and interests of workers as its suborganizations, the Struggle Committee for Democratization led joint demonstrations of universities and the incident of seizing the DJP headquarters.

Entering the first semester of 1985, the Ministry of Education officially recognized the formation of autonomous organizations of students at each university and college. Following this measure, general associations of students were organized at each university and college, thus opening a new turn in vitalizing the student movement. Unlike the Student Defense Corps, the general associations of students, which were born amid support and favorable response from many students, were able to smoothly achieve a coalition among themselves because they secured official recognition and assumed a representative nature as an autonomous organ of students.

The question concerning the organization of a new coalition organization of students was officially raised for the first time at a meeting of representatives from universities held at Songgyungwan University on 1 April. There was discussion about a coalition of universities and colleges in Seoul and Inchon before anything else, as a result, representatives from 11 universities held a meeting at Seoul National University and formed the Federation of Students in Seoul and Inchon and the Struggle Union of Students To Oppose Foreign Forces and Defend National Independence. The Struggle Union of Students was organized to counter the president's visit to the United States, and conducted such activities as "a pan-national signature campaign to oppose the opening of markets for foreign products and defend national independence" and "a national congress to oppose foreign forces and dictatorship and defend national independence."

The GNFS, founded, through this course of events, on 17 April, is an extension of moves which had steadily developed since last fall, and a new type of coalition that had been developed to a higher stage on the basis of past experience.

Background to the Formation of the Two-Channel Organization of the GNFS and the Sammin Struggle Committee

Compared with the preceding university coalitions, the GNFS is "relatively" systematic, and has a wide-ranging organizational network. The GNFS has one chairman and four vice chairmen, concurrently the chairmen of its four district chapters. That is, Kim Min-sok is the chairman of the GNFS. O Su-chin, chairman of the Seoul district chapter and chairman of the General Association of Students of Songgyuangwan University, Seoul Campus; Kwon Sun-pil, chairman of the central district chapter and chairman of the General Association of Students of Songgyungwan University, Suwon campus; O Pyong-yun, chairman of the Cholla district chapter and chairman of the General Association of Students of Chonnam University; and Yi Pyong-tak, chairman of the Kyongsang district chapter and chairman of the General Association of Students of Pusan University, are the GNFS vice chairmen.

Along with the chairman and vice chairmen, the GNFS has a Central Executive Committee, the supreme organ; a Propaganda Department, headed by Chong Tae-kun, chairman of the General Association of Students of Yonsei University; a Secretariat, headed by Yi Hae-sik, chairman of the General Association of Students of Sogang University; and the Sammin Struggle Committee, headed by Ho In-hoe, chairman of the General Association of Students of Korea University. Meanwhile, Seoul, where the universities are concentrated, is divided into four subdistricts and has four councils in each subdistrict.

A particularly noteworthy group among the GNFS organizations is the Sammin Struggle Committee. Because of its strong and independent nature, the Sammin Struggle Committee, despite being under the organizational control of the GNFS, is assessed as constituting a second channel, with the GNFS as one channel. While the GNFS is an organization founded as a coalition of the general associations of students of the universities and colleges across the country, and which assumes a clear representative nature, the Sammin Struggle Committee is an organization that concretely realized the goals of the GNFS and assumes a strong "fighting nature."

Just as the independent Sammin Struggle Committee exists under the GNFS, Sammin Struggle Committee or similiar committees exist under the general associations of students of each college and university and play the role of frontal units.

In other words, the GNFS or the general associations of students are assigned the work of expanding the student movement, while the Sammin Struggle Committee carries out a kind of "leading political struggle." It can be said that they have established a system of sharing roles.

In discussing the background of the formation of the two-channel organization, a student concerned said: "Because all students do not participate in the antigovernment struggle, there will be a problem if the GNFS or the general

associations of students thoroughly concentrate their activities on political struggle. Therefore, it is necessary to run such an organization as the Sammin Struggle Committee, which can wage concrete fighting in reaction to circumstances, along with the GNFS, a leading organization that can constantly lead the student movement."

After the occupation of the American Cultural Center took place, the attention of people began to be focused on the GNFS and, in particular, on the Sammin Struggle Committee. The ideology on the nation, democracy, and the masses was brought into debate. The ruling party side raised questions regarding the identity of the Sammin Struggle Committee. Countering this offensive, the opposition party side dealt a counterblow to the ruling party side, questioning whether or not the Sammin Struggle Committee exists. The question concerning the organization of the student movement was, unprecedentedly, raised at the National Assembly session.

The term Sammin Struggle Committee is, indeed, somewhat different from its substantive name. The formal name of the Sammin Struggle Committee affiliated with the GNFS is the Struggle Committee To Reunify the Nation, Win Democracy, and Liberate the Masses. The name of the Sammin Struggle Committee is an abbreviation that began to be used for reasons of convenience. In addition, the name of the Sammin Struggle Committee became fixed because the mass media had arbitrarily called the organization the "Sammin Struggle Committee" since the occupation of the American Cultural Center.

This is also true of the sammin struggle committees of universities. There are only special committees, at universities that deal with questions concerning democracy and the masses. Universities that have an organization named the Sammin Struggle Committee rarely exist. To give examples, there are the Struggle Committee for the Masses, Democracy, and the Independent Unification of the Nation, a special organization under the organizational control of the General Association of Students of Seoul National University; and the Struggle Committee To Oppose Foreign Forces and Dictatorship and Achieve Democratization, a special committee under the organizational control of the General Association of Students of Korea University. These committees conduct activities as so-called activities of the Sammin Struggle Committee. There is no organization called the Sammin Struggle Committee at these two universities. There are the Struggle Committee To Win the Rights and Interests of the Masses and the Struggle Committee To Oppose Foreign Forces and Defend the Nation, but there is no such organization as the Sammin Struggle Committee.

The System and Contents of the Sammin Struggle Committee

Pak Chang-chong, a lawmaker of the New Korea Democratic Party [NKCP] and a lawyer in charge of oral proceedings for those students involved in the sit-in at the American Cultural Center, said: "After directly meeting with students, I came to the conclusion that there does not exist such an organization as the Sammin Struggle Committee. This notwithstanding, the authorities have branded diverse student movement organizations advocating the masses, democracy, and the nation as the Sammin Struggle Committee. This can only be viewed as an act to suppress the student movement." In conclusion, it would be correct to

say that such an organization as the Sammin Struggle Committee does not exist substantively and nominally, but special organizations advocating the nation, democracy, and the masses are formed under the GNFS, or in colleges or universities. (However, the article will continue to call the organization the Sammin Struggle Committee for reasons of convenience.)

Just as the name of the Sammin Struggle Committee is ambiguous, the organizational nature of the committee is also quite changeable. As far as the Sammin Struggle Committee affiliated with the GNFS is concerned, only Ho In-hoe assumes the position of chairman, but there are no other members or suborganizations. Also, university-level sammin struggle committees do not have any clear organizational system. As the need arises, certain committees come into being and then are dispersed or changed into other types of committees when situations are concluded. Therefore, the number of members belonging to a committee is not constant, and many students join more than one committee at the same time.

In connection with the nature of student organizations, a student of Songgyungwan University said: "In terms of their nature, student organizations cannot be concretely defined in writing, and the scope and limits of their activities cannot be clearly stipulated. The arrest of leading students of an organization causes its immediate dissolution. The issuing of a statement in the name of a plausible organization is regarded as the emergence of a new movement organization. When the tenor of the student movement, in terms of its content, is grasped, instead of perceiving student organizations from the viewpoint of understanding general social organizations, it is possible to correctly comprehend the nature of student organizations. The attitude of thinking as if a large-size illegal organization has been formed and making an issue of this failing to try to find out in detail the background behind the organization of the Sammin Struggle Committee is a real problem."

Whatever substance and form the Sammin Struggle Committee may have, it is true that special organizations advocating the nation, democracy, and the masses were launched at 35 colleges or universities--20 in Seoul and 15 in the provinces--and have played the role of frontal units of the student movement under the leadership of the GNFS. When the activities of the Sammin Struggle Committee are reviewed in detail, the part of the "masses" has seen continued activities with a long-term program, but the parts of the "nation" and "democracy" seem to have momentarily carried out such activities as reacting to issues that have been raised.

To give examples, the organizations advocating the "masses," such as the Committee To Win the Rights and Interests of the Masses and the Committee To Win the Survival Rights of the Masses, have steadily conducted such activities as inquiry into the removal of houses in Mok-dong, demonstrations to oppose the removal of houses there, the survey of the circumstances facing working sites, and the invitation of workers to give lectures, and have dealt with the problem of urban slums. Meanwhile, such organizations as the Committee To Clarify the Truth of the Kwangju Incident and the Committee To Punish the Ringleaders Involved in the Kwangju Massacre were formed in line with the part of "democracy". Having been set in motion on many occasions in May, the part

dealing with "democracy" is expected to take up the issue of the revision of the Constitution and the question and the abrogation of the laws for reform enacted by the Legislative Congress for National Security in the future. The part dealing with the "nation" has staged demonstrations to oppose the president's visit to the United States, and has made, or will make, an issue of denunciation of monopoly tycoons, military dictatorship and national unification.

The fighting nature of the Sammin Struggle Committee was most clearly shown during the occupation of the American Cultural Center. The seizure was a big incident through which the "struggle regarding the Kwangju incident," which swept over campuses in May, dramatically had influence at home and abroad, thus leading the student movement to a climax. The course of the occupation makes it possible to see relations between the GNFS and the Sammin Struggle Committee and the nature of the committee's activity.

What is first noted is the point that university-level sammin struggle committees mapped out a plan to storm the American Cultural Center without closely discussing this with the leadership of the GNFS. That is, the representatives of the committees to punish the ringleaders involved in the Kwangju massacre of Seoul National University, Yonsei University, Korea University, and Songgyungwan University worked out all plans. It has been learned that Sogang University students joined in the struggle separately later. The Sammin Struggle Committee "notified" the GNFS of its "operational plan" just before the seizure, and, simultaneously with the beginning of the sit-in, the GNFS conducted propaganda work, scattering leaflets announcing the occurrence of the incident on each university campus.

This was confirmed by a press conference with domestic and foreign reporters held by GNFS cadres at Yonsei University on 24 May.

What is also noted through the incident is the point that the Sammin Struggle Committee is not a well organized committee. This is confirmed by the fact that 73 students from only five universities took part in the sit-in and many participants were not members of the Sammin Struggle Committee. The fact that students from only five universities attended the sit-in is interpreted not as indicating that an organization in strict order was set in motion, but as showing that the students adopted a method for mobilizing people to participate in the sit-in while preventing the leaking of the plan in advance. In a word, the sit-in at the American Cultural Center showed relations between the GNFS and the Sammin Struggle Committee and indicated that the Sammin Struggle Committee is not as systematic an organization as was thought by others.

The Ideological Background of "Sammin" [Three Causes--the Nation, Democracy, and the Masses]

The content of the debates over "sammin" and whether or not the student movement is leaning toward leftism held between the ruling party and the government and the opposition party gives one the impression that they arbitrarily interpret terms that are employed in some printed matter, and present their

assertions, rather than exchange logical offensives and counterblows in connection with controversial ideas. There is a need to review disputatious printed matter.

An item in print from an unidentified source, entitled "Let Us Correctly Establish the Concept of the Revolutionary Movement for the Masses, Democracy, and the Nation" has become the target of recent ideological debates. With such subtitles as "Why Is Ours a Revolutionary Movement for the Masses, Democracy, and the Nation?", "What Shape Should the Korean Revolutionary Movement for the Masses, Democracy, and the Nation Assume?", and "What Stage of Development Has Our Movement Reached?", the printed matter states: "Our movement should be defined as a revolutionary movement for the masses, democracy, and the nation aimed at the revolution of the masses, democracy, and the nation. Why is ours a revolutionary movement for the masses and democracy? The reason is that the masses are the main axis of the revolution, and the policy of a new society to be built through the revolution is not bourgeois democracy, but mass democracy characterized by rule by the mass. Why is our movement a revolutionary movement for the nation? The reasons is that our revolution is anti-imperialist and anti-comparator monopoly capital, and the new economic system to be established through the revolution is an economic system based on the national revolution. The defined concept of the revolutionary movement for the masses, democracy, and the nation is a concept that has been expressed, during the past 10 years, by such assertion as "The masses are the main forces of history," and "A society in which the masses become the masters of the country should be built."

Along with this printed matter, an item entitled "Flag," which was confiscated at Seoul National University "last year," and a piece of printed matter entitled "Exploration--Groping for a Way To Advance the Student Movement of the 1980s" are leaflets that have been suspected of being leftist in nature. In connection with the tasks of the student movement, the item "Exploration" states: "The Korean student movement is attempting to change the movement forces in terms of quality on the basis of experience gained through the period of upheaval in the 1970's. [Editor's notation] The form of struggle that is fragmentary and satisfied with self-sacrifice should be abandoned, and the line of a revolutionary movement meeting the demands of social conditions should be adopted and the movement conducted in accordance with that line."

Compared with leaflets written by identified organizations of the student movement, these materials from unidentified sources employ more radical expressions and sometimes unhesitatingly criticize the student movement. The item "Flag" once criticized the sit-in at the DJP headquarters by Seoul National University Students last year, saying that the students showed an attitude of compromise. Also, leaflets criticizing the recent sit-in at the American Cultural Center, while asserting that the struggle was not developed into a mass struggle, but confined to a political struggle, were scattered on campus.

Students explained the background of the emergence of the "Sammin" ideology as follows: The concept of the nation was first established as the ideology of the student movement. When North-South talks were held and the influence

of powers on the political, economic, and industrial fields further deepened in the 1970's, an idea of the "nation" oriented toward the idea of "national liberation" began to be brought into relief. In particular, the concept of the "nation" became an important ideology of the student movement on the basis of the perception that national survival is threatened by political and economic dependence on powers, dependence which has further deepened in the 1980's.

Meanwhile, because the 19 April ended with failure, students seriously repented their pursuit of the ideology of free democracy in the 1960's. The conclusion they drew through repentance is that they cannot neglect the masses to realize democracy. That is, they began to pay close attention to the life of the masses. It is said that, in particular, Chon Tae-il's suicide by burning himself in the 1970's was a turn through which the concept of the masses decisively affected the student movement.

Has the Student Movement Leaned Toward Leftism?

Many students say that the concept of the nation, democracy, and the masses was summed up as the Sammin at the end of 1983 and the word the Sammin began to be used as standard terminology after the 1984 second semester. It would be correct to view the ideology of the student movement as having been systematized as the Sammin in the 1980's. It is understood that the three causes are not an independent concept, but are organically connected with each other. The concept of the Sammin is expressed by such assertions as "Only when the idea of the masses is substantially added to the political form of democracy can nationalism be consummated" and "The foundation based on the masses is needed to realize democracy and, thus, to secure the nation's right to survival." It has been learned that the GNFS originally planned to form the struggle committee to defend the nation and the survival of the masses and achieve democracy. This also clearly shows how the three causes are related.

In connection with the attitude of some people who view the student movement as leaning toward leftism, students have said: "It is senseless to brand the student movement as a leftist one, citing phrases in a few kinds of underground printed materials, without trying to correctly understand the ideology of the student movement. It is true that underground printed materials are circulating on campuses. However, it is not clear who write such materials and not many students read them. Also, the student movement is not puerile to the extent that it is operating in accordance with the guidelines set forth in printed materials." They further hold that it is the Sammin ideology that indicates the correct direction in which the student movement of this era should advance.

In connection with the attitude of some people who note that mass democracy is different from free democracy, students have said: "The incumbent regime is contaminating free democracy, failing to exercise it. Instead of using the term free democracy, democracy is, in the genuine sense of the word, expressed as mass democracy." Students also defended this assertion, saying that mass democracy is not a term which is defined as a special ideology.

Commenting on the fact that the government and the ruling party debate over the term the masses from a different viewpoint from that of students, a professor has stated: "The term the masses has been widely used by students and intellectuals. While students are setting forth their progressive assertions by accepting the trend of changes in our society, on-stage politicians are seeing social changes only through conservative eyes, failing to correctly seize them. Furthermore, the reactionary forces in power have not engaged in dialogue with the forces of the movement for democracy; they have become rigid to the extent that they debate over even one word and cannot understand each other. Not to speak of North and South Korea, on-stage and off-stage figures do not understand each other. This is reality."

In connection with the question of whether or not the student movement has leaned toward leftism, he said: "Only when students conduct concrete activities with socialist ideas can their act be viewed as a leftist one. It is difficult to label students as leaning toward leftism just because they employ Marxist theories as a tool to analyze social phenomena. Many scholars in and West European political circles also employ Marxist theories. [as written] There will be very few students who choose between capitalism and socialism." The word leftism is used very extraordinarily in our country.

Along with the debate over leftism, another issue markedly raised through the occupation of the American Cultural Center was that of "anti-U.S." sentiments. Reporting on the sit-in at the American Cultural Center on 23 May, the mass media carried reactions of people, who asked "For whom are they opposing the United States?" and televised scenes of a demonstration staged by Chonnam University students who shouted a slogan: "The United States must explain the Kwangju incident and go home." Meanwhile, the ruling and opposition parties argued that "their act is an anti-U.S. one" and "No, their act is not," thus officially bringing the anti-U.S. question to open debate.

In connection with this argument, some people have said: "Arguing over whether or not their act is an anti-U.S. one is meaningless. It is important to find out what issues students are raising with the United States." So Kwang-son, professor of Ehwa Women's University, has said: "The moves of students are neither pro-U.S. nor anti-U.S. acts. Their acts can be viewed as reflecting the fact that they have begun to recognize realistic relations with the United States." He assessed the moves of students as not reaching the stage of "Yankees, go home!"

The Background of Debate Over Anti-U.S. Sentiments

It is not clear when the student movement concretely began criticizing the United States. As a result of the introduction of the theory on dependence in the mid-seventies, the awareness of the problem regarding political and economic dependence on the United States emerged. Many people opine that the question concerning the United States as a slogan of the movement seems to have been raised since the 17 May. Students contended that growing anti-U.S. sentiment since the 17 May and the Kwangju incident decisively advanced from the judgment that the United States supported the incumbent regime during the period of the Kwangju incident, thus backing the occurrence of the tragic incident.

The students anti-U.S. attitudes concerning the Kwangju incident was revealed in many kinds of printed materials. However, their anti-U.S. attitude more vividly appeared through their direct action at the American Cultural Center.

The fierce student protest against the United States is, of course, connected with the Kwangju incident and the president's visit to the United States; however, basically originates from the fact that students are breaking from their past practice of vaguely cherishing friendly sentiments toward the United States.

A senior student of the Business Administration Department of Yonei University has said: "As the United States has been further brought to a defensive position in international relations, its interests have run counter to the interests of its friends on most occasions. Therefore, we should not vaguely regard the United States as a savior, but rather should prevent our interests in Korean-U.S. relations from unfairly being infringed upon. Because the United States backed the tragedy of the Korean masses for the sake of its interests, we cannot overlook the question of U.S. responsibility for the Kwangju incident. In the future, too, we should watch economic and military relations between Korea and the United States."

A senior student of the Chemistry Department of Seoul National University has said: "It is unacceptable to unconditionally think that the United States is our staunch ally and a friendly country. It is desirable to take the attitude of correctly recognizing, criticizing, and judging the U.S. function on the Korean peninsula as a power. In this context, we should also deal with Japan. Both the emotional pro-U.S. and anti-Japanese attitude should be rectified."

Students' Negative Recognition of the United States

At the end of last March, the Press Consultative Council of Seoul National University polled 180 Seoul National University students on their opinions concerning "perception of the United States." The results of the poll clearly show the critical views of university students regarding the United States. Here are some of the questions and the percentage of polled students for each answer category.

Answering the first question, on the image of the United States, 33.8 percent of the polled students said it was one of power, 32.5 percent answered neo-colonialism, 26.8 percent imperialism, 3.2 percent democracy, and 1.3 percent answered a friendly country. This poll's results are much different from that of a poll carried by CHOSON ILBO on 15 March this year. The latter poll's results indicated that 35 percent polled said the U.S. image was one of power, 27 percent that of a friendly country, and 17 percent answered of democracy.

Answering the question on current Korean-U.S. relations, 47.2 percent of the polled students said they were very dissatisfied and 33.7 percent answered somewhat dissatisfied. This is an overwhelmingly large number. Meanwhile, 0.6 percent said they were very satisfied and 4.4 percent were somewhat satisfied. Replying to the question on Korean-U.S. political relations over

the past 40 years, 55.0 percent answered that priority has been given to U.S. interests in almost every case, 40.0 percent said that priority has been given to U.S. interests on the whole, and only 1.7 percent answered that priority has been given to Korean interests on the whole. Answering the question on Korean-U.S. economic relations, 91.7 percent of the polled students replied that priority has been given to the interests of the United States. Answering the question on U.S. influence on overall Korean culture, 56.7 percent replied that the United States has almost dominated Korean culture. This result makes us vividly feel that the students' perception of the United States is far different from the existing attitude toward the United States.

Even though this poll was conducted among a very few students, its results are very shocking and show that the university students' perception of the United States is rapidly changing. In a word, the poll results make us feel that views on the United States are changing.

However, many people note that the anti-U.S. phenomena that is occurring in foreign countries have not yet appeared. Some observers say: "The level of students' perception of the United States has already reached the anti-U.S. stage. By taking the level of the people's recognition into account, students are just saying that they do not oppose the United States." It is thought that the students' criticism of the United States, which was brought into the public's eye with the sit-in at the American Cultural Center, will continually deepen in the future.

Which Students Work in the Movement's Circles?

The assessments of the students working in the movement's circles are contradictory. The side which views the student movement negatively harshly criticizes the students in the movement's circles as "students on whom academic punishment has been inflicted because of their poor academic grades," "students who dislike studying," and "professional demonstrators who put studying aside." By contrast, the side which views the student movement affirmatively says the opposite.

This side basically perceives that those students who take the lead in the student movement are front runners confronting the situation of this era. This side contends that the attitude of viewing today's student movement as an impure movement should be reconsidered by bearing in mind the historical inevitability of the student movement which has lasted through the struggle to liberate the nation during the Japanese imperialists' rule, the 19 April antidictatorial struggle, and the movement for democratization during the Yushin era.

There are also many people who appraise the leaders of the present student movement as being more modest than those of the past student movement. A professor, who has long analyzed the student movement, has remarked: "There is a clear distinction between the leaders of student movements in the sixties and at present. Some of the student leaders of the past student movement were interested in becoming politicians. However, leaders of the present

student movement are not. They seem to take part in the student movement not with a politician-oriented attitude but with the attitude of devoting themselves to the creation of a new history." In a word, leaders of the present student movement have extricted themselves from the practice of seeking heroism or social success.

While accepting the basic attitude of the students in movement's circles, some people opine that, because they are students, their acts cannot be justified if they disregard studying. Indeed, there are many students who have received academic warnings several times because of their poor grades.

