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9 May 1985

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

RADIO CALLS CHON WAR SERVANT, NATION-SELLER

SK080157 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0752 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Unattributed talk: "A Matchless War Servant of the U.S. Imperialists"]

[Text] Traitor Chon Tu-hwan, who turned his back on the nation during his early days and was trained as a military hooligan in the bosom of the U.S. imperialists, is a truculent war servant and an ugly pro-U.S. flunkeyist nation-seller who does not hesitate to commit any criminal acts in order to enforce his masters' policy of aggressive war.

On 22 March when the "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercise reached its climax at an earnest stage, traitor Chon Tu-hwan incited confrontation against us at a puppet army unit on the powder-reeking central frontline and inspired war fever by making flattering remarks on the friendly relations with a trust in the U.S. 25th Division on the eastern frontline.

Prior to this, on 20 March he issued an order to mobilize, without advance notice, the Homeland Reserve Forces in the areas of Seoul, Kyonggi Province, and Kangwon Province in South Korea. Accordingly, Homeland Reserve force units in full combat gear were thrown into the central frontline area--the area for basic operations for the "Team Spirit-85" wargame--under the surveillance of the convoy of military police. There, they staged various tactical and firing exercises.

The area into which the reserve forces were thrown this time is close to the military demarcation line and is filled with black gun smoke because of the firing of guns and rifles by the U.S. imperialist aggression forces and the puppet army soldiers. The Chon Tu-hwan ring threw the reserve forces into no less a site of tumult. This clearly shows how frantically the ring is scheming to make even the reserve forces, as well as the puppet army, war cannon fodder.

Being unsatisfied with leaving the country in the care of outside aggression forces as a war exercise [word indistinct] by inviting those forces and with placing the puppet army at their service as cannon fodder, traitor Chon Tu-hwan is pesting even civilian forces while inciting war fever, he is a matchless war servant of the U.S. imperialists.

In fact, traitor Chon Tu-hwan has turned South Korea into an aggressive military base of the U.S. imperialists and a powder-reeking military drill-ground with a view to igniting a new war in Korea in compliance with the U.S. imperialists' strategy toward Korea.

Along with the U.S. imperialists, puppet Chon Tu-hwan has turned the whole of South Korea into a nuclear forward base filled with approximately 1,000 nuclear weapons. Not satisfied with this, along with them he is trying to introduce even Pershing II medium-range missiles, which are the object of protest and denunciation from the peoples of the world; cruise missiles; and B-52 strategic bombers.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan, who has left South Korea to the care of the U.S. imperialists as their aggressive military base and nuclear base, is staging military exercises almost every day along with the U.S. imperialist aggression forces or as separate exercises of the puppet army while clamoring about the completion of combat readiness and about the increase of spiritual strength, thereby aggravating the situation on the Korean peninsula to the extreme.

Meanwhile, in conformity with the demand of the U.S. imperialists traitor Chon Tu-hwan is mobilizing the South Korean people as war cannon fodder for the U.S. imperialists in a fratricidal war while augmenting the puppet army forces and putting in good order and reinforcing the command system, the arms, and the equipment of the civilian forces such as the Homeland Reserve Forces, the Civil Defense Corps, and the Student Defense Corps.

Moreover, the puppets have incorporated the reserve forces into the command system of the puppet army so that those forces can fulfill the duty of reserve divisions of the puppet army in an emergency while calling the reserve forces their second army. They have staged military exercises while clamoring about the cultivation of the combat strength of the reserve forces and about putting those forces in full combat gear. They have been prepared call-up notices so that they can throw those forces into combat at any time.

When the "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercise entered the earnest stage, the puppets said that throwing the reserve forces into the areas of operations was aimed at cultivating those forces' capability to fulfill wartime duties in an emergency and to carry out joint operations. They themselves revealed their wicked criminal scheme to train the reserve forces for use as the war cannon fodder of the U.S. imperialists at an exercise site for actual warfare.

All facts clearly show that traitor Chon Tu-hwan is a faithful stooge of the U.S. imperialists and the most vicious and frantic war servant among the successive puppets who have run amok to enforce their masters' war policy.

Only ruin awaits the warmonger and war servant who is rushing only along the road of war. Should traitor Chon Tu-hwan continue to stage the adventure-some wargame while serving as the war servant of the U.S. imperialists, he will surely receive stern judgment from the people.

CSO: 4110/137

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

U.S. ASIAN STRATEGY, 'TEAM SPIRIT' CONDEMNED

SK051025 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1004 GMT 5 Apr 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 5 Apr (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today comes out with an article entitled "U.S. Imperialists' Asian Strategy and 'Team Spirit'".

The author of the article says:

The "Team Spirit" joint military rehearsal is an offspring of the U.S. demand of the U.S. imperialists' Asian strategy to strengthen the military tie-up between Japan and the South Korean puppets and form a U.S.-Japan-South Korea tripartite military alliance.

The "Team Spirit" joint military exercises are a military rehearsal aimed at activating the tripartite military alliance.

No sooner had the "Team Spirit 85" military rehearsal started than the Japanese "self-defence forces" entered the "launching posture", and staged intensive joint military exercises on the ground and in the sky and the sea of Japan together with the U.S. troops which would participate in the war exercises in South Korea. This was an extension of the "Team Spirit" war rehearsal and an offensive operation exercise for participating in war in Korea with U.S. troops and the South Korean puppet army.

The "Team Spirit" military rehearsal was one for translating into practice a new Korean war script on the Korean peninsula in case of "contingency". The main purpose of this war plan is to keep hold on the whole of the Korean peninsula as a bridgehead to dominate Asia.

The "Team Spirit 85" military exercises in which large armed forces more than 200,000 strong and latest military equipment are mobilized are "joint field exercises largest in scale in the world" surpassing all the U.S. imperialists' military exercises in other parts of the world. This shows that the U.S. Administration obsessed with a wild ambition to realize world supremacy by "strength" is trying to make a breach in Korea for the execution of its adventurous war strategy.

The basic means of the "policy of strength" advocated by the U.S. imperialist warmaniacs is nuclear weapons.

They have put it on the order of the day in Korea to start a "nuclear attack".

This is why the "Team Spirit 85" war rehearsal is chiefly aimed to perfect operations using nuclear weapons.

If a war breaks out in Korea; it will easily spread beyond the borders of Korea and gravely menace peace in Asia and other parts of the world. Needless to say, the U.S. imperialist aggressors will not go scotfree.

The U.S. imperialists' Asian strategy is a war strategy without any chance of successful realization and the "Team Spirit" military exercises are desperate efforts of the U.S. imperialists confronted with a crisis.

CSO: 4100/375

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

VRPR ASSAILS U.S. MILITARY AIDS TO SOUTH KOREA

SK101336 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT
5 Apr 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] In this hour of station commentary I will talk about the U.S. imperialists' decision to grant the Chon Tu-hwan ring a huge amount of military aid, including the Foreign Military Sales [FMS] loans for the 1985 fiscal year.

As has already been reported, the U.S. imperialists have recently decided to grant the Chon Tu-hwan ring a total of \$221.9 million, including \$220 million as part of the FMS loans for the 1985 fiscal year, which expires at the end of September, and \$1.9 million as funds for a plan of international military training.

Not only our people but also the world's peace-loving people are now unanimously hoped for peace and peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula and strongly calling for an immediate withdrawal of U.S. troops stationed in South Korea, along with all weapons of aggression, including weapons of mass destruction, from this land.

At such a time as this, the U.S. imperialists, under the pretext of preserving military balance, decided to grant the Chon Tu-hwan ring such a huge amount of military aid, while babbling about the North's military superiority and about the threat of southward invasion. This is a wicked challenge to the masses at home and abroad who hope for peace and peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula. It is also an intolerably criminal act.

It is widely known to the entire world that the U.S. imperialists are instigating the Chon Tu-hwan ring to war preparations for a war of northward invasion behind the veil of balance of power and deterrence of war. Under the pretext of strengthening the combat capability of U.S. troops stationed in South Korea and of modernizing the South Korean Army, the U.S. imperialists, who are running riot in preparations for a new war, with some 40,000 U.S. troops and some 1,000 nuclear weapons deployed in South Korea, are planning to deploy 156 Stinger missiles at U.S. Air Force bases in South Korea by the

end of September 1985. They also plan to deploy 16 modern OV-10 airplanes at the 19th U.S. Strategic Air Force wing and to transfer anew F-4E modern jet-fighters to the South Korean Air Force.

In addition, the U.S. imperialists plan to give the Chon Tu-hwan ring some 180 kinds of new military equipment (?by the end of next year). They also plan to pour into South Korea modern weapons and equipment of all kinds worth more than \$8 billion within the next 5 years.

The recent decision to give the Chon Tu-hwan ring a huge amount of military aid is part of such war maneuvers and a criminal scheme to accelerate the preparations for a war of northward invasion. The U.S. imperialists' decision to give the Chon Tu-hwan ring a huge amount of FMS loans has also proceeded from their wicked goal to bolster Chon Tu-hwan's military dictatorial regime with military force and to thwart the daily-growing anti-U.S. and antigovernment sentiment and aspirations of our people for reunification.

While bolstering the fascist dictatorial regime with military force, and instigating it, the U.S. imperialists have been brutally suppressing our popular masses' righteous anti-U.S. and an antigovernment struggle. In particular, whenever the crises facing their colonial ruling system deepened, the U.S. imperialists committed bloody massacre operations by transferring vast numbers of armed forces of aggression to the pro-U.S. stooges.

Clear proof of this is to be found in the fact that when the Kwangju uprising erupted in May 1980, the U.S. imperialists handed over to the murderous Chon Tu-hwan hooligan a vast number of armed forces under the command of U.S. commander of South Korea to be used in a brutal fratricidal act and in submerging the city of Kwangju in a sea of blood.

The U.S. imperialists' recent decision to grant the Chon Tu-hwan ring a huge amount of military aid, including the FMS loans, is a criminal act that can never be tolerated, as it is aimed at instigating the ring to strangulation of the popular masses and at maintaining their fascist colonial rule, which is becoming more serious with each passing day.

The U.S. imperialists' decision to give the Chon Tu-hwan ring a huge amount of FMS loans can also be said to be a scheme running against the aspirations of our people who hope for an independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

If we are to achieve peace and peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula, we should put an end to the arms race and the state of military confrontation and provide conditions and an environment favorable for achieving peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

However, the U.S. imperialists, while paying lip-service to the peace and reunification of the Korean peninsula, are, in fact, thrusting into this land armed forces of aggression, exacerbating the tension by granting South Korea military aid, including the FMS loans, and only laying grave obstacles on the path leading to national reunification.

The U.S. imperialists are the ringleaders standing in the way of peace and peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula and chieftains responsible for national division.

The U.S. imperialists should immediately cease granting of military aid to the Chon Tu-hwan ring, as unanimously demanded by the masses at home and abroad, and leave South Korea without delay, taking along U.S. troops stationed in South Korea and all weapons of mass destruction.

Our popular masses will never tolerate forcible occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists and their maneuverings to provoke a new war.

CSO: 4110/137

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

RADIO ON INCREASING 'ANTI-U.S.' STRUGGLE IN SOUTH

SK141327 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1247 GMT 13 Apr 85

[Commentary by station commentator (Son Yu-il) from "The House of Reviewing the Weekly South Korean Situation"--live or recorded]

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Recently, the anti-U.S. spirit of independence and the antifascist spirit for democracy are rapidly increasing in South Korea. The South Korean people are courageously struggling against the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule and the South Korean authorities' fascist policy in order to expedite national reunification. What attracts our attention most in the weekly South Korean situation is that the anti-U.S. and antipuppet struggle of the South Korean students and people has been powerfully staged even amid atrocious fascist repression by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges.

The anti-U.S. and antipuppet struggle of the South Korean students and people has been staged fiercely in various forms including rallies, demonstrations and attack on the U.S. cultural centers in connection with traitor Chon Tu-hwan's visit to the United States slated for late April.

On 9 April, some 30 to 40 college students in Pusan attacked the U.S. Cultural Center in Pusan as an expression of their protest against the puppet traitor's U.S. junket, shattering windows. On the same day, some 1,000 students of Seoul, National University [SNU] staged a demonstration struggle, shouting slogans opposing the puppet traitor's U.S. junket and calling for checking the U.S. threat for import liberalization. On 12 April, the Council for Democratic Reunification and Mass Movement announced a statement exposing the criminal aims of the puppet traitor for his U.S. junket, strongly denouncing the U.S. imperialists for supporting the Chon Tu-hwan dictatorship.

The South Korean students and people also staged the antifascist struggle for democracy. On 11 April, some 400 students of the Agricultural College of SNU in Suwon staged a demonstration struggle, shouting slogans "Down With Dictatorship!" and so forth. On the other hand, the SNU students held a function marking 19 April on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the 19 April Popular Uprising. All this is part of such a struggle. In addition, the South Korean students and youths actively struggled against the

treacherous nation-selling policies of the puppets in order to safeguard the workers' rights to existence.

The SNU students waged a signature campaign in opposition to the puppet clique's so-called import liberalization policy. Some 800 students of 12 universities in Seoul and the students of the Agricultural College of the SNU held rallies and demonstration struggles in opposition to import of the U.S. agricultural products.

In the meantime, the students of Korea University organized a committee for struggle to safeguard the masses' rights to existence and a committee for struggle against anti-outside-forces and antidictatorship. Thus, the South Korean students carried out brisk activities to organize their struggle in a more orderly manner.

Last week, frightened by the increasing anti-U.S. and antipuppet struggle of the South Korean students and people, the Chon Tu-hwan clique ran amok more wildly to find a way for survival by strengthening fascist repression and war maneuvers.

On 11 April, the puppet education minister, showing up in the Taegu Municipal Education Committee, babbled that he will not tolerate the just struggle of the students and youths, defiling it as an illegal act. On the so-called "Press Day," the puppet culture-information minister stressed (?cooperation) of the press while babbling about stability. The remarks of the puppet culture-information minister clearly exposed his intention to restrict freedom of the press and to further righten the government's control of the press.

In a so-called address at the graduation ceremony of the puppet Naval Academy on 7 April, traitor Chon Tu-hwan raved loudly about the outdated theory on the threat of southward invasion and even stressed a posture in which to smash someone's vital part. This is an extremely atrocious challenge and treachery against us who are making all efforts for relaxation of tensions and for peace. By making such remarks and diverting the people's attention elsewhere the puppet traitor is attempting to repress the spirit of anti-U.S. and antipuppet struggle of the students and people which is increasing in the wake of the 25th anniversary of the 19 April Popular Uprising and the rascal's U.S. junket slated for late April.

However, his attempt only showed more clearly his treacherous and nation-selling nature, increasing the denunciation at home and abroad. The weekly South Korean situation showed that no matter how frantically the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique may run amok with repressive and slanderous maneuvers, the struggle of the students and the people for democracy of the South Korean society is only growing and strengthening with each passing day.

CSO: 4110/146

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

VRPR URGES MASSES TO BECOME ANTI-U.S. FIGHTERS

SK170845 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT
14 Apr 85

[Text] On 12 April, the RPR Central Committee issued a letter of appeal to all masses on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the 19 April Popular Uprising.

Noting that 25 years ago, the generation of 19 April, rising in a pan-national struggle of resistance in the hopes of achieving a new type of politics, a new system, and a new life, toppled the Syngman Rhee dictatorial regime and achieved the proud accomplishment of opening a great hole of destruction in the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists, the letter of appeal stressed that the U.S. imperialists and their stooges forcibly took away the valuable fruit of April which had been achieved at the expense of youths and precious lives.

Saying that under the instigation of the U.S. imperialists, the Pak Chong-hui ring swallowed the price of the blood shed in the 19 April uprising through the 16 May military coup d'etat and the traitorous Chong Tu-hwan ring is now mangling the spirit of 19 April, the letter of appeal exposed the crimes committed by the Chong Tu-hwan ring.

Saying that the downfall of the military dictatorship of Chon Tu-hwan is unavoidable and no force on earth can prevent an ignominious end, the letter of appeal called on the entire masses to create a strong fiery wind to usher in another 19 April by rising up in the antifascist struggle.

Urging all the masses to raise higher the flames of the sacred struggle for national salvation against the U.S. imperialists, the ringleaders who are controlling the fascist dictator from behind, and not forgetting the bloody lesson drawn of bitter experience that the noble fruit of 19 April had been lost to another stooge of the U.S. imperialists, the letter of appeal called for an end to the military occupation and colonial rule of South Korea by the U.S. imperialist and for the establishment of a new, independent, and democratic government in South Korea.

Saying that our nation cannot live separated in North and South any longer and that we should not hand down to the next generation the tragedy of division, the letter of appeal appealed to the masses to attain the right to engage in free discussion of reunification and to establish a reunified state [tongil kukka] in the form of a confederal state by achieving great national unity.

Noting that our masses toppled the truculent dictatorial regime of Syngman Rhee with united force, the letter of appeal called on the entire masses to become anti-U.S. and antifascist fighters to hasten victory in concerted action and in a joint struggle in unity.

CSO: 4110/146

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

COMMENT ON EXERCISE 'MYOLGONG 85'

Denounced as War Exercise Scheme

SK160857 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0851 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 16 Apr (KCNA)--The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique plan to stage large-scale war exercises "Myolgong 85" in Kyonggi Province, Inchon, South Korean Kangwon Province and other places over April 17-20, according to a radio report from Seoul.

The puppets are inciting the fever of northward war, declaring that the provocative war rehearsal is aimed at countering someone's "non-regular war".

Crying for "strengthening the regional security posture", the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique at the instructions of the U.S. imperialists kicked up a military row called "ceremony for opening communication networks for reports from population" on April 12 and cried that a "civilian defence training" would be staged all over South Korea on April 17.

The U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique commit criminal acts of keying up the tension between the North and South, frantically kicking up a row of confrontation and war against the northern half of the country.

MINJU CHOSON's Comments

SK180439 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0416 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 18 Apr (KCNA)--MINJU CHOSON today, commenting on the war exercises dubbed "Myolgong (Vanquish Communism) 85" started by the U.S. imperialists and South Korean puppet clique on April 17 in Kyonggi Province, Inchon and South Korean Kangwon Province, etc with the mobilization of the puppet army, police, "homeland defence reserve forces", "civilian defence corps" and even ordinary inhabitants, brands the exercises as a provocative war rehearsal for stepping up war preparations to invade the North.

The author of the commentary says:

All the graver is the fact that the war exercises started shortly after we proposed to hold North-South parliamentary talks..

Today the entire Korean people and peaceloving people are warmly supporting and welcoming our new peace-oriented proposal, considering it to be an epochal measure for promoting peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification, and hope that the South Korean side will affirmatively respond to this proposal.

Precisely at this time the puppets started the provocative war exercises dubbed "Myolgong". This cannot but be an undisguised challenge to the desire of the people for peace.

If South Korean authorities truly desire peace and want to see the opening of a phase for peaceful reunification, they must refrain from marring an atmosphere of dialogue.

They must ponder over the possible consequences of the reckless anti-communist war moves and act with discretion.

CSO: 4100/375

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

COMMENTARIES ON CHON TU-HWAN'S U.S. VISIT

Demonstrations Against Visit

SK181600 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean in South Korea 0300 GMT
14 Apr 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] In this hour, we will talk about the righteous struggle of youths, students, and people from all strata against traitor Chon Tu-hwan's treacherous junket to the United States. Amid the daily-increasing anti-U.S. and anti-Chon Tu-hwan struggle among people of all strata, including youths and students, some 1,000 patriotic students from 13 universities in Seoul held a rally on 15 April to oppose traitor Chon Tu-hwan's junket to the United States, and then staged a vehement street demonstration.

On this day, shouting such slogans as "We oppose Chon Tu-hwan's visit to the United States" and "Let us oppose the U.S. demands for import liberalization," patriotic youths and students waged stubborn struggle, standing up to the riot police forces.

Earlier, on 9 April, some 40 patriotic youths and students in Pusan broke into the American Cultural Center in Pusan and disseminated leaflets opposing traitor Chon Tu-hwan's treacherous junket to the United States. Thus, they waged a strong anti-U.S. and anti-Chon Tu-hwan struggle.

On 12 April, the Union of Mass Movement for Democracy and Unification, headed by pastor Mun Ik-hwan, issued a statement opposing traitor Chon Tu-hwan's visit to the United States. The statement said that Chon Tu-hwan's visit to the United States is aimed at perpetuating his fascist rule with the support of the United States. The statement then denounced the United States, saying that the Reagan administration is not only supporting the Chon Tu-hwan dictatorial regime, but is also seeking to strengthen its colonial rule over South Korea. The statement also urged the Chon Tu-hwan regime to immediately stop its undemocratic and antinational fascist rule and to step down from power.

Such struggle of youths, students, and people of all strata against traitor Chon Tu-hwan's visit to the United States is a sacred and just struggle reflecting our masses' will to build a new society for the masses, a society devoid of foreign forces and traitors.

As indicated by public opinion at home and abroad, traitor Chon Tu-hwan's junket to the United States is a junket of treachery, war, and division.

The real aim of traitor Chon Tu-hwan's junket to the United States is to make an oath before his U.S. boss as a faithful dog by visiting him at a time when the antigovernment struggle among our masses has been further intensified in the wake of the 12th National Assembly election, causing his fascist rule to meet a serious crisis. In return for this, he is to secure a guarantee for his permanent power from the U.S. boss.

This can be proven by the single fact that while visiting the United States traitor Chon Tu-hwan will beg for the permanent stationing of U.S. forces in South Korea and increased military aid, including nuclear weapons and the latest type military equipment, in a bid to realize his ambition for permanent power, to further step up preparations for a war of northward invasion, and, thus, to further fix the permanent division of the country.

During the past 40 years, after the 36 years of domination by the Japanese imperialists, our masses have undergone all sorts of misfortunes and sufferings under the U.S. colonial rule. Our masses cannot live any longer as colonial slaves of the U.S. imperialists. They cannot allow the country and the nation to be divided permanently. This is their firm stand.

What our masses unanimously want is a new independent, democratic, and reunified society devoid of foreign forces and fascism. This notwithstanding, traitor Chon Tu-hwan is going to visit his U.S. boss again to beg for the permanent stationing of U.S. forces in this land and to continue the ruinous colonial fascist ruling system at any cost.

Patriotic youths, students, and broad strata of people throughout the country, including Seoul and Pusan, are staying every day a vehement struggle against traitor Chon Tu-hwan's treacherous junket to the United States. This is an expression of our masses' indomitable will not to allow today's reality to continue any longer and to achieve independence, democracy, and reunification at any cost.

Our masses will never tolerate traitor Chon Tu-hwan's antinational junket of treachery. Like the patriotic students in Pusan, who have raised the banner of resistance this time against Chon Tu-hwan's treacherous junket at the very place where they raised the anti-U.S. torch by burning the American Cultural Center in Pusan 3 years ago, our masses will more strongly raise the flames of the anti-U.S. and anti-Chon Tu-hwan struggle throughout the country.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan should look straight at the reality, withdraw the plan to visit the United States, and step down from power, as unanimously demanded by our masses.

RPR Spokesman on Visit

SK211355 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT
20 Apr 85

[Statement issued by the RPR spokesman--read by announcer]

[Text] It was announced that Chon Tu-hwan will visit the United States from 25 to 27 April. As in the past, Chon Tu-hwan's visit to Washington will not involve good work. At a time when South Korea is viewed as important in U.S. global strategy, Chon Tu-hwan is scheduled to visit Washington. This does not cast a very auspicious shadow over the situation.

It has been learned that the forthcoming summit will discuss questions regarding long-term South Korean-U.S. friendly relations, the position of South Korea in an era of the Pacific, the strong U.S. troops presence in South Korea, and everlasting security cooperation.

Public opinion understands that a very unusual ulterior motive is hidden in these questions which reportedly will be the focus of discussion during the forthcoming junket.

First, as far as South Korean-U.S. relations are concerned, they are not equal relations, but hierarchial relations of out-and-out domination and subordination, as admitted by the persons in authority in Washington. This is a publicly recognized judgment. Describing the South Korean-U.S. relationship of domination and subordination as partnership and talking about laying a new foundation for developing it are a very ominous signal exposing the nature of the forthcoming junket to the United States. It is obvious that Chon Tu-hwan's visit to the United States is a treacherous junket to plunge South Korea more deeply into the U.S. colonial domination and aggressive strategy.

Today, the South Korean masses, marking the 40th anniversary of liberation, are strongly putting forth the logic of a second liberation to live independently by putting an end to the unsavory South Korean-U.S. relations of subordination and by accomplishing true liberation. During the past 40 years, the United States has, indeed, never conceded the right of political domination over South Korea, the right of economic subordination, and the prerogative of military command for even a moment, and the South Korean rulers have never exercised them for even a second.

In accordance with its global strategy, the United States is now deliberately trying to hide its aggressive desire for further intensifying the colonial policy of dominating South Korea and for holding South Korea as the Pentagon's military operational right. Reagan himself undisguisedly revealed the sinister scheme to occupy South Korea forever and secure it as the U.S. forward

nuclear base by publicly stating that the question of constantly stationing strong U.S. troops in South Korea and the question of a strong defense of South Korea will be discussed at the forthcoming summit.

The stage of U.S. overseas expansion has been moved from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and the U.S. global strategy is being turned into a strategy of viewing the Far East as important. In accordance with this, the strategic position of South Korea has been upgraded, that is, from a region with an important stake for the United States to a region of vital interest, and the U.S. nuclear base in South Korea is expanding into an anti-North attack base and a strategic forward nuclear base for an anti-Soviet preemptive attack.

At a secret summit 2 years ago in Seoul, Reagan expressed his intention of moving B-52 strategic bombers in Guam and deploying them in South Korea and, in return for this, firmly promised to support Chon Tu-hwan's power. Reagan openly hinted that the forthcoming summit will discuss the question of security commitment to South Korea and the augmentation of military aid and, in particular, the question of stationing strong U.S. forces in South Korea. This is also linked to a wild desire for using South Korea as a bridgehead to carry out the U.S. strategy toward Asia and for a nuclear war site.

Chon Tu-hwan's visit, aimed at discussing long-term South Korean-U.S. relations toward the 2000's by paying a call on Reagan, who harbors such a sinister ambition for aggression and war, is an antinational act of ushering in an era of everlasting South Korean-U.S. annexation by further deepening the present South Korean-U.S. relations of subordinator. His visit is also a criminal act of leaving South Korea as an expandable of the U.S. nuclear strategy, in return for a guarantee for remaining secure in power for a long term.

Chon Tu-hwan's visit to the United States casts gloom over the favorable atmosphere for dialogue between the North and the South and over the increasing aspiration for peace and reunification.

Seeking a way to dominate South Korea through division of the Korean peninsula, the United States wants tensions in our country, not peace and permanent division, not reunification. The visit to the United States, a ringleader who ruptured the North-South dialogue which was provided after a long time through large-scale South Korea-U.S. joint war exercises, such as "Team Spirit", ignoring the North's proposal for peace to bring about conditions for reunification, cannot but be regarded as a treacherous nation-selling act of pouring cold water over North-South dialogue.

Embarking on a junket to Washington at a time when the movement for democracy is being enhanced in South Korea is also an evil omen. Fascist rule has become a way of life for the colonial rulers. The United States--the colonial ruler of South Korea--is not the force supporting the democratization movement in South Korea but a back-stage force of fascism.

The Kwangju Uprising was a declaration of condemnation. The U.S. plan to call to the White House Chon Tu-hwan who faced a crisis in maintaining power is a trick designed to open a way for Chon Tu-hwan, who is requesting U.S. protection and support to survive and to support his fascist rule.

The fascist system will be strengthened by his visit to the United States and Chon Tu-hwan's long-term power will be achieved. Indeed, Chon Tu-hwan's Washington junket is a nation-selling trip for aggression and war aimed at facilitating the U.S. policy of aggression and war and leaving South Korea to the United States as its permanent nuclear base. His junket is a criminal trip which will bring about the subjugation of our masses instead of independence, fascism instead of democracy, and war and permanent division instead of peace and reunification.

Branding Chon Tu-hwan's visit to the United States as an atrocious challenge to the South Korean people's aspiration for independence, democracy, and reunification, the RPR sternly opposes and denounces his junket to Washington.

Today, the South Korean people and overseas compatriots are resolutely rejecting and outraged at Chon Tu-hwan's aggressive U.S. junket. Protesting Chon Tu-hwan's U.S. junket, the just South Korean students held the first meeting of the Committee for Anti-outside-forces Struggle to Safeguard the Nation and a rally of the student representatives from some 20 universities throughout the country, shouting such slogans as "We Fight Against Dictatorship and Outside Forces!", "We Oppose Chon Tu-hwan's Visit to the United States!", "Let Us Recover the Nation's Sovereignty!", "Put an End to Disgraceful Diplomacy!", and "We oppose the Policy of Trade Liberalization!"

When they attacked the U.S. Cultural Center in Pusan, protest rallies, a signature campaign, a fierce demonstration struggle, and stone-throwing struggles were staged in SEoul and other cities across the country. The Federation of Democratic Reunification and Mass Movement issued a statement denouncing Chon Tu-hwan's visit to U.S. as a criminal act aimed at perpetuating his fascist rule under U.S. support.

This fierce anti-U.S. and anti-Chon Tu-hwan advance is a very significant struggle reflecting the unanimous aspiration and demand of the South Korean people who oppose and reject the U.S.-South Korea relations of subjugation and the ruler's criminal U.S. junket and who treasure the nation's sovereignty, democracy, and reunification.

The RPR appeals to the masses of all walks of life in South Korea to more bravely wage the anti-U.S. and anti-Chon Tu-hwan struggle to oppose Chon Tu-hwan's U.S. junket, to recover the nation's sovereignty and democracy which were trampled underfoot, and to achieve national reunification.

20 April 1985, Seoul

9 May 1985

RPR Commentary Assails Visit

SK221313 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean 1000 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Dialogue between station commentators Madame Yun Chong-won and Kim Chol-min entitled "Background and Purpose Behind Chon Tu-hwan's Dangerous Junket to the United States," from the feature program "Hour for the Compatriots in the North"]

[Text] [Kim Chol-min] It has been learned that Chon Tu-hwan will once again visit the United States, from 24 to 29 April, and will have summit talks with Reagan.

How does the public react to this, and what kind of struggle is being staged to oppose it? I believe that the public unanimously condemns it as an unjustified junket by a stooge and as a dangerous and dirty antinational junket of treason.

[Madame Yun Chong-won] That is true. You said that the general public condemns Chon Tu-hwan's scheduled visit to the United States as an unjustified junket by a stooge. I believe that public criticism of Chon Tu-hwan's junket to the United States is sharp and not without a point.

As is widely known, this is Chon Tu-hwan's second visit to the United States. With this scheduled visit, he will have had 3 rounds of summit talks with Reagan since he took the office. The rub is that he has no reason or justification to visit the United States this time. It is only a courtesy call without a reason to justify it. In other words, he is going to the United States with no pending issues to solve between South Korea and the United States--a formal junket, so to speak.

Judging from such a fact, Chon Tu-hwan's scheduled visit cannot but be interpreted as a stooge's junket to beg for an audience from his master, symbolizing the master-servant relations between South Korea and the United States.

[Kim] As it were, Chon Tu-hwan's visit to the United States is to report to his master on his sell-out accomplishments during the past 1 and a half years since Reagan hatched a plot with Chon Tu-hwan in Seoul. I can also say that Reagan has invited Chon Tu-hwan to visit him in order to give Chon Tu-hwan a new set of directives aimed at further strengthening the U.S. policy of aggression toward South Korea.

