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# Korean Affairs Report

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13 December 1984

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

EDITORIAL ON UPCOMING NORTH-SOUTH ECONOMIC TALKS

SK141424 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 14 Nov 84 p 2

[Editorial: "Panmunjom Economic Talks--We Pay Attention to the Fact That These Talks Will Be Held Under Circumstances Different From Those of the 1970's"]

[Text] North-South economic talks will be held at Panmunjom on 15 November, for the first time since the division of the national territory. Representatives of both sides, with deputy minister-level officials of the governments as delegation leaders, will discuss various matters concerning economic cooperation at these talks, including trade between the North and the South.

The North-South economic talks draw attention because these talks will be held for the first time in 40 years. At the same time, we entertain great expectations because these talks, unlike previous North-South dialogues, will be held under unique circumstances. First of all, we note that these talks will be held following the dramatic exchange of goods between the North and South. This September, South Korea, boldly accepting North Korea's proposal for delivering flood relief goods, received such goods as rice and cement from the North Korean Red Cross Society.

Regardless of North Korea's hidden intention, the acceptance of the proposal for delivering goods and the supplying of these goods between the North and South was, doubtless, a new change. Through a resolution adopted at a meeting of the Supreme People's Assembly held this past January, North Korea declared that it would have economic exchanges with Western capitalist countries. In September, it promulgated a law on the operation of joint investments, thus taking a legal step for paving the way toward realizing joint investment involving Western capital.

We regard North Korea's bold step for economic exchange with Western countries as revolutionary. North Korea's revolutionary revision of its line shows that its closed-door economy, called self-reliant and a people's independent economy, faces an impasse and that it is attempting to adopt Red China's pragmatic line.

It is obvious that North Korea must have acutely felt that it should, above all, improve its bellicose image so that it can have economic exchanges with Western countries and should show that it is interested in alleviating tension between the North and the South by opening a way toward dialogue with South Korea. North Korea's delivery of relief goods for the flood-stricken people was a series of steps taken to improve its image. It is in this context that we can interpret North Korea's acceptance of a proposal for holding North-South Red Cross talks to realize the reunion of separated families in the North and the South.

It is true that South Korea has shown a positive attitude toward alleviating tension between the North and the South and toward resuming dialogue between them. South Korea is in the delicate position of giving much more vigorous impetus to improving relations with communist countries in order to smoothly host the Olympics in 1988.

We note that the North-South economic talks will be held under international circumstances different from the circumstances of the 1970's, when there was dialogue between the North and the South. South Korea and Red China began exchanges last year in nonpolitical sectors. Relations between the United States and Red China are closer than they were in the 1970's.

Viewing the situation at home and abroad, we can say that the North-South economic talks and North-South Red Cross talks will be held under circumstances different from those that existed in the 1970's. Nevertheless, we pay attention to one thing that remains unchanged--that is, North Korea's strategy for communizing South Korea, which took the form of southward invasion on 25 June 1950, the dispatch of armed agents to Ulsan and Samchok in 1968, the attempted surprise attack on Chongwadae on 21 January 1968, and the barbarous assassination bomb attack in Rangoon.

North Korea should realize that the way toward realizing the joint prosperity of the North and the South lies in alleviating tension between the North and the South and promoting contact and exchange between them. Urging the North to display sincerity at the talks, we will watch the results of these talks.

CSO: 4107/26

## INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

### SUCCESSION PREPARATION AT FINAL STAGE

Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 26 Sep 84 p 3

[Article by reporter Kim Yun-kon: "The Situation of the North Korean Puppets Seen Through the Interview Given to the Chairman of the Socialist Party of Japan" "A 'Kingdom of the Communist Hereditary Succession' Is Expected" "Full-Scale Idolization Comes as Preparations End Domestically and Internationally" "'Teachings-Instructions' Are Issued at Random in the Name of Kim Chong-il"]

[Text] Abdication Seems To Be a Matter of Time

Foreigners who have recently visited North Korea all report that they got the impression that the Kim Chong-il power succession might come earlier than expected. Ishibashi (Ishibashi Masatsugu), chairman of the Socialist Party of Japan, got the same impression. However, Chairman Ishibashi, in his face-to-face conversation with Kim Il-song, inquired about the problem of hereditary succession of power in North Korea; and he got an affirmative answer from Kim Il-song. On the basis of this, the [situation] may be interpreted as such that preparations for 'abdication' to Kim Chong-il have now been completed, and that it is now simply a matter of time.

