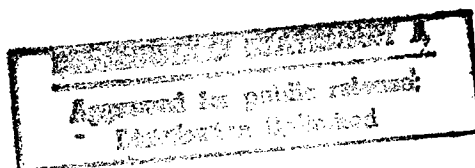


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Korean Affairs Report

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26 November 1985

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

PAPER ON DISCUSSION OF KOREAN ISSUE AT U.S.-USSR SUMMIT

SK110800 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 9 Nov 85 p 2

[Editorial: "Discussion of the Issue of Korean Peninsula by U.S.-Soviet Summit"]

[Text] In general, international society regards the United States and the Soviet Union as the nations that have the primary interest in division of the Korean peninsula.

In the course of handling issues at the end of World War II, they agreed on the partial management of the Korean peninsula a former Japanese colony. Thus, they are in the position to realize the international political responsibility for the consequences arising therefrom. We feel that discussion of the Korean issue at the U.S.-USSR summit during their dialogue on the basis of such historical responsibility is quite natural.

The talks between U.S. President Reagan and general secretary of the CPSU Gorbachev slated for two days of 19-20 November in Geneva attract our attention. The fact that our government, keenly aware of our interests, conveyed our basic position to U.S. and the Soviet summit leaders in connection with their discussion of the issue of the Korean peninsula is estimated to be the reflection of active and independent will toward the issue of division of the Korean peninsula.

In fact, the issue of the Korean peninsula still remains an unresolved question causing a cold war between the United States and the Soviet Union. [sentence as printed] The two superpowers had a bitter experience in the early part of the 50's due to this issue.

We feel that because of such a bitter experience, the international settlement of the Korean issue has been put off. The United States has supported South Korea to date while the Soviet Union took North Korea as an advance post for operations in Northeast Asia after making it a satellite state. Obviously, because of complicated mutual international strategic interests and orders [word indistinct] the great two superpowers--the United States and the Soviet Union--do not feel it necessary [as printed] to come to collusions about confrontation against each other in a local area in the world called the Korean peninsula. It also seems that they assume that pursuing the relaxation of tensions would be beneficial to their overall international strategies.

Strengthening of the role of the Soviet side in easing tensions and in restraining a war on the Korean peninsula is further demanded. As can be noted from recent North Korea-USSR relations, because of a large-scale Soviet military assistance offered to North Korea, the military situation on the Korean peninsula cannot but become further strained. This is an act running counter to easing tension and results in pouring cold water on the situation on the Korean peninsula in which dialogue is underway between the North and the South.

The Soviet military assistance to North Korea will not help create the atmosphere of dialogue among those who are concerned with the issue of the Korean peninsula. This will only result in hampering the efforts for resolution of the question of the Korean peninsula. We call on the Soviet side to deeply understand this and to reflect this point during discussions of the question of the Korean peninsula at the U.S.-USSR summit talks.

Now is the time when the progress in the dialogue between North and South Korea with maintenance of stable forces on the Korean peninsula as a precondition and political balance among the surrounding forces are necessary more than ever.

We would like to point out that the participation of communist countries in 1988 Seoul Olympics will greatly contribute to efforts to relax tensions on the Korean peninsula. We believe that the participation of the countries in the communist bloc, including the Soviet Union, in the Seoul Olympics, a non-political festival of mankind, will play an important role in strengthening the stability of the Korean peninsula.

We remember that the summit leaders of the United States and Communist China adopted an article on the Korean peninsula during their summit talks in the 70's. We foresee the great possibility of discussing the issue of the Korean peninsula during the U.S.-USSR summit talks in Geneva. The discussion of the issue will serve as an advance suggestion to the big powers as to how they will deal with the issue of the Korean peninsula.

Welcoming the efforts for strengthening the stability of the Korean peninsula, we call on the Soviet Union to exercise its influence upon North Korea more effectively. We believe that this will serve as a foundation for realizing peaceful measures in handling the issue of the Korean peninsula and will be a beneficial means for raising the capability of the summit leaders of the United States and the Soviet Union for managing the local conflicts in the world.

We ask our diplomatic authorities to observe the U.S.-USSR summit talks with a more broad international vision and historic consciousness and to prepare a posture capable of coping with the consequences of the talks.

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

U.S. ISSUES VISAS TO THREE NORTH KOREAN SCHOLARS

SK240229 Seoul YONHAP in English 0213 GMT 24 Oct 85

[Text] Washington, 23 Oct (OANA-YONHAP)--The U.S. Government Wednesday issued entry visas to three North Korean scholars who plan to attend the 14th annual meeting of the mid-Atlantic region of the Association for Asian Studies, scheduled for 25-27 October at George Washington University here, the U.S. State Department announced.

Charles Redman, deputy spokesman for the department, said, "We have issued visas to three North Korean scholars for the purpose of attending this specific, private meeting to which they were invited by the organizers."

The three North Koreans are Choe Chin-hyok, director of the Historical Research Institute of North Korea's Academy of Social Sciences; Kim Chang-il, the academy's senior researcher; and Kang Ki-su, the academy's spokesman.

Redman said that their visas, issued in Moscow, are valid for only 7 days. The U.S. visas are the first ever issued to North Korean academics.

"They are further annotated to reflect purpose of travel--to attend that specific meeting--and to designate Dulles Airport as the port of entry and departure," Redman said.

Another spokesman said that no geographical travel restrictions have been placed on the scholars through the issuance of special visas, the U.S. Government restricts the travel of certain diplomatic representatives in the United Nations.

An organizer of the annual 3-day meeting said that the North Korean scholars are scheduled to present their country's view on the history of the Yi Dynasty (1392-1910).

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CSO: 4100/022

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

WORLD REPORT COMPARES NORTH, SOUTH MILITARY STRENGTH

SK010117 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 1 Nov 85 p 1

[Text] LONDON (YONHAP)--The IISS's comparison of South and North Korea's military strength shows that in terms of the number of ground forces, North Korea maintains a numerical superiority over South Korea with 750,000 troops against the south's 520,000.

The institute also reported that North Korea has a total of 3,425 tanks against the south's 1,200 and about 4,650 artillery pieces against the south's 3,000.

North Korea also enjoys a numerical superiority over South Korea in terms of the number of warships with 500 vessels in operation compared to the south's 161 vessels.

South Korea only maintains a superiority over the north in the number of naval forces including marines with 45,000 against the north's 35,000.

On the other hand, North Korea reportedly maintains around 800 fighters and various types of planes against the south's 500.

However, the report reveals that South Korea holds an advantage in sophisticated warplanes.

South Korea fields a total of 351 up-to-date jet fighters such as F5A, B, E, and F, F4D, E Phantoms, whereas North Korea only flies 180 MIG21 and SU7 jet fighters, according to the report.

South Korea has reportedly ordered a number of sophisticated F16A jet fighters from the United States, however, the north is expected to obtain from the Soviet Union around 32 MIG23s.

If the south is equipped with new versions of the F16A in the near future, it could gain the advantage over the north in air power.

The report noted that North Korea has already converted about 60 of 80 Hughes helicopters to military purposes. The American-built choppers were smuggled into the north early this year.

The United States has maintained 40,950 forces, an increase of 1,350 from last year, while deploying 36 F4E Phantom fighterbombers and 48 jet fighters in South Korea.

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CSO: 4100/023

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

NORTH INCREASES REGULAR ARMED FORCES TO 838,000

SK010115 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 1 Nov 85 p 1

[Text] LONDON (YONHAP)--North Korea has increased its regular armed forces to 838,000 from 784,500 in a year in a major buildup of military strength, maintaining general superiority over South Korea in terms of quantity, according to the MILITARY BALANCE published Friday by the International Institute of Strategic Studies (IISS).

The authoritative London-based research center, in its 1985-86 annual report, reports that North Korea has quantitative superiority in almost all areas such as personnel force, the number of aircraft and war ships, and say, that the margin has widened over the past year.

The MILITARY BALANCE shows, however, that South Korea makes up for its quantitative inferiority with stronger economic power, newly introduced advanced F4 Phantom fighters and other modernized weapons, and the continued presence of U.S. troops on the peninsula.

The report, compiled as of July 1, describes the opposing forces of South and North Korea as "roughly equivalent," when taking both quantity and quality into consideration, judging that neither side seems "capable of a successful major offensive against the other without significant foreign assistance."

It also says that North Korea is known to have been sending forces abroad to various countries, giving their numbers as 300 for Iran, 1,000 for Angola, 100 for Madagascar, 40 for the Seycheles and 200 for Uganda. North Korea is also understood to be supplying arms to Iran, the reports adds.

The MILITARY BALANCE shows a big gap in economic power between south and north. It estimates North Korea's gross national product at \$39,966 million, less than the half of South Korea's \$83,217 million, and the growth rate of domestic product for north at 4.3 percent, far behind the south's 9.5 percent.

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CSO: 4100/023

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

NORTH DEPLOYS NEW ARMORED CORPS NEAR DMZ

SK060111 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 6 Nov 85 pp 1, 8

[Text] TOKYO (YONHAP)--North Korea has recently deployed a new organized armored corps, a formidable striking force, near the demilitarized zone, a leading Japanese newspaper said Tuesday.

The SANKEI SHIMBUN attributed the story to an unidentified international military source. He was quoted as commenting that the tense situation on the Korean peninsula seems, from a political standpoint, to have eased through a series of talks between south and north, but from the military point of view, has been turning more dangerous.

He pointed to North Korea's recent military buildup, including the construction of high-speed special submarines and the introduction of Soviet air force main-stay MIG23 planes, despite its serious economic difficulties.

The new armored corps, composed of three armored divisions, is a formidable striking task unit designed to launch attacks, not to defend a certain area, and has taken position in flatlands which could serve as an intrusion route into the south, the source said.

The setup of the new corps followed last year's creation of three armored corps for the forward area. In addition North Korea has four defense corps stationed in the area.

The source commented on the additional deployment: "It has shortened the time for South Korea to be prepared for a possible attack by North Korea. Before that, North Korea had its attack units in rear areas, so the south could have time to cope with North Korea's assault by detecting their movements."

North Korea's design would be to mount a surprise attack, hit the south hard in the beginning and rush on to the southern tip of the peninsula in one stroke before the support of the United States arrives, the source said.

He said the small high-speed submarines under construction in North Korea were designed for surprise attacks and deploying guerrillas. This type was sunk off the southern harbor of Pusan in October. Saying North Korea has already more than three of the submarines completed and at least three more under construction, he commented that the north seems to be strengthening its capability to stir up disturbances in rear areas of the south, in accordance with its capability for a surprise attack.

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DAILY CALLS FOR SUBSTANTIVE PROGRESS IN N-S RED CROSS TALKS

SK090051 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 9 Nov 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Sidetracking R.C. Talks"]

[Text] Of the multi-faceted dialogue under way between South and North Korea, the Red Cross talks, undeniably, are credited with having initiated the current inter-Korean contact, such as it is. It is also the Red Cross connection that has produced tangible results such as the exchange of dispersed families realized two months ago for the first time in four decades of Korean territorial division.

Thus we are very eager to see the Red Cross talks, first held in 1971, continue to serve as a vehicle for furthering inter-Korean dialogue. What is more, the human agony resulting from separation of families is the foremost concern that must be solved in inter-Korean relations. This forum seems to be the most practical route to reconcile South and North Korea, which have accumulated only mutual distrust, especially since the fratricidal Korean War triggered by the Communist Pyongyang regime in 1950. All this leads us to be anxious to see to it that no hitch arises to hamper the Red Cross talks. We hope that matters can be addressed in earnest to ensure the progress of the Red Cross talks governed as they must be by humanitarian concerns.

Last Tuesday, the North Korean Red Cross Central Committee proposed that delegates travel by air to and from the 10th main conference of the Red Cross talks due to be held in Seoul, beginning Nov 26. Speaking practically at least, the use of aircraft is not necessary. And we can't afford to have additional trouble arranging the air travel--surely a delicate and complicated issue for many reasons--at this precious moment when substantial progress in the Red Cross talks is so much desired to ease tension on the peninsula.

Sharing our view, Kim Sang-hyop, president of the Korea National Red Cross, replied Thursday that it would be better to continue to use land transportation. As the southern Red Cross chief said, there have not been any inconveniences in transportation for the talks so far.

It takes only about four hours for the two sides to travel between Seoul and Pyongyang by land. Counting the time required to reach the hearts of both cities from their respective airports, the total travel time would not be much less than by land.

We can't help recalling that the northern side has on many occasions come up with problems that were not directly related to the talks themselves, thus blocking substantive progress. It is time for the divided halves to spare themselves concern over unessential matters in order to achieve the greater and more urgent goals.

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

KIM CHONG-IL CENTERED REUNIFICATION, UNITY

Seoul NAEWOE TONGSIN in Korean No 451, 6 Sep 85 pp 1R-8R

[Text] North Korean Puppet propaganda apparatus such as broadcasting and the newspapers, as the 10th of October 40th anniversary of the founding of Worker's Party approaches, openly displays their scheme that the so-called 40th anniversary activities of the party is designed as a major opportunity to solidify Kim Chong-il's succession to power with repeated emphasis on the new reunification, and unity of the whole party, the people and the military centered around Kim Chong-il in order to mark the date with another "major political festivity," following after the 40th anniversary, on August 15th, stressing that "all the accomplishments of the revolution and the construction" are the "results of the prudent leadership of Kim Il-song, the father, and Kim Chong-il, the son.

What is unmistakable in recent political propaganda activities of the North Korean Puppet media about Kim Chong-il is that their eleventh hour pitch for political manipulation to project Kim Chong-il as a charismatic political figure is to demonstrate externally as well as internally that the so-called "chuche ideology" innovated by Kim Il-song has been officially implemented as the ideological guidelines as has been inherited and improved upon by Kim Chong-il through a repeated emphasis on the firm reunification, and unity of the whole party, the people and the military centered around Kim Chong-il, using the political festivity dubbed as the "40th anniversary of the party" this year.

Of late, as a part of such activities about Kim Chong-il by the North Korean Puppet official propaganda apparatus, PYONGYANG BROADCASTING, for example, is airing daily editorial analyses under the so-called title "Kim Chong-il Masterpiece Lecture and Discussion" including so-called "Concerning Chuche Ideology," Korea Workers Party Is a Revolutionary Party of Chuche Ideology Inheriting The Tradition of R, U [Reunification, Unity]," and "Let Us Proceed Upholding High The Banners of Marxism-Leninism and Chuche Ideology"; NODONG SINMUN and CHUNGANG BROADCASTING also are placing heavy emphasis on propaganda themes to promote various falsified achievements of Kim Chong-il and to project his leadership image every day without a single interruption. Concurrently all the North Korean Puppet broadcasts and newspapers, as they face the 40th anniversary of the party activities on October 10th, have opened massive propaganda campaigns with emphasis on unification, and unity of the whole party, the people and the military.

With their tones amplified daily, major themes of this subject used by the North Korean Puppet propaganda apparatus concentrate on extremely agitative contents "to fight to the end for the revolutionary victory and construction" through absolute loyalty to Kim Il-song, the father, and Kim Chong-il, the son, with a repeated emphasis that the reaffirmation, to a new degree, of "the reunification, unity centered around Kim Chong-il" by the whole party and by the whole of the North Koreans is the overriding issue at the turning point marked by the festive activities of the 40th anniversary of the party.

Recently, the North Korean Puppet propaganda agencies have made extensive demands upon the entire populace of North Korea to achieve the solid reunification, unity centered around Kim Chong-il under various editorial titles: "The Source of Our Never Failing Strength Is The Reunification, Unity of The Party, The People" (27 August, editorial, PYONGYANG BROADCASTING), "Solidly Unified Unfailing Revolutionary Front" (26 August, editorial, CHUNGANG BROADCASTING), "The Great Revolutionary Achievements Firmly Marching Onward Under the Party Leadership" (27 August, CHUNGANG BROADCASTING), "Conversion of The Whole Society to Chuche Ideology Is the Noble Task of Our Party and The People" (31 August, CHUNGANG BROADCASTING), "The Great Leadership for the Shining Performance of The Chuche Tasks" (3 September, CHUNGANG BROADCASTING).

Among them, the editorial of 27 August titled "The Source of Our Never Failing Strength Is the Reunification, Unity of the Party and the People," in particular, stresses that at this juncture of the 40th anniversary of the party "the reunification, and unity of the party and the people, which is the source of our unfailing strength and the firm assurance for the victory, should be centered around Comrade Kim Chong-il," as they laud that all the achievements of the revolution and the construction realized in North Korea are "due entirely to the sagacious leadership of the great leader Kim Il-song and the beloved leader Comrade Kim Chong-il who has successfully followed and enhanced his great revolutionary accomplishments."

This editorial by PYONGYANG BROADCASTING goes on to use repeatedly such lines of personal idolization of Kim Chong-il as that he is a sagacious leader to pull the whole party and the people toward the great revolutionary attainment with uncommon intelligence, exceptional energy and outstanding and experienced leadership combined with ingenious and constructive ability rarely seen in our 5,000-year history, and to emphasize that "the party line, its policies, orders and instructions should be adhered to unconditionally with such revolutionary conviction and zeal for the fight even under the most adverse circumstances as for one to be willing to sacrifice his life for the party and the great leader, because the reunification, and unity of our party and the people must be based on our absolute loyalty to the great leader and Comrade Kim Chong-il;" which openly displays that the "Reunification, and Unity" demanded by the North Korean Puppet is nothing but a call for a blind loyalty to Kim Il-song, the father, and his son.

In an editorial of August 26th titled "Solidly Unified Unfailing Revolutionary Front," the North Korean Puppet CHUNGANG BROADCASTING repeated such sophistry as the "loyalty" to Kim Chong-il is precisely the "revolutionary step forward"

emphasizing that the revolutionary front can march forward only through unity of the whole party, the people and the military centered around Kim Chong-il, insisting that "the party and the revolutionary front without reunification, and unity would lack in a strong militancy and there could not be a single step forward for the revolutionary march without the unity around the great chief and the great leader;" these lines were preceded by a preface that "the battle must be fought vigorously to honor the great chief and to unite firmly around Comrade Kim Chong-il, as the conversion of the society to chuche ideology nears its completion today."

Also, in an editorial of September 2nd as a part of their chuche propaganda, PYONGYANG BROADCASTING stressed that the firm unity around Kim Chong-il, above all, is needed for the progress of their socialistic system, pointing out that Kim Chong-il is the real ruler of authority insisting that "our socialistic system was founded by the great chief and is now a superior socialistic system led by Comrade Kim Chong-il," while in an editorial of 3 September CHUNGANG BROADCASTING stressed that "it is urgently needed to create a well-disciplined atmosphere where the party resolutions and instructions be followed through unconditionally and to establish an orderly management system with one unified accord under the one and only great leadership of Comrade Kim Chong-il for the party" as it emphasized the propriety of the father-to-son power succession citing the so-called "blood-line" theory; the Kim Chong-il centered "reunification, and unity" campaign, evidenced by these editorials, is being accelerated daily as the October 10th, 40th anniversary of the party activities approach.

There have been warnings against the divisionary trend between the party and the people and the fact that the emphasis on rooting out "hostile elements," "[non-committal] change-taking elements," "factional elements," "opportunists," "drifters" and "counter-revolutionary elements" in order for the achievement of reunification, unity, these warnings have been repeated at every possible opportunity in various editorial themes dealing with the problem, for example, is more than ample proof of this.

It is obvious, as the 40th anniversary of the party activities approach, that the primary objective behind the pretext of the "great political festivity" promoted by the North Korean Puppets for the campaign of Kim Chong-il centered reunification, and unity of the North Koreans is to use the opportunity to establish and assure Kim Chong-il's position; this promotional campaign is a continuous effort from the open thrust for the systemization of Kim Chong-il succession that has been going on exactly for the last 5 years since the sixth general convention of the party held in October 1980.

Thus, it appears that the "40th anniversary of the party" activities will place their primary emphasis on promoting Kim Chong-il's image as the real authority of ruling power; this will take place in order to compensate for the fact that the demonstrative efforts for Kim Chong-il's succession systemization took a back seat, relatively speaking, during the "40th anniversary of the Liberation" activities because of the heated show-off campaign for the friendship with the Soviet Union.

However, the negative elements against the idea of systemization of Kim Chong-il's succession embedded everywhere in North Korea still remain persistent in spite of the North Korean Puppet's efforts to place a great political significance in and around the activities of the 40th anniversary of the party as a part of the process for Kim Chong-il succession systemization and to dramatize Kim Chong-il centered "reunification, and unity" of the whole party, the people and the military; it is but a logical deduction that the stronger such propaganda and agitation campaigns by the North Korean Puppets become, the deeper and the further the resistance against them will be.

In view of those happenings, the following conclusions may be drawn from the massive campaigns conducted by the North Korean Puppets for Kim Chong-il centered "reunification, and unity" as the 40th anniversary of the party activities approach: they are intended 1) to bring about the secure positioning of Kim Chong-il as the real authority of ruling power and dramatize it as an established fact by accelerated formation of the one and only ruling system centered around Kim Chong-il, taking the opportunity presented through the upcoming activities; 2) to maximize work force mobilization system and create alert status by emphasizing the firm unity of the military and the people as well as the party, and 3) to underscore the significance of a higher degree of warning against the elements resisting the system still in existence underneath the North Korean society.