[Yun] Exactly. It is even impossible for a leader of a vassal country to visit his master in such a way as Chon Tu-hwan does unless his country is a colony of a suzerain country.

As for South Korean-U.S. summit talks, there have been 11 since the fabrication of the so-called Republic of Korea in 1948, and 14 if unofficial ones are included. This means that such South Korean-U.S. summit talks have been

held every 1 and a half years. No countries have ever made contact with each other as frequently as South Korea and the United States.

We can say that the summit talks between South Korea and the United States have shown that the relations between the two countries are not normal, but relations between master and servant. Naturally, the popular masses call Chon Tu-hwan's visit to the United States a stooge's unjustified junket.

This being the case, our popular masses foresee through Chon Tu-hwan's junket to the United States the start of a dangerous collusion between a master and servant and, therefore, are strongly opposed to it, while cautiously preparing for the terrible consequences such as junket of aggression and sell-out could possibly have.

On 9 April, students in Pusan collectively forced their way into the American Cultural Center and disseminated leaflets opposing Chon Tu-hwan's visit to the United States, and several hundred students at Seoul National University staged a fierce demonstration to protest against Chon Tu-hwan's traitorous junket. On 12 April, the Federation of Mass Movement for Democracy and Unification, in a statement, denounced Chon Tu-hwan's junket to the United States as a trip aimed at eliciting U.S. support to perpetuate his rule in South Korea.

On 16 April, some 1,000 students from three universities in Seoul staged a demonstration in opposition to Chon Tu-hwan's visit to the United States. The students denounced Chon Tu-hwan's scheduled visit to the United States, saying that it will thrust South Korea deeper into the U.S. sphere of influence economically as well as militarily, and will strengthen Chon Tu-hwan's dictatorship.

[Kim] Now, the question is what is behind Reagan's summoning of Chon Tu-hwan and his going, at the invitation of his master, to Washington, where he will hatch a plot with Reagan? In other words, what does such a movement aim at?

[Yun] The answer lies in the fact that the Reagan attaches significance to South Korea in the execution of its aggressive Asian strategy.

Why the Reagan administration attaches such a particular significance to South Korea can be said to have something to do with the situation in the United States and abroad, which is being exacerbated with each passing day, and, in particular, the declining U.S. sphere of influence and its ruling systems in Asia, which are being shaken from their foundation.

For the Reagan regime, which has tried to achieve the restoration of a strong United States in the face of such a crisis, South Korea has been regarded as its last anticommunist advance base and military strategic point. Using South Korea as a stepping-stone for its Asian strategy, the Reagan regime has schemed to realize its wild ambition for aggression against the North and Asia in order to maintain military superiority in this region. It is by no means accidental that diplomatic observers in Washington, commenting on Chon Tu-hwan's visit to the United States, said that Chon Tu-hwan's

visit is an expression contributing to promoting security in Asia and to establishing a strategic defense system there. We can say that during his visit to the United States Chon Tu-hwan is to receive new instructions from his U.S. boss related to his task of realizing the U.S. strategy toward Asia.

[Kim] Along with this, I also think that Chon Tu-hwan's visit to the United States is for the purpose of patching up the political and economic crises of the Chon Tu-hwan fascist and dictatorial regime which have become more serious since Reagan visited South Korea. What do you think of this?

[Yun] That's right. Reviewing the time of the visit and the topics to be discussed at their talks, we can easily see this. In fact, the Chon Tu-hwan fascist and treacherous regime faces a serious crisis at home and abroad. Chon Tu-hwan's military rule, which has entered its latter period, has clamored as if interested in democratization, talking about campus autonomy, lifting the curfew, and lifting the political ban in a bid to block the people's resistance. From this, one may believe that the Chon Tu-hwan regime has entered a stage where the political confusion has been completely resolved through the 12th assembly election. However, the present situation is quite different from this. In other words, the Chon Tu-hwan regime faces a strong resistance of the people, a catastrophic economic crisis, and a resultant social instability.

[Kim] The massive struggle of youths and students, the antigovernment struggle of democratic opposition personages and opposition politicians, the struggle of workers and farmers, and, in particular, the people's resistance which erupted as a result of the fraudulent 12th National Assembly election by the DJP candidates--all this has vividly revealed that the so-called political stability clamored about by the Chon Tu-hwan ring is an out-and-out deception to mislead public opinion and is propaganda to conceal its political crisis. What do you think of this?

[Yun] You are right. Furthermore, the economic crisis has rapidly increased; the people's livelihood has fallen into extreme distress; and social confusion has reached an extreme degree. In its foreign relations, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has become the focus of condemnation by the international community because of its brutal suppression of patriotic youths and students and repeatedly reported incidents involving corruption and irregularities. On the contrary, the proposal for tripartite talks and the proposal for North-South parliamentary talks put forward by the North have aroused strong sympathy and support among the people of all strata and great international repercussions. Such moves at home and abroad have driven the Chon Tu-hwan ring into a corner.

Therefore, Chon Tu-hwan's junket to the United States is for the purpose of receiving support from the Reagan regime for its dictatorial rule and more U.S. military aid in order to extricate itself from such a serious crisis. In other words, entering the latter period of his tenure, traitor Chon Tu-hwan is trying to maintain his power with a U.S. guarantee and U.S. aid.

[Kim] In a nutshell, I can say that it is all too clear that Chon Tu-hwan's junket to the United States this time is a junket of treachery to further deepen the subordination of South Korea to the United States, a junket of division to perpetuate the divided status of the Korean peninsula, and a junket of war to trigger a war of northward invasion.

[Yun] Yes, you are right. Chon Tu-hwan is clamoring that through talks with Reagan he will strengthen the security ties between South Korea and the United States and seek ways for reunification diplomacy. This vividly reveals his wild and sinister plans to concoct maneuvers to perpetrate division, to accelerate preparations for a war of northward invasion under the pretext of the nonexistent threat of southward invasion, and to complete the tripartite military alliance between South Korea, the United States, and Japan by strengthening military collusion between South Korea and Japan.

The so-called development of reciprocal economic relations between the two countries about which Chon Tu-hwan talks means acceleration of the subordination of the South Korean economy to the United States and the so-called establishment of firm foundations for stability in South Korea about which Chon Tu-hwan babbles means his power and security. This is all too clear to everyone.

It is righteous that our people are now condemning Chon Tu-hwan's junket to the United States, branding it as a treacherous, dangerous, and dirty junket. Therefore, our people should struggle against traitor Chon Tu-hwan's junket to the United States and his criminal conspiratorial talks to be held with Reagan which will bring the danger of a new nuclear war to the Korean peninsula.

[Kim] That's right. Thank you very much.

Leaflets Opposing Visit Scattered in Seoul

SK210534 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1000 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] Leaflets urging all people to wage a struggle to oppose traitor Chon Tu-hwan's visit to the United States were scattered in some areas of Seoul. Noting that traitor Chon Tu-hwan is attempting to visit the United States despite strong protest by the people of all walks of life, the leaflets reads:

The United States has occupied this land militarily, has the prerogative of supreme command of the South Korean Army, and has repeatedly established only fascist dictatorial regimes by designating pro-U.S. elements as president. Not only former presidents Syngman Rhee and Pak Chong-hui, but also incumbent President Chon Tu-hwan was a pro-U.S. stooge and fascist dictator and this will not change in the future. Just as it kept Pak Chong-hui in power for an extended period of time, the United States plans to instruct Chon Tu-hwan to say in power for an extended period of time and to do other things by summoning him to Washington. Chon Tu-hwan, in return, is attempting to visit the United States with the ulterior motive of a continued stay in power with the support of the United States.

People of all walks of life: Traitor Chon Tu-hwan's visit to the United States is an unforgivable act of demaing our people, who aspire for the elimination of the military dictatorial regime, the democratization of society, and reunification. Chon Tu-hwan plans to visit the United States at this very time when North-South talks are being held and when a longing for democratization is growing among our people. This hints that his visit will cast dark clouds upon North-South dialogue and that the fascist suppression by the military dictatorial regime will be strengthened further. Let all wage a vigorous struggle to obstruct traitor Chon Tu-hwan's visit to the United States.

Wolfowitz Praised of Chon Scored

SK240701 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT
22 Apr 85

[Text] In an exclusive interview with the Korean Broadcasting Corporation prior to traitor Chon Tu-hwan's scheduled visit to the United States, Wolfowitz, assistant secretary of the U.S. Department of State, clamorously described traitor Chon Tu-hwan as a true democrat in South Korea and as a leader who has done his best for the future of South Korea. This is a ridiculous remark designed to suppress public opinion at home and abroad opposing traitor Chon Tu-hwan's scheduled visit to the United States and is the act of making a mockery of and degrading the South Korean people who, labeling traitor Chon Tu-hwan as the strangler of the people and a toadyist traitor, are struggling, shouting for his overthrow.

Our people strongly oppose the U.S. invitation to traitor Chon Tu-hwan to be a state guest, saying that this will help him consolidate a foundation for long-term power, make him much more atrocious, and lay a greater obstacle to the country's reunification.

On the other hand, international social circles, political and social circles in the United States, the American people, and Koreans in the United States have formed committees to struggle to check Chon Tu-hwan's scheduled visit to the United States and strongly struggled to oppose this visit.

Such struggles waged at home and abroad will deal great blows to U.S. domination over South Korea. Because of this, the U.S. ruling circles had Wolfowitz conduct an exclusive press interview and make topsy-turvy sophistry to help thoroughgoing pro-U.S. stooge and traitor Chon Tu-hwan earn fame in a filthy manner. The remarks of Wolfowitz will only fan the South Korean people's anti-U.S. sentiment.

Chon Ring, U.S. Responsible for Tension

SK220117 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT
18 Apr 85

[Text] While inspecting a homeland reserve forces drillfield on the outskirts of Seoul on the afternoon of 17 April, Chon Tu-hwan babbled about

rising tensions because of the North's threat of war. This is absurd talk designed to put the blame for the tensions on the Korean peninsula on the North. The frantic maneuvers of conducting a war exercise by the imperialist aggressors and the Chon Tu-hwan ring have promoted tensions in our country. At a time when the North-South economic talks and the contact between Red Cross societies, arranged after a long interval, have opened a way to reduce tensions on the Korean peninsula, the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring conducted the aggressive "Team Spirit-85" South Korea-U.S. combined military exercise, intensifying the situation to the brink of war. Moreover, they continue to intensify the situation by conducting the "Myolgong-85" exercise instead of responding with a positive answer to the North's proposal to hold North-South parliamentary talks in order to reduce tensions in our country and to seek national reconciliation. Chon Tu-hwan's babble about rising tensions because of the North's threat of war is preposterous. If the Chon Tu-hwan ring really wants peace and reunification on the Korean peninsula, it should immediately stop the war exercises.

CSO: 4110/146

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

CHON'S SUPPRESSION OF JAPAN-BORN KOREAN STUDENTS

SK090410 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0401 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 9 Apr (KCNA)--Commenting on the clamorous trial of Japan-born Korean students including Cho Sin-chi staged by the Chon Tu-hwan group through the fabrication of a "spy case of Japan-born Korean students studying in South Korea, "NODONG SINMUN today brands this as another premeditated intrigue for holding in check the anti-U.S., anti-fascist struggle of the South Korean students and people, dismayed at its daily intensification.

The signed commentary titled "Unpardonable Act Against the Nation" says:

The "court decision" alleges that those students who were studying at the school attached to Honse University, Koryo University and Songgyungwan University "agitated student demonstrations" or searched out secrets about military setups and the scale and production of major enterprises and "reported" them. But it failed to produce any material to back this allegation. The "chief judge", for the lack of sufficient evidence, had to withdraw the charge that the student surnamed Im who studied at Koryo University "had been to the North."

This vividly proves that the trial by the puppets was a sheer buffoonery for faking up fact, which was motivated by a sinister political purpose.

It is an old game of the puppets to kick up a din of anti-communist confrontation and resort to bayonet by fabricating an "incident" and linking it with us whenever the people's struggle rises to a new tide and the crisis of the fascist rule gets more serious.

The Chon Tu-hwan group should give up the illegal murderous trials and release without delay the So brothers and all other illegally arrested Japan-born Korean students, lending an ear to the fair public opinion.

CSO: 4100/375

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

COMMENT ON STUDENT ACTIVITIES

Antigovernment Struggles Staged

SK180427 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0349 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 18 Apr (KCNA)--Students of various universities in Seoul are waging an undaunted anti-U.S., anti-"government" struggle every day with the approach of the 25th anniversary of the April 19 popular uprising, according to a South Korean newspaper report.

On April 11 more than 200 students of the University of Foreign Studies started an anti-U.S. demonstration after the inaugural meeting of the "Committee of Struggle for the National, People and Democracy."

The demonstrators bitterly condemned the U.S. policy of neo-colonialism toward South Korea, chanting anti-U.S. slogans including "United States, don't demand unilateral opening of the door to import."

The students surged out of the campus gate shoulder to shoulder with each other and continued the demonstration.

On the same day more than 300 students of Ehwa Women's University held an inaugural meeting of the "Committee for the People's Right to Existence" on the campus and denounced the fascist clique's crime in forcibly evacuating the poor people in Mok-dong, Kangso District, Seoul, and harshly suppressing their struggle to defend their right to existence.

At the end of the meeting they went over to a demonstration.

That day more than 150 students of Songgyungwan University waged an anti-"government" demonstration after holding an "emergency meeting of students for democracy on the campus".

More Student Trials

SK170829 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0801 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 17 Apr (KCNA)--The fascist clique on April 15 referred to "summary trials" 32 students including Yi Sang-won of Seoul University, according to a radio report from Seoul.

Those students on April 12 waged a fierce struggle, jointly with workers who had been members of the Chonggye Clothing Workers' Trade Union, shouting anti-"government" slogans denouncing the fascist clique on the road of Ulchi-ro, Central District, Seoul, and destroying and burning puppet police boxes and patrol cars.

Opposition to Chon's U.S. Trip

SK170430 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0351 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 17 Apr (KCNA)--More than 1,000 students at three universities in Seoul on April 16 waged a demonstration against the traitor Chon Tu-hwan's criminal visit to the United States, according to a REUTER report.

The students branded the puppet's tour of the United States as an anti-popular and flunkeyist act for putting South Korea under greater United States' influence both economically and militarily and consolidating "dictatorship".

When the fascist clique threw riot police against them, the enraged demonstrators fought unyieldingly, throwing stones at the tear gas-firing riot police, the report said.

'Suppression' of Students Noted

SK182349 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2321 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 19 Apr (KCNA)--The South Korean military fascist clique, at the puppet Seoul District Criminal Court on April 16, sentenced Song Yongkil, former chairman of the General Student Council of Yonsei University, to a prison term of one year and six months, according to a report.

Earlier, on April 13, they sentenced Chong Won-yong, former chairman of the Kyonghui University Committee for the promotion of campus democracy, and Chong Chong-ok to a one-year prison term at the court.

On April 12, the fascist clique walked off 104 students of 13 universities and 15 workers on charges of involvement in an anti-"government" street demonstration waged by more than 1,500 students and workers in Seoul in demand of "guarantee of three rights of labor" and the like.

The puppets also walked off four women who had scattered anti-"government" leaflets in a housing estate of Seoul and Hwang In-song, director of the General Federation of Christian Students, after he issued a statement denouncing the puppet clique's repression of the struggle of students for democratization.

Students' Antigovernment Struggle

SK182350 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2324 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 19 Apr (KCNA)--More than 300 students of Koryo University in Seoul turned out to the street on April 15 and waged a demonstration, chanting anti-"government" slogans and pelting stones at the puppet police on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the April 19 popular uprising, according to a South Korean newspaper report.

Meanwhile, at two in the afternoon that day more than 200 students of the university gathered at the basketball ground of the campus and held a forum on the subject of the April popular uprising, denouncing the treacheries of the puppet clique. This was one of the "activities commemorating the April 19" sponsored by the General Student Council.

And, at six in the afternoon, more than 200 students in Seoul waged a street demonstration, shouting anti-"government" slogans in Chongnyangni-dong, East Gate District.

The General Federation of Christian Students and the Christian Youth Council of South Korea made public a statement on April 12 condemning the brutal suppression by the military fascist clique.

Suppressive Orders Issued

SK200340 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0330 GMT 20 Apr 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 20 Apr (KCNA)--The puppet Seoul police bureau on April 18 issued to the frontline police stations an order to "closely watch the movement on campus" in face of the anti-"government" demonstrations of students growing fiercer these days, according to a report from Seoul.

Crying that the demonstrations and leaflet scattering by various organizations, against fascism and for democracy, to say nothing of the students' struggle, must be prevented, the fascist clique encouraged the running dogs to suppression with the promise that "the policemen who distinguish themselves in this will be specially promoted."

Earlier, on April 13, the puppet Seoul police bureau instructed all police booths in the city to strengthen their own guard and to be fully ready for mobilization to cope with the fierce anti-"government" struggle of students and workers which never ceases these days.

The fascist clique also issued an order to mobilize the "crime prevention corps members" in the guard of the police booths, scheming to totally mobilize even the police of the police booths in the suppression of demonstrations.

19 April Demonstrations

SK200445 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0436 GMT 20 Apr 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 20 Apr (KCNA)--Thousands of students staged a fierce anti-U.S., anti-"government" demonstration on April 19 in Seoul on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the April 19 popular uprising which led to the overthrow of the Syngman Rhee puppet regime, according to foreign press reports.

More than 2,000 students of Yonsei University attempted to take to the street and fought furiously against the puppet police blocking their way.

The demonstrators branded the traitor Chon Tu-hwan as a "military dictator" and loudly shouted slogans demanding him to step down from "power" and set free students and figures thrown behind bars after waging anti-"government" struggle.

According to an AP report, more than 6,000 people staged an anti-"government" demonstration near the April 19 memorial tower in Seoul on April 19.

The demonstrators, mostly students, showed high spirit in their march, led by a huge placard reading "hammer of democracy down on the stronghold of dictatorship".

Perplexed by the high spirit of the demonstrators, the puppet police made a desperate attempt to bar the advance of the demonstrators, madly firing tear gas at them. This triggered off one major clash between the demonstrators and police. At least 100 young people were seen taken away. But protestors continued to march in scumage, loudly shouting slogans such as "We oppose Chon's Washington visit" and "Down with the dictatorial regime". The protestors then left the area in small groups.

Actions Against Police Noted

SK210938 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0917 GMT 21 Apr 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 21 Apr (KCNA)--Nearly 100 puppet policemen were punished in the fierce anti-U.S., anti-"government" demonstrations of students that swept Seoul and other areas on April 19 on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the April 19 popular uprising, according to an AP report from Seoul.

The indignant students knocked down full-alert riot police by throwing stones, flaming torches and bottles at them when they madly fell upon them, firing tear gas canisters.

Students who rose in an anti-"government" demonstration fiercely clashed with police in the Suyuri cemetery where victims of the April 19 popular uprising lie buried. The report said that the protest struggle of students was staged in South Korean local cities, too.

CSO: 4100/375

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

COMMENT ON STUDENT ACTIVITIES

University Demonstration in Seoul

SK191436 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1138 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Text] News just coming in--some 1,500 students at Yonsei University in Seoul waged a fierce struggle, confronting puppet police forces today in front of the school gate, while they tried to turn out to the street to stage an anti-government demonstration.

Flustered by the daily anti-U.S. and antigovernment demonstrations by university students, the military fascist clique today deployed numerous riot police forces at major areas of Seoul city and near the universities in the city to suppress students' anti-U.S. and antigovernment demonstrations.

However, students of Yonsei University, who have turned out to a massive demonstration with an indomitable fighting spirit, gallantly resisted the the puppet police forces deployed in front of the school gate to block students from taking to the streets. They gallantly fought against the police forces, who frantically tried to block the students, firing tear gas.

The students bravely fought, shouting antigovernment slogans calling for the termination of Chon Tu-hwan's military dictatorship and the release of arrested students and democratic personages.

The students' resistance in front of the school gate lasted 1 and 1-half hours. Such antigovernment demonstration struggles were also staged at any other universities in Seoul.

In the same vein, antigovernment demonstrations were staged yesterday at many high schools in Seoul. High school students denounced puppet and traitor Chon Tu-hwan's planned visit to the United States and condemned the Reagan administration of the United States for supporting the South Korean puppet clique, the foreign press reported. The South Korean students' anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle, which has continued in defiance of the puppets' suppression, has flustered the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique.

19 April Uprising Anniversary

SK221126 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0900 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Unattributed talk: "A Mass Anti-U.S. REsistance for National Salvation Which Demonstrated the Invincible Mettle of the South Korean People"]

[Text] Today marks the 25th anniversary of the 19 April popular uprising in South Korea. The 19 April popular uprising was an eruption of the popular masses' pent-up resentment and wrath under the colonial and fascist rule of the U.S. imperialists and the Syngman Rhee clique, their lackey, and a mass antifascist nation-saving resistance for a new politics, system and life.

The U.S. imperialists' colonial and suppressive rule and their policy of war caused national and class contradiction in South Korea to become extremely acute and made the popular masses' hatred and resentment against the oppressors reach a culmination. In particular, the most advanced socialist system established in the northern half of the Republic and the brilliant success attained in socialist construction under the wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the great sun of the nation, vigorously encouraged the South Korean youths, students, and people to a nationwide struggle against the U.S. imperialists and their stooges.

With the struggle of Masan citizens against the 15 March rigged election of the puppet clique as a catalyst, the resentment of the South Korean youths, students, and people erupted as a mass popular uprising in 1960 and these flames spread throughout the whole of South Korea within a very short period of time. The April popular uprising, which swept over most urban and rural areas in South Korea, developed into an all-people resistance in which youths and students played a major role and workers, peasants, intellectuals, and small- and medium-size businessmen participated.

The South Korean youths, students, and people valiantly conducted a bloody resistance, loudly shouting such slogans as "Down With Syngman Rhee," and "Let us restore trampled democracy." The resisting masses attacked the U.S. Economic Cooperation Agency in South Korea--a den of aggressors and traitors--the puppet Capitol building, the National Assembly building, and the special intelligence agency, breaking through the forest of bayonets and barricades, and burned the headquarters of the Liberal Party and the anticommunist hall, finally toppling the Syngman Rhee dictatorial regime, a group of long-standing U.S. imperialist lackeys.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The April popular uprising clearly demonstrated the heroic mettle of the South Korean people and showed that only when the popular masses pool their strength in rising up in the struggle against the oppressors can they smash any fortress of the enemy.

The April popular uprising dealt a heavy blow to the colonial and fascist rule of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys and opened a turning phase in the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle of the South Korean people for democratization.

After the April popular uprising, the South Korean youths, students, and people valiantly turned out in a sacred struggle to reject foreign forces and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country under such slogans as "Yankee, go home," "Reunification is the only way for survival," and "Let us go to the North; come to the South; and let us meet at Panmunjom." The South Korean youths, students, and people have strenuously waged mass movements against the oppressors, such as the 24 March struggle, the 3 June struggle, the October popular resistance, and the Kwangju popular uprising.

The April popular uprising was a patriotic and democratic resistance of youths, students, and people of all walks of life for freedom and democracy and a righteous struggle which demonstrated the invincible will and patriotic vigor of the South Korean people who do not tolerate fascist dictatorship.

The April popular uprising, which added a shining page to the history of the South Korean people's struggle for national salvation, showed that no suppression with bayonets can destroy the united strength of the people fighting for a new life and politics, and the people can win victory only through their own mass struggle.

Twenty years have passed since the patriotic uprising of the South Korean people, but no aspirations of the resisters on that day have been realized.

Puppet traitor Pak Chong-hui, who took power with bayonets under the support of the U.S. imperialists, did not escape from the punishment of history because of his crimes.

In particular, the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique has turned South Korea into the most miserable living hell of the end of the 20th century, exercising the unprecedentedly truculent military and fascist rule. The Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique has unhesitatingly perpetrated treacherous and nation-selling acts, begging for the permanent occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggression forces in order to maintain the U.S. collapsing U.S. colonial and fascist rule and prolong the remainder of its doomed life. Also, the military and fascist clique has been hellbent on maneuvers to fabricate two Koreas and provoke a new war, blocking the daily growing aspirations of the South Korean people for reunification. This shows that, unless an end is put to the colonial and fascist rule of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys, no demands of the South Korean people can be met.

Well aware of this through their practical experience, the South Korean people, youths, and students are vigorously turning out to the anti-U.S. struggle for independence and the antifascist struggle for democratization. No suppression with bayonets can block the just and patriotic struggle of the people. As in the past, the South Korean people will also certainly achieve the independence and democracy of the South Korean society by more vigorously waging the anti-U.S. and antipuppet struggle.

19 April Antigovernment Demonstration

SK191432 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1357 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Text] According to a UPI report, more than 3,000 people, including college students, staged an antigovernment demonstration in Seoul today, the 25th anniversary of the 19 April people's uprising. The report said that, despite tight guard and cruel tyrannic measures by uniformed policemen and plainclothesmen, this demonstration struggle organized by various organizations, including the Youth Federation of Movement for Democratization, continued for 2 hours.

Having run amok to suppress the demonstration, puppet police forces committed the barbarous act of arresting more than 100 demonstrators at the 19 April Cemetery.

The Youth Federation of Movement for Democratization issued a statement today. In its statement, this organization denounced the fascist crime of the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique and demanded that the puppet traitor step down from the seat of power.

CSO: 4110/146

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

VRPR ON 10 APRIL STUDENT-POLICE CLASHES IN SEOUL

SK170750 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT
16 Apr 85

[Text] A meeting to establish a federation of students of 21 universities in Seoul and Inchon was held on 10 April at Seoul National University with the participation of about 800 students. About 800 students from 21 universities in Seoul and Inchon, including Seoul National, Korea, and Yonsei universities, held an open academic seminar on 40 years of aggressive and nation-selling South Korea-U.S. relations after this meeting. After finishing the seminar, the students staged an on-campus anti-U.S. and antigovernment demonstration for 1 hour. Soon after, while attempting to pass through the campus gate in order to stage an on-street demonstration, the students waged a vigorous struggle by throwing stones and Molotov cocktails face to face with police troops who were suppressing them by firing tear gas canisters. The Chon Tu-hwan ring committed the fascist brutality of taking some 60 students to police stations that day.

Meanwhile, the same day some 400 Yonsei University students held a report meeting under the sponsorship of the student body and staged a demonstration opposing foreign forces. While chanting such slogans as "We Reject Foreign Forces!", "The Government Should Eliminate the Free Import Policy!", and "The Ministry of Education Should not Interfere With Student Body's Regulations!", the students staged an off-campus demonstration after breaking through police lines. The students fought vigorously for more than an hour, conducting a stone-throwing fight with the police who were frantically suppressing them by unmercifully firing tear gas canisters.

Also, some 10 student representatives of Songgyungwan University called at the Tongdaemun Police Station, lodging a protest against suppressive brutality against the president of the student body of the College of Natural Sciences of Songgyungwan University.

CSO: 4110/146

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

VRPR ON CHON'S ADDRESS FOR DAY OF HOME RESERVISTS

SK101552 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT
7 Apr 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] In a so-called address delivered at the ceremonies held in each city and province to mark the 17th anniversary of the day of home reserve forces, traitor Chon Tu-hwan babbled about doubling efforts to increase the combat capabilities of the reservists and to make them a crack corps, talking about the possibility of the North's southward invasion.

On the same day, the so-called minister of national defense also raved about anticipation of the perpetration of an armed provocation at the No 1 conference room of the Ministry of National Defense.

These remarks are a sophistry made to incite consciousness of war and North-South confrontation among our people and to justify their war preparation maneuvers.

The threat of southward invasion, about which the Chon Tu-hwan ring has taken opportunity to talk, is nothing but a shield to hide its maneuvers for a war of northward invasion. As is known, the North has declared, not once to twice, at home and abroad, that it has no intention of southward invasion. Furthermore, it has never invaded the South.

Rather, the North has put forward the proposal for tripartite talks to open a new phase for peace and peaceful reunification on the Korean peninsula and the policy of negotiation and has made all sincere efforts for their realization.

It is not the threat of southward invasion but the threat of northward invasion by the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan ring that exists constantly in this land. Some 40,000 U.S. Forces in South Korea, nearly 1 million South Korean armed personnel, and more than 4 million home reservists are hellbent on preparations for a war of northward invasion, kicking up all types of military exercise rackets every day. This is eloquently proven by the fact that the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring waged the unprecedentedly

large-scale "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercise by mobilizing a huge number of armed forces numbering some 200,000, and the fact that, on 6 April, traitor Chon Tu-hwan showed up at a special combat unit on the outskirts of Seoul and urged the strengthening of a practical drill stimulating a real situation.

This notwithstanding, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has taken every opportunity to whip up rackets of anticommunist confrontation, conducting false propaganda on the threat of southward invasion and the like. This is aimed not only at justifying its criminal war maneuvers, but also at pacifying the anti-U.S. and antigovernment fighting spirit growing among our masses with each passing day by misleading public opinion at home and abroad with Chon Tu-hwan's visit to the United States approaching.

In connection with Chon Tu-hwan's visit to the United States, a broad sector of patriotic masses are raising their voices urging the withdrawal of U.S. troops and the termination of U.S. support for the fascist and dictatorial regime, and the spirit of opposing and rejecting Chon Tu-hwan's visit to the United States while branding it as a junket of treachery, war, and division.

In particular, the students of universities across the country are fiercely staging the antifascist struggle for independence to achieve the democratization of society and campus and workers and peasants are valiantly waging many types of antigovernment struggle for survival and democracy.

At this very moment, traitor Chon Tu-hwan babbled about the threat of southward invasion. This is a despicable trick aimed at escaping from crises in the colonial rule by appeasing the antifascist fighting spirit for democracy and by diverting and redirecting attention at home and abroad.

As shown by all facts, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has frequently paid lip-service to peace and reunification, but, in deeds, has been hellbent on war preparations and permanent national division. History shows that those who ran amok in North-South confrontation and war maneuvers were, without exception, buried after being punished by the masses.

Chon Tu-hwan should clearly recognize that, if he turns away this fact and persists in war rackets, he will be forced to pay more dearly than the dictators who preceded him. The Chon Tu-hwan ring should no longer incite the consciousness of North-South confrontation and war under the false pretext of southward invasion, but should step down from power without delay, as unanimously demanded by the masses at home and abroad.

CSO: 4110/137

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

NORTH-SOUTH PARLIAMENTARIANS 'TALKS' NOTED

Reaction to Proposal

SK101438 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1221 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Text] The proposal for the holding of the North-South parliamentary talks put forth by the current Fourth Session of the Seventh Supreme People's Assembly [SPA] is now eliciting great repercussions among peoples of all walks of life.

Comrade Yi Sang-tae, deputy chief engineer at Kim Chong-tae Electric Locomotive Plant, said:

[Begin recording] With great excitement I heard the news reports that the SPA, currently in session, has put forth a proposal to discuss urgent issues for harmony, trust, and relaxation between the North and the South, including the holding of North-South parliamentary talks, at which a joint declaration of nonaggression would be adopted.

The new proposal put forth by us, broadly taking into consideration as it does a series of views and assertions that the South Korean side has recently expressed regarding the issue of dialogue and reunification, reflects our sincere intention to settle the internal affairs of the nation independently and peacefully, and on our own.