It was more than 10 years ago that the title of 'prince' was actually 'conferred' on Kim Chong-il; and 4 years have elapsed since he openly began training as a successor following his promotion to member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the party and a secretary to the party. During that period, North Korea's propaganda pamphlets showily carried pictures of Kim Il-song, accompanied by Kim Chong-il, conducting inspection under the name of "guidance" or attending formal events; and thus they modeled Kim Chong-il after Kim Il-song so that the former may assume more the shape of the latter. It is an operation of turning Kim Chong-il's image into that of Kim Il-song.

Manipulation of Activities Becomes More Enthusiastic

The Kim Il-song worship movement in North Korea reached its peak on his 70th birthday 2 years ago. At this time, a giant "arch of triumph" was erected in the center of Pyongyang City and a high "tower of chuche ideology" was

built on the bank of the Taedong River. However, recently they say that tour guides are all telling visitors to those sites that such "monumental buildings" were "erected thanks to President Kim Il-song's initiative and Secretary Kim Chong-il's guidance." This may be interpreted as an attempt to create the impression that Kim Il-song sets primary policies only, and that Kim Chong-il alone carries out the actual work.

Kim Chong-il's position has already been glorified to the extent of praising his considerable achievement in "the actual work guidance." Even among songs sung by kindergarten children, there is a song entitled "Thank you teacher Kim Chong-il."

Kim Chong-il received a "Hero of the Republic" title year before last. In January this year, a documentary film entitled "the Year Filled With Glory" was made to publicize Kim Chong-il's activities.

While Kim Il-song was making courtesy visits to the Soviet Union and East European countries in May and June this year, Kim Chong-il had an on-the-job training as "a supreme leader" and issued at random "teachings" and "instructions." It seems that they were arbitrarily issued under assumed circumstances in which there is no more Kim Il-song. They [in fact] exaggerated to the extent of attributing all of today's achievements in the political, economic, and cultural fields exclusively to Kim Chong-il's guidance or rule.

#### Kim Il-song's On-the-Spot Guidance Decreases

Having given such an opportunity to his son, Kim Il-song returned to Pyongyang. Then he himself praised achievements made during those visits and, while extending the praise, insinuatingly created the atmosphere of an appearance of recognition by "brotherly nations" the "Kim Chong-il succession." On 6 August 1984, the Pyongyang Broadcasting carried an article entitled "The Great Party Which Successfully Resolved the Problem of Succession of the Revolutionary Cause." Ballyhooing that the hereditary succession has been "officially recognized worldwide," the article elevated Kim Chong-il to the position of Kim Il-song's "exclusive successor."

Compared to previous articles which called Kim Chong-il "dear comrade," "a successor to the revolutionary cause," etc., this one, as indicated, has taken a step closer to the hereditary succession.

Kim Chong-il's attendance at official events has increased this year. Kim Chong-il's official activities called "actual work guidance"--which are similar to Kim Il-song's "on-the-spot guidance"--were seen on 8 occasions in 1981, on 9 occasions in 1982, and on 11 occasions in 1983. However, just in the first half of this year, there have been as many as 17 occasions. On the other hand, Kim Il-song's "on-the-spot guidances" were seen on 15 occasions in 1981, on 12 occasions in 1982, and on 8 occasions in 1983. They have decreased year after year.

in view of such trends as described above, more and more informed observers are now predicting that the power transfer to Kim Chong-il will come at the end of this year, if it comes early and, even if it comes late, it will come during the next year. Some people say that Kim Il-song may have estimated, in terms of the internal situation, that his son's power foundation and ruling capability are dependable; and that in terms of the international situation, he may have drawn the conclusion that the Soviet Union and the PRC today, in view of domestic and international situations they are facing, have no other alternative but to give tacit recognition to the Kim Chong-il succession establishment.