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CSO: 4107/316

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DPRK, ROK IN 'CLANDESTINE' HIGH-LEVEL CONTACTS

PM241558 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 24 Oct 85 p 5

[Hugh Davis Beijing dispatch: "Seoul Talks Secretly to North Enemy"]

[Text] Pro-Western South Korea is talking secretly to the Communist North raising speculation of a possible summit, the first of its kind since the peninsula was divided 40 years ago.

According to reports reaching Beijing, two clandestine cross-border trips have been made in recent weeks, raising the possibility of a meeting between Presidents Chon Tu-hwan of South Korea and Kim Il-song of the North.

Ho Tam, rated the number five in Pyongyang's ruling Workers' Party, stayed under heavy guard at the Sheraton Walker Hill Hotel, Seoul, for 3 days last month. During his visit, he talked directly to President Chon and (Chang Se-dong), director of the National Security Planning Agency, South Korea's chief civilian intelligence unit. Then, sometime last week, (Chang) travelled to Pyongyang.

It is presumed he met President Kim, 73, the last surviving communist leader installed by Stalin, and possibly his son, 43-year-old Kim Chong-il, who is thought to have taken over the day-to-day running of the state.

All this was prior to Sunday's sinking with rapid-fire cannon by the South Korean Navy of a northern gunboat.

In addition, North Korea is currently resisting a call by the South in the United Nations General Assembly for both sides to be admitted to the body as separate entities.

North Korean Vice-President Pak Song-chol said that individual membership would only perpetuate the division of the peninsula. However, it is thought that the furtive meetings involving (Chang), the South's emissary, clearly indicate that both sides are anxious to find some accommodation after years of harsh confrontation.

(Chang) is a close confidant of President Chon. Before commanding the planning agency, he was chief of the President's Security Force. His job is to monitor events in the North as well as watching dissidents in the South.

His organization was formerly known as the Korean Central Intelligence Agency. The title was changed after the Agency's director assassinated South Korean President Pak Chong-hui in 1979.

While the two neighbors are now involved in dialogue over trade, sport, Red Cross and parliamentary exchanges, such unannounced meetings are rare. As far as is known, they have only talked secretly once before--in 1972--when the then director of the agency met Kim Il-song in Pyongyang. A North Korean envoy then went South to meet President Pak. These contacts led to a short-lived expansion of contacts between the two enemies.

For President Chon, who has been pressing for a summit, a meeting with his adversary would enhance his domestic reputation which is continually being undermined by his heavy-handed methods of dealing with internal unrest.

President Kim, who in recent months has shifted from belligerence toward the South to apparent reasonableness, is also said to be wanting to "do something grand" before leaving the stage.

In addition, he may be wanting to improve the international image of his country as a promoter of terror. His agents were blamed for murdering 17 South Koreans in a bomb blast at a shrine in Rangoon aimed at killing President Chon.

However, there are those who suspect his motives, saying his aim is to destabilise the South and drive a wedge between Seoul and its main ally, Washington, in the hope of attaining a withdrawal of America's 40,000 troops.

Pyongyang has just taken delivery of modern Russian-built MIG-23 jet fighters.

A summit could create the atmosphere for a compromise over the 1988 Olympic Games which are due to be held in Seoul. The North is demanding to co-host the event.

The South has countered with a plan for one or two competitions to be held North of the 38th parallel.

Conciliation could avert a Soviet-bloc boycott.

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CSO: 4100/022

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

YOUTH PERCEPTION OF NORTH KOREA SURVEYED

Seoul TONGIL in Korean No 6, 1985 pp 84-90

[Excerpts] In order to foresee the effort our young people, who will someday lead Korean society, will expend for the improvement of North-South relations and for reunification, it is important to investigate the structure of their consciousness as related to reunification, beginning with their views of North Korea. The materials used here are from the 1981 Ministry of National Reunification nationwide survey of the consciousness of college and high school students regarding reunification and the 1983 North Korean Institute survey of the consciousness of youth regarding reunification.

Looking first at the features of the North Korean system, 69.1 percent of our young people view North Korea as a one-man dictatorship and a closed communist state, while 20.4 percent see it as developing communist country without individual freedom. Also, 62.5 percent agree with the statement that communist theory is good, but communist practice is bad. However, with regard to the sources of North Korean residents' unhappiness with the Kim Il-song regime, only 33.5 percent cited dissatisfaction with the communist ideology itself; other causes mentioned included the glorification of Kim Il-song, the dictatorship, war preparations, absolute poverty, and the lack of recognition of private ownership. Responses on North Korea's future prospects were varied, where 34.1 percent of respondents said that North Korea would fall of its own weight, 22.5 percent said that there would be little change, 18.3 percent said that North Korea would become an even stronger communist group, and 17.4 percent said that there would be some degree of liberalization.

The views of our young people became even clearer in their contrasting images of North and South. In comparing the economic power of North and South, 96.8 percent said that South Korea is stronger than North Korea, revealing absolute confidence in our economy, but when comparing the military power of North and South, 82.1 percent said that North Korea is stronger than South Korea and 97.3 percent of the respondents said that they worried about the threat of attack from the North if American troops pull out of Korea. An even greater problem are the troublesome responses related to political and social reality.

That is, 14.5 percent of high school students and 32.8 percent of college students agreed with the statement that international society regards both North and South Korea as underdeveloped countries which have neither freedom nor equality, and 3.4 percent of college students indicated that they thought North Korea is more equalitarian and a better place to live. Also, 16.7 percent of high school students and 51.2 percent of college students agreed with the statement that it is not significant to say that South Korea is freer than North Korea. These responses show a greater negative tendency in comparing North and South Korea as students progress in school.

Also, while only 35.7 percent of respondents cited North Korea as an immediate threat to the Republic of Korea, 64.3 percent cited such internal threats as political contradictions, population problems, corruption, inflation, and economic stagnation. Also, in regard to the dependency theory and the liberation theology which had their beginnings in Latin America and which are critical of the capitalist system, only 15.5 percent said they did not apply to Korea while 37 percent indicated that they applied totally or partially to our situation. Furthermore, our young people's very low level of satisfaction with society is a troubling phenomenon: in response to a question about their satisfaction with Korean society, 33.8 percent of high school students and only 15 percent of college seniors indicated that they were satisfied.

Next let us look at the trends in our young people's consciousness about reunification. First, the results of a measurement of their anticipation for reunification showed a generally positive tendency: 63.3 percent said that we must be reunified, and 30.4 percent said that reunification was desirable, while 67 percent said that they thought reunification would improve the conditions of their life and 22.3 percent felt that reunification would have little effect.

In response to a question on the possibility of reunification, 65.5 percent of high school students were skeptical of the prospects for reunification, with 47.8 percent saying there was very little possibility and 17.7 percent saying very far in the future, while 82.4 percent of college seniors were responded negatively, with 55.1 percent saying there was little possibility and 27.3 percent saying very far in the future. Also, whereas 54.7 percent of high school students agreed with the statement that South Korea will take the lead in reunification, only 35.4 percent of college seniors agreed with that statement, showing that they view negatively the efforts of their elders and the government to achieve reunification or else that they themselves lack the confidence.

As conditions for achieving reunification, high school students emphasize such material aspects as the extension of economic power and the strengthening of the military, whereas college seniors emphasize such spiritual aspects as the realization of liberal democracy while disregarding such international political aspects as the cooperation of neighboring powers. In response to the question of whether they thought they could persuade North Korean students, only one-third of the respondents answered positively; however, at the same time 20.2 percent of high school students and 37.7 percent of college students answered that they must rouse up public opinion and awaken their elders in response to a question about the role of students in achieving reunification,

showing that even while they themselves have an insufficiency of will and confidence about unification, they view negatively the efforts of their elders to achieve reunification.

Summarizing what we have examined above, we cannot say that the structure of our young people, who will have to carry on the great task of national reunification, is at a satisfactory level. For convenience sake, I will describe the problems of our young people's view of North Korea as the "indifferent type," the "nationalist type," and the "anti-communist type."

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

PYONGYANG'S MOTIVE OF ARTISTS EXCHANGE QUESTIONED

Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 16 Jul 85 p 5

[Article by An Hui-ch'ang: "North-South Business Level Talks and Pyongyang's Ulterior Motive; North Side More Interested in Propaganda Drama of Art Performance Troupe; Place of Visit Restricted to Pyongyang; Free Travel Principle Not Followed; Proposal On Equal Number of Visitors Aimed At Enlarging the Size of Art Troupe"]

[Text] Both sides had their first contact of business level representatives at P'anmunjon on 5 July to discuss ways of implementing exchange visits of groups of hometown visiting displaced families of the north and the south and of art performance troupes. ~~They failed to reach agreement on the scale, place, and method of visiting;~~ however, they agreed in principle to carry out the visits tentatively during the month of September. As the first contact, it is evaluated as a smooth start.

The implementation of exchange visits of hometown visit groups and art performance troupes was agreed upon at the 8th plenary session of the North-South Red Cross talks held in May this year and at the two business level representative contacts that followed the plenary session.

However, that agreement was nothing more than the confirmation of principles and stands of both sides. In fact, one could not simply be optimistic about concrete ways of carrying out the agreement, including ways of determining the scale, time, and method of the visits. One can now say, however, that a vague feeling of anxiety about "the implementation" itself was considerably eliminated through the business level contacts held recently.

At the recent business level contact, both sides put forth various proposals on the exchange visit, including those on the name, makeup, and scale of visit groups, on the method of exchange, and on the time and method of visit. However, discussion was focused on the scale and time of visits of hometown visit groups and art performance troupes and on the place of visit and the method of visit of the hometown visit groups.

Regarding the period of visit, our side proposed 7 days and 6 nights from 20 to 26 September, whereas North Korea proposed 4 days and 3 nights between 5 and 15 September.

Comparison Between Proposals of North and South Korea

Agenda items in common	South	North
Names of visit groups	Hometown visit group of displaced families of the north and the south; Art performance troupe	Red Cross art troupe; Hometown visit group
Period of visit	20 to 26 September 1985 (7 days 6 nights)	5 to 15 September 1985 (4 days 3 nights)
Scale	Hometown visit group: 300 persons Art performance troupe: 100 " Press reporters: around 100 " Personnel in charge and support personnel: 50 to 60 persons Total: 550 to 560 persons	Hometown visit group: 300 persons Art troupe: 300 persons Reporters: 50 Support personnel: 50 Total: 700 persons
Method of exchange	Simultaneous visit	Alternation visit
Transportation	From Seoul to Pyongyang: by cars of visitors side	Cars provided by the inviter side
Place of visit	All places in cities and provinces, if desired	Limited to Seoul and Pyongyang
Place of performance	Convenient place	Convenient place
Length of performance	120 minutes	120 minutes

Reasons for our proposal on the period of visit to be from 20 September are as follows: that a prior survey must be made at least one month in advance in order to put out an art performance; that the 9th Red Cross talk session is scheduled to be held from 27 August; and that the atmosphere of the visit would be better if it is made right before the Autumn Festival (29 September).

The north side, on the other hand, took a chance by saying that "in the neighborhood of the August 15." It seemed that decision was not made on the period yet; thus the north side proposed to hold it some time during the month of September.

Then our side asked: "From what day of September?" It seemed that the north side took notice of 9 September, the day of foundation of its government; then it proposed the period to be 4 days and 3 nights between 5 and 15 September.

One may read such an attitude of the north side as an aspect of its intention of utilizing the exchange visit, which it is going to make any way, as a means of propaganda.

Furthermore, the North Korean side reiterated illogical assertions regarding the place of visit of the hometown visit group and the scale of the hometown visit group and of the art performance troupe. They asserted that the place of visit of the hometown visit group be restricted to Seoul and Pyongyang. Such an assertion does not agree with "the principle of free travel" which they have consistently put forth.

At the plenary session of the Red Cross talks held in Seoul, they asserted that when the principle of free travel is agreed upon, all problems would be solved. However, they came out to avoid the hometown visit. One may read such an attitude as an expression of their interests being taken more in a propaganda war to be waged by means of the art performance troupe rather than in the hometown visit.

Moreover, specialists analyze their assertion on setting forth the scale of the art performance troupe at an equal level with that of the hometown visit group as an act of throwing "a snare." In other words, they foresaw that our side would set the scale of the hometown visit group at a higher level than the 100 person level, which they proposed regarding the art performance troupe at the Red Cross session held in Seoul recently. Thus they came up with a principle of equal number of the basis of "mutualism." Their motive was in enlarging the scale of the art performance troupe.

Furthermore, they went the length of proposing that street propaganda placards may be put out outside the building in which the art troupe is performing in the performance area.

One may say that such an act brings forth a suspicion that they have an ulterior motive of utilizing the North-South dialogue as a means of accomplishing "other objectives," and that they have forgotten that the fundamental objective of the North-South Red Cross talk is in getting rid of pains of displaced families.

In the long run, at the business level contact made on that day, the North Korean side exposed the fact that it was placing emphasis on propaganda to be launched by means of the art performance troupe rather than on the hometown visit.

However, specialists observe that the North Korean side would accept the forthcoming exchange visit in the light of the following: that they are faced with a situation in which they were forced to hold the North-South dialogue due to their domestic necessity caused by the power transfer within their system and due to their economic circumstances; and Kim Chong-il's "special concern" about the art performance.

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

HELP TO PROMOTE INTER-KOREAN TALKS--TOKYO (YONHAP)--Japan will urge the Soviet Union to help promote the ongoing South-North Korean dialogue and participate in the 1988 Olympics in Seoul along with East European countries in its sphere when Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze visits Japan in the middle of next January, the Japanese economic daily NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN reported Wednesday quoting government sources. The government sources were quoted as revealing that Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe would ask his Russian counterpart to further those ends, also urging him to exercise Soviet influence on North Korea to deal sincerely with South-North Korean sports talks. The Japanese government, the sources said, has on and off requested Soviet participation in the games for their successful implementation and for it to exercise its influence over North Korea. Abe is expected to call for Soviet help when he meets with Shevardnadze next January, the paper said. The paper reported that Japan also has called on East European countries to attend the Seoul Olympics through separate diplomatic channels. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 7 Nov 85 p 1 SK] /12712

RED CROSS GIFTS ON PUBLIC EXHIBIT--About 200 North Korean articles of 88 different items, which were given as gifts to the members of the "hoetown-visiting group and art troupe" from Seoul, were on public exhibit at the National Assembly building yesterday. South and North Korea exchanged 151-member delegations last September as part of the Red Cross project to reunite dispersed family members. The items on public display included ginseng skin lotion, toothbrush and toothpaste, towel, chocolate, mineral water, lemon juice, ginseng tea and cigarettes. Also among them were "snake liquor" and some books such as a picture book of Mt. Kumgang (Diamong) and a textbook on agricultural chemicals. The one-day exhibition was arranged by the Home Affairs Committee of the National Assembly. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 12 Nov 85 p 4 SK] /12712

U.S. PLANTS PATROL AROUND DMZ--TOKYO (YONHAP)--Dozens of OV10D reconnaissance planes were clandestinely dispatched to Korea from the U.S. Airbase at Okinawa and patrolled successively mountainous areas and coastlines near the trueline dividing the Korean peninsula in order to cope with possible North Korean provocations early October during the joint meetings in Seoul of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, a Japanese newspaper reported Wednesday. The YOMIURI SHIMBUN quoted U.S. government sources as saying the extremely unusual operation involving dozens of spy planes was carried out to detect and

block in advance any North Korean sabotage activities on the joint meetings attended by hundreds of prominent financial personalities from all over the world. The United States had obtained secret information suggesting such North Korean moves, the unidentified sources said. Until just before the world's financial leaders began to gather in Seoul, the OV10D planes based in Okinawa Airbase had been preparing to fly to the Philippines to monitor guerrilla activities by the rebel New People's Army that had surged to threaten the Marcos regime. But, in an abrupt change of plan, they flew to Korea instead, the daily said. The OV10D reconnaissance plane is armed with Vulcan guns and a night monitoring system that enables it to fly on reconnaissance missions in the night. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 31 Oct 85 p 1 SK] /12712

MAGAZINE SUSPENDS PUBLICATION--A monthly magazine dealing with mainly Christian affairs has decided to suspend publication for six months because of a controversial report allegedly praising North Korea. Yi Chong-ae, 26, a reporter of the monthly magazine titled CHRISTIAN THOUGHT, and Mrs Kang Myong-sun, 33, a housewife, are under investigation in connection with the report. The two are charged with violating the National Security Law. CHRISTIAN THOUGHT, is the first regular periodical that decided to suspend publication voluntarily for violating the law since the fifth Republic was established. It was learned that the reporter wrote articles allegedly praising North Korea, based on interviews with the people facing relocation because of the construction of a large-scale apartment complex in the Mok-dong area. Some of the citizens were quoted as having said that North Korea is a good place to live. Two senior staff members of the monthly magazine reportedly resigned in connection with the case. An official of the magazine said it asked subscribers to cut out the pages carrying the controversial contents in the October issue and to send them back to the head office of the magazine as soon as possible. The Korean Society for Christian Literature has been publishing the magazine since 1957. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 30 Oct 85 p 8 SK] /12712

MIG'S REPORTEDLY DELIVERED TO DPRK--London, 22 Oct (YONHAP)--The Soviet Union has delivered a third batch of 10 MIG-23 flogger multi-role fighters to North Korea, JANE'S DEFENCE WEEKLY reported Tuesday. The London-based military magazine said that this brings the total strength of North Korean MIG-23 force to 26. It is estimated the target figure of 50 aircraft will be accomplished this year, said the weekly. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0021 GMT 23 Oct 85]

ADVISORY COUNCIL DISCUSSES RELATIONS--Members of the Advisory Council on State Affairs yesterday talked about the latest development in relations between South and North Korea in their monthly session at the conference room of the South-North Dialogue Secretariat. Deputy Premier-Economic Planning Minister Sin Pyong-hyon and Chang Se-tong, director of the Agency for National Security Planning (NSP), were also present. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 23 Oct 85 p 1]

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CSO: 4100/022

OLYMPIC GAMES

NORTH KOREA WARNED NOT TO MIX SPORTS WITH POLITICS

Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 2 Aug 85 p 1

[Text] Yi Yong-ho, Sports Minister, made it clear on 2 August that "North Korea's advocacy of joint sponsorship of the 1988 Olympic games has exposed to the whole world its heinous motive of politicizing the sacred Olympic games to its advantage." He urged North Korea to withdraw such an advocacy immediately.

Minister Yi did so in a statement at a press conference held at the Press Center that day. He said that "regarding shameful schemes of North Korea, which has launched obstructive activities by means of cunning schemes at every opportunity it had since the decision was made in 1981 on the opening of the next Olympic games in Seoul, we again feel regret from the viewpoint of Koreans as a race." Emphasizing in the statement that "the decision on the Seoul Olympic games was made through a fair and square vote of members of the International Olympic Committee (IOC)," he denounced "North Korea for its advocacy of joint sponsorship, etc., which exposed its ulterior motive of obstructing the Olympic games, by labeling it as a violation of the IOC charter and as an act against peace and civilization which ignored international convention and order."

He then refuted "the advocacy of joint sponsorship as an anachronistic sophistry, which was staged when all preparatory work for the Seoul Olympic games has already reached a final stage amid expressions of satisfaction by international sports organizations of the IOC, and when even those countries, including Eastern European countries, which do not have diplomatic relations with us are putting forth intentions of taking part in the games--this has been brought about our efforts to open doors to those countries which have ideologies and systems different from ours on the basis of the original spirit of the Olympic games and to eliminate discrimination and politicization on the basis of the spirit of reciprocity and fairness."

A Gist of the Statement of Sports Minister Yi

In a communique made by Vice Premier Chong Chun-ki on 30 July, North Korea, reiterating preposterous concoctions and slander regarding the internal situation of our country--which has nothing to do with the Olympic games--put forth an advocacy of joint sponsorship of North and South Korea of the 24th Olympic games in Seoul. Thus it exposed to the whole world its heinous

ulterior motive of again abusing, through politicization, the sacred Olympic games.

We hereby cite a number of following obvious facts to show the unreasonableness and preposterousness of North Korea's advocacy and solemnly request that North Korea withdraw immediately its advocacy of joint sponsorship of the Seoul Olympic games of 1988.

Firstly, it is not our country but the International Olympic Committee (IOC) which made a decision that the next Olympic games be held in Seoul. The decision was made firmly through a fair and square vote of member nations of the whole world in compliance with lawful procedure at the general meeting of the IOC held at Baden-Baden, West Germany on 30 September 1981, three years ago from now.

Secondly, in compliance with the resolution of the IOC, we made steadfast preparations for the games under a stabilized domestic situation during the past 3 years and 10 months; as a result, almost all the construction works for the game sites have reached the final stage. Consultations with the International Contests Association regarding the game sites and detailed game schedules are now effecting decisions smoothly.

Thirdly, according to Article 34 of the IOC charter, the Olympic games shall be held in the city designated as the game site; and, only when the IOC agrees, the games may be held in other city or cities in a partial dispersion.