If and when the North-South parliamentary talks reach an agreement on a joint declaration of nonaggression, and such agreement is announced, the authorities of the North and the South will be able to settle the issue of adopting a declaration of nonaggression between the North and the South by ratifying it. When this happens, the distrust and misunderstanding between the North and the South will principally be dispelled and, going one step further, both the North and the South will be able to transfer the vast amount of military expenditures spent on an endless arms race to peaceful economic construction.

We should no longer follow the precedent of the heart-rendering past, in which dialogue and confrontation, relaxation and (?tension), intersected endlessly, nor should we allow the national energy and treasure to be wasted through confrontation and tension.

An exacerbation of tension and war will benefit neither the North nor the South, and will only bring greater misery to the world's people. The path of exacerbating tension and the path of war are a road of national self-destruction, and relaxation of tension and peace are the only way through which the Korean people can survive and prosper together.

The North and the South should no longer confront each other, but advance toward the common national milestone by returning to their inherent attitude as a single people and people who share the same flesh and blood.

Proceeding from such a viewpoint, I believe that the proposal for the holding of the North-South parliamentary talks is the most realistic and reasonable way of conducting dialogue to provide breakthroughs for national troubles. Our new proposal for the holding of the North-South parliamentary talks is a just proposal that reflects the heart-warming aspirations and demands of the whole people who hope to put an end to the 40-year tragedy of national division and hope that the cause of national reunification will be achieved at an early date.

This being the case, all the employees at the Kim Chong-tae Electric Locomotive Plant also support this proposal and fully and warmly welcome it. We sincerely hope that the South Korean National Assembly will respond affirmatively to our proposal for new talks, advanced out of our desire to overcome the prevailing difficulties, in accordance with the demand and aspirations of the nation.

I believe now is the solemn moment for all the Korean people, regardless of the differences in their political views, factions, and religions, to unanimously join in the solemn and great march of the nation toward national harmony, trust, and peace for the sake of national well-being and the future.

The working class at the Kim Chong-tae Electric Locomotive Plant will actively contribute to hastening the historic day when the North and the South together enjoy peace and prosperity and when they live together in a reunified fatherland by tenaciously advancing along the road leading to national harmony, trust, and peace, as taught by the great leader and the glorious party center, and by producing more electric locomotives that will cross the mountains and rivers of a reunified fatherland. [End recording]

Comrade Kim Pyong-won, chairman of the management committee of Mangyongdae District Cooperative Farm, said:

[Begin recording] The SPA of the DPRK, which is currently in session, discussed a report on the session's first agenda item "On Taking a Practical Measure To Promote National Rapprochement and Trust Between the North and the South and Ease the Tension of the Country" and cordially proposed to the South Korean National Assembly contacts and talks between our SPA and the South Korean National Assembly.

Upon hearing this existing news, I can hardly hold back great emotion and excitement. Even though nearly 40 years have passed since our fatherland was liberated, our people are now suffering from indescribable and heart-rending pains and misery because of the grave reality represented by the division of the national territory.

In this very year, which is significant in that it marks the 40th anniversary of national liberation, an important proposal for the holding of the North-South parliamentary talks has just been put forth, planting in the hearts of the entire people in the country a new hope for national reunification. It is indeed the most just proposal and measure that reflect the desire and yearnings of the entire people in the country for reunification.

As you all may know, the joint session of the Central People's Committee and the Standing Committee of the SPA of the DPRK held in January 1984 put forth a new proposal for the holding of tripartite talks in which we, the United States, and South Korea are to participate. At the same time, we have made every sincere effort possible to improve relations between the North and the South.

However, confrontation and tension on the Korean peninsula are being exacerbated with each passing day. Under such circumstances, our proposal for the holding of the North-South parliamentary talks advanced this time, proceeding as it does from the standpoint of settling the issue of peace in our country through the efforts of the North and the South, even before holding of the tripartite talks, if possible, is the most positive and constructive measure.

Moreover, since the proposal put forth for the purpose of holding the North-South parliamentary talks aims at dispelling the distrust and misunderstanding accumulated during the past 40 years, and at discussing the issue of peace related to the fate of the nation, I believe an important issue like this can be settled only through such authoritative political talks as parliamentary talks between the two sides.

In fact, once the North-South parliamentary talks agree on a joint declaration of nonaggression, and such agreement is announced, the authorities of the North and the South will be able to settle the issue of adoption of the North-South declaration of nonaggression the easy way by ratifying it.

Judging from such a point of view, North-South parliamentary talks are, at present, the most realistic and reasonable way of conducting dialogue to open a breakthrough for overcoming the difficulties. At the same time, if and when the North-South parliamentary talks become successful and produce good results, it will be a wonderful opportunity making North-South high-level political talks possible.

The road of exacerbating tension and of war is a path leading to national destruction and the path of peace and relaxation is the only way by which the North and the South can survive together, and our Korean people can prosper together.

Our proposal for the discussion of urgent issues relating to harmony, trust, and relaxation, including the issue of adopting a joint declaration of non-aggression at the North-South parliamentary talks, is indeed a progressive, forward-looking, and epochal proposal.

Wholeheartedly believing it, reflecting as it does the sincere intention of our party and the Government of the Republic to settle the internal affairs of the nation independently and peacefully and on our own, and since its aim is to achieve the sacred and common national cause of independence on the basis of the principles of harmony and trust, to be the most progressive and just proposal, I fully support the SPA's proposal for the holding of North-South parliamentary talks.

As for me, I sincerely hope that the North-South parliamentary talks will be held successfully in this significant year which marks the historical 40th anniversary of national liberation, and open a bright prospect for reunification, and I will devote myself to this end. [End recording]

People in South Welcome Talks

SK111133 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT
11 Apr 85

[Text] The North's proposal for holding North-South parliamentary talks is eliciting great repercussions from among peoples of all walks of life.

An assembly man of the New Korea Democratic Party, named Yi, saying that the North's proposal for holding North-South parliamentary talks is feasible, made the following comment: Our divided country sees the danger of North-South confrontation and war growing bigger with each passing day. Reconciliation between the North and the South and moving together toward peaceful reunification by the North and the South at an early date is urgently needed for national development, as well as for the sake of the nation's future.

The North's proposal for holding North-South parliamentary talks and for announcing a joint declaration of nonaggression between the North and the South is a practical, feasible, and just proposal which enables the North and the South to move toward reconciliation.

He then said that he fully supports the North's proposal.

A Kim, a dismissed reporter in Seoul, said that the North's proposal for holding North-South parliamentary talks is the most reasonable proposal capable of reflecting broad opinion of the North and the South in settling the issue of reunification.

He continued: Whenever the North puts forth proposals, they proceed from the aspirations for reunification and are capable of achieving national harmony and trust and for the relaxation of tension is for the parliamentarians of the North and the South who are engaged in political activity to meet for the successful promotion of these matters.

In this sense, the proposal for holding North-South parliamentary talks put forth by the North is the most reasonable proposal.

A Chong, a professor at Seoul National University, saying that the North's proposal for holding North-South parliamentary talks is an epochal and feasible proposal capable of relaxing the tension between the North and the South, remarked: Early last year, the North proposed the adoption of a North-South declaration on nonaggression at tripartite talks, but the persons in authority and the United States opposed it. Now the North has once again put forth a generous proposal for the adoption of a North-South declaration of non-aggression at North-South parliamentary talks.

The North has always put forth proposals that can relax the tension between the North and the South and achieve reunification. The persons in authority, however, have deceived the people and repeatedly persisted in unrealistic and unfeasible proposals to achieve an impure political goal.

He then said: All the people in the country should come out in a struggle to realize the North's proposal for national reunification and the future.

South's Slandering of Proposal

SK121415 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT
12 Apr 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] In this hour, I will talk about the North's proposal for North-South parliamentary talks.

As has already been reported, on 9 April, the North put forth the question of taking a substantial measure to promote national rapprochement and trust between the North and South and ease the tense situation to the Fourth Session of the Seventh SPA, discussed it at the session, and decided to send a letter, containing the proposal for North-South parliamentary talks, to the South Korean National Assembly.

Meanwhile, the letter adopted at the SPA of the North was correctly delivered to Speaker Chae Mun-sik and copies of the letter were duly conveyed to the presidents of the DJP, the New Korea Democratic Party, and the KNP through Panmunjom on the afternoon of 9 April.

The letter sent from the North contains an overture to, first of all, discuss the question of announcing a joint declaration of nonaggression between the two sides at North-South parliamentary talks as a measure to promote national harmony and trust. The letter declares willingness to discuss together proposals advanced by the South and delineates the form of parliamentary talks and a method for holding them. Along with this, the letter proposes that working-level delegations, appointed by the speakers of the two sides, make contact for preliminary discussion with regard to parliamentary talk at Panmunjom in early May.

The North's proposal for parliamentary talks is arousing thunderous reaction and enjoying absolute support and welcome at home and abroad. This is very natural. In view of the aspirations and desire of the whole nation, the demands of reality facing our country at present, and peace and security in Asia and the world, the North's proposal for parliamentary talks is a patriotic, nation-loving, and peace-loving overture and epochal measure for national salvation.

As everyone knows, putting an end to the history of division and confrontation, which has lasted for 40 years, since the 15 August liberation; removing the prevailing danger of war; easing tension; and pioneering a new phase for peace and peaceful reunification are the unanimous aspirations of the whole nation. Furthermore, in connection with the fact that this year marks the 40th anniversary of national liberation, these aspirations are stronger and more urgent than ever before.

The North's proposal for parliamentary talks is enjoying the absolute support and welcome of the fellow countrymen because it is a patriotic and nation-loving initiative reflecting the unanimous desire of the whole nation for opening a bright vista for peace and peaceful reunification in this significant year and is an epochal measure for national salvation which proceeds from a sincere desire to more significantly greet the 40th anniversary of national liberation through a prospective step to pioneer a new phase for peace and peaceful reunification.

Today, removing the danger of war from the Korean peninsula and easing tension there is rising as a very urgent demand urgently awaiting settlement.

As shown by the "Team Spirit 85" South Korean-U.S. joint military exercise, our fellow countrymen are faced with the danger of the calamities of nuclear war because of the daily strengthening war maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring for aggression and war. It is obvious that, if war breaks out in our country, it will extend beyond the boundaries of the Korean peninsula and expand worldwide. In this context, the North's proposal can be said to be a peace-loving overture embodying the demands of the times, aspiring for peace and security on the Korean peninsula and in Asia and the world. This is because the North's proposal is arousing great reactions in the international community and enjoying ardent welcome and support from the peace-loving masses of the world.

It can be said that the North's proposal for parliamentary talks is a very fair and aboveboard proposal in that it also fully takes into consideration the assertions and demands of the other side to the talks. In all aspects, the North's proposal is a patriotic, nation-loving, realistic, and peace-loving overture, which those who truly want peace, love the country, and have concern about the destiny of the nation should ardently welcome, and an epochal measure for national salvation.

In connection with the North's proposal for parliamentary talks, it is important for us to clearly grasp the intention and truth contained in it. The letter, sent from the SPA of the North to the South Korean National Assembly, is consistent with the idea of independently solving the internal problems of the nation with the nation's own strength and contains a strong assertion that the question of improving North-South relations and realizing reunification should be peacefully resolved through dialogue and negotiation. This shows that realizing the country's reunification and resolving the problems of the nation on the basis of the principle of independence, peaceful assertion and invariable policy and confirms that pioneering a phase for peace and peaceful reunification is not a certain tactic for propaganda purposes, but an expression of the true heart of the North. Such being the case, the South persons in authority should courteously cope with the North's proposal for parliamentary talks and express sincerity toward it.

This notwithstanding, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is engaged in a stereotyped slander, calling the proposal political propaganda and camouflaged tactics, by mobilizing the patronized mass media. Answering sincerity with sincerity and virtue with virtue is elementary etiquette and morality.

There is a saying that spitting on a smiling face is not good behavior. Despite the fact that the other side is making efforts to hold dialogue and negotiation at any cost, slandering while failing to answer sincerity with sincerity is a rude act showing no knowledge of elementary etiquette and morality.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring should clearly recognize that the (?masses) always accept truth.

S.Korea People Support Talks

SK131101 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT
12 Apr 85

[Text] The proposal for holding North-South parliamentary talks put forward by the North's Supreme People's Assembly [SPA] on 9 April is now eliciting great repercussion from the masses from all walks of life.

Madame Yun Chong-won of this station will tell you about this:

[Begin recording] As you may have heard on news reports at home and abroad, on 9 April the Fourth Session of the Seventh SPA of the North proposed the holding of talks between the North's SPA and the ROK's National Assembly [taehan minguk kughoe] as a measure to provide an epochal phase for the eradication of the danger of war prevailing in the country and for the relaxation of tension.

In an effort to find out how the people react to this, I have interviewed a broad strata of people. In unanimous voice, they said that the proposal of the North side is a significant one capable of overcoming the grave difficulties facing our nation and of providing breakthroughs for peace and the peaceful reunification of the country.

An assemblyman of the ruling party who wanted not to be identified said: As a member of the nation, before being a politician, I find the North's new peace proposal absolutely agreeable. Parliaments, which discuss political affairs, can exist only when there are countries and people to serve. Such a proposal, as it is designed to rescue the country and people, has no room for discussion of whether to accept or refuse it. The North-South confrontation and military standoff, which are deteriorating with each passing day, will only lead to a tragedy of fratricide. This means a nuclear war and devastation of the country, as well as self-destruction of the people.

The North's proposal is indeed a practical and patriotic proposal whose chief goal is that the politicians in the North and the South should join force with each other to overcome the prevailing national trouble and to rescue our own people and country before anything else.

He continued: I will make efforts to have the 12th-term National Assembly respond to it.

In the meantime, university students and even professors actively supported the North side's proposal for the holding of North-South parliamentary talks.

A Kim, a senior majoring in economics at Seoul National University, said that the proposal by the North side is very appropriate in timing and is reunification-oriented.

He continued: Because of the "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercise staged by the United States and the authorities, the situation on the Korean peninsula has become extremely exacerbated. At a time when the people in the country were worried over the possibility of another war, the North has proposed a genuinely peace-loving proposal capable of reversing the course of development. This cannot but be a historical opportunity.

If the authorities really hope for peace and peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula, they should respond to the proposal put forth by the North side.

I also met with some of the residents of Mangwon-dong, Mapo-ku, Seoul. They all unanimously consented to it, saying that anyone who is not traitor of the nation will not oppose the North's proposal, because it is designed to prevent war and to promote national rapprochement.

A Pak, one of the residents, said: I support without condition whatever proposals the North advances.

Mentioning even the delivery of the relief goods from the North last year when the country was hit by flood, he did not try to hold back surging joy.

Noting that last year the rulers, while at first refusing to accept the relief goods from the North on the ground that it was only a propaganda and peace offensive, later had to accept them, yielding to public opinion at home

and abroad, he said: We, the flood victims who had accepted the relief goods from the North, realized acutely how compatriotic and sincere the relief goods were.

He continued: I am convinced that the proposal advanced this time by the North side has been advanced out of a genuine patriotic spirit to dispel the distrust and misunderstanding created between the North and the South by the interference of outside forces and to promote national rapprochement and unity.

In the meantime, a Hwang, one of the residents, said that he hopes that North-South parliamentary talks will be held at an early date as proposed by the North. He denounced the press circles for slandering the North's honest proposal without due cause.

He said: Last year when the North proposed delivery of relief goods, the press circles devoted themselves to slanderings and snide propaganda. This time, too, they are engaged in a vicious propaganda, saying that the North's proposal is a scheme to split national consensus and a disguised offensive. This is intolerable act of treachery impeding national rapprochement and encouraging North-South confrontation. Such reckless acts by the press circles will never be able to avoid the stern judgment of the nation. He thus gave vent to his anger. [End recording]

South's Slandering of Proposal

SK150545 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean 1000 GMT 13 Apr 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] How are you, fellow countrymen? This is the house for station commentary. In this hour, I will speak about the Chon Tu-hwan group's defamation of the North's proposal for North-South parliamentary talks.

As has been reported, at the fourth session of the Seventh SPA, which opened in Pyongyang on 9 April, the North sent a letter to Chae Mun-sik, speaker of the National Assembly, after discussing the question for taking a practical measure to promote national harmony and trust between the North and the South and ease tensions in the Korean peninsula. In the letter, the North proposed to hold North-South parliamentary talks and release [palpyo] a joint declaration of nonaggression as a measure to take a practical step to eliminate the danger of war from the Korean peninsula and ease tensions there.

This proposal is noteworthy, because it seeks to address the mitigation of tensions, by taking even one step, through the nation's own efforts and to make a new breakthrough in solving the question of reunification by all means, even before tripartite talks are held to basically eliminate the danger of war from the Korean peninsula and to achieve durable peace there.

Nevertheless, the evil talk which the Chon Tu-hwan group began 2 days after the delivery of the North's letter makes us feel that the nation's desire for peace and reunification has been betrayed once again. By mobilizing

the reptilian news media organizations, the ruling authorities are continuing to instigate anticommunist confrontation in which they babble about the revolution of communizing the South. They are saying that the North's proposal is one to disrupt the public opinion of the opposing side by diversifying the scope of dialogue, and is a camouflaged tactic seeking only propaganda effects.

This only shows the divisive attitude toward dialogue, reminding one of the proverb "The monk is interested only in the rice offered to the Buddha, instead of prayer."

As for the disruption of public opinion which the Chon Tu-hwan group babbles about, this should not become a problem for the discussion of North-South parliamentary talks, which will seek peace on the Korean peninsula and the mitigation of tensions, and is one which needs no discussion, given that the North has expressed its will for North-South dialogue and negotiation, and the South has responded to it.

If all the North's proposals for talks were for the purpose of disrupting the public opinion of the South, as they say, why has the South responded to the proposals for economic and Red Cross talks?

They have said nothing about the disruption of public opinion in connection with the economic and Red Cross talks. They suddenly started to talk about it only when the North had proposed parliamentary talks, while carping on the proposal in a far-fetched manner. In a nutshell, this only shows that they try to avoid dialogue between politicians, and to exploit dialogue for evil political objectives.

As everyone knows, the question of reunification is not one that should be handled only by the authorities [tanggungcha] of the North and the South, but is one that should be handled by all our compatriots. It is not the monopoly of any particular persons, but the common cause of the national, linked to the destiny of the 60 million people.

Therefore, the window of dialogue and negotiation for the resolution of the question of reunification should be opened further in such a way as to concentrate the will, wisdom, and strength of the nation, and the representatives of all strata should be allowed to participate in the discussion of the question of peace and reunification.

Thus, it can be said that the North's new proposal for parliamentary talks is one worthy to be welcomed, because it has reflected the general opinion of the nation.

Nevertheless, the Chon Tu-hwan group is saying that the North's proposal is political propaganda and camouflaged tactics, while continuing to turn its back to the start reality. This is mean trickery aimed at hampering the representatives of all strata in participating in discussion of the reunification question, at blocking the people's sentiments leaning toward the North, and at obliterating the desire for reunification.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring also says that the North's proposal is camouflaged tactics seeking propagand effects. This is nothing more than a far-fetched criticism for the sake of criticism.

The North's offer of the relief goods for our flood victims last year clearly showed whether the North's reunification proposal is mere propaganda or not.

How can the Chon Tu-hwan ring babble about propaganda and so on, even before the assemblymen of the North and the South sit face to face together? This shows that the Chon Tu-hwan ring has not rid itself of the attitude of anti-communist confrontation and the old anti-national habit of slandering the North's proposal without any cause.

All the facts show that the Chon Tu-hwan ring seeks only to aggravate the situation on the Korean peninsula and perpetuate the division, and seeks one-man dictatorship and long-term office under the facade of dialogue, even though it superficially pretends to be interested in North-South dialogue under the pressure of the public opinion at home and abroad.

The Chon Tu-hwan group must adopt a sincere attitude, instead of indulging in far-fetched defamation. It must immediately respond to a preliminary contact of the working-level delegates for holding North-South parliamentary talks, as proposed by the 9 April letter of the North, and must not hamper participation in dialogue by the personages representing all political parties, factions, and circles.

WPK's Ho Chong-suk Support

SK120405 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0352 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 12 Apr (KCNA)--Ho Chong-suk, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, on April 11 issued a talk on the epochal proposal to hold North-South parliamentary talks in order to open a new phase for peace in the country and its peaceful reunification, which was advanced at the 4th session of the 7th Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. In the talk she expressed fervent support to this weighty initiative.

Noting that our new proposal reflects the stand of the Workers' Party of Korea to solve at an early date at any cost the problem of ensuring peace which is related to the life or death of the nation, she continued:

The new peace-oriented proposal discussed and decided at the Supreme People's Assembly session is embodying the peace-loving stand of our party for saving the country and the nation from the danger of war and easing the present tense situation on the Korean peninsula by concerted efforts of North and South.

If tension is to be relaxed and the road to peace and peaceful reunification is to be paved in our country, it is imperative first of all to dispel misunderstanding and mistrust which has existed for a long time between North and South and an atmosphere of rapprochement and trust be created.

This can be realized only when North and South solve the problem of giving assurances of nonaggression.

If this problem is solved at North-South parliamentary talks, antagonism and confrontation between North and South will be removed and national unity be achieved and, on this basis, the problem of adopting a nonaggression declaration may be smoothly solved at the high-level political talks between North and South.

We hope political party members of South Korea will sincerely discuss our new peace-oriented proposal at the new National Assembly and make an affirmative response to it.

Our party will be faithful to the end to the national duty it assumes to realize this new peace-oriented proposal advanced at the recent Supreme People's Assembly session.

JSP Supports Talks

OW120645 Tokyo KYODO in English 0626 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Text] Tokyo, 12 Apr (KYODO)--The Japan Socialist Party (JSP) said Friday it supports a North Korean proposal for parliamentary talks with South Korea designed to ease tension on the Korean peninsula.

JSP Secretary General Makoto Tanabe said in a statement that the proposal, made by Pyongyang earlier this week, is "very constructive."

The call for inter-parliamentary talks apparently stems from North Korea's previous proposal for three-party talks involving the two Koreas and the United States, the statement said.

Tanabe is scheduled to visit North Korea from May 20.

Tanabe said that while in Pyongyang he wants to see whether North Korea's attitude toward the South has changed.

The JSP is known to have a pro-Pyongyang policy, but some party members are reportedly asking the party leadership of chairman Masashi Ishibashi to "review" the long-standing policy on Korea.

Public Organizations' Support

SK141131 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0853 GMT 14 Apr 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 14 Apr (KCNA)--Figures of DPRK public organizations supported the new peace-oriented proposal advanced at the fourth session of the Seventh Supreme People's Assembly for holding North-South parliamentary talks and publishing a joint declaration of non-aggression and called on the South Korean people to join in the efforts for its realization.

Yo Yon-ku, director of the secretariat of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland, in her talk dated April 12 said the new peace-oriented proposal was a patriotic nation-saving one for easing the tension, achieving national unity and promoting the cause of national reunification.

Kim Pong-chu, chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, in his talk on April 13 said the attitude to our proposal was a touchstone showing whether one desires the relaxation of tension and peace in our country or not and whether one wants to improve the North-South relations through dialogue and negotiation or not.

Yi Yong-su, chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, in his talk issued on the same day expressed the belief that the South Korean parliament would sincerely approach our proposal and make an affirmative reply to justify the expectation of the entire fellow countrymen and our youth.

Pyon Chang-pok, chairman of the Central Committee of the Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea, in her talk dated the same day called on the peasants, political parties, groupings and the rest of the people of South Korea to express deep understanding with our new patriotic peace-oriented proposal and join in the efforts for its realization.

Dominican Figure's Support

SK140430 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0400 GMT 14 Apr 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 13 Apr (KCNA)--Ramon Antonio Veras, chairman of the Santiago Provincial Committee for the reunification of Korea in the Republic of Dominica, said the proposal of the fourth session of the Seventh Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for discussing the question of proclaiming a joint declaration of non-aggression between the two sides at North-South parliamentary talks is a new epochal peace proposal for the reunification of Korea.

He said this when he was interviewed by a KCNA reporter here on April 10.

He further said:

The new peace proposal put forward by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea this time as an active initiative for removing the danger of war from Korea, easing the tension and positively opening a new phase in the solution of the national problem it is also a most fair and aboveboard initiative reflecting the demand of the world people who hope for the preservation of peace in Korea and Asia.

The South Korean authorities must accept the North side's proposal for North-South parliamentary talks at an early date and come out for its realization.

Sri Lanka Party Official's Support

SK141206 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0838 GMT 14 Apr 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 14 Apr (KCNA)--A. Aziz, president of the Democratic Workers' Congress Party of Sri Lanka and president of the Sri Lanka Committee for the reunification of Korea was interviewed on April 11 by a reporter of the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY.

The fourth session of the Seventh Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea discussed the problem of holding talks between the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK and the South Korean National Assembly as an epochal measure to remove the danger of war and relax tension in Korea and adopted a letter to the South Korean National Assembly, he noted, and said: This is a most just and wise step to reunify Korea independently and peacefully.

Expressing full support to the just peace-oriented proposal advanced by the North side this time, he stressed that the South Korean authorities should unconditionally accede to this constructive and positive proposal.

Saying that the peace-oriented proposal advanced by the DPRK is reasonable and realistic one for reunification most correctly reflecting the desire of the nation, he stated that such just proposal could be put forward only by your country which is under the wise leadership of President Kim Il-song.

CSO: 4110/137

9 May 1985

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON PARLIAMENTARY TALKS PROPOSAL

Koreans in Japan Support

SK181026 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1009 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 18 Apr (KCNA)--A central meeting of Korean residents in Japan was held in Tokyo on April 13 in support of the proposal to hold North-South parliamentary talks put forward at the fourth session of the 7th Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, according to a KNS report from Tokyo.

A portrait of the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song and a portrait of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il were placed on the platform of the meeting hall.

The meeting was attended by Han Tok-su, chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), and other Chongnyon functionaries and Koreans in Japan.

Addressing the meeting, first vice-chairman of the Chongnyon Central Standing Committee Yi Chin-kyu said that the tense situation created in Korea today urgently demands North and South to break the present deadlock with concerted efforts and create a favorable climate for peace in the country and its peaceful reunification through dialogue and negotiation.

The initiative of the Supreme People's Assmely this time, he said, is a most realistic national salvation measure taken in response to this demand.

Stressing that it is imperative above all to remove distrust and misunderstanding to ease tension and promote national reconciliation and trust, he said: Should a joint declaration of non-aggression be adopted at the North-South parliamentary talks, it would be a big progress for a peaceful reunification of the country.

Indeed, the new peace proposal of the SPA reflects the consistent, sincere stand and attitude of the DPRK for solving the internal affairs of the nation independently and peacefully under all circumstances, in face of the tense situation.

Urging the South Korean politicians to actively respond to the DPRK's proposal to hold North-South parliamentary talks, Li Jin Gyu expressed the earnest hope that the South Korean National Assembly would affirmatively respond to the new proposal of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly in compliance with the demand and desire of the whole nation.

Speeches were also made by Torao Takazawa, deputy secretary general of the Japan Socialist Party and member of the House of Representatives, Tetsuo Kato, vice-director of the political national movement department of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan, Makoto Ichikawa, vice-chairman of the international liaison committee for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, Yoshihisa Kajitani, general director of the Japan-Korea Society for cultural exchange and international news analyst.

A letter to the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song was adopted at the meeting.

Japanese Figures' Support

SK181522 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1501 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 18 Apr (KCNA)--Japanese figures of various circles issued press statements on April 10 supporting the North-South parliamentary talks proposal advanced to the South Korean National Assembly by the 4th session of the 7th Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Noboru Yagi, Socialist member of the House of Representatives and director of the international department of the Japan Socialist Party, said the recent proposal advanced by the DPRK is a very epochal one in relaxing the tensions on the Korean peninsula and providing a favorable condition for the reunification of Korea.

Tokuma Utsunomiya, independent member of the House of Councillors, noted that South Korea must earnestly approach North Korea's proposal from the stand of world peace and national reconciliation.

Takeshi Kurokawa, chairman of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (Sohyo), said:

If parliamentarians of both sides agree to seek the way of peace, it will be greatly helpful to the convocation of North-South high level political talks.

The recent proposal of the DPRK is a positive one and a wise determination for national reunification.

Makoto Ichikawa, vice-chairman of the international liaison committee for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, pointed out that the proposal is one for dialogue between parliamentarians. As the proposal fully reflects the people's will, the South must acceded to this proposal, he added.

Akira Iwai, chairman of the Japan committee for supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, expressed the sincere hope that North-South parliamentary talks will surely be realized.

Tokuji Yoshioka, chairman of the All Japan Harbor Workers Union, noted:

The recent proposal will play an important role in promoting national reconciliation and trust between North and South and creating practical conditions for detente in the country.

Sumiko Shimizu, general secretary of the Japan Women's Liaison Council for Solidarity with the Korean Women, said the DPRK's proposal for North-South parliamentary talks is a manifestation of her sincere efforts for dialogue and reunification.

Chongnyon's Support

SK181528 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1508 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 18 Apr (KCNA)--Functionaries of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) issued press statements in support of the DPRK's proposal for North-South parliamentary talks, according to a KNS report from Tokyo.

Hearing the news that the DPRK recently proposed to the South Korean National Assembly to hold North-South parliamentary talks, Im Han-pyong, chairman of the Minato Branch, Tokyo, of Chongnyon, said he could hardly repress his excitement.

If politicians in North and South sit face to face around one table and open-heartedly discuss problems related to the nation's destiny, mutual distrust will be removed and this will be very beneficial, he noted.

Ko Chan-nam, chairman of the Sakai branch, Osaka, of Chongnyon, stated that the recent proposal of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly to hold North-south parliamentary talks for creating a favorable climate for the peaceful reunification of the country reflected the desire of the entire fellow countrymen.

Kim Sang Ho, chairman of the Kawasaki branch, Kanagawa Prefecture, of Chongnyon, said:

As the proposal of the DPRK has broadly taken into consideration a series of views and assertions expressed recently by the South Korean side on dialogue and reunification problem, this mirrors the sincere desire of the DPRK to solve the internal problem of the nation in an independent and peaceful way on all accounts.

He stressed that South Korean authorities should accept the proposal for holding North-South parliamentary talks and promptly turn out to talks.

DPRK Public Support

SK172331 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2300 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 17 Apr (KCNA)--Kim Ki-nam, chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Journalists Union, Cho Hon-yong, director of the secretariat of the Consultative Council of Former South Korean Politicians in the North for the promotion of peaceful reunification, and Choe Yong-hwa, first vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of the Unions of Literature and Arts of Korea, issued talks on April 16 supporting the proposal for North-South parliamentary talks advanced at the fourth session of the Seventh Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Kim Ki-nam said in his talk: The proposal for North-South parliamentary talks is a wise nation-saving measure which will help solve urgent problems arising in North-South relations and open a broad avenue of contact and dialogue between the North and South.

Not only in view of the situation prevailing in our country but also in view of the demand and desire of journalists in North and South, I hold that it is the most effective and reasonable way of improving North-South relations and promoting peace in the country and her peaceful reunification at the present juncture to have the North-South parliamentary talks.

Journalists and pressmen, the spokesman and guide of public opinion, should naturally express support to the proposal indicating the excellent way of opening the broad road to be followed by the nation and rouse broad public opinion for its realization.

In his talk Cho Hon-yong said:

The peace-oriented proposal advanced this time clearly reflects the honest stand and sincere attitude of the DPRK for solving the question of peace in the country not in speech but in deed.