#### Playing Up Graceful Impression

Some observers say that what Kim Il-song is worried about at the current stage is that the Kim Chong-il succession establishment may bring about its own destruction due to Kim Chong-il's violent character. They carefully watch recent pictures reporting Kim Chong-il's "actual work guidance." Among the pictures of Kim Chong-il shown, there are far more of those showing a graceful impression with smiles than those of the ambitious spirit and drive of Kim Chong-il's youth. Almost none of Kim Chong-il's "actual work guidances" are bluffing ones, such as inspection of army units. His guidances are aimed at creating an image of "a prudent leader": he visits kitchens of the people; he asks about living conditions; and he inspects daily necessities plants and stores. Observers say that Kim Chong-il's economic policy, too--such as that shown in "the Joint Management Law" designed to introduce even capital and technology of capitalist countries--is aimed at creating a graceful image in the minds of foreign countries.

Observers also say that Kim Chong-il, a radical, is thus transforming himself perhaps because of the brakes Kim Il-song has put on.

It may be that Kim Il-song, who is old, has figured that more a realistic policy is needed in order for his son's succession establishment to continue without taking chances.

They say that there is a chance that Kim Il-song may turn over [the position of] "the president of the state" to Kim Chong-il at next year's meeting of the Supreme People's Council and, at the party convention following that, may turn over even the position of secretary general of the party to him. And there is a strong probability that [Kim Il-song] may retire to a position--an adviser-like one--similar to that of Den Xiaoping of the PRC and may spend his remaining years in guiding and assisting the settling down of the policy of Kim Chong-il.

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

NORTH KOREA'S JOINT ENTERPRISE LAW SCRUTINIZED

Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 12 Sep 84 p 3

[Article: "The Bankruptcy of North Korea's 'Self-Reliance'"]

[Text] North Korea's adoption and effectuation of the "joint enterprise law" can be seen as a result of the belated realization that its "self-reliant economy" based on the so-called "chuche ideology" has reached its limits. "Chuche," which North Korea advanced in the 1960's in order to survive in the crevice of the Soviet-Chinese split externally and to establish Kim Il-song's unitary ideology internally, gained creditability during the subsequent period of Communist China's Cultural Revolution and its aftereffects.

That was because Communist China suffered a "10-year disaster" in carrying out its Cultural Revolution while North Korea carried out a "militant" movement for production and construction and maintained a living standard somewhat higher than that of Communist China. With Siberia still in an undeveloped state and Mongolia closed off as an "isolated island" in the middle of the continent, North Korea could feel self-satisfaction as the most advanced socialist society in Northeast Asia.

Entering the Deng Hsiao Ping era, however, Communist China began to follow a pragmatic open line and devote its efforts to its modernization policy. The effects of this did not stop at Communist China's domestic economy, but also brought great changes in East-West relations as well as in Northeast Asia. In particular, with the rapid growth of South Korea's economic power and the widening of the gap between South and North, North Korea can no longer sit pursuing "chuche" behind closed doors.

North Korea has incurred massive foreign debts, attempting a big leap forward through the introduction of advanced technology, which in fact contradicts the guiding principle of the "chuche" ideology. Because of this, North Korea had no choice but to suspend the 6-year plan begun in 1971 in order to enter a "period of adjustment" in 1975. North Korea launched its second 7-year plan in 1978, but Western economist expect that this plan, which ends late this year, will achieve only half of its goals. Although North Korea is expected to begin a new economic plan next year, it is not in a position to repeat the second 7-year plan

A new approach was needed, and the thing that most easily caught the eye was the successful example of Communist China's open economic system. Thus North Korea made its "joint enterprise law" modeled after Communist China's "Chinese/foreign combined management enterprise law," and North Korea seems to be setting up a system for bringing in Western capital and technology like the Chinese special economic districts.

This January, North Korea's "Supreme People's Assembly" (legislature) chose as premier the internationally aware Kang Song-san over Yi Chong-ok in a choice among practical technocrats, while newly establishing an "Economic Policy Committee" to handle foreign economic affairs and trade under the Party Central Committee. That is, North Korea created a special organ to handle the foreign economic sector apart from the party, which control political and military affairs. The assembly also set up the "ambitious" goal of increasing trade with communist countries 10 times over the next 5 to 6 years.