Furthermore, the right to and responsibility for preparations for games shall belong to the Olympic Committee of the Sponsor country.

Therefore, the joint sponsorship, about which North Korea is fussing, is a square violation of the IOC charter. Leaders of international sports circles, including the IOC, have categorically rejected it, labeling as worthy of no attention whatsoever. These facts attest to the fact that the advocacy is preposterous, one may say.

Fourthly, the joint sponsorship is an advocacy which is utterly infeasible in terms of time and technology. The reason that the IOC sets forth the site of the next Olympic games at least 6 years in advance is that preparations for the games are intricate and time consuming.

The ulterior motive of North Korea in putting forth such a preposterous advocacy is obviously a mean political plot designed to obstruct and disorganize the Seoul Olympic games ultimately and to 'sprinkle ashes' to the world event that is scheduled to be hosted by the same race. We hereby reconfirm the fact that the opening in Seoul of the 1988 Olympic games, which is currently being pushed and prepared by the IOC and the Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee, is enjoying the support and encouragement of the mankind of the whole world.

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CSO: 4107/264

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

EDITORIAL VIEWS NKDP'S EFFORTS TO REVISE CONSTITUTION

SK070424 Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 6 Nov 85 p 2

[Editorial: "Intraparty Discord and Agitation for Politics in the Streets"]

[Text] The ripple effects of an assertion for sharing roles, which was raised last summer prior to the convention of the New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP], even caused an emotional confrontation between the Sangdo-dong faction and the Tonggyo-dong faction, the two main groups of the NKDP. At that time, the NKDP demanded the holding of an extraordinary session of the National Assembly to cope with its disputes. This was an ulterior motive aimed at directing the focus of attention outside the party.

As a result of the commotion caused in the course of electing a vice speaker of the National Assembly, the NKDP has been plunged into intraparty discord again. For this reason, the NKDP changed its line in the direction of hastening participation in the National Assembly session under the pretext of revising the Constitution. This is the same as the strategy of finding a way out of a war against a foreign country to redirect attention elsewhere when a country is faced with domestic difficulties.

The contents of the press conference held by NKDP President Yi Min-u in connection with the decision to participate in the assembly session gives the feeling that they are consistent with remarks aimed at glossing over intraparty discord and at causing a disturbance in the political situation. Referring to the struggle to revise the Constitution, he said: "In case it is impossible to revise the Constitution with our utmost efforts, there is no other way but to directly resort to the patriotism of the people." This undisguisedly hints that he will unhesitatingly agitate the people.

Politicians of the opposition party, including two Kims, have frequently made such remarks as seemingly agitating the people. This raises a suspicion of whether or [not] they are loyal advocates for parliamentarianism. In every case, those who advocate parliamentarianism should conduct consistent acts and more consistent remarks. When one inconsistently makes remarks because circumstances are not favorable, he has already lost the qualifications to be a leader.

There have been many cases in our political history in which disputes within the opposition parties have affected the political situation. Disagreements between factions within the opposition party are still unfavorably affecting

the political situation. This, indeed, has nothing to do with the interests of the people. The National Assembly should not be irregularly operated to cope with discord in a political party.

Constant efforts to honor the principles of parliamentarianism are needed to achieve smooth political development. Falling to the temptation to go out of the National Assembly because of unfavorable circumstances will greatly hamper our political development. From this point of view, such responsible politicians as President Yi Min-u should make prudent remarks.

The current Constitution and the National Assembly Law ensure a way for legally revising the Constitution. If the majority of the people support revision of the Constitution, the opposition party can secure more than two-thirds of the National Assembly seats, the number needed to revise the Constitution, under the current Election Law. Trying to resolve the question on rewriting the Constitution through politics in the street without making such concrete efforts is an extremely easygoing attitude. In view of the number of its present assembly seats, the NKDP has not even secured the half of the house seats which allows the laying of a bill for amending the Constitution. First of all, the NKDP should make all efforts to secure the half of the National Assembly seats which allow it to legally propose the revision of the Constitution.

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CSO: 4107/19

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

EDITORIAL CRITICIZES PLANNED NKDP-JSP EXCHANGES

SK110809 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 9 Nov 85 p 2

[Editorial: "The Issue of Exchanges With the Japanese Socialist Party: The NKDP Is Again Called on To Be Deliberate and Use Self-restraint"]

[Text] The NKDP reportedly has planned to send a 3-member delegation to Japan next week in a bid to push ahead with exchanges with the JSP. The issue of exchanges between the two parties drew criticism and raised controversy as soon as it was agreed on by Mr Kim Yong-sam and JSP Chairman Ishibashi.

Admittedly, in principle, dialogue and exchange between our country's opposition party and that of other countries are necessary in terms of all-out diplomacy as it helps supplement the government's diplomacy. However, one aspect must be remembered: That contacts with the JSP are of a special nature and do not agree with this principle. In view of its nature and the diplomatic lines the JSP pursues, hasty contacts with the JSP still entail many problems.

It is widely known that the JSP not only does not recognize the ROK as the only internationally legitimate state on the Korean peninsula and instead recognizes North Korea as the legitimate one, but it also supports the North Korean calls for the withdrawal of U.S. troops and its proposal for tripartite talks. Of course, a right-wing faction in the JSP has recently shown an inclination to shift the party's attitude on the question of the Korean peninsula to pragmatic lines. Nevertheless, its official hostile stand against the ROK has not been mitigated at all. It is, therefore, clear that contacts and exchanges with the JSP cannot be pushed through simply by arguing that such things are a part of political party's contribution to national diplomacy.

For this reason, as soon as Mr Kim Yong-sam proposed to the JSP chairman exchanges between the NKDP and the JPS for 4 October, the DJP expressed a deep concern over the development and the government even reportedly called on the party to use restraint in such a bid. In spite of such calls, the NKDP is now hastily trying to push ahead with exchanges with the JSP by sending a delegation to Japan while the National Assembly is in session. Such an attitude is hard to understand. We cannot but wonder why this is being done.

We believe that the NKDP has some special subplots behind its pursuit of diplomatic lines which are quite different from those pursued by the government. What the NKDP is trying to do cannot be viewed as simply a role it claims that the ruling party and government are unable to play. In this connection, we must point out the fact that when he discussed the issue of exchanges between the NKDP and the JSP with the latter's chairman Ishibashi, Mr Kim Yong-sam called on the JSP to show interest in the question of North-South unification and in the issue of democratizing Korea. Such a call on the JSP by Mr Kim Yong-sam can only be viewed as an expression of his intention to use the exchanges with the JSP for political purposes at home. The idea of solving our internal affairs with the help of another country is clearly a flunkeyist conception. What is more, calling on the JSP, which appears to be an agent carrying out North Korea's South strategy, to help Korea democratize itself cannot be overlooked and more so if the NKDP is attempting to contact the JSP with such a purpose. Any attempt to enlist assistance from any foreign forces to help lead the so-called struggle for democratization is very reckless and dangerous not only for the domestic political situation, but also for national interests.

Such being the case, any rash attempt to use party diplomacy for political purposes at home should never be tolerated. Any exchange with the JSP should be deliberately considered and pushed ahead on the basis of party diplomacy that sits well with the government's diplomatic lines and which are pursued in the national interest. Therefore, the NKDP should first of all show judiciousness and seriousness by calling on the JSP to rectify its view of Korea and adopt an affirmative attitude toward Korea before starting exchanges.

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CSO: 4107/19

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

EDITORIAL ON STUDENT OCCUPATION OF SEOUL AMCHAM OFFICE

SK060130 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 5 Nov 85 p 2

[Editorial: "International Economy and National Emotion: On the Student Occupation of the Office of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce"]

[Text] Students occupied the Korea office of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce on the morning of 4 November. We give a sigh of relief, because this sudden incident was not protracted nor expanded, as we worried, but settled immediately.

However, the impact of this incident is not small. The place used by the students for their occupation and sit-in is a famous hotel where many foreigners are staying, and the slogans which they shouted were of the opposition and resistance against the U.S. pressure being exerted for the opening of Korean market. ROK-U.S. economic relations have now reached a serious stage similar to or worse than the U.S.-Japan economic friction, regarded by us as a fire across the river until some time ago.

International economic relations can be frequently linked with nationalism. In particular, in the economic relations between a major power and a small country, the small country is normally placed in a submissive position. Thus, the resentment of the weak which has to suffer disadvantage and is unable to extricate itself from the submissive position frequently erupts as a resistance against the strong.

However, in the past, the attempt to settle international economic relations through nationalism sometimes only invited even greater national shame and submission. It is necessary for us to recall this [word indistinct] of history. The Opium War in 1840 and the Boxer uprising in 1900 were examples. During those days, we too experienced the eruption of national emotion against the vicious business activities of the Japanese imperialists. In 1889, Japanese merchants, violating the trade agreement between Korea and Japan, outrageously purchased grains from country people by visiting every place in the country and by using cheap daily necessities as decoys. The Korean Government tried to settle the situation by issuing an order for the defense of grain. However, the innocent masses were constantly deceived by the tricks of the Japanese traders and, in this course, some of the enraged masses attacked the crafty Japanese merchants. Our government eventually had to pay a reparation for injuries to the Japanese side.

As the end of the 20th century draws near, of course, these kind of incidents will not occur, because international society is not as innocent as in the past. However, what is always clear is that international economic relations cannot be settled through direct acts of students or the masses. Lately, we have become dumbfounded, while watching the flood of the trade retaliation steps taken by the U.S. side.

The question is whether the U.S. retaliation steps can be handled through national emotion or not. The United States is our ally. Before this, however, it is our most important export country. The United States suffered the trade deficit of \$120 billion last year and is expected to suffer \$150 billion trade deficit this year. If the United States has judged that Korea's unfair trade activities were one of the reasons for such an enormous trade deficit, we must seek specific countermeasures. More specifically speaking, the government and business enterprises must pool their strength and first conduct a survey of the rules and regulations of the U.S. states, which differ from one state to another.

If the United States tries to retaliate on us for the sufferings of its traders, we must conduct a meticulous study and survey of Japan, which imposes injuries on the United States more cunningly than us. There may be no instant remedy. However, the question of interest between countries must be settled by a specific and scientific approach, not by an all-out or emotional confrontation. We hope that the students' true intention will be expressed in a much more pure and sincere manner.

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CSO: 4107/19

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

ROK EDITORIALS COMMENT ON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OFFICE OCCUPATION

SK061130 [Editorial Report] The Korean vernacular newspapers TONG-A ILBO, CHUNGANG ILBO, and KYONGHYANG SINMUN on 5 November all carry editorials on the South Korean University students' occupation of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce office in Seoul on 4 November.

In its editorial entitled "Incident of Occupying the Office of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce--We Can Defend Ourselves Correctly Only When We Understand Others Correctly," TONG-A ILBO declares this incident a misfortunate and a shocking one, which is by no means conducive to our national interests. It further states that this incident is "a minor social byproduct stemming from the current trade conflict between South Korea and the United States."

Emphasizing the need for the authorities, business circles, and public opinion-forming groups of the two countries to sincerely grasp and understand the essence of the problems involved in the trade conflict and to mutually reason with each other in a logic manner, the editorial criticizes the government authorities for the lackadaisical attitude that they have shown thus far in dealing with the trade conflict with the United States. "Such a mistake on the part of the authorities has resulted in leading our general people and young students to the direction of misunderstanding rather than understanding." The editorial also emphasizes the fact that the epicenter of the trade conflict is Tokyo, rather than Washington and Seoul, the need to break through the Japanese trade barrier through cooperation between South Korea and the United States, and the fact that trade or economic interests cannot be resolved with ideology or emotion. In conclusion, the editorial urges the authorities concerned of the two countries to draw a due lesson from this unhappy incident.

CHUNGANG ILBO in its editorial also characterizes the incident as a radical and rash act. However, taking note of the issues arising in the current trade conflict between the two countries that the intruders brought out, the editorial criticizes the lackadaisical attitude the government has demonstrated to date in resolving trade issues with the United States. "So far the ministers concerned of our government have frequently visited the United States to discuss and resolve the problems arising in the trade with the United States. However, the results of their visits have only been disappointing."

The editorial in conclusion urges the two governments to resolve the current trade conflicts in the spirit of mutual trust and sincerity, stating: "Today's trade conflict between the two countries can be smoothly resolved only in a businesslike manner and in accordance with the principle of give and take."

KYONGHYANG SINMUN also criticizes the incident as a senseless, reasonless, and anti-U.S. act. Stressing the need for security and economic cooperation between the two countries and the need for keen watch of North Korea's moves against South Korea, the editorial calls for students to be prudent and to exercise self-restraint, urging them to deeply ponder of what is conducive to our national interest.

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

EDUCATION MINISTRY'S WHITE PAPER ON STUDENTS REPORTED

Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 17 Jul 85 p 10

[Article: "Organized and Intensified Movement of Students; Education Ministry Releases 'White Paper on School Disturbances after Autonomization; 'Peasant Consciousness Activities' and 'Factory Activities' Launched under the Leadership of Sammin Struggle Committees; Stone-Throwings Increase as Much as 2.7 Times and Torch Demonstrations Increase as Much as 3 Times, Compared to Last Year; 56 Universities Take Part in April; 67 Universities in May"]

[Text] "The White Paper on School Disturbances" made public on 16 July by the Ministry of Education includes data regarding organizations, problematic events, activities, and measures taken in connection with the disturbances that took place during the period from the first school term of 1984 to the current first school term. The Ministry of Education said that it would distribute copies of the white paper to ministries and offices of the government, organizations concerned, and colleges and universities concerned so that they may utilize the white paper in improving their student guidance. The contents of the white paper appear on the following page.

Organizations Involved in School Disturbances

Meetings and demonstrations held in schools in early days of autonomization were led by Circles Federation of Universities and the Students Council for Acceleration of Democracy. However, violent street struggle and activities designed to promote consciousness of peasants and workers, which have become conspicuous in the current school term, are either being led or manipulated from behind by the Sammin Struggle Committees (established at 34 universities and 2 branch campuses), radical groups organized at universities. The Sammin Struggle Committees in universities are called in different names, such as, the Struggle Committee for Winning Democracy, the Struggle Committee for Safeguarding National Independence, the Struggle Committee for Winning People's Living Rights, or the Committee for Finding the Truth about the Kwangju Incident. They are leading the van of surprise-attack type street marches and street demonstrations. Furthermore, the following joint organizations are active among universities: the National Students Federation, the Federation of Campus Paper Reporters for Realizing Freedom of Speech, the General Federation of Students of Double Shift Colleges and Night Courses throughout the Country, the General Federation of Christian Students, the Association of Catholic Students, and the Buddhist Federation of University Students.

Statistics of School Incidents

Section		Total	First term 1984	Second term 1984	First term 1985
School	Universities	87	67	71	85
	Number of incidents	3,877	949	1,136	1,792
Distur- bances	Number of students involved	985,633	267,272	249,986	468,375
Disturbances outside schools		305	55	111	139
Joint demonstrations		43	13	22	8
Unlawful speeches		204	20 schools 28	26 schools 47	44 schools 119
School Punish- ments	Expelled	64	5	42	17
	Suspended - Indefi- nitely For period	84	19	41	24
		68	9	43	16
	Warning	384	12	362	10
Crimi- nal Punish- ments	Released after warning	6,979	2,627	1,934	2,418
	Summary decision	2,009	82	856	1,071
	Indicted	173	--	43	130
	Arrested	60	--	22	38
Reinstated students		809	482	247	80

Major Disturbances

As for the demonstrations and unlawful meetings on the occasions of the April 19 and May 17 this year, they were far more intensive than those of last year in terms of the scale and form of [the participation of] students who took part in them. In the case of the April 19, 28 universities took part last year but 56 took part this year--an increase; and even small colleges in local districts took part in them. The number of universities in which violent acts, such as going out of school gates, stone-throwings, and gasoline bomb throwings, was 11 last year and increased to 29 this year.

On the occasion of the May 17, too, the number of universities that took part in it increased from 19 to 67. Going out of school gates, stone-throwings, destroying equipments and furnitures in schools, intrusions into offices of presidents and deans, gasoline bomb throwings, torch demonstrations, effigy burnings, and all night disturbances continued to increase throughout three school terms. Stone-throwings occurred at 72 universities or 464 occasions during the first term period--2.7 time increase over the corresponding period of last year, in which stone-throwings occurred at 40 universities or 173 occasions. Intrusions into offices of presidents and deans occurred at 15 universities or 30 occasions--7.6 time increase. Torch demonstrations took place at 37 universities or 90 occasions--3 time increase over the first term period of last year.

Campings of University Students

Students of problem spheres are assembling comrades by launching vacation camps, in which students of other universities as well as general public are allowed to take part, in order to utilize vacations as periods for storing energy: the first of such camps was Ch'ongsong Camp which was held last year during the period 4 to 10 August under the auspices of the Yonsei University Students Association for Safeguarding the Nation. During the winter vacation of 1984, students of Seoul National University, Koryo University, Yonsei University, and Songgyun'gwan University planned to have winter campings, but they were stopped due to guidances by school authorities. In the forthcoming vacation period, students of 13 universities, including Seoul National University, are planning to launch campings under the leadership of the general association of students; it is foreseen that they will hold a large scale "ceremony in commemoration of 40th anniversary of the liberation of the nation" on the occasion of the August 15 Liberation Day. The number of people who would take part varies: 60 to 2,000; the fee for a participant: 1,000 to 6,000 won. Five universities, including Seoul National University, are planning to let high school students, general public, and other university students participate, it is reported.

Outside Personages Invited to Make Speeches

During the first term of this school year, 44 universities invited outside personages on a total of 119 occasions to make speeches for students in order to enlighten their consciousness. During the autonomization period, a total of 204 speech meetings, at which those invited personages made speeches, were held. Personages invited include those of non-government parties, press reporters who were dismissed, men of religion, workers who were dismissed, professors reinstated to professorship after dismissal, personages of the Democratic Youth Association, and personages of the Catholic Peasants Society. Fifty-one of those speeches were cancelled.

Activities Designed to Improve Peasants' Consciousness

Activities designed to combine peasants and students and to strengthen solidarity consciousness among students--conducted on the basis of the proposition that rural questions arise from organizational contradictions in the social

system. It was planned that, during the forthcoming vacation period--as of 14 July 1985--a total of 5,243 students of 16 universities, including Seoul National University, would launch activities in 156 districts. However, due to refusals from the people of some districts, only 434 students of 2 universities--Seoul National University and Kyonghu University--are launching activities in 2 districts. And a total of 1,429 students of 9 universities are expected to go to 23 districts to launch activities. As for the remaining, 2 universities (98 students for 4 districts) have been cancelled before they are launched; students of 6 universities (3,282 students for 127 districts) were brought back to their homes through on-the-spot guidances.

Activities Designed to Improve Workers' Consciousness

Such activities include the following: factory activities and disguised worker activities. Factory activities, like activities designed to improve peasants' consciousness, are designed to form a worker-student joint front and to give rise to labor disputes--students temporarily infiltrate work sites taking advantage of vacation periods. Disguised worker activities are designed to give rise to the struggle for wage increases and the improvement of working conditions by organizing a labor union where there is no union or establishing leadership where there is a union--students go to work sites by camouflaging their status and career after they are expelled from school or voluntarily withdraw themselves from school for a certain period of time.

Those disguised as workers are 107 in number, working at 55 business sites. Their distribution by region is as follows: Seoul: 43 in 24 work sites; Kyongin region: 52 in 23 work sites; Pusan: 6 in 2 work sites; South Kyongsang Province: 1 in 1 work site; and South Cholla Province: 5 in 5 work sites.

Related Actions Taken

600 students received school punishments in 33 universities in connection with school disturbances after autonomization was effected. 64 students were expelled in 18 schools; 84 suspended indefinitely in 20 schools; 68 suspended for periods of time in 21 schools; and 384 students received warnings in 13 schools. The number of students for whom criminal actions were taken reached 9,221.

Their distribution by school term is as follows: first term of 1984: 2,709; second term of 1984: 2,855--among these, 6,779 were released after warning; summary decisions were given to 2,009; 173 were indicted without arresting; and 60 were arrested. The number of students who were arrested was 22 during the second term of 1984; it increased to 38 during the first term of 1985. Meanwhile, 111 universities conducted their own emergency check-ups during the period from 29 June to 1 July 1985. A total of 6,594 items of goods, including mimeographed handbills, placards, axes, and kitchen knives, were confiscated in 42 universities.

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

GOVERNMENT PUSHES ON CAMPUS STABILIZATION LAW LEGISLATION

Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 25 Jul 85 p 1

[Article: "'Campus Normalization' Special Legislation Being Pushed; Consultation Held Between the Party and Government: A Law, With Time Limit, Is To Stabilize and Settle the Situation; Political Meetings In and Outside Schools to Be Prohibited; Criminal Punishment to Be Stepped Up Against Violent Demonstrations and Disturbances; Professors' Joint and Several Responsibility to Be Emphasized"]

[Text] It was revealed on 25 July that the government had decided to take a resolute measure to cope with the situation in which the studying atmosphere of the majority of students is being degraded due to the violence and disturbances with the left leanings of radical students of a minority in university campuses recently, and that the government was planning to enact a special measure act designed to normalize the situation on campuses--major points of that legislation are the prohibition of all meetings and demonstrations of political nature in and outside the campuses and the abolition of [some] organizations. In this connection, the Democratic Justice Party [DJP] called an emergency meeting of its officials in the morning of that day and discussed issues related with the legislation.