Considering that the attitude towards the peace-oriented initiative of the DPRK is a criterion showing whether one sincerely values the country and the nation or not, whether one desires peace and peaceful reunification, or not, I express the expectation that all South Korean political party members will ponder over it and make a positive response.

Choe Yong-hwa said in his talk:

If North-South parliamentary talks open and a joint declaration of non-aggression is made public, the long pent-up distrust and misunderstanding, confrontation and tension between North and South will be removed and North-South dialogue in different domains be promoted and many-sided collaboration and exchanges be realized to open a bright prospect for uniform development of national culture in the fields of our culture and art.

I think the South Korean National Assembly will surely make an affirmative response to our North-South parliamentary talks proposal to ease tension in the country, lay a basis of peaceful reunification and uniform development of national culture.

Nepalese Figure's Comment

SK210915 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0857 GMT 21 Apr 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 21 Apr (KCNA)--D.C. Regmi, foreign minister of Nepal, was interviewed by reporters in Pyongyang on April 19.

He expressed full support to the proposal for North-South parliamentary talks made by the fourth session of the Seventh Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, saying that it was a signal step for Korea's reunification.

He said:

This proposal is a most reasonable way of dialogue for sounding the will of broad strata in the North and the South in solving the peace problem in Korea. It is also a most realistic step to guarantee an independent development of the nation and peace, transcending differences in idea and system, religious belief and political view, and remove the danger of war, ease tensions and open a new road for Korea's reunification.

The South Korean authorities should accept this proposal unconditionally.

Should they fail to accept this just proposal for reunification, they would face a strong denunciation of the world peaceloving people.

CSO: 4100/375

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

ARTICLE VIEWS REUNIFICATION ISSUES

SK191233 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT
18 Apr 85

[Article by Kim Chong-yong, resident of Tobong-ku, Seoul: "The East-West Germany Way and the Issue of Reunifying the Korean Peninsula," from the feature program "Plaza of Reunification"]

[Text] Nothing could be more exigent for our people than putting an end to sufferings caused by division and reunifying the split fatherland.

Putting an end to the 40-year history of national division forced upon our people by the Yankee aggressors and reuhifying the fatherland are the unanimous hopes of our people in the North and the South.

Our people are happy over the fact that the North-South economic talks and talks between the Red Cross organizations, which have been suspended because of the "Team Spirit-85" South Korea-U.S. joint military exercise staged recently by the persons in authority in South Korea and the United States, are scheduled to resume, and over a letter received from the North which proposed the holding of North-South parliamentary talks.

Our people earnestly hope that these talks and contacts will serve as a shortcut leading to easing the tension on the Korean peninsula, to improving relations between the North and the South, and eventually to reunification.

However, when we listen to words flowing out of the government offices, we cannot help questioning the ulterior motives of the South Korean rulers regarding North-South negotiations and dialogue. While paying lip-service to dialogue and contacts, they are babbling that relations between the North and the South should become the same as those between East Germany and West Germany. At the same time, the South Korean Government officials frequently visit West Germany under the pretext of studying the model of East Germany and West Germany.

What kind of a way is the so-called East-West Germany way referred to by the persons in authority in South Korea?

Simply put, it is not a way of reunification but a way of perpetuating the division, and what the persons in authority in South Korea mean by this is that our people should remain divided forever into two Koreas, just like East Germany and West Germany.

This is indeed nothing but a foolish monologue by a traitorous nation-seller that can never be justified. As is widely known, the question of our country is, in fact, fundamentally different from that of Germany, which was split as a result of a war of aggression in which it was defeated. Germany, a nation that suffered defeat in World War II, which it had waged for the purpose of conquering the world, came under the domination and control of the allied forces after the war.

Germany was divided into East Germany and West Germany in November 1972 in accordance with negotiations among the allied countries who were running Germany and in accordance with an agreement reached between the governments of East Germany and West Germany. Thus the division of Germany into two completely sovereign states was effected, and the evidence of this is to be found in the fact that the two Germanys were admitted into the United Nations as two separate countries.

However, ours is entirely different from the case of East Germany and West Germany. Our country is not a nation that has suffered defeat in a war of aggression. Ours is a wise and resourceful people who drove out the brigandish Japanese imperialists from our country and liberated the fatherland through a (?sagacious) and tenacious anti-Japanese struggle.

Therefore, our country has no reason whatsoever to be under any kind of supervision and control by someone, like Germany, a defeated nation, nor does it have any reason to exist separated.

It is entirely due to the forcible occupation of South Korea and the policy of intervention by the Yankee armed forces of aggression that our country was divided into two parts.

Ours is a peace-loving people who have never, historically, invaded any other countries. In the case of Germany, which has been the source of world wars, once it is reunited into a single state and chooses a militaristic road, it could pose a great danger to its neighboring countries and even to the peace in the world. Therefore, leaving Germany divided into two countries, rather, is useful in preventing the whole of Germany from becoming reactionary and militaristic, and for ensuring the security of the Germanys themselves, as well as in defending the stability of Europe and world peace.

Therefore, in the case of Germany, neighboring countries hope that it will remain divided into East Germany and West Germany, and even the Germans themselves hope for this.

The case of our country, however, is entirely different. If for no other reason than to secure peace on the Korean peninsula and in Asia, our country should never be divided into two.

If our country remains divided, neither the state of military tension between the North and the South nor the source of war on the Korean peninsula can be dispelled. Also, this will pose great danger to peace in Asia and in the world.

Mr Bruce Cummings, professor at Washington University, noted, in a dissertation published recently: The Korean peninsula had remained unified for 13 centuries and has remained divided for 40 years. This being the case, the issue of reunification is both extremely important and necessary. The question is when it will be achieved. The division of the Korean peninsula is fundamentally different from that of Germany. The division of the Korean peninsula works as a great impediment to international stability and order in Southeast Asia.

Even the Americans acutely feel the exigent nature of the reunification of the Korean peninsula, as well as its inevitability, saying that the issue of our country is fundamentally different from that of Germany. Nevertheless, the South Korean rulers are insisting on the East-West German way. I can hardly hold back fury over them.

Even viewed in historical terms, our country is entirely different from the case of Germany. In the case of Germany, it is composed of various ethnic groups and has complicated problems in terms of bloodline, languages, customs, way of life, and culture and traditions. Until late in the last century, it remained divided into 38 dukedoms, and it formed a unified state about 100 years ago. However, it has not yet shaken off its tradition of divided powers.

Our people, on the other hand, is a single ethnic people who have lived in a single land, and established a single national tradition, while inheriting the blood line of a single ancestor, and speaking the same language.

There is no other people who have lived in a unified land for thousands of years, whose ethnic composition is as homogeneous as ours.

Nevertheless, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is babbling about the East-West German way. This shows that it does not hope for reunification of our country, but hopes that it will remain divided into two Koreas forever.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring even babbles about reunification, fearing the public eye. There is even the Board of National Unification in South Korea, whose mission is to deal with the issue of reunification. Also, there are such organizations as a Consultative Council for National Unification and the so-called Advisory Council for Peaceful Unification Policy, which is composed of people who are serving as a government mouthpiece.

However, what they claim they are studying and pushing ahead with are, in their entirety, not policies for national reunification, but splittist policies designed to keep the country divided into two Koreas forever. On top of that, they are saying that they will emulate the East-West German way.

Instead of paying lip-service to such an antinational East-West Germany way, the Chon Tu-hwan ring should immediately respond to the proposal for tri-partite talks and the proposal for North-south parliamentary talks. If it continues to cling to its splittist maneuvers, as it does now, it will never be able to avoid the stern judgment of the nation.

CSO: 4110/146

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

CHON'S 'INVITATION DIPLOMACY' TERMED 'CRIMINAL'

SK211433 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT
20 Apr 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] In this hour of station commentary I will talk about the Chon Tu-hwan ring's so-called invitation diplomacy.

According to an announcement by the government authorities, Pakistani President Ziaul Haq will visit Seoul soon at the invitation of the Chon Tu-hwan regime.

According to Foreign Ministry authorities, the government will actively invite foreign leaders in the future, and will have the people actively welcome them.

Of course, it is natural for leaders of countries to visit other countries. However, it is outrageous that the Chon Tu-hwan ring is so eager to invite foreign leaders by mentioning the name of our popular masses. This is because Chon Tu-hwan's game of playing with invitation diplomacy is more injurious than beneficial for our people in terms of their interests, and because it is a criminal and slanderous maneuver that runs counter to independence, democracy, and reunification.

As is widely known to the world, the Chon Tu-hwan group has left no stone unturned in inviting foreign politicians. A few years ago, it has squandered a huge amount from the national coffers to invite a state leader of a certain country. When the foreign leader arrived in Seoul, the Chon Tu-hwan group thrust dollars, other valuables, and even beautiful ladies into his hands.

What is the goal behind the Chon Tu-hwan ring's act of indiscriminately inviting foreign leaders at the expense of national pride? As is known, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is trying to make South Korea, subordinate to the United States, appear to be a sovereign country, and to make itself appear as if it were a state leader of a sovereign country by inviting foreigners to visit South Korea.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring is trying to win support from the foreigners for its scheme to perpetuate the division, under the veil of reunification, to cloak its true color as a murderer who brutally massacred people calling for democracy and reunification in various places in the country, including Kwangju, and to make itself appear as if it were not a fascist dictator, but an honest president.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring's recent invitation for President Ziaul Haq to visit South Korea can be said to have been advanced out of a goal to elicit from him support for its war, splittist, and fascist suppressive politics, while trying to cloak its nature as a stooge of the United States in a slanderous way.

Through the slanderous invitation diplomacy, traitor Chon Tu-hwan is scheming to overcome international isolation and to achieve his ambition for long-term office by winning popularity. In other words, he is trying to use foreign politicians by inviting them to visit South Korea for overcoming the crisis facing the U.S. fascist military colonial ruling system and for maintaining and strengthening it.

Because of its pro-U.S. flunkeyist and traitorous maneuverings, fascist suppression, scheme to perpetuate the division, and war policy, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is now isolated in the international community and is rejected and opposed by our masses.

As is indicated by the struggle of the popular masses from all walks of life, our popular masses are struggling while calling for the overthrow of the regime of Chon Tu-hwan, who is nothing but a splittist, war maniac, bloody fascist murderer, and pro-U.S. stooge.

The opposition circles are opposed to Chon Tu-hwan, and even some within the ruling party, the DJP, are raising voices calling for eliminating Chon Tu-hwan. Under such circumstances, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is trying to find a breakthrough in dirty and shameful ways of inviting foreigners who are not knowledgeable about the reality of South Korea and in winning support from them by cajoling and deceiving them and by giving them dollars and using bribery and other such slanderous means.

Ignoring the voice of the people, who are demanding that he step down from power, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is scheming to invite foreign leaders to visit South Korea in a way that squanders huge amounts from the national coffers and sells national pride, and then to maintain its fascist dictatorial rule with their help, and to prolong its life as a colonial stooge serving the United States. This can never be tolerated.

At the same time, we would like to say to those foreigners who are being taken in by Chon Tu-hwan's game of playing with invitation diplomacy that their visits to South Korea will serve only as acts of helping the fascist military dictatorship of Chon Tu-hwan, the stooge serving the United States, and, at the same time, will not be beneficial for their own countries, either.

Our popular masses will never welcome any foreign leaders who are coming to visit a murderer and a dog serving the United States, one who is forsaken by the popular masses.

Any personages of any governments and organizations that genuinely support the Korean people's cause of independence, democracy, and reunification should never maintain any kinds of relations with the fascist Chon Tu-hwan ring, let alone engage in the game of visiting or inviting the ring.

The masses from all walks of life should stage a more vigorous anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle to drive out the U.S. aggressors from our country and to overthrow the Chon Tu-hwan ring.

CSO: 4110/146

9 May 1985

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

NO SIN-YONG TALKS ON CONSTITUTIONAL REVISION SCORED

SK081300 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1100 GMT
6 Apr 85

[Text] In his meeting with reporters after an Arbor Day function on 5 April at the Central Government Officials Educational Institute, acting Prime Minister No Sing-yong made absurd remarks that [the government] has no intention to revise the present Constitution, which stipulates the one-term, 7-year presidential election system.

This is a profanity to the people who call for the revision of the Constitution and absurd talk that openly reveals their ambition to prolong their reign in office. The present Constitution, which stipulates the one-term, 7-year presidential election system, is a fascist, vicious law that the Chon Tu-hwan military clique fabricated with guns and bayonets, contrary to the will of the people, in order to prolong its reign in office. Therefore, our people strongly call for the revision of the present Constitution. Under the present Constitution, there exists no peaceful transfer of power about which the Chon Tu-hwan ring is babbling, and only the Chon Tu-hwan military group's prolonged reign in office is guaranteed. The Chon Tu-hwan ring must revise the Constitution and resign from office, as unanimously requested by the people.

CSO: 4110/137

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

REPORTAGE ON PARLIAMENTARIANS TALKS PROPOSAL

N-S Parliamentary Talks

SK160725 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0938 GMT 13 Apr 85

[Unattributed talk: "Holding North-South Parliamentary Talks Is the Natural Duty of Politicians in the North and the South"]

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The people of North and South Korea and the entire Korean nation ought to launch, as one, into the struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

Before long, we will greet the 40th anniversary of the historical liberation of the fatherland. The applause and cries of joy which rang out throughout the nation upon the liberation disappeared instantly, and the painful history of national division which began on that day has been continuing even today, after the elapse of 40 years.

Truly, from the national point of view, the 40 years since the liberation have been 40 years of division and confrontation. In this significant year of the 40th anniversary of national liberation, all the Korean people in the North and the South ardently desire an end to the history of national division at an early date and the realization of the cause of the fatherland's reunification.

To open a breakthrough of real revival for the nation and to give new hope for reunification to all the fellow countrymen are the important duty of all politicians in the North and the South who greet the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the fatherland.

Therefore, the Fourth Session of the Seventh DPRK SPA resolved to send the South Korean National Assembly a letter proposing contacts and meetings between the DPRK SPA and the South Korean National Assembly as a measure to take a practical step to end the danger of war in the country and to ease tension. This letter was delivered to the South Korean side on the afternoon of 9 April.

The letter proposed that the parliamentary talks between the two parties discuss the matter of adopting a joint declaration of nonaggression to ease tension in the country and to improve the North-South relations and other urgent matters concerning reconciliation, trust, and relaxation.

If the new peace proposal made by the SPA is realized, the misunderstanding and distrust between the North and South will be eliminated, tension will be brought to an end, national reconciliation and trust will be promoted, and the basis for peaceful reunification will be provided.

Holding North-South parliamentary talks in the present situation is the natural duty of the politicians, who have an important responsibility for the country and the nation. Recalling the past, the politicians in the North and the South have, in fact, made no progress at all on the road of realizing the national cause of the reunification of the fatherland for these 40 years of national division.

Last year, we made a new proposal for holding tripartite talks participated in by us, the United States, and South Korea to ease tension on the Korean peninsula, to eliminate the danger of war, and to provide a condition and a precondition for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. Nevertheless, even today, after the lapse of 1 year, this proposal has not been realized.

Last autumn, the relief step of our republic, prompted by compatriotic love for the South Korean flood victims, was realized for the first time in the 40-year history of national division. This sensational event, which focused the attention of the world's people, provided a new turning point in opening the door of the closed barrier and in connecting again the hitherto-severed national ties between the North and the South, and opened a new phase in the North-South dialogue.

Amid the great expectations and yearning of all the nation, the Red Cross talks were reopened at last between the North and the South, and the economic talks were held for the first time. This was another hard-won opportunity on the difficult road to the peaceful reunification of the fatherland, and it was precious for both the North and the South.

However, in order to carry on a dialogue confrontation should not be stepped up and tension should not be aggravated. Nevertheless, in reality tension is highly acute between the North and the South. Therefore, the Red Cross talks, which was reopened after a long time, and the economic talks, which marked a new beginning, are suspended and the trend of relaxation of tension which was once created has suffered a setback, and the present situation is returning to the original point of confrontation without dialogue.

Politicians in the North and the South should learn a proper lesson from this. If such a course is repeated, the North and the South will not be able to reconcile with each other forever, or live peacefully, or take any step forward for the reunification of the country. This will force us to hand

over to the coming generations the divided fatherland as well as the incalculable disaster which we ourselves have suffered for as long as 40 years.

Reality demands that all the politicians in the North and South who are responsible for the destiny of the nation should rid themselves of the past concept of hostility and jealousy against each other and launch without delay onto the road to national salvation with new determination and resolve.

Our SPA and the South Korean National Assembly have never met and discussed important problems of the nation before.

In particular, in view of the fact that the vice premiers' talks proposed by us have not yet been realized and that the Red Cross talks and the economic talks have their limitations, a meeting of the parliaments of both parties, boldly breaking the closed barrier and opening a breakthrough in the solution of the problems of the country, is their inevitable duty in light of their original mission.

We should not simply wait for someone else to bring peace to us. The politicians in the North and the South ought to keenly feel their grave responsibility at the call of our nation yearning for the peaceful reunification of the fatherland and should willingly launch onto the road of patriotism for reconciliation, trust, and relaxation of tension, breaking away from the old habit of cursed confrontation and hostility.

SPA Deputy Supports N-S Talks

SK160350 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1010 GMT 13 Apr 85

[Talk by Hwang Ha-chong, SPA deputy and manager of the [word indistinct] plant]

[Text] The fourth meeting of the recent Seventh SPA Session advanced a proposal to the South Korean side to hold talks between the North and South national assemblies as a practical measure for preventing the danger of war in our country and for alleviating tension. This proposal is a very just one designed to alleviate tension created in our country to the extent of preventing the danger of war, reflecting the desire of all the people to live together in a peaceful and reunified fatherland.

There is no more important and urgent task for our people, who have experienced the suffering and misfortune of national division, than to achieve the cause for the fatherland's reunification.

When we alleviate tension in the country and adopt a declaration of non-aggression to improve relations between the North and the South as a result

of the successful holding of talks between the North and South national assemblies, mistrust and misunderstanding between the North and the South will be basically dispelled; the huge sums that both the North and the South have equally lavished on military expenditures will be turned to peaceful economic construction; and great progress will be made in preventing a possible military clash between the North and the South, as well as all misfortunes, and in laying a foundation for achieving peace and the peaceful reunification of the country.

When we attain good results through realizing talks between the North and South national assemblies, this will be a good event making high-level political talks between the North and the South feasible and will produce an encouraging environment for economic and Red Cross talks. This will then provide favorable circumstances and conditions achieving multilateral collaboration and exchange between the North and the South and accelerating the work of holding tripartite talks to preserve durable peace in our country. I believe that we will be able to view the bright future of the fatherland's reunification by advancing step by step in improving relations between the North and the South. Accordingly, we fully support the peaceful proposal for holding talks between the North and South national assemblies, advanced at the Fourth Session of the Seventh SPA. At the same time, we will exert every effort to help successfully implement this proposal.

By vigorously accelerating socialist economic construction, we will positively contribute to providing favorable conditions for possible multilateral collaboration and exchange between the North and the South and to achieving the prosperity of the country.

Former S. Koreans Support Proposal

SK220339 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Talk by Cho Hon-yong, director of secretariat of the Consultative Council for Promotion of the Peaceful Reunification of Former South Koreans in the North--read by announcer]

[Text] Upon hearing the report on the Fourth Session of the Seventh Supreme People's Assembly [SPA] which put forth a new proposal to hold North-South parliamentary talks, we, the former Souther Koreans in the North, cannot suppress our excitement.

We who were involved in the South Korean National Assembly and political parties in past and are now being embraced in the bosom of the republic consider North-South parliamentary talks as a golden opportunity for the politicians in the North and the South to fulfill their mission and duty assigned by the nation and history for the first time in the 40-year history of the nation's division. Thus, we express greater sympathy with and support for these talks than to any others.

I recognize the proposal for North-South parliamentary talks put forth by the SPA to be a truly patriotic, just, and fair national salvation plan which reflects the will and aspiration of all compatriots in the North and the South along with those of conscientious party members and politicians in South Korea.

This proposal for peace clearly reflects the selfless position and sincere attitude of the republic to solve the issue of the peace of the nation in a practical manner, not by words.

Through our experience gained in life over the last 30-odd years since we were embraced in the bosom of the republic, we, the former South Koreans in the North, firmly believe that the proposal for national reunification and all steps put forth by the North are aimed at solving problems in practical manner, not pursuing other aims.

As for the peaceful proposal put forth this time, it contains a most realistic and reasonable method for solving the issue of ensuring peace, which everyone regards as a problem requiring a most urgent solution.

In order to ensure peace in our country, we should relax tensions. We think that tensions can be relaxed only when we remove the mutual apprehensions concerning the threat of northward invasion and the threat of southward invasion. In order to remove such apprehensions, the North and the South should solve the question of committing themselves not to threaten each other with force. In order to do so, we should hold the North-South parliamentary talks put forth by the republic and announce a joint declaration of nonaggression. We feel this is the best method available at present.

Therefore, the proposal for North-South parliamentary talks enjoys the great support and sympathy of the peaceloving people of the world as well as of all compatriots.

I think whether one agrees or disagrees with the peaceful proposal of the republic is a standard judging whether one truly values the fatherland and its people or not and whether one wants peace and peaceful reunification or not. I express my expectations that the members of all parties in South Korea will ponder and actively respond to this proposal.

16 April 1985, Pyongyang

Radio Talk on Proposal

SK270724 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0900 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Unattributed talk entitled "Reunifying the Fatherland in a Peaceful Fashion Is the Consistent Stand of Our Party and the Government of the Republic" from the program entitled "For the Fatherland's Independent Reunification"]

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The Government of the Republic has always called for peaceful reunification. It is still doing so.

The Fourth Session of the Seventh SPA, which was held recently, put forth a proposal to the South Korean National Assembly to make a contact and hold talks between our SPA and the South Korean National Assembly as a measure to find an epochal way of removing the prevailing danger of war in the country and easing the tense situation.

The SPA proposal is a patriotic proposal for the country and the people reflecting the aspirations and wishes of our nation desiring to see a new bright vista open along the road to peace and the peaceful reunification of the country in this meaningful year when we will mark the 40th anniversary of the fatherland's liberation.

For 40 years, our people have been suffering the misfortune of artificial territorial division and national split.

Our nation's greatest long-cherished desire is to live freely and happily in one reunified land. This is arising as a more urgent demand with the passage of time.

Reflecting the unanimous aspirations and wishes of our nation, our party and the Government of the Republic have put forth the most correct lines and policies for the country's peaceful reunification in the past 40 years and have made consistent efforts for their realization.

At the second congress of the North Korean Workers' Party in March 1948, the great leader put forth the policy of reunifying the fatherland in a peaceful fashion as one of the basic policies for the fatherland's reunification. In his various speeches, including his speech at the first session of the second SPA, he put forth a realistic and active proposal to establish a standing committee which would be able to take practical measures to conclude an agreement on the nonuse of arms between the North and the South; realize the free exchange of visits and economic and cultural exchanges between the North and the South; realize contacts between political parties, public organizations, and individual figures; and discuss the issue of reunification. Such proposal by the great leader was a most just one aimed at settling the situation of military confrontation between the North and the South; promoting mutual understanding through contacts; consolidating economic and cultural links; and creating a relevant atmosphere for national harmony, thereby opening a favorable vista for advancing the fatherland's reunification.

The great leader put forth the 3-point principle for the fatherland's reunification--independence, peaceful reunification, and grand national unity--reflecting the basic stand of our republic which has been consistently maintained in solving the issue of the fatherland's reunification and reflecting the demands of the development of the situation at home and abroad which was rapidly changing at the turn of the 1970's.

The 3-point principle of independence, peaceful reunification, and grand national unity which was elucidated by the great leader and was pointed out in the 4 July South-North Joint Statement is the only joint program of national reunification which the North and the South jointly (?confirmed) and

solemnly declared to fulfill it to those at home and abroad, reflecting the unanimous opinions and wishes of all Korean people.

Our party, which is making all efforts to find a peaceful solution to the Korean issue, put forth a proposal at the sixth party congress in October 1980 that the North and the South collaborate with each other and found a confederal state, leaving intact the ideologies and systems in the North and the South. It put forth the 10-point political program which the confederal republic to be founded would fulfill.

Again last year, our party and the Government of the Republic put forth a proposal for tripartite talks as a progressive measure for the reduction of tension and peace. This notwithstanding, the tripartite talks have not yet been realized more than 1 year later. The situation is still tense.

Under these circumstances, the proposal by the fourth session of the Seventh SPA for North-South parliamentary talks is aimed at solving the issue of the country's peace to the extent possible for the North and the South even before the realization of tripartite talks. If the issues of reducing tension and guaranteeing peace, including the issue of nonaggression, were practically solved at parliamentary talks by the two sides, antagonism and confrontation between compatriots will be removed from our country; an epochal turn will be effected in general North-South relations; and a bright vista will open along the future road to peace and peaceful reunification.

Our party and the Government of the Republic have always called for peaceful reunification, are still calling for peaceful reunification, and will continue to do so, in the future too, and will do everything to fulfill the cause for peace and peaceful reunification.

The will of our party and people for peace and peaceful reunification is firm. All Korean people will surely open a new chapter of history in which they will live in a peaceful, prosperous, reunified fatherland, putting an end to the history of the suffering of national division.

DPRK Efforts for National Unity

SK240583 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0900 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Unattributed talk: "Our Sincere Effort To Achieve National Unity Between the North and the South"]

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Our party and the Government of the Republic will make all sincere efforts for the North-South dialogue which has been arranged with so much effort to make successful progress and bear good fruit. The future of North-south dialogue depends on the attitude of the South Korean side.

As has been already reported, the fourth session of the Seventh SPA has put forth a new peace proposal for North-South parliamentary talks. This proposal is a patriotic one reflecting the desire and aspiration of our nation

seeking a bright new prospect for the peace of the country and its peaceful reunification. At the same time, it is an active proposal to eliminate the danger of war from Korea, ease tension there, and create a new environment for the solution of the national problem.

We are making all possible efforts to create a peaceful environment for the solution of the Korean problem. Last year our party and the Government of the Republic proposed that South Korea and the United States attend tri-partite talks as a progressive measure for peace and easing tension. In addition, last autumn our republic took a relief step for the South Korean flood victims for the first time in the 40-year history of the national division. This was a shining display of the firm will of our people seeking national harmony and peaceful reunification, and was a reflection of the warm compatriotic love of the people of the northern half for their brethren in the South.

This encouraging event, which had drawn the interest of the world's peoples, provided a new opportunity to open the closed gate of barriers and to re-joining the severed national relationship between the North and the South, and created a new environment for North-South dialogue.

North-South Red Cross talks were at last resumed, and economic talks were arranged for the first time amid the great expectation and hope of the nation. This was a result of our steady peace-loving efforts.

Even at a time when the United States and the South shattered the atmosphere of dialogue by its roots by announcing the plan for the joint military exercise against us--the opposite party in dialogue--, we proposed contact between the vice premiers of the North and the South in order to rescue dialogue. Nevertheless, the South insistently carried out the "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercise. As a result, North-South economic and Red Cross talks, which had been arranged with so much effort, were suspended.

Dialogue and confrontation cannot be compatible with each other. For there to be dialogue, confrontation must not be instigated and the situation must not be aggravated. All past North-South dialogues were ruptured in the middle with no progress because the South continued to seek the line of anticommunist confrontation against us and created artificial barriers. If a similar situation continues, the North and the South will never be able to reconcile with each other, nor will they be able to achieve harmony and live in peace. Experience shows that successful dialogue is impossible and a destiny of bankruptcy is unavoidable if confrontation and the aggravation of the situation are sought.

Proceeding from the earnest desire to rescue dialogue, we proposed that the second round North-South economic talks and Red Cross talks be held in late May when the "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercise is over. In addition, the fourth session of the Seventh SPA proposed North-South parliamentary talks as a practical measure to promote national harmony and trust between the North and the South and to ease tension in the country.

This peace-loving proposal has aroused great repercussions at home and abroad, because it reflects the desire of the era and our nation to eliminate the misunderstanding and distrust between the North and the South, ease tension, achieve national harmony and establish a foundation for peaceful reunification.

If North-South parliamentary talks were held and a declaration of nonaggression adopted, this would greatly contribute to preventing possible armed confrontation between the North and the South, securing peace, and establishing a foundation for the peaceful reunification of the country. In addition, the realization of North-South parliamentary talks will pave a broad way to multisided dialogue between the North and the South, will encourage its progress, and will provide a good opportunity for high-ranking political talks between the North and the South.

At the same time, North-South parliamentary talks will profitably influence the economic and Red Cross talks which have been suspended temporarily, will seek multisided collaboration and exchanges between the North and the South, and will accelerate the realization of tripartite talks.

As has been mentioned, our party and the Government of the Republic are making all sincere efforts to achieve national unity between the North and the South.

CSO: 4110/146

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

VRPR HITS CHON REMARKS ON SAEMAUL LEADERS

SK130136 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT
9 Apr 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] In this hour of station commentary I will talk about the Chon Tu-hwan ring's deception of the people by pretending that it is concerned about their livelihood.

As you may all know, since the outset of this year traitor Chon Tu-hwan has been babbling as if he were concerned about the people's livelihood, talking about the creation of an advanced fatherland and improving the people's livelihood. This is evident in his outrageous language uttered at a meeting with the so-called Saemaul leaders on 4 April.

At this meeting traitor Chon Tu-hwan lectured the Saemaul leaders that works should be created in the farming and fishing community to raise income, that plants and (?workshops) should concentrate efforts on raising productivity and strengthening competitive advantages in international markets through cooperation in capital and labor, and that the women's Saemaul movement should to its utmost create a climate of sound modus vivende, such as frugality and savings, through efforts to strengthen itself.

Such instructions are nothing but crafty language to deceive people. This becomes more evident first in traitor Chon Tu-hwan's babbling about development of works aimed at increasing the income of the farming and fishing community.

As you may all know, before anything else the authorities should change the agricultural policy fundamentally to raise farmers' income. They also have to take reasonable farming measures in preparations for abnormal weather, raise the purchase price of grains, and stop the indiscriminate import of agricultural products. However, while ignoring the need to take fundamental measures to raise the farmers' income, traitor Chon Tu-hwan only pays lip-service to increasing farmers' income. What is this but crafty language for deceiving the people?

The same is true of the traitor's remarks that productivity should be raised through cooperation in capital and labor and competitive advantages of export goods in the international markets should be strengthened. His sayings to this effect are that the working people should sweat more and shed more blood to increase exports with an obedient attitude while not resisting the tyranny of power and capital.

The exports that the Chon Tu-hwan ring advocates are nothing but below-cost exports that force sacrifices from our working people. Traitor Chon Tu-hwan's babbling about raising productivity and strengthening international competitiveness ultimately forces our working people to sacrifice.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan's babbling that the women's Saemaul movement should do its utmost to create a climate of frugal modus vivendi, including frugality and savings, by efforts to strengthen the movement itself is nothing but a nonsense whose goal is to force a tighten-your-belt life upon our working people.

As is very well known, our working people are leading a subsistence life under murderous low wages, ever-rising prices, and ever-growing tax burdens. Even the farmers are suffering from poverty because of the preposterous debt they are in. How can we practice retrenchment when we have nothing but dust and what can we save when we are abjectly poor?

The wicked purpose of traitor Chon Tu-hwan's call for more frugality and savings is to squeeze more money out of the low-income brackets at all costs to prepare for a war of northward invasion and to keep and strengthen the fascist system.