In this connection, a student who is a cadre in the general association of students of a university, has said: "Frankly speaking, participating in the student movement makes it difficult to attend classes. Such being the case, students in movement circles do not have inferior capabilities or dislike studying. On the contrary, they generally have superior capabilities and like reading books. It is obvious that those students involved in the sit-in at the American Cultural Center are among the most excellent students in Korea. Simply because the truth learned from textbooks is different from the social version of truth. They express anger and turn to the movement."

Joint Demonstration and Propaganda activities in Streets

Another noteworthy phenomenon in the present student movement is joint demonstrations of universities and struggles of solidarity with workers. The GNFS has its suborganizations in each province and district, thus giving the impression that the joint demonstrations of universities have been systematized. To give an example, the four suborganizations--the North, South, East and West Consultative Councils--in Seoul have conducted independent activities, maintaining connections with the GNFS.

The organization of these consultative councils was aimed at waging struggles of solidarity in an effective method meeting the demands of district circumstances and the capabilities of each college or university. Universities, in turn, represent the four consultative councils. At present, Hanguk University of Foreign Studies, Sogang University, Kukmin University, and Chungang University are the chairman universities of each consultative council. This sytem is interpreted as an effort to prevent the student movement from being centered on a few universities.

Students solidify their ideological collusion through report meetings held at each college or university in turn and adopt forms of demonstrations. While the authorities and some people concerned with campuses view these joint demonstrations as a desperate measure designed to overcome difficulties under the present situation in which it is not easy for only a minority of students of a university to wage demonstrations, students pay significance to the trend of solidarity, saying: "It is very difficult to wage a joint demonstration because each college or university has different capabilities and is faced with different circumstances. However, the way of a joint demonstration was taken as a means to symbolically emphasize the fact that the student movement is carried out with the same goal in a united manner." Other

students contend that solidarity, which was inconceivable in the past, is now feasible because the justness and ideology of the student movement have been widely recognized by students of each college or university. .

The struggle of solidarity with workers became full-dress with the first rally for the legal activity of the Chonggye garment labor union. It is thought that, as the student movement further becomes masses-oriented in nature, the struggle of solidarity with workers will intensify. Even though the student movement has led other types of movements, it is foreseen that the labor movement will be brought into relief in the future. Therefore, solidarity between these two movements is noteworthy. Another marked phenomenon is propaganda activities in the streets. In addition to the past practice of throwing stones at the police or waging demonstrations in the streets, the student movement adopted the form of on-street propaganda, such as distributing handbills. Students hold that they conduct propaganda activities in the streets as a "means to counter offensives by the government-patronized mass media." Some students say that propaganda in the streets is more effective than street demonstrations.

A student, who has experience in conducting propaganda activities in the streets, has said: "Because the government has its grips on the mass media, students' assertions are not being correctly conveyed to the people. For this reason we are trying to convey our opinions to the people by taking to streets or by visiting their homes. It is true that, even though 100 students distribute 100 copies respectively, distributed copies will only number 10,000. However, we view conveying what we assert and believe as significant."

Along with the movement to disseminate printed materials, students have recently mobilized diverse forms of propaganda campaigns, such as making phone calls, writing and sending letters, and scribbling or putting up slogans. The campaigns to make phone calls and to write and send letters are aimed at conveying the assertions of students to the mass media or to certain figures whenever controversial issues are raised; and the campaign to scribble and post slogans is aimed at conducting propaganda activities by making the most of places or means, such as telephone boxes, bills, and billboards which are easily accessible to the people.

Another point which should be noted in the present student movement is that there is increasing participation among female students. In terms of the number of female students who have taken part in the student movement, 57 female students were included in the 264 participants who staged the sit-in at the DJP Headquarters and 20 female students were among the 73 students who staged the sit-in at the American Cultural Center. No movement in which female students do not take part is conceivable. Female students do not simply participate in sit-ins or demonstrations, but speak and act as radically as male students. Some 20-30 percent of the female students of coeducational universities participate in demonstrations. Female students sometimes lead demonstrations. Han Hye-won, vice chairman of the General Association of Students of Ehwa Women's University, has said: "Demonstrations at women's colleges or universities, whose size are relatively smaller and which have many intramural activities, are less vigorous than those at coeducational colleges or universities. However, an atmosphere at women's colleges or universities has ripened to the extent that students do not reject the student movement.

Entering 1984, female students began waging fierce demonstrations, throwing stones at the police." She added that many students are injured during these stone-throwing demonstrations. It is said that the two fold increase in the number of university students since the educational reform in 1980 has caused the power of female students to come to the fore of the student movement. However, some people note that, basically, the level of female students' consciousness, which was relatively low, has rapidly elevated as a result of the trend of ideological enlightenment on campuses. This sounds more persuasive.

Views on the Student Movement

The DJP has recently revealed moves to hold a "people's forum on democracy, the nation, and unification" sometime in August. This is appraised as an effort to find, from a political party-level, a solution to the problem regarding off-stage forces and the students of the movement circles which has been, so far, handled at a public security level. Attention is being paid to how earnestly and sincerely the forum will be held. A majority of the people opine that the measures of the government and the ruling party on campus issues have been confined to steps of maintaining public security by mobilizing the riot police, and that as a result of this they have been backward in judging the development of the situation to the extent that they show sensitive reactions even to a word, the masses, which has been widely used. Some people demand that, therefore, the government and the ruling party should, even at this moment, take the attitude of grasping the essence of problems.

Also, off-stage forces and opposition parties are raising their voices, calling for the situation to be dealt through the correct recognition of the student movement. Students maintain that off-stage forces and opposition parties should not make things too easily simply for the reason that their slogans are identical to slogans advanced by students. In a word, students hold that they are forces watching and criticizing off-stage forces and opposition parties, rather than forces echoing them.

A noteworthy point is, above all, what attitude students, those who carry out the student movement, will take. It seems that students will not step back from the position of this spring for the time being. It is projected that, because the cadres of the GNFS and the general associations of students basically advocate "struggle" and assumed their positions through elections, the fundamental lines of the student movement will not change. Even though leaders of the GNFS have been arrested and their positions are vacant, vacancies will be possibly and easily filled by fighting-oriented leaders. Referring to prospects for the student movement, a professor expressed his concern, saying: "I think that a solution will not be found until the question regarding democratization is settled. If everything goes on in the present manner, the situation is likely to be further aggravated in the future."

The student movement has been further brought to the attention of the people more than ever before. By taking into consideration the fact that there is no guarantee for such incidents as the occupation of the American Cultural Center not to occur again, the essence of problems should be correctly grasped instead of persisting in seeking formal and physical measures. From this point of view, it is more important to recognize the problems of our society, which the GNFS and the Sammin Struggle Committee have raised, than to expose the "everything" of the organization.

CSO: 4107/220

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY JULY SESSION DISPUTES REPORTED

NKDP-DJP Dialogue Needed

SK020115 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 2 Jul 85 p 4

[From the "Press Pocket" column]

[Text] The main opposition New Korea Democratic Party seems to be seeking the ruling party's consent to the opening of a special National Assembly instead of using its power to convene one on its own.

NKDP president Yi Min-u demanded a special Assembly session in a press conference, which he gave Saturday on hearing a report on the forced dispersion of a sit-in demonstration at Daewoo Apparel Co. and police raids on university campuses.

In a departure from normal party management, Yi held a meeting of senior party officeholders Sunday on the two incidents.

Yi said all issues must be debated in the Assembly, adding that his party will consult with the ruling party on the convening of a special Assembly session.

"We can call a session unilaterally, but such a session will not be effective," he said.

Stressing a need for a dialogue with the ruling party, he proposed July 10 as a proper date to open the proposed Assembly session. He added that most lawmakers visiting foreign countries will have returned home by then.

'Need' for Extra House Session

SK020113 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 2 Jul 85 p 4

[From the "Press Pocket" column]

[Text] No Tae-u, chairman of the ruling DJP, said yesterday that if there exists a need for a special National Assembly session, then the session should be convoked.

If the special session opens, No said, it will serve as an occasion to make known to the people the background of the police crackdown on radical student activists.

He said that the action was conducted at an opportune time to eliminate "toxin" working against the true campus autonomy and to create an atmosphere conducive to study.

July Assembly Possible

SK030105 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 3 Jul 85 p 1

[Text] Progress may be made in interparty negotiations over the proposed convocation of a special National Assembly session this month.

Majority floor leader Yi Chong-chan said yesterday he would not rule out the possibility of a July session if the opposition party agrees to deal with issues affecting the people's livelihood rather than concentrating solely on campus and labor concerns.

While talking with reporters, Yi said, "We still believe it is desirable to hold a special session in August after the New Korea Democratic Party's national convention."

He said, however, that the Democratic Justice Party would not be averse to a July sitting, if the opposition NKDP "assures us that economic matters related to the people's welfare will be debated in the session."

The NKDP, on the other hand, has insisted that the session, if held, be confined to looking into the recent police raids on university campuses and the forced dispersion of a labor strike at Daewoo Apparel Co. in Seoul.

The floor leaders of the DJP and NKDP will meet today to continue negotiations.

"It is difficult to open a special Assembly session to deal exclusively with campus and labor issues," Yi said. "Lawmakers of our party made it clear last month that the Assembly cannot be convened unless it deals with the livelihood of the people."

The DJP, the NKDP and the minor opposition Korea National Party (KNP) held a meeting of floor leaders at the Sheraton Walker Hill Hotel Monday, but they failed to narrow their differences on the NKDP call for a special Assembly sitting this month.

Kim Tong-yong of the NKDP said that the Assembly should be convened in a special session July 10 on campus and labor issues, including recent police raids on university campuses and a forcibly dispersed sit-in demonstration at Daewoo Apparel Co.

He said his party will call an Assembly session on its own if the ruling DJP refuses to agree.

SK040212 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 4 Jul 85 p 1

[Text] The ruling and opposition parties yesterday continued their negotiations over a special National Assembly session but failed again to narrow their differences.

Kim Tong-yong, floor leader of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party, persisted in confining the agenda to campus and labor issues.

However, Yi Chong-chan, floor leader of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, said the special session should deal with issues affecting the people's livelihood, in addition to the two issues.

Yi also reiterated that the session should also discuss a revision bill to the Law Governing Tax Deduction and Exemption. The bill is designed to prevent insolvent business firms from going bankrupt.

Extra Session Preparatory Measures

SK050036 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 5 Jul 85 p 1

[Text] Prime Minister No Sin-yong discussed with other ministers labor and campus problems and preparatory measures for the possible opening of an extra session of the National Assembly in a breakfast meeting yesterday.

The meeting at the dining hall of the Integrated Government Office Building was attended by Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong, Home Minister Chong Sok-mo, Justice Minister Kim Sok-hwi and some 10 other high ranking officials from non-economic ministries.

No will hold another breakfast meeting today at the same place with economic ministers and high ranking officials, Cabinet sources said.

Ministers concerned made reports on the current labor and campus situations. The participants later exchanged opinions on how to deal with those problems.

They also discussed the New Korea Democratic Party-proposed extra session of the National Assembly and the government's future plans for the South-North Korean contacts, the sources said.

Floor leaders of the ruling and the main opposition parties will meet on Monday (July 8) to discuss the special full house session to deal primarily with campus unrest and labor disputes.

However, it is not certain whether they would be able to make any headway in the negotiation because of conflicting views.

The NDP has demanded that the National Assembly hold a two-week session from the middle of this month. The party seeks to limit the agenda for the house

session to the police raid on campuses and the breakup of a sit-in protest at the Daewoo Apparel Co. last week.

The DJP has maintained the position that it would comply with the NDP's demand if the government's additional budget for fiscal year 1985 and other bills can be tackled in the house sitting.

But, many officials of the DJP fear that the opposition-demanded house session might be exploited as a political forum with the NDP's national convention slated for Aug. 1-2.

In the morning, Rep. Yi Min-u, president of the NDP, said that the DJP should accept the NDP's demand in order to bring different views on the current situations into the stage of the parliament.

He made it clear that the NDP could not accept the DJP's position which was to "barter the holding of the house session for the guarantee of the passage of government bills."

Extra Session Possibly 15 Jul

SK060027 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 6 Jun 85 p 1

[Text] The National Assembly is likely to open a special session this month, probably on July 15, for a 10-day run to discuss campus unrest, labor disputes and livelihood issues.

The leaders of the ruling Democratic Justice Party and main opposition New Korea Democratic Party agreed in principle on the convocation in their secret meeting Wednesday.

The floor leaders of the DJP, NKDP and minor opposition Korea National Party will meet Monday to arrange the agenda and schedule for the forthcoming session.

NKDP president Yi Min-u, officially conceding that he had met Wednesday with DJP chairman No Tae-u, said yesterday that he would meet No again July 10.

Yi told a meeting of senior party officials that during his two-hour talks with No at a Seoul hotel, they exchanged views on a wide spectrum of outstanding political issues.

The issues discussed included campus and labor disputes, the convocation of a special Assembly session and the rewriting of the current Constitution, Yi said.

To solve the issues politically, Yi said, he stressed the need for his having a meeting with President Chon Tu-hwan.

Yi added that he also underscored the need for a meeting among President Chon, Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam. The two Kims, cochairmen of the

Council for the Promotion of Democracy, exercise considerable influence on NKDP policies.

No refused to disclose the contents of his meeting with Yi but was learned to have shared the view that the nation is faced with a difficult political situation.

The DJP chairman was also learned to have emphasized the need for the ruling and opposition parties to make joint efforts to cope with such a "critical" situation.

Based on their similar assessments of the situation, the two leaders agreed Wednesday in principle on the convening of a special Assembly session.

The ruling and opposition camps have been at odds on the convocation of the session this month. The ruling DJP insisted on including livelihood issues on the agenda while the main opposition NKDP has insisted on dealing only with campus and labor issues.

Meanwhile, the DJP yesterday held a meeting of floor leader, vice floor leaders and staff officials of the party's Policy Coordination Office to discuss strategy regarding the special Assembly session.

In the meeting, presided over by floor leader Yi Chong-chan, the DJP came close to agreeing that it is desirable to hold a special Assembly session around July 15 for a 10-day run.

The DJP, however, continues to maintain that the special session should deal with some 10 draft revisions, including the Law Governing Tax Deduction and Exemption, in addition to campus and labor issues.

CSO: 4100/612

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

REPORTAGE ON STUDENT ACTIVITIES

Daily on Police Raids

SK020107 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 2 Jul 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Clampdown on Campus Activists"]

[Text] Police raids on nine universities last weekend led to the arrest of over 60 student activists and the seizure of three truckloads of activist paraphernalia, including fire bombs and propaganda materials stashed in student union offices.

The predawn clampdown revealed that many school facilities have been used to store weapons as well as shelter dissident student leaders, some of whom are wanted by law-enforcement authorities.

It was unfortunate that police had to enter institutions of higher learning to search and investigate. However, the raid was necessitated by the continued abuse of university campuses as a sanctuary for fugitives and arms. They had become a staging area for future violent civil disturbances.

The nine universities in Seoul and two provincial cities produced 85,824 items of 54 descriptions meant for inciting demonstrations and rioting. Among them were 158 Molotov cocktails, hundreds of wooden clubs, steel pipes and some chemicals.

Last semester was marred by a spate of campus disturbances at many colleges and universities. The violence spilled over into streets, taking on an increasingly ideological and political nature. Beyond the initial concern with the issue of student autonomy, radicals turned to such unrelated issues as labor unionism, housing conditions, the election system and foreign policy.

The leftist and anti-American tendency of radical student activists became evident in the slogans shouted at their growingly destructive demonstrations, culminating in the seizure of the USIS Library. That action dealt a strong blow to the integrity of our student movement.

The nation and the government have been tolerant of student activism on the assumption that its leaders were purely motivated. But there remained little room for such generosity once the subversive designs and dangerously violent approach of the radicals became known.

The latest police action is aimed at breaking the back of the Sammin Struggle Committee, the most militant arm of the current student movement. We hope our campuses will return to normal and thus enable the majority of hard-working students to make the most of their university years, undisturbed by violence in a genuinely free and intellectual atmosphere.

KNP Flays DJP on Raids

SK020111 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 2 Jul 85 p 4

[From the "Press Pocket" column]

[Text] The minor opposition Korea National Party yesterday attacked the ruling DJP with regard to the police raids on university campuses Saturday.

Yi Man-sop, party president, charged the ruling party with having violated its promise to maintain campus autonomy.

He pointed out that No Tae-u, chairman of the DJP, assured presidents of major universities Thursday that the government would continue its policy of campus autonomy.

"Despite No's assurances, the police raided university campuses. It is a sheer deception," said Yi.

Kim Yong-chae, floor leader of the party, expressed concern that the police action would adversely affect the campus situation.

"Recently, the campuses have been relatively quiet. I suspect that the surprise raid by police may rouse students to action," he said.

The party held an emergency meeting of senior officials and decided to demand the opening of a special National Assembly session to handle campus and labor issues.

Arrests for Daewoo Strike

SK030046 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 3 Jul 85 p 8

[Text] The police yesterday arrested seven students and 17 laborers in connection with the strike at Daewoo Apparel Co., which ended on Saturday.

The students arrested, all from Seoul National University, include An Chi-ung, 22, a senior of the trade department, and Kim Chin-uk, 21, a senior of the public law department.

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The seven arrested students were among the 26 students taken to police for joining the strike at the Daewoo plant.

The 26 students are composed of those who sneaked into the strike site and joined the sit-in and those who led demonstrations in support of the strike around the company of June 29, the last day of the six-day-long protest.

Police are to refer to summary trial or release after admonition the remaining 19 students in accordance with the degree of their participation in the group action.

The 17 arrested laborers were from three companies including Daewoo, the police said.

The police based the arrest of the 17 laborers on the labor dispute regulations and the rally-related law.

It added that the arrest of the seven students had been due to their suspected dwelling intrusion.

Punishing Student Activists

SK040236 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 4 Jul 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Students Behind Strikes"]

[Text] We are stunned to learn that many of the recent labor disputes were instigated by student activists who had obtained jobs at troubled firms by disguising themselves as plain factory workers.

This fact was reported yesterday to the National Assembly's Health-Social Affairs Committee by the Ministry of Labor Affairs. The report said such students were behind 54 of the 145 labor disputes that have occurred so far this year in the nation. The number of labor disputes thus marked a sharp increase of 121 percent compared with those during the first six months of last year.

Those college students of graduates, after they got jobs by concealing their educational background, tried to destroy the existing labor unions, formed their own illegally and organized innocent fellow workers into wildcat strikes and sit-ins with unreasonable demands which frequently included radical political slogans against the government, it is said.

Some of the students are known to have ties with the so-called Sammin Struggle Committee, a revolutionary student action group which was responsible for a number of recent violent student demonstrations including the seizure of the USIS library in downtown Seoul.

We deplore the attempt of student activists to take advantage of the grievances of workers about their wages and working conditions to stir social unrest and advance their antigovernment movement.

Stern punitive measures are called for to prevent infiltration of student activists into the labor movement. At the same time, employers are urged to be more positive in forestalling labor disputes by providing adequate wages and conducting regular dialogue with their employees. Workers, on their part, should refrain from making unjustifiable demands realizing that their welfare depends on the prosperity of their companies.

Student Service Corps

SK040240 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 4 Jul 85 p 8

[Text] College students who are engaged in rural service activities at farm villages across the country total 5,300 in 220 teams, the Ministry of Home Affairs said yesterday.

The annual voluntary activities by collegians during their summer vacation period have become a controversy this year as many farmers have refused such activities because they say the busy farming season is over and that their villages have problems finding proper places to lodge them.

Ministry officials said that of the 220 teams, 122 teams are pursuing the activities under the guidance of professors and also with the permission of either the Ministry of Education or their schools.

The remaining 98 teams with about 2,000 students, are conducting those activities without any permission. They are also not accompanied by professors, it was learned.

The service projects generally include giving labor, providing medical service, repairing farm tools, giving music or other entertainment programs for villagers and holding lecture sessions for village youths.

In the case of Seoul National University, 2,600 students in 119 teams have visited rural communities. They include both authorized and unauthorized ones.

Of those included in the unauthorized teams, 47 students returned to Seoul aboard a train Tuesday evening from a village in Chongyang County, Chungchongnam-do. Another group of 20 students also returned to Seoul in the day.

It was learned that most of the 59 teams operating in Chollanam-do Province in the southwestern portion of the country failed to get cooperation from local villagers.

Education Ministry officials are worried that some students tend to join the service teams primarily to give ideological training to villagers.

Students Said Cause of Labor Unrest

SK040340 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 4 Jul 85 pp 1-2

[Text] Minister of Labor Affairs Cho Chol-kwon said yesterday student activists are scheming to wage joint struggles with workers, disrupting the stability of industrial society.

They are trying to involve workers in their social struggle by infiltrating workshops, establishing radical labor unions and taking control of existing labor unions, said Cho.

The minister was briefing the National Assembly Health-Social Affairs Committee on recent trends in the labor movement.

Student activists are working in factories to conduct ideology indoctrination of workers and to trigger labor disputes, he said.

The minister said they are causing social unrest by seizing public organizations or staging violent demonstrations and sit-ins.

These movements, he said, are an apparent challenge to the official power of the government.

Cho said that 160 student activists found employment in 78 metal, textile and electronics businesses in the Seoul and Kyonggi-do area for political motivations.

Seventy-one of them were dismissed, 53 resigned and 36 are still working in 23 businesses, he said.

Labor disputes as of the end of last month totaled 145, up 121 percent from the same period of last year, he said.

Student activists were embroiled in 54 or 37.2 percent of the 145 labor disputes, he said.

The minister said the government plans to cope resolutely with politically motivated employment by student activists.

Those who spearhead sit-ins or strikes will be subjected to criminal action, he said.

To prevent student activists from seeking "disguised employment," the government will encourage businesses to closely examine the academic and career records of their applicants, he said.

In testimony, Cho said the government has no choice but to take stern action against those workers who engage in unlawful acts unrelated to labor issues.

"Collective actions can be permitted only when they are conducted within the framework of relevant laws. If they are designed to seek political interests, they cannot be protected," said the minister.

The labor minister said that the government plans to enforce the law flexibly, refraining from intervening directly in labor disputes.

The government will encourage labor and management to settle disputes through dialogue, he added.

Meanwhile, committee members interpellated the government on labor administration.

Lawmakers of the ruling Democratic Justice Party urged the government to work out institutional measures designed to eradicate politically motivated employment.

They also asserted that steps should be taken to help activate labor unions and to encourage constant dialogue between labor and management.

Lawmakers of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party, on the other hand, concentrated their queries on asking the minister about a "forced breakup" of a labor strike at Daewoo Apparel Co. in Seoul.

They called for the formation of an ad hoc team to look into the background of the forced dispersion of the strike.

They also demanded that Minister of Home Affairs Chong Sok-mo attend the committee session to testify to the recent "forced breakup" of a strike at Daewoo Apparel Co. in Seoul.

The opposition committee members asked the government to introduce the West German type of labor courts to deal exclusively with labor problems.

They urged that labor laws be revised to help activate labor unions.

Rep. Ho Kyong-man of the NKDP asserted that labor problems have become serious because the employers have so far taken an easy-going attitude toward their employees.

Before concluding the session, committee chairman Yi Chan-hyok said the committee plans to form on-the-spot survey teams when major labor disputes occur. In forming survey teams, he said, he will consult with ranking committee members of rival parties.