The act is designed, it is reported, to create a legal basis on which strong measures may be taken against chronic demonstrations and meetings.

It is also reported that the act is designed to charge professors of those universities where students are making disturbances with stronger responsibilities.

Regarding the background of legislative attempt to set forth a package deal for coping with the campus situation, a concerned government official pointed out that "as revealed as a result of investigation of the Sammin Struggle Committee incident that took place recently, the violence habit and the ideology with left leanings of some students in campuses have reached a point at which not only it is impossible for the school to operate normally but also even the public peace of the nation is being threatened." He then added that "[the act] is not to be taken as a withdrawal in the government's autonomization policy pursued so far, and that the act is only designed to

isolate such minority students and to prevent contamination of university campuses."

Meanwhile, the National Council of Parents of Students (Chairman: Chong Tae-yong, age 51, representative of the Taeyong Products Company) paid a visit on 24 July to Prime Minister No Sin-yong and submitted to him a written recommendation that "the government take resolute measures against acts of violence in and outside campuses and acts of destroying public peace."

In the meantime, the DJP called an emergency meeting of its officials to discuss issues related with the legislation in that connection on that day. It is reported that some of the party officials took stand that utmost care should be taken in pushing such legislation.

A high ranking concerned member of the party pointed out that "enacting a campus measure act had come up as an issue in order to take a measure to create an atmosphere in which students can study." He then added that "however, the situation is such that the party and the government have not yet reached agreement on the proposed legislation."

Government and Non-Government Parties Hold Meetings to Map National Assembly Measures

With the National Assembly plenary session scheduled for 26 July, the government and non-government parties respectively called meetings in the morning and afternoon of 25 July to map floor measures. They discussed policies of operating the National Assembly sessions to be held on 26 July and thereafter.

At the meetings of that day, the DJP confirmed its policy--as agreed upon between floor leaders of the government and non-government parties--of attending the 26 July plenary session at which a report is scheduled to be heard on the results of the preliminary contact made for the North-South parliamentary talk and the policy of normalizing the National Assembly operation from 3 August. As for concrete National Assembly operation measures, including those for negotiation on agenda items, its floor leader has been entrusted with full power, it is reported.

On the other hand, the New Democratic Party called a meeting on that day in the National Assembly building to map floor measures and confirmed its existing policies and entrusted Kim Tong-yong, floor leader, with full power to negotiate with the government party.

DJP Special Committee on Campus Problems Will Hear Education Minister's Report

The DJP is planning to hold the first meeting of its Special Committee on Campus Problems (Chairman: Nam Chae-tu) in the morning of 26 July at its headquarters building. The meeting will hear a report of Education Minister Son Chae-sok on campus problems related with the Sammin Struggle Committee and on the campus measures for the second school term of this year designed to map out many-sided measures.

Commentary: To Guarantee Study for the Good Majority; Prevention Rather Than Punishment

The strong legislative measure against campus disturbances, which is being pushed by the government and the government party, is designed in such a way in which universities may get out of chronic intensive disturbances and become a true "paradise of sciences."

This is based on the recent development of the situation from which [the government and the government party] think they cannot stand aloof: it is feared, they think, that overall universities may be contaminated by a small number of students, who are armed with leftist consciousness, and who are habitually staging violent demonstrations.

On the other hand, in terms of legal measures, up to now, existing laws governing meeting; and demonstrations have been applied to school disturbances. And, when school disturbances became violent and took on leftist characteristics, the law governing the punishment of acts of violence and the National Security Law were applied to them.

The proposed act is basically aimed at normalization of campuses. It is evaluated as significant not so much for punishment as for prevention.

In West Germany, too, in the mid-1970's, "the Demonstration Prevention Law" sponsored by the Christian Democratic Party, a non-government party at that time, was passed. It proved to be a great success in preventing school disturbances in that the law [had provisions designed] to prevent a student who led a demonstration from getting a job at a public official post.

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

CAMPUS STABILIZATION LAW PROVOKES PUBLIC CONTROVERSY

Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 6 Aug 85 p 1

[Article: "Decision Is Made On 'Campus Stabilization Law'; High Ranking Party and Government Officials Met Yesterday; The Law May Be Enacted In August National Assembly Session; New Controversy Has Surfaced and Political Situation Gets Tense; DJP Central Executive Committee Will Set Forth the Party Stand Today; A Draft Bill Will Be Made Public Soon"]

[Text] The government and the Democratic Justice Party [DJP] held a meeting today of high ranking officials of the party and the government and finalized their plan to enact "the Campus Stabilization Law [CSL]," the enactment of which had been under a careful review for some time. Further, in the discussion of how to push the legislation, the government and the government party decided to let the government initiate the law bill and to make a final decision, some time later, on when to start the implementation of the legislation, through consultation between the party and the government. However, an informed source said that it is not likely that the government and the government party would assume a negative attitude toward the procedural issue, including the time of implementation of the legislation, once they have set forth the policy of enacting the CSL in principle. It has thus given a strong indication of possible convening of an extraordinary session of the National Assembly in August for the purpose of pushing that legislation.

Meanwhile, as soon as it is reported that the government and the government party have made such a decision, the New Democratic Party [NDP] has set forth a firm policy of blocking with its might and main the enactment of that law. Thus the proposed legislation of "the CSL" has formally been brought into relief as a political controversy. It is foreseen that this issue will work as a strongest variable in the political situation, while the non-government party will be pushing a constitutional amendment also.

In the meantime, it is reported that a meeting of high ranking officials of the party and the government had a final consultation on the contents of the CSL, that the party and the government have reached agreement on the purpose and content of the legislation, and that they, however, have decided to revise and supplement the portion governing punishments in the original bill, that is, the provision covering the acts punishable under the existing laws. A major provision of this proposed law, a law with a 3-year time limit, is to

separate from other students those problem students whose behavior is hard to deal with with the existing law, and to admonish and give guidance to them for a maximum 6-month period. The punishment of violent acts and of those who led a demonstration would be governed by existing laws, it is reported. Furthermore, the government and the government party are in fact planning to make public a draft of the CSL today or tomorrow in the form of advance notice of legislation.

No T'ae-u, representative member of the DJP, at a press conference held in the afternoon of the day at the party headquarters after his returning from the meeting of high ranking officials of the party and the government, said: "Today's meeting had an openhearted discussion on the government's draft and the party's design of a plan of liquidating leftist consciousness of students and of reducing to the utmost minimum the number of those leftist students." He then labeled the proposed legislation as a definite one by saying that "a draft of the law bill will be drawn on the basis of the views presented at the meeting."

Representative No said: "In the process of making the law the government and the party will gather views of various circles and strata to constrict them, will try to find a common denomination of desires of the people, and will hold public hearings if necessary." He then revealed that "the day's meeting did not set the definite time of the legislation; however, the sooner the better, as soon as views of various circles are gathered."

Pointing out that, "when students with leftist consciousness violate the National Security Law, etc., even if one tries to admonish and give guidance to them in a constructive direction, instead of trying to punish them by the law, the current provisions of existing laws are not providing enough support to such an attempt," Representative No emphasized the need of the CSL by stating: "Only when there is legal support from now on, professors, social personages, men of religion, and those who are taking legal procedures would be able to cooperate with one another in guiding those students in a constructive direction."

Representative No went on: "The party is pushing the convening of an extraordinary session of the National Assembly in August in that the party's original plan was to convene the session to deal with problems of the people's livelihood, regardless of processing the CSL." However, he also pointed out that "it would be unnecessary to set forth a precondition of 'not dealing with the CSL' in the process of negotiating with the non-government party for convening the National Assembly session. Thus he did not exclude the possibility of dealing with the CSL at the National Assembly session when it is convened.

Furthermore, the DJP is planning to call a meeting of its Central Executive Committee on the morning of 6 August and will finalize there the party plan on the basis of the original draft bill of the government and the draft bill made by the party.

"The party will attend National Assembly session to stage an obstruction struggle; the NDP May Join Hands With 'Democratic Forces'," Yi Min-u,

president of the NDP, said on 5 August that, when the DJP unilaterally convenes an extraordinary session of the National Assembly in August in order to pass the "CLS" bill, he will go to the National Assembly session and will express his opposition in an authoritative manner for the purpose of positively obstructing the passage of the bill. He thus gave a strong indication of his party's floor strategy change from the negative one of not attending the session toward the August National Assembly session.

On that day President Yi asked: "If the NDP turns its face away from the August National Assembly session, is the DJP not going to pass the law bill alone?" He then clearly put forth his plan to obstruct the law bill in the National Assembly by stating that "If the DJP unilaterally convenes the National Assembly, the NDP will not just watch it outside the Assembly."

President Yi pointed out that "when the Legislative Assembly was carrying out the function of the National Assembly it enacted various draconic laws which violate basic political rights of the people, and that since then the original status has not been restored yet, and that now the government and the government party are planning to enact such a law, it seems that they are intending to turn the democratization backward." He then said: "The NDP will obstruct that legislative attempt with its might and main; and, if necessary, it will join hands with all democratic forces to launch an effective struggle to obstruct the legislation."

Moreover, President Yi again emphasized the necessity of a talk between the heads of the government and non-government parties to find a breakthrough in the current political situation. He then asked: "Yi Chae-hyong, chairman of the National Assembly, is also a National Assemblyman of the DJP, is he not?" Thus he requested that Chairman Yi make arrangements for a talk between heads of both parties. He said: "I will hold a dialogue again in a short period of time with No Tae-u, representative member of the DJP." Thus he revealed his intention of finding a breakthrough in the current difficult situation through many-sided contacts with high level quarters of the government party.

Meanwhile, a concerned high level personage of the non-government party sphere said commenting on the CSL that "pushing with force would bring about misery, that even if such a law was passed, schools would be far from being stabilized, and that such a practice would only spark a new struggle for the movement's school, labor circles and non-government party organizations." He then added that "the non-government party movement organizations, including the Council for Acceleration of Democratization, must gather their total strength to launch struggle to obstruct the passage of the law bill in line with the NDP's policy of positively launching struggle in the National Assembly floor to that effect." Thus he gave an indication of the possibility that the NDP and the non-government party movement sphere may launch a joint struggle, if circumstances require.

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CSO: 4107/261

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

GOVERNMENT RATIONALIZES CAMPUS STABILIZATION LAW PROPOSAL

Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 9 Aug 85 p 3

[Text] Circumstances surrounding schools these days are such that students go beyond the limit of the ordinary type student demonstration that puts up criticism and opposition against the government policies as well as the government itself, and that they are putting up assertions alined with the stands of the North Korean puppets: they define the ROK as their enemy; and they glorify the North Korean puppets' June 25 invasion of the south as a unification war designed to realize the will of the people for unification.

Furthermore, their methods have become violence-oriented and leftist-radical-oriented. They are dashing toward the stage of a pro-communist violent revolution designed to overthrow our categorical imperative--the national structure of democratic republic.

The current situation is such that school disturbances are not simply a problem arising on campuses any more, that the disturbances are not only exerting unfavorable influence upon the society in general but also throwing the people into worries and uneasiness.

It is an absolutely natural matter of course that the government and the government party, which take prime responsibility for keeping up the nation, should put an end to such school disturbances once and for all in order to enable universities to recover their original status of the place of searching truths; should firmly establish true autonomy in schools, and furthermore should thereby plan new legislation designed to maintain the free democratic national system.

A gist of the necessity of and justification for the legislation in question with regard to the draft bill that is being studied by the government and the government party is as follows:

Firstly, chronic school disturbances cannot be left to take their own courses indefinitely.

And, who wants to arrest all of those students who take part in disturbances in compliance with criminal laws and place them in ex-convicts lists?

Here lies the necessity of a new legal, system-oriented mechanism to deal with a special status called student.

Secondly, one may say that it is a fact that we have failed in putting an end to school disturbances with existing laws.

Current laws are merely in line with the policy of punishment-first and ex post facto punishment regardless of the status of the criminal, whether he/she is a student or a common citizen. Thus students with leftist consciousness become minor heroes as soon as they leave the prison gate and then leaders of more violent disturbances, as facts indicate.

Thus comes the justification for such a legislation designed to regenerate those students in the dimension of education and salvation.

Thirdly, those school disturbances staged recently are not such transitory and romantic demonstrations, which were designed to criticize the government, as staged from the 1960's to 1970's. They represent highly organized leftist acts of violence designed to destroy the foundation of the nation. Therefore, some system-oriented mechanism is needed to deal with them by means of an education designed to change ideology, etc.

In some quarters of non-government parties, there is an advocacy that the proposed Campus Stabilization Law is unconstitutional. And there is an opposition that the law is designed to oppress schools.

On what basis are they advocating the theory of unconstitutionality?

No provisions of the draft bill are to be regarded as unconstitutional.

Non-government parties assert that it is unconstitutional that public prosecutors give educational guidance to those students who violate the law without indicting them and without taking normal trial process. According to the Constitution, Criminal Procedure Law, and Public Prosecutors Office Law, our country is under the state indictment system, under the system in which public prosecutors are the sole authority of indictment decisions, or under the system in which indictment decisions are to be made depending on circumstances; therefore, public prosecutors may indict a criminal or may drop the case (deferment of indictment) depending on circumstances.

In particular, the deferment of indictment (deferment of indictment pending educational guidance) given to a criminal because of the student status of the criminal and pending educational guidance has been in practice for a long time.

Some people may contend that provisions of the draft bill governing the educational guidance, which shall be given to a student who violates law, without indicting him/her constitute violation of Article 11 of the Constitution.

They either do not know the nature of the educational guidance provided in this law or have deliberately misunderstood the guidance as a security action. Article 11 of the Constitution lays down that the arresting, confining, searching, interrogating, or taking a security action of a man shall be only by law. No law or regulation lays down that a security action shall be taken through a trial process.

One must be aware of the fact that the current Society Safety Law lays down a security action in a way in which it may be taken without a trial by Justice Minister--a prime authority for the action.

Still more so in the case of the decision on the educational guidance provided by the law bill, which shall not be regarded as a security action.

The decision on the educational guidance is an action to be taken for a student in the pre-trial process so that he/she may receive an ideological education, etc.--an extension of school education--without indictment. Those who interpret educational guidance as a placing physical restraint, etc. do not know such a legal entity as this.

And, as for a common citizen, he/she shall be punished only when his/her action meets the requirement of factors of a school disturbance. This does not constitute violation of the principle of "nolo poena sine lege" or of the Constitution.

An unconditional opposition by non-government parties runs counter to the principle of parliamentarism. Moreover, an ultimate opposition represents an old-fashioned behavior. which is not democratic.

This law bill must be passed as a best law by the government party, non-government parties, and the entire nation, through dialogues and by drawing on their resources, in a national dimension by rising above political sects.

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CSO: 4107/271

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

GOVERNMENT PREPARES INDUSTRIAL POLICIES

Frontier Industrial Towns Proposed

Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 10 Jul 85 p 1

[Text] The government, in order gradually to reduce the protection of and means of assistance to industry, and to concentrate assistance and protection in promising infant industries, plans to draft a Frontier Industry Towns Formation Law to provide a legal basis for the construction of new technopolises.

According to guidelines for industrial policy in the second half of the 1980s prepared by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry [MCI] on the 10th of July to present to the 6th 5-year plan industrial policy association, the MCI has decided to establish an industrial structure study group centered on the private sector, under plans to proceed with the building of a system based on comparative advantage through the growth of promising infant industries. The study group will rigorously select the types of industry targeted for growth and will go forward by setting limits for assistance in advance.

As it is doing this, the MCI intends, with respect to industries having weakened competitive capability:

- to recognize exceptions to the Fair Trade and Antimonopoly Law as respects the reduction of common facilities;
- to strengthen tax and capital financing assistance; and
- to minimize dysfunctionalities by rationalization through such means as changing work and occupational retraining.

In order to reduce the present concentration of competitive capability, the MCI has decided to institute institutional mechanisms for the allocation of special treatment for conglomerate industries; to accelerate redistribution of income through taxation and social transfer payments policies; and to proceed with strengthening of investigation of company mergers under the Fair Trade and Antimonopoly Law through cooperation with related industries and agencies.

To strengthen cooperation among large firms and small- and medium-size companies, the MCI intends to promote:

- strengthening of protection for trade territories for small- and medium-size companies; and

- fixing corporate relationships among large enterprises and small- and medium-size enterprises.

Moreover, as a legal base for the construction of technopolises, the MCI intends to draft a Frontier Technology Town Formation Law (tentative title), and to expand the technology development aid function, MCI has decided to establish and operate a basic industry technology research assistance center.

Further, to improve the import-dependant industrial structure, the MCI will introduce a group energy supply system using the power sharing method, and also intends to go forward with promotion of import substitution for machinery and parts and to go forward with formulation of a policy for conservation of 10 major resources.

Also, the MCI intends to strengthen annual assistance for industrial policy and tax-financing policy through such means as using government budgeted funds or tax receipts in excess of goals as industrial policy capital.

Together with these measures, the MCI has decided to gradually go beyond a restrictive command style of administration, and to stabilize institutions related to industry that are based on the convenience of the private sector, by such things as improving laws that restrict competition and by improving unnecessary administrative procedures.

Beyond these measures, in order to reduce dysfunctions that stem from high rates of growth, the MCI has decided to go forward with promotion of measures such as:

- expanding further the green areas surrounding the industrial complex;

- restrictions on entry into industrial towns of polluting types of industries;

- strengthening supervision over and restrictions on unfair trade practices;

- strengthening an organic relation function among consumers, consumer protection organizations, and the government; and

- securing industrial safety.

Government Projects Industrial Growth

Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 10 Jul 85 p 2

[Article by Yi Kye-ho]

[Text] In the second half of the 1980s it looks as if the machine and electronic industries will lead our industries. On the other hand, it is anticipated that the textile and petrochemical fields that have supported our industry up to now will decline in relative importance. According to the sixth 5-year plan submitted by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry [MCI] for the period from 1987 to 1991, the prospects for growth in major industries are as follows.

Machinery

The machine industry is expected henceforth to emerge as a leading growth industry, based on the manufacturing experience and technology accumulated over the past 10-odd years.

Moreover, machine industry trade indicators are expected to record profits in the 1990s and the structure of the machine industry, based on the progress of the parts industry, is expected to undergo transformation to the type of structure typical in advanced countries.

The relative importance of the industries with the highest current growth trend--general machinery and precision machinery--should show a greatly increasing growth trend, and it appears that growth will gradually taper off for the metal assembly industries. In the 1980s, the indigenization of major industries should be completed, and in the 1990s it is anticipated that it will be possible to develop unique domestic production models and reach the export stage.

Electronics

It is anticipated that the relative importance of assembly manufacturing (on a value-added basis) will continuously increase in the electronics industry, from 8.9 percent in 1983 to 10.7 percent in 1987 and 12.8 percent in 1991.

In terms of fields, the electronic equipment sector is likely to lead the electronics industry, with an average annual rate of increase of 18.4 percent during the period from 1987 to 1991.

During this period prospects are that the rate of increase for electronics industry exports will average 19.9 percent annually, exceeding the rate of increase in production and value added.

Overall, the relative importance of industrial equipment and parts will continue to increase, and a higher level of structure in the electronics industry is

anticipated. However, even by 1991 the relative weight of the industrial electronic equipment sector will be only 26 percent and it is not expected that the industry will have reached a high level in terms of quality.

Automobiles

Automobile production during the period of the 6th 5-year plan is expected to show an annual growth rate of 17.0 percent.

Compared with a growth rate of 21.2 percent during the adjusted fifth 5-year plan, this is slightly low, but it is at a higher level than the 14.1 percent rate of growth during the third and fourth 5-year plans.

Value added in production is likely to show an annual growth rate of 15.3 percent.

In terms of trade structure, the industry is expected to cross over to a surplus during the period from 1985 to 1986.

During the period from 1987 to 1991, it is anticipated that exports will show an annual growth rate of 37.9 percent, while imports will grow by an average of 8.5 percent per year.

The structure of exports for automobiles and parts is likely to shift from one centered on developing countries to one centered on advanced countries. In 1986, it is expected that an export market structure centered on advanced countries will become more pronounced, with the North American region accounting for 70 percent of the export market, Europe accounting for 20 percent, and other regions accounting for 10 percent.

Shipbuilding

Due to the current recession in orders for new ships, total production in 1987 is expected to be somewhat lower than in 1984, remaining at 2 trillion won (in 1980 constant prices), despite continuing increases in the manufacture of equipment and materials.

Due to a recovery in business conditions, it is likely that total production will reach approximately 3.8 trillion won in 1991.

Due to the long-term stagnation in business conditions in new ship construction, new ship exports in 1985 and 1986 will decline sharply, but in such fields as rebuilding and repair, marine steel structures, and equipment and materials, it is expected that exports will be more robust than at present.

Accordingly, overall exports are likely to reach \$3.3 billion in 1987, a decrease from 1984 and 1985, but by 1991, with a recovery in business conditions in shipbuilding, exports will reach an estimated \$5.3 billion.