At the meeting that day with the so-called Saemaul leaders, traitor Chon Tu-hwan called for freedom from the fear of war. This is nothing but nonsense to cloak his antipopular and exploitive acts.

The fact that the traitor Chon Tu-hwan babbled about freedom from the fear of war while launching in succession dangerous war exercises of all kinds--big and small--including "Team Spirit" joint military exercises, together with his U.S. masters is preposterous and it is an intolerable mockery to the people.

Instead of intending to free the people from the fear of war, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is now scheming to make them victims of a war of northward invasion and to bring even nuclear holocaust to our people.

The traitor Chon Tu-hwan's instructions to the so-called Saemaul leaders are simply the intolerable rant of deceiving and mocking the people. However, our people, will never allow themselves to be deceived by such crafty language. If the traitor Chon Tu-hwan thinks he can achieve his impure political purpose by deceiving and placating our people, he is making a great miscalculation.

Our people will never tolerate the Chon Tu-hwan ring which clings to fascism and war while deceiving and pacifying the people.

CSO: 4110/137

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

S. KOREAN MASSES RIDICULE CHON REMARKS ON DIALOGUE

SK101535 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT
10 Apr 85

[Text] The masses of all walks of life are raising their voices in mockery and denunciation in connection with the Chon Tu-hwan ring's babbling about the importance of so-called politics through dialogue at a ceremony to open the press center in Sejong-ro, Seoul.

A certain Hi, a democratic figure in Chongno-ku, Seoul, said: Traitor Chon Tu-hwan's clamoring about politics through dialogue is an absurd and preposterous remark. Chon Tu-hwan, a person who took power and has exercised politics through violence, is a peerless tyrant who cannot, literally, live even for a day without violence. No one will believe remarks about politics through dialogue made by the fanatic fascist who turned the city of Kwangju into a theater of genocide for his security in power, has arrested and punished democratic figures who oppose fascist politics by labeling them as personnel opposed to the system, and has ruthlessly suppressed university students who have taken to the streets for freedom and democracy on campus. Politics through dialogue, about which traitor Chon Tu-hwan, who takes violence as a means for survival, is babbling, is an absurd allegation which merits no discussion. Before talking about politics through dialogue, traitor Chon Tu-hwan should abolish all evil laws strangling democracy and immediately release all arrested democratic figures, youths, students, and political prisoners.

A certain Kim, a student of the Department of Sociology of Seoul National University, said: Because he felt a sense of crisis under the present situation in South Korea, traitor Chon Tu-hwan raved about politics through dialogue. As shown by the results of the 12th general election, the people resolutely oppose the peerless tyrant and traitor Chon Tu-hwan's taking of power. Also, the international community brands Chon Tu-hwan as a fanatic fascist and denounces his act of suppressing the people. Under this situation, traitor Chon Tu-hwan babbled about politics through dialogue in order to secure popularity by hiding his crimes as a tyrant and prevent the antigovernment struggle by deceiving the people. This is nothing but a foolish and deceptive trick. The people will never be deceived by Chon Tu-hwan's remarks about so-called politics through dialogue and the anti-Chon Tu-hwan struggle will be further intensified with each passing day.

CSO: 4110/137

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

SOLIDARITY MEETING HELD IN MONGOLIA REPORTED

SK180832 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0815 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 18 Apr (KCNA)--A solidarity meeting supporting the Korean people's struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country was held on April 9 in Ulaanbataar under the co-sponsorship of the Mongolian Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee and the Mongolian Women's Committee.

The speakers declared that the Mongolian peace champions supported the proposals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for a peaceful reunification of the country without foreign interference.

N. Chultem, chairman of the Mongolian Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee, in his speech said that the Korean peninsula is the most sensitive region in Asia. He continued:

The Washington bosses have assigned to South Korea the role of an important strategic bridgehead for a war of aggression.

The United States is supporting the Chon Tu-hwan dictatorial "regime", staging the provocative "Team Spirit" military exercises continuously in South Korea and deploying neutron weapons in this region. It is wantonly violating the national sovereignty of the Korean people and attempting to break the Korean people's will to solve their internal problem independently.

The provocative acts of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets render the situation in this region more strained and lay obstacles in the way of talks for normalizing the situation on the Korean peninsula and menace peace and security of the continent.

CSO: 4100/375

9 May 1985

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

FRG HELICOPTERS, ARMS SOUGHT; DPRK FORCE ESTIMATE REVISED

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG in German 15 Apr 85 p 7

[Article by Peter Odrich: "'Reduce Dependence on the United States'; Seoul Also Wants to Purchase Weapons Elsewhere"]

[Text] Seoul, 14 April. When it became known a short time ago that U.S. helicopters had been delivered to North Korea via a German middleman, the aspects of this business transaction dangerous to South Korea were not immediately discernible. However, in the meantime Seoul has not left any doubt as to the possible consequences: The military in Seoul fear most that the North Koreans will paint the helicopters now in its possession on the outside in the same manner as is done for the same type of helicopter of the South Korean armed forces. If, in addition, the North Korean commando troops would wear imitation South Korean uniforms, then the chances for a surprise attack would be good; for neither the U.S. nor the South Korean soldiers in the border area could determine the identity of incoming helicopters quickly enough to institute effective countermeasures. It is difficult to judge the likelihood of such an action by the North Koreans. Seoul seriously considers such an attack as possible. To substantiate this view, it is pointed out that the North Koreans undoubtedly did not obtain without reason those (older) U.S. helicopters which are also used by the South Koreans.

A practical consequence of the North Korean procurement success will be that the South Koreans in all probability will procure new helicopters. In this connection, a German model, the Bo 105, is up for closer consideration. In Seoul anyhow growing interest is voiced by the military at this time in European, especially German weapons and equipment. There are several reasons for this fact. On the one hand, the South Korean government at this time would like to free itself from the still overwhelming dependence on the United States. It is obvious that this can be done only slowly and step by step. At any rate, the Koreans are in the process of making a start. It is true, the procurement of European--and here again preferably German--submarines for the time being has been put off for cost reasons. Instead the order for delivery of diesel engines for small surface craft has been placed with the German manufacturer MTU.

The Koreans would prefer to purchase German tanks, too, but they are aware that here the transaction would probably fail because of the fact that Korea is numbered among the areas of tension according to the German definition. Aside

from the goal of reduced dependence on the United States, a significant role in the interest to purchase in Germany is the perception that in many respects these products are regarded as superior to those of the United States. The performance capability of U.S. and European weapons is constantly thoroughly compared by the Koreans-- wherever there is an opportunity for that. This may be the case at maneuvers, but also applies to exhibits and technical fairs.

The long experience with the U.S. armed forces in their own country anyhow has led the South Koreans to express growing doubts in the performance capability of the U.S. troops. In practice, this entails curious consequences. Thus, some time ago Seoul has so changed the aliens laws that U.S. soldiers who want to stay in the country at the conclusion of their tour of duty and moreover frequently marry Korean women find it quite difficult to obtain a residence permit.

Recently Seoul has revised the estimates of the North Korean troop strength upward. While for a long time the assumption had been that barely 800,000 men were constantly under arms in the North, there is now talk of 880,000 soldiers, 100,000 of them fully trained commando troops. At present, more than half of the entire North Korean armed forces is stationed within a distance of roughly 60 kilometers of the line of demarcation between the two Korean states. They are provided with weapons, ammunition, equipment and rations for 90 days. The South sees a significant danger precisely in this possibility for a 90-day [North Korean] solo effort. Namely it would make an action possible for the North even without direct support from the Soviet Union. When the government in Seoul has now immediately returned the Chinese torpedo boat without any regard for Taiwan, this is understood in Seoul not least as an expression of the South Korean effort to assure itself of Chinese political goodwill. (In addition, commercial policy considerations have also played a role in that.) After all, China is one of the very few strong political and military forces that could exercise a degree of pressure on the government in the North in case of North Korean aggression.

12356

CSO: 3620/339

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

MINJU CHOSON DEMANDS RELEASE OF SO BROTHERS

SK191048 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1012 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 19 Apr (KCNA)--MINJU CHOSON today, commenting on the fact that recently the South Korean puppets turned down the appeal of Japan-born Korean student in South Korea So Chun-sik protesting against the extension of the fascist "care and custody for preservation of public peace", says this is one more unpardonable vicious fascist outrage.

The author of the commentary says:

The former dictator trumped up the bogus "campus spying case" and arrested and brutally tortured So Sung and his brother So Chun-sik and inflicted life imprisonment upon So Sung and seven years in prison upon his brother in May 1972 and, when So Chun-sik served his prison term of seven years, extended his prison term by two years because he rejected "conversion".

Pointing out that the present ruling group extended the prison term of So Chun-sik for the fourth term on the pretext that he showed no sign of "amendment", the commentary says:

This time the puppets turned down the appeal of So Chun-sik without any ground. This is a wanton violation of human rights and democracy and an unpardonable challenge to the voice of the entire compatriots at home and abroad and world conscience demanding the release of patriotic figures and students.

The South Korean military fascist clique must lend an ear to the voice of people at home and abroad and unconditionally and immediately set free, as demanded by them, So Sung and So Chun-sik and all other unreasonably arrested and jailed persons.

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

CHON'S INSPECTION OF RESERVE FORCES DRILL GROUND SCORED

SK200810 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0800 GMT 20 Apr 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 20 Apr (KCNA)--The traitor Chon Tu-hwan on April 17 inspected a drill ground of "reserve forces" in the suburbs of Seoul and cried that the tensions were heightened due to someone's "threat of war."

MINJU CHOSON Saturday brands this as an extension of the "southward invasion" ballad chanted by Chon Tu-hwan during his recent inspection of the puppet army, naval and airforce academies, and paratrooper units.

The author of the commentary says:

It has long been an open secret that "threat of southward invasion" on the lips of South Korean puppets is a lie to mislead public opinion at home and abroad and justify their confrontation and war racket.

The world knows that despite the puppets' continued blowing of the "southward invasion" trumpet there has been neither southward invasion nor any sign of it.

The danger of war on the Korean peninsula does not come from the North as advertised by the puppets but from the South.

The "Myolgong 85" (vanquish communism) war rehearsal in South Korea which followed the large-scale "Team Spirit 85" joint military exercises for invading the North is nothing but threat of war against us.

Those who reinforce aggression forces and hasten war preparations are precisely the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets and it is also they who increase danger of war, heightening the tensions.

With no anti-communist whooping can the puppets reverse this stark reality.

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

19 APR ANNIVERSARY FUNCTION--Pyongyang, 21 Apr (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique held a "government"-sponsored function in Seoul on April 19, the 25th anniversary of the popular uprising which led to the downfall of the Syngman Rhee puppet regime on April 19, 1960, at which they cried about "the high spirit and idea of the April 19", according to a radio report from Seoul. The people are angered at the words about the idea of April 19 that rolled off the tongues of the fascist who ruthlessly crushed the April 19 spirit. The rampage of the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique, the descendant of the Syngman Rhee puppet clique and more truculent fascist hangman, has reduced South Korea completely to a barren land and a graveyard of democracy. It is preposterous for the human butchers who massacred Kwangju citizens calling for freedom, democracy and reunification and grabbed "power" on the sea of their blood, under the manipulation of the U.S. imperialists, to "commemorate" April 19. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0834 GMT 21 Apr 85 SK]

HU YAOBANG SUPPORTS TRIPARTITE TALKS--Pyongyang, 20 Apr (KCNA)--China would make its best for the realization of the tripartite talks proposed by the DPRK, stated Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, in his talks with Australian Prime Minister Hawke during his visit to that country. Stressing the policy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for relaxing the tension on the Korean peninsula and achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea is clear and immovable, he said: Recently the DPRK advanced a new proposal to have parliamentary relations between North and South. He stressed that to ease the situation on the Korean peninsula and realize the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea is very important not only for the Korean peninsula itself but for peace and security in Asia and Pacific region. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1024 GMT 20 Apr 85 SK]

19 APR UPRISING ANNIVERSARY--Pyongyang, 19 Apr (KCNA)--MINJOK SIBO, a newspaper published in Japan by Koreans under the influence of the ROK Residents Association in Japan (Mindan), issued an editorial on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the April 19 popular uprising in South Korea. The editorial says that the April 19 popular uprising was an explosion of the warmth of the popular masses against the Syngman Rhee "regime" which had committed an anachronistic treachery, crying for "unification through the

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destruction of communism" by taking advantage of the cold war system born at the U.S. global strategy, and total obliteration of people's rights and fabulous corruption and a struggle representing the will of the entire South Korean people. It notes that the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique who usurped "power" through the May 17 action and the massacre of Kwangju citizens, forgetting the lesson of the April 19 uprising, has rescued South Korea further to a dual colony of the United States and Japan, blocking the road of national history. If the Chon Tu-hwan group, the editorial warns, cling to "power", ignoring the will of the people, blind to the flow of the world history and the national history, it will inevitably face a tragic end as its predecessors did. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1006 GMT 19 Apr 85 SK]

'HOMELAND DEFENSE RESERVES' DRILL--Pyongyang, 20 Apr (KCNA)--The traitor Chon Tu-hwan whipped up war fever at a drill ground of the "Homeland Defence Reserve Forces" on April 17, according to a radio report from Seoul. The puppet showed up at a drill ground near Seoul, accompanied by the "minister of defence", "chief of general staff of the army" and other underlings and cried for intensified war preparations, looking at a poster about someone's fictitious "threat of war". This eloquently tells that the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique is a splittist and warmaniac inciting the spirit of confrontation and war against the North, staging massive war exercises against the northern half of Korea. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2340 GMT 19 Apr 85 SK]

CHEMICAL WARFARE 'EDUCATION' HIT--Pyongyang, 19 Apr (KCNA)--The South Korean military fascist clique staged another war exercise at a puppet air force unit under the name of "education in chemical, biological and radioactive warfare," according to a radio report from Seoul. In this sabre-rattling, the puppets madly incited war fever for northward invasion, trumpeting about "procedures" and "tenets of actions" to cope with "chemical, biological and radioactive warfare". The military fascist clique stand further naked as warmaniacs by persisting in the provocative military racket against the northern half of Korea before the gun smoke of the criminal "Team Spirit 85" joint military exercises cleared away from the skies, land and sea. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2315 GMT 18 Apr 85 SK]

POLITICAL PRISONERS RELEASE DEMANDED--Pyongyang, 17 Apr (KCNA)--About 50 figures of various circles of South Korea including Kim Yong-sam, president of the defunct New Democratic Party, and Rev Mun Ik-hawn signed a petition on April 15 urging the release of all prisoners of conscience who had fallen victims to repression by the fascist clique, according to an AP report from Seoul. In the petition they declared that the prisoners of conscience should not be a "subject of political bargaining" and that they should be freed promptly with their civil rights restored. The petition was reportedly being sent to leading political parties of South Korea. That day Kim Tae-chung also demanded the release of all political prisoners of South Korea. On the same day family members of the prisoners of conscience had begun a fast demanding the puppet authorities to set them free at the earliest date. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1008 GMT 17 Apr 85 SK]

SO BROTHER'S APPEAL TURNED DOWN--Pyongyang, 17 Apr (KCNA)--The South Korean fascist clique on April 15 turned down the appeal of So Chun-sik, Japan-born Korean student in jail, according to a KYOGO TSUSHIN report. So had of late appealed to the puppet Seoul High Court, indignant at the brutality of the fascist thugs illegally keeping him in prison by extending his prison term repeatedly. But the fascist clique committed the criminal act of dismissing his appeal without any ground. The fascist hangmen arrested So Sung and his younger brother So Chun-sik, Japan-born Korean students studying at Seoul University, in 1971 on charges of involvement in a "campus spying case" and have since kept them in prison, subjecting them to beastly tortures and persecution. So Chun-sik served his 7-year prison term but the puppet clique have extended his prison term already four times for decisively refusing "to be converted." [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0338 GMT 17 Apr 85 SK]

CHON'S COMMENTS AT NAVAL ACADEMY--Pyongyang, 14 Apr (KCNA)--Traitor Chon Tu-hwan at a graduation ceremony of the puppet naval academy on April 11 alleged that the North was bringing tensions to a higher pitch and resorting to "the last attempt of war gamble" for "a war of southward invasion." This is branded in papers here today as an open agitation of war and a downright challenge to the North. A signed commentary of NODONG SINMUN says: Chon Tu-hwan the puppet once again revealed his true color as a war-thirsty element captive to a dream of war by inciting confrontation and agitating war, gadding about military academies under the alarming atmosphere of the "Team Spirit 85" joint military exercises. The threat of aggression on the Korean peninsula today comes from the South, not from the North as he claims. The "Team Spirit" war game itself, the tenth one of its kind, is a most blatant threat of aggression to us. It is they who are building up military forces, they who are increasing the threat of war and they are are making haste with preparations for a war of aggression. With no sophism can the puppet reverse this hard fact. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0915 GMT 14 Apr 85 SK]

OPPOSITION TO CHON'S U.S. TRIP--Pyongyang, 13 Apr (KCNA)--The Unified Mass Movement for democracy and unification, an anti-fascist organization of South Korea, issued a statement Friday, opposing the traitor Chon Tu-hwan's scheduled criminal visit to the United States, according to an AP report from Seoul. It charged the visit was intended to perpetuate his fascist rule with U.S. support. It called on the Reagan administration to accept the legitimacy of all South Korean democratic movements against the influence of foreign powers. It also urged the Chon Tu-hwan "government" to stop its "undemocratic and anti-national" rule and step down voluntarily. A struggle against the traitor Chon Tu-hwan's scheduled anti-national visit to the United States took place in Pusan on April 9, according to the news agency. Students raided the "American Cultural Centre" in Pusan to express their protest and smashed window panes. The enraged students broke into the centre and scattered a lot of leaflets against the visit. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0336 GMT 13 Apr 85 SK]

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SO BROTHER REFUSES 'CONVERSION'--Pyongyang, 19 Apr (KCNA)--So Chun-sik, a Japan-born political prisoner, is stubbornly refusing "ideological conversion" forced upon him by the South Korean military fascist clique, not yielding to their appeasement and threat, but sticking to his principle, according to a radio report from Seoul. This was disclosed, among other things, by a decision of the puppet clique which turned down an appeal of So Chun-sik protesting against the extension of fascist "care and custody for the preservation of public peace". The decision published by the puppet Seoul High Court on April 16 says that So Chun-sik, "never conscious of his guilt after serving his prison term, still believes the superiority of the socialist states and communist and stubbornly refused 'ideological conversion', fasting sometimes while being kept in the 'camp for care and custody'." After serving out in May 1978 the 7-year prison term illegally imposed upon him, So Chun-sik has been forced to the prison life for another 7 years, suffering all manner of persecution, by the fascist measure of "care and custody for the preservation of public peace." [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0340 GMT 19 Apr 85 SK]

NO SIN-YONG'S REMARKS ON CONSTITUTION--At a meeting with reporters after a tree-planting function at the Central Training Center for Public Servants on 5 April, No Sin-yong, acting prime minister, made absurd remarks about no intention of revising the present Constitution stipulating the single presidential term of 7 years. This is an insult to the people demanding the revision of the Constitution and an absurd utterance undisguisedly revealing the wild ambition for a long-term power. The present Constitution stipulating the single presidential term of 7 years is an evil law that the Chon Tu-hwan military group fabricated for its long-term power while running counter to the will of the people with bayonets. For this reason, our people strongly demand the revision of the present Constitution. Under the present constitutional system, a peaceful transfer of power, about which the Chon Tu-hwan ring is clamoring, is inconceivable and the permanent power of the Chon Tu-hwan military group is guaranteed. As unanimously demanded by the people, the Chon Tu-hwan should rewrite the Constitution and step down from power. [Text] [(Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 6 Apr 85 SK]

CHON'S SPEECH AT POLICE COLLEGE--In his speech at a graduation ceremony of the Police College on 9 April, Chon Tu-hwan preposterously said that the police should devote their efforts to state stability, clamoring as if they protected the life and property of the people. This is an act of hiding police suppression of the people and of driving them to suppression of the people. In accordance with the repressive order of the Chon Tu-hwan ring, the police have suppressed the struggle of the masses of all walks of life for independence, democracy, and reunification, and have unhesitatingly perpetrated acts of infringing upon the property of residents. Enraged at the truculent atrocities of the police, the masses of all walks of life are denouncing the Chon Tu-hwan ring's fascist and suppressive rule, demanding the eradication of the suppressive police. This notwithstanding, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is driving the police into suppression of the people, continuously increasing the police forces. [Text] [(Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 10 Apr 85 SK]

AIR FRANCE TO DPRK DENIED--Paris (YONHAP)--Air France of France officially denied on 31 March the report that the airline is planning to establish a flight route to Pyongyang. The spokesman for the airline also denied on that day the report that the airline is planning to participate in the construction of a hotel in North Korea. [Text] [Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 2 Apr 85 p 4 SK]

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S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

HISTORIAN SUGGESTS RESIGNATION OF THREE KIMS

SK051320 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 4 Apr 85 p 5

[Article by historian Kim Tong-kil entitled "My Time Has Passed," from the column "With the East Window Open"]

[Excerpts] I remember that newspapers and magazines in this country had frequently used the words "three Kims" during the half-year period from the 26 October Incident to the 17 May Incident.

Even though I do not point to the names of the three Kims, knowledgeable people already knew who they are. One of them was so internationally renowned that even the Soviet news agency TASS reported on his activities. I am not positive about this report because I had never read it personally, but isn't it surprising if it is true?

Another of the three is a hero who won victory after struggling with courage, conscience, and good sense during the time of disorder when the political group called opposition parties broke the faith.

The other Kim played a substantive, main role in the 16 May military revolution. He was spotlighted as "the Number Two man" in the political circles of this country when he was in his thirties. With a fresh appearance, a witty speaking ability, and expedient resources, he gained control of the political circles of this country. It is said that during this period, even a retired 5-star general, along with his family, paid a visit of respect to him on New Year's day.

I cannot say that I am very intimate personally with these three Kims. However, they are not strangers to me at all, because I had the chance of having either lunch or dinner with each of them.

The month of May 1980 was much more cruel than April to the three Kims. One of them was sentenced to death at a court trial, another had to announce his retirement from political circles, and the third was widely listed as one of the accumulators of wealth who engaged in illegal profiteering by taking advantage of political power. I do not know a great deal about their political background at that time, however, I cannot but sympathize with their sufferings and pains.

Now, 5 years have passed. One Kim escaped capital punishment and longed for the day of return in a foreign country with restricted freedom. Another Kim spent the time by comforting himself with mountain climbing and calligraphy. Not satisfied with that, he even staged a hunger strike.

The recent activities of the third Kim are unknown, but I believe no one can compensate his wasting time half of his own will and half enforced by others. He is known to be staying in the United States. I think he will have to hasten his return because the "Comrades' Group for National Renaissance" was formed by the core members of the Yusin system.

At a time when political tensions are increasing, there may be some people who want to see the re-debut of the three Kims. There may be some friends who are encouraging them openly or behind the scene, saying "Now you can accomplish what you could not do in the past."

However, my idea is different from theirs. The era of the three Kims has now passed. Please do not misunderstand my remarks. I personally have affection and respect for the three Kims. I want to express my readiness to entertain them with a luncheon if my pocket permits and the time comes. I made such remarks because I make much of the three Kims. The time of the three Kims has passed. There are some remarks that I cannot make at this moment although I want to do so, and there are also remarks that I should not make. I wish you to understand my "boundless thoughts of the heart."

If any one of the three had been elected as president in 1980, I would have upheld him with loyalty. But such a chance did not come. I am not knowledgeable about politics, but I have the confidence of being a historian with my own view. History cannot and should not be repeated. The era of the three Kims has gone forever.

I mean to say that it would be as difficult as catching a star to elect one of the three Kims president through free elections, or for one to become president of this country after running as a sole candidate on the basis of agreement between two or agreement among three. This is a dream-like story.

I am sorry to advise that you, the three Kims who have never held the presidency, must leave, leaving behind the remark that "my time has passed."

This is the only way. "Serving in plain clothes" as General Yi Sun-sin did is great. However, not serving at all may be the better way for the nation. Carrying the cross is not an easy thing for anyone to do.

But refusing the cross itself may be glorious for the fatherland. The standard bearers of democracy in this country must come from their forties. I hope that, in order to open a road and give them a chance, we will no longer use such terms as "the faction of Tonggyo" [name of area where Kim Tae-chung's house is located] and "the faction of Sangdo" [name of area where Kim Yōng-sam's house is located]. How wonderful it would be if the two Kims, or the three kims, if possible, issued a statement saying "We are leaving" and then go to the countryside of this land!

I can introduce good places for fishing with fine scenery where you may go after your retirement.

You, the two Kims or the three Kims, leave Seoul while there is light! You should leave now, before it gets dark. Hurry up!

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S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

NKDP POLITICAL SITUATION VIEWED

Urged To Be Policy-Oriented Party

SK071417 Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 5 Apr 85 p 2

[Editorial: "The Road Which the Merged Opposition Party Should Trod"]

[Text] At the present time, almost 2 months after the 12 February general election, our political situation seems to change at a very rapid speed. In particular, the opposition camps assume different looks with each passing day.

One good example is the DKP's recent declaration of its unconditional merger with the New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP]. Apart from the declaration of merger, many of the DKP lawmakers-elect individually joined the NKDP and some of the lawmakers-elect of the KNP, another opposition party, also entered that party.

Even though this development was expected in connection with the results of the election, such rapid change is a matter which deserves deep pondering, with regard to whether or not it is a desirable change in terms of political stability and development, the supreme task of the 5th Republic. Furthermore, the course by which the DKP, which had partly served political development as the first opposition party under the multiple-party system before the election, was forced to acquiesce to merger through absorption into the NKDP by the influence of strong outside forces, is a factor that makes it difficult to predict a bright aspect for political development.

The current of realistic politics cannot be turned away to promote political development. However, the principle of relativity is applicable, and opposite traits exist in politics. In this context, the one-sided reorganization of the opposition camps is problematic, aside from the collapse of the multiple-party system and the reemergence of the two party system. This is because the use of an undemocratic method under the pretext of democratization cannot be acceptable. Whatever course and pretext might be sought and presented, the NKDP, which absorbed the DKP, has strengthened its position nominally and substantively as the first opposition party with more than 100 seats in the assembly. The actual size of the NKDP is almost similar to that of a past opposition party in its heyday. In quantitative terms, the NKDP is

able to play the role of the first opposition party. Herein lies a heavy mission and duty which the NKDP should perform as the merged opposition party to develop the politics of this country in the future.

Of course, merging the opposition parties was the unanimous cause and commitment of the opposition camps during the past election campaign. In the past general election, the people cast many votes for the newly born NKDP. Such votes were viewed as containing the people's encouragement.

In this sense, the NKDP, which gained 30 percent of the people's support, should always bear in mind the burden of having absorbed and merged with the DKP, which gained 20 percent of the people's support, and the significance of the merger.

It is high time that the NKDP should have traits as a policy-oriented and responsible party with a humble and prudent attitude.

It cannot persist only in a hard-line policy, boasting of its strength and position. It is believed that the NKDP should bear in mind that, if it fails to attain internal maturity while putting forth only struggle, instead of recognizing the significance and cause of the merged opposition party, the vicious circle of off-stage politics, which we warn most about, will be repeated.

Kim Tae-chung Meets With DKP, KNP Deserters

SK060438 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 5 Apr 85 p 3

[From the column "News Behind the News"]

[Text] Mr Kim Tae-chung met with those who have recently joined the New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP] at his residence in Tonggyo-dong [in Seoul]. Among them, Mr Kim met first with former KNP members' representatives Cho Pyong-pong and Kim Wan-tae for a moment in his study. Later, he had a chat with Mr Yi Chung-chae and others in his drawing room.

Mr Kim stressed the main current of the time, saying: "Although newspapers have said that the latest merger of opposition circles has been realized because of the influence of the two Kims, this is not the case. On the contrary, the strength of the citizenry enabled the opposition camp to be merged into one.

Now is a time of upheaval flowing on raging waves. One should move quickly in a time of raging waves. Otherwise, one's own existence might itself perish."

In particular, Mr Kim said: "Although they do not know how to theoretically express their views, their intuitive power is more excellent than any great men. You did obey and conform to such an aspiration of the citizenry."

At the meeting, chairmen of local district chapters [of the DKP] who lost in the latest elections, including Mr Son Se-il, asked Mr Kim "to help the NKDP provide relevant conditions in which we, too, can voluntarily participate in the activities of the party." Mr Kim answered this jokingly: "If we solve questions partly, we will find no end to them. Let us pass the time well by getting into power."

Meanwhile, the same persons wanted to visit Mr Kim Yong-sam at his residence in Sangdo-dong [Seoul] after joining the NKDP. But, because Mr Kim went mountain-climbing as usual on Thursday with members of the Democratic Mountaineering Club, it was expected that they would visit Mr Kim after his return home that afternoon.

Views Cited on DKP Defections

SK0790956 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 7 Apr 85 p 3

[Article from the column "News Behind News"]

[Text] At a meeting of New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP] post holders held on 6 April, the first meeting since the large-scale defection of DKP members to the NKDP, some participants deplored the fact that the merger of opposition parties was carried out in a manner resembling accommodating Vietnamese refugees.

Mr Yi Chol-sung maintained:

Those who join another party should come in an honorable manner and those who receive them should accept them in a comfortable manner. However, I, as a politician, felt ashamed that a scene resembling the last days of Pompeii was seen. The party's leading members will have to deal with problems expected to arise between non-parliamentary chairmen of local chapters and the newcomers. Therefore, it is necessary to cope with these problems efficiently by holding a closed meeting or forming a subcommittee.

In response to this, President Yi Min-u said:

I did not expect that they would defect to our party on a large-scale during a period of 1 or 2 days. Therefore, I had no time to discuss the matter completely.

Meanwhile, as a representative of the non-parliamentary chairmen of local chapters, Hwang Myong-su, director of the party training institute, said:

The newcomers only handed in admission application forms. No examination was made concerning their admission, as stipulated by party regulations. The post holders meeting should immediately lay down a yardstick for admission. Meanwhile, there are some local chapters where non-parliamentary chairmen and incoming National Assemblymen-elect belong concurrently. In this case the party should decide who will use the name of the party in their local chapter offices.

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Kim's Reinstatement Before Assembly Sought

SK070503 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 7 Apr 85 p 1

[Text] The New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP] has taken a stand, saying that it will be difficult for the party to respond to the normal opening of the 12th National Assembly if the government and the ruling party do not take sincere measures in dealing with matters concerning the reinstatement of Kim Tae-chung and other politicians and the release of conscientious prisoners. Because of this, the result of talks scheduled to be held between the floor leaders of the ruling and opposition parties on 9 April to discuss these matters will draw attention.

At a party political meeting on 7 April, Floor Leader Kim Tong-yong said: Through a meeting of floor leaders, the demand that these two preconditions be met in order to create an atmosphere for opening the National Assembly has been conveyed to the Democratic Justice Party [DJP]. The opening of the National Assembly will be delayed if the DJP does not quickly send a reply on this.

Floor Leader Kim said that the new National Assembly session should not function as one merely for the sake of forming the National Assembly. He then pledged to make an effort to help make an interpellation against the government and carry out the activities of the National Assembly committees for 20 and 25 days.