Arrested Students' Homes Searched

SK040148 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 4 Jul 85 p 8

[Text] Police yesterday searched the houses of the 17 students arrested in a predawn police raid on student activists' bases in nine universities and

another seven students arrested for joining the strike at the Daewoo Apparel factory.

The police search was endorsed by court warrants.

Of the total 65 students rounded up in the predawn police operation, 17 were arrested and eight referred to summary trial. The rest of them were handed over to school authorities.

The seven students arrested in connection with the Daewoo Apparel strike were all from Seoul National University.

Besides the seven students, a total of 17 workers were arrested in connection with the six-day-long strike and other "sympathetic" sit-ins.

Students Attack Labor Office

SK040151 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 4 Jul 85 p 8

[Text] The labor office in Tansang-dong, Yongdungpo, Seoul, was attacked with Molotov cocktails and stones Tuesday afternoon.

About 50 shouting students showed up at about 4 p.m. They hurled Molotov cocktails and stones at the labor office of the Labor Affairs Ministry.

In the attack, windows of the office were shattered and the placards posted on the building were destroyed by fire.

The students also spread anti-government leaflets when they retreated after attacking the building of the labor office.

Due to the incendiary home-made bombs thrown into the second floor of the building, a fire started. However, the fire was put out by fire extinguishers used by officials.

No casualties were reported.

Two students including Kwon Chong-uh of Seoul National University were taken to police.

Penalties for Disguised Workers

SK050045 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 5 Jul 85 p 8

[Text] The government will not seek to impose any penalties on those who entered factories after concealing their academic backgrounds as long as they did so to make a living, without having any "impure" objectives like instigating radical labor conflicts, a high official said yesterday.

In a meeting with reporters yesterday, Vice Minister of Labor Affairs Chong Tong-chol said that they will be allowed to continue to work there if they

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have stayed away from hard-line labor struggles or they engaged in pure, legal labor activities.

But the other "disguised" workers will be transferred to managerial jobs or other desks so that they can no longer organize hard-line labor struggles involving production-line workers, Chong said.

If they organize radical labor conflicts at their new posts, Chong said, the government will take the proper legal measures to stop them.

About 30 college graduates, college dropouts or expelled students are known to have been employed in about 23 workplaces, mostly in Seoul, by disguising themselves as graduates of primary or secondary schools, Chong said.

The "disguised" employees have become controversial in the country since they are believed to have organized recent strikes at several factories in Seoul.

The ministry will dispatch five supervisors to 10 workshops where labor conflicts have often taken place, to conduct a thorough inspection of labor-management relations, working conditions, welfare facilities for the employees and other aspects of the job environment from today through the end of this month, Chong said.

Criminal punishment will be sought against employers who are found to have noticeably neglected the welfare of the workers and who have forced employees into overtime work without pay and violated other labor laws, he said.

The companies include Hyosung Corp., Shin Hanil Electronic Co., Daewoo Apparel Co., Daelim Trading Co., Karibong Electronics Co. and Buhung Co.

Referring to recent strikes at Daewoo Apparel and Buhung Cos. in Seoul, Chong said that the ministry will refer to the prosecution the employers of the two companies if it is found that they mobilized nonunionized employees to forcibly remove the protesters from the sit-in sites to end the strikes.

The ministry will continue to protect legal labor struggles and will dispatch ministry officials to mediate and seek a peaceful, mutually agreeable solution, he said.

Editorial on 'Disguised' Student-Workers

SK042359 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 5 Jul 85 p 4

[Editorial: "'Disguised' Student-Workers"]

[Text] While student demonstrations have largely subsided due to summer vacation at colleges and universities across the country, public attention is being drawn to the impact of student activism or radicalism, which has spilled over to various social segments.

One focal point concerns a recent revelation by government authorities that, of the 145 labor disputes which flared up during the first half of this year, 54 cases were found as having been agitated by students who had entered the firms as menial workers concealing their college-level schoolings.

According to the authorities, a total of 160 such student activists were uncovered at 78 workshops in and near Seoul, though most of them have since either quit the firms voluntarily or been laid off.

It is indeed deplorable and lamentable to learn of worsening student activism, which must be tackled with astute and comprehensive measures for the sake of not only the learning youths and university education itself but also the nation's industrial activity which is dependent on the sound and productive performance of workers.

In coping with problems involving the "disguised" student workers, it is suggested that the measures be meted out in a dimension higher than merely resorting to punishing or separating them from ordinary workers, as the student infiltration into labor activities has an evident sociopolitical implication.

The crux of the problem, in this respect, is how to improve labor-management relations and trade unionism at worksites, so as to boost the remuneration and welfare of workers as well as their productivity, leaving no room for an outside interference.

Accordingly, both the employers and pertinent government authorities ought to sharpen their perception of the deteriorating labor problem and upgrade their approach in devising means to resolve the whole issue, means including an improved institutional arrangement governing labor activity.

Students Denounce Police Searches

SK050030 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 5 Jul 85 p 8

[Text] About 300 students from four universities held a rally at Korea University Wednesday, denouncing the recent police searches of the student councils' offices on campuses.

The four are Tongdok, Hongik and Korea Universities and the Seoul Municipal College.

They tried to charge out of the campus for street demonstrations only to be stopped by riot police.

Police entered early Saturday morning into nine universities and searched the offices of student councils in order to prevent them from being abused as bases of students' political struggle.

SK070021 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 7 Jul 85 p 8

[Text] Seoul police, investigating the National Federation of Students (NFS) and its combat arm, the Sammin Struggle Committee, added 12 other university students to its wanted list yesterday.

The newly added students are suspected of having closely associated with those students arrested on charges of seizing the USIS building late last May and staging campus disturbances, police said.

With the 12 students added, the total number of students sought by police in connection with the occupation of the USIS building and campus demonstrations, increased to 21.

Nine escaped the police dragnet on June 30 when police conducted predawn raids on the campuses of nine major universities in Seoul and two provincial cities. They have been sought by police since the end of the occupation of the USIS facility.

They include Ho In-hoe of Korea University, chairman of the Sammin Struggle Committee, whose members staged a 72-hour sit-in at the USIS library.

Meanwhile, police yesterday apprehended two "wanted" university students at their homes.

The two are Yu Hying-il of Yonsei University and Kim Son-chu of Korea University. They have been sought by police in connection with their roles in the campus demonstrations and the seizure of the USIS building, police added.

CSO: 4100/612

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DAILY URGES GOVERNMENT TO PRACTICE CAMPUS AUTONOMY

SK040538 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 2 Jul 85 p 2

[Editorial: "Let Us Make Utmost Efforts for Campus Autonomy--In an Effort Not To Aggravate It Recognizing the Limitation of a Heteronomous Solution"]

[Text] The police decided to imprison 17 of the 66 university students who were taken to the police station after its surprise investigation on the campuses of 9 universities in Seoul and local areas.

This surprise attack leaves something to be desired: Why could the government not have waited with perseverance until the universities solved campus affairs on their own as long as the government is taking the course of campus autonomy?

The government had dealt with violent student demonstrations with tolerance. However, after the incident of occupying the American Cultural Center, the government seemed to change its previous policy and it is safe to say that the recent exercise of public power at nine universities is an expression of this change.

There are two different viewpoints on student demonstrations. Some people believe that students are waging a struggle to regain democracy in an effort to restore the "basic rights" stipulated in the constitution--the expansion of freedom of the press and the revitalization of the labor movement. Therefore, they seem to regard the student demonstration as a just expression to restore basic rights in accordance with the right to criticize. However, other people regard the students demonstration as the violation of law and order or a crime threatening national security.

Needless to say, students must use peaceful means in solving all pending issues, including social reforms. We firmly believe that the students must conduct the students movement in such a way as to bring about the expansion of campus autonomy, not the decline of campus autonomy.

In this respect, we reject extremes--the students' pursuit to simply deny the system or the government's belief that it can solve problems arising in the students' movement by using public power.

The recent mobilization of police force to the campuses seems to be an instance of putting the cart before the horse. Only after the raid, the Ministry of Education instructed 110 universities across the country to search campuses on their own. It seems that no prior discussions were held with presidents of relevant universities in connection with the mobilization of police force to the campuses. The universities themselves could have been given a chance to deal with the matter first and the government should have seriously considered whether or not to mobilize public power later on.

With this incident as an opportunity, university professors, students, and the government must think about campus autonomy after retreating to their own positions. All of them must look back to see whether or not they did what they had to do or whether or not they interfered excessively in others' business.

We can say that it corresponds to the principle of campus autonomy in name and reality for the Ministry of Education to help universities to solve all issues themselves since the ministry has adopted the principle of campus autonomy. The so-called "five principles" and frequent administrative instructions will reduce campus autonomy to nothing but a name only.

If campus autonomy is to be expanded, it is important to improve or restore the professors' authority on campus--that is, their educational authority--because actual campus autonomy will contribute to the restoration of the professors' authority and the universities' independent solution to the campus situation.

The professors must tackle campus issues with body and soul, not avoid them. It is distressing that only the students' voices are heard from universities comprising school authorities, professors, and students.

In fact, the mobilization of public power to the campuses was somewhat shocking. Nevertheless, we urge the government, school authorities and students to make efforts to solve issues without aggravating them.

It is necessary to urgently find a solution to the political situation, recognizing the fact that the solution to political issues is helpful to the solution of campus issues.

CSO: 4107/219

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

YI MIN-U, NO TAE-U DISCUSS AMNESTY ASSEMBLY SESSION

SK050013 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 5 Jul 85 p 1

[Text] Rep. No Tae-u, chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, and Rep. Yi Min-u, president of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party, met privately Wednesday to exchange wide-ranging views on political matters, it was reported yesterday.

However, the two men flatly denied the report.

According to news reports, they discussed in depth the NDP-requested amnesty and restoration of civil rights for Kim Tae-chung, the convocation of a special full house session, and student and labor problems.

Spokesmen for the two parties, however, denied that there was such a meeting.

As reporters pressed NDP spokesman Rep. Hong Sa-tok to confirm the report, he telephoned party president Yi and then told reporters, "The report is groundless."

DJP deputy spokesman Choe Sang-chin said after meeting with Rep. No, "The chairman never met NDP president Yi."

Rep. No was said to have disclosed the government's position on Kim's case and other issues, but the details of No's explanation were not reported.

Rep. Yi was quoted as conveying to Rep. No the proposal to hold an exclusive meeting with President Chon Tu-hwan.

In the morning yesterday, Rep. Yi said that he would formally propose the meeting with President Chon to the ruling DJP in the form of a letter. "The letter will soon be delivered by NDP floor leader Kim Tong-yong," he added.

CSO: 4100/612

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

S. CHOLLA GOVERNOR CONFIRMS DEATH TOLL IN KWANGJU CASE

SK050048 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 5 Jul 85 p 8

[Text] Kwangju--The Chollanam-do provincial government announced yesterday that the 164 civilians who lost their lives during the civil disturbances here in May 1980 included 95 residents of Kwangju, 48 from other areas of Chollanam-do and nine from other provinces. The remaining 12 turned out to be those without any fixed residence.

The 164 persons are among the 191 people officially reported to have died as a result of the disturbance. The rest are soldiers and policemen.

This was disclosed in a report Gov. Chon Sok-hong made to quiet the controversy over the number of casualties in the southwestern city in May 1980.

Gov. Chon added that the death toll, including those who died of natural causes, recorded with provincial government offices in May 1980 numbered 292, instead of the 2,627 persons "erroneously" recorded in the 1981 statistical yearbook of Kwangju.

He reiterated that a clerk, Pak Yong-hun, mistakenly put the city's population increase for June, 2,627, in the monthly death column in the yearbook.

Gov. Chon said a thorough review of the yearbook showed that there were statistical mistakes in a total of 11 places in the book.

The printed report released by the provincial government showed that death reports for nine out of the 95 Kwangju residents including in the death toll have not been made yet.

The death reports for 86 of the 95 persons were made over a protracted time--five in May 1980, 30 in June 1980, six each in July and August 1980, three in September 1980, two in October 1980, one each in November and December, 15 in 1981, five in 1982, four in 1983, six in 1984 and two in 1985.

Gov. Chon said those responsible for the statistical mistakes, either directly or indirectly, will be properly dealt with.

They include Song Yong-tok, 51, who was chief of the planning department of the Kwangju City government at the time and clerk Pak. Song is now vice mayor of Suncheon.

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DAILY HOPES NEW CABINET ROLE WILL REVIVE NATION

SK060045 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 6 Jul 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Invigorated Cabinet Role"]

[Text] The government has reportedly decided to invigorate the function of the Cabinet meeting so as to cope with domestic and international issues facing the nation more effectively and fruitfully.

According to Culture-Information Minister Yi Won-hong, who concurrently serves as the government spokesman, Prime Minister No Sin-yong has stressed that all Cabinet members should assume joint responsibility for national affairs, particularly over what they debated at the State Council sessions.

Under the presidential responsibility system, the Cabinet or State Council is technically a deliberative organ to assist the President in the conduct of or making decisions on state affairs.

As top administrators of the government ministries, however, the Cabinet members are responsible for not only the affairs falling under their respective jurisdictions but also the overall state affairs, including the formulation of major government policies.

Thus far, it was understood that the government ministers were not too positive in the deliberation of administrative matters at Cabinet sessions for one reason or another, thus with the session becoming more or less a meeting for formalities.

This was particularly so for Cabinet ministers whose administrative jurisdictions were not directly concerned with the issues debated at the session.

The change in the role of the State Council from now on is apparently intended to make it most productive in the management of major national problems, with the government ministers to take part in state affairs positively in the process of mapping out important government policies and their enforcement.

From this perspective, the latest decision on the nature of the Cabinet meeting is considered much belated. This is because the government ministers

are obligated to pool their wisdom through concerted efforts at the Cabinet session as top administrative leaders.

The contemporary society is characterized by the advent of technocracy which, keeping pace with the sophistication and specialization of social function in broad spectrum, has become to play an indispensable and dominant role in the national dimension and in the government itself.

On the other hand, there are national issues which should be tackled through political decisions in the hands of political leaders. In all, the government ministers, be they technocrats or political appointees, are obliged to fulfill their mission in routine administrative management and, more importantly, by making thorough deliberation of all pending issues.

Upon the introduction of an upgraded concept of the Cabinet function, it is hoped that the ministers will do their best to revitalize the role of the executive branch of the government--and, for that matter, to infuse fresh air into the national life.

CSO: 4100/612

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

NKDP SEEKS GOVERNMENT CHANGE ON KIM TAE-CHUNG

SK070004 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 7 Jul 85 p 1

[Text] Factions of the opposition New Korea Democratic Party are racking their brains as to how to cope with the government and its party's firm stance of not giving clemency to Kim Tae-chung in the near future.

NDP President Rep. Yi Min-u and floor leader Kim Tong-yong set up a plan to call a special full house sitting unilaterally to deal with the Kim Tae-chung affair.

Kim Yong-sam promptly supported it, saying, "The current political hardship continues because Mr. Kim Tae-chung is not granted the amnesty and rehabilitation of civil rights."

Eight hardcore members of the Kim Tae-chung faction met on Friday and yesterday, but they did not reach a conclusion as to what they should advise Kim to do.

Some asserted that Kim should enter the NDP regardless of his legal problems, while the others insisted that it was not desirable at the moment.

In the morning, NDP President Yi met Rep. Yi Chung-chae, a leading member of the Kim Tae-chung faction. After the meeting, Yi reportedly told the party president that Kim Tae-chung was very displeased with the government's stance on his status.

The two Kims will meet Rep. Yi on Wednesday to discuss their entry into the party on the occasion of the NDP's national convention scheduled for Aug. 1-2.

However, the two Kims have not revealed a clear-cut position as to the party entry since Democratic Justice Party Chairman No Tae-u informed Rep. Yi of the ruling camp's negative position on the Kim Tae-chung affair last Wednesday.

Kim Tae-chung said, "I alone can make a decision on my entry into the NDP."

But he did not make a direct answer to the reporters' question as to whether he would enter the NDP even without the clearance of his legal problems on Constitution Day on July 17 or Liberation Day on Aug. 15.

He only added, "I will watch the NDP and Mr. Kim Yong-sam cope with my case." Kim Yong-sam has no legal problem in performing political activities.

The two Kims are scheduled to meet this week to discuss the matter.

Kim Yong-sam told reporters, "There is no change in my conviction that Mr. Kim Tae-chung should enter the NDP irrespective of his legal restrictions. But I believe the time when I and Mr. Kim Tae-chung should join the party should be decided carefully."

NDP President Yi said that he would arrange a meeting with DJP's No in the middle of this week.

Rep. Yi said, "I don't intend to ask Mr. Kim Tae-chung to enter the NDP if he is feared to meet an unhappy situation."

The ruling Democratic Justice Party reportedly confirmed as a party policy the tough position that Kim Tae-chung will face "legal actions" in case he enters the NDP without the clearance of his legal restrictions.

A high-ranking official of the DJP said that Kim Tae-chung's entry into the NDP or the NDP's admission of Kim Tae-chung as a standing party advisor clearly violates the provisions of the Political Party Law.

According to Article 42 of the law, one who is not qualified to become a party member can neither become a high official or an advisor, nor act in such a capacity to affect the activities of a political party.

People criminally convicted and without restored civil rights cannot join a political party.

Article 46 of the law stipulates that if anyone violates the article, he shall face up to three years in prison sentence, or up to three million won in fine.

The DJP official, citing the relevant articles of the law, said that authorities can withdraw the suspension of the 20-year prison sentence imposed on Kim on charges of sedition in connection with the 1980 Kwangju incident.

CSO: 4100/612

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

SESSION ON CAMPUS ISSUES--Presidents of the nation's 45 universities will attend a three-day discussion session on campus issues at the Academy of Korean Studies from tomorrow. A Ministry of Education source said yesterday that discussions at the gathering will be centered on ways to strengthen campus autonomy. Dr. Yi Hyon-chae, president of Seoul National University, and all the state-run and private university presidents, will lodge at the academy for the annual program, he explained. Education analysts said that the forthcoming program bears great significance in view of recent campus issues. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 3 Jul 85 p 8 SK]

CPD REQUESTS PROBE OF THREATS--The Council for the Promotion of Democracy (CPD) requested the Seoul District Prosecution yesterday to launch an investigation of the threatening calls and letters aimed at two ranking officials of the opposition body. According to the charge submitted by its spokesman Han Kwang-ok, the two threatened CPD officials are Choe Hyong-u, secretary-general, and Pak Chan-chong, chairman of the human rights committee. Choe received an anonymous seven-page letter on June 27, asking him to make an open apology for his behavior as a dissident by July 6. "Otherwise, all family members will be killed, including the destruction of the CPD office and your house," the letter said. Choe, concurrently an executive council member of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party, failed in the February parliamentary election in the Ulsan electoral district. The CPD charge also said that over 30 threatening phone calls had been placed at the house of Pak, who is also a lawmaker of the NDP, between May 28 and July 3. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 5 Jul 85 p 8 SK]

CSO: 4100/612

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

REPORT ON FAMILY BUDGET FOR FIRST QUARTER

SK030901 Seoul YONHAP in English 0844 GMT 3 Jul 85

[Text] Seoul, July 3 (YONHAP)--The average monthly income of South Korean urban workers in the first quarter of this year totaled 410,900 won (about 470 U.S. dollars; one dollar is worth about 875 won), an increase of 6.0 percent from the same period in 1984, according to a survey released Monday by the Economic Planning Board.

The total represents a real increase (after adjustment for inflation) of 3.9 percent.

After-tax disposable income--excluding social security expenditures and other non-consumption-expenses--amounted to 385,800 won, up 6.3 percent (4.2 percent in real terms) from the previous year.

Although foodstuff expenditures decreased, those for medical treatment, culture and entertainment rose sharply.

The average monthly foodstuff expenditure was 99,800 won per month--an increase of only 2.1 percent from last year.

As a result, Engle's coefficient decreased from 34.4 points to 33.3 points.

In accordance with changing eating patterns, expenditures for staple foods fell by 3.4 percent. On the other hand, expenditures for subsidiary foods increased by 4.9 percent (to 44,100 won), those for favorite foods by 4.3 percent (to 17,300 won) and that for eating out by 3.0 percent (to 8,900 won), from a year ago.

Health and medical treatment expenditures rose by 13.2 percent (to 23,600 won), due to the expansion in Korea's medical security system and increasing concerns about health.

The average monthly expenditure for an urban household totaled 299,800 won, an increase of 5.5 percent (3.4 percent in real terms) from the previous year. The average monthly surplus per household reached 85,900 won.

CSO: 4100/612

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

FINANCE MINISTRY ON TAX REVENUES FOR JAN-JUN PERIOD

SK040629 Seoul YONHAP in English 0603 GMT 4 Jul 85

[Text] Seoul, July 4 (YONHAP)--South Korea's tax revenues in the first half of this year reached about 5.7 trillion won (six billion U.S. dollars; one dollar is worth about 875 won), according to the tentative results of a tally conducted by the Finance Ministry.

The total represents 47.5 percent of the government's 1985 target of 11.8 trillion won, a ministry official said Thursday.

During the first half of last year, by comparison, tax revenues totaled five trillion won--47.5 percent of the target.

The 652.4 billion-won rise in tax revenues from the first half of 1984 to the same period this year reflected the smooth collection of corporate and income taxes in 1984, a Finance Ministry official explained.

A 50 billion-won (57 million-dollar) shortfall in tax revenues is expected to occur in the second half of this year, however, because exports were sluggish and business slumped in all sectors during the first half, the official said.

In the January-May period, corporate taxes amounted to 536.6 billion won (up 41.5 percent), income taxes totaled 594.4 billion won (up 19.9 percent), excise taxes reached 372.4 billion won (4.2 percent), value added taxes came to 1.2 trillion won (up 9.3 percent) and liquor taxes totaled 212.4 billion won (up 11.1 percent).

In the same five-month period, customs duties totaled 697 billion won (up 4.3 percent) and profits from government-held monopoly businesses amounted to 287 billion won (up 2.5 percent). Defense taxes collected during the five-month period rose by 13.6 percent over the same period last year and education taxes increased by 11.5 percent.

CSO: 4100/612

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

NO GOVERNMENT AID PLANNED FOR FALTERING FIRMS

SK050026 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 5 Jul 85 p 1

[Text] The government will not render financial support or tax favors in aid of faltering enterprises, it was reaffirmed in a Cabinet meeting yesterday.

Finance Minister Kim Man-che told the Cabinet session that the government would especially watch for disposal of properties and overseas travel of enterprisers whose firms are in a state of insolvency.

"Instead of the financial support or favors, the government will provide such firms with help for technology development and employee training," he was quoted as saying.

Culture-Information Minister Yi Won-hong revealed Minister Kim's report and other results of the inter-ministerial consultation to reporters after the Cabinet meeting.

It was the first time that the government spokesman briefed to reporters the proceedings of the regular Cabinet meeting.

The meeting lasted two hours and 15 minutes from 4 p.m. compared with previous meetings which used to be in session briefly between 11 a.m. and lunch time.