North Korea began pursuing personnel exchanges with Communist China's pragmatic modernization line. Secretary Kim Chong-il, who visited Communist China last June, inspected the commercial and industrial city of Shanghai, while Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Young-nam inspected the Shenzhou Special Economic Zone. It was subsequently made known that a "government delegation" of 50 people, including all the highest responsible persons from each province, visited Shanghai and the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone last June. Premier Kang Song-san inspected Shanghai from the 5th to the 10th of August. It is said that after their inspections, Kang Song-san and Kim Yong-nam praised Communist China's realistic line which has as its goal the "enhancement of the people's livelihood."

Communist China's Party General Secretary Hu Yao Bang told the former Japanese Foreign Minister Miyazawa Kiichi, who visited China last July, that Communist China sent off the North Korea economic leader group saying, "You must make major efforts to raise the people's standard of living."

North Korea is also making gestures showing a soft stance as it changes its formerly totally political and military foreign posture to one which emphasizes economics. When visiting China, Kang Song-san and Kim Yong-nam were dressed neatly in suit and tie; subsequently, when greeting a Pakistani delegation on 10 August, Kim Il-song himself discarded his favored party member clothing for suit and tie, and posed before the camera. It is said that golf courses have been built in the Pyongyang area for foreigners.

North Korea, whose image reached a new low with the Rangoon bombing incident of last October, is also undertaking efforts to overcome its image problem. There are even reports that when Kim Il-song visited the Soviet Union last May he expressed "regret" to Kremlin leaders over the Rangoon affair. There are speculative reports that if North Korea adopts the Chinese model of special economic districts, Nam'o on the west coast and Ch'ongjin on the east coast are prime candidates.

However, it is questionable to what degree capitalist Western countries will participate in North Korea's "joint enterprise law" open policy. North Korea's primary object is said to be Japan. However, the response of Japanese businessmen is that they don't yet think that they can enter into joint enterprises and factories and do business in North Korea. North Korea's power structure is totally different from that of Communist China. In Communist China, Deng Hsiao Ping has consistently pursued a pragmatic line while expelling the Cultural Revolution faction, and a system has been set up for institutional rule even after Deng dies.

However, North Korea is in the transitional period of establishing the hereditary system from Kim Il-song to Kim Chong-il. In comparison with Communist China's rule of law, North Korea can be expected to continue its rule of man or to undergo a period of chaos.

Even before it opened its doors, Communist China made the mouths of Western businessmen water with its "billion person market." However, Western businessmen, disappointed at the size of the North Korean market, can hardly be expected to rush to invest in North Korea. In order to attract the interest of Western capital as Communist China has done, North Korea will have to change its system of rule by man of Kim Il-song and Kim Chong-il, and it will have to allow its people freedom in economic life.

The Gist of North Korea's Joint Enterprise Law: The basic principle of North Korea's joint enterprise law is that companies and enterprises in North Korea and companies, enterprises, and individuals from foreign countries will manage enterprises jointly under the principle of equality and mutual benefit.

The assets invested and the income gained by the joint enterprise will be protected by law.

North Korea will guarantee all prescribed legal rights regarding the economic activities of the joint enterprise.

Joint enterprises can be carried out in various fields such as industry, construction, transportation, science and technology, and tourism.

With regard to the organization of joint enterprises, the percentage to be invested by the joint enterprise companies will be determined by negotiation among the principals. Joint enterprise companies can invest money, property, patents, and technology.

With regard to boards of directors and management activities, joint enterprise companies will have boards of directors. The board of directors will be the highest decision making body of the joint enterprise. Joint enterprise companies will have rules and will operate according to those rules.

Joint enterprise companies will open accounts with North Korean banks and, by negotiation among the principals, can open accounts with foreign banks.

Import duties will not be levied when joint enterprises import materials from foreign markets.

Joint enterprises can export their products to foreign markets.

Foreigners working for joint enterprises must pay income tax according to North Korea's foreigner income law on what they earn.

Foreigners working for joint enterprises can send a portion of their income overseas.

With regard to settling accounts and distributing, the remainder, after deducted costs and income taxes and excluding funds needed to expand production or develop technology, will be distributed according to the amounts invested by each side.