The same day, the NKDP political meeting discussed the feasibility of a complete legal merger with the Democratic Korea Party [DKP]. However, the meeting only confirmed that the NKDP does not have an entrusted organ for merger for the time being and decided to discuss this issue at the next such meeting after having a group, consisting of the party president and vice presidents, review this issue. At the meeting, vice party president Cho Yon-ha asked whether the party political meeting is entrusted with the matter of the merger of opposition parties based on a meeting held to found the party. To this, party president Yi Mun-u and party secretary general Yi Taek-ton said: We have come to a conclusion that, after reviewing the party rules and the minutes of a meeting held to found the party, we cannot see that the party political meeting has such authority.

Party president Yi said that he intends to meet former DKP president Yu Chi-song and present DKP president Cho Yun-hyong to discuss the matter of an ultimate merger.

Call for Constitutional Revision

SK120112 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 8 Apr 85 p 5

[Interview with New Korea Democratic Party President Yi Min-u by TONG-A ILBO chief political editor Yi Sang-ha--date and place not given]

[Excerpts] Since the 12th General Election, the New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP] has functioned as a variable. It took a leap in the general election conducted less than 1 month after its inauguration. It has created a bipartisan political situation by absorbing the Democratic Korea Party [DKP], which had identical roots, thanks to the tradition of the opposition party that it has inherited from Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam. It has changed and expanded with the passage of time. Accordingly, it has become a hard-line party. People outside the NKDP say that it might lead the political situation to a strained atmosphere. However, party president Yi Min-u said that such a worry is baseless.

He said: Nothing changed when the NKDP became large. Even though the ruling party makes a mistake, the people will withstand this if there is a wholesome opposition party. If not, they will become irritated, or feel resigned. The presence of strong ruling and opposition parties can be compared to that of two wheels. The presence of strong ruling and opposition parties will bring about stability.

Party President Yi said that there will be a political catastrophe if politics is handled unilaterally between the ruling and opposition parties. Party president Yi said: The ruling party should become powerful. We will then strive to become powerful. This is his political arithmetic.

[Political Department chief Yi Sang-ha] I understand that you met the president recently (party president Yi briefly met President Chon Tu-hwan at a ceremony marking the inauguration of the Press Center on the morning of 6 April)

[NKDP president Yi Minu] The president chiefly called for holding dialogue between the ruling and opposition blocs. When I said that the president had said all that I wanted to say, those people around us laughed.

[Yi Sangha] We expect that everything will go well because both the ruling and opposition parties stress the need for dialogue more than ever before. What do you regard as the key to political stability?

[Yi Min-u] I believe that, if the government presents a blueprint for restoring democracy even at this moment and makes a pledge to the people with regard to a timetable on this, this will contribute to stabilizing the political situation. If the government clarifies a schedule for democracy, students will become calm and the opposition party will be able to tell them to wait and see. Those concerned have repeatedly talked about stability. However, the important thing is to lay a foundation for it, as I have just said.

[Yi Sang-ha] I did not intend to raise a hard question first, but I have slipped into the constitutional revision issue. While the Democratic Justice Party [DJP] has taken the stand of considering revision of the Constitution after achieving the peaceful transfer of power at least once, the NKDP intends to elect the next president directly by revising the Constitution during the 12th National Assembly session.

[Yi Min-u] The people have made judgment for once as far as revision of the Constitution is concerned. The majority of the people supported our party during the recent election because it pledged to revise the Constitution to elect the president directly. The NKDP is determined to fulfill this pledge during the 12th National Assembly session, without fail. We will not be able to achieve the peaceful transfer of power with the present Constitution.

[Yi Sang-ha] Why can we not achieve the peaceful transfer of power with the present Constitution? By this, do you mean that there are defects in the Constitution, or that you cannot recognize the protraction of the system of the Fifth Republic?

[Yi Min-u] A member of financial groups can influence some 5,000 people. An election conducted through the use of an electoral college is destined to fail. During the recent general election, the ruling party secured 80 percent of the absentee ballots cast. We cannot achieve a peaceful transfer of power under the present election law. There will be no transfer of power, but an appointment. I believe that the electoral college will be influenced by the government authority.

[Yi Sang-ha] I think there might be irregularities in an election under a direct electoral system.

[Yi Min-u] The degree of irregularities will be reduced under a direct electoral system because all the people will participate in the election. It is necessary to conduct elections twice? It will suffice to elect the president in one try.

[Yi Sang-ha] We can presume that, while pretending that it is submitting to the opposition party's theory on constitutional revision, the ruling party will revise the constitution into one it wants.

[Yi Min-u] I think it doesn't matter if a direct electoral system is realized. There is no need to worry even if President Chon runs in a presidential election through constitutional revision. (At this point, party president Yi dwelt on the initial stage of the Fifth Republic. It appeared that anger was smoldering in his heart.) [as published] Things went wrong at that time. It would have been another story if existing parties had disappeared naturally at that time. There was a unified opposition party called the New Democratic Party. The Democratic Republican Party had already been rooted for 18 years. Such being the case, both parties should have been fostered. As long as the truce line exists, we are compelled to adopt a conservative bipartisan system. The multiparty system has been tried. Who ever thought that candidates from the Democratic Korea Party or from the Korea National Party would become president? The Democratic Korea Party is becoming extinct, and the Korea National Party can hardly form a negotiating body in the National Assembly. This shows that, through the recent election, the people rejected the ideal that the present regime put forth at the time of its establishment. The present government should listen to the theory on constitutional revision, carefully reviewing the cause of the NKDP's overwhelming victory in the election conducted in cities 52 days after the formation of the preparatory committee to found the party.

[Yi Sang-ha] Do you think the two Kims will enter the NKDP?

[Yi Min-u] Initially, they promised that they would become advisors to our party. Kim Tae-chung took a cautious attitude on the ground that he had not been reinstated. Kim Yong-sam appeared to consider their entry into the party on the condition that Kim Tae-chung is reinstated. They will handle this issue through consultation.

[Yi Sang-ha] Do you intend to refuse to attend the National Assembly after its opening if preconditions, including the reinstatement of Kim Tae-chung, are not met?

[Yi Min-u] The act of refusing to attend the National Assembly is one possible measure. I think we can hold dialogue after the opening of the National Assembly. The floor leader will conduct negotiations to determine whether we attend or refuse to do so. He will handle this issue based on his judgment.

[Yi Sang-ha] What do you think of people's description of the NKDP as a thoroughgoing factional party?

[Yi Min-u] Factionalism is not bad. This is because making a decision through canvassing opinions from many people is meaningful. The truest factions that ever existed in our country were the new and old factions in the Democratic Party. Those factions we have now cannot match those that existed formerly.

Yi Compares Chon, Pak Governments

SK140458 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 13 Apr 85 p 2

[From the column "Tidbits"]

[text] At a discussion meeting held at the Kwanhun Club [a journalists' club] on 12 April, Yi Min-u, president of the New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP], properly answered difficult questions with his own peculiar art of speech and the technique which he has acquired from the experiences as an opposition party man for 40 years, thereby displaying his strength of being hale, hearty, and strong though in an advanced age in his seventies.

That day, asked to "compare the styles of the old and present regimes [chonggwon], "President Yi said: "The Pak [Chong-hu] regime was somewhat a regime filled with relevant will and philosophy during its first 10 years. But, during its last days, it attempted to remain in power longer, thereby facing an unfortunate situation. This regime [Chon administration] assumed power after somewhat modifying the style [of assuming power]. So, the latter is no worse or better than the former."

Asked, however, if the opposition camp has not been able to come into power even once in "emergency situations" during the past 40 years because it has not been able to live up to its role, President Yi set the audience into a roar of laughter by saying: "I am sure that you have full knowledge of our history since the national liberation. But, you are asking as if you were ignorant."

He launched a counteroffensive by saying: "Do you mean that we should fight with guns and bayonets against the army?"

That day President Yi for 1 and 1/2 hours gave clear and quick answers to questions on whether President Chon would be allowed to run for a second term after a constitutional revision, on the military becoming a political force, and on his relations with Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam. But, he avoided irritating remarks.

That day's discussion was attended by approximately 30 NKDP lawmakers, including key party post holders. Representatives of the ruling party Pong Tu-wan, Pak Kwan-hum, and Nam Chae-hui also attended the meeting as observers from its beginning to end.

CSO: 4107/138

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DJP ISSUES STATEMENT ON TALKS FOR ASSEMBLY OPENING

SK201423 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 20 Apr 85 p 2

[From the column "Tidbits"]

[Text] On the morning of 20 April, the DJP held a meeting to hear from its floor leader the results of the ongoing floor leaders' negotiations between the DJP and the New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP] for the inauguration of the assembly. After the meeting, the party issued a statement declaring the rupture of the negotiations. However, this statement was issued in advance, at 1030 today, prior to the floor leaders' talks, which were scheduled to be held at 1100 the same day.

When asked about the reason for the early release of the statement, prior to the floor leaders' talks, to be held at 1100, DJP spokesman Sim Myong-po said: The floor leaders' negotiations were already ruptured on 19 April.

Explaining the reason for the rupture of the negotiations, Sim Myong-po said: The floor leaders' talks held at 1100 on 19 April appeared to be making progress at first. However, the talks were suspended after NKDP floor leader Kim Tong-yong received a telephone call from Sangdo-dong [refers to Kim Yong-sam's house]. At 1800 that day, the floor leaders met again at the Silla Hotel and continued marathon talks until 2100. However, they failed to reach any agreement because of the NKDP side's far-fetched two preconditions for the inauguration of the new assembly.

Meanwhile, the DJP seems to view as very unpleasant the fact that Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung have exercised their influence over the NKDP in the negotiations for the inauguration of the new assembly. Such an attitude on the part of the DJP toward the two Kims was revealed even in the DJP's statement issued in connection with the rupture of the negotiations.

The statement said: The present situation in which the NKDP has been controlled by specific personages who have no responsibility for the party should be terminated. Unless the NKDP removes itself from the sphere of influencing outsiders, productive politics cannot be expected.

CSO: 4107/154

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

DJP ON ASSEMBLY OPENING DATE--On 8 April, in connection with the DJP's stand that "because conditions are not created, it is not the time to take Mr Kim's reinstatement into consideration," DJP Floor Leader Yi Chong-chan said: "The creation of conditions literally means the creation of conditions. The other side (indicating the New Korea Democratic Party) knows the meaning of this." Floor Leader Yi, who met reporters before attending a daily meeting of DJP party post-holders on that day, said: The DJP's stand is, "First of all, to open the National Assembly on 16 April. I cannot understand why there is a rumor on the opening of the assembly around 18 April." His remarks seem to hint at the DJP's stand of pushing ahead with the opening of the National Assembly on 16 April. Meanwhile, also attending the daily meeting on that day were Speaker Chae Mun-sik; Deputy Speaker Yun Kil-shung; Yi Chae-hyong, designated speaker of the 12th National Assembly; Choe Yong-chol, designated deputy speaker; and Kwon Il-hyon, permanent adviser. The DJP has decided to enlarge every Monday meeting to include the group of permanent advisers, the speaker, and the deputy speaker. [Text] [Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 8 Apr 85 p 2]

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OPENING DATE--Believing that the 12th National Assembly will open around 18 April, the government and the DJP are scheduled to take measure with regard to the opening of the assembly by holding a party-government consultative meeting to coordinate policy on 16 April. At the forthcoming party-government consultative meeting to coordinate policy, the government and the DJP are likely to discuss pending political issues, such as the issue of amnesty and reinstatement and the issue of releasing prisoners, raised by the opposition party. Meanwhile, the DJP held a daily meeting of the party post holders, presided over by Chairman No Tae-u, was briefed on the results of the meeting of the floor leaders of the ruling and opposition parties yesterday, and on the issue of opening the 12th National Assembly by 18 April at the latest, and decided to continue many-sided formal and informal contacts with the opposition side. [Text] [Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 11 Apr 85 p 7]

OPPOSITION TO CHON'S U.S. VISIT--At 1930 on 9 April, 30 to 40 youths in their twenties, who looked like college students, scattered more than 200 handbills reading "Why We Oppose President Chon's Visit to the United States" on the street in front of the American Cultural Center in Pusan, situated at 24-2 S-Ka, Taechong-Dong, Pusan. They then fled after breaking 11 windows by throwing rocks. The police have begun searching for the criminals by establishing investigation teams at police stations. On that day, only seven guards were in charge of the internal guard at the American Cultural Center, after employees had gone home at 1730. [Text] [Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 11 Apr 85 p 7 SK]

YONSEI UNIVERSITY STUDENT DEMONSTRATION--At 1930 on 18 April, more than 1,500 Yonsei University students held a "great democratic torch march on the eve of the April revolution" in front of the central library. In printed materials entitled "The Revival of the People and the Liberation of the People," the students said that the April revolution was the victory of the people, who wanted to regain their land. They then rushed to the school gate and staged a sit-in. They voluntarily dispersed at 2000. [Text] [Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 19 Apr 85 p 11 SK]

NKDP OPPOSES ADMISSION DKP MEMBERS--Some 28 local party branch chairmen of the New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP], who were not elected to the National Assembly, met for the second time at a restaurant during the daytime on 17 April and decided not to allow some [DKP] defectors to be admitted to the NKDP, including Legislative Council members, the DKP leadership group, and those who had issued statements supporting the 17 May [military coup]. This has promoted an atmosphere in which labor pains because of the NKDP-DKP merger seem to continue. Denouncing those who are trying to be admitted because of moral obligation even though they engaged in bad conduct as criminals who made fools of the people, the participants in this meeting strongly opposed such attempts at admission by saying, "If the party admits them without discretion, the party's prestige will become ridiculous." They discussed definite procedures for their removal. Asserting that those who had defected from the DKP were admitted "politically," not "legally," they selected Hwang Myong-su, Mun Pu-sik, Son Chu-hang, Kim Ki-hyon, and Yi Yun-su as members of a 5-man working-level committee, and decided to announce a letter of recommendation which will spell out the names of 10 defectors who should not be allowed to be admitted. [Article from the column "Tidbits"] [Text] [Seoul TONG-A IBLO in Korean 18 apr 85 p] SK]

CSO: 4107/154

9 May 1985

S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

AMERICAN CULTURAL CENTER SITE--Holding another round of negotiations over the issue of exchanging the sites of the Kyonggi Girls' High School in Seoul and the American Cultural Center located at 1-ka, Ulchiro, the Seoul Municipal Government and U.S. Embassy reportedly agreed on a general principle to exchange the school site for a portion of the compound housing U.S. Embassy houses located in Songhyon-dong, Seoul, and the site of the American Cultural Center combined. According to sources in the Seoul Municipal Government on 17 April, officials of the U.S. Embassy in Korea recently visited Seoul Municipal Government officials. At this meeting, the two sides estimated the price of the site of the Kyonggi Girls' High School (a total of 4,800 pyong) at 14.4 billion won and that of the site of the American Cultural Center (a total of 455 pyong) at 8 billion won even after the price of the building itself is included. Finding such a variance in the price of the two sites, both parties agreed on a general principle to exchange the sites of the Kyonggi Girls' High School for a combination of the American Cultural Center and part of the compound of U.S. Embassy staff houses located in Songhyon-dong, about 500 pyong, which is to be turned into a road according to a Seoul Municipal Government plan. [Text] [Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 17 Apr 85 p 10 SK]

ROK-PRC SHIP COLLISION NEGOTIATIONS--It has been learned that civilian delegates from Communist China and Korea to negotiations concerning the collision between ships of the two countries on the high seas will likely meet in Hong Kong at an early date and meet for negotiations. A government official said today that the Communist Chinese merchantman side suggested contacts in Hong Kong between delegates of the shipping companies to settle the accident, including compensation for the damages. He further said that our side has accepted this suggestion, and that there will soon be negotiations over the settlement between the shipping companies in Hong Kong, a third country. This government official also said that in the agreement between the two countries the Communist Chinese side had not admitted to any wrongdoing, but suggested a consultation for the prevention of similar incidents in the future. The Foreign Ministry announced that it is studying a measure to help the civilian merchant shipping companies of Korea and Communist China negotiate from the sidelines. [Text] [Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0800 GMT 19 Apr 85 SK]

9 May 1985

GUIDELINES FOR MEETING FOREIGN DIPLOMATS--On 23 April, the office of the prime minister set guidelines for high-ranking government officials when meeting with visiting foreigners. In the guidelines, high-ranking government officials above vice minister-level are instructed to consult with the Foreign Ministry before meeting foreign envoys in Seoul or visiting foreigners when a meeting is requested. This is for the purpose of having effective prior consultation on the operations of the concerned government offices, and the effective handling of the contents of meetings with foreigners. At the same time, this is also for the purpose of preventing high-ranking government officials from meeting with low-level foreign figures which will do damage to the prestige of the nation. In particular, the guidelines have established a yardstick for high-ranking government officials when meeting with foreign diplomats in Seoul. Accordingly, minister-level government officials will meet ambassadors; vice minister-level and assistant minister-level officials will meet ambassadors and ministers; and director-level officials will deal with councillor-level foreign diplomats unless there are unusual circumstances. [Text] [Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 24 Apr 85 p 1 SK]

CHON'S DEPARTURE TO U.S.--President Chon Tu-hwan, with first lady Madame Yi Sun-cha, left this afternoon by special plane for an official visit to the United States of 5 nights and 6 days. President Chon was accompanied by 18 official suite members, including Vice Premier Sin Pyong-hyon. [Excerpt] [Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0800 GMT 24 Apr 85 SK]

CSO: 4107/154

S.KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

BRIEFS

JAPANESE AMBASSADOR'S 'INSINCERE ATTITUDE'--In connection with the address delivered by Japanese Ambassador to Korea Mikanagi on economic relations between Korea and Japan during a bull session arranged by the Federation of Korean Industries on 18 April, a Foreign Ministry official concerned criticized the contents of the address as showing an insincere attitude towards impending Korea-Japan questions which require urgent solutions, including the improvement of the trade imbalance with Japan. The Foreign Ministry official pointed out that Ambassador Mikanagi only reiterated Japan's previous position, calling for a solution to the imbalance through the expansion of trade without expressing any concrete will to solve last year's \$3 billion deficit in trade with Japan. [Text] [Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 20 Apr 85 p 2 SK]

CSO: 4107/154

N.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

REPORT MEETING ON KIM IL-SONG WORKS HELD

SK051344 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] A report meeting to celebrate the publication of 1,000 classic works of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was held at the People's Palace of Culture on 2 April.

Placed on the platform of the meeting hall was a portrait of the great leader of our party and people Comrade Kim Il-song. Seen in the meeting hall were such slogans as "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" and "Long live the glorious WPK!"

Attending the report meeting were comrades Yim Chun-chu and Kim Chung-nin, Yang Hyong-sop, Chi Chang-ik, Choe Tae-pok, Kim Yong-hak, Yi Pong-su, other functionaries concerned, and functionaries in the fields of education, science, culture and art, and publication and information.

The report meeting began with a chorus of the song of "General Kim Il-song."

Yi Chang-son, first deputy director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, made a report at the meeting. The reporter said: Today, we hold a significant meeting to celebrate the publication of 1,000 immortal classic works of the respected and beloved leader, under magnificent circumstances in which the entire party and all people are waging a vigorous struggle on all fronts of socialist construction to grandly greet the 40th anniversaries of national liberation and the founding of the party as great festivals of victors, upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's New Year's address, his programmatic teachings given at the 10th plenum of the Sixth Party Central Committee, and the slogans of the party Central Committee.

He noted: Celebrating the publication of 1,000 classic works of the great leader with the festival of April, the greatest felicitous day of the nation, approaching becomes a more significant event to our party and people.

In the course of leading our revolution and construction for a long period-- from the time he embarked early upon the road of revolution to the present-- the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has written numerous classic works through unremitting ideological and theoretical activities, thus brilliantly illuminating the road of struggle along which our people should advance and enriching the treasury of the ideological history of mankind.

A thousand works of the great leader have been published thus far by the WPK Publishing House in such forms as booklet, collection of works, and collection of excerpts.

The reporter said: Even though there are many communist and workers' parties in the world, no other party and people have ever published so many works of their leader. Only the WPK, which upholds the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song [as heard], whom it has had for the first time in the thousand-year history, as the great leader, has conducted such work. The publication of so many works is a privilege which only our people enjoy.

He noted: The publication of 1,000 immortal and classic works of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a precious fruition of the outstanding and extraordinary ideological and theoretical activities that he has conducted for a long time, and a brilliant consummation of the great ideological and theoretical achievements which he has attained before the fatherland, the people, the times, and mankind.

Thanks to the publication of numerous classic works of the respected and beloved leader, our people can have rich ideological and theoretical assets, which contain leading thoughts, theories, and methods illuminating the road and the way of the times and giving a powerful impetus to the revolutionary movement, and more vigorously accelerate the rewarding march of history along the single road of victory and glory toward their new world under the revolutionary banner of the *chuche* idea.

Thanks to the publication of countless classic works of the respected and beloved leader, which contain the profound theories and methods of revolution, our people can resplendently complete the glorious *chuche* revolutionary cause with boundless pride in the confidence of upholding the great thoughts and sacredly perform the historical mission of pioneering the shining future of communism.

Thanks to the great leader's writing activities without sleeping and resting and thanks to the publication of his classic works, the revolutionary theory of the working class has developed to its completion--to its highest level--in a most noble manner, and communism has much more firmly occupied a position of unwavering faith and will in the hearts of the people who carry out the revolution, not as idealism but as reality.

Indeed, the publication of the great leader's 1,000 classic works is the great happiness and endless pride of our people.

The reporter said that the course of the publication of the great leader's 1,000 immortal and classic works was the glorious and shining course by which the immortal *chuche* idea was invented through the respected and beloved leader's profound ideological and theoretical activities and in which this idea developed and was completed as the leading idea of the revolution and construction. He then said: Always having insight into the developments of the ages and the requirements of the revolution with profound wisdom and penetration, the great leader has given a most clear answer to all

ideological and practical problems in the struggle to achieve the sovereignty of the people with innovative intelligence and through continuous study and meditation.

The respected and beloved leader's invention of the chuche idea during the period of pioneering our revolution; his leadership of revolutionary struggle and construction work based on this idea in various stages; his delineation of a theory, a strategy, and tactics with regard to the liberation of the people, the class, and men; his presentation of a theory and method for leading the people in a comprehensive and fresh manner--all are noteworthy events in the history of mankind and are great achievements that will shine forever. By inventing the chuche idea, the great leader pioneered a glorious era of chuche during which once oppressed and humiliated people emerged as the masters of their own destiny and opened a most straight way toward achieving the sovereignty of the working people.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: There is and should be no other aim for our communists than that of struggling for the true interests and happiness of the working people.

In the great leader's ideological and theoretical activities, the interests of the people and their demand for independence have been the starting point of his thinking and practice; the creative wisdom and collective strength of the people have been a primary method of resolving all problems; and the free, civilized, and new life of the people has been the noble aim and ideal of the revolutionary struggle.

The respected and beloved leader's revolutionary idea is a great idea illuminating a most straight way toward increasing the dignity and value of the people to the highest level and toward realizing their long-cherished desire through the efforts of the people. Herein lies the source of the inexhaustible strength of the respected and beloved leader's chuche idea--a revolutionary idea--grasping the hearts of hundreds of millions of people and calling them to the sacred struggle to pioneer their destiny and a brilliant future, ending the world of oppression and ushering in a new world of independence.

The great leader's ideological and theoretical activities oppose toadyism and dogmatism, start from reality, and are filled with the creativity of resolving all problems to meet the situation without adhering to any existing principles and formula. Because of this, the great leader's idea and theory give a most correct answer to new problems in the contemporary era and in the revolution, and constitutes a powerful ideological weapon in the struggle to pioneer the road toward communism, which no one has ever followed.

The greatness of the great leader's ideological and theoretical activities lies in the fact that these activities have developed and enriched the revolutionary idea and theory in the course of developing all ideologies and theories based on practice and of giving answers to the problems raised in carrying out the revolution.

Proceeding from practical demands, all principles and propositions contained in the classic works of the respected and beloved leader are a matchlessly precious truth that has been confirmed through practice and developed and perfected in the course of revolutionary practice.

In terms of profundity and diversity, the ideological and theoretical activities of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song also hold a unique position in the history of human thought.

The revolutionary ideas and theories contained in the classic works of the great leader comprehensively elucidate the principles, strategies, and tactics regarding the revolutionary struggle at all stages, ranging from the anti-colonial struggle for national liberation to the anti-imperialist and anti-feudalistic struggle for democracy, the revolutionary struggle for socialism, and the struggle to build communism, which is aimed at realizing the independence of the popular working masses of our times.

Also, the classic works of the great leader delineate matters concerning all fields of the revolution and construction, such as the fields of politics, the economy, culture, national defense, and external work; expound the directions and ways for realizing, and principles and tasks concerning, the construction of the party, the state, and the mass working organizations; and monolithically systematize and consummate the theories of all sectors of science, such as philosophy, politics, economics, history, law, education, literature, and art.

Thanks to these extraordinary and outstanding ideological and theoretical activities of the great leader, the chuche idea has emitted resplendent rays along the path of the advancing times as a completed theory on communist revolution and has unreservedly demonstrated its invincible might and vitality as an ever-victorious revolutionary theory that confidently leads the people's struggle to victory.

The reporter said: The course of the publication of 1,000 immortal classic works of the respected and beloved leader is a history of struggle, crowned with glory, in which the revolutionary ideas and strategic and tactical policies of the great leader have been brilliantly embodied and, thus, our revolution has been victoriously advanced.

The classic works of the great leader have served as guidelines of struggle that have elucidated to our people clear fighting goals, prospects, duties, assignments, and principles on and ways for their performance, and have become an encouraging banner that has given them faith in a sure victory, invincible revolutionary spirit, and endless fighting spirit and passion.

Countless classic works, such as the work "The Path of the Korean Revolution," the work "Organizing and Developing an Amred Struggle Against the Japanese Imperialists," and the work "The Duties of Korean Communists," which the respected and beloved leader personally wrote at farm villages in (Koyusu) and (Ogaja), in the course of a bloody and arduous march, and by lamplight at a billeting place during the days of the grim anti-Japanese struggle, were

a beacon of revolution that gave the spirit of *chuche* and illuminated the torch of struggle to our people, who were lamenting over their destinies, at the crossroads, of history.

By advancing along the genuine road of the Korean revolution while upholding the banner of *chuche*, our people broke through difficulties in the way of the revolution and tided over the numerous arduous crises and ordeals, thereby greeting the shining victory of national liberation.

After liberation, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who had deep insight into the situation prevailing in our country and the future road of the revolution, elucidated original ideas and policies to accelerate the construction of a new Korea by publishing many imperishable classic works, such as the work "The Construction of the Party, the State, and the Armed Forces in the Liberated Fatherland," the work "The Construction of a New Korea and United National Front," and the work "Progressive Democracy."

Thanks to the original strategic and tactical policies of the respected and beloved leader, the revolutionary ranks could be firmly consolidated, the advanced people-minded democratic system could be established in a brief historical period, and the revolutionary base of the northern half of the republic has been cemented as firm as a rock politically, economically, and militarily even under the complicated and difficult situation after liberation.

Through his works written during the period of the fatherland liberation war, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the great military strategist and ever-victorious iron-willed commander, delineated *chuche*-oriented military theories, strategies, and tactics of a modern war and outstanding command skills and combat tactics, and clearly elucidated ways to defeat the enemy's superiority quantitatively and technologically through political, ideological, strategic, and tactical superiority. The respected and beloved leader's immortal classic works published in the flames of the war were an ever-victorious and invincible banner that led our party and people to final victory in the war and a source of strength which gave the spirit and valor of the phoenix to the soldiers of the People's Army, who were fighting on burning heights to defend the fatherland, and our people who struggled day and night to assist the front.

Historic classic works, such as the work "Everything for the Rehabilitation and Development of the Postwar National Economy" and the work "Every Strength for the Reunification and Independence of the Fatherland and Socialist Construction in the Northern Half of the Republic," published by the great leader after the war, indicated basic and original directions and ways to rehabilitate and develop the postwar national economy and remodel the economic system in a socialist manner before reforming it technologically.

The great leader gave original answers to all problems arising in building socialism and communism after the socialist system has been established. Viewing as a course of continuous revolution the work of overcoming the transitional nature of the socialist system after it has been established and of strengthening the communist spirit, the great leader defined the three

revolutions--ideological, technological, and culture--as the basic content of a continuous revolution and put forth capturing the two fortresses of communism--ideological and material--as a basic strategic and tactical goal.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's numerous and imperishable classic works, such as the work "The Transitional Period From Capitalism to Socialism," the work "Proletarian Dictatorship," the work "Theses on Socialist Rural Problems in Our Country," and the work "The People's Government's Task of Imbuing the Whole Society With the Chuche Idea," comprehensively elucidate the intrinsic demands of communist society, the inevitability of its completion, the revolutionary path of socialist and communist construction, and the strategy and fighting policy that should be adhered to on that path.

Also, the great leader's classic works give scientific answers to all questions arising in completing the chuche revolutionary cause, such as the basic principle of party construction on thoroughly establishing the party's unitary ideological system; a theory on revolutionizing, working-classing, and intellectualizing the whole society; a theory on the chuche-orientation, modernization, and scientification of the national economy; pressing fighting goals and tasks for the complete victory of socialism; the party's leadership in socialist and communist construction; and its leadership methods.

Under the banner of the three revolutions, our people, who have turned our country into an independent, self-reliant, and self-defending socialist power by firmly adhering to the great leader's original ideas and theories regarding socialist and communist construction, are brilliantly carrying out the historic cause of remodeling the whole society on the chuche idea.

Saying that the course of the publication of 1,000 classic works of the great leader has been the shining path of the struggle to establish our people's national sovereignty nationwide and embody the leader's revolutionary ideas, strategies, and tactics concerning the realization of the independence of the whole society, the reporter noted: The respected and beloved leader's many historic classic works, such as the work "Let Us prevent National Division and Reunify the Fatherland," the work "Three Great Principles of National Reunification," have endlessly encouraged the people in the northern half of the republic, who have struggled for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland, and the South Korean people, who have waged the anti-U.S. struggle for independence and the antifascist struggle for democratization, and are powerfully leading the whole nation to the struggle to achieve the independent reunification of the fatherland by achieving great national unity and by founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

The respected and beloved leader's historic classic works, such as the work "The Present Situation and Our Party's Task," the work "Let Us Strengthen the Anti-Imperialist and Anti-U.S. Struggle," and the work "The Nonaligned Movement Is a Mighty Anti-Imperialist Revolutionary Forces of Our Times," clearly elucidate militant slogans, strategies, tactics, and fighting principles and tasks regarding the revolution of our times to powerfully accelerate the common cause of opposing imperialism and colonialism through the unity of the

world's people defending independence, and comprehensively present principles on strengthening the unity and cohesion of the socialist countries and the international communist movement and directions and ways for newly emerging countries to build a new society.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's imperishable classic works are, indeed, the symbol of sovereignty, independence, socialism, and communism, the source of progress and reform, and the banner of victory and glory.

Because their truth and vitality have been confirmed on the road of a sacred struggle to pioneer the destinies of the popular working masses, the great revolutionary ideas and theories contained in the respected and beloved leader's classic works have aroused the absolute support and sympathy of the people of our times and have been firmly turned into the basic trend of thought of the times. Today, the world's revolutionary peoples are finding a way of struggle in the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary ideas, praising them as the most prominent thoughts among all advanced ideas of mankind, as the encyclopaedic textbook of the revolution and construction, and a torch indicating the future of struggle.

The reporter said: At this time when we significantly celebrate the publication of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's 1,000 immortal classic works, we take a heart-felt look back upon our party's great attention and assiduous guidance devoted to the task of publishing classic works.