Minister Yi said the extension of the Cabinet meeting had been decided by Prime Minister No Sin-yong under a plan to activate the session as regular inter-ministerial consultation on all major issues of the state.

"All the Cabinet ministers will take part in the policy discussion actively whether they are in direct charge of the subject or not to make the final government decision be implemented successfully," he said.

As to the contents of yesterday's session, Yi quoted the finance minister as saying that the liberalization of the financial system was an effective way of preventing industrial firms from becoming insolvent and that such liberalization steps would be gradually expanded in the days ahead.

Communications Minister Yi Cha-hon told the Cabinet meeting that Kwachon, a newly-built city south of Seoul where the No. 2 Integrated Government Office Building is located, would become a part of the capital city in terms of telephone communication as of midnight of July 31.

Seoul and Kwachon will be linked by ordinary city phones instead of inter-city phones, benefiting some 40,000 residents of Kwachon, he said.

Minister Choe Chong-ho of the Agency for Patriots and Veterans Affairs said that his agency would improve the treatment of patriots and their families step by step in the future.

A total of 5 billion won was raised during June, the month of patriots, through public donations mainly from business firms, for the welfare of veterans, he said.

Agriculture-Fisheries Minister Hwang In-song, reporting on the declining cattle prices amidst increase of the number of livestock, said the number of cattle would be maintained at 2,900,000 as of the end of this year and at 3,000,000 at the end of next year.

Prime Minister No Sin-yong told the minister that the current livestock policy should be revised extensively to minimize the errors that might appear in the coming days.

CSO: 4100/612

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

MONEY SUPPLY GROWS AT RAPID PACE IN JUNE

SK060048 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 6 Jul 85 p 2

[Text] Liquidity condition was bullish in June with the broader money indicator growing at above-the-target range.

The broader monetary indicator, known as M2--currency in the circulation outside of banks plus time and savings deposit--expanded at 12.9 percent clip last month, the Bank of Korea reported yesterday.

The growth of total money supply recorded 11.3 percent in May. The broader money index has expanded within the 1984 target range of 9.5 percent in the first four months of this year before growing at an accelerating clip in May.

The central bank's accommodative monetary policy is designed to stimulate the sagging economy and to help troubled banks phase out non-performing loans, market watchers here said.

Putting the de facto M2 component of CD (Certificates of Deposit) into calculation, the broader money measure grew by 15.2 percent. M2 grew by 15.2 percent in 1983 and 8.9 percent last year.

Encouraging in the BOK's June report is the fact that bank deposits trebled in the first six months of this year from last year's figure.

Net increase of savings deposits recorded 1.472 billion won in the January-through-June period, compared with the net growth of 655 billion won in the first six months of 1984, the central bank said.

Thus, the Bank of Korea can increase the money supply without expanding high-powered money or reserve base.

The narrowest money measure-known as Mi, which consists of currency in circulation plus demand deposits, grew at below-the-target range. It grew by 4.8 percent from the same month last year.

The broadest money index-known M3 is growing at a decelerating pace due to the exodus of money into banks from secondary financial institutions. It grew by 21.8 percent in June after expanding 23.1 percent in May.

M3 consists of M2 plus net loan increase at the secondary financial institutions such as finance companies, mutual savings banks, insurance firms and investment finance companies.

The narrowing gap in the growth of M2 and M3 means the equitable growth of financial institutions in Korea, said Yi U-yong, general manager of the central bank fund department.

One problem still remains in the reading of June's money growth report. The careful analysis of June statistics indicated that the bulk of money increase went to the ailing companies to keep them afloat, thus contracting the money supply to productive sectors.

CSO: 4100/612

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

BRIEFS

RETAIL PRICES OF COMMODITIES--Seoul, July 2 (YONHAP)--Retail prices in South Korea rose by 0.1 percent from May to June, while wholesale prices remained the same, according to reports released Tuesday by the Economic Planning Board and the Bank of Korea. In the first half of this year, retail prices increased by 1.8 percent and wholesale prices rose by 1.4 percent. Not all consumer items experienced moderate increases, however. In June the price of scallions rose by 44.3 percent and the prices of lettuce and pork increased by 21.6 percent and 11.1 percent, respectively. The retail prices of onions, however, dropped by 42 percent, and the prices of pumpkins, garlic and potatoes declined by 38.1 percent, 35.1 percent and 25.2 percent, respectively, due to seasonal conditions. From May to June, the wholesale prices of Chinese cabbage rose by 41.1 percent and those of pork and canned fruits went up by 10.1 percent and 6.8 percent, respectively. Potatoes, garlic, onions and cucumbers, on the other hand, experienced drastic declines in their wholesale prices. Export prices in June fell by 0.3 percent from the previous month, due to the slump in exports to the United States, heated competition in the Middle East and Southeast Asia, and sluggish demand abroad. Import prices also declined by 0.2 percent. During the first half of 1985, export prices and import prices declined by 1.8 percent and 1.4 percent, respectively. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0153 GMT 2 Jul 85 SK]

REPORT PREDICTS SLUGGISH BUSINESS--Seoul, July 5 (YONHAP)--Business activity in South Korea will probably remain dull during the third quarter of this year, mainly because of the expected decrease in demand this summer, according to the results of a Korea Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KCCI) survey released Friday. The KCCI recently surveyed 1,595 mining and manufacturing firms. The outlook for the July-September period is reflected in Korea's average business survey index (BSI), which was minus 17.3 in July, minus 9.8 in August and minus 13.5 in September. Through the BSI, which is based on the opinions of businessmen about various business activities, the KCCI makes tentative predictions about overall business prospects. The figures for the recently begun third quarter are the lowest since the third quarter of 1980--not a good sign for business activities this summer, the official said. The official attributed the gloomy BSI figures to deteriorating export conditions, the shrinking desire of businessmen to invest and decreasing demand on the domestic market. The BSI is expected to increase at the end of the third quarter, however, the official said. The auto, footwear, electronics and machinery industries will probably recover rapidly, while the textile,

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chemical, printing and steel industries are expected to make gradual improvements, the official said. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0255 GMT 5 Jul 85 SK]

ECONOMIC MINISTERS REVIEW POLICIES--Economic ministers extensively reviewed the current agricultural policy in a breakfast meeting presided over by Prime Minister No Sin-yong yesterday. The ministers also exchanged opinions on such socio-economic issues as the labor-management disputes at the dining hall of the Integrated Government Office Building. It was the second inter-ministerial consultation on current problems held within two days. The premier held another breakfast meeting Thursday with ministers and high-ranking officials from non-economic offices. Premier No was learned to have stressed in the meeting that all the Cabinet ministers should combine their efforts to solve the two major problems--the failing agricultural policy and labor disputes--whether they were directly concerned with the subject or not. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 6 Jul 85 p 1 SK]

CSO: 4100/612

S. KOREA/SOCIAL CONDITIONS

50 DIE IN SOUTH IN WAKE OF HEAVY RAINFALL

SK070015 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 7 Jul 85 p 8

[Text] A downpour of rains pounded heavily along the southern part of the peninsula and in Cheju Island Friday and yesterday, claiming some 50 lives and flooding 316 houses and 9,500 hectares of rice paddies.

In a Friday landslide in Munhyon 2-dong, southern Pusan alone, 20 people were killed and about 10 others are still missing and believed to be buried under mud.

The small Hwangnyong hill spread overtop the village and demolished 24 houses along its foot, causing the many casualties within moments at around 12:25 p.m. Friday.

The missing or buried people are feared to be dead as none have been rescued alive since Friday night.

The Pusan city administration, mobilizing 1,800 policemen, officials and civil defence corps, are keeping excavating the mud-swept village.

It recovered four bodies during the overnight rescue operation. But, it will take one more day to uncover the earth, a senior official said.

Sixty-one of the 121 villagers were led to a nearby primary school approximately one hour before the landslide in fear of the natural disaster. Some of them, however, returned home to bring out daily necessities and valuables when the torrential rains stopped for a while and were caught in the avalanche, witnesses said.

The residents accused the administration of (?burking) their repeated calls for all necessary measures against potential landslide.

"We asked the municipal offices to set up palisades around the hill and other structures preventing its slide," a villager said.

Despite some signs of possible landslide about four hours before, the administration neither took countersteps nor advised the inhabitants into preparing evacuation in advance, they argued.

The city administration decided to pay 3 million won to each bereaved family to cover funeral service expenses and to take charge of all medical fees for injured victims.

It will give the villagers high priority in the purchasing of new apartments, officials said.

The cloudburst also left 1,249 people homeless by flooding 316 houses on Cheju Island, Pusan and its vicinities, according to the Central Anti-Calamity Headquarters.

Roads were broken in 21 spots with a total length of 1,506 meters.

The headquarters estimated financial property losses across the country at 571 million won as of yesterday.

CSO: 4100/612

S. KOREA/SOCIAL CONDITIONS

BRIEFS

HOOLIGANISM CRACKDOWN--Seoul police rounded up 1,275 people on charges ranging from minor offenses to theft and violence in a surprise crackdown on hooliganism staged across the city early yesterday morning. Police forces across the country were ordered to root out hooliganism during a 100-day anti-crime campaign until Sept. 1. Of those led away by the police, arrest warrants will be asked for 222. And 395 were booked without physical detention. Thirty-nine were transferred to military investigation authorities and the remaining 679 were referred to summary courts. In the wake of vacation season, police have reinforced their anti-crime operation, fearing that crimes may increase as a result of the slackening of social order. However, none of the students on the wanted list for involvement in various demonstrations engineered by the National Federation of Student Associations and its subordinate action body Sammintu. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 7 Jul 85 p 8 SK]

LABOR DISPUTES CONCERN EXPRESSED--Before meeting with Yi Min-u, president of the New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP], in Tonggyo-dong, Seoul, at noon on 3 July, Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam, cochairmen of the Council for Promotion of Democracy [CPD], expressed special concern about employer-employee issues at a joint meeting of the CPD operation and guidance committees, saying that the labor issue has been brought into bold relief, whether we like it or not. Cochairman Kim Tae-chung said: We should listen to and represent their voices and their just demands because the NKDP and the CPD are the only organizations to which mistreated workers can make an appeal concerning their difficulties. He then explained the historical state of relations between employers and employees in developed and developing countries, and the history of the development of labor movements. It was decided in the joint meeting that the two cochairmen would donate 1 million won each for the council's standing committees to make donations to the human rights protection committee for the court defense of detained workers and students. [From the column "Tidbits"] [Text] [Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 3 Jul 85 p 2 SK]

CSO: 4100/612

S. KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

YEAR 2,000 SCIENCE PROJECTS IDENTIFIED

Automobiles, Electronics

Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 10 May 85 p 1

[Text] For our economy to advance into the ranks of advanced industrial countries, it is estimated that approximately 86 trillion won in facilities investments will be needed in the manufacturing sector by the year 2,000.

According to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry [MCI] on the 10th, the amount required for the entire manufacturing sector in constant 1980 terms, is estimated at 26 trillion won from 1984 to 1990, and 60 trillion won during the 1990's to the year 2000. Thus the total amount required for investment in facilities in the manufacturing sector from the present to the year 2000 is estimated at 86 trillion won.

The steel, textile and food processing industries are expected to lead in facilities investment in the 1980s, with analysis showing that 54.5 trillion won must be raised for steel, 4 trillion won for textiles, and 4 trillion won for food processing, leading the manufacturing sector as a whole, with the result that these industries will play a key role in pushing the advancement of the industrial structure. Looking at the projected amount necessary by industry for facilities investment, the electronics industry seems likely to account for 9 percent of total overall investment in facilities in the 1980's, with 2.4 trillion won. In the 1990s this will rapidly increase to 10 trillion won, rising to 16.9 percent of the total investment in facilities. An investment pattern is anticipated which chiefly invests in building a base for electronic equipment and electronic parts and in improvement in quality.

In the meantime, in semiconductors, which are currently the object of controversy due to excessive investment, investment in the second half of the 1980's is expected to amount to about 10 percent of production in terms of value, a total supplementary investment of 600 billion won. It appears that investment in the 1990's in this field will amount to 3.3 trillion won, totalling 4 trillion won in facilities investment required by the year 2000.

The automobile industry will need facilities investment of 1.9 trillion won in the 1980's, and 6.5 trillion won in the 1990's, totalling 8.4 trillion won by the year 2000, and it appears that most of that will be in facilities investment to increase production capacity.

If investment in facilities in this scale is conducted as planned, automobile manufacturing capacity is expected to increase from its present level of 340,000 units per year to 960,000 units per year in the 1990's, and to reach 3.1 million units per year by the year 2000.

New Science Projects

Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 11 May 85 p 6

[Text] The government has selected 48 research projects in a strategy to move forward with the promotion of growth in semiconductors, computers and systems manufacturing, deciding to go forward with medium and long range planning that reflects those goals.

According to the Ministry of Science and Technology [MST] on the 10th, the government has selected 48 research projects in a trial plan, in connection with the establishment of medium and long-term research and development planning, including 12 topics in the field of microelectronics technology, 10 projects each in automation systems and information systems, and 6 topics in space science, deciding to reflect these topics in establishing detailed plans.

The MST plans to use these trial plans as a framework for establishing detailed medium and long-term research and development plans for the semiconductor, computer and systems industries. The projects designated in these fields as part of the trial plan are as follows:

Microelectronics--development of CAD [computer assisted design] systems, CAD software, CAD applications technology, research on the design of very large-scale integrated [VLSI] structure design, MOS [metal-oxide semiconductor] production processes and technology for use in memories, bipolar production process technology, production process technology for finely detailed patterns, compound element technology, low-voltage integrated circuits [IC], high powered semiconductor elements and sensor elements.

Computers--development of mini-mainframe computers, research concerning decentralized processing type [punsan ch'orihyong] computer systems, next-generation computers, development of real-time computers, background research for software development, software language research, research in Han'gul [Korean alphabet] data processing, development of backup memory systems, and development of printer technology.

Automation systems--development of production process data processing systems, robotic intelligence and control technology, research concerning CAD work stations, super-conductive NMR-CT [expansion unknown],

digital radiography, development of computer vision systems, precision measurement technology, miniature precision electric motors, and induction motors.

Information systems--research on decentralized complex information networks, development of database technology, development of leading technology for office automation, development of multi-lingual machine translation technology, integrated data storage optical technology, specialized optical fibers, optical information processing technology, technology for Korean language sound recognition and image processing, and decentralized zone communications technology.

Space science technology--development of technology using remote surveillance materials, precision radar technology tracking systems, water supply creation systems [songsu sin'gi sisut'em], satellite systems, and satellite launching structures.

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CSO: 4107/176

S. KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

KOREANS REFUSING JAPANESE FINGERPRINTING LAW RISING

SK020601 Seoul YONHAP in English 0542 GMT 2 Jul 85

[Text] Tokyo, July 2 (YONHAP)--In defiance of the Japanese Government's persistence in upholding foreign registration procedures, a growing number of Korean residents in Japan Monday refused to be fingerprinted.

Under Japan's alien registration law, all foreigners over the age of 16 who have lived in the nation for one year or more are required to be fingerprinted in order to receive registration cards or to have their cards renewed.

About 130 leading Koreans, including Chong Hae-yoong, vice president of the Korean Residents Association in Japan, refused to comply with the Japanese Government's recent that foreign residents be fingerprinted. [as received]

Some local government units in Tokyo, including the 23rd-ku, defied the central government's policy by issuing cards to those who refused to be fingerprinted.

The Japanese Justice Ministry has directed municipal offices not to issue alien registration cards to those foreign residents who refuse to be fingerprinted.

A spokesman for the 23rd-ku told reporters that his ku considers the ministry's request to be "unreasonable."

"The 23rd-ku intends to continue to issue new cards and to renew cards regardless of fingerprinting, as it did before," the spokesman said.

As of Monday, 337 foreigner residents in Japan had refused to comply with the controversial fingerprinting law.

The number of foreigners who refuse to obey the law is expected to increase as a result of growing opposition among the large Korean population in Japan.

CSO: 4100/612

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

KOMEITO TO VISIT ROK--Tokyo, July 3 (YONHAP)--Yoshigatsu Takeiri, chairman of Japan's Clean Government Party (Komeito), will visit South Korea July 22-25 at the invitation of Korean National Assembly Speaker Yi Chae-hyong, a senior Komeito official said Wednesday. Komeito's policy board chairman, Yoshiaki Masaki, told reporters that Takeiri and seven other Komeito Diet men are scheduled to pay a courtesy call on President Chon Tu-hwan at the presidential residence. They are also expected to meet with other Korean Government leaders and high-ranking officials of the major opposition New Korea Democratic Party to discuss recent developments on and around the Korean peninsula, the chief policy maker said. Following their visit to Seoul, he said, the Komeito delegates will visit Beijing, where they are scheduled to meet with top Chinese leaders, including Deng Xiaoping, to exchange views on Korean question and Soviet-Chinese relations. This will be the first Komeito delegation to visit Seoul since 1981. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 1217 GMT 3 Jul 85 SK]

JAPANESE MAYOR AGAINST FINGERPRINTING--Tokyo (YONHAP)--The mayor of Kwwanguchi City, north of Tokyo, urged Wednesday in a letter to the Justice Ministry that alien fingerprinting not be forced on foreigners residing in Japan for a long period of time, including second- and third-generation Korean residents. Mayor Yoji Nakase, of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, sent the first-ever letter regarding alien fingerprinting to the central government by a provincial official from the ruling party. He said that foreigners who had lived continuously in Japan from before Sept. 2, 1945, when Japan signed surrender documents, through April 28, 1952, when the San Francisco Peace Treaty came into effect, and those who were born during the period and have resided in the country until now should be exempted from forced fingerprinting and given the choice of registering their prints voluntarily. The category should include their offspring as well. As of the end of May, 2,500 Koreans were living in the city, 913 of them due to renew their alien registration cards before the end of this year. Nakase said, "It is right to give preferences to those who have lived in Japan for a long time, even experiencing the difficulties of the war, and to their offspring." [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 5 Jul 85 p 1 SK]

22 July 1985

AFGHAN REFUGEES DEPART ROK--Seoul, July 8 (YONHAP)--Two Afghan brothers, who escaped last year from Communist Afghanistan, left here on Monday afternoon for West Germany, where they will be received as refugees. The two Afghan youths have been staying at a refugee camp in Pusan, some 320 kilometers south of Seoul, since April. Rosan Ahsanullah, 24, and Obaidi Amnullah, 17, are seeking political asylum in a third country. Before departing from Seoul's Kimpo International Airport, they expressed appreciation to the Korean Government for the arrangement of their resettlement in Germany and the hospitality extended by Korean officials during their stay in a local refugee camp. The Korean Foreign Ministry has been consulting with the Geneva-based United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) about resettling the brothers in a foreign country. Bonn announced in June that it had decided to allow the two Afghans to seek political asylum as refugees in Germany because they have relatives living there. The two Afghans, who started their bid to seek asylum outside their country in May of last year, arrived here aboard a Korean Air (KAL) plane on April 3 after being denied settlement by several nations, including the United States, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka and Hong Kong. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0944 GMT 8 Jul 85 SK]

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH BAHAMAS--Seoul, July 8 (OANA-YONHAP)--South Korea and the Bahamas established diplomatic relations Monday, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs here announced. To promote friendly relations Korea and the Bahamas opened official ties on July 8 and agreed to assign respective concurrent ambassadors to Seoul and Nassau. The two governments expressed confidence that the establishment of diplomatic relations would contribute to mutual understanding and close cooperation, Foreign Ministry spokesman Kim Hung-su said. With the recent agreement, the number of nations with which Seoul has diplomatic relations has increased to 123 countries, including 30 South American nations. Pyongyang has diplomatic relations with 101 nations. In the past, the Bahamas maintained an "equidistant diplomacy" with divided countries, including North and South Korea. The establishment of diplomatic ties with Nassau will enable Seoul to dominate Pyongyang in Latin American diplomacy and to promote friendly and cooperative relations with Latin American countries, a diplomatic source here said. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0243 GMT 8 Jul 85 SK]

CSO: 4100/612

22 July 1985

S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

ROK EXPERIENCES DECLINE IN JAN-JUN EXPORTS

SK020731 Seoul YONHAP in English 0720 GMT 2 Jul 85

[Text] Seoul, July 2 (OANA-YONHAP)--South Korean exports during the first half of this year totaled 13.34 billion U.S. dollars, down 4 percent from the same period last year, despite efforts by the government and business circles here to boost overseas shipments.

According to the results of a tentative tally released Monday by the Trade and Industry Ministry, exports in June amounted to 2.70 billion dollars, a 3 percent drop from the same month in 1984.

Although electronics exports increased by 4.2 percent in the six-month period, shipments of textiles, steel products, footwear and ships decreased by 4.3 percent, 7.5 percent, 0.9 percent and 26.0 percent respectively.

Overall imports in June totaled 2.42 billion dollars, down 13.6 percent from a year ago.

The June figure brought Korea's total first-half imports to 14.32 billion dollars, a 7.5 percent drop from the same period last year.

As a result, the nation's trade deficits for the first six months totaled 976.7 million dollars, not far from the 1985 target of one billion dollars.

Business sources here attributed the decrease in exports to reduced demand for Korean commodities in the United States, to weakened competitiveness of Korean commodities on international markets and to tightened import control measures implemented by advanced countries.

Export letters of credit (L/C's) received during the six-month period reached a value of 9.76 billion dollars, down 7.3 percent from the same period last year. The decline in the arrival of L/C's cast a shadow over the prospect for exports in the second half.

Trade and industry officials predicted that exports in the second half would gain some momentum, however, because the arrival of L/C's for steel products and footwear rebounded in June, and textile exports showed signs of recovery.

CSO: 4100/612

S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

PRUDENT ECONOMIC STEPS URGED TO PREVENT INFLATION

SK030050 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 3 Jul 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Moderate Pump Priming"]

[Text] The first half of this year has passed amid divergent and often conflicting diagnoses of the nation's economic reality among government economists, enterprises and academic circles.

Putting together several economic outlooks presented thus far, it may be concluded that the national economy generally slowed down in the first half-year, due largely to a sluggish export growth, while little substantial change is in sight for the second half.

Noteworthy is one aspect of the generalized outlook that the pace of economic activity would further differ by different industrial sectors in the coming six months. A continued business slowdown is seen particularly in chemicals for industrial use, oil refining, shipbuilding, textiles, footwear, electronics, cosmetics and pharmaceutical industries.

Meanwhile, relatively bright prospects are seen in the automotive industry, food manufacturing and service businesses.

While many enterprisers have long pleaded their business plight stemming from an economic slump, Deputy Premier-Economic Planning Minister Sin Pyong-hyon has reportedly admitted that it would be difficult for the nation to attain this year's GNP growth target of 7.5 percent but for particularly favorable changes in the future economic environment.

Drawing public concern was the chief economic minister's remarks that the government would take partial and moderate "pump-priming" measures to cope with the widely reported business slowdown.

We need not be vexed at the outlook that the targeted GNP growth may not be attained.

What should be stressed is to make sustained efforts, for one thing, to upgrade the international competitive edge of our export industries so as to tide over even the mounting trade barriers.