With regard to the dissolution of joint enterprises and the resolution of disputes, when a joint enterprise company is dissolved, assets will be divided among the participants according to their percentages of investment.

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CSO: 4107/002

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DAILY LAUDS PROPOSAL FOR ECONOMIC EXCHANGE WITH SOUTH

SK201033 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1023 GMT 20 Nov 84

[Text] Pyongyang 20 November (KCNA)--Our proposal for realising North-South economic collaboration and exchange is a just and reasonable one for restoring the broken national ties, achieving national unity and promoting the cause of national reunification, says MINJU CHOSON today in an article.

Pointing out that on 15 November the first round of North-South economic talks were held in Panmunjom to discuss the problem of realising economic collaboration and exchange between North and South, the author of the article says:

At the talks our side advanced principles to be adhered to by the two sides for smooth economic collaboration and exchange and, on its basis, advanced a proposal on North-South economic collaboration and exchange.

Our proposal is a reasonable and fair one reflecting our sincere desire to realise North-South economic collaboration and exchange at an early date and taking into consideration the actual conditions of the South.

Our proposal for realising North-South economic collaboration and exchange carries weighty significance in improving the present North-South relations and restoring the broken economic ties.

Our proposal will above all make it possible to develop the economy of North and South in a uniform way to suit the common interests of the nation and firmly ensure the independence and [word indistinct] character of the economy.

When collaboration and exchange are realised in economy, the rich resources of the country will also be utilized effectively and the wisdom and efforts of the nation be pooled to contribute to rapidly developing science and technology and bettering the people's lives.

Our proposal will also open a bright prospect on the road to national reunification.

As North-South economic collaboration and exchange are those within a homogeneous nation with the cause of reunification before it, unlike economic relations with other countries which seek economic interests, they should be those for developing North-South relations and promoting the cause of national reunification.

Our proposal for realising economic collaboration and exchange between North and South will make it possible to remove misunderstanding and mistrust caused by the division, ease tension and create an atmosphere of understanding and trust and thus provide a favorable climate for the solution of the reunification question.

Barter alone is not enough to restore the broken economic ties between North and South. It will only result in freezing the country's division into North and South.

To bring the North-South economic talks arranged with so much efforts to a success, as desired and demanded by the whole fellow countrymen, it is necessary to create a favorable atmosphere for the talks.

CSO: 4100/060

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

PYONGYANG RADIO ON NORTH-SOUTH ECONOMIC TALKS

SK150608 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0400 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] North-South economic talks are in progress. Amid the attention of our people and the people of the entire world, the North-South economic talks began in the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission in Panmunjom at 1000 [0100 GMT] today. Panmunjom was crowded with numerous reporters from the North, the South, and foreign countries who had come to report the news on the progress of the North-South economic talks.

At 1000 sharp, seven delegates from our side, headed by Yi Song-nok, vice minister of trade of the DPRK, were at the meeting site. Seven delegates were also at the meeting site representing the South Korean side. The members of our delegation exchanged greetings and had a chat with the members of the South Korean delegation. Prior to the chat, the head of our delegation asked the head of the South's side to convey the greetings of Vice Premier Comrade Kim Hwan to Vice Premier Sin Pyong-hyon of the South and said that Vice Premier Comrade Kim Hwan had requested that he convey concurrently his opinion that a face-to-face meeting for direct communication between the two vice premiers would be even better than the exchange of letters between them.

At the talks, a detailed agenda for the talks was discussed before the basic problems were addressed. Both parties agreed that the talks could be opened or closed to the public depending upon the requirements of the talks and that the venue of the talks will be in Panmunjom, since they have been initiated in Panmunjom, and that, talks will be held in Kaesong, Munsan, Pyongyang, and Seoul when necessary.

On the matter of recording the talks, agreement was made that stenography, recording, video taping, and other methods will be used at the convenience of both parties. Agreement was also reached on reporting so that there will be no problem should the talks be opened to the public and that in the case of closed-door talks, reporting will be done in the manner mutually agreed upon. On the adoption of a statement of agreement, it was agreed that such a statement will be confirmed verbally or in writing depending upon the nature of the agreement.