Textiles

The rate of growth of the textile industry is expected to decline compared with past years, due to import restrictions in advanced countries, and the trade offensives of late developing countries such as Communist China.

However, during the 5-year plan period the textile industry will probably be able to grow in qualitative areas, thanks to improvements in productivity and in product quality, and due to the development of new technology.

In particular, during the period of the sixth 5-year plan the structure of export products will be in transition to one characterized by high value-added products, it is thought, and it is anticipated that export market conditions, though not likely easily to improve over those currently prevailing, may possibly ease due to the existence of previously established marketing networks and non-price competition capability. Accordingly, for the textile industry, the period of the sixth 5-year plan will be a period of transition from a labor-intensive structure to a technology- and knowledge-intensive structure.

Steel

Steel production during the sixth 5-year plan, as during the fifth 5-year plan, will continue its growth, centered on meeting domestic demand, and is expected to reach 7.327 trillion won by 1991.

It is anticipated that exports will grow at a rate of 12.5 percent, less than the 19.8 percent growth rate recorded during the fifth 5-year plan.

Petrochemicals

For the petrochemical industry, the growth rate during the sixth 5-year plan is expected to be maintained at 7.2 percent, less than the growth rate of 9.2 percent for manufacturing industries as a whole.

The relative share of the petrochemical industry among manufacturing industries as a whole is likely to decline, from 2.1 percent in 1983 to 1.9 percent in 1991.

This pattern is because of inescapable competition with low-cost foreign petrochemical products in the domestic market, together with future import liberalization and for the fact that our petrochemical industry is weak in its capability for international competition.

By 1991, import substitution, chiefly on the basis of the shift to domestic production of currently existing products, will be highly evident. Exports of some products are expected to increase somewhat as well.

Increases in production and value added will reach a higher rate than the average for manufacturing industries, and in 1991 will reach 4.1 percent and 5.8 percent of production and value added, respectively for the manufacturing industry as a whole.

The rate of increase in exports will be greater than the rate of increase in imports; however, due to an expansion in domestic demand, it is anticipated that the absolute scale of imports will be overwhelmingly greater.

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CSO: 4107/228

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

EDITORIAL ASSESSES ROK ECONOMY, INTERNATIONAL TRENDS

SK061110 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 3 Nov 85 p 2

[Editorial: "Circumstances Which Will Help Improve Our Economy--We Must Make Full Use of Trends Concerning International Currencies and Oil Prices"]

[Text] Our economy is marking a new turning point. It seems that we have arrived at another crossroad because the rapidly changing domestic and international economic environment recently has assumed a complex phase which we have never experienced in the past 20 years.

If we view circumstances shaped outside the country, there is no sign of an immediate recovery in the world economy, which has been making poor progress in the 1980's, because the United States is continuously strengthening its trade protectionism. Moreover, various parts of U.S. import restrictions and pressure for market opening have dealt a powerful blow to us, and it is certain that these measures will be further [word indistinct]. In this respect, we must urgently prepare against these measures.

In the meantime, the fluctuation in the exchange rates of international currencies, which the five advanced countries have effected in an effort to control the unusual bullish tendency of the dollar, has resulted in the abrupt upward revaluation of the Japanese yen. This, in return, has exerted unexpected bad--as well as good--influences on our economy.

This is because when the Japanese yen is continuously revaluated upward, this makes heavier our burden for the repayment of yen-based loans and severely affects our imports of resources and machinery parts from Japan. Even though it is expected that we will get more than we lose, because the upward revaluation of the Japanese yen will give us an edge on Japan when we export our commodities to Japan and when our commodities compete with Japanese commodities in countries other than Japa, this is possible only when we are able to readily respond to changing circumstances.

It is expected that the OPEC countries will return to the free competition system--abandoning its oil production quota system and benchmark price system. This is also a variable. The stable prices of resources in the international market and the expected decreases in oil prices will serve as important factors for the recovery of the world economy. This, along with the decrease in our expenditures for oil imports, is good news to us.

Despite these changes outside the country and continued stabilized prices within the country, our economy is still in a deep recession and slump and unemployment has unprecedentedly aggravated.

Therefore, the revitalization of economy is our most urgent task. We must recast industrial strategies and explore ways for exporting by adopting a renewed attitude, even though there is a limit to adopting a domestic market opening policy and a business stimulation policy. This is the only way for the revitalization of the economy.

Moreover, even though business trends in the export market are ambiguous, the price competitiveness of our commodities is on the edge because of measures to correctly revalue the won against the dollar. The upward revaluation of the yen will give us an opportunity to practically diversify imports of machinery and some resources, most of which we import from Japan, and an opportunity of realizing our long-cherished hope for improving the trade imbalance between our country and Japan.

Even though our economy is at a turning point, hasty judgments must be avoided, and now is the time we should demonstrate our wisdom in making full use of this long-awaited opportunity by learning a lesson from our past experience. How we make use of this opportunity, however meager it is, can change everything. Therefore, now is the time both the government and enterprises should, in unison, cope with the situation.

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CSO: 4107/19

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

EDITORIAL SHOWS CONCERN FOR GROWING UNEMPLOYMENT

SK110856 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 9 Nov 85 p 2

[Editorial: "Employment Measures in a Time of Low Growth-- We Should Be Resolved and Prepared To Share the Pain"]

[Text] Employment unrest is very serious. A National Assembly report revealed that because of the closing or suspension of business and reduced operation of enterprises following the business recession 24,000 workers lost jobs this year and more than 27,000 of total college graduates this year are still unemployed.

The government's official statistics also report a serious unemployment situation. The unemployment ratio of 3.4 percent in May and June increased to 3.8 percent in August. Deputy Prime Minister Sin Pyong-hyon's answers at the National Assembly pointed out that the unemployment rate will increase to 4 percent by the end of the year.

Employment unrest was predicted in the later half of last year when the argument on economic activities began. As the result of stagnant exports, a dull growth rate, and the continuous return of the construction workers from overseas, the practical employment circumstances have been continuously aggravated irrespective of the official statistics on unemployment. Thus, the unemployment question has emerged as an undeniable, urgent, and pressing issue.

The current seriousness lies in the fact that despite all the steps taken to stimulate economic activities and employment levels, employment unrest is continually increasing.

At the beginning of the year, the government drastically increased the exchange rate. Money has been inflated as much as it can be. A supplementary budget of 257.2 billion won was made and is now being executed. It is the government's estimation that the effects of the execution of the supplementary budget will undoubtedly appear. However, some people are afraid that such effects may have already been exhausted.

Exports again dropped in October and the growth estimate is being constantly revised. An analysis indicates that the growth rate which remained 3.2 percent in the first half of the year would be 5 percent in the third quarter and this

rate would be 6 percent in the fourth quarter, thus marking the annual growth rate of 5 percent. Even if this figure is credible, this is the lowest rate since 1980 when minus growth was marked. Furthermore, we are not optimistic about the credibility of this figure.

It is learned that when our economy attains 1 percent growth in general, it will have an effect of employment for some 60,000 people. According to this method of calculation, in order to absorb 400,000 new laborers annually, economy should attain 7 percent growth. If the growth remains only at 5 percent, more than 100,000 new unemployed are inevitable. The next year's growth rate is estimated to be only around 6.5 percent. Thus, we are seriously concerned with how our society will be able to overcome the employment unrest arising therefrom.

Furthermore, with the investment only in high-tech industries and with the trend of the intensification of [word indistinct] the efficiency of employment has been reduced. Recent data shows that the concentration of economic power of the large business groups has been deepened while the employment rate has been reduced. This shows that the calculation method that one percent growth creates new employment of 60,000 people does not correspond to reality. In view of all these factors, we should work out comprehensive measures and steps to cope with the employment unrest caused by low growth and the unemployment question during the period of low growth, unlike the high growth we attained in past. At this point, we should correctly realize that the policy of employment provided through foreign capital and sacrificing the price of goods has its limit and will no longer be effective.

Foreign loans have amounted to \$45.2 billion and already exceeded this year's control level. The total currency in issue has been inflated into 14.4 percent. We should also consider the burdens given to the price of goods by the increase in the exchange rate for dollars and yen.

If it is true that there is a limit to the means of inspiring economic activities, the only remaining means are how we should share the burden caused by the limit of employment capacity. The determination and agreement to equally share the pains and sacrifice are more urgent than anything else. This very point should be fully reflected in enterprise strategy in time of reduced management, in workers' attitude and in operation of policies by the policy-making authorities.

From now on, peoples both in the upper and lower circles, both government officials and civilians should be resolved and prepared for a freeze or reduction of their wages or actual income.

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CSO: 4107/19

S. KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

KOREAN-ENGLISH TRANSLATION COMPUTER DEVELOPED

Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 12 Jul 85 p 11

[Article by Yi Sang-ho]

[Text] Computer software enabling simultaneous translation of Korean to English has been devised in our country for the first time, representing the promotion of development of the "fifth generation computer" that uses communication with artificial intelligence.

The team of Professor Kim Yong-t'aek of the Department of Electronics and Computer Engineering of Seoul National University has, over 2 years of research, successfully developed on 11 July software called a "Korea-English machine translation system."

The translation of sentences by computers is advanced technology, in which the United States and Japan have nearly reached the practical stage only after actively carrying on research over a period of 5 or 6 years, to the present. Professor Kim's development of this technology seems to be the third in the world, following after that of Japan and the United States.

Finding in 1983 that our country remained at the basic stage of Korean-to-Japanese translation, Professor Kim's team began development with five or six master's and doctoral level graduate students, moving through four complicated stages successfully to develop the system. First, after working on division of Korean sentences into parts of speech, they developed analysis of clause structure [kumun], constructed the deep structure of the sentence, and then finally began making English sentences.

At the first stage, division of Korean sentences into parts of speech, the process is again divided into three steps--the automatic distinction of parts of speech according to Korean grammar, the distinction of seven types of compound vocabulary patterns, such as patterns made up of only nouns, verbs, or number words, and finally the transformation of these patterns into appropriate computer language. For the most difficult third stage, making the deep structure, the team first analyzed the meaning of past, present, and future tense stems, then finally analyzed noun clauses, adjectival clauses, and adverbial clauses.

The system developed by the professor's team is at a level that can change sentences in a third-year middle school history textbook into English sentences at the second-year middle school level. Explaining that the objective

narrative style of the history textbook was taken as the standard, in consideration of differences in the nature of sentences and vocabulary used according to the individuality of different writers, Professor Kim states that soon it will be possible to translate historical works such as the Choson Wangjo Sillok [The Veritable Records of the Choson Dynasty]. To this end, it is planned to develop new software, making the present level of direct sentence-by-sentence translation into translation of the meaning of many sentences read together at once.

Moreover, Professor Kim says that when slightly augmented, the system will have great value for use by organizations such as general trading companies, export companies, and government agencies. When making the deep structure at the third stage of the process, it is possible with slight additional skill to translate Korean into other foreign languages; for translation of high quality sentences, Professor Kim says it is necessary to have the collective participation of linguists, literary scholars, and psychologists.

Meanwhile, academic circles are showing unusual interest, since this software represents the beginnings of a fifth-generation computer that will be at the human intellectual level, thinking by itself and making decisions, and since this software has been developed as a necessary prologue for the fifth-generation computer--the language that such a computer vitally requires.

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CSO: 4107/233

S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

EDITORIAL VIEWS PREPARING FOR TRADE NEGOTIATIONS

SK090729 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 8 Nov 85 p 2

[Editorial: "Is There Not a Blind Side in Our Preparedness for Negotiations With the United States? If Our Government Is Willing To Give in to Every Demand of the United States..."]

[Text] The weakness of our diplomacy toward the United States and, in particular, the weakness of our lobbying activities with the U.S. Congress, was laid bare for all to see about 10 years ago when the so-called Pak Tong-son incident created a sensation the world over.

We now remember that what astonished us at that time was not so much the incident itself, but the fact that, as we saw it, our country's diplomacy toward the United States, our country's lobbying activities with the U.S. Congress, to be precise, was so weak.

Judging from what Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong said in testimony before the National Assembly Foreign Affairs Committee on 6 November, our country's lobbying activities with the U.S. Congress seem to have made no progress at all. According to him, the Korean Embassy in the United States has only one counsellor to deal with the U.S. Congress at a time when some 300 trade bills have been submitted to the U.S. Congress for legislation.

Prior to this, on 1 November, it had been reported that the Foreign Ministry, which has hitherto kept itself from coming to the fore with regard to the issue of trade frictions between Korea and the United States, has worked out short- and long-term measures for the promotion of trade diplomacy and reported them at the meeting for promoting and expanding trade. HANGUK ILBO 2 November issue the essence of the report made at that meeting for the promotion and expansion of trade is that the Foreign Ministry will see to it that Korean Embassy in the United States hires lawyers and other specialists, including people who have once served on the international Trade Committee. These people hired on the spot are supposed to gather the necessary information and give it to business firms concerned. Another goal stated in the report is to train diplomats specializing in economic affairs with a long-range program to deal with economic and trade problems.

Every item of the measures taken by the Foreign Ministry sounds like precious golden rule. However, when we think of the circumstances under which our country finds itself at the moment, these measures appear to be nothing more than an act of starting the fire engine after the fire has already been put out. This may well explain why every time the U.S. Administration referred to so-called Article 301, it never failed to mention only Korea among many other Asian countries.

In other words, the fact that Foreign Ministry has decided to involve itself, though belatedly, with trade affairs involving Korea and the United States amounts to a confession that it has so far done nothing to this end.

The Foreign Ministry seems to be saying that it has been unable to deal with the issue of trade frictions involving Korea and the United States because it is not an institution specializing in trade affairs. This is an absurd attitude. At a time when trade diplomacy and, in particular, trade diplomacy toward the United States, has emerged as a matter of life-and-death as far as our economy is concerned, is it appropriate for any government office to try to remove itself from the others as to whether it is an office specializing trade affair?

When the issue is viewed in light of the international community, not limiting it only to the aspect involved with the United States, there are simply too many reasons why the Foreign Ministry, among many other government offices, should come to the fore when trade diplomacy does matter. What is more, at a time when protectionist trade policy is sweeping the international communists as it is today, it is common sense that politics, military, and diplomacy become powerless, no matter how fervently we may stress the policy of separating politics and economy, if we neglect to support trade diplomacy.

The trade frictions between Korea and the United States which have become more intense in recent months should be interpreted as having been caused largely by the failure of our government offices dealing with trade affairs to detect the atmosphere in Washington in the nick of time and by their failing to deal with the problems agilely as soon as such problems arise. For example, when the issue of color TV sets flared up between Korea and the United States, the government offices concerned should have taken meticulous measures at home and at the same time intensified trade diplomacy in the United States, especially lobbying activities with the U.S. Congress. Had such things been done before now, the government would now have found it easier to deal with the trade frictions our country is facing.

Our country is now destined to open its markets even to the U.S. service industry, including insurance, intellectual property rights, and movies, before the end of this year, far ahead of our own schedule. Therefore, we now need a more refined trade diplomacy than at any time in the past. Given the fact that there seem to be specialized offices dealing with trade diplomacy and given our country's unpreparedness, that is, too many government offices claim they are dealing with trade diplomacy; and given the fact that we are running out of time

for the settlement of trade frictions we have too many things to worry about. We only hope that the government officials who say at the National Assembly that they will settle the trade frictions with the United States through negotiation will realize themselves that the outcome of such negotiations depends ultimately on the negotiation capabilities of our side. We also hope that they will see to it that they get whatever they aim at through such negotiations in return to everything they have given.

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CSO: 4107/19

S.KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

DANISH SHIPBUILDING FIRMS TO COMPUTERIZE COUNTRY'S YARDS

Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 18 Oct 85 Sect III p 1

[Article by Jorgen Siegumfeld]

[Text] Even if the South Korean shipbuilding industry is in a deep crisis, a number of Danish firms grouped together under "Dan Marine" have nevertheless succeeded in securing a sale, which yearly will amount to approximately 100 million kroner.

New Contracts for 50 Million

Presently, talks are underway concerning new contracts worth approximately 50 million kroner.

For the Dan Marine firms, Prime Minister Poul Schulter's state visit to South Korea--and not least, yesterday's inspection on Hyunda Heavy Industries Co--has meant a welcome assistance.

"Only after the president of the Hyunda Shipyard (which is the world's largest) was photographed together with Poul Schluter will all doors be opened for us--provided that we have for sale what is needed," said Administrative Director Jakob B. Lyngso of the computer firm Soren T. Lyngso (which is one of the Dansk Marine firms) to BERLINGSKE TIDENDE.

"Denmark's opportunity on the world market is based on its ability to be forward-looking and its innovativeness. Even if the Korean yards are in crisis, and would prefer to do the whole thing themselves, my firm--for example--can offer a computerized control with the human voice--so that one only need to say the command, rather than having to be at a particular place and push buttons."

Attractive Packaging Arrangement

"Correspondingly, Dan Marine's other participants have similar attractive offers, which are included in a package. These offers thusly combined can contribute to a far greater and more advanced quality in modern shipbuilding," stated Jakob B. Lyngso.

Backbone

For the Dan Marine firms, the backbone is the Danish shipbuilding industry, where they are able to test their innovations and thereby ready the goods for export.

"Therefore, the [Danish] state ought to create acceptable conditions for the shipbuilders. It would not just be supporting Danish jobs, but also it would indirectly be guaranteeing a good export industry," said Jakob Lyngso.

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CSO: 3613/12

S.KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

DANISH METALS PRODUCTION KNOW-HOW TO OFFSHORE INDUSTRY

Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 25 Oct 85 Sect III p 1

[Article by Lars Dyrskjot]

[Text] The Naestved firm Defor, which currently employs 170 workers, has secured a 5-year licensing agreement worth 30 million kroner from South Korea. This involves a combined licensing and export agreement between the Danish firm and Hanbo Marine Machinery Co over a 5-year period. Defor is a specialist in making components for ventilation for industrial uses, including the off-shore and shipbuilding sectors.

"The licensing agreement covers both transfer of a significant production know-how to the Korean firm and personnel retraining, as well as use of Defo's computer calculation methods. And finally, it involves Danish deliveries of key components for products made by the Korean firm," reported Bengt Enbom, director of Defor A/S, to BERLINGSKE TIDENDE.

The Naestved firm Defor, which presently employs 170 workers, was taken over last spring from Mrs Benny Skou by KDA and Civil Engineer Bengt Enbom--with the last named as the majority shareholder. A year ago, Enbom took over the majority share in Soro Stansvaerk [metal stamping firm].

"The agreement, which for the time being will mean a total business of 30 million kroner over a 5-year period, may be extended, if the cooperation works out well. The licensing agreement, meanwhile, covers not only technology, but also people, since there will be an exchanging of technicians between the two countries, and the first Koreans are expected to arrive in Naestved in November. Danish engineers will later be stationed in Korea," said Enbom.

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CSO: 3613/13

S. KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

ROK EDITORIAL ASSESSES UPCOMING U.S.-SOVIET SUMMIT

SK081150 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 8 Nov 85 p 2

[Editorial: "End of the Yurchenko Incident--Things Are Going Relatively Well for the Summit"]

[Text] A critical moment before the U.S.-Soviet summit, which is scheduled to be held in Geneva on 19-20 October, [as printed], seems to have passed. It is safe to say that a good atmosphere is emerging between the two countries, which have somehow managed to overcome a crisis involving the Yurchenko affair.

United States President Reagan a few days ago announced that he basically accepted General Secretary Gorbachev's proposal for mutually reducing defensive nuclear missiles possessed by the United States and the Soviet Union by 50 percent. Reagan said that even though Gorbachev's proposal was designed to pursue only the Soviet Union's interests, positive points in his proposal must be made the most of. It has been reported that based on this principle, the U.S. representative to the U.S.-Soviet arms reduction talks now being held in Geneva put forward to the Soviet side the U.S. proposal for arms reduction.

It seems that the Soviet side is also making efforts to promote an atmosphere favorable for the scheduled U.S.-Soviet summit.

The Soviet Union seems to be playing a tug of war with the United States in resolving the Afghan situation. The Soviet Union has persistently opposed a solution since its invasion in 1979. A report has leaked that the two sides are negotiating on the question of the withdrawal of Soviet forces from Afghanistan--the most difficult question--under the major premise of making Afghanistan a nonaligned, neutral country.

The Soviet authorities have taken measures to better treat Dr. Sakharov, the Soviet scientist, dissident, and human rights activist. His treatment has been a thorny issue between the United States and the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union recently permitted Mrs Bonner, Sakharov's wife, to leave the country for the West to have her illness treated, which the Soviet Union has long refused to do.

The return of Yurchenko, a big-name Soviet spy, to the Soviet Union ended a crisis involving him, which cast a dark cloud over the scheduled summit. The solution of this incident suggests that how the United States and the Soviet Union deal with such a delicate issue has significantly changed.

However, if one expects that the Reagan-Gorbachev summit will bring about certain dramatic results, it means he takes stern international realities too easily.