In this connection, future policies must be directed toward encouraging enterprisers to invest more, while enhancing their industrial productivity by technical innovation and rational business management.

We should bear in mind that inflation in any case is undesirable, no less than unemployment. Accordingly, any pump-priming step should be prudently devised not to cause inflation, by such means as a reckless increase in the money supply.

CSO: 4100/612

22 July 1985

S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

MANPOWER EXPORTS TO FOCUS ON TECHNOLOGY FIELDS

SK050259 Seoul YONHAP in English 0234 GMT 5 Jul 85

[Text] Seoul, July 5 (OANA-YONHAP)---The South Korean Government plans to change the focus of its overseas manpower supply policy by emphasizing the export of manpower for technology-intensive fields, a Labor Ministry official said Friday.

The government has so far restricted overseas employment to manual and labor-intensive work forces, in an effort to prevent the outflow of technical manpower. The new policy will concentrate on high-tech areas, such as aircraft communications, chemistry and medicine.

Through its new overseas manpower delivery policy, the government plans to diversify Korea's overseas manpower markets by shifting personnel from the Middle East to Africa and by cooperating with foreign manpower supply organizations, the official explained.

The increased wage levels in Korea, along with the sagging construction market in the Middle East, have prompted a large number of Korean construction workers to return home from the Middle East, the official said. Wages in Korea are higher than those in China and Southeast Asia.

The ministry's plan to diversify overseas manpower markets will focus on Africa. The ministry has already directed five Korean manpower service organizations with business connections in 17 African countries to conduct intensive market surveys.

At the end of May, 589 South Koreans, comprising 159 clerical workers, 117 construction workers, 37 cooks, 24 heavy equipment operators, 19 mechanics, 16 machinery technicians, 14 manual workers, six electrical workers, six medical experts and 191 others, had found employment in Africa.

The ministry plans to send more than 400 technicians and skilled workers to Africa by the end of this year, the official said.

At the end of 1984, more than 162,000 Koreans were employed abroad.

The number of Koreans working overseas had fallen to 111,165 at the end of last May, however. More than 3,000 Korean workers per month returned to Korea mainly because of the sluggish Middle East construction market, according to the latest ministry statistics.

S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

DAILY WARNS OF HASTY OPENING OF FINANCIAL MARKET

SK050004 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 5 Jul 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Gradual Market Opening"]

[Text] Drawing particular concern in the latest Korea-U.S. economic consultations was the sustained U.S. demand that Korea open its financial and insurance markets, and protect American intellectual property rights.

Besides, the U.S. side reportedly mounted pressure on Korea to liberalize imports of small computers, cigarettes and other agricultural products.

It is perplexing, if not displeasing, to learn that U.S. delegates have indicated that Washington might curtail the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) in July next year for some Korean products should Korea fail to meet their request for opening its market for American goods.

While there is little ground in principle to oppose these U.S. demands, the major issue pending between the two allies is focused on how soon and how much the local market should be opened.

In this regard, the government is advised not to reach any hasty conclusion to these grave issues whose impact on the Korean economy will be vital. It is premature to further open up our markets for foreign goods as far as domestic industrial sectors to be affected fail to get ready for the market opening.

For one thing, the Korean money market has apparently been opened rather excessively and so widely that foreign bank offices operating here have enjoyed a huge amount of profits year after year, while local banks have remained in difficulties.

Prerequisite to opening the financial market is the autonomous management of the banking institutions, independent of excessive government influence, so as to make them competitive with foreign banks.

The United States should properly acknowledge Korea's sincere attitude as it plans to consider in 1988 the U.S. call for the protection of its intellectual property rights, including copyrights, industrial patents and computer software.

However, it is inadvisable to open the Korean market to cigarettes and farm products such as oranges and alfalfa until structural improvement is made for the income of Korean farmers concerned.

A considerable time will be needed to have domestic industries, especially those still in an infantile stage, prepared for market-opening steps so as to be viable with foreign competitors.

It must be also noted that Korea has already elevated its import liberalization ratio up to 87.7 percent, with a drastic plan to raise the ratio further to 95 percent in 1988.

The Americans are earnestly hoped to be better aware of the Korean situation which can afford to opening its market steadily but only gradually in light of its economic and other difficulties.

CSO: 4100/612

S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

BRIEFS

TAXATION AGREEMENT WITH BRAZIL--Seoul, July 4 (YONHAP)--South Korea and Brazil have neared completion of an anti-double taxation agreement, the Ministry of Finance announced Thursday. Korean and Brazilian delegations signed an anti-double taxation agreement following a working level meeting last month in Rio de Janeiro, a ministry spokesman said. It will be the first agreement of its kind between Korea and a South American nation. The agreement will go into effect immediately after the two countries sign and ratify it. Under the terms of the agreement, the income that Korean construction companies earn in Brazil during periods of less than six months will be exempted from taxation by the Brazilian Government. The income that Korean firms gain from interest in Brazil will be subject to taxes of no more than 15 percent, the spokesman said. As a result of the agreement, Korean businessmen will probably be encouraged to invest in the South American market, both directly and indirectly, the spokesman explained. Korea now shares anti-double taxation agreements with 19 countries, including the United States, Japan, France and Britain, and plans to conclude agreements with 10 other nations, the ministry said. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0308 GMT 4 Jul 85 SK]

OPEN-DOOR ECONOMIC POLICY--Seoul, July 6 (YONHAP)--The Federation of Korean Industries (FKI) Saturday said that the time has come to review the nation's open-door economic policy, which involves import liberalization and expanded foreign investments. South Korean industries have suffered an unexpectedly bitter ordeal as a result of a series of import and foreign investment liberalization measures that the government has implemented since last year, the FKI said at an ad hoc committee meeting here Saturday. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss how to improve Korea's international payments position. The government's recent open-door measures have frustrated the efforts of Korean industries to develop new products and technologies, contrary to the government's original intention of sharpening their international competitive edge, Choe Tae-sop, committee chairman, said. Foreign firms have been reluctant to transfer high technologies to Korean industries through technical tie-ups or joint ventures, Choe said. He urged the government to limit foreign investments to those areas in which the development of new products and technologies by Korean firms is hard to achieve or to those areas that require large capital investments. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0626 GMT 6 Jul 85 SK]

CSO: 4100/612

S. KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

DAILY COMMENTS ON KREMLIN SHAKEUP, USSR-U.S. SUMMIT

SK040142 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 4 Jul 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Kremlin Reshuffle"]

[Text] With a series of bold shuffles undertaken in the Kremlin hierarchy in less than four months since his ascent to power, Soviet strongman Mikhail Gorbachev appears to have substantially solidified his political base--probably keeping his eyes on a long stay in office, unlike his two predecessors, Yuriy Andropov and Konstantin Chernenko, who both proved to be short-lived caretakers.

The elevation of 75-year-old Andrey Gromyko, long dubbed as "eternal foreign minister" of the Soviet Union, to the ceremonial yet prestigious presidency may well be taken as Gorbachev's shrewd intent to soothe conservative old guards in the hierarchy, as much as rewarding the former's role in materializing his assumption of the party leadership upon Chernenko's death last March.

If the separation of presidency from the party leadership is a major departure from the recent Kremlin practice, that formula was what Leonid Brezhnev chose at the time he became party general secretary in 1964, though he assumed concurrently the role as chief of state in 1977, four years before he died ending an 18-year rule.

Gorbachev's political shrewdness was evidently underlined by the ouster of his potential rival, Grigoriy Romanov, from the ruling Politburo of the Communist Party on the very eve of Gromyko's election to the presidency at the Soviet parliament, which also endorsed the appointment of Eduard Shevardnadze as new foreign minister.

Back in April, Gorbachev already displayed his personal authority by elevating three of his cronies to the powerful Politburo to boost his power base.

With the hierarchical realignment thus effected, 54-year-old Gorbachev, the youngest but the strongest member of the Politburo as its chief, has come to tell the Soviet public that he can now devote his energies to the national task, which on the domestic front features drives for economic renovation and a fight against corruption.

What the Kremlin reshuffle particularly concerns the international community is its impact on the future path of Soviet foreign policy, though little imminent changes are in sight as the new foreign minister, more or less a novice in external affairs, is expected to be under the tutorage--at least for some time--of the elder Gromyko, who was in charge of foreign relations for nearly three decades.

For all that, the change of guard in foreign affairs is meaningful in that it will lead to a reappraisal of Soviet foreign policy and possibly help Gorbachev to push new policy initiatives through the new minister.

Noteworthy in this regard was a coincident disclosure in Washington that President Ronald Reagan would hold a summit with Gorbachev in Geneva next November, an indication which is hoped to develop into better East-West relations and a stable international order at large.

CSO: 4100/612

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

NODONG SINMUN ON ORIGIN OF CHUCHE IDEA

SK010431 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0331 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang July 1 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN June 30 dedicated an article to the 55th anniversary of the historical Kalun meeting (June 30-July 2, 1930) which was held in the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle organised and directed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The article says:

Comrade Kim Il-song convened a meeting of leading personnel of the Young Communist League and the Anti-Imperialist Youth League in Kalun on June 30, 1930, 55 years ago, and clearly indicated the road of the Korean revolution.

In his historical report "The Path of the Korean Revolution" at the Kalun meeting Comrade Kim Il-song expounded the fundamental stand and attitude to be maintained by the communists in the revolutionary struggle and, on its basis, put forward the chuche-oriented revolutionary line and strategical and tactical policy including the character and task of the Korean revolution, the line of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, the line of the anti-Japanese national united front and the policy of party founding.

The chuche-oriented revolutionary line and strategical and tactical policy set forth at the Kalun meeting were a programmatic guideline to be firmly grasped by the Korean communists and people in accomplishing the cause of the anti-imperialist national liberation and realising the nation's chajusong.

The meeting was a historical one which solemnly proclaimed at home and abroad the origin of the great chuche idea, the only guiding idea of our revolution.

At the meeting Comrade Kim Il-song expounded the principle of the chuche idea that if victory is to be won in the revolutionary struggle, the popular masses should be organised and mobilised and revolution in our country should be carried out on our own responsibility and in an independent way on all accounts and indicated the chuche-oriented line of our revolution.

This was a historical declaration announcing the origin of the great chuche idea.

The Kalun meeting was also a historical meeting which declared the birth of the revolutionary line of chuche.

At the meeting the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was the first in history to formulate the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution as a revolution of a new form to be carried out by the people in colonies. Giving an exposition of the line of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, he newly explained that this line is not a general theory that counter-revolutionary violence must be met by revolutionary violence but an organised armed struggle is the fundamental way of carrying out the revolution.

At the meeting the great leader gave a new exposition of the unique way of party founding to build a party in an independent way.

The revolutionary line of chuche set forth at the meeting was, indeed, a great revolutionary program which expounded and consummated in an all-round way for the first time in history the most scientific and revolutionary line and strategy and tactics of the Korean revolution and an immortal militant banner which gave scientific answers to theoretical and practical problems of the national liberation struggle in colonies.

CSO: 4100/610

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

WORKERS DISCUSS KIM CHONG-IL ON-SPOT GUIDANCE

SK080421 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0343 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang July 8 (KCNA)--Meetings of the builders and helpers were held to carry to thorough fulfilment the tasks set by Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, while giving on-the-spot guidance on July 5, 1985, in the reconstruction and expansion project of the Revolutionary Martyrs' Cemetery on Mt. Taesong and the reconstruction project of the Liberation Obelisk which have entered the finishing stage.

The meeting of the builders participating in the reconstruction and expansion of the Revolutionary Martyrs' Cemetery on Mt. Taesong took place on the spot on July 7.

The reporter and speakers at the meeting said that dear Comrade Kim Chong-il set forth detailed tasks and ways for the last-stage project of the cemetery. They stressed that the tasks set by him were a programmatic guideline indicating a bright road of building the cemetery into a grand monumental edifice of the Workers' Party age which will be handed down through generations and an inspiring banner powerfully rousing the builders to new miracles and feats.

They expressed the resolution to complete the reconstruction and expansion project of the cemetery before October 10 to add shine to the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Earlier, on July 6, a meeting of the builders and helpers was held at the reconstruction site of the Liberation Obelisk.

The reporter and speakers said that they will successfully rebuild the Liberation Obelisk before the 40th anniversary of the country's liberation by finishing in a short time the final projects such as the ground-paving and construction of fountains of the Youth Park, upholding the tasks given by dear Comrade Kim Chong-il during his working guidance, thus contributing to making the traditional Korean-Soviet friendship shine through generations.

CSO: 4100/610

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

NODONG SINMUN ON IMPLEMENTATION OF ECONOMIC POLICY

SK021006 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2131 GMT 28 Jun 85

[NODONG SINMUN 29 June editorial: "Let Us Highly Display Revolutionary Spirit in the Struggle To Implement the Party's Economic Policy"]

[Text] We are now assigned the task of effecting a great upsurge in socialist economic construction while upholding the party's militant appeal. This is a very important and responsible task needed to make the 40th anniversaries of national liberation and the founding of the party shine as great festivals of victors and to expedite the attainment of the great 10 prospective goals for socialist economic construction.

To successfully carry out this grave task, guiding functionaries should powerfully push ahead with the struggle to implement the party's economic policy by displaying a high revolutionary spirit. Advancing with a high revolutionary spirit and breaking through difficulties with one's own strength are the peculiar work style of communists--the people carrying out the revolution--and their fighting spirit.

Socialist economic construction is a difficult struggle to conquer and remake nature. Complicated tasks continuously and inevitably arise in the course of this struggle. Therefore, those people who build socialism should always perform all revolutionary duties with their own strength and highly display the revolutionary spirit of powerfully advancing the revolution and construction.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Political Bureau Presidium and secretary of the party Central Committee, has noted: Communists should carry out the revolution, always trusting in the strength of the people of their own country and relying on it, and break through any difficulties with their own strength.

Our functionaries are communist revolutionaries and the commanding personnel of the revolution. Overcoming the difficulties and obstacles lying on the road of advance by displaying a high revolutionary spirit, and endlessly defending and implementing the party's lines, policies, directives, and decisions are the honorable duty of functionaries.

A great struggle to realize the grand program for socialist economic construction is being waged in our country. Our people are carrying out this struggle while the enemy's maneuvers for aggression and the provocation of a new war are being intensified. Reality demands that functionaries ambitiously push ahead with the struggle to implement the party's economic policy with a higher revolutionary spirit than ever before and an overflowing firm faith and passion.

Whether or not constant upsurges are enacted in all fields of the national economy and the export goal for this year is attained ahead of schedule depends on how our functionaries conduct organizational and guiding work. Today, our functionaries need to have a high sense of responsibility and the ethos of tenaciously pushing ahead with the work of implementing the party's policy with a bold attacking spirit. There will be no difficulties which cannot be overcome and no tasks which cannot be carried out if all functionaries absolutely and unconditionally implement the intentions of the party and the leader with such a strong will and fighting spirit as shown by the commanding officers of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army in endlessly executing the orders and directives of the great general under the most adverse circumstances, with such a spirit and mettle as displayed in fighting while breaking through the rains of fire during the period of the fierce Fatherland Liberation War, and with such a passion and pluck as demonstrated in the period of a great Chollima upsurge after the war.

Even though we are assigned a grand task, we possess a foundation on which we can perform it. The question depends on from what stand and with what work style functionaries, the commanding personnel of the revolution, implement the party's policy. When economic guidance functionaries and other functionaries actively engage in resolving the problems rising in socialist construction and vigorously advance at the van of the ranks with high revolutionary spirit, the resulting revolutionary passion of the masses will be constantly aroused, boundless reserves will be found at every place, and production and construction will be more rapidly accelerated.

Above all, functionaries should wage a bold offensive, with solid faith. There can be difficulties and obstacles in the way of the revolution. The honor and reward of those who implement the revolution and wage struggle lie in overcoming them and achieving constant success.

As tasks become grander and struggle tenser, economic guidance functionaries should advance with the spirit of being communists and with firm faith and strong will, and carry out the work of organizing the economy and the work of commanding production in a militant manner. It is particularly important to provide conditions in which production can be substantially increased by going deep into reality and the masses and by unreservedly mobilizing inner reserves.

As is shown by experience in practicing the revolution, one cannot even rise against a tiny difficulty and advance without faith. Central, provincial, and enterprise and plant economic guidance functionaries should carry out the tasks assigned to their sectors and units in their own strength at

any cost and substantially guide economic work with resolve and determination to carry them out in their own strength. A way for renovation and a breakthrough for a turn will be opened to functionaries who try to advance with firm faith and a bold offensive spirit. This is confirmed by the experience of the plants, enterprises, and domains which are operated well, meeting daily, monthly, and quarterly plans for the national economy without fail.

Also, functionaries should actively struggle, turning out in the work of performing the given economic tasks. The position of functionaries in the struggle to carry out the tasks assigned to field units concerned is always taken up at the van of the ranks. For this reason, functionaries should turn out more devotedly than anyone else to the struggle to implement the party's economic policy.

Those functionaries faithful to the party and the revolution are men who help the party's policy bear brilliant fruit not through lip service, but through invincible and devoted struggle. Genuine functionaries are taking the lead in the struggle to implement the party's lines, policies, decisions, and directives and are turning out ahead of others for difficult and arduous work.

Guiding functionaries should set examples and take the lead in resolving important matters of the party at present. In particular, they should play a great role in easing tension in transport and mobilizing and making the most of existing potentials in production.

Also, functionaries should highly display the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude. Self-reliance is a peculiar revolutionary spirit of communists. Only when they possess a firm stand toward self-reliance can they bravely break through the difficulties and obstacles lying in the way of the revolution in their own strength.

However much time may pass and however much the living environment may change, we should work with such high passion and burning fighting spirit in the postwar period as those with which we effected a great upsurge in socialist construction when we made what we did not have and found what we lacked once the party and the revolution demanded.

It is important for functionaries who have not been tested in the grim ordeals of the revolution and have not gone through a difficult struggle after the war to live and work with the anti-Japanese revolutionary spirit, the invincible fighting spirit and mettle of the period of the Fatherland Liberation War, and the ethos of the period of a great Chollima upsurge.

Our functionaries have studied many of the exploits and examples of the young communists, the anti-Japanese revolutionary martyrs, and the 10 Nakwon party members who highly displayed invincible revolutionary spirit in carrying out revolutionary duties, and have on many occasions resolved to live and fight as they did. Our functionaries should thoroughly embody what they have studied and resolved in the struggle to implement the

party's economic policy. Thus, every functionary should become a faithful functionary who brilliantly performs the economic tasks assigned by the party, ambitiously advancing with faith in victory under any circumstances at any time and conducting work in a bold and daring manner.

Guiding functionaries should thoroughly implement the party's economic policy by displaying a high revolutionary spirit, thereby helping to usher in a period of great upsurge on all fronts of socialist economic construction.

CSO: 4110/195

22 July 1985

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

KOMDOK OVERFULFILLS TARGETS OF FIRST HALF YEAR

SK011532 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1507 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang July 1 (KCNA)--The Komdok General Mining Enterprise is a large nonferrous metal ore production base of Korea.

At the end of June it overfulfilled its assignments for the first half of the year which was 2.6 times last year's results.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il visited the workers of Komdok ten years ago, July 1, 1975.

That day he went down to a deep cutting face and showed warm care to the work and life of the miners and clearly indicated the direction and ways for them to bring about a new turn in ore production by taking the van in the fulfilment of the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural.

The workers there have made strenuous efforts to increase ore production during the last decade, cherishing the glory and devotion of the day.

According to prospecting, rich deposits of nonferrous metal ores including lead and zinc tens of ri wide and thousands of metres thick expand over an area of hundreds and scores of square kilometres.

The workers set about laying a large-scale long-distance belt conveyor line to carry a great amount of excavated ore in time as the party wishes.

The first-stage project of the nation's biggest underground conveyor line was completed in 1977. The second- and third-stage project were wound up in 1980 and 1983.

This underground conveyor line stretching tens of ri from the cutting faces to the dressing plants represents 70 percent of the ore transport capacity of the enterprise.

Projects for the expansion of capacity were carried out in many pits including April 5 youth electric car pit whose transport capacity was augmented 6 times at a time and large shafts hundreds of metres deep were built on an extensive scale.

Large ore dropping wells equipped with modern crushing and separating equipment suited to the capacity of the transport line were constructed at many spots.

Dressing plant No. 3 with a 10 million ton capacity, one of the biggest in the world, was built in a short period of one year and the expansion projects of dressing plants Nos. 1 and 2 were also carried out successfully.

A number of excavating sites of 15, 10 and 2 million ton capacity were created to cut ore of high content rate.

On June 29, another shaft, a large compressor site and the second crushing ground and a crude ore belt conveyor were put into operation.

The amount of ore excavation has jumped 5 times and the transport capacity 6 times as against that ten years ago. And the ore dressing capacity reached the 15 million ton mark.

The workers of Komdok, cherishing the glory ten years ago deeply in their hearts, are effecting continued innovations, having set themselves the goal of producing 100 times as much concentrated lead and zinc ores as in 1946 this year when the 40th anniversaries of the national liberation and the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea fall.

CSO: 4100/610

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

TIDELAND RECLAMATION PROGRESSES FAST

SK021520 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1505 GMT 2 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang July 2 (KCNA)--The reclamation of tideland is progressing at fast speed in Korea.

South Hwanghae Province has set itself the goal of upturning more than 8,000 hectares of tideland this year.

The provincial general tideland construction enterprise aims at acquiring 5,200 hectares of arable land. After carrying out a blasting for blowing up 800,000 tons of earth, it has completed the building of the general dike, in the main, and is now hastening the building of the dike in the last section and the construction of the drainage gate.

The Hwanghae general tideland construction enterprise of the province is pushing ahead energetically with the construction of Ung-do tideland. Its target is to obtain 3,200 hectares of arable land.

In North Pyongan Province, the building of the dike in the last section was completed in the Taegye-do tideland last year for obtaining 8,800 hectares of new land. Now the province is energetically accelerating the construction of Chang-do tideland for bringing 2,600 hectares of tideland under plow. Seven of the nine projected dikes have already been built.

The South Pyongan provincial general tideland construction enterprise is carrying on dike construction with great rapidity.

It is closely followed up by the construction of the setups in the reclaimed tideland.

In North Pyongan Province their construction has been completed in hundreds of hectares of reclaimed tideland.

Meanwhile, the tideland designing office has completed the designing for the reclamation of tideland in Ka Islet and Soho, North Pyongan Province, the Taedong Bay, Chongsu-do and Changsong, South Hwanghae Province, and is now winding up the designing of the tideland reclamation in vast areas of North and South Pyongan Provinces.

With the brisk progress of tideland construction, more than 100 islands, big and small, on the west sea have already been linked with the shore, bringing into being farms with thousands of hectares of arable land.

Three new farms have taken shape this year alone.

When 300,000 hectares of tideland, one of the ten long-range goals of socialist economic construction for the 1980s, is reclaimed, more than 100 new cooperative farms will make their appearance there.

CSO: 4100/610

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

PROGRESS MADE IN INDUSTRY, PRODUCTION INCREASED

SK041552 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1513 GMT 4 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang July 4 (KCNA)--Industry has made a fast progress in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea over the last four decades after the liberation of the country from the Japanese imperialist colonial rule.