The head of our delegation spoke at the talks. He said that collaboration and exchange between the North and the South in economic fields is of truly great significance in improving current North-South relations, restoring the hitherto severed economic relations, and constructing a prosperous reunified fatherland. He said that if collaboration and exchange are made in economic fields, it would,

above all, enable the economy of the North and the South to develop in a unified manner at the common interest of the nation and economic independence and self-reliance would be firmly ensured. He spoke on this in detail.

He said emphatically that realizing collaboration and exchange between the North and the South in the Economic sector will not only be beneficial to developing science and technology but also will unfold all prospects for the future path of the fatherland's reunification.

The delegation leader of our side then advanced our proposal for realizing economic collaboration and exchange between the North and the South—a basic issue which should be discussed and solved at the talks. He said that both sides should establish a fair principle to which both sides should adhere so that they can successfully hold talks and smoothly realize economic collaboration and exchange, paying attention to the fact that the North and the South have separately taken different forms not only in production, distribution, ownership, and management but also in economic relations with other countries. In this regard, he set forth the following three principles:

First, in the entire course of advancing, discussing, and solving a proposal for economic collaboration and exchange, both sides should thoroughly adhere to the grand three principles--independence, peaceful reunification, and grand national unity--on which the North and the South have already agreed.

The economic collaboration and exchange which should be realized between the North and the South should differ from economic relations which they have maintained with other countries for the sake of economic profit. As these talks are being held between two parts [tupubun] of the one nation, despite the fact that they are taking place against a background of differing ideologies and systems, these talks should not ignore economic profits. Yet, these talks are obliged to be held on the viewpoint of the interest of all the people. These talks cannot be handled apart from the national task for the fatherland's reunification. Accordingly, our economic talks and the economic collaboration and exchange between the North and the South should be carried out based on the grand three principles of the fatherland's reunification—a publicly recognized and common national program.

Second, the principle of respecting the views of both sides to the maximum should be abided by. Today, the North and the South have implemented mutually differing economic policies. On the pretext of realizing collaboration and exchange in the economic sector, both sides should not ask their counterpart to change the economic policy and principle it has sought in the sector economic construction. They should respect the will of the other side.

Third, the principle of reciprocity should be respected. In the economic sector, there may be commonality or differences in the demands of the North and the South. Such being the case, both sides should determine the form and scale of economic trade in exchanging goods and in realizing collaboration in accordance with the principle of reciprocity. Based on these principles, the head of the delegation of our side advanced a proposal for realizing economic collaboration and exchange. He said that for the time being our side intends to realize collaboration and exchange between the North and South in the economic sector within 1 or 2 years. He then said, concerning economic collaboration:

The first question is the joint exploitation and use of underground resources. I believe that, in this sector, both sides can, above all, begin with the question of exploiting mines and collieries in the area of the other side through its own effort and through the use of its own equipment. Our side will be able to offer iron mines and collieries. The southern side will be able to offer tungsten mines and mines of rare metals.

The second concerns the question of collaboration in the fishery field.

As for the fishery field, it is our proposal that the North and South establish joint fisheries zones and let the fishermen from both the North and South freely catch fish there. At the same time, we maintain that the North and the South try such things as the question of jointly exploring and using new fishing grounds. In order to strengthen cooperation in the fishery field, we would like to organize and run things like a jointly-operated fisheries company.

The third concerns the question of collaboration in the agricultural field.

In this field, we believe that the North and the South can do such things as jointly developing the tidelands along the West coast of the South side in the first place or reconnecting and using the irrigation facilities disconnected by the Military Demarcation Line.

Next, the head of the delegation of our side spoke about exchange of materials.

As for the exchange of materials, it is viewed as reasonable to accommodate each other's need for raw materials, finished products, and agricultural products so as to exchange raw materials for raw materials, finished products for finished products, and agricultural products for agricultural products.

In connection with the exchange of materials, we believe that we can exchange industrial goods such as our iron ore, coal, magnesia clinks, general machine tools, and extractive equipment and agricultural and fishery products such as Alaska pollack, rice, and corn by sufficiently taking into account the demand of the South side.

These are items that the South side has suggested to our side on many occasions in the past.