The Soviet Union has put forth the issue of nuclear arms reduction as its first priority agenda item. In response to this, the United States has put forth the solution of regional conflicts as its first priority agenda item. In the field of nuclear arms reduction, the Soviet Union demands the withdrawal of the U.S. strategic defense initiative (SDI), while the United States persistently maintains the position that U.S. research on SDI cannot be a subject for negotiation. U.S. Secretary of State Shultz, who held talks with CPSU General Secretary Gorbachev and Foreign Minister Shervardnadze for as long as 14 hours during Shultz's visit to Moscow on 4 and 5 November, said that it was impossible to narrow the differences in arms reduction between the United States and the Soviet Union.

However, we will not be pessimistic about the expected results from the U.S.-Soviet summit scheduled in Geneva. There have been seven U.S.-Soviet summits since the end of World War II. The first three summits generally centered on the issue of tiding over a crisis. Then in the latter four summits, the heads of state of the two countries got together to ceremonially reach an agreement which was actually reached beforehand in working-level talks.

It has been predicted that the scheduled summit, the first of its kind in 6 years, during which a sense of emergency in relations between the United States and the Soviet Union has reached a climax, will center on how to tide over a crisis, as a whole, whatever is discussed in the summit, arms reduction or the solution of regional conflicts. We believe that in case tangible results are not realized in the summit, if the two heads of state embark upon the road toward reconciliation, continuous rounds of talks for arms reduction or the solution of regional conflicts will be held after the summit.

We expect that narrowing differences in views in solving the Afghan situation by making Afghanistan a nonaligned neutral country will exert a great deal of influence on a peaceful settlement on the Korean peninsula. We expect much from the scheduled summit, particularly the aftermath of the summit.

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CSO: 4107/19

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

YOUTH URGED TO EMULATE KIM CHONG-IL STUDY METHOD

Pyongyang NODONG CHONGNYON in Korean 24 Jul 85 p 1

[Article by Cho Yo'ng-in: "Let Us Emulate the Noble Study Example of the Beloved Comrade Leader"]

[Text] Amidst the unprecedented successes that students throughout the nation are achieving in study and organizational life in order to glorify the 40th anniversary of fatherland liberation and the 40th anniversary of the founding of the party, there was a pep rally of Kim Il-song University students to promote more vigorous launching of the task of emulating the noble study example personally demonstrated by the beloved Comrade Leader Kim Chong-il.

Portraits of the great leader of our party and nation Comrade Kim Il-song and of the beloved Comrade leader Kim Chong-il were respectfully hung on the front wall of the rally room.

Flanking them were hung the slogans "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song" and "Long live the glorious Korean Workers Party."

Responsible university functionaries and SWYL [Socialist Working Youth League] functionaries participated in the rally along with the university students.

The rally began with the singing together of the "Song of the Beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il."

Following a report given by Kim So'ng-ho, Vice Chairman of the University SWYL Committee, speeches were given at the rally by Economics Department SWYL Committee Chairman Pak Myo'ng-Ch'o'l, History Department student Kim Myo'ng-suk and Geology Department student Chang Cho'ng-nam.

The beloved Comrade leader Kim Chong-il pointed out the following:

"Study is the first revolutionary task of students. Upholding the slogan of study first, students must put all of their effort into study."

Those giving the report and speeches all spoke emotionally about how the beloved Comrade leader Kim Chong-il, following with burning loyalty in the sacred footsteps of revolutionary activity left early on by the great leader

at Kim Il-song University, continuously created new study methods with a unique wisdom and intellect never before displayed by anyone, thereby establishing a spirit of revolutionary study throughout the entire university and providing the leadership for bringing about a fundamental transformation in study.

The speakers went on to emphasize that the study method created by the beloved Comrade leader is an all-encompassing study method that should be emulated across the board by our students.

Those giving the report and speeches were filled with the determination to emulate the noble example of the beloved Comrade leader, whose chuche study viewpoint was that of standing firmly on a chuche position in striving to acquire vital knowledge--even if it was in the study of just one thing--that could be of use to the Korean revolution, so that, even if they learned just one thing, it would be vital knowledge that could be applied in the Korean revolution.

They noted also that the study method of the beloved Comrade leader should be deeply delved into so that broad scientific knowledge is acquired, rote memorization and repetition methods eliminated from study, and the entire process of study made into one of vigorous thought and inquiry.

They also said that in emulating the noble study method demonstrated early on by the beloved Comrade leader, study is conducted exhaustively based on the works of the great leader and the documents of the beloved Comrade leader, so that the profound thought therein becomes one's own flesh and blood, and is taken as a compass for work and life.

They were also firm in their determination to diligently carry out study of specialized fields in order to become Ph. D.'s and candidate Ph. D.'s, and, filled with the ambition and aspiration of making world-class discoveries, to devote all of their wisdom and effort to occupying the fortress of science.

Not only that, but they were also filled with the determination to establish high objectives in learning foreign languages during their time at the university, so as to become conversant with one or two foreign languages, to enhance their general knowledge and cultural cultivation, and to be trained as possessors of well-rounded modern scientific knowledge, knowing how to operate more than one type of machinery and how to play a musical instrument.

They also said that they would self-consciously maintain educational discipline and study discipline in order to emulate the noble study example of the beloved Comrade leader, diligently go through all educational processes, and establish a spirit of revolutionary study.

Those making the report and speeches were also determined to attend lectures faithfully, so as to digest what they have studied and to participate enthusiastically in class discussions, to read a variety of party documents and reference materials, and to participate positively in practical application of what has been learned.

A resolution was adopted at the rally.

The rally ended with the singing in unison of the song "Wishes for the Long Life and Health of the Beloved Comrade Leader."

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N. KOREA/MILITARY AFFAIRS

COMMENTARY ON U.S. NUCLEAR WEAPONS POLICY IN KOREA

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 26 Jul 85 p 3

[Article by General Kim Kwang-chin, Korean People's Army: "The U.S. Imperialists Must Realize that Nuclear Weapons and Arms Escalation Are Not Everything"]

[Text] Thirty-two years have passed since our people scored their historic victory in the Fatherland Liberation War.

In our nation today, however, a stable and lasting peace does not prevail, and the threat of new war grows daily. Trampling recklessly on the provisions of the armistice agreement and forcibly occupying South Korea, the U.S. imperialists continue to intensify their maneuvering to start a new war of aggression. The situation has entered a dangerous stage similar to that at the outbreak of the Fatherland Liberation War.

The Korean War was a most savage and brutal war ignited by the U.S. imperialists delusions of transforming all of Korea into their colony and military base.

The calculation of the U.S. imperialist war mongers in the Korean War was that they could easily occupy our republic with their "superiority" in military technology and power. With this objective in mind, the U.S. imperialists massed a huge contingency of more than 2 million troops, including their own elite regiments, the troops of 15 lackey nations and the South Korean puppet army, on the Korean front, along with modern military tactical weaponry. From a military standpoint, the Fatherland Liberation War of our people against the aggression of the U.S. imperialists was an extremely difficult fight for the Korean people and the People's Army. Our people and the People's Army created never-before seen miracles in this war.

Victory in the Fatherland Liberation War was a glorious victory of the outstanding military thought and brilliant tactical genius of the respected and beloved Supreme Commander Comrade Kim Il-song, and the result of the heroic struggle of our people and units of the People's Army that closed in tightly around the leader and the head of the party. The U.S. imperialists suffered a crushing defeat in the Korean War, and the myth of their "big power status" was blasted into pieces. This taught them the lesson that the

strength of the Korean people and the People's Army could not be overcome with "technological superiority." Any reasonable person could not forget this lesson of history. The situation that has developed today, however, shows that the U.S. imperialists have forgotten the lesson of their crushing defeat in the Korean War.

The focus of recent political and military movements by the U.S. imperialists and South Korean puppet clique is war of aggression, and their aggressive nature is being even more nakedly disclosed.

The U.S. imperialists turn aside our proposals to discuss the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea and replacement of the armistice agreement with a peace treaty, while at the same time skirting the issue of north and south signing a nonaggression treaty. This is vivid proof that they have no interest in peace and peaceful reunification, and that they will not discontinue their policy of confrontation and war. Our people and the People's Army are keenly aware of their wicked schemes.

For our People's Army, which is struggling for justice and peace, blocking the new war provocation scheming of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique is a sacred mission.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"The Korean People's Army and the Korean people must continue their all-out struggle against the aggressive schemes of the U.S. imperialists and their puppets, shatter the war provocation stratagems of the enemy, safeguard peace in Korea and fulfill the historic cause of fatherland unification without fail." ("Collected Works of Kim Il-song" Vol 22, p 9)

The Korean People's Army is the true armed force of the people that protects the sovereignty of the nation and the well-being of the people. Peace is the struggle objective and aspiration of the People's Army. We are well aware of the fact that this peace can be attained only in the struggle against aggressors.

The new hallmark of the military aggression plotting of the U.S. imperialists is not simply that weapons and military troop strength are being increased, but that they are characterized by an even more offensive and destructive nature in their qualitative makeup, deployment and strategic movement.

The U.S. imperialists are continuously bringing offensive military equipment and materials into South Korea and areas around our nation, and the makeup and nature of the troops they deploy and the war training, such as "Team Spirit," that they hold, are consistent in their orientation toward aggression against the northern half of the republic.

Today the strategic battle plans and strategic command structure of the U.S. aggressor troops and the South Korean puppet army are being reorganized and strengthened, and their aggressor forces are being realigned in an offensive mold and rapidly built up. The percentage of special forces and tactical units in the South Korean order of battle that are capable of carrying out

"commando" operations inside the territory of the northern half of the republic has been substantially increased, totalling some 180 thousand troops. Just recently numerous central area units and tactical organizations that would be assigned to operational areas following the initiation of all-out war, including the 65th Mobilized Division of the puppet army, were deployed in waves to the front lines. Currently, more than 80-90 percent of the U.S. imperialist aggressor army and the South Korean puppet army have been deployed in the military zone near the military demarcation line, so that every contingency has been covered throughout the area to be able to engage in offensive operations.

On top of that, they have completed preparations for carrying out an attack against target areas by assigning targets in the northern half of the republic to battalions, regiments, divisions and corps of the puppet army, and allocating military commands for regions in the north to their officers.

What can no longer be disguised is that the nuclear weapons and their delivery capability put into place by the U.S. imperialists in South Korea and its environs extend far beyond the scope of the Korean Peninsula, that a tripartite military alliance between the US, Japan and South Korea is in its final stage of completion, and that the South Korean puppets are being pulled into plans for carrying out a plan for "world war." The U.S. imperialists have already deployed more than 1000 nuclear weapons and neutron bombs in South Korea, are bringing in "F-16" fighter-bombers, and are plotting to bring in "B-52" strategic bombers and such medium-range offensive weapons as the "Pershing-2" missile. Revolving around the U.S. imperialists, exchanges of intelligence, communications and military personnel are underway between Japan and South Korea, and their tactical command and military training are being integrated. Just recently the U.S. imperialists and Japanese reactionaries engaged in joint military exercises over the Eastern Sea of Korea involving "F-16" fighter bomber squadrons of the U.S. Air Force and fighters of the Japanese "Self-Defense Forces," and Japan and the South Korean puppets agreed on reciprocal port calls by Japanese naval vessels and puppet army ships.

From a military perspective, just whom the U.S. imperialists have their sights trained on is quite clear. Today, when the anti-war, anti-nuclear and pro-peace movement is being vigorously launched on a world-wide basis, and peace-loving people, including the socialist nations, are struggling courageously against the new world war and thermo-nuclear war provocations of the U.S. imperialists, these machinations cannot be justified by any means and absolutely will not succeed.

The time when the U.S. imperialists could dream of attaining "world domination" with their "nuclear superiority" and "technological superiority," threatening everyone, has long since passed. Nuclear weapons and escalation of aggressive military strength are not everything. The U.S. imperialists must free themselves from their delusions of grandeur, and face the lessons and realities of history as cold, hard facts.

What enabled our people and the People's Army to gain victory in the Fatherland Liberation War was not that they were better off militarily or had greater armed strength than the enemy. It was that we had the invincible

politico-ideological strength of the party, with the army and the people united firmly as one, and that we had the ever-victorious strategy delineated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The history of the Fatherland Liberation War is a vivid chronicle of the fact that Taejon, which the enemy had kicked up such a fuss about as an "unbreakable line," was liberated using the brilliant encirclement-and-attack tactics of the People's Army, and that the U.S. imperialist warmongers, who had been so proud of their extensive war experience and "skilled tactical leadership," saw their tactics crushed in an unprecedented defeat. The U.S. imperialists must clearly understand that this power that so convincingly annihilated an enemy with numerical and technical superiority has been tremendously strengthened among our people and the People's Army today.

Under the leadership of the party, our People's Army has today developed into an invincible revolutionary force by brilliantly fulfilling the modeling of the entire army after the chuche idea. Within the ranks of our army have been established both an ironclad system for carrying out orders and the revolutionary discipline needed to plunge through raging torrents whenever the party issues commands. The ideo-spiritual preparedness of the officers and men of our People's Army is extremely high, as is their anti-imperialist class consciousness. The desire to crush the schemes of aggression of the U.S. imperialists, Japanese militarists and South Korean puppets has become a faith to which our troops fiercely cling.

Brilliantly implementing the independent military line of our party, our republic has been transformed into an impregnable fortress.

With the party, the military and the people united firmly together as one, the entire military having been modernized and infused with cadre, all the people armed and the whole nation transformed into a fortress, no one can force our people to submit. Any intent to frighten our people or force them to submit using the "superiority" of nuclear weapons or might will result in nothing other than a resounding blow that will send them reeling down the path of crushing defeat.

There is neither reason nor excuse for the U.S. imperialists to engage in their continued forced occupation of South Korea, their arms escalation plotting or their new war provocation schemes. The U.S. imperialists must clearly understand the trend of the times and get out of South Korea without delay, taking their forces of aggression, including nuclear weapons, with them.

Should war break out in Korea, it will evolve into world war. Such would not be in the interests of Japan, either. Japan must reflect deeply on the consequences of having abetted the new Korean war provocations of the U.S. imperialists, and act to separate itself from them.

Our People's Army will fight to the end to maintain a stable peace in Korea and to protect the peace of the Far East, Asia and the world.

Should the U.S. imperialists ignore the single-minded aspiration of the people and provoke a new war of aggression, they will face a defeat greater than that suffered in the Korean War.

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N. KOREA/ECONOMY

FOCUS ON RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION

More, Better Residential Housing

Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 26 Jul 85 p 1

[Editorial: "Building Residential Housing More Energetically"]

[Text] Today the whole nation is seething with the struggle to glorify the 40th anniversary of fatherland liberation and the 40th anniversary of the founding of the party as grand celebrations of victors.

One of the important tasks associated with glorifying this significant year and further improving the standard of living is the vigorous acceleration of residential housing construction.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and a secretary of the Party Central Committee, pointed out the following:

"Deep concern must be focused on residential housing construction and an effort made to build many residential units in urban and rural areas." ("On Further Improving the People's Standard of Living" Booklet, p 32)

Building more residential housing is one of the preconditions for more fully establishing the ingredients for an abundant and cultured life for our people.

Only by vigorously accelerating residential housing construction can the increasing demand for housing be fully satisfied and the standard of living be brought up to a higher level.

The vigorous launching of residential housing construction also occupies an important position, along with production construction and modern service facilities construction, in remaking the face of the nation.

Only by building attractive and utilitarian housing in a timely manner can urban and rural areas be fixed up in a more modern fashion, and can the work of remaking the face of the nation be successfully carried out.

Through the wise leadership and enormous concern of our party the face of our nation's cities and rural towns, which had been totally destroyed during the war started by the U.S. imperialists, has been renovated within a short period of time. Throughout the land residential construction has been vigorously launched, so that grand cities have sprung up, along with beautiful villages and avenues, and our nation transformed into a people's paradise of good living.

We cannot, however, be satisfied with this alone.

Today our revolution has reached the extremely high stage of setting the goal of modeling the whole society after the chuche idea and of winning the final victory of socialism. A completely victorious socialist society requires a corresponding increase in the standard of living. Therefore, residential housing construction must be accelerated so that cities and towns are better equipped and the demands of the people for housing more fully satisfied.

The key problem arising in more vigorously accelerating residential housing construction is for functionaries to responsibly organize this work with a high sense of revolution, party, working class and people.

Functionaries of our people's governmental organs are responsible for the lives of the people. Accordingly, their primary function is that of providing better housing for the workers.

The functionaries of people's governmental organs, who have been entrusted through the high political confidence of the party with this important revolutionary job, must increase their sense of responsibility for their work and fully discharge their role in the struggle to implement the will of the party. The person who struggles fiercely to further improve the people's standard of living, possessed of a high sense of revolution, party, working class and people, can be said to be a true functionary who sincerely contributes to the party.

Functionaries of appropriate ministries and committees, and of local administrative and economic guidance committees, must correctly recognize the significance and importance attached to vigorously accelerating residential housing construction, and fully manifest a revolutionary spirit in implementing the construction policy of the party.

In order to build more and better residential housing, this task must be vigorously pushed forward as a mass movement.

Vigorous launching of construction as a mass movement is a key requirement of the party.

Wherever one goes in our nation today residential housing construction is being launched. Throughout the provinces, including the capital of the revolution Pyongyang, and in towns, workers' districts and cooperative farms, residential housing construction is being undertaken on an enormous scale.

If this year's plan for residential housing construction is to be successfully completed, the broad masses must be mobilized to it. Functionaries of people's governmental organs and of administrative-economic organs must go deeply among the masses and explain the teaching of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, and the decisions and instructions of the party, concerning vigorously accelerating residential housing construction, discuss these with them and find methods for implementing them, and spur the masses on to collective innovations. Then, once assignments have been given to organs and enterprises, they must positively spur on their completion.

This means that the revolutionary zeal and creative wisdom of the masses must be fully manifested, and an effort made to create continuous innovations, at every site of residential housing construction.

The solid maintenance of local construction materials bases and the positive mobilization of local construction materials and idle materials constitute an important problem arising in vigorously accelerating residential housing construction.

In recent years solid local construction materials bases have been established in each province, city and county of our nation. The construction materials produced in enormous quantities in them are of a large variety, including cement, brick, tile, lime and sheet glass. These are the mainstay of residential housing construction. In addition, we have an abundance of sand, gravel and stone that can be easily processed for use throughout the nation.

Functionaries, workers and technicians of the construction sector must vigorously launch the struggle to make wide application of local materials and substitute materials in residential housing construction, and thereby more rapidly build more modern housing while easing the burden of the state.

At the same time, the struggle to positively apply advanced project methods and improve quality in residential housing construction should be energetically launched.

In order to vigorously launch residential housing construction, it is important that guidance and control over it be strengthened.

The organs concerned, and in particular local administrative and economic guidance committees, must establish concrete housing construction plans based on overall national construction planning, and strengthen their guidance over them in order to concentrate manpower, materials and facilities and substantially increase construction speed. At the same time, they must grasp residential housing construction in a unified manner, establish its overall normalization and intensify the work of realigning it, while simultaneously solving all associated problems in a timely manner.

They must also exercise control so that newly built housing units suit modern tastes and are constructed with the quality that makes them convenient for the way of life of the people, and focus deep concern on equipping them with a variety of furniture and kitchen utensils.

Let us accomplish this so that more residential housing is made available in the urban and rural areas, with the result that the great concern of the party and leader is made more tangible to the people.

Chongjin, Musan Residential Construction

Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 26 Jul 85 p 1

[Text] Upholding the struggle tasks assigned by the great leader when he provided on-the-spot guidance for the work of various sectors of the people's economy in Chongjin and North Hamgyong province, construction workers of the Combined Chongjin Housing Enterprise are accelerating construction of such multi-story residential housing units as the District 72 and 104 projects in South Chongjin and the Ninth Ward in the Musan region at a high rate of speed.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Residential housing must be built in large numbers in Chongjin."

In the enterprise, organizational work is being taken care of and vigorously pressed ahead with in order to correctly establish priorities and concentrate efforts so that residential housing is built within a short period of time.

In addition, struggle organization is being preplanned and supervised in the enterprise so that bold and effective projects are launched, and advanced project methods widely applied, at each construction site.

The construction workers who have rushed forward to the building of residential housing, single-mindedly intent on thoroughly and unconditionally implementing the on-the-spot teaching of the great leader, are tackling their jobs with overflowing devotion.

The firestorm of the speed battle is being whipped up at sites of residential housing construction in South Chongjin.

Construction workers of the First Construction Shop, which has been assigned the task of building 15-story residential units in Ward 2 of District 7 in South Chongjin, are vigorously accelerating outside stucco work with the spirit with which they completed structural and inside plastering in a short period of time.

Increasing the level of mechanization, construction workers here launched into concentrated plastering and succeeded in accomplishing 130 percent of external stucco work every day.

Construction workers of the Third Construction Shop, which is responsible for heating and underground plumbing, is working responsibly to strengthen interaction between work teams and sub-work teams, with the result that they are coming up with enormous innovations in support facilities work.

Construction workers of the Second and Fourth Construction Shops, which are responsible for residential housing construction in District 104 in South Chongjin, are also accelerating the work at hand.

Having finished the ground breaking and foundation work for four and five-story residential housing units in one week, they are feriously fanning the flames of basic concrete work.