Industry was woefully backward, handicapped by serious colonial lopsidedness and deformity, when the country was liberated on August 15, 1945.

It took a new course of development after the liberation only to be razed by the U.S. imperialists in the three-year Korean War (1950-1953).

Shortly after the ceasefire, the great leader President Kim Il-song put forward the basic line of economic construction on giving priority to the development of heavy industry with simultaneous development of light industry and agriculture and wisely led the struggle for its implementation.

In the short post-war period industrial output recovered or went beyond the pre-war level.

The post-war Three-Year Plan for the rehabilitation and development of the national economy (1954-1956) was fulfilled in two years and eight months in terms of gross industrial output value. In this course the age-old backwardness of national industry was done away with, powerful heavy and light industrial bases took shape and the production capacity grew with amazing speed.

Notable changes and miracles came in rapid succession in the industrial domain with the start of the 1957-1961 Five-Year Plan for the completion of the building of the foundation of socialism.

The Five-Year Plan targets were overfulfilled in two years and a half in terms of gross industrial output value and four years in indices in kind.

The industrial output in 1960 was 7.6 times the pre-liberation 1944 figure.

Then followed the successful fulfilment of the Seven-Year Plan aimed at overall technical reconstruction.

When the Seven-Year Plan was drawing to a close, Korean industry was turning out in a matter of 12 days what it produced in the pre-liberation year of 1944.

The historical task of industrialisation was carried out in a brief period of 14 years, giving birth to an independent modern industry.

The 1970s greeted a new speed of economic construction with the full-scale application to socialist economic construction of the policy of the speed campaign indicated by dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Our people raced ahead at the speed of chollima spurred on by the speed campaign, carrying out the 1971-1976 Six-Year Plan one year and four months ahead of time in terms of gross industrial output value. Industrial output showed a 2.5-fold growth in this period.

The Second Seven-Year Plan (1978-1984) was also fulfilled with flying colors. The period witnessed a 2.2-fold jump in the industrial output value and a rise of 12.2 per cent in the average annual growth rate of industrial production.

Towards the end of the 1980s Korean industry will turn out annually 100,000 million kwh of electricity, 120 million tons of coal, 15 million tons of steel, 1.5 million tons of nonferrous metal, 20 million tons of cement, 7 million tons of chemical fertilisers and 1,500 million metres of textiles. Then it will turn out in 8 hours what it produced in a whole year of 1946, with its output value shooting up 1,000 times the figure of the year.

CSO: 4100/610

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

DPRK SEES INNOVATIONS ON SOCIALIST CONSTRUCTION FRONTS

SK042326 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2314 GMT 4 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang July 4 (KCNA)--The working people of Korea are effecting a great upswing on all fronts of socialist construction with the approach of the 40th anniversaries of the national liberation (August 15) and the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea (October 10).

The first half-year plan for coal and mineral ore production was overfulfilled, the northern railway builders carried out their first half-year plan at 100.5 percent one month ahead of the set time and the first half-year plan for sea food production was fulfilled at 116.5 percent--such heartening reports are coming in day after day.

Thanks to the high revolutionary enthusiasm and vigorous endeavours of the working people, a prospect has been opened to carry out this year's national economic plan far ahead of schedule.

The Chongjin shipyard has built a 14,000 ton cargo ship "Cholsanbong Chongnyonho", a gift of loyalty of the school youth and children across the country to the 40th anniversary of the party founding.

The Komdok general mining enterprise built and commissioned a few days ago another shaft, a large-sized compressor shop, the second stage crashing ground and raw ore belt conveyor.

The Taedonggang general auto repair plant, the Tanchon reagent factory and a generating system of the Pukchang thermal power plant have been commissioned and railway electrification has been completed on the Tokchon-Sinsong section.

The general assembling of a 10,000 ton press has been started at the Yongsong machine complex and the building of station Nos. 1 and 2 is progressing apace at the Taechon power station which will be the country's biggest hydraulic power station.

The builders of the Nampo lock gate damming off 8 kilometres of rough sea have chalked up a new high since the start of the project in the main dam construction by doing over 17,000 cubic metres in earth-piling and stone-throwing every day on an average.

As a result, the main dam project has surpassed the 5,000 metre mark by far.

The builders of the capital are vigorously accelerating on an extensive scale the second stage construction of the Changgwang Street, the second stage construction of the Chollima Street, and the construction of the Podunamu Street and Puksae Street.

Thanks to the endeavours of the working people of Korea, the grand festival of the significant holidays is being prepared wonderfully.

CSO: 4100/610

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

LONG-DISTANCE BELT CONVEYOR LINES LAID IN MINES

SK051520 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1504 GMT 5 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang July 5 (KCNA)--The large-size long-distance belt-conveyor line of the Ullul mine laid in Kumsanpo, South Hwanghae Province, on the west coast of Korea is paying off profusely.

This conveyor line was built in June 1975 under the wise guidance of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il in accordance with his far-reaching plan.

Stretching over 8 kilometres into the sea from the pit mouth, it is automated and remote-controlled.

Its daily carriage capacity is more than 2,000 heavy-duty truckloads.

During the last decade, it has carried tens of millions of tons of scraped earth into the sea.

With the massive movement of scraped earth, the depth of the youth pit of the Ullul mine has increased by more than 130 metres and the pit area has trebled.

This facilitates the supply of an increased amount of ore to the Hwanghae iron complex, a mighty iron-production base of the country.

And the wholesale movement of scraped earth has linked two islands to the shore and brought into being a breakwater 160 metres wide in a 6 kilometre section. Now the third island is being linked. It will not be long before it is connected with the shore.

When the project around the place is completed, more than 3,500 hectares of new land will be brought under plough.

A number of long-distance belt conveyors have been laid in recent years at such ore and coal mines as the Komdok, Anju, Musan and Chonsong.

CSO: 4100/610

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

INCREASED MACHINE TOOL PRODUCTION STRESSED

SK051552 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1515 GMT 5 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang July 5 (KCNA)--The great leader President Kim Il-song on June 25 gave instructions to launch again the let-one-machine-tool-make-another movement in the country today when the demands for machinery including large machine tools are sharply increasing.

After acquainting himself down to details with the work in different domains of the national economy in Chongjin Municipality and North Hamgyong Province, he said this at an enlarged meeting of the Administration Council Standing Committee and the executive committees of the Chongjin municipal party committee and the North Hamgyong provincial party committee called in Chongjin that day.

The let-one-machine-tool-make-another movement is an all-people movement which had been waged in the period of the building of the foundations of socialism in our country to let each machine tool at the industrial establishments in all domains of the national economy make one machine tool or more beside its main assignments in order to accelerate the industrialisation and technical revolution.

When giving on-the-spot guidance to a flax mill in Kyongsong County, in March 1959, President Kim Il-song saw a machine tool manufactured by workers and technicians themselves at the maintenance shop with five cutting machines and initiated this movement on a nation-wide scale.

An enlarged meeting of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea called in May 1959 decided to double the number of the machine tools in one year by letting each machine tool at the industrial establishments in all fields of the national economy make one machine tool or more beside its commitments.

According to this decision the let-one-machine-tool-make-another movement was briskly conducted throughout the country.

The working people built more than 13,000 machine tools including 8-metre turning lathe, multi-shaft boring machine and special press in one year outside the state plan.

The flax mill in Kyongsong County produced that year more than 50 machine tools including a multi-purpose lathe, with which it built even textile machines.

The let-one-machine-tool-make-another movement in 1959 greatly helped towards rapidly reinforcing the technical equipment of the national economy and carrying out the industrialisation of the country.

Saying that the movement which will be called the June 1985 let-one-machine-tool-make-another movement is of weighty importance, President Kim Il-song called for powerfully waging it as an all-party and all-state work.

The movement to be staged this time will make a great contribution to laying solid material and technical foundations for successfully carrying out a new long-range plan.

CSO: 4100/610

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

WORKERS IN CHONGJIN MEET ON KIM IL-SONG GUIDANCE

SK080426 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0350 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang July 8 (KCNA)--Working people in Chongjin Municipality and North Hamgyong Province have turned out in the implementation of the teachings given by the great leader President Kim Il-song in his on-the-spot guidance in various domains of the national economy in the municipality and the province in June 1985.

Their meetings were held on July 6 and 7 for carrying the teachings of President Kim Il-song to thorough fulfilment.

The reporters and speakers there said that his on-the-spot guidance occasioned a great turn in boosting the national economy in Chongjin Municipality and North Hamgyong Province to a higher stage and improving the people's living.

They expressed their resolution to normalise the production of irons and steels on a high level at the Kim Chaek Iron Works, lift the output of cold rolled products of good quality and complete earlier than schedule the second-stage expansion project for further increasing the production of steel.

And they said that the Songjin Steel Works would produce more than twice as much steel and rolled steel every month in second half year as the average monthly output in the first half year.

They said they would excavate at the coal mines in the northern coal fields nearly 300,000 more tons of coal in the second half year than in the first half year and manufacture many large-size machine tools and special machine tools by launching the June 1985 let-one-machine-tool-make-another movement in a bold and ambitious manner at all the machine-building plants and maintenance shops of the industrial establishments.

They stressed that they would effect a fresh upsurge in production in all domains of the national economy such as shipbuilding industry, agriculture, fisheries, local industry and city construction.

CSO: 4100/610

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

BRIEFS

TRUCK PRODUCTION RISES--Pyongyang July 3 (KCNA)--The Sungni General Motor Works, a leading automobile production base of Korea, has chalked up a new high in June in the production of "Sungri" trucks since it was commissioned. In 20 days of June, the works produced 1.5 times more automobiles than the monthly quotas. The works also produces many 8 ton "Chaju 82" trucks. Their production this year will be over 3 times that of last year. In 1958 the works produced 2.5 ton "Sungri 58" truck for the first time. Now, it produces "Sungri 58", "Chaju 82", "Konsol" (25 tons), "Kumsusan" (40 tons) and other types of automobiles. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1007 GMT 3 Jul 85 SK]

DAWN REDWOOD TREES--Pyongyang July 3 (KCNA)--Dawn redwood trees grow thick everywhere in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. 20-year-old big dawn redwood trees are standing at the foot of Mt. Taesong of Pyongyang. This kind of tree imbued with benevolence has increased to tens of millions in two decades or so. One day in November 1962 the great leader President Kim Il-song gave instructions to the Central Botanical Garden to study and propagate a dawn redwood tree which he had nursed in a flower pot from the arduous period of the war and transplanted in his garden. Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il formed a research group of scientists and took a measure for widely propagating the tree. Thus ten million trees were nursed and sent to all parts of the country in a short period. Today the forest of dawn redwood trees swaying everywhere in the country makes the land look more prosperous and beautiful. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1514 GMT 3 Jul 85 SK]

CSO: 4100/610

N. KOREA/SOCIAL CONDITIONS

PYONGYANG'S SATELLITE CITY CONTINUES TO EXPAND

SK011545 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1521 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang July 1 (KCNA)--Pyongsong is located 28 kilometres north-east of Pyongyang, the capital.

It is the seat of South Pyongan Province and a satellite city of Pyongyang.

The construction of Pyongsong, once a small rural village, started in 1964.

The great leader President Kim Il-song called at it more than 20 times to clearly indicate directions and ways to be followed by it.

They say Chongjin and Hamhung are industrial cities and Nampo and Wonsan are port cities of culture. Pyongsong is widely known as a city of science and culture.

There are powerful scientific research collectives in Pyongsong.

The Academy of Sciences of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is situated in the most beautiful place of the city. And its 20-odd institutes including Institutes of Mathematics, Physics, Biology, Electronics, Automation and Excavating Machines are also found in the city.

These collectives have made sizable successes in their researches for the chuche-orientation, modernisation and scientization of the national economy and for the scientific and technological progress of the country.

A science library comprising millions of volumes serves the scientists.

The state provides the scientists with working and living conditions on the highest level.

There are the University of Science, the University of Coal Industry and six other universities and several colleges.

Not a few students showed distinguished ability already in their university days. A number of students of the University of Science were awarded degrees of assistant doctor. A treatise for doctorate submitted by a 21-year-old student is now being examined in the academic circles.

Pyongsong is, in a way, a city of light industry with such central light industrial factories as a watch factory, a synthetic leather factory, a foodstuff factory and an elastic string factory and local industrial factories in the domain of machinery, chemistry, foodstuff, and resin daily necessities.

Their production is on the annual growth.

The production at the local industrial factories showed a 195 per cent growth in terms of the industrial output value compared with that five years ago.

During the last five years flats for 1,500 households on an annual average, a number of public service facilities and public buildings, and parks, recreation grounds, the street of the science village and other new streets have taken shape.

With the medical service networks constantly expanding the number of the doctors and assistant doctors for each 10,000 heads of the city's population reached 69.4.

Agriculture is also making a fast progress. Last year's grain output was 3 times, vegetables 4.5 times and fruits 3.2 times the 1964 figures.

CSO: 4100/610

N. KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

CHONGNYON CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETS IN TOKYO

SK021054 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1010 GMT 2 Jul 85

[Text] Tokyo July 1 (KNS-KCNA)--The fourth meeting of the 13th Central Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) was held in Tokyo over June 28-29.

Placed on the platform of the meeting hall were a portrait of the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song and a portrait of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

At the meeting Yi Chin-kyu, first vice-chairman of the Central Standing Committee of Chongnyon, made a report on the first agenda item "on energetically conducting the work for national reunification involving all compatriots in keeping with the demand of the developing situation."

He pointed out that the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique are throwing a wet blanket over the North-South dialogue which has been arranged thanks to the positive initiative and sincere efforts of the DPRK and laying a grave obstacle in the way of national reunification, stepping up the schemes to form a U.S.-Japan-South Korea triangular military alliance and aggravating the situation and said that the prevailing situation demanded Chongnyon and the compatriots in Japan to strengthen as never before the struggle to accelerate the reunification of the country. He referred to the tasks for this purpose.

At the meeting Pak Chae-no, vice-chairman of the Central Standing Committee of Chongnyon, made a report on the second agenda item on improving and strengthening press service and propaganda of Chongnyon including CHOSON SINBO.

A letter to the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song was adopted at the meeting.

CSO: 4100/610

N. KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

PAPERS MARK BIRTHDAY OF CHONGNYON AFFILIATE

SK020821 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0810 GMT 2 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang July 2 (KCNA)--Papers here today dedicate editorial articles to the 30th birthday of the Central Educational Association of Koreans in Japan.

An article of NODONG SINMUN says:

The path covered over the past 30 years by the Central Educational Association of Koreans in Japan since it was formed on July 2, 1955, under the wise guidance of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song shines with a proud and victorious struggle to bring into bloom the chuche-based educational idea for overseas compatriots.

The functionaries of the Educational Association have firmly armed themselves with the immortal chuche idea founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and strengthened the unity of their ranks in ideology and purpose on the basis of this idea.

They brought home to the Koreans in Japan of all walks of life the programmatic teachings given by the great leader on the educational work of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) and powerfully organized and mobilized them in the struggle to defend the right to democratic national education and develop the educational work. They have also registered big successes in laying solid material and technical foundations of Korean schools in Japan so as to develop the educational work on the principle of socialist pedagogy.

In particular, the Educational Association repulsed the suppressive and subversive moves of the reactionaries within and without against the work of national education and contributed to gaining the legal recognition of all Korean schools in Japan.

Today many young people who have received democratic national education at educational institutions of Chongnyon at all levels are energetically carrying on the patriotic work, reliably succeeding to the cause of Chongnyon. This is a great pride of Chongnyon and the Koreans in Japan.

CSO: 4100/610

N. KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

OPPOSITION TO FOREIGNERS REGISTRATION LAW IN JAPAN

Chongnyon Press Statement

SK030407 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0344 GMT 3 Jul 85

[Text] Tokyo July 1 (KNS-KCNA)--Paek Chong-won, vice-chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), issued a press statement on July 1 denouncing Japanese authorities for having decided to enforce the "renewal of the registration" of foreign residents in Japan from July 1. In his statement he said that through the "renewal of registration" Japanese authorities plan to enforce a series of sanctions against Korean residents in Japan decided on in the "instructions" issued on May 14 and noted that this is an undisguised challenge to public opinion at home and abroad calling for a fundamental revision of the "Foreigners Registration Law" and an unjust act going against the international trend for guarantee of human rights.

He said:

It is only Japan in the world that periodically enforces the "renewal of registration" of foreign residents and obligates finger-printing by law each time.

To enforce the "renewal of registration" once in five years and force the finger-printing along with it is nothing but a design to examine the moves of the Korean residents in Japan regularly and keep them under the watch and control of the public peace authorities.

Needless to say, the "Foreigners Registration Law" is an evil law to treat as criminals the Korean residents in Japan who hold a great portion of foreign residents in Japan and unreasonably suppress and restrict their human rights.

He strongly demanded Japanese authorities to withdraw their unreasonable attitude toward the Korean residents in Japan and stop violating their human rights with the "renewal of registration" as an occasion.

Japanese People Demand Change

SK041037 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0758 GMT 4 Jul 85

[Text] Tokyo July 3 (KNS-KCNA)--10,000 citizens of Osaka, Japan, held a meeting on June 24 against war, nuclear weapons and "security" and for a fundamental revision of the "Foreigners Registration Law."

Speakers at the meeting denounced the reactionary nature of the "Foreigners Registration Law" and the unjustness of "detailed regulations for its enforcement" and strongly called for demanding Japanese Government authorities to revise the "Foreigners Registration Law."

A resolution adopted at the meeting pointed to the Japanese Justice Ministry's intention to intensify the suppression of Korean residents in Japan through "detailed regulations for the enforcement of the Foreigners Registration Law" and demanded their cancellation.

That day assemblies of self-government bodies at different levels in Osaka Prefecture sent a letter of request in their joint name to the Japanese Ministry of Justice in demand of the revision of the "Foreigners Registration Law."

Japanese Lawyers' Opinion

SK080805 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0801 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Text] Tokyo July 6 (KNS-KCNA)--The Federation of Lawyers of Japan at its council meeting adopted an opinion on the fingerprinting system and violation of foreigners' human rights and sent it to the Justice, Foreign and Autonomy Ministries and police headquarters of Japan on June 24.

Pointing out that 90 percent of the long-term foreign residents in Japan, whose fingerprints are demanded, are Koreans and Chinese forced to settle down in Japan by the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism, and their children, the opinion denounced it as an infringement upon human rights to force fingerprinting on them.

It demanded that measures to revise the "Foreigners Registration Law" be taken promptly and no sanctions be applied against the "violators" of the law until the abolition of the fingerprinting system.

The Osaka Lawyers Association presented a similar request to the Japanese authorities.

CSO: 4100/610

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

NODONG SINMUN OBSERVES RWANDAN NATIONAL DAY

SK020049 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0006 GMT 2 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang July 1 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today observes the 23rd anniversary of the independence of Rwanda, the 12th anniversary of the proclamation of the Second Republic and the 10th anniversary of the founding of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development.

In a signed article the daily says:

After the independence the Rwandan people under the leadership of President Habyarimana Juvenal proclaimed the Second Republic and vigorously waged the struggle for the development of the national economy and national culture, achieving many successes.

Today the Rwandan people are carrying on the Third Five-Year Plan for social, cultural and economic development. The people closely rallied around the National Revolutionary Movement for Development are forging ahead, full of confidence and hope for the building of a new society.

Pursuing a non-aligned policy, the Rwandan Government develops friendly and cooperative relations with many countries of the world and firmly supports the liberation struggle of the peoples in southern Africa.

The Rwandan Government decisively severed diplomatic relations with the South Korean puppet clique which had been established by the former government. This is a great encouragement to our people.

The visit to our country by President Habyarimana Juvenal twice in the past marked an epochal occasion in further strengthening and developing the Korean-Rwandan friendship and cooperation onto a new higher stage.

Firmly believing that the Korean-Rwandan friendship will grow stronger and develop in the future, our people wish the Rwandan people great success in the struggle for building a new prosperous Rwanda.

CSO: 4100/610

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

WORLD PUBLIC CIRCLES PRAISE KIM CHONG-IL

SK020341 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0331 GMT 2 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang July 2 (KCNA)--Foreign friends expressed deep admiration, after seeing Pyongyang which is being built on a grand and splendid scale under the wise guidance of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Shuhachi Inoue, deputy director general of the International Institute of the Chuche Idea, giving his deep impressions of many new grand monumental edifices and streets in Pyongyang, said: Such development of Pyongyang is attributable to the energetic guidance of Secretary Kim Chong-il who is translating into practice President Kim Il-song's plan for the construction of the capital.

The minister of rural development and cooperative action of Benin said:

I know that the Tower of Chuche Idea which will shine down through generations has been built under the wise and meticulous guidance of the dear leader His Excellency Kim Chong-il who is upholding and brilliantly carrying into practice the revolutionary cause of the great leader President Kim Il-song.

Korea is a socialist country where the chuche idea has been most successfully embodied.

A Malagasy radio said: With the construction of the Grand People's Study House, the Tower of Chuche Idea, the Arch of Triumph, the Changgwang Health Complex, the Pyongyang Maternity, the ice rink, the Chongnyu Restaurant, the Mansudae Art Theatre and so on in its heart, Pyongyang has changed its looks beyond recognition in the last few years. Such development was associated with the outstanding guidance of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Roger Goto Zomou, a Guinean journalist who had participated in the World Conference of Journalists Against Imperialism and for Friendship and Peace, in his travel notes on Korea, said that Pyongyang, a city of paradise, is a wonderful fruition of a great change which has taken place thanks to the initiative and plan of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the guidance of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il who is devoting all his energy to the application of the chuche idea.

CSO: 4100/610

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

DPRK AMBASSADOR TO GDR MEETS HONECKER 1 JULY

SK040815 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0807 GMT 4 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang July 4 (KCNA)--Pak Hyon-po, Korean ambassador to the German Democratic Republic, on July 1 paid a farewell call on Comrade Erich Honecker, chairman of the Council of State of the GDR.

The ambassador conveyed cordial regards of Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il to Comrade Erich Honecker.

Comrade Erich Honecker expressed deep thanks for this and asked the ambassador to transmit his warm greetings to Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il.

He said Comrade Kim Il-song's visit to the GDR last year greatly contributed to the close friendship and cooperation between the two parties and two countries and to the indestructible unity and cohesion of socialist countries.

The German Democratic Republic, he stated, will always support all proposals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the country's independent and peaceful reunification.

He denounced the U.S. imperialists for having deployed latest type means of war in South Korea and converted it into their military base, barring Korea's reunification.

The two countries will strengthen their friendship and cooperation in firm unity in the future on the basis of the GDR-DPRK treaty of friendship and cooperation concluded on June 1, 1984, he said.

The talk proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

CSO: 4100/610

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

DAILY MARKS INDEPENDENCE DAY OF CAPE VERDE

SK050843 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0824 GMT 5 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang July 5 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today dedicates an article to the tenth anniversary of the independence of Cape Verde.

The author of the article says:

After the independence the people of Cape Verde have advanced vigorously along the road of building an independent new life.