The items we would like to receive from the South side include steel and iron products, tungsten ore, naptha, petroleum, and other industrial goods and agricultural and fishery products and other special products such as fish caught in the South, salt, and persimmon and citrus products grown on Chejudo Island.

In conclusion, the head of the delegation of our side advanced his opinions on several ways and measures to successfully realize the collaboration and exchanges as follows:

In order to ensure smooth collaboration and exchange between the North and the South, the question of transportation should be guaranteed. As for transportation, railway and maritime transport can be regarded as efficient. In order to resolve this problem, we propose that the North and South link the railway between Seoul and Sinuiju in the first place and that both sides open and use Nampo Port and Wonsan Port of our side and Inchon Port and Pohang Port of the South side.

We also present our opinion that it is advisable for the North and the South to establish a joint economic cooperation organization designed to uniformly coordinate economic collaboration and exchanges between the North and the South.

Our side thinks it better for both sides to form a North-South economic cooperation committee represented by about five economic specialists of all fields from both sides.

Saying that the ways and means proposed by our side reflected our side's sincere standpoint to realize economic exchange and collaboration between the North and the South at an early date and are reasonable and fair ones which have taken into account the actuality of the South side, the head of the delegation of our side expressed his conviction that if both sides sincerely discuss the means and ways for economic collaboration and exchange they will be able to reach an agreement at an early date and to put it into practice.

The talks continue.

CSO: 4110/26

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

STUDENT DEMONSTRATIONS VIEWED

Student Demonstrations in South

SK170421 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0405 GMT 17 Nov 84

[Text] Pyongyang 17 November (KCNA)--NONDONG SINMUN 16 November carried a signed article entitled "Struggle of South Korean Students Upsurges in New Trend."

The article says this year the anti-American, anti-fascist struggle of the South Korean students has developed into a more fierce, organized and massive struggle in all parts of South Korea, combining street demonstration, stone-hurling and so forth. It continues:

This is a noteworthy development without precedent in the last 4 years since puppet Chon Tu-hwan took office. It recorded a new page in the history of the anti-American, anti-fascist struggle of the South Korean people.

What attracts attention in the struggle of the South Korean students these days is that it is powerfully developing into a joint and solidarity struggle in reliance upon broad masses.

This year students of many universities in Seoul and local areas formed fighting organisations such as the "Youth Federation of the Movement for Democracy" and the "Committee for Promotion of Campus Autonomy" and put up similar slogans and demands almost at the same time, and powerfully waged a joint struggle in which solidarity was manifested between universities and between Seoul and local areas.

Representatives of 42 universities and colleges formed in Seoul on 5 November the "Student Alliance of the Struggle Against dictatorship and for Democracy," their unified organisation.

The nationwide organisation of the South Korean students was formed for the first time in 11 years.

Noteworthy in the struggle of the South Korean students these days is that their struggle is developing into a massive movement. They make clearer the aims of their struggle for independence, democracy and reunification in their slogans and wage joint rallies and demonstrations with working people.

They demand campus democracy such as "abolition of the suspension from school for guidance," "dissolution of the student Homeland Defence Corps" and "complete campus autonomy" and put up slogans demanding social democracy such as "revision of the Law on Assembly and Demonstration," "revision of the Labor Relations Law" and "down with dictatorial regime. These days they chant such slogans as "America, go home," "Japan must apologise" and "North-South student talks and student sports exchange."

The South Korean students vigorously wage joint struggle with working people amid support from broad segments of the people.

Early this year they held demonstrations in different parts of South Korea, demanding "immediate reinstatement of dismissed workers," "lifting of the freeze of wages" and "guarantee for peoples living." They are nowadays intensifying their organisational bonds with workers.

They pay attention to establishing strong bonds with democratic figures of different public circles while trying to develop the joint struggle with working people.

Their struggle now mounting with a new trend is a righteous struggle reflecting their resolve not to tolerate any longer the colonial repressive system of the U.S. imperialists and the military fascists and their ardent will and desire to bring about an independent and democratic, new politics and new life.