Innovations are also being scored in residential housing construction in the Musan region.

The construction workers sent out to each site, having completed structural work and inside plastering in the First Ward, are vigorously pushing forward with erection and brick laying in eight other wards.

The construction workers who rushed forward to residential housing construction in the Chongjin and Musan regions are currently continuing to achieve innovations in residential housing construction in order to fully celebrate the 40th anniversary of fatherland liberation and the 40th anniversary of the founding of the party.

South Hwanghae Province Projects

Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 26 Jul 85 p 1

[Text] Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and a secretary of the Party Central Committee, pointed out the following:

"In order to solve the residential housing problem, housing construction must be launched as a mass movement."

Upholding the teaching of the beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il, the bold objective has been set of achieving a 2.4-fold increase over last year in rural housing construction in South Hwanghae Province during this meaningful year, and the struggle to fulfill it is underway.

Workers and technicians at local building materials factories in the province are fully displaying endless loyalty to party and revolution, as well as the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard work, so as to operate all construction materials production equipment, including cement and slaked lime calcinators, at full capacity, and to widely apply new technology and advanced operational methods, with the result that such building materials as cement and brick are being funneled into construction and production innovations are being achieved.

As soon as building materials production was given priority over construction, the firestorm of the speed battle was more ferociously fanned at every site of rural housing construction. On a province-wide basis, during just this year more than 4000 new housing projects were started, and of these more than 1200

have already been completed; the remainder are accelerating brick laying and roofing work.

Construction workers of the T'aet'an and Chaeryo'ng Construction units, having correctly established the flow of construction, consolidated it, increased the level of mechanization of its processes and widely applied advanced operational methods, have substantially increased project speed to the point where more than 310 new units are now at the stage of roofing and brick laying.

There is also the example of the construction workers of the Sinch'o'n Rural Construction Unit, who, overflowing with the zeal of loyalty in transforming Sinch'o'n, which has been clearly stamped with the visage of our party, into a place of socialist culture where living is better, have achieved the proud result of completing construction of more than 110 rural housing units. Taking deeply to heart the will of the party with regard to improving the quality of construction, they are strictly adhering to the demands of technical procedures with the meticulous craftsmanship that goes with being the master, whether in laying a single brick or spreading a square meter of plaster, and as a result are maintaining the quality of what they build at a high level.

Successes are continuing to be expanded in residential housing construction in other counties as well, including Songhwa, Samch'o'n and P'yo'ngch'un.

Today rural housing construction is continuing to be vigorously advanced in this province with the singlemindedness of not being satisfied with prior successes, and of further glorifying their record as victors.

Upholding the teaching of the great leader and the intent of the party with regard to producing on our own the cement needed for local construction, the struggle to solidify cement production bases in each county, and to produce cement on our own, has been vigorously pushed forward in recent years in South Hwanghae Province.

As a result, in every city and county in the province there is at least one cement production base in operation.

In Pyo'kso'ng, Sinch'o'n and U'nch'o'n counties, county functionaries have gone among the workers to explain the significance attached to the work of solidifying cement production bases, and at the same time to correctly organize and mobilize the masses, and have thereby vigorously spurred on local construction through using one's own resources to build medium- and small-scale cement factories.

In Haeju City, the construction of a new cement plant is being accelerated to its final stage.

City functionaries have gone out to the construction site to aggressively launch political propaganda and economic agitation, while at the same time using the model of leading by personal example to motivate the construction workers, with the result that the building has been laid out in a modern

fashion and the kilns have been installed, and such equipment as crushers, pulverizers and drying furnaces are being assembled according to plan.

The task of upgrading obsolete processes at the Sinwo'n Cement Plant is also being completed at a rapid pace.

The work of building medium-and small-scale cement plants by the Anak and Haeju Rural Construction Units and at building materials factories in U'nch'o'n and T'aet'an is being vigorously advanced.

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N. KOREA/ECONOMY

CONSTRUCTION, MACHINE, STEEL INDUSTRIES NOTED

Ryongs'ong 10,000-ton Press

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 29 Jul 85 p 1

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"We should mark the 40th anniversary of fatherland liberation and the 40th anniversary of the founding of the party as grand celebrations of victors by bringing about new upsurges in revolution and construction in the coming year."

Today, when the whole nation is upholding the teaching of the great leader and the militant slogans of the party and is seething to mark the 40th anniversary of fatherland liberation and the 40th anniversary of the founding of the party as grand celebrations of victors, we have heard of more proud news that is stirring the hearts of people at Ryongso'ng.

Upholding the task set by the beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il when he provided working guidance last year, the working class and three revolutions team members of the Ryongso'ng Machinery Complex, having dedicated days of loyalty to building a 10,000-ton press as a gift for the 40th anniversary of the founding of the party, have finally erected the pillars for the press.

They achieved the proud accomplishment of successfully erecting the first pillar for the 10,000-ton press on 21 July, followed by the successful erection of all 4 pillars by 25 July.

As a result, the 10,000-ton press, which will serve as a monument to chuche industry and a grand creation of the era of the Workers Party, has begun to take on an imposing appearance with its pillars soaring up into the sky.

The erection of the pillars of the 10,000-ton press put the whole complex into an uproar.

All of the people in the complex were on hand, and numerous provincial functionaries came out to the site.

When the lower cross members and platform, which is the size of a house, were put in place, and the cast iron pillars, each as high as a five-or six-story apartment building, were erected with a crane with thousands of people on hand to watch, a great cheer went up at the site.

It was a cheer of congratulation for the working class of Ryongso'ng who glorified the 1950's, 1960's and 1970's by manufacturing 8-meter turning lathes, 3,000- and 6,000-ton presses and 400-meter boring lathes, and who today, having followed the path of loyalty with our party, are glorifying the significant 1980's with the production of a 10,000-ton press.

With the installation of the upper cross members on the pillars soaring up into the sky, and the assembly of the other components, the 10,000-ton press will have been completed.

The working class here is vigorously struggling today to rapidly advance that day of completion so as to present the 10,000-ton press as a gift marking the 40th anniversary of the founding of the party.

Nampo Floodgate Construction Update

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 29 Jul 85 p 1

[Text] At the site of construction of the Nampo Floodgate, which is being built on a grand scale as a monumental creation of the era of the Workers Party 20 li above the ocean, the flames of continuous innovations are burning brightly.

Having pushed forward in putting the final touches on the concrete work for the overflow embankment, those building the floodgate have at last begun work on the support facilities for the overflow embankment.

Commencement of work on the service rail line and truck road on top of the overflow embankment is of considerable significance as that part of the work that is carried out at the final stage in fitting together all the pieces of the floodgate.

This constitutes a proud success which shows how those building the floodgate have brilliantly put into practice their resolute loyalty to the party in advancing their grand celebration of victors, and is at the same time the initial blow in another important breakthrough in moving the overall project ahead.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"The ideo-spiritual condition of the construction workers mobilized to the Nampo Floodgate construction project is extremely good; they are filled with the firm determination to carry out without fail the revolutionary task that has been assigned to them."

The Nampo Floodgate construction project is beyond doubt a world-class project without precedent and beyond experience. Inasmuch as the project itself is an

enormous nature-remaking struggle to tame the ocean, the planning and carrying out of even a single task demand that the party take bold and innovative steps with all the courage that it can muster.

The Third Shock Brigade, which is responsible for the overflow embankment project, decisively advanced drain construction using the method of putting in a rail line of unprecedented proportions beneath the rim of the overflow embankment, and then putting in the truck access, which was easier, in a location where conditions were more favorable. To vigorously fan the flames in building the drains, they fabricated large-scale cranes, and gained considerable experience in the drainage embankment project.

The functionaries here, who are unwavering in fulfilling the tasks assigned by the party, make every possible preparation from the very start in skillfully putting the project together. Functionaries of the Second Shock Brigade, which is responsible for drain production, and of the Haesang Shock Brigade, which is responsible for transportation, have positively supported their struggle.

As a result, they have already achieved innovations in successfully completing drain assembly in one section of the overflow embankment.

The flames of innovation are burning fiercely at the site of the Number 2 and Number 3 holding chamber projects, the basic embankment project and at every site of floodgate construction.

Today the hearts of those building the Nampo Floodgate are seething with the zeal of loyalty, and their spirits are soaring as high as the sky.

At the construction sites here, where the project is being rushed forward in anticipation of the rainy season, the hot blast of the speed battle is furiously blasting forth.

Kimchaek Steel Complex

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 29 Jul 85 p 1

[Text] Members of the "15 April Technical Innovation Shock Brigade" and combatants of the Kimchaek Steel Complex have so far this year achieved a 1.4-fold increase in implementing technical innovation proposals compared to the same period last year. These are valuable technical innovation proposals that contribute greatly to making the metallurgical industry chuche-oriented, modern and scientific, and to normalizing the production of steel materials. In the process of making this a reality, they have in one year conserved more than 20 thousand man-days of manpower, 8,300 tons of resources, 5,600 square meters of gas and 5 million kilowatts of electricity, while at the same time generating enormous reserves capable of achieving a 20 thousand ton increase in steel production, a 25 thousand ton increase in pig iron, and a 14 thousand ton increase in sinter.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and a secretary of the Party Central Committee, pointed out the following:

"We must accelerate the technological revolution in order to rapidly make the people's economy chuche-oriented, modern and scientific."

It was last May that the beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il paid a visit to local steel bases and established the militant task of normalizing steel production at a high level.

Taking to heart the will of the party, members of the "15 April Technical Innovation Shock Brigade" redefined their technical innovation objectives.

The shock brigade staff organized technical conferences, technical innovation prize contests, presentations of scientific and technical papers, technical innovation exhibitions and the like, so as to provide positive stimuli for strengthening creative cooperation between workers and technicians and for actually putting valuable technical innovation suggestions into practice. As a result, during the past half year alone there was a 1.3-fold increase in technical innovation objectives that were carried out. Among these, numerous technical innovation objectives of considerable merit were met which contributed to making the metallurgical industry chuche-oriented, modern and scientific.

Innovations were also achieved in making production management scientific.

Shock brigade members in the laboratory, including Comrade Paek T'ong-il, fabricated high speed analytical apparatus capable of scientifically adjusting carbon content during electrolytic conversion, and shock brigade members of the First Automation Shop were able to produce high-quality sinter by automating tram speed adjustments based on differences in vacuum chamber temperature during the sintering process.

Upholding last June's on-the-spot teaching of the great leader, members of the "15 April Technical Innovation Shock Brigade" and workers of the complex continue today to use annihilation battle methods to meet technical innovation objectives for normalizing steel production at a high level.

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N. KOREA/ECONOMY

NORTHERN RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 24 Jul 85 p 1

[Article: "Resolution to Complete Northern Railroad Construction Ahead of Time"]

[Text] Upholding the teaching of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song concerning more vigorously accelerating northern railroad construction, youth shock brigade members and rail construction workers, filled with enormous gratitude and devotion, are constantly creating a new rate of project speed.

Amidst a continuous display of loyal determination and youthful vigor along a several hundred ri stretch of the project, a resolution meeting of youth shock brigade members and construction workers for thoroughly implementing the programmatic teaching of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was held on-site on 23 July.

Functionaries of the sectors concerned, including Yanggang Provincial KWP Committee Responsible Secretary/Yanggang Provincial People's Committee Chairman Kim Wo'n-cho'n, participated in the meeting along with speed battle youth shock brigade members, youth shock brigade members from all the provinces, and rail construction workers attached to the Ministry of Railways.

Following a report given by League of Socialist Working Youth [SWYL] Vice Chairman Na Yo'ng-su, pep talks were given at the meeting by Speed Battle Youth Shock First Brigade Commander Pak Yong-nam, Ministry of Railways First Bridge Building Regiment Chief of Staff Kim Pyo'ng-kil, North Pyongan Province Youth Shock Brigade Battalion Commander Yang Ch'ang-hak, and Ministry of Railways Second Tunnel Construction Regiment Battalion Commander Song Chong-rok.

Those giving the report and the speeches noted that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had recently set the task of further accelerating northern railway construction, and had newly defined the methods for carrying it out.

They emphasized that this teaching of the great leader constitutes programmatic guidelines that must be firmly adhered to in more vigorously accelerating northern railway construction--another of the monumental

creations of the era of the workers' party--and a stirring banner that vigorously calls young construction workers to new feats of heroism

Those giving the report and the speeches spoke about how the great leader had drafted the plans for and wisely led the building the northern railways, and how this project was assigned to the youth, and all attendant problems solved by, the glorious Party Center.

They pointed out that youth shock brigade members and railroad construction workers, upholding the grand plan of the great leader and the lofty intent of the party, have in the year and a half since the northern railways project got underway scored successes in completing more than 50 percent of the construction work and in accelerating the roadbed project into the final stage.

Those giving the report and the speeches said that youth shock brigade members and railroad construction workers are filled with the burning determination to launch an all-out shock assault to advance completion of the northern railways project, and suggested concrete measures for maintaining it.

They noted that various tunneling, bridge-building, structural, retaining wall and 100 thousand square meter earthwork projects are being completed before the 40th anniversary of the founding of the party, and that track is being laid in 200-li sections.

Noting that one of the key methods for advancing completion of the enormous northern railways project is that of fully displaying an invincible revolutionary spirit and the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard work, they pointed out that obstacles and bottlenecks are being smashed through with the spirit and resolve of loyalty engendered by our party, so that everyone is becoming a hero of construction and creation.

Those giving the report and the speeches emphasized that there is absolutely no fortress that cannot be occupied by our youth as they advance under the wise leadership of party and leader, and that, thoroughly implementing the teaching of the great leader, youth shock brigade members and railroad construction workers are advancing without fail the day when double-tracked railways will be built and locomotives blast their steam whistles throughout the northern part of the fatherland.

A statement of resolve was adopted at the meeting.

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N. KOREA/ECONOMY

CENTRALIZING TRANSPORTATION

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 25 Jul 85 p 1

[Editorial: "Let Us Widely Organize Concentrated Transportation"]

[Text] Production upsurges are currently being achieved in all sectors of the people's economy. With these, the demand for the basic elements of production--raw materials and fuel--is increasing. Resources and fuel must be provided to factories on a timely basis by thoroughly implementing the party's guidelines on concentrated transportation in the rail transportation sector.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"The concentrated transportation system must be widely applied in the rail transportation sector." ("Collected Works of Kim Il-song" Vol 7, p 194)

Concentrated transportation, along with combined and containerized transport, was a transportation system devised by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song early on to fully satisfy the increasing need for transportation.

Consequently, our party requires that concentrated transportation be widely organized so as to continuously increase the percentage of concentrated transportation in the total volume of freight moved by rail. By widely organizing concentrated transportation in accordance with the requirements of the party, the Pyongyang Railways Bureau is guaranteeing the timely supply of coal and cement to factories, enterprises and construction sites, including the Pyongyang Thermal Power Plant and the Nampo Floodgate. The experience of the Pyongyang Railways Bureau shows that when concentrated transportation is widely organized, it is possible to rapidly deliver the coal, cement and lumber needed at factories, enterprises and construction sites, to reduce the turnaround time for freight cars and to substantially increase the passage rate of the railways. The situation requires that the guidelines on concentrated transportation, the superiority and vitality of which have been vividly demonstrated in practical application, be adhered to and thoroughly applied. Only by broadly organizing concentrated transportation so as to deliver resources, fuel and materials on a timely basis can the productive capacity of factories and enterprises be demonstrated to the maximum, and thereby can innovations be achieved in production and construction and this deeply significant year be glorified with enormous labor successes.

Concentrated transportation must be widely organized in order to assure timely delivery of raw materials and fuel to iron and steel mills, and to successfully carry out export plans.

Based on a concrete understanding of the recent rail transportation situation, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song again provided teaching concerning the thorough implementation by functionaries of this sector of the concentrated transportation guidelines of the party.

First of all, functionaries must consistently implement the concentrated transportation guidelines of the party.

Concentrated transportation is work that must always be adhered to in rail transportation organization. If transportation is to fully discharge its role as the initiator and arteries of the people's economy in accordance with the continuing increases in production, the percentage of concentrated transportation must continue to be increased. All functionaries of the rail transportation sector must recognize the importance of concentrated transportation and consistently adhere to it along with containerized and combined transport, and thereby more rapidly deliver such freight as coal, cement and lumber to large factories, enterprises and various locales.

In order to further increase concentrated transportation, the cooperative operations of interrelated sectors must be properly carried out.

Concentrated transportation cannot be achieved by the rail transport sector alone. Even though concentrated transportation may be organized in the rail transport sector, if freight is not collected in advance in interrelated sectors and loading and unloading facilities are not properly established, then concentrated transportation cannot be organized to any good effect.

Transportation needs must be fully understood for each factory, enterprise and region, close contact maintained at all times with freight forwarders, and freight cars suited to the type of cargo dispatched at the proper time.

Loading and unloading facilities that make it possible to collect freight in advance in interrelated sectors, including the extractive, building materials and metallurgical industries and large factories and enterprises, and to load it within a short period of time as soon as the freight train arrives, must be tightly organized and supervised.

Responsible planning functionaries must go out in the field and come to a full understanding of the situation, and on that basis solve the problems associated with concentrated transportation organization, and scientifically and realistically establish transport plans in accordance with the principle of thoroughly conforming to transportation conditions.

Functionaries and workers of the Kangson Steel Complex, possessed of a correct understanding of rail transport, are properly carrying out the work of spur line management and rolling stock repair. All factories and enterprises that have spur lines must follow their example so that spur line management and rolling stock repair are correctly carried out and cargo loading and unloading

facilities better organized. In addition, non-usage times for freight cars must be eliminated in the cargo loading and unloading process.

In order to more broadly apply concentrated transportation, the facilities of line sections that operate many concentrated freight trains must be modernized and their capacity upgraded.

The expansion of station track yards must be carried out in the rail transport sector in order to expand them and convert them to greater capacity and to rapidly achieve the modernization of concentrated freight stations, so that the passage capacity of concentrated freight trains is increased and fixed operating schedules maintained.

Only by organizing and supervising transportation organization, and in particular concentrated transportation organization, can transport capacity be effectively utilized to the maximum and rail transportation be given solid priority over production. When freight trains are put together by mixing together freight that not only differs in quantity but also is fragmented into different categories, so that organizational work is performed on the basis of this goes here and that goes there, then confusion can reign in transportation. Rail transportation functionaries must establish transport plans in accordance with the objectives of concentrated transportation, and fully display the spirit of carrying them out without fail. By so doing, they must continuously increase the percentage of concentrated transportation, and thereby continue to demonstrate the superiority of the concentrated transportation guidelines established by the party.

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N. KOREA/ECONOMY

CONSOLIDATION OF ENTERPRISES INTO INDUSTRIAL COMPLEXES TOUTED

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 26 Jul 85 p 3

[Article by Tong So'ng-chong: "An Industrial Complex Shows Its Worth: the Work of Functionaries at the Kyo'ngso'ng Ceramic Ware Complex"]

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song recently looked at the situation at the Kyo'ngso'ng Ceramic Ware Complex, and expressed satisfaction with its normalization of production at a high level.

Following the teaching of the great leader, the Kyo'ngso'ng Ceramic Ware Complex was formed into a unit that, based on the ceramic ware factories of the Kyo'ngso'ng region, links together ceramic ware production.

As soon as it was organized, the complex began showing its worth.

Following organization of the complex, the work of supplying resources and fuel to ceramic ware factories was improved, with the result that their production volume was significantly increased over what it had been before.

With not only the growth in production volume, but also the strengthening of technical guidance, enormous progress was also made in improving product quality.

Last June, when the great leader examined the more than 130 ceramic products manufactured in factories comprising the Kyo'ngso'ng Ceramic Ware Complex, he expressed satisfaction with the high level of their craftsmanship and demonstrated his great love and concern by defining parameters and methods for further developing the ceramic ware industry.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"In order to properly undertake socialist economic construction, economic guidance and industrial management must be improved."

By linking together ceramic ware factories with the mines and collieries that provide resources and fuel into a complex, conditions were created that were favorable for further increasing production in the Kyo'ngso'ng Ceramic Ware Complex.

The problem was that of functionaries using these favorable conditions and performing their jobs properly, so as to further demonstrate the superiority [of the complex].

Let us repay the enormous trust of the great leader by fully demonstrating the superiority of the complex--such was the determination with which functionaries of the complex undertook their work.

First of all, whenever the functionaries assigned a task to lower units, they did so with a solid work plan and a clear understanding of the actual situation of the unit in question.

There was tremendous productive capacity that could be further utilized in the ceramic ware factories.

When technical management was improved and resources and fuel supplied, it was possible to achieve a two-fold increase in production in the ceramic ware factories.

Primary emphasis was placed on improving technical guidance and the supply of resources and fuel in the complex in order to make maximum effective use of the production capacity that had already been built into the ceramic ware factories.

It was necessary to satisfy the demand for fuel at ceramic ware factories that had found extensive reserves for increasing production.

On previous such occasions the necessary coal was obtained from the coal industry sector by going up through channels. But this time the enterprises themselves took charge, with functionaries going down to their own collieries and taking steps to increase coal production.