Having set itself the goal of building a free and democratic country without exploitation of man by man, the Government of Cape Verde is struggling to nationalise industrial and cultural establishments and eliminate all manner of social inequalities.

Pursuing a non-aligned policy externally, it supports the liberation struggle of the people against imperialism, colonialism and racism.

The peoples of Korea and Cape Verde have established close relations of friendship in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and all forms of domination and intervention.

Especially, the Korean visit of President Aristides Pereira in May 1982 marked an important occasion in developing the friendly relations between the two countries to a new, higher stage. The Korean people believe that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries will grow stronger and develop in the future, too.

CSO: 4100/610

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHENGDU CIRCUS OF CHINA VISITS DPRK

Performs in Kaesong

SK031017 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000 GMT 3 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang July 3 (KCNA)--The Chengdu Circus of China has given performances at the Kaesong Municipal House of Culture.

The performance was watched by Kim Ki-son, chief secretary of the Kaesong Municipal Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and chairman of the Kaesong Municipal People's Committee, Kim Yong-chon, chairman of the Kaesong Municipal Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee, other officials concerned, working people and artists in the city.

The acrobats put on stage colorful numbers with a strong national flavour and showed well high artistic talent, refined skill and individual special ability to the acclaim of the spectators.

The Chinese artists successfully adorned the end of the performance, unfolding a placard reading "Long Live the China-Korea Friendship" on the stage.

A basket of flowers was presented to the performers in congratulation for their successful performance.

The circus inspected Panmunjom.

The Kaesong Municipal Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee arranged a reception for the circus.

Performance in Hamhung

SK070859 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0850 GMT 7 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang July 7 (KCNA)--The Chengdu Circus of China gave performances in the Hamhung Grand Theatre several times.

Seeing the performance were Kim Hyong-chong, chairman of the South Hamgyong Provincial Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee, other personages concerned, working people and artists in the city.

Chinese artists put on stage colorful acrobatic pieces with a strong national flavor to show their high artistic talent and refined skill.

The circus also gave a performance at the Hungnam fertilizer complex.

Prior to the performance, it laid bunches of flowers at the foot of the bronze statue of Comrade Zhou Enlai erected at the complex.

Meanwhile, it inspected the February 8 vinalon complex and the South Hamgyong Provincial Dental Hospital.

The South Hamgyong Provincial Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee hosted a reception for the circus.

CSO: 4100/610

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

MESSAGE FROM PDYR LEADER; NEW AMBASSADOR RECEIVED

Kim Il-song Receives Message

SK020347 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0336 GMT 2 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang July 2 (KCNA)--Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a reply message from 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Supreme Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

The reply message dated June 25 reads:

We received with deep thanks your kind message on the 16th anniversary of the glorious June 22 corrective step.

Expressing deep thanks to you for this, we wish you, Dear Comrade, good health and a long life as well as the friendly people of your country happiness.

We believe that the relations between our two countries will constantly develop.

New PDYR Ambassador

SK050257 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1125 GMT 4 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang July 4 (KCNA)--Ibrahim 'Abdallah Saidi, newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen to Korea, presented today his credentials to the great leader President Kim Il-song.

On hand was Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam.

After receiving the credentials, President Kim Il-song conversed with the ambassador.

The ambassador presented a gift to him.

CSO: 4100/610

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

ALGERIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY NOTED

Message of Greetings

SK050451 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0029 GMT 5 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang July 5 (KCNA)--Comrade Kang Song-san, premier of the Administration Council, sent a message of greetings to Abdelhamid Brahimi, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Algeria, on the 23rd anniversary of Algerian independence.

Expressing the belief that excellent relations of friendship and cooperation existing between the two countries would grow stronger and develop in the future, the message sincerely wished the Algerian people greater success in their struggle for the country's independent development and prosperity.

Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam sent a message of greetings to Algerian Foreign Minister Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi.

Daily Observes Independence Day

SK050838 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0820 GMT 5 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang July 5 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today dedicates an article to the Independence Day of Algeria.

Noting that after the independence the Algerian people have made many successes in clearing away the consequences of the colonial rule and developing the national economy and culture, the signed article says:

Today the Algerian people under the leadership of the National Liberation Front Party and the Government of the Democratic and People's Republic of Algeria headed by President Chadli Bendjedid are making energetic efforts to build a new Algeria, rich and prosperous, along the road of socialism.

The Algerian Government is actively striving to defend the dignity of the Arab nation against imperialism and Zionism, achieve the complete liberation of Africa and strengthen and develop the Non-Aligned Movement.

The friendly and cooperative relations between the peoples of Korea and Algeria are being consolidated and developed day by day through the common struggle for the building of a new society and strengthening and development of the Non-Aligned Movement.

The Korean people hope that the Algerian people will score greater success in their struggle for building a prosperous, new Algeria.

CSO: 4100/610

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

REPORTAGE ON ANTI-U.S. STRUGGLE MONTH

Solidarity From Foreign Leaders

SK040417 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0410 GMT 4 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang July 4 (KCNA)--Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received solidarity messages on the Month of Anti-U.S. Joint Struggle from Denis Sassou Nguesso, chairman of the Central Committee of the Congolese Workers Party, president of the Republic of the Congo, head of state and chairman of the Council of Ministers, France Albert Rene, president of the Republic of Seychelles, and Andre Kolingba, president of the Military Committee for National Redressment and head of state of the Central African Republic.

The Congolese president says in his message:

In the century of great reconciliation among the peoples based on friendship, unity and mutual respect, we regard your persistent anti-U.S. struggle as ours. I express the unconditional support of the Congolese party and government to the heroic struggle of the fraternal Korean people.

Your struggle for the independent reunification of the country is an inalienable cause.

In his message the Seychellois president says:

We reassure you of our full support to your struggle to peacefully reunify the country in accordance with the will of the Korean people.

Head of state of the Central African Republic in his message wishes Comrade Kim Il-song great success in his work to promote the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

22 July 1985

Pyongyang Film Show

SK070905 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0853 GMT 7 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang July 7 (KCNA)--The Pyongyang Municipal Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee arranged a film show on July 5 on the occasion of the Month of Anti-U.S. Joint Struggle (June 25-July 27).

Invited there were foreign guests staying in our country and foreign students studying here.

Present there were Wang Kyong-hak, vice-chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee, and officials concerned.

The attendants saw the Korean film "In Their Noble Image" and the documentary film "The U.S. Imperialist Occupation of South Korea Is the Root Cause of the National Division."

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N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

MEETING WITH TUNISIAN PRIME MINISTER--Pyongyang June 29 (KCNA)--Mohamed Mzali, prime minister of Tunisia, on June 26 met Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK, and his party. The chairman conveyed to the prime minister cordial regards of President Kim Il-song extended to Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba. Expressing deep thanks for this in the name of the president, the prime minister asked the chairman to transmit heartfelt greetings of His Excellency President Habib Bourguiba and his own to His Excellency Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The talk passed in a friendly atmosphere. Yi Yong-hak, Korean ambassador to Tunisia, was present on the occasion. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0811 GMT 29 Jun 85 SK]

HWANG CHANG-YOP MEETS POLISH DELEGATION--Pyongyang July 1 (KCNA)--Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, on July 1 met the Polish youth delegation headed by Ungier Marek, secretary of the Central Committee of the Union of Polish Socialist Youth, and had a talk with it in a friendly atmosphere. Present there were Kim Chang-yong, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth, and Leon Tomaszewski, Polish ambassador to Korea. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1530 GMT 1 Jul 85 SK]

GIFT TO BULGARIA'S ZHIVKOV--Pyongyang July 1 (KCNA)--Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent the documentary film "Korean Visit of Party and State Delegation of the Bulgarian People's Republic Led by Comrade Todor Zhivkov" as a gift to Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the State Council of Bulgaria. The gift was conveyed on June 27 by Ha Tong-yun, Korean ambassador to Bulgaria, to Lyubomir Popov, deputy minister of foreign affairs. The deputy minister of foreign affairs expressed deep thanks for this upon authorization by Comrade Todor Zhivkov. He stressed that this precious gift was one more token of the excellent friendly relations between the two fraternal countries. Bulgaria will do her utmost to carry into practice the agreements reached at a series of meetings and talks between Comrade Todor Zhivkov and respected Comrade Kim Il-song, he stated. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1027 GMT 1 Jul 85 SK]

NEW PDYR AMBASSADOR--Pyongyang July 1 (KCNA)--Ibrahim Abdulla Saidi, newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen to Korea, arrived in Pyongyang on June 30 by train. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1529 GMT 1 Jul 85 SK]

SOVIET YOUTH FESTIVAL DELEGATION--Pyongyang July 2 (KCNA)--A delegation of the Soviet preparatory committee of the 12th World Youth and Students Festival headed by Victor Petrakov and a delegation for the study of the chuche idea of the Nigerian, Oyo State, Union of Teachers headed by M. A. Adedotun, president of the union, arrived in Pyongyang on July 1. The delegation of the head office of the People's Insurance Company of China headed by its vice-president, Yuan Hua, left for home on the same day. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0015 GMT 2 Jul 85 SK]

DPRK-CUBA CULTURAL PLAN--Pyongyang July 2 (KCNA)--The 1986-1988 plan for cultural exchange between the Governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Cuba was signed in Pyongyang on July 1. Present there were Han Ik-su, vice-chairman of the Korean Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, and others and the members of the delegation of the press and cultural relations department of the Cuban Foreign Ministry headed by Omar Mendoza, department director of the ministry. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0014 GMT 2 Jul 85 SK]

JSP DELEGATION--Pyongyang July 3 (KCNA)--A delegation of the Hiroshima prefectural headquarters of the Japan Socialist Party headed by Manso Hamamoto, executive chairman of the headquarters and member of the House of Councillors, arrived in Pyongyang on July 2 by air. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0006 GMT 3 Jul 85 SK]

BEIJING-SHANGHAI CHILDREN'S ART TROUPE--Pyongyang July 2 (KCNA)--The Beijing-Shanghai children's Art Troupe of China gave a performance at the February 8 House of Culture on July 1. Working people and school youth and children in Pyongyang saw the performance. The performance, divided into two parts, put on stage colorful numbers including solos, dances, instrumental music, military arts and acrobatic pieces showing the happy life of the Chinese children and the friendship between the children of the two countries. The "Friendship Dance of Chinese and Korean Children" danced by the performers in national costumes of the two countries to the tune of a friendship song showed well the resolve of the school children of the two countries to bring into bloom the traditional Korean-Chinese friendship down through generations. At the end of the performance they sang in chorus "Song of General Kim Il-song" expressing their boundless thanks to and reverence for the respected leader President Kim Il-song to the warm applause of the audience. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0807 GMT 2 Jul 85 SK]

SOCIALIST DELEGATIONS ARRIVE--Pyongyang July 3 (KCNA)--A delegation of NODONG SINMUN headed by its first deputy editor-in-chief Choe Chil-nam returned home on July 2 after visiting China. Andre Naarden, deputy permanent secretary of foreign affairs of Surinam, arrived in Pyongyang on July 1. The delegation of the historical-diplomatic department of the Soviet Foreign Ministry, the delegation of the APN news agency of the Soviet

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Union, the sub-director of the Cuban paper GRANMA, the delegation of the press and cultural relations department of the Cuban Foreign Ministry, Kukanov Gennadi, delegate of the sports committee of friendly armies, the Soviet, GDR, Romanian, Czechoslovak, Hungarian and Polish delegations which had participated in the professional scientific conference for sports of friendly armies, the Soviet team which had participated in the 6th International Callisthenic Tournament, the governor of Osaka Prefecture, Japan, and his party and the delegation of the Miyagi prefectural headquarters of the Japan Socialist Party left for home on July 2. The home-visiting group of Korean traders and industrialists in Japan and Korean residents in the United States left here on the same day. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0010 GMT 3 Jul 85 SK]

SCIENCE DELEGATION TO GDR--Pyongyang July 3 (KCNA)--A delegation of the Academy of Agricultural Science of our country headed by its vice-president, Choe Hui-chun, left Pyongyang on July 3 for a visit to the German Democratic Republic. The Polish youth delegation, the delegation of Norwegian parliamentarians and the delegation of the Stockholm, Sweden, group for the study of the chuche idea of Comrade Kim Il-song left here on the same day. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1516 GMT 3 Jul 85 SK]

PDRY, ETHIOPIAN AMBASSADORS--Pyongyang July 3 (KCNA)--Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam on July 2 met and had conversations separately with Ibrahim 'Abdallah Saidi, newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen to Korea, and Fisseha Geda, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Socialist Ethiopia to Korea, who paid a courtesy call on him. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0005 GMT 3 Jul 85 SK]

LSWYK DELEGATION TO USSR--Pyongyang July 4 (KCNA)--A delegation of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea headed by Kim Chang-yong, vice-chairman of its Central Committee, left Pyongyang on July 4 for a visit to the Soviet Union. The delegation of the Soviet preparatory committee of the 12th World Youth and Students Festival left here on the same day after visiting Korea. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1522 GMT 4 Jul 85 SK]

HWANG CHANG-YOP MEETING--Pyongyang July 4 (KCNA)--Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, on July 3 met and had a talk with Ibrahim 'Abdallah Saidi, newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen to Korea, who paid a courtesy call on him. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0043 GMT 4 Jul 85 SK]

UNESCO ACTIVITY SHOW--Pyongyang July 4 (KCNA)--The exhibition of UNESCO activity which opened on June 24 at the Grand People's Study House closed on July 3. The activity of the UNESCO was introduced through books, photos, various materials, films, magic-lantern and lectures in the exhibition. The exhibition was visited by a large number of men of education, science and culture in the city. It marked a good occasion in developing the cooperative relations between the Korean National UNESCO Committee and the UNESCO. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1523 GMT 4 Jul 85 SK]

DPRK GROUP MESSAGE TO SWAPO--Pyongyang July 4 (KCNA)--If the Namibian problem is to be solved in a fair way, the legitimate interests of the Namibian people represented by the South West Africa People's Organisation should be respected, the South African racists must withdraw from the land of Namibia at once and the imperialists' aggressive and interventionist moves against this area be stopped. The Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity said this in its message of solidarity sent to the Central Committee of the SWAPO in denunciation of the South African racist clique's recent illegal faking up of the "provisional government" in Namibia. The message noted that the "provisional government" faked up by the South African racist clique with the backing of the U.S. imperialists was a puppet group of the racists. We, the message stressed, will in the future actively support and encourage the Namibian people's just struggle for freedom and liberation firmly standing by them. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0356 GMT 4 Jul 85 SK]

MALIAN ASSEMBLY HEAD GREETED--Pyongyang July 4 (KCNA)--Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly, sent a message of greetings to Sidiki Diarra upon his election as president of the National Assembly of the Republic of Mali. Expressing the belief that the relations of friendship and cooperation existing between the two countries would grow stronger and develop in the future, the message wished the president greater success in his new work. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0042 GMT 4 Jul 85 SK]

ETHIOPIAN PRAISE FOR DPRK TECHNICIANS--Pyongyang July 5 (KCNA)--Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Socialist Ethiopia, on June 27 went round dry field irrigation facilities built at Amignahoro agricultural production cooperative by the Korean agro-technicians. After going round the facilities which can water 315 hectares of dry fields, Mengistu Haile Mariam said: Dry field irrigation facilities built by Korean agro-technicians are very wonderful. In recent years, Ethiopia has been seriously affected in agricultural development by unfavorable natural conditions. The facilities will greatly contribute to agricultural development in Ethiopia. I express sincere thanks to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il for having sent competent agro-technicians. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1003 GMT 5 Jul 85 SK]

DELEGATION TO BULGARIA--Pyongyang July 6 (KCNA)--Choe Tae-pok, chairman of the Education Commission and chairman of the Korea-Bulgaria Friendship Association, left Pyongyang today by air for a visit to Bulgaria. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1013 GMT 6 Jul 85 SK]

DPRK, HUNGARIAN SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION--Pyongyang July 6 (KCNA)--The 10th meeting of the scientific-technological cooperation sub-committee of the inter-governmental economic and scientific-technological consultative committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Hungarian People's Republic was held in Budapest from June 27 to July 3. A protocol of the meeting was signed there. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2352 GMT 5 Jul 85 SK]

DELEGATION TO MONGOLIA--Pyongyang July 6 (KCNA)--A delegation of the Korea-Mongolia Friendship Association headed by its chairman Yun Ki-chong, minister of finance, left here on July 6 by train for a visit to Mongolia. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1016 GMT 6 Jul 85 SK]

VENEZUELAN PARLIAMENTARIANS ARRIVE--Pyongyang July 6 (KCNA)--A delegation of parliamentarians from Venezuelan political parties headed by Felix Eloy Torres, first vice-president of the Venezuelan Movement to Socialism and member of parliament, arrived in Pyongyang on July 5 by plane. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2345 GMT 5 Jul 85 SK]

BELGIAN SOCIALIST PARLIAMENTARIANS--Pyongyang July 5 (KCNA)--A delegation of parliamentarians from the Belgian Socialist Party (P.S.) headed by Willy Burgeon, member of the Bureau of the party and deputy, flew to Pyongyang on July 5. It was met at the airport by Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and Kim Chae-pong, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1520 GMT 5 Jul 85 SK]

DELEGATIONS TO USSR, ROMANIA--Pyongyang July 7 (KCNA)--A delegation of the Korea-Romania Friendship Association headed by O Mun-han, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and vice-chairman of the association, and a delegation of educational workers of the Korean People's Army headed by Major General Sin Chang-hwan left Pyongyang on July 6 respectively for a visit to Romania and the Soviet Union. The delegation of the Korean Academy of Agricultural Science headed by its president Yi Yong-kyun which had visited Bulgaria returned home yesterday. Sami Kohen, senior editor of the Turkish paper MILLIYET, arrived in Pyongyang on July 5. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0855 GMT 7 Jul 85 SK]

MESSAGE TO GERMAN PARTY--Pyongyang July 6 (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Korean Social Democratic Party on July 4 sent a message of greetings to the Central Committee of the Liberal Democratic Party of Germany on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of its founding. The message reads: On the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Liberal Democratic Party of Germany, the Central Committee of the Korean Social Democratic Party extends warm felicitations and fraternal greetings to the Central Committee of your party and the entire party members. Over the last 40 years the LDPG has conducted energetic activities for peace and freedom, social progress and human dignity. We sincerely rejoice as over our own over the successes made by your party and highly estimate them. Believing that the friendly and cooperative relations between our two parties will continue to develop favourably, we take this opportunity of sincerely wishing your party greater success in its future work for peace and socialism. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1010 GMT 6 Jul 85 SK]

DELEGATION VISITS CENTRAL AFRICA--Pyongyang July 6 (KCNA)--A Korean government economic delegation led by Om Tok-hwan, vice-minister of external economic affairs, left here today by air for a visit to Central Africa. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1015 GMT 6 Jul 85 SK]

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MADAGASCAR PRESIDENT MEETS DPRK GYMNAST--Antananarivo July 4 (KCNA)--Malagasy President Didier Ratsiraka on July 4 met Korean ambassador to his country Chong Tae-hwa and the Korean mass gymnastic display delegation. The ambassador conveyed cordial regards of President Kim Il-song to President Didier Ratsiraka. President Didier Ratsiraka expressed deep thanks for this. He said: I extend my most wholehearted gratitude to the great leader President Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il for having sent excellent mass gymnastic display specialists for successful ensuring of celebrations of the 25th anniversary of the independence of Madagascar and the 10th anniversary of the start of the socialist revolution. The talk proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0331 GMT 6 Jul 85 SK]

PRC MEDIA REPORT KIM IL-SONG GUIDANCE--Pyongyang July 6 (KCNA)--Chinese mass media reported that the great leader President Kim Il-song gave on-the-spot guidance to work in different fields of the national economy in Chongjin municipality and North Hamgyong Province. The PEOPLE'S DAILY July 5 in an article headlined "Comrade Kim Il-song Gave On-the-Spot Guidance to the Work in Chongjin Municipality and North Hamgyong Province" reported about President Kim Il-song's on-the-spot guidance to the work in Chongjin municipality and North Hamgyong Province from June 10 to 30. His on-the-spot guidance was also reported by XINHUA on July 4 and Radio Beijing on July 5. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0351 GMT 6 Jul 85 SK]

WPK GREETES BRITAIN'S CP--Pyongyang July 7 (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea sent a message of greetings on July 4 to General Secretary Gordon McLennan and Chairman George Bolton of the Communist Party of Great Britain. The message said: The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea extends congratulations to you upon your reelection respectively as general secretary and chairman at the meeting of the executive committee of your party. Convinced that the excellent relations between our two parties will grow stronger and develop, we take this opportunity of wishing you great success in your activities to strengthen the party and implement the decisions of the party congress. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0833 GMT 7 Jul 85 SK]

MESSAGE TO SURINAME FOREIGN MINISTER--Pyongyang July 8 (KCNA)--Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam sent a message of greetings to E. L. Tjon Kie Sim on his appointment as foreign minister of the Republic of Suriname. The message expresses the belief that the friendly relations between the two countries will develop more favorably. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0349 GMT 8 Jul 85 SK]

CSO: 4100/610

N. KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

COMMENT ON U.S. POLICY TOWARD NICARAGUA

U.S. Congressional Decision Hit

SK041123 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0822 GMT 4 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang July 4 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today hits the U.S. congressional decision to grant Reagan the power to invade Nicaragua in limited conditions.

In a signed commentary titled "Prelude to Direct Armed Invasion" it says:

The limited conditions stipulated by the U.S. Congress in granting Reagan the power to invade Nicaragua are all nonsensical and shameless. It said that U.S. forces would be thrown into Nicaragua when "MiG planes are introduced," a U.S. citizen "is kidnapped" and there arises the need of "protection of the U.S. Embassy." These are pretexts already used by the U.S. imperialists in their aggression on other nations.

The U.S. imperialists' moves pose a grave threat to peace in this region and block the road of a peaceful settlement of Central American crisis through negotiation. They are loud-mouthed about peace and stability. But, in actuality, they are wrecking and harassing them. Through the anti-Nicaraguan actions, U.S. imperialism has revealed its own color as the heinous chieftain of aggression and war and the stronghold of state terrorism.

If they think they can frighten or subjugate the Nicaraguan people by military blackmail and open aggression, it is a serious mistake.

Should they misjudge the situation and act indiscreetly, they will have to pay dearly for this and assume full responsibility for all the consequences coming from it.

PYONGYANG SINMUN Commentary

SK051545 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1508 GMT 5 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang July 5 (KCNA)--The decision of the U.S. Congress to grant Reagan the "power" to invade Nicaragua under "limited conditions" is an open declaration of the intention of the U.S. imperialists to commit a direct

armed invasion of the country, declares PYONGYANG SINMUN in its commentary today.

The author of the commentary says:

The scheme of the U.S. imperialists to commit an arbitrary armed invasion of a sovereign state which is not to their liking is a criminal act outrageously violating international law and norms of relations between nations and a dangerous hysteric rendering the Central American situation more strained and leading it to the brink of war.

This also glaringly reveals the shameless brigandish nature of the U.S. imperialists to openly commit armed invasion and subversive activities, making international terrorism its state policy.