He noted: The dear Comrade Kim Chong-il formulated the respected and beloved leader's revolutionary ideas as a monolithic system of chuche-oriented ideology, theory, and method and saw to it that top priority was given to the publication of and propaganda on the great leader's imperishable classic works in the party's ideological propaganda in conformity with the demands of a new stage of the developing revolution in which the cause of imbuing the whole society with the chuche idea came to the fore.

This was a most just measure that completely complies with the basic demands of our party and the developing revolution that our party be permanently strengthened and developed into the glorious party of Comrade Kim Il-song and man, society, and nature be remodeled in conformity with the demands of chuche, and was a revolutionary step that indicates the general line of our party's propaganda.

He further noted: The dear Comrade Kim Chong-il gave wise guidance so that the existing classic works could be timely compiled and published in booklet form to strengthen propaganda on the great chuche idea and on the publication of classic works, and so that, at the same time, all historical classic works could be systematically and comprehensively found, compiled, and published. This embodies a lofty intention to reliably prepare all members of society to become genuine chuche-oriented communist revolutionaries by firmly arming them with the revolutionary principles of the chuche idea, our party's lines and policies set forth at each stage of the developing revolution, and

the great leader's work method, and contains our party's revolutionary intentions to publish a collection of the chuche idea by collecting and consummating all immortal classic works authored by the great leader over a long historical period, to make shine for ages to come the immortal achievements and rich experiences personally attained by the leader in the course of leading the revolution and construction, and to resolutely defend, develop, and enrich them, thereby brilliantly inheriting and completing the glorious chuche revolutionary cause, which was pioneered on sacred Mt Paektu, generation after generation.

In the wake of the publication of a selection of Kim Il-song's works, the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il personally suggested the publication of a collection of Kim Il-song's works, assiduously indicated principled directions and concrete ways to realize the suggestion, and resolved all big and small problems arising in publishing a collection. Thanks to this energetic guidance, the historic classic works which the great leader authored during the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle have been published successfully, thus serving as the matchlessly precious ideological and theoretical assets of our party and people.

Also, the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il has paid deep attention to the work of improving the form and method of propaganda on the great leader's classic works, of increasing the effectiveness of propaganda, and of ensuring a solid printing base and supply conditions. Thanks to the meticulous guidance of the party, the great leader's classic works could be compiled and published at the highest level and the quality and diversity of publication could be guaranteed in conformity with the rich and profound content of the classic works.

Our party put forward the policy of translating the great leader's classic works and publishing many copies of them, and saw to it that the work of translating and publishing classic works could be vigorously conducted and book exhibitions with the leader's classic works as basic items could be actively organized and held in many countries of the world. As of the end of last year, 16.5 million copies of classic works were published in 8 languages and distributed to most countries in the world. In the past 3 years, exhibitions of our country's books have been held on some 150 occasions in approximately 130 countries every year.

The reporter stressed: Propaganda on the chuche idea and the publication of and propaganda on the great leader's classic works have been conducted on an unprecedentedly large scale in conformity with the demands of the development of our revolution and world revolution. This is a precious fruition brought by the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il's wise leadership and a source of great pride and honor to our party and people struggling to inherit and complete the leader's revolutionary cause generation after generation under the revolutionary banner of the immortal chuche idea.

We should dynamically accelerate the cause of remodeling the whole society on the chuche idea of further strengthening the publication of and propaganda on the great leader's classic works and the party's documents.

The reporter noted: We should given priority to the work of publishing the great leader's classic works and the party's documents and continuously and powerfully push ahead with this work, thus further increasing the number of copies of the works and compiling and publishing all classic works and the party's documents so that they can embody authority and gravity. As a result, we should thoroughly prepare our party members and workers to be genuine chuche-type communist revolutionaries by firmly arming them with the great leader's immortal chuche idea and our party's ideas and theories and actively contribute to reforming all fields of society as demanded by the chuche idea.

Along with this, we should more actively and persistently conduct the work of deeply explaining and propagating the profound ideological and theoretical content, originality, justness, and invincible vitality of the great leader's classic works and the party's documents, thereby helping to better recognize the greatness of the respected and beloved leader and our party and more solidly establishing the party's unitary ideological system throughout the entire party and the whole society.

The reporter said: Today, we are assigned a rewarding task of greeting the 40th anniversaries of national liberation and the founding of the party as great political festivals. All of use should effect a new revolutionary upsurge on all fronts of socialist construction in more firm unity around the party, upholding the slogans of the party Central Committee, and maintain an alert and mobilized posture and work and live in a militant manner in conformity with the demands of the situation.

In conclusion, the reporter respectfully wished the great leader of our party and people Comrade Kim Il-song good health and long life for the sake of national reunification, the nationwide victory of the revolution, the overall victory of the chuche idea, and the completion of the communist cause.

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N.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

REPORT MEETING MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF HEALTH LAW

SK080558 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Excerpts] The central report meeting marking the 5th anniversary of the promulgation of the people's public health law provided by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was held at the Palace of People's Culture yesterday.

A portrait of the great leader of our people [as heard] Comrade Kim Il-song was placed in front of the report meeting hall.

Placed at the report meeting hall were the slogans reading: "Long Live the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song" and "Long Live the Glorious WPK."

Comrade Yim Chun-chu, Comrade Kim Chung-nin, and the functionaries concerned attended the report meeting along with public health functionaries and working people of Pyongyang City.

The report meeting began with a chorus of the song "General Kim Il-song."

Minister of Public Health Pak Myong-pin made a celebration report to the report meeting.

The speaker said: Today, we are meaningfully marking the 5th anniversary of the promulgation of the people's public health law provided by the great leader under the solemn circumstances in which all people in the whole country are achieving new revolutionary upsurges on all fronts of socialist construction in order to mark the 40th anniversaries of the fatherland's liberation and the party's founding as the grand festivals of victors, upholding the New Year's address of this year by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the slogans of the party Central Committee.

He said: The great leader published the immortal classical work "Let Us Thoroughly Implement the People's Public Health Law," while helping adopt the DPRK's people's public health law at the 4th session of the 6th SPA in April 1980 on the basis of the demands in the development of our revolution and of the mature demands of the development of people's public health.

He stressed: In his work, the great leader analyzed the historic significance of the adoption of the people's public health law and elucidated the programmatic tasks arising from implementing the people's public health law. The respected and beloved leader's work is an immortal classical document which has given general answers to theoretical and practical questions arising from finally solving the matter of the working people's health on the basis of the profound principle of the chuche idea. It is a programmatic guiding principle which has unfolded a bright plan for bringing into full bloom in this land a paradise where people would live long free from diseases by further consolidating and developing the advanced socialist public health system which has been provided in our country.

He continued to note: Sturdy physical strength is a physical guarantee for man's intellectual and material activities and it is an important foundation for an independent and creative life. This notwithstanding, no one has yet given a correct answer to the question of liberating people from diseases. Moreover, a people's public health law which systematically elucidates the principles and methods aimed at solving the question concerning public health of the working popular masses has never existed anywhere before. Only the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song has been able to solve this important historic task put forth by revolutionary practice.

He noted: The great leader, who has provided a revolutionary tradition concerning public health by creating the chuche-oriented ideology on public health in the flames of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle during his early days, wisely led the work concerning people's public health at every stage of revolution and construction after the national liberation, thereby establishing the most advanced socialist public health system on this land. He enacted and promulgated the people's public health law by consolidating and developing such a system so that our people can enjoy the modern medical benefit to their hearts' content. He has taken revolutionary measures so that the law can be thoroughly implemented.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il [as heard], who is loyally upholding the noble intentions of the great leader, has wisely organized and led the struggle to implement the people's public health law so that this struggle can be vigorously pushed ahead as a pan-party and a pan-national work.

He continued: Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il has helped build more modern general hospitals, specialized hospitals, and medical science research agencies and equip them with up-to-date medical facilities by unsparingly allocating precious party and state funds so that the working people can be fully guaranteed modern good-quality medical benefits in conformity with the demands of the people's public health law. He has taken various measures aimed at elevating the medical science level of our country to the world level at an early date. He has helped vigorously carry out the ideological revolution and stage the struggle to increase scientific and technological quality and helped further organize the movement for [word indistinct], thereby helping the functionaries in the public health sector fulfill their duty as engineers for human life. Meanwhile, he has exercised his wise leadership so

that the movement to create model counties in public health--a new high-level mass movement in the public health sector--can be vigorously staged.

Moreover, dear Comrade Kim Chong-il extended a warm benevolence of signaling a radio wave the dispatching a helicopter and a vessel, and even sending an able medical team and precious tonic medicine in order to resuscitate a revolutionary fighter who was in critical condition at midnight on a certain day.

A great success has been achieved in the struggle to implement the people's public health law due to the wise leadership and large consideration of the party and the leader. Also, a new turn has been effected in the work concerning the people's public health in recent years.

The state's investment in the work concerning public health has further increased. The struggle to firmly manage the public health agencies with pan-social aid has been vigorously staged. Thus, since the people's public health law was adopted, numerous hospitals at plants and mines, modern specialized hospitals, and county people's hospitals have been newly built. Their material and technological equipment has been further augmented. Also, the bases for fostering public health functionaries, including medical science colleges in each province, have been firmly built. Thus, the ranks of public health functionaries have increased further. Thus, in 1983 the number of medical doctor per each 10,000 of population increased to 24, and that of beds at hospitals to 130 in our country--both a high level.

Under the wise leadership of the party, the work of better equipping themselves with the sanitary industrial conditions and preventing pollution has been vigorously pushed ahead at plants and enterprises, and the work of introducing the tidiness and hygienic conditions in production and life has been stepped up and developed. As a result of this, great progress has been achieved in turning harmful labor into unarmful labor and preventing pollution in advance, and the hygienic and cultural appearance of the country has been greatly changed.

In particular, due to the energetic guidance of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, modern Changgwangwon-style public baths have been built in cities and counties throughout the country; the level of specialized medical service for people in rural areas has been further elevated; gynecological and pediatrician clinics have been built even in the li's; and the advanced system of assuming responsibility for taking care of children has been enforced at public nurseries. Thus, medical services for children and working people has been epochally improved.

The bases of producing medical supplies and medical instruments and of medical science research have been more firmly managed. The research work and [word indistinct] to introduce science into herbal medicine, and to apply and utilize the method of herbal treatment for clinical practice have been more actively carried out. Thus, the health of people has been further protected and improved. As a result of this, the mortality rate of people

has decreased to a fifth of that of the days before national liberation, and the average life-span has increased by 36 years, thereby reaching 74 years.

The speaker noted: This year is a meaningful year when we will mark the 40th anniversaries of the fatherland's liberation and the party's founding. The public health functionaries should reliably protect and improve the health of the working people who are creating new innovations and miracles on all fronts of socialist construction while upholding the slogans of the party Central Committee, and unanimously turn out to improve the hygienic and cultural situation of the country in a revolutionary fashion, thereby actively contributing to making this year the most brilliant year in the history of our fatherland.

In conclusion, he said: I respectfully wish good health and long life to the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song for the fatherland's independent reunification[as heard] and for the (?pan-national) victory of our revolution.

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N.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DPRK RADIO ON CAUSE OF WORKING CLASS, LEADER

SK160747 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2231 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Unattributed talk: "The Revolutionary Cause of the Working Class Is the Leader's Revolutionary Cause" from the feature program: "Let Us Firmly Arm Ourselves With the Idea and Theory of Our Party"]

[Text] Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee, has pointed out: The leader plays a decisive role in the revolutionary struggle of the working class. The revolutionary cause of the working class is the leader's revolutionary cause.

As was pointed out by the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, the revolutionary cause of the working class is essentially the leader's revolutionary cause. This is related to the position and role played by the leader in achieving the revolutionary cause of the working class. As the supreme brain [noesu] of the people and as the center of unity, the leader occupies an absolute position and plays a decisive role in achieving the revolutionary cause of the working class.

The leader becomes the brain of the people because he represents the people's desire for independence and their interest in a most thoroughgoing manner; because he invents a most correct guiding idea, theory, and method for leading the revolutionary struggle to victory on the basis of the scientific analysis of the requirement of the contemporary era; and because he victoriously leads all revolutionary struggles to implement this idea, theory, and method.

The leader becomes the center of unity in the revolutionary struggle because he truly and supremely represents the independent interests of the working people and because he is the leader of the revolution who organizes and uniformly leads all activities to meet these interests.

The revolution is unity and unity is the revolution. For the working class, the basic factor for victory is unity from beginning to end. The unity of the working class is achieved with the leader, the flag-bearer and guide of

the struggle, as the center. The leader rallies the working people into a powerful political force by setting forth a correct guiding idea and a strategic and tactical policy and by awakening these people politically.

As noted previously, the issue of the leader becomes a basic core in the revolutionary cause of the working class. This means that the revolutionary cause of the working class essentially becomes the leader's revolutionary cause. The theory that the revolutionary cause of the working class is the leader's revolutionary cause is clearly proven by the fact, which the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il has clarified, that the revolutionary cause of the working class is pioneered, traverses the road of victory, and is completed under the leadership of the leader.

First of all, the revolutionary cause of the working class is pioneered by the leader. In order to pioneer a new revolutionary cause of the working class, we should develop the guiding idea of the revolution, which represents the contemporary era, and should provide a powerful revolutionary force. This work is carried out by the great leader of the working class. The leader invents the guiding idea of the revolution, fosters the core of the revolution, and founds the revolutionary party of the working class. In the course of leading the revolution, he develops the revolutionary tradition, the cornerstone of the revolution. Thus, he pioneers the revolutionary cause of the working class.

The revolutionary cause of the working class is victoriously advanced by the leader. Because of the revolutionary essence, aim, and scope and depth of change that should be brought about by it, the revolutionary cause of the working class can advance victoriously, provided that it is correctly led.

In addition to setting forth a correct strategic and tactical policy to meet the requirements of the development of the revolution, the leader provides a powerful political force capable of implementing this policy. At the same time, he makes the revolutionary cause of the working class follow the straight road of victory without twists, turns, and deviation by setting forth a relevant fighting slogan that suits the new stage of developing the revolution and by delineating the way to implement this slogan.

The revolutionary cause of the working class is compelled under the leadership of the leader. The leader of the working class makes the revolutionary cause of the working class advance continuously by helping to inherit and develop the revolutionary tradition, the historic root of the revolution. At the same time, the leader provides weapons to complete the revolutionary cause by consolidating and developing the party of the working class, by achieving the firm political and ideological unity of all the people, and by continuously strengthening a proletarian dictatorial system throughout the entire course of developing the revolution.

In particular, the leader firmly guarantees the completion of the cause of communism by fostering a successor to the leader, a direct inheritor who

will complete the revolutionary cause generation after generation. Thus, the leader helps to accelerate the final victory of the revolutionary cause by pioneering and victoriously advancing the revolutionary cause of the working class and by providing preconditions and factors for completing this cause. Herein lies the firm basis that the revolutionary cause of the working class is the leader's revolutionary cause.

In this way, on the basis of the scientific explanation of the leader's position and role in the revolutionary struggle of the working class, the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il has put forth the unique theory that the revolutionary cause of the working class is the leader's revolutionary cause.

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SK23221 Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 4, 1985

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N. KOREA/ECONOMY

INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTING SYSTEM, PROFIT MARGIN EXPLAINED

Pyongyang SAHOE KWAHAK in Korean No 1, 1985 pp 36-41

[Article by Chang Yŏng-kŭn: "The Profit Margin and Its Rational Utilization in Independent Accounting System Enterprises"]

[Text] Correct utilization of profit margin in independent accounting system enterprises constitutes an important problem in eliminating waste and strengthening the conservation struggle so as to systematically lower prime cost and continuously increase production.

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

"All independent accounting system enterprises in the state-owned sector are part of the state's property, but each one of them utilizes means of production obtained from other enterprises in accordance with the unitary plan of the state, and should cover its own expenses with the goods it produces and return a profit to the state." ("Collected Works of Kim Il-song" Vol 23, pp 457-458)

Independent accounting system enterprises should rationalize enterprise management so as to cover expenses through their own income, and provide a regular profit to the state.

That being the case, profit must of necessity be increased, and that margin rationally utilized, in enterprise management activity.

The objective of management in socialist state-owned enterprises is that of producing more products to promote the welfare of the workers.

If in doing that, however, all effort is put solely into production while wasting materials and funds, and incurring losses, expanded reproduction cannot be carried out in a timely manner and ultimately there is a negative impact on the economic development of the nation and on the standard of living of the workers.

Consequently, independent accounting system enterprises must strive positively to provide the state with greater profit.

Profit is that portion of financial accumulation by which independent accounting system enterprises regulate the difference between total income and total expenses resulting from management activity. Total income realized from the management process in independent accounting system enterprises is that money which is received in remuneration for goods or services provided to other organizations and enterprises, and is expressed by the amount of public labor expended by the enterprise in the process of those goods or services.

Total expenditures resulting from the management process in independent accounting system enterprises represent all expenditures associated with the goods and services provided to other organizations and enterprises, and are expressed by the amount of individual labor expended by the enterprise in the process of providing those goods and services.

The amount of public labor and individual labor expended in the management process by enterprises are expressed in value by the wholesale price and prime cost. Profit is determined by the difference between the wholesale cost and the prime cost.

The financial accumulation of the enterprise is the net public income created by socialist workers in the process of providing goods and services, the value of which is composed of profit, trade income and commercial supplementary funds. Consequently, the profit realized by socialist state-owned enterprises constitutes one component of the public net income created by the workers.

The financial accumulation derived from the management process of socialist state-owned enterprises is determined separately from enterprise profit. The creation of profit and the calculation of its size are related to those circumstances in which state-owned enterprises exercise control under the independent accounting system, using individuality from a management standpoint.

The relative individuality of the management of state-owned enterprises is an inevitable requirement stemming from the transitional nature of socialism. The socialist society is one in which productive forces have not yet been developed to the point where it is possible for one to work in accordance with capability and receive in accordance with need, and is a society in which all workers have not been thoroughly armed with communist thought and collectivist thought, and remnants of obsolete capitalist thought linger on in their minds.

Although the socialist society is one in which a fundamental transformation has occurred in the attitude of workers toward work, it is a society in which work has not become the primary requirement for living for all people.

This nature of the socialist society as a transitional society requires that enterprises be given relative independence from a management standpoint within the realm of state ownership, that strict control be exercised over production activity, and that price equivalency calculation be put into effect in commerce between enterprises.

The relative individuality of socialist state-owned enterprises from a management standpoint is an important method of enterprise management and control which supports overall state ownership. State-owned enterprises all fall under state ownership, but receive from the state the means of production, which have been provided in accordance with the unitary plan of the state in order to carry out the economic plans that it has established, and control those means individually under their own responsibility, answering to the state on their own with regard to the results of their management activity.

For state-owned enterprises which exercise control on the basis of relative individuality from a management standpoint, a distinction is made between what is mine and what is yours, and, when economic transactions take place, economic calculations are made based on the price fixed unilaterally by the state using the principle of price equivalency, utilizing such economic categories as prime cost, price and profit, which reflect the financial relationships of goods in management activity.

Profit is an important economic leverage for evaluation, material incentives and financial control over the process of management in independent accounting system enterprises.

The existence and utilization of the economic category and economic leverage called profit is directly related to the transitional nature of the socialist society and, from that, to the possession by enterprises of relative individuality from the standpoint of management.

In the independent accounting system enterprise, profit is in essence an economic category associated with the utilization of the law of value in the management and control of socialist state-owned enterprises, and is a concrete manifestation of value or the concept of value.

In a transitional socialist society, a product can either be a product or not be a product depending on the situation, and accordingly there are instances where the law of value is used as substance and those where it is used as form.

Goods which are produced by enterprises under state ownership, and then circulated between them, are not goods.

Although the goods of state-owned enterprises do not constitute goods to the extent that changes have not occurred in the concept of ownership, they can take the form of goods under conditions of management and control resulting from relative individuality in management, and they can be utilized as actual goods in commerce.

Such is not application of the law of value in substance, but rather its application in form.

In the socialist society, the amount of public labor invested in the products of socialist state-owned enterprises, as related to the application of the law of value in form and in substance, the existence of goods and the concept

of goods, and the existence of commerce in goods and commerce as a concept, also arises as either value or a value concept.

Profit in a socialist society is fundamentally different from profit in a capitalist society. It reflects socialist productive linkages and the economic relationships between state and enterprise, and enterprise and enterprise.

In the capitalist society, enterprise profit reflects the degree of exploitation of workers by capitalists and the owners of the means of production, and is the economic leverage which stimulates and adjusts their productive activity. This is an inevitable phenomenon which stems from the capitalist economic structure itself.

In the socialist society, however, the profit of independent accounting system enterprises expresses that portion of public wealth created by socialist workers, who are the masters of the means of production, for themselves and for society, as a value concept, and reflects the economic relationship between the state and socialist state-owned enterprises which possess relative individuality from a management standpoint.

In the socialist society based on socialist ownership of the means of production, when one looks at the relationship between the state and the enterprise one sees that the state, which has ownership of the means of production, formulates overall economic development plans and establishes both the production plans of state-owned enterprises and the direction of industrial management, while the enterprise is required to manage and control the industry in accordance with the production plan and management direction received from the state, to cover costs expended in the process of management with its own income, and to provide a fixed profit to the state.

Inasmuch as in a socialist society state-owned enterprises which have relative individuality cover expenditures with their own income and provide a fixed profit to the state, when enterprises within state ownership give and receive goods among themselves they are not provided gratis, but employ a form of buying and selling using the principle of equivalent cost, and, distinguishing between them that which is mine and that which is yours, carry out strict accounting calculations and determine the results of management on an individual enterprise basis.

To say that profit margin is used in a socialist society to determine the results of management on an individual independent accounting system enterprise basis is not to say that the comradely ties and cooperation between state-owned enterprises which maintain socialist productive linkages are weakened. On the contrary, it constitutes one of the key conditions for subjugating those various out of date ideological remnants which linger on in the minds of the workers, such as individual egoism and bureaucratism, which become obstacles in strengthening mutual comradely unity and cooperation among enterprises.

The profit of independent accounting system enterprises thus serves as an economic leverage for objectively reflecting the fundamental demands of the socialist economic system which must develop socialist productive linkages, and the economic relationships between the state and the enterprise, and for correctly utilizing the law of value so as to continuously improve and rationalize enterprise management and control.

The profit of independent accounting system enterprises is of course a historical concept capable of being associated with the utilization of the law of value in management and control of socialist state-owned enterprises.

Profit in the socialist society has an objective foundation in the economic conditions of a transitional period in which ownership relationships are being fragmented.

Consequently, it is inevitable that it will gradually weaken and then disappear with the final victory of socialism and development of society.

That is not to say that the law of value applied in the socialist society is to be disregarded, or that the role of profit as the basic form of expressing value or value concepts in enterprise management and control is to be neglected.

The profit of independent accounting system enterprises plays an important role in strengthening the conservation system and rationalizing enterprise management and control.

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

"Correct utilization of the concept of goods and the concept of commerce in the production and circulation aspects of the means of production has considerable significance in eliminating waste in socialist labor and strengthening the conservation system so as to systematically increase the profitability of enterprises and the earnings of the state. Consequently, it is necessary for this to be correctly used in all sectors and enterprises in the people's economy." ([Collected Works....] op. cit. p 459)

Correct utilization of profit margin derives from profit as value or as a value concept.

The first role played by profit in enterprise management is that of correctly evaluating the results of management in a socialist state-owned enterprise.

Management of enterprises in a socialist society based on socialist ownership of the means of production is carried out under the centralized authority and planned guidance of the state.

The independent accounting system enterprise carries out production and marketing activity on the basis of state production plans per commodity index, and is responsible to the state for the results.

Evaluation of the management of independent accounting system enterprises must be made essentially on the basis of how well state plans were carried out per commodity index.

However, it is not possible to correctly evaluate the results of enterprise management solely on the basis of execution of state planning and objectives keyed to commodity indices. This is because regardless of whether or not production plans were carried out by commodity index, if there was improper management and losses were suffered, expanded reproduction cannot be achieved in a timely manner and there will eventually be a negative impact on the economic development of the nation.

As a result, economic margins such as profit which reflect the qualitative and quantitative aspects of management, as well as the carrying out of state plans keyed to commodity indices, must be utilized in evaluating the results of management of independent accounting system enterprises.

In the profit of independent accounting system enterprises are reflected the frugal and rational methods for using equipment, materials, labor and funds, or in other words, the prime cost level and the results of the enterprises' production and marketing activity.

The results of management are determined by the prime cost level as well as by what the production and marketing activities are, and establish the size of the profit that remains after expenses are covered by income.

Thus profit performs the important role of economic leverage which evaluates the results of enterprise management and control along with indices on the status of carrying out state planning objectives per commodity index.

The profit of independent accounting system enterprises plays an important role in evaluating the results of enterprise management and control, but does not constitute the unitary index of evaluation. Profit has its limitations and deficiencies in evaluating the results of enterprise management and control.

The profit of independent accounting system enterprises is not the objective of production, and has significance as an economic leverage for evaluating the results of management and control only in those situations where production plans keyed to commodity indices are carried out. This is due to the fact that enterprise profit takes a back seat to production in the socialist society that makes the production of utility value its objective.

Consequently, the profit of independent accounting system enterprises cannot constitute the overall index for the results of management and control, and can serve only as a supplementary index. The profit of independent accounting system enterprises displays deficiencies in its role as an economic leverage. This is due to the fact that the absolute value of profit differs depending on the scope of production of the enterprise. In other words, a large-scale production enterprise that does not perform as well as a small enterprise can still realize greater profit.

For this reason, in order to better evaluate the work of independent accounting system enterprises, the category of profitability must be made use of.

The profitability of independent accounting system enterprises reflects the efficiency of costs expended in the process of producing and marketing a product, and in so doing represents it as a percentage of enterprise profit with regard to prime cost.

The profitability level of an enterprise is based on the size of the profit when there are not changes in the level of prime cost, and displays the degree of profit realized to the enterprise as its profitability.

It follows that correct evaluation of the results of enterprise management and control can be made only when profit and profitability are linked together and used in tandem.

Given such limitations and deficiencies, the profit of independent accounting system enterprises cannot constitute a unitary index or standard of evaluation for evaluating the results of enterprise management and control.

Should the profit of independent accounting system enterprises be viewed as the unitary index for evaluating the results of enterprise management and control in a socialist society, the expansion of profit would become the objective of management and profiteering would emerge, and if such were the case, the planned development of the people's economy could not be preserved, and in fact socialist ownership would deteriorate and the adverse result of preserving the independence of enterprises would be the outcome.

The second role played by profit in enterprise management is that it serves as material incentive leverage over the results of management and control of independent accounting system enterprises which possess relative individuality in terms of management. Profit is one part of the net public income created by socialist workers for society.

From the profit of independent accounting system enterprises the financial needs of the enterprises themselves are covered, and the remaining portion is contributed to the state budget, in accordance with state financial planning.

Socialist nations employ profit so that enterprises will have interest in carrying out state plans. That profit is utilized so that independent accounting system enterprises will be interested in carrying out state plans bespeaks the fact that profit is distributed so that there will be interest in overfulfilling production plans, and in being frugal in expenditures associated with production, in order to produce greater profit.

In order to stimulate the material interest of enterprise collectives in the results of enterprise management and control, the socialist nation allocates a portion of profit for use as funds necessary for the activities of the enterprise.

Examples include the establishment of bonus funds when enterprises not only fulfill production plans by commodity index but also fulfill and exceed profit plans, which can be used for production expansion, technology development and worker welfare projects, and the establishment of funds using a portion of excess profits when state plans are exceeded either qualitatively or quantitatively and excess standards are met.

Such use of profit constitutes an important means for getting enterprises to strive to display initiative and further improve management, lower prime cost, make more profit and increase profitability.

This bespeaks the fact that enterprise profit is an important economic leverage in providing material incentives to management.

The manner in which enterprise profit is utilized as a material incentive in a socialist society is of great significance in correctly putting the independent accounting system into practice.

The overall best way of solving the problem of distributing profit in the socialist society is for the greatest portion of profit to go to the state budget, with a portion left with the enterprise to be used in stimulating the material interest of functionaries. To not do so and to forward all enterprise profits to the state budget would be to commit the error of leftist inclinations to ignore the material interests stemming from the inevitable requirements of the independent accounting system, while on the other hand, to distribute more enterprise profits or use more than necessary in stimulating material interest would commit the rightist error of violating the essential nature of socialist society and make people interested only in money.

The third role played by profit in enterprise management is that of serving as a control leverage which rationally maintains price levels and balance on a national basis.

The profit of independent accounting system enterprises in a socialist society serves first of all as a control margin by which the prime cost of goods produced in enterprises determines the unitary price of each product on a national basis.

All products produced by independent accounting system enterprises in the socialist society are brought into line with the unitary price of the state.

The conditions which make it possible for independent accounting system enterprises to produce manufactured goods based on the unitary price of the state constitute the control margin between the prime cost and price of a product. These are related to the fact that even though the same product may be produced at various enterprises, there will be differences in the prime cost level based on the level of enterprise management and control and manufacturing conditions at each of the enterprises.

Even though the same item is produced, those enterprises with low management and control levels and inadequate production conditions will have a higher prime cost level than those enterprises where the level of enterprise management and control is high and production conditions favorable.

In a socialist society, if enterprises with high prime cost levels are not to suffer prime cost losses and hope to produce goods in line with the unitary price of the state, they must achieve a fixed control margin in setting their price.

It follows that the state determines the unitary price for the same item by establishing a profit that has a uniform margin over prime cost.

The profit of independent accounting system enterprises in a socialist society also has a control margin which works to maintain price equilibrium, and eliminate fluctuations, between different products in accordance with the policy requirements of the party.

In the socialist society, even though the prime cost of a product may be low, the price will be increased when it is deemed necessary to stimulate an increase in production. At such times, the price is adjusted through the price margin. Herein is found the basis for the economic leverage which correctly maintains price equilibrium between goods which the profit built into price formation cannot solve by means of the prime cost alone.

All of this bespeaks the fact that enterprise profit in a socialist society constitutes the control margin for price levels and price equilibrium, and serves as the economic means for planned management and control of state-owned enterprises.

The question of how profit margin is to be adjusted as a price control margin in a socialist society represents a fundamental problem which determines whether or not the law of value is correctly utilized in the management and control of state-owned enterprises so that the independent accounting system is put properly into operation.

The important thing in state-owned enterprises properly putting the independent accounting system into operation in the socialist society is not only for them to cover costs expended during the production process with their own income, but also for prices to be correctly controlled so that a portion of the net public income is produced in those enterprises.

If such is to be the case, then from the standpoint of fixing the prices of goods in a manner consistent with the demands of the law of value, price should be adjusted this way or that way in conjunction with the amount of socialist labor in accordance with the policy requirements of the party, and a portion of net income should be set aside not only for those costs incurred for such products, but also as a profit margin for evaluating and materially stimulating the results of management and control. Of course, under conditions where state-owned enterprises are provided with all funds necessary in management by the state, it is not necessary to retain a substantial part of the public net income in the enterprise.

However, a portion of the public net income should be retained by the enterprise so that material interest in strengthening the conservation struggle and improving enterprise management is increased.

Should the profit margin be set at too great a level in the price of products, it is possible that the impact of profit margin utilization itself on behalf of the independent accounting system will be weakened, and that there will be a negative impact on state financial accumulation, while if in contrast the profit margin is set at too low a level in the price of products, it may not be possible to cover expenses through income, and the fundamental demands of the independent accounting system may not be implemented.