In addition, by mobilizing efforts on a complex-wide basis, the mine timbers and rails necessary for increased coal production were supplied and the transportation problem solved on a timely basis.

It was also possible to easily solve the problem of achieving a two-fold increase in resources by approaching it on a complex-wide basis.

To achieve a two-fold increase in clay production it was necessary to install just as many new pumps and filters as there already were available in silica mines. To manufacture those new pumps and filters, however, would require at least several months.

Furthermore, even after they were manufactured and installed, it would have taken a long period of time to normalize production.

Functionaries of the complex, determined here too to provide the necessary pumps and filters using the method of mobilizing inner reserves as called for by the party, went among the masses.

The functionaries who went out into the field found pump and filter reserves that could be mobilized.

They took immediate steps to install those pumps and filters in the complex.

At the same time that they implemented measures to assure the supply of resources and fuel to maximize manufacturing capacity in the ceramic ware factories, functionaries of the complex were greatly concerned with providing technical guidance for improving quality.

Functionaries of the complex went out to the ceramic ware factories, accompanied by their ceramics research facility functionaries, to get a clear picture of the ceramic ware production situation in each factory, and, sitting down with factory functionaries, solved various technical problems arising in improving the quality of the product.

The result was that they adopted various measures, such as the incorporation of new iron extractors and vibrators into the clay purification process, so as to increase the whiteness of the product by 5 percent.

The styles and patterns of the product were also expanded.

With the strengthening of the technical guidance of the complex, numerous technical problems were solved in the ceramic ware factories.

New iron particle screening equipment was introduced at the Undok Ceramic Ware Factory.

An effort was also made in the complex to apply successes achieved in one unit in other units, so that new technology was positively applied in all the factories, while at the same time vigorously launching the work of fortifying weak links in the chain of the complex.

The result was that the production plan has been properly carried out throughout the complex, with an average 7 percent increase in product whiteness and more than a 5 percent increase in the rate of net recovery in ceramic ware production.

The facts vividly show that this complex, personally initiated and created by the great leader, is from a production standpoint a most superior form of industrial management.

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N. KOREA/ECONOMY

DAILIES ON ELECTRIC POWER GENERATION

Normalizing Electric Power Generation

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 10 Jul 85 p 1

[Text] Party members and workers of thermal and hydro-electric generating plants in every locale under the Ministry of Power Industry are vigorously launching the struggle to increase electricity production.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"We must commemorate the 40th anniversary of fatherland liberation and the 40th anniversary of the founding of the party as grand celebrations of victors by bringing about new upsurges in revolution and construction during the coming year."

Upholding the teaching of the great leader, functionaries of the Ministry of Power Industry have since the beginning of the month gone deeply among electric power producers, filled with high revolutionary zeal, and are providing sincere assistance to them.

Functionaries of bureaus and offices within the ministry have been assigned to generating stations and have gone out to them, working with them and coming to a concrete understanding of what their situations are, and solving problems that crop up on a timely basis.

Filled with enthusiasm and zeal and observing the intent and requirements of the party, ministry functionaries are sincerely assisting the struggle of lower-level units to produce electricity. After coming to a concrete understanding of the electricity production and supply situation, functionaries who went out to South Hwanghae Province held serious discussions with workers and technicians, and came up with numerous insights on rationally utilizing electricity.

Thus filled with an enthusiasm greater than at any previous time, Ministry of Power Industry functionaries have gone among the producing masses, with the result that those who produce electricity at thermal and hydro-power plants in all locales are creating innovations in the struggle to overfulfill the production quotas assigned to them.

Party members, workers and three revolutions team members at the Pukchang Thermal Power Plant and the Pyongyang Thermal Power Plant are also creating innovations in electricity production. By thoroughly establishing an equipment inspection and repair system and properly carrying out preventive maintenance, they have kept all generating equipment operating at full capacity.

As a result, much electricity is being produced every day.

Significant results are also being achieved at hydro-electric power plants in every locale.

Turbine efficiency has been increased at various hydro-electric plants, including the Changjingang, Hoch'ongang and Kangje Youth Power Plants, in order to produce more electricity.

In addition, preventive measures for the rainy season are being thoroughly implemented at medium- and small-scale generating plants in each province, and a struggle is being carried out to satisfy power requirements using local resources in a manner suited to regional characteristics.

Functionaries of the supply sector, including materials corporations under the ministry, are assiduously carrying out the work of supplying materials and spare parts in a timely manner and in tune with conditions where production is being increased at an unprecedented rate.

Completing the Taechon No 2 Power Plant

Pyongyang NODONG CHONGNYON in Korean 23 Jul 85 p 3

[Text] The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"The Taechon Power Plant is the first to be built using the new method of developing water resources, and is the largest hydro-electric station in our nation."

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who mapped out the great plan for remaking nature in the fatherland, drafted the brilliant blueprints for building the Taechon Power Plant--considered one of the five or so great power bases--and personally stood in the vanguard to guide this project.

Considering the construction of the Taechon Power Plant to be a large-scale project of major significance in developing the people's economy, the great leader made sure that powerful construction capabilities and equipment, materials and means of transportation were provided, looked with great pride on the accomplishments attained by the young construction workers, supported their zeal in advancing construction of the Taechon Power Plant and bestowed great trust and love upon them.

The beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il, who is causing the grand concepts of the fatherly leader to blossom forth in our land, thinks highly of the heroic exploits of the young construction workers who have laid the foundation for the nation's power base, and has provided continuous care so that they fully display an intense spirit in building the everlasting monuments of the era of the workers party and achieve even greater results.

With spirits soaring, the young construction workers who have taken to heart the lofty intent of the great leader and the beloved comrade guide are pushing forward construction of the Taechon Power Plant with surprising speed.

The young construction workers, who, with the honor and pride of building the largest hyro-electric plant in the nation, are creating new miracles every day in building the Taechon Power Plant, are rushing forward with the vigor of combining the "speed of the 1980's" with chollima.

The young construction workers of the No. 2 Generating Unit who achieved a great leap forward in the excavation of 500 thousand square meters, which was the most difficult and arduous operation, are laying the groundwork for equipment installation with the spirit of winding up the construction of the walls, ceilings and columns of the generator room, and are creating legends in pouring the concrete for the floor and ceiling of the transformer room.

In addition, the work of pouring concrete for the water intake and outflow pipes and the watercourses that are divided into tens of sections is also being successfully carried out, and the finishing touches are being put on the walls, floors and columns of the passageways radiating out from the generator room.

The young builders of the No. 2 Generating Unit, who are establishing a reliable base for electric power production for the wealth and prosperity of the fatherland, are launching furious assaults, waving the banners of the "Kim Hyok Youth Shock Brigade" and the Cha Kwang-su Youth Shock Brigade" over their work sites, and are waging all-out assaults on whatever finish work is left to be done inside the structure with the objective of finishing up before 10 October.

The young builders who were responsible for building the Taechon No. 1 Generating Unit are also creating a series of accomplishments in the base rock excavation project.

The young construction workers of the Fifth and First Units, who completed the building of the superstructure and substructure of the generator room--the heart of the power plant--are fanning the flames of the excavation for the footings for support buttresses, and those of the Third and Fouth Units are achieving truly remarkable success in expanding the transformer room.

The young builders of the Eighth and Second Units, who are smashing through obstacles with the spirit of invincibility, are also creating a series of new miracles in the upper- and lower-level rock excavation operations, and those responsible for excavating the water discharge sluices and transport roads are increasing their speed at the 40 and 100 meter levels.

The young builders of the No. 1 Generating Unit, having finished up with 80 percent of the overall excavation work, are overflowing with the burning zeal to complete excavation before 10 October.

Having completed in the short period of only a year and a half a volume of excavation that should require years to accomplish, the heroic builders of the Taechon No. 1 and No. 2 Generating Units are grasping even more vigorously the controls of rock drills, compressors, belt conveyors, cableways, winding machines and cranes as the glorious day of marking the 40th anniversary of fatherland liberation and the 40th anniversary of the founding of the party as grand celebrations of victors draws near, and are more feriously whipping up the wind of the speed battle at every site of struggle.

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N. KOREA/ECONOMY

BRIEFS

ELECTRIC BORING-LOADING MACHINE--Pyongyang, 28 Sep (KCNA)--The Mining Machine Institute of the Academy of Sciences manufactured a new-type electric boring-loading machine these days. Built with more than 3,700 parts, this large-size mining machine automatically does boring and loading of scraped earth simultaneously moving back and forth and turning right and left. Triple the former machines in work efficiency, it helps save large man-power. Now it plays a big part at the Chonsong Youth Coal Mine of the Suchon District Coal Mining Complex. The institute also manufactured universal-purpose coal-cutter which can monthly excavate more than 10,000 tons of coal at a cutting site. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1502 GMT 28 Sep 85]

CSO: 4100/009

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

FUTURE OF RELATIONS WITH CHINA, SOVIET UNION SURVEYED

Tokyo ZAIKAI in Japanese 2 Jul 85 pp 114-115

[Article by Shin Ozaki, researcher of International Affairs, "Is There a Tomorrow for North Korea?"]

[Text] Soviet's Technical Cooperation

In the middle of May various South Korean papers reported as the top news item that, "an atomic reactor is being built by North Korea, north of Pyongyang." Those articles aroused fear among the people by reporting the story as if North Korea were about to start developing nuclear weapons. They were pretty bad articles. In view of the tragic 40-year-long partition of the land and the continuous deep sense of panic about the invasion from the north, the excess reaction might very well have been unavoidable.

The whole thing started when the YOMIURI SHIMBUN in Japan somehow went wild and reported in big print on the front page of the evening edition of the 7th that North Korea was constructing a nuclear reactor. This stirred up great commotion. It was mentioned in passing on the ABC television special program on the general nuclear issue, and it might have made a good second or third column article. When it comes to the nuclear reactor, South Korea has three reactors in operation, and it is nothing to be so alarmed about.

The view of one of Washington's nuclear specialists that "if the story of the construction of a nuclear reactor is true, it could not have been without Soviet technical cooperation," was quoted in the special wire service section of the YOMIURI SHIMBUN, and it attracted attention. Correctly, the Soviet Union is implicated on the following two grounds: (1) Judging from the technical standards of North Korea, its independent development is unthinkable; (2) China's cooperation with North Korea is ruled out at this time. The recent diplomatic climate of the northern part of the Korean Peninsula shows that increasingly more weight is being given on Korean-Soviet relations than on Korean-Chinese relations. The Kim Il-song regime of North Korea, which is positioned inbetween the Soviet Union and China, has been compelled out of national security consideration to maintain an equidistance foreign policy since the liberation of the country. However, in reality, it has promoted its own interests by making one of the two countries uneasy through shifting its position to one side or the other according to changing circumstances. It has thus displayed a "small country's wisdom," but the word "cunning" may be too strong a word to describe it.

Call to China

Accordingly, at this point, I will examine Korean-Soviet relations. The only way to explain why North Korea has now started to tilt toward the Soviet Union is to clarify the present status of Sino-Korean relations. Briefly speaking, it is like a little brother who is angry at his big brother's indifferent attitude towards him. He moves over to the one whom his big brother hates, and by making such a move, the little brother coquettishly tries to attract the attention of the big brother to himself. It is really silly. It might be an overstatement to describe it "coquettish," but it is like that. North Korea feels very uneasy about big brother China's taking a different road and deserting the little brother, and it is frantically sending signals of affection.

Then, what is it in the Chinese attitude that irritates North Korea so? "Brotherly ties which are solidified by blood" was the phrase always used whenever the government and party leaders of China and North Korea exchanged toasts. It implied the dispatch of the Chinese volunteer forces to fight in the Korean war which began in 1950, and it was supposed to be an indestructible foundation for their friendship. Even now, such words are sometimes found in the text of joint statements, but these words are merely household words, and they are rapidly becoming empty diplomatic rhetoric. For this reason, North Korea is feeling increasingly uneasy.

To make a long story short, during that war, the Chinese Communist Party sent 18 armies of 750,000 soldiers to Korea and suffered heavy casualties. When Kim Il-song consolidated his power within the North Korean government following the cease-fire, North Korea deliberately omitted the fact that it had received help from the Chinese Volunteer forces, and repainted the history by saying that "everything was carried out under the leadership of the brilliant Marshal Kim Il-song."

The shortsightedness was the result of North Korea's impatient rush to deify its leader. The Chinese people's anger was quite evident. As evidence, when the Red Guards rampaged around the country, the criticism and slander were leveled at Kim Il-song in Beijing.

In the 1970's, this time, the big change occurred on the side of China. First of all, there was the shock wave from the announcement of Nixon's visit to China. Pyongyang was nearly petrified by the announcement.

Especially, since Deng Xiao-ping consolidated power, he has kept on pushing economic liberalization. The confused father and son, Kim Il-song and Kim Chong-il, went to see the leaders of Beijing to adjust their views, but realizing that the wave of westernization and modernization of her neighbor was reaching their own country and was irreversible, they themselves finally decided to introduce the "Joint Investment and Management Law" in September of last year. This means, in all practical purposes, the bankruptcy of chuche, which was grounded on a self-reliant economy. It is all too natural that North Korea has now come to feel the selfishness and the lack of friendly feelings on the part of China.

China Goes Its Way

In this situation, the differences in their national power are the things to be lamented. In complete disregard of North Korea's position, China has gone straight on its own way. "Our country, which has chosen socialism to be its ideology, continues to give firm support to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea) as far as the problems of the Korean peninsula are concerned. But our country is at the same time a powerful member of international community and will not reject establishing relations with those countries within the framework of international organizations or internationally sponsored events toward whom North Korea harbors hostile feelings. Moreover, to advance the economic construction of our country, we separate politics from economics. In this area also, we will positively expand and deepen the scope of our dealings with nonsocialist nations."

This is the position of China. This means that without intending to slight North Korea, China has its own reasons for strengthening its human and material relations with South Korea without hesitation. North Korea is furious, but at present no good trick is available for it. All it can do is wait and see big brother's reaction by tilting a little toward the Soviet side.

From now on, North Korea will confront wave upon wave of turbulence. With Kim Chong-il, a man of untested ability, things are unsure.

First, the Asian Games to be hosted in Seoul next year are approaching. There is a 95 percent probability that China will send a large contingent of its athletes to South Korea to participate in the games. Since China has made it its national endeavor to host a successful game in Beijing next time, it is not likely to boycott the Seoul games. As long as it participates in the Asian Games, there is no reason it should drop out of the Seoul Olympics.

Secondly, it is the Sino-U.S. relationship. Beijing and Washington are getting even ever closer than before. It has become clear that China does not really wish for a complete withdrawal of U. S. troops from South Korea. Beijing thinks that the U. S. military presence on the Korean Peninsula is essential as a deterrence to the Soviet Union.

Thirdly, there is the material flow. China has begun to show unusual interest in the export items from South Korea. It is said that the South Korean goods are better suited to them than the high-standard industrial goods of Japan. When the heavy traffic of trade between South Korea and China develops, North Korea's economy will stagnate with no outlet.

In every aspect, prospects do not appear bright for North Korea. If this is what China is going to give back to North Korea for its ingratitude for the dispatch of volunteer forces and for altering its history, it might be too cruel.

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N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KWP OFFICIAL MEETS THAI OFFICIALS, TALKS ON TRADE WITH ASEAN

Bangkok BAN MUANG in Thai 3 Aug 85 p 3

[Article by 'Freeman': "North Korea Discloses Trade Problems With Thailand"]

[Excerpts] North Korea has its trade representatives in Bangkok. However, its embassy and its ambassador to Thailand are situated in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

This past Monday, Mr Hwang Chang-yop, director-general of the Labor Party of North Korea responsible for international affairs, granted an interview to the media at the Hyatt Central Plaza Hotel. Representing the Labor Party, Mr Hwang Chang-yop and his party were invited by the Kitsangkom Party to visit Thailand from 23 July to 1 August. He met with Mr Boontheng Thongsawat, deputy prime minister, and with Mr Kosol Krairirksh, minister of trade; he also visited the gas extraction factory, the petrochemical factory and the tapioca processing factory in Choburi and Rayong.

Mr Hwang Chang-yop mentioned that when he was president of the North Korean Parliament, he had invited Mr Boontheng Thongsawat, who was then president of the House of Representatives, to visit North Korea. Mr Boontheng had in turn invited him to visit Thailand.

The Labor Party leader said that this visit has a special purpose of improving relations between the two countries which have similar cultures. The people of North Korea are also friendly toward Thai people and highly honor relations with Thailand. However, relations between the two countries still are not at the level they should be.

Mr Hwang Chang-yop stated that North Korea has very good relations with the African nations. However, relations with the Asian countries still need improvement, especially with Thailand, which has the same policies of non-involvement in other country's internal affairs and of mutual respect.

As far as the situation on the Korean peninsula is concerned, Mr Hwang Chang-yop denied the allegation that North Korea intends to invade South Korea. On the contrary, he said, the plan is to unite the two countries into a federation by peaceful methods. The social identity of each country will be maintained. Invasion of South Korea is not possible. At present there

are more than 40,000 American troops in South Korea, all fully equipped with modern as well as nuclear weapons. The South Korea population also outnumbered that of North Korea, and South Korea has more troops and more weapons which it received from the United States. Invading South Korea means invading the United States, which is absolutely not the best thinking. The division of the two countries was a result of outside causes. We would like to unite the countries without any influence from outsiders. We would like a peaceful reunion. The allegation that North Korea would invade South Korea was made by the United States so that it can maintain its presence in South Korea.

With regard to the military situation in North Korea, Mr Hwang Chang-yop mentioned that the military also participates in the development of the country, for example, on an irrigation project at a river where the government built an 8-km-long dam to let the water in and out of the sea. Three divisions of troops are helping with the construction, and farmers are harvesting in the demilitarized section in the north. However, concrete walls with weapons installed can be seen on the south side. We want to unite the two countries peacefully. Those who have visited North Korea can see that we really mean what we say.

Mr Hwang Chang-yop also mentioned that the economic situation in Thailand can be improved and that North Korea would like to cooperate in order to expand trade relations between the two countries. North Korea has several 12,000-ton vessels that can carry agricultural products from Thailand to be sold in the African countries that have good relations with North Korea.

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N. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

DAILIES ON EXPORT PRODUCTS

Timely Export Transport

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 25 Jul 85 p 1

[Text] Party members and transportation workers at the Ch'onnae Concentrated Freight Station are continuing to create innovations in the transport of export goods with the momentum of having fulfilled the export transportation plan for the first half of the year.

Under the guidance of the party organization, general staff functionaries are setting export goods transportation plans at a high level and are seeing that concentrated freight and through freight trains are operated on schedule, while at the same time striving positively to reduce loading time. At the same time, general staff functionaries are going deeply among freight personnel to re-explain the importance of export goods transportation, and are forging close ties between Railway Bureau directors and unloading workers, so as to overfulfill daily transport plans for export cement.

Deeply conscious of the importance of their missions, Comrades Sin Myo'ng-hoe and Yi Yong-sun, along with freight planner Comrade Cho'ng U-so'p and dispatcher Comrade Pak Kyun-so'ng, are putting forth all their effort in getting even one additional ton of export products loaded so as to strictly observe delivery times.

In order to celebrate this deeply significant year, the transportation workers at this station are continuing to vigorously fan the flames of the "18 May no-accident, on-time, traction-standard-surpassing movement" established by the party.

Export Production as a Priority

Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 25 Jul 85 p 1

[Text] The working class and three revolutions team members of the Taedonggang Capacitor Plant, who are forging ahead with the firm determination to mark their celebration as victors with glorious labor achievements, continue to create innovations in export production.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"An effort must be made in all sectors of the people's economy to give priority to export goods production, decisively improve quality, and strictly observe delivery dates."

Upholding the slogan of the party "Let the entire party go among the masses," general staff functionaries who have penetrated the producing masses are vigorously engaging in political propaganda and economic agitation among them, while at the same time being very careful to plan and supervise economic organizational work to increase export production.

Aflame with burning revolutionary zeal, workers in the Grid Casting Shop are keeping grid casting in full operation, so as to fulfill more than 4 percent of the monthly plan every day. Members of the First Casting Work Team and Spares Work Team of this shop are increasing the flames of concentrated innovation with the firm determination to carry out the export plan ahead of schedule, with the result that they have achieved a 1.3-fold increase over previous production.

Workers in the Synthesizing Shop have also substantially increased production this month. Workers in this shop, including members of the Pulverizing Work Team, increased the capacity of the pulverizer and thoroughly satisfied the requirements of standard manufactory procedures, and thereby carried out the plan assigned to them every day without fail.

Workers of the Casing Shop, Insulating Plate Shop and Assembly Shop are also vigorously launching the struggle to produce export goods.

Workers of the Casing Shop are carrying out proper technical management of presses and scientifically adjusting pressure so as to assure production of the casings necessary for capacitor manufacture on a timely basis. In addition, workers of the Insulating Plate Shop are exercising proper management of glass and plastic baking ovens so as to keep each oven in full operation and produce more high-quality insulating plates.

Innovative results have also been achieved among workers of the Assembly Shop, which performs the final process of production. They have attained a 1.3-fold increase in the speed of capacitor assembly by engaging in socialist competition among shifts.

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