The Korean people bitterly denounce the U.S. imperialists' provocative acts against Nicaragua and express firm and militant solidarity with the Nicaraguan people in their staunch stand and just struggle to defend the motherland and the revolution.

The "limited conditions" allowing Reagan to invade Nicaragua without the approval of the Congress is nothing but preposterous pretexts which can be invented only by the brazen-faced imperialists.

What is the real aim of the U.S. imperialists in persistently intensifying aggression and intervention against Nicaragua, hating her as a thorn in the flesh? It is not to "protect U.S. citizens" and "U.S. Embassy" but to enslave Nicaragua again and set up a pro-American puppet regime there.

CSO: 4100/610

N. KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

NODONG SINMUN HITS S. AFRICAN PROVOCATIONS

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[Text] Pyongyang July 5 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN Friday comes out with an article titled "Futile 'Preventive Striking Operation'" denouncing the South African racists for escalating their aggressive and interventionist moves these days against the neighbouring countries including Botswana.

Recalling that they are now intensifying as never before their aggressive moves and threat by force of arms against Botswana and other neighbouring countries, the paper notes:

Through its brigandish aggression on the neighbouring countries the Botha clique seeks to bar the struggle of their peoples for the building of a new life and keep them from supporting the struggle of the South African people and Namibian people.

The recent brigandish invasion of Botswana was also motivated by this purpose.

To attain this goal the racists are drastically increasing the repressive forces, along with arms buildup, with the zealous support and encouragement of the U.S. imperialists.

Any move of the racists, however, has failed to dampen the staunch anti-imperialist, independent stand of the neighbouring countries. But, on the contrary, it made the peoples in this region renew their resolution to put an end to the racist rule in southern Africa.

No matter how desperately the South African racists may try they cannot save their racist rule which outlived its days.

The southern African people's struggle against the racist rule and for freedom and liberation will certainly end in victory.

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KULLOJA ON ANNIVERSARY OF DEFEAT OF GERMAN FASCISM

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[KULLOJA Editorial Department's special article: "Imperialists Must Not Forget the Lesson of History: On the Occasion of the 40th Anniversary of the Defeat of German Fascism"]

[Text] Forty years have passed since the defeat of the fascist Germany which submerged the hundreds of million people in the sea of blood in the war of aggression with the wicked ambition to enslave the whole mankind and control the whole world.

World War II, which was ignited by the imperialists, imposed indescribable disasters on mankind and made the progressive and revolutionary peoples face severe trials. Mankind, which shapes its future by drawing serious lessons from the trials of history, had to pay dear prices to end the most destructive war ignited by the imperialists. In this course, however, it more clearly realized the truth that the maneuvers of the imperialists aimed at invading and enslaving other countries certainly face bankruptcies. This notwithstanding, today's imperialists have no desire to draw a lesson from the defeat of fascist Germany, but try to repeat the act of aggression of international fascism which has already received the severe judgment of history. The present situation in which the imperialist bellicose elements are extremely aggravating international tension is very similar to that of the time when the danger of the outbreak of World War II was created by Hitler, Mussolini, and Tojo who emerged in the wake of the 1930's world economic crisis. As long as imperialists continue to exist, the history of aggression is bound to be repeated, and so is their defeat. Imperialists must not forget the lesson of history and must not act recklessly in seeking aggression and war.

The Serious Lesson of History

World War II was a severe confrontation of strength between the Soviet Union and other progressive forces of the world and the united forces of the fascist allies, and was a decisive battle between socialism and imperialism, and between the democratic and reactionary forces. The Soviet Army and people, by displaying mass heroism under CPSU leadership, defeated Hitler's Germany and honorably defended the October cause. By so doing they played

a decisive role in ending World War II. Along with the Soviet people, the communists, numerous world revolutionaries, and progressive peoples turned out in the struggle against the united forces of international fascism. By so doing, they excellently fulfilled the patriotic and international duties for the cause of rescuing civilization of mankind from fascism.

Indeed, mankind has gained a precious experience and lesson from defeating international fascism.

The entire course of World War II, above all, clearly showed that imperialism in crisis would take the road of fascist terrorism and the war of aggression.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: "...Imperialists, as their downfall draws nearer, more desperately persist in violent means in order to maintain their domination." ("Kim Il-song's Collected Works," Vol 23, p 23)

As its crisis deepens, imperialism persists in violent means more desperately and seeks outrageous fascist terrorism and war against people. This is an unavoidable product. The physiological nature of imperialism produces fascism.

Fascist dictatorship is an undisguised terroristic dictatorship which protects only the interests of the most aggressive circles among imperialist monopoly capital, and is a violent means and ruling method which the imperialists employ as a last-ditch effort when they are unable to maintain power with conventional methods.

Fascism, which emerged as a trend in the imperialist countries when revolutionary struggle was being intensified in the wake of the victory of the October Revolution, seized state power in Germany, Italy, and Japan with the support of monopolistic capitalists. As soon as it seized power, the Hitler clique more widely promoted the idea of German nationalism, the most reactionary and aggressive idea of Nazism; obliterated the Communist Party and other democratic forces; and intensified the exploitation of workers and peasants. By so doing, it guaranteed the maximum interest of monopolistic capitalists.

The imperialists' provocation of World War II more clearly showed that monopolistic capital seeks a way out of the serious economic crisis in the rule of fascist terrorism and the war of aggression. In order to escape the 1929-1933 economic crisis, the imperialists ran amok in trying to secure markets and achieve hegemony over the world by force of arms, and finally ignited World War II. This clearly shows the truth that imperialist monopolists inevitably seek fascistization when they face difficulties, and this eventually produces war.

The entire course of the Soviet-German war and World War II also fully disclosed the cunningness, duplicity, and atrociousness of the imperialist forces of aggression, and taught the historic lesson that no illusion should be cherished over imperialism, but that high vigilance should be always maintained.

During the course of the war, the imperialists sought thorough reactionary domestic and foreign policies full of deception, betrayal, and aggression aimed at controlling other countries.

From the beginning, Hitler seized power in a deceptive manner. In order to conceal their brigandish nature and deceive the masses of people, the German fascists raved about their so-called supraclass nationalism, called themselves "nationalistic socialists," and named the party the "National Socialist German Workers' Party."

After seizing power with such deceptive propaganda and fraudulent methods, the Hitler fascists established a most bestial and bloodstained fascist and terroristic dictatorship. In starting the Soviet-German war, the Hitler fascists, even after concluding the "Soviet-German Treaty of Non-aggression," stepped up their war preparations to invade the Soviet Union, and carried out the attack against the Soviet Union.

All other imperialists also fully disclosed their aggressive nature during World War II.

In particular, the wicked schemes and aggressive maneuvers which the U.S. imperialists sought during World War II clearly showed that they were indeed most cunning and duplicitous aggressors.

It is a stereotyped trick of aggression of the U.S. imperialists to fulfill their aggressive objectives by victimizing some by dint of others.

The U.S. imperialists pretended to fight against fascist Germany by participating in World War II. However, in actuality, they played fascist Germany off against the Soviet Union. By so doing, they constantly sought cunning and wicked aims to weaken both and to take the lion's share following the war.

In particular, the U.S. imperialists undisguisedly disclosed the atrociousness of the nature of imperialists by dropping atomic bombs on peaceful residents twice. The dropping of atomic bombs on the Japanese mainland by the U.S. imperialists was a massacre of people which was meaningless in military operations.

By using atomic bombs, the U.S. imperialists craftily schemed to display the "power" of the United States, frighten the world's peoples, take the lion's share in the postwar handling of matters, and easily achieve their wicked ambition to bring the world under their control.

The historic lesson of the Soviet-German war and World War II showed that the cunningness, duplicity, and atrociousness of the acts of the imperialists should--no matter how they may be exposed--be correctly realized; vigilance should be heightened over them, because they stem from their aggressive nature; and that the imperialists' aggressive maneuvers should be smashed at every stage.

The entire course of the Soviet-German war and World War II also showed that socialism is incomparably superior to capitalism, and that attempts to invade the peoples of socialist and progressive countries will certainly face a destiny of bankruptcy.

In the early period of World War II, fascist Germany and Japan were furious in Asia and Europe for a while, clamoring about their strong military power. Hitler of Germany occupied the majority of the European Continent and triggered the Soviet-German war, boasting that he would conquer the Soviet Union within 3 months. The Japanese imperialists, the ally of Hitler's Germany, also dominated the Far East and Southeast Asia.

The fascist allies of Germany and Japan attempted not only to realize their territorial ambitions against the Soviet Union by conquering the Soviet Union, but also to eliminate the working masses' longing for socialism by deceiving the people of the world, alleging that the socialist system was not superior.

All imperialist countries believed that the Soviet Union would collapse before a large-scale surprise offensive. However, the Soviet people's victory in the Soviet-German war was a decisive victory of socialism over imperialism. The political, ideological, and moral superiority of the Soviet Union over Hitler's Germany was a most important factor in the Soviet people's victory in the Soviet-German war.

The might of the Soviet Union's socialist economy was demonstrated through the Soviet-German war. In the early period of the Soviet-German war, fascist Germany occupied the vast Soviet territory by utilizing its momentary superiority in military power. However, the Soviet Union overcame the difficulties that it faced in the early stage of the war and then caught up with fascist Germany in the war industry. This made it possible to firmly guarantee the military and technological superiority of the Soviet Union over Hitler's Germany.

The whole course of the Soviet-German war and World War II fully demonstrated not only the superiority of the socialist system, but also the might of the antifascist revolutionary forces.

In World War II, the progressive and revolutionary people of the world waged a gallant struggle against their common enemies, the fascists. Our people greatly contributed to the defeat of the Japanese imperialists who were the Asian "shock brigade" of international fascism by vigorously waging the anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

With the Soviet Union's declaration of war against Japan, the Korean People's Revolutionary Army units launched a final offensive against the Japanese imperialists together with the Soviet Army, and achieved the 15 August national liberation.

All historic experiences and lessons gained in the Soviet-German war and World War II clearly showed that the imperialist aggressors appeared strong outwardly, but in fact they were not strong and that the socialist force and the revolutionary force of the people struggling for sovereignty and independence could by no means be blocked.

Maneuvers for Aggression To Tread in Hitler's Steps

Fascist Germany was defeated and World War II had already ended. However, the violent repression, plundering, and human massacre perpetrated by international fascism have still been perpetrated by international imperialists for the past 40 years.

Even after World War II, fascist terror activities and a war of plunder still continued on the earth. This shows that new imperialist aggression forces, trying to repeat the history of aggression created by Hitler, have appeared in this world.

After World War II, the U.S. imperialists appeared in this world as the ring-leaders of reactionaries and war.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee, has indicated: "With World War II as an occasion, the internal situation of imperialism has changed. Among the imperialist big powers, fascist Germany, Italy, and Japan have already been ruined. Britain and France have been weakened. However, the U.S. imperialists have rapidly become fat and their economic and military strength has increased."

In the past, imperialists existed, maintaining a relatively parallel level amid serious contradiction and conflict. However, since World War II, the internal situation of imperialism has completely changed. After World War II, modern imperialism has been reorganized with the U.S. imperialists as its boss. This is a result of the collusion between the aggression maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists, who have laid bare their wild ambition not only to continuously maintain and grasp the faltering world capitalist system but also to dominate the world, and the aspirations of other imperialist countries which are trying to maintain their ruling systems with the support of the U.S. imperialists.

After World War II, the U.S. imperialists emerged a stronghold of neo-colonialism which embarked on the road of plundering and waging aggression against other countries in new ways whose cunningness surpasses that of Hitler.

With the end of World War II, other imperialist forces deteriorated and crumbled as colonial imperialist states; however, only the United States greatly expanded its sphere of colonial domination.

After the war, the U.S. imperialists embarked on the road of ruthlessly extorting the colonies and spheres of influence that had been held by their

allies and the defeated states by nuclear monopoly and by the force of the dollar, driving Britain out of the Middle East and plundering the oil resources in this region at cheap prices, pushing France, Britain, and Belgium out of the African Continent, and pushing Japan, Britain, and France out of the Asian Continent, plundering the abundant resources and labor without limit. Thus, the center of the colonial plunder moved from Europe to the United States.

The U.S. imperialists emerged the headquarters of modern fascism, inheriting Hitler's Nazism by fabricating pro-U.S. fascist dictatorial regimes in many places around the globe, employing various tactics such as fascist terrorism and military coups in order to adhere to and expand their colonies.

The U.S. imperialists frenziedly engaged themselves in establishing fascist rule by means of their old stooges in Asian, African, and Latin American countries, staging as many as 100 military coups there. Hence, fascist dictators like Germany's Hitler, Italy's Mussolini, and Japan's Tojo appeared and their regimes were established in many countries subjugated to the U.S. imperialists. Chon Tu-hwan of South Korea and all other fascist dictators in many countries of the world today have all grown in the bosom of the U.S. imperialists.

After World War II, the United States emerged a war chieftain that has waged numerous wars over the past 40 years and has created the danger of a thermo-nuclear war.

The United States has persistently pursued the policy of "strength" in order to realize its ambition for world domination by means of nuclear monopoly and the force of the dollar. The U.S. imperialists provoked the Korean war in 1950 to wage aggression against the northern half of the republic, waged an armed offensive in 1962 against the anti-U.S. and independent Republic of Cuba, and waged an armed provocation in 1964 in which they expanded the "limited war" against the southern Vietnamese national liberation force into northern Vietnam. The U.S. imperialists invaded Grenada, dispatched U.S. troops to Lebanon, brutally suppressing and massacring the residents, and they are providing many arms for the Somosa remnants to wage armed provocations against Nicaragua.

The U.S. ruling clique is raving: "The past 30 years has been the era of East-West confrontation centered in Europe, but the remaining years of this century will bring East Asia to be the focal point of world domination," and "the Mediterranean era" has long been gone, "the Atlantic era" has reached its end, and that which is to come is "the Pacific era," thus attaching importance to Asia in realizing its ambition for world domination. In particular, the U.S. imperialists say that the Korean peninsula is the most important in carrying out the present objective of their war strategy and are escalating the "Team Spirit" military exercises, which are "nuclear test wars," to instigate a nuclear war on the Korean peninsula.

The U.S. imperialists' rackets of provoking a new war have been stepped up further since the Reagan regime began business. Reagan became president

under the historical position and the background of the times in which the United States has entered the road of decline, supported by the extreme rightist and conservative forces of the Republican Party and the monopolistic suppliers of military equipment and assuring them that he will wage an adventurous nuclear war.

As soon as he took power, Reagan dashed along the road of unprecedented arms expansion, military buildup, and aggravation of international tension with slogans of "Strength is truth" and constructing a "strong America."

Abusing the righteous desire and acts of the progressive people of the world to save mankind from a nuclear war as irresolution, the Reagan regime is now trying to make the natural trend of history, under which socialism and progressive forces attain victory, retrogress with the anachronistic and time-worn policy of nuclear threat used when the United States had a monopoly on nuclear weapons.

Under the instigation of the U.S. imperialists, the Japanese militarists and the West German retaliatory elements are now maneuvering to make the same error as Hitler and Tojo made.

The Japanese militarists, who have been historically accustomed to invading other countries by resorting to great powers, are trying to realize their old dream of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere by taking advantage of the U.S. strategy toward Asia.

In particular, with the emergence of the Nakasone cabinet in Japan as momentum, the maneuvers of the Japanese militarists to reinvade Asia have reached a graver phase.

While positively sharing responsibility for the execution of the U.S. aggressive policy for Asia following the emergence of the Nakasone cabinet, the Japanese militarists have gone one step further--from economic infiltration to military collusion--in terms of invading South Korea. It is no accident that a South Korean publication said it is an established fact that relations between South Korea and Japan have developed according to the following formula: From a state of vacuum in the 1950's to political relations in the 1960's, to political and economic relations in the 1970's, and to political, economic, and military relations in the 1980's.

The concoction of a tripartite military alliance between the United States, Japan, and South Korea is the product of the wicked U.S. policy toward South Korea and of the maneuvers of the Japanese reactionaries for military reinvansion of South Korea. It is obvious that collusion between Reagan, the superhawk and the top aggressor in the world; Nakasone, a radical militarist; and the Chon Tu-hwan ring, which trying to maintain its remaining life at the cost of becoming a shock brigade to execute the U.S. and Japanese aggressive policy, will only bring war.

The West German retaliatory elements are maneuvering to make the same error as Hitler made.

Shortly after World War II, the U.S. imperialists tried to use West Germany for an attack against the Soviet Union and the socialist countries by reviving a retaliatory spirit in West Germany which directly adjoins socialist countries and which has rich military and economic potential. Thus, all sorts of retaliatory elements, neo-Nazi elements, and militarists in West Germany--while saying that the German question has remained unsettled--have come to demand that this question be resolved through use of the strike power of the West German national defense forces.

The fact that the modern imperialists have run amok more frantically than ever before in their maneuvers for aggression and war is related to the serious economic crisis that the capitalist world is now facing. The simultaneous panic that world capitalism has experienced since the 1970's has intensified in the 1980's, assuming a new feature in terms of scope, protraction, and duration. This economic crisis is not a transitional one, a phase in a mere economic cycle, but is a new-type economic crisis--the overlapping of the crises of resources and overproduction as a result of the collapse of the colonial system, the lifeline of imperialism--and is a serious crisis shaking the monopolist capital of the world from the bottom.

The economic panic that has continued worldwide without prospect for recovery proves the unjust nature of the economic theory that, if the government meddles in, the economic crisis of capitalism will be overcome, achieving complete employment. While socialist governments have emerged in several European countries that were in a serious crisis in their overall political and economic sectors, such a dangerous trend for making a breakthrough in the economic crisis by expanding armaments, overseas expansion, and waging war, as seen in Reagan and Nakasone has developed. This shows that there is no way out of the crisis that world capitalism is facing in the framework of the imperialist and the monopolist capitalist systems.

The Logic of the Development of History Cannot Be Changed

History from the time when the human community came into existence to the present age is the history of the period during which this community emerged and developed through the efforts of the masses of the people and is the course of their continuously increasing role as the masters of history through their awareness and social development. The history of mankind shows that, having demonstrated their influence, oppressors and aggressors suffered downfall without exception when the masses of the people awoke and when their struggle developed. This is the logic of the development of history which no one can change. In accordance with this logic of history, the society of slaves was replaced by a feudalistic society, and feudalistic society by capitalist society. In many countries, capitalist societies have been replaced by socialist societies.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: It is the invariable rule of the development of history that imperialism will face downfall and that socialism will attain victory. ("The Collection of the Works of Kim Il-song," Vol 17, p 101)

Neither the war maneuvers of the imperialists nor nuclear weapons can thwart the desire of the masses of the people to live in a society free of exploitation and oppression where everyone is equal and to enjoy an independent and creative life in a communist society.

Although the imperialists are seeking aggression and war to maintain their remaining life, which is facing death, this will only expedite their downfall. It is the truth of two world wars that war touched off by imperialists helped socialism and the progressive forces opposing this war to develop.

If the imperialists start a new war today when the broad strata of people have become awakened more than ever before, this war will no doubt end with new victory on the part of socialism and the progressive forces. This has been well shown by the history of the last 40 years since World War II during which the United States has declined.

Although the United States has continuously carried out the policy of aggression and plunder, its position has not been strengthened but weakened. Having embarked on the road of decline in the Korean war, the United States traversed the road of decline in a much more speedy way in the 1960's and the 1970's. The superior position maintained by the United States in the nuclear arena has been weakened along with the declining position of the dollar. The economic position of the United States is now greeting the period of defoliation. Contrary to the past when the imperialists greatly influenced the destiny of the peoples of small countries at will, the present age is an era when anti-imperialist revolutionary forces and the people advancing along the road of independence are pioneering their own destiny, driving the imperialists into a corner. Gone is the day when the peoples of small countries were deceived by imperialist aggressors. This change is related to the fact that the balance of power in the world underwent a basic change when socialist and developing countries took an absolute majority in the international arena. That mankind has survived without experiencing a new world war since World War II despite the intensified maneuvers of the imperialists to provoke a new war is related to the fact that the might and influence of nonaligned and socialist countries are very great.

Facts show that the international order once established by the imperialists is by no means everlasting and invariable, and that the U.S. imperialists will surely be compelled to traverse the road of decline and downfall just like previous aggressors. This is the logic of the development of history which no one can change.

However, this does not imply that the imperialists who are facing downfall will voluntarily withdraw from the arena of history or that the danger of their maneuvers to provoke a war will decrease.

Today, the maneuvers of the imperialists to provoke a war have reached a much more dangerous stage than ever before, and an acute question of whether there will be war or peace has been raised in the international arena.

Correctly resolving the question of war or peace is very urgent under circumstances in which the imperialists' two-pronged tactics might cause people to be perplexed. This question should be resolved with the sovereignty of a country and its people and with the independence of working people at the center. We should not be deceived by a sham peace referred to by the U.S. imperialists in trampling underfoot the sovereignty of other countries, and should achieve true peace through struggles to protect the sovereignty of the country and the people.

Only when the forces of peace are stronger than the forces of war can peace be guaranteed firmly. We can prevent a world war and preserve a durable peace by continuously strengthening the might of socialist, nonaligned, and developing countries; by further developing labor movements in capitalist countries and the liberation struggle of the peoples of countries under colonial control; and by organizing and mobilizing the broad strata of people to oppose the imperialists' policy of aggression and war.

The current situation urges the peoples of socialist countries and all the progressive forces of the world to much more vigorously struggle against the imperialists' policy of aggression and war through a united effort.

It is the consistent foreign policy of our party to strengthen friendship and unity with socialist countries. Our party's revolutionary stand to smash all imperialist maneuvers at every step at socialist outposts in the East and to accomplish its international duty to consolidate and develop all socialist forces and to achieve the unity of socialist countries and the international communist movement is firm.

Today, under the anti-U.S. banner for independence, our party and people are struggling vigorously to force the U.S. imperialists to withdraw from South Korea and to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. The peace-loving people of the world, including the socialist countries, have positively supported this struggle of our people, greatly encouraging our people.

If the United States continuously clings to its war maneuvers against the Korean and Asian peoples and socialist countries, it will be unable to avoid the fate of Hitler, Mussolini, and Tojo who were punished before the people of the world.

Although the Korean people do not want war, they are not afraid of it. The United States should not forget the lesson of World War II and should not misjudge our people's patient effort to achieve independent and peaceful reunification for an expression of irresolution. At the same time, it should stop instigating the maneuvers of the Japanese militarists to reinvade Asia and patronizing the fascist Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique, immediately respond to our proposal to replace the Korean Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement, and withdraw U.S. forces from South Korea.

The strength of the people who want to protect their sovereignty is stronger than that of the foreign aggressors, and socialism is superior to capitalism.

There will be no bright future for the imperialists who desire to suppress and exploit their people and to invade other countries but rather for the people who seek peace, progress, the country's sovereignty, socialism, and communism. Because justice sides with the people despite their arduous struggle, our people's cause of independent and peaceful reunification will surely be achieved and the peace-loving people of the world, including socialist countries, will attain brilliant victory in their struggle to achieve peace, democracy, and socialism.

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