Consequently, it is important that the role of profit as a control leverage for maintaining price levels and their equilibrium in a socialist society be correctly recognized and utilized.

The fourth role played by profit in enterprise management is that of financial control leverage over the management activity of socialist state-owned enterprises.

That profit constitutes financial control leverage over the management of independent accounting system enterprises is found in the fact that, first of all, it has the characteristics of value leverage which comprehensively reflects the results of management and control.

Although profit comprehensively reflects the results of management and control of independent accounting system enterprises, it cannot do so but through the value concept of prime cost. This is because profit is determined by the difference between wholesale price and prime cost, and its size is determined by the level of prime cost.

Within the reciprocal relationship between prime cost and profit, profit increases to the extent that the prime cost goes down, and profit decreases in proportion to the extent that the prime cost goes up.

It follows then that there is profit in a relationship in which there are restraints and controls so that increases in prime cost are prevented.

Furthermore, profit gives rise to a situation in which the across-the-board management activities of independent accounting system enterprises are of benefit to the state.

The prime cost expresses all expenses incurred in production as a form of value. However, in those instances where prime cost is lowered as the result of good management, it reflects only the absolute size of public labor expended. Profit, on the other hand, comprehensively reflects in all aspects of management the degree of benefit afforded the state in those instances where prime cost is reduced as the result of good management, including the degree of conservation of public labor, and of course the extent to which production plans have been carried out, composition of goods produced and the level of quality of manufactured goods.

The profit of independent accounting system enterprises does not correctly bring into focus situations where, even though production plans have been overfulfilled, the conservation struggle has not been properly carried out, or where, even though production plans have been fulfilled, the quality of the product is not good, or those instances where indexed production plans have not been properly fulfilled.

It follows then that as far as profit is concerned, there is a basic need for continuous improvement not in just one aspect of enterprise management and control, but in overall management activity.

The needs stemming from this nature of the profit margin are answered through financial control.

That profit constitutes financial control leverage over the management activity of independent accounting system enterprises is next associated with its intrinsic characteristic of being utilized in two areas to serve the needs of the enterprise itself and the needs of the whole society.

Although independent accounting system enterprises are all state-owned enterprises in the transitional socialist society, they manage and control enterprise possessing relative individuality in terms of management.

Consequently, the profit realized by independent accounting system enterprises in the course of their management activity must be distributed and utilized under the responsibility of the enterprise.

However, in the socialist society the entire amount of profit does not remain under the control of the enterprise, but rather the overwhelming portion is earmarked for the satisfaction of the needs of the entire nation, with just a small amount remaining under the control of the enterprise for the servicing of its own needs.

The fact that the entire amount of enterprise profit is not left under the control of the enterprise but is mobilized as a source of funds to satisfy the needs of the nation as a whole is a necessary outgrowth of its potential to serve only as economic leverage for financial control, material incentives, and evaluation of the results of management of state-owned enterprises which have relative individuality from a management standpoint.

In a situation where the state has overall responsibility for providing the funds necessary for the management of state-owned enterprises in a socialist society, there is no need to bring control of all profit under the enterprise.

It follows from this characteristic of economic management and control in a transitional socialist society that only funds earmarked for implementing the independent accounting system, and for providing material incentives for doing so, in state-owned enterprises are to be left with the enterprise, and that the remaining majority of profit is to be effectively mobilized to satisfy the needs of the nation as a whole.

Under conditions where enterprise profit must be used to meet the demands of the independent accounting system enterprise itself for implementing material incentives, and the demands of the state for satisfying the needs of the society as a whole, there is pressure for continuous improvement in management activity.

This need that stems from utilization of enterprise profit is satisfied through financial control.

The question of how to enhance the role of profit as a financial control margin constitutes a fundamental problem for socialist state-owned enterprises in eliminating waste of public labor, strengthening the conservation system, rationalizing enterprise management, and systematically increasing accumulation of state funds.

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

"....financial control contributes greatly to the rational use of labor and materials in all sectors of the people's economy, to the fulfillment and overfulfillment of plans, to the systematic increasing of state fund accumulation, and to the expansion and development of socialist property."
([Collected Works....] op. cit. p 124)

In order to rationalize enterprise management under conditions where remnants of outdated ideology linger on among workers and functionaries in a transitional socialist society, financial control must be strengthened along with the work of ideological indoctrination.

When the role of profit as a financial control margin is enhanced, independent accounting system enterprises calculate the amount of public labor expended in order to fulfill commodity production plans received from the state, and strengthen the conservation system.

On the other hand, when the role of profit as an economic control margin is disregarded, emphasis is put only on production in enterprises without any concern for the expenditure of public labor in carrying out state plans, and when such is the case, the waste of public labor increases and so does the prime cost of manufactured goods, and ultimately socialist expanded reproduction cannot be attained.

Consequently, the strengthening of financial control through the profit margin plays a key role in strengthening the conservation system in independent accounting system enterprises in all sectors of the people's economy, and in overfulfilling production plans and systematically increasing the accumulation of state funds, and thereby in expanding and developing socialist ownership.

As seen from the above, the profit of independent accounting system enterprises plays an important role in putting into practice evaluation and material incentives with regard to the results of management activity of state-owned enterprises which possess relative autonomy in management, adjustments in price balance and level, and financial control.

Therefore, the correct utilization of profit margin in strengthening the independent accounting system of state-owned enterprises, so as to further rationalize and improve enterprise management, represents an important problem in the socialist society.

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N.KOREA/MEDIA AND THE ARTS

VICE CULTURE MINISTER OPENS ART FESTIVAL 6 APR

SK081340 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1220 GMT 6 Apr 85

[Speech given by Chang Chol, vice minister of culture and art, at the April Spring Friendship ART Festival opening held in Pyongyang on 6 April--recorded]

[Text] Respected heads of art delegations, respected artists of many countries, comrades, and friends:

Today, we, together with friends from many countries, have the pleasure of opening the meaningful April Spring Friendship Art Festival amid the great interest and expectations of our people and cultural and art circles of many countries of the world. I warmly welcome intimate friends of many countries of the world who are participating in the April Spring Friendship Art Festival with warm sentiments of friendship after crossing continents and oceans. [applause] The April Spring Friendship Art Festival, which began in 1982, reflecting the common wish and creativity of the people and cultural and artistic circles of all countries that aspire for a new world in art, is a traditional art festival aimed at strengthening friendship among the world's cultural and artistic circles and expanding and developing cultural ties and exchanges among countries for the cause of independence, friendship, and peace. The April Spring Friendship Art Festival has become an even more meaningful festival, because, in particular, it is held when we are celebrating the birthday of our people's great leader [suryong] and President Comrade Kim Il-song as the nation's biggest and happiest festive day.

The South Korean puppet clique, which is unhappy with our friendship festival, committed various maneuvers in an effort to hinder the holding of the April Spring Friendship Art Festival. However, groups and arts troupes from many countries, prominent figures, and artists are participating in this festival. This is a solid expression of the common wish and aspiration of cultural and artistic circles from many countries of the world, who want to further strengthen friendly relations on the road of artistic creation.

Our people and cultural and artistic circles, who are vigorously launching a laborious struggle to meaningfully mark the 40th anniversaries of the fatherland's liberation and the party's founding, are warmheartedly welcoming you as friends and precious guests and expect much from your superb performance.

Fully convinced that, with eager participation and endless effort by friends from artistic circles of many countries, this festival will undoubtedly bring about outstanding results, I announce the opening of the April Spring Festival Friendship Art Festival. [applause]

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N.KOREA/MEDIA AND THE ARTS

BRIEFS

CPSU DELEGATION AT ART PERFORMANCE--The party functionaries' delegation of the CPSU, now visiting the country, watched a comprehensive performance in music and song produced by the artists of Pyongyang City at the Mansudae Art Theater today. Invited to the performance were the members of the delegation led by Comrade Rakhmanin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and the first deputy chief of the party Central Committee's International Department; and Shubnikov, Soviet ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to our country, and staff members of the Soviet Embassy. Comrade Hwang Chang-yop, member and secretary of the WPK Central Committee; Comrade Kwon Min-chun, deputy chief of a department of the WPK Central Committee; and the working people of the city watched the performance along with the guests. The performance won the great admiration of the audience. The delegation presented the performers with baskets of flowers in commemoration of the success of their performance. [Text] [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 3 Apr 85 SK]

TANZANIANS VISITORS SEE ART PERFORMANCE--The government delegation of the United Republic of Tanzania saw a music and dance performance by the art troupe of the Palace of the Pyongyang Students and Youths this evening at the theater of the Palace. His Excellency Vice-President of the United Republic of Tanzania Ali Hassan Mwingyi, head of the delegation; members of the delegation; and ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the United Republic of Tanzania to Korea Clement George Kahama were invited to the performance. Vice-President Yi Chong-ok, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Yong-sop, first vice chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee Paek Hak-yon, and students and youths saw the performance together with the guests. The performers won great applause. When the performance ended, His Excellency Ali Hassan Mwingyi mounted the stage with Vice-President Yi Chong-ok, conveyed a flower basket to the performers, and congratulated them for their successful performance. [Text] [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 11 Apr 85 SK]

CSO: 4110/136

N.KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

CHONGNYON GREETES KIM IL-SONG ON BIRTHDAY

SK151140 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 14 Apr 85

[Congratulatory message from the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan to Kim Il-song on his 73d birthday--read by announcer]

[Text] Congratulatory message to the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song:

The respected leader Marshal Kim Il-song, the great sun of the nation and benevolent father of 700,000 Korean residents in Japan:

Today, we greet significantly the 73d birthday of the respected leader Marshal Kim Il-song, whom we admire endlessly, with great joy and deep emotion amid the blessing of the time and best wishes of all people.

This year, we will mark the 40th anniversary of the nation's liberation and the founding of the WPK, which will glorify the chronicle of the great Kim Il-song era, and the 30th anniversary of the founding of Chongnyon. At this significant time, functionaries of Chongnyon and Korean residents in Japan are full of deep emotion as they greet the felicitous festive days of April amid patriotic and loyal movement which they are vigorously carrying out, keeping step with the people in the fatherland in the grand general march.

On the occasion of the great leader's birthday, the greatest national holiday and a common festive day of mankind, the Central Standing Committee of the Chongnyon respectfully extends greatest honor and warmest greetings to the respected leader Marshal Kim Il-song, the great thinker and theorist, the genius of revolution and construction and benevolent father of the people whom we greeted and upheld for the first time in our 6,000-odd years of history, together with burning loyalty and endless admiration of all Chongnyon functionaries and 700,000 Korean residents in Japan.

The birth of the respected leader Marshal Kim Il-song, who rose as the sun of the nation in the days of national sufferings, was Korea's glory which ensured everlasting prosperity and happiness before the nation and the people and was the joy of all the people. It was a majestic sunrise of history which brought a brilliant dawn of the independence of the entire world.

The respected leader embarked on the road of 1,000-ri for national liberation at an early age, reassuring his promise before history that he would not return unless Korea achieved independence. For the long period of some 60 years from that historic day to date, the great leader has struggled, devoting everything only to the freedom and happiness of the people. Thus, he made immortal achievements for the nation and the people, the times, and mankind.

The great leader created the immortal chuche idea and, under its revolutionary banner, achieved the historic cause of national liberation by leading the arduous anti-Japanese revolution to heroic victory. He opened the era of the Worker's Party which will permanently glorify the nation's history with victory by founding the ever-victorious WPK, a new chuche-type revolutionary party which inherited the tradition of Down-With-Imperialism which he personally provided.

Because there is the great leader and his sagacious guidance of the party, a people's paradise--a powerful socialist country with independence, self-supporting and self-defending--was built on the land of the fatherland which was backward for a century in the past, a great renovation of the entire world was achieved, and our people who suffered poverty and contempt became a great family upholding the respected leader as their father and following the party as their mother. Thus, they are demonstrating the invincible strength of unity and cohesion and the nation's prestige and heroic spirit to the entire world.

The chuche revolutionary casue which began on the holy Paektu height entered its highest stage accelerating the final victory of socialism and the building of mankind's idea world under the prominent leadership of the great leader and the glorious party center by following the program of chuche-orientation of the entire society and upholding the banner of the three revolutions--ideological, technological and cultural. Thus, the new era of unprecedented national prosperity and growth is being widely opened before the fatherland.

At a time when the world is suffering many trials, the chuche fatherland brilliantly achieved the second 7-year plan last year amid the fierce flames of the movement to create the "Speed of the 80's" and attained the target of 10 million tons of grains for the first time in history. Thus, a great advance was effected in achieving the 10 long-range targets of socialist economic construction for the 80's.

This heartwarming report struck the entire world with admiration and gave new confidence and courage to our Korean residents in Japan who are seeking boundless joy and hope in the everlasting prosperity of the fatherland.

The great leader put forth national reunification as the nation's supreme task and devoted all his efforts to achieving it. He turned the situation at home and abroad to one favorable to the cause of national reunification by taking successive initiatives last year including the proposal for tripartite talks.

Thanks to the wise leadership of the respected leader and the glorious party center, a historic event in which the South Korean flood victims received the relief goods of our republic took place for the first time in 40-year history of the nation's division, dialogue was held between the North and the South in many domains, and the South Korean people's antifascist and anti-U.S. struggle for democracy and independence entered a road of new development.

Last year, the great leader successfully made historic official visits to the Soviet Union and to socialist countries in Europe and an unofficial visit to China, leading the delegation of the party and the state amid the warm welcome and great interest of the world. Thus, he developed friendship and cooperative relations with socialist countries to a new higher stage, strengthening the unity and cohesion of the international communist movement, and greatly contributed to preserving and consolidating the peace of the world.

Indeed, with the great immortal achievements of the great leader before the Korean revolution and the world revolution, he enjoys boundless trust and admiration from the progressive people while preserving absolute authority as the leader [suryong] of the world in our era.

The respected leader Marshal Kim Il-song is the benefactor of the Korean residents in Japan in recovering their lost fatherland and permanently freeing them from the situation of a nationless race. He is a benevolent father who extends all kinds of care and love to them.

The great leader founded the Chongnyon on the basis of the immortal chuche idea and fostered our functionaries and compatriots to be magnificent masters of a dignified sovereign state which no one can provoke and to be the chuche-type patriots. Thus, he led all of us to cherish the genuine value of life and great happiness.

Because the great leader founded and the glorious party center wisely led, Chongnyon, which greets the 30th anniversary of its founding this year, was able to advance along the straight road of chuche even under the difficult circumstances in another's country that go with subversive and slanderous maneuvers of reactionaries at home and abroad. It was able to consolidate its organizations to be a reliable chuche organization of overseas compatriots and was able to honorably contribute to the prosperity of the socialist fatherland and to the sacred cause of national reunification.

The honor and happiness of the Chonyon functionaries and the Korean residents in Japan, who uphold the great leader with absolute authority and dignity among the progressive people of the world as their father and who uphold the leadership of the glorious party center, are indeed boundless. Our pride and prestige in demonstrating the glory of the overseas citizens of chuche Korea are endless.

Greeting the significant festive days of April amid great emotion and joy, we firmly pledge ourselves to permanently remain loyal to the great leader and the sagacious comrade leader [yongyonghan chidoja tongji] generation after generation and to fight to the end in order to accomplish the chuche cause which was pioneered by the fatherly leader and is being inherited by the dear comrade leader.

No matter what severe trial and difficulty may lie ahead of us, we will invariably trust and follow only the great leader and the dear comrade leader, overcoming all difficulties with a sense of endless loyalty, and will devote everything to the prosperity and growth of the socialist fatherland as wished by the leader and comrade leader, and to building one unified independent Korea--a confederal state of independence, democracy, and peace--on the land of the fatherland.

We will renew the image of Chongnyon as a chuche organization of overseas compatriots by more vigorously carrying out the 100-day intensive acts [paekilgan chipchung haengdong] to brilliantly mark the significant 30th anniversary of the founding of Chongnyon. We will attain more fruitful success in our work and, with this success as a springboard, will effect new upsurges in the patriotic work of Chongnyon.

Above all, we will more firmly establish the chuche ideological system within our ranks and make Chongnyon functionaries and compatriots become tenacious revolutionaries, cherishing firm faith in the socialist fatherland and the WPK as taught by the respected leader, and prepare themselves to be genuine patriots.

We will unite the broad range of Korean residents in Japan, including those engaged in commerce and industry, with the great leader and the glorious party center; will further consolidate and expand the mass foundation of Chongnyon; and will firmly safeguard the democratic national rights of Korean residents in Japan, including national education.

We will support and encourage in every way the antifascist and anti-U.S. struggle for democracy and independence of the South Korean people by achieving the national unity of all Korean residents in Japan under the banner of national reunification.

We will further strengthen friendship and unity with the progressive people of the world, including the Japanese people. Thus, we will actively contribute to providing international circumstances favorable to the independent and peaceful reunification of the nation.

We will repay with loyalty the endless parental love and deep trust extended to our Chongnyon and compatriots in Japan by the great leader and the glorious party center.

The Central Standing Committee of Chongnyon respectfully wishes the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song a long life in good health, together with the ardent aspiration and warm greetings of all Chongnyon functionaries and 700,000 Korean compatriots in Japan for national reunification and final victory of the chuche cause, for the nation's everlasting prosperity and the happiness of all generations to come, and for strengthening and developing the chuche-type movement of the Korean residents in Japan.

The Central Standing Committee of Chongnyon
15 April 1985, Tokyo, Japan

CSO: 4110/147

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM IL-SONG ON INTERNATIONAL ROLE OF YOUTH

SK231158 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2100 GMT 21 Apr 85

[Text of DPRK President Kim Il-song's answers to question by the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Union of Communist Youth of Romania on 15 March 1985, carried by the 13 April 1985 edition of the Romanian paper SCINTEIA TINERETULUI and the 22 April 1985 edition of the DPRK paper NODONG SINMUN--from NODONG SINMUN]

[Text]

I received your questions in a letter. I express my thanks to you for asking for an interview with me in connection with this year's marking of the Year of International Youth.

You have raised many questions, but I will answer them in general for the sake of convenience.

I think it a good thing for the youths and people of the five continents to mark this year as the Year of International Youth under the motto of "Participation, Development, and Peace" at the proposal of Romania.

I believe that the Year of International Youth will serve as an important opportunity to encourage and inspire the youth in their struggle to improve their social standing, to defend peace, and to build a new society and new world. I think it will also make a valuable contribution to the development of the youth movement throughout the world by promoting mutual understanding and strengthening friendship and solidarity among young people through various international functions--the young people of many continents and regions of the world live under different social systems and have different political views and faiths.

Our Korean young people will mark the Year of International Youth in a meaningful way together with the young people of various countries of the world, including those of Romania, and will participate actively in functions organized internationally.

I believe that the international functions to be held to mark the Year of International Youths will bring about affirmative results thanks to the joint efforts of the young people of the various continents of the world.

The young people are the builders of the new society, and the protagonists of the future. Apart from the role of the young people, who are vivacious and afire with creative enthusiasm, it would be impossible to effect any social change or shape a bring future of the nations.

Taking advantage of the Year of International Youth, the young people should open their eyes to the sense of mission borne to their nations and people, participate more actively in the sacred struggle to build a new, powerful, and wealthy society and to create the beautiful future of their own countries, and display their youthful strength and wisdom in this worthy struggle.

Actively participating in social construction is an important revolutionary task facing the Korean youths. The Korean youths are vigorously struggling to achieve the modeling of society on the chuche idea and to create new upturns in socialist economic construction, upholding the grand programs for socialist construction put forth by the Sixth WPK Congress.

The young people who live in the era of independence [chajusong] and the era of revolution are a glorious and proud new generation. The youth of our times is entrusted with the honorable task of building an independent and peaceful new world free of aggression and war. They are a great revolutionary force of our times. They are energetic and brave and have inexhaustible battle verve and revolutionary spirit that never succumb to any difficulties. They are open to new things, very enterprising, and fight for the justice and truth through thick and thin. These are their good qualities.

Because of such wonderful spirits and characteristics, the young people can become a great revolutionary force of our times and have already become such.

The young people should devote all of their youthful strength and all of their talents to the struggle to build a free and prosperous new society and for an independent and peaceful new world. This is a rewarding work for their own happiness and an honorable thing for the development of human society.

In order to build a new society and a new world which the young and other people want, it is imperative to fight resolutely against imperialism, colonialism, and racism. Imperialism is the source of war and the disturber of peace. The imperialists are engrossed in ceaseless aggression and war maneuvers and are disturbing peace in all parts of the world.

With an unchanged scheme of world conquest, the U.S. imperialists openly advocate power politics and nuclear war, resorting to a large-scale arms buildup, speeding up the production and development of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction, expanding their military bases and increasing their armed forces of aggression in all parts of the world.

Because of the ever-exacerbating imperialist machinations for aggression and war, the danger of a nuclear war is increasing, and mankind is on the threshold of war and peace.

Peace can be achieved only through the struggle against imperialism. The young people should safeguard world peace and security by vigorously launching a joint struggle to check and frustrate the imperialists' maneuvers for aggression and war. The powerful antiwar, antinuclear peace movement, which is now being vigorously waged in Asia, Europe, and in many other areas of the world, is dealing a heavy blow to the imperialists who attempt to provoke a new war.

The young people should unanimously turn out to form a broad united front and should more vigorously stage an antiwar, antinuclear peace movement on a regional or international scale.

All young people who love peace should thoroughly expose and denounce the imperialists' policy of aggression and war and actively support and encourage the peoples who are struggling against the imperialist' aggression. They should also actively struggle to check the nuclear arms race, to achieve universal and complete disarmament, and to establish and continuously expand nuclear-free peace zones in many parts of the world.

At present, the greatest danger of a new war is hovering over the Korean peninsula because of the U.S. imperialists. In South Korea today, some 40,000 U.S. troops armed with the latest lethal weapons and almost 1 million puppet army troops have been deployed with a posture of constant mobilization, and over 1,000 nuclear weapons of various types have been deployed there.

The United States has not only constantly reinforced their aggressive armed forces in South Korea, but has also frequently staged a war exercise against the northern half of our republic.

The large-scale "Team Spirit" military exercise that the United States has staged in South Korea annually since 1976 is a preliminary war and a nuclear war test war against the northern half of our republic.

If a war breaks out in Korea, it can easily expand to a world war and can bring the holocaust of a nuclear war to the people of the world.

We deem it necessary for the young people of the world to pay attention to the developments in Korea and to take action on an international scale to eliminate the danger of war from the Korean peninsula.

In order to prevent a new world war and to preserve a durable universal peace, we should achieve global independence. An independent world is a world where there is no domination and subjugation and where all countries and nations enjoy complete sovereignty. The young people should join the powerful trend of the times aspiring for independence and develop a vigorous struggle for global independence.

If they are to discharge their noble mission in building a new society and a new world, the young people should strengthen their international solidarity and cooperation. Only when they assist and support each other in firm unity can the young people win victory in their struggle against aggression and war and for building an independent and peaceful new world and achieve social progress and prosperity.

The young people in many countries of the world are living under different social systems and circumstances. Therefore, their political ideals and religions are not identical. However, this cannot be an obstacle to achieving unity and cooperation for their common goal.

If they value the noble ideas of independence, friendship, and peace, the young people will be able to unite and cooperate on an international scale in whatever circumstances.

The young people in different countries should firmly unite and take joint action in their efforts to build an independent and peaceful new world. They should also closely cooperate in the struggle for national independence and a new society.

It is important to strengthen the bonds of friendship among the youth organizations in many countries of the world. These organizations should activate mutual visits and exchanges, share valuable experiences in the youth movement with each other, and develop relations of friendship and cooperation. Thus, the young people in many continents and regions of the world should deeply understand each other, strengthen unity among themselves, and constantly strengthen and develop the youth movement of the world.

The Korean youths will continue to make all possible efforts to develop friendship and cooperation with their counterparts in all countries of the world.

In observing the Year of International Youth, it is necessary to direct due attention to solving the social problems facing the new generations of the world.

At present, education and employment pose important social problems for young people. Only when young people acquire knowledge to their hearts' content and are guaranteed stable jobs can they play a due role in their struggle to build a new society.

However, numerous young people in the world have not received sufficient benefit of education, and many are wandering around without jobs. In particular, numerous young people in the Third World countries have not yet extricated themselves from the state of illiteracy because of the consequences of the imperialists' and colonialist' rule by mob and their policy of destructing national culture.

If the Year of International Youth is really to help toward improving social, economic, and cultural conditions for young generations, each country should,

above all, pay state and social attention to enhancing the social positions of the young people, to improving their conditions for education and employment, and to meeting their cultural requirements. In particular, the Third World countries should strive to liquidate the system of colonial slave education, to effect democratic education, and to prevent imperialist cultural infiltration.

The reactionary culture of imperialism is a spiritual narcotic destroying people's sound ideology and consciousness. The imperialists are aiming at youths in their cultural infiltration into the new independent states. Therefore, unless the imperialists' cultural infiltration is thoroughly prevented, the young people are susceptible to ideological illness and can fall into an inextricable corruption and depravity.

Those nations treasuring their youths and their future should sternly reject the decadent reactionary culture spread by the imperialist and a bourgeois way of life.

Greeting the Year of International Youth, I think it necessary to exchange successes and experiences attained in the work of education and indoctrination for youth, to generalize them regionally or even internationally and to closely cooperate in the education of the next generations through various forms and methods.

It is important to strengthen cooperation among states in solving the urgent problems facing the present world. The present world faces many urgent problems, such as preventing war, preserving peace, liquidating the old international economic order, and establishing a new one. It is important for the world countries to closely cooperate with each other in successfully solving these urgent problems arising in the political and economic fields of the world.

Cooperation among countries is an important guarantee for promoting mutual understanding, deepening mutual trust, and achieving friendship and unity among them.

When various countries of the world closely cooperate with each other on the basis of the principle of independence, mutual respect, equality, and reciprocity irrespective of the differences in social systems, political ideologies, and religious beliefs, they can defend the peace and security of the world; establish a new international economic order; and also successfully push ahead with the work of achieving social progress and prosperity.

Our party and the Government of the Republic are making active efforts to develop relations of friendship and cooperation with all nations which respect the sovereignty of our country, including the fraternal socialist countries and nonaligned nations.

Korea and Romania have long established a fraternal relationship between states and have endlessly developed it.

As we reaffirmed by paying an official good-will visit to fraternal Romania last year, several meetings and talks held between us and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu carry especially important significance in terms of developing the Korea-Romanian relations of friendship and cooperation.

Agreements reached and measures taken through the meaningful meetings and talks between the leaders of the two countries are now being smoothly put into practice.

Exchange of visits and contacts are being actively realized between the parties, governments, and peoples of our two countries. Exchanges and cooperation are being expanded and developed in various fields--political, economic, and cultural.

The Korea-Romania relations of friendship and cooperation, which are being consolidated and developed with each passing day, are making profitable contributions to accelerating socialist construction in the two countries and solidifying general socialist forces and the international communist movement.

I am very much satisfied to see the relations between our two countries develop favorably.

The prospects for the development of relations between Korea and Romania are very optimistic. Both Korea and Romania are socialist countries. They are class brothers who are struggling to realize the noble spirit for communism and independence and against imperialism.

Both of our countries are firmly maintaining the principle of independence and proletarian internationalism in the field of international relations. The relationship of friendship between the leaders of the two countries is very deep and special. Just because of this, I am convinced that the relations of friendship and cooperation between Korea and Romania will be endlessly deepened and developed in the future.

Our party, government, and people will continue to make all efforts to consolidate and develop the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I wish the Romanian youths a new brilliant success in the struggle to implement the decisions of the 13th Congress of the Romanian Communist Party under the leadership of the respected Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.

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N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

U.S. 'STAR WARS' PLAN--According to a 25 March news report from New York, the U.S. imperialists are frantically running amok to make preparations for a star war. According to facts revealed by the NEW YORK TIMES, the Reagan administration, growing restless with zeal for a nuclear war, is building a new satellite launching test ground at Vandenberg Air Force Base in California by appropriating the huge sum of some \$3 billion. It is also building a joint space operational center in Colorado. The U.S. imperialists are desperately maneuvering to implement a plan for a star way by placing these bases under the direct control of the U.S. Department of Defense. Such maneuvers by Reagan have faced the strong opposition and denunciation of social circles in the United States. Professor Wolfgang of Stanford University in California said that this plan will cause a new arms race. U.S. scholar Davis said that Reagan has quibbled about the moral superiority of defensive space weapons in order to create social chaos in the United States. [Text] [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0700 GMT 31 Mar 85 SK]

CPSU DELEGATION TOURS--The party functionaries' delegation of the CPSU led by Comrade Takhmanin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and the first deputy chief of the party Central Committee's International Department, toured the International Friendship Exhibition Hall. The delegation was accompanied by Comrade Hwang Chang-yop, member and secretary of the WPK Central Committee, and Comrade Kwon Min-chun, deputy chief of a department of the WPK Central Committee. The guests appreciated numerous gifts, with deep interest, which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has been given by heads of the parties and states, the figures in the political and public circles, and the peoples of various strata in various foreign countries. The delegation toured the cultural relics in Mount Nyohyang, including a Buddhist temple. The delegation also visited the Mansudae Creation Hall. The delegation went to various creative troupes, including the troupes of Korean-style painting, oil paintings, sculpture, and handicraft. The Creation Hall presented the guests with souvenirs. [Text] [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 3 Apr 85 SK]

ENVOY TO USSR HOSTS BANQUET--On the anniversary of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's birthday, Kwon Hui-kyong, ambassador plenipotentiary of our country to the Soviet Union, arranged a banquet yesterday. Respectfully placed in the front of the banquet hall was portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Petr Strautmanis, deputy chairman of the Presidium of

the Supreme Soviet; Nikolay Tarasov, chairman of the Central Committee of the USSR-DPRK Friendship Society and the minister of light industry; (Gerge Lotev), president of the TASS NEWS AGENCY; (Mikhail Smirnov), deputy director of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee; Mikhail Kapitsa, deputy minister of foreign affairs; (Vladimir Popov), deputy minister of culture; responsible functionaries of the party, government and public organizations and other personages concerned were invited to the banquet. Diplomatic representatives of many nations to the Soviet Union were also invited. The attendants at the banquet toasted the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and the president of the DPRK. The banquet proceeded in a warm and cordial atmosphere. [Text] [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1200 GMT 13 Apr 85 SK]

FOREIGN MILITARY ATTACHES BANQUET--The Ministry of the People's Armed Forces arranged a banquet this evening for military attaches of many foreign embassies in our country. Lieutenant General of the People's Army Kim Kwang-chin and Major Generals (No Kyong-hun) and (Yi Yong-chin) attended the banquet together with other generals and officers. Speeches were exchanged at the banquet. Attendants of the banquet toasted to good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, to good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, and to good health and long life of the heads of the states sending military attaches to our country. [Text] [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 11 Apr 85 SK]

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N. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

BRIEFS

DANISH CEMENT PLANT EQUIPMENT--As reconstruction plans of the crisis-plagued Flexplan firm are still being prepared, new business activity confirming the directors' optimistic expectations is nevertheless continuing. Yesterday [12 April], Nigerian Prime Minister Buhari dedicated the first of eight hospitals Flexplan is building for the [Danish] Export Credit Fund. And at the same time, Flexplan was able to announce that the North Korean state and Flexplan International A/S have signed a contract for deliveries worth 65 million kroner. The new order covers equipment and machinery for a cement block plant, which will be located in North Korea's capital city of Pyongyang. [Text] [Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 13 Apr 85 Section III p 5]

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