#### Student Crackdown

SK170359 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0346 GMT 17 Nov 84

[Text] Pyongyang 17 November (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today prints a commentary on the recent announcement of the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique that policemen who arrest Yi Chong-u, former chairman of the General Students Council of Seoul University and chairman of the Students Alliance of Struggle Against Dictatorship and for Democracy, Yun Ho-chung, former chief of the press sub-committee of the Seoul University Committee for Promotion of Campus autonomy, Cho Won-bong, a readmitted student of Seoul University, would be promoted to a higher grade and given "prize."

This is a despicable trick of those stricken with fear and shows once again that the Chon Tu-hwan group is a gang of murderous bandits engrossed in suppression, the author of the commentary notes, and says:

The students whom the puppets are trying hard to round up, offering a large prize, are not criminals. They are justice-upholding patriotic students who are struggling to restore the lost freedom of learning and the downtrodden right to existence.

This notwithstanding, the military fascist clique is leaving no stone unturned to crack down upon patriotic students. This can be seen only in such a society as South Korea where treachery tramples underfoot patriotism and fascism stifles democracy.

Clear is the aim the fascist clique is seeking in so feverishly stepping up the suppression of the campus.

Frightened at the massive action of South Korean students which is gathering momentum, showing a new tendency, the puppets are hard at work to break the fighting spirit of students by removing from the fighting ranks those who are taking the lead in the struggle against fascism and for democracy.

#### LSWYK Supports Student Movements

SK170427 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0414 GMT 17 Nov 84

[Text] Pyongyang 17 November (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea and the Korean Student Committee sent a letter on 16 November to the International Union of Students and other international and national youth and student organisations in connection with the continuous undaunted student struggle against imperialism and fascism in South Korea.

This year the South Korean students have incessantly struggled for democracy and independence in society. Since they rose in the struggle all at once against traitor Chon Tu-hwan's Japan trip in September, they have continued their stubborn struggle, the letter points out. It continues:

More than 100 cases of student struggles were reported in the September-October period involving over 100,000 students and 374 cases of the anti-imperialist, anti-fascist struggle had taken place at universities in Seoul from the beginning of the new school term to 10 November in South Korea.

The South Korean students are closing their ranks of struggle and further developing their struggle in unity with workers and peasants.

Their struggle is a patriotic one to see a new independent and democratic politics and new society free from imperialist domination and fascist repression and a just one linked with the sacred cause of the country's peaceful reunification and world peace.

It is an inevitable outcome of the harsh colonial fascist rule of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and a natural offspring of the dark reality in the South Korean society.

Nonetheless, the South Korean military fascist clique answer their righteous struggle with the bayonet and arrest and penalise them at random in a fascist repressive campaign.

The Chon Tu-hwan cliques repression is a harsh political terrorism rare to be seen in the world history of education and a flagrant challenge to the world youth and students and people who cherish freedom and democracy.

The anti-imperialist, anti-fascist struggle of the oppressed people and students has always been waged and emerged victorious amid international support and solidarity.

The International Union of Students, the World Federation of Democratic Youth and other international youth and student organisations and those of different countries have always expressed solidarity with the South Korean students in the struggle against foreign domination and the fascist rule of traitors. This has served as a great encouragement to them.

Amid this international solidarity, students of South Korea overthrew the Syngman Rhee dictatorial "regime" and the Pak Chong-hui "Yusin" dictatorship, creating a proud history, and waged such heroic struggle as the Kwangju popular uprising and now open up a new history of struggle precipitating the doomsday of the present Chon Tu-hwan military fascist dictatorship.

We always remember the support rendered by the international and national and student organisations to the struggle of the South Korean students, our brothers, and take this opportunity to express once again deep thanks to you.

We expect that the international union of students and other international and national youth and student organisations will as ever lift up their voices of active support and solidarity for the South Korean students anti-imperialist, anti-fascist struggle for democracy and national salvation.

#### Movement Cannot Be Blocked

SK180957 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0909 GMT 18 Nov 84

[Text] Pyongyang 18 November (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today stresses that the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique must draw a proper lesson from history and act with discretion, noting that the fascist clique cannot put down the desire of the South Korean people or block the just onward movement with the bayonet.

Recalling that recently the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique moved police force into Hanman University in Taejon for search and arrested 19 students, rounded up scores of workers and students holding a demonstration in Seoul and threatened patriotic students and drive out puppet police for the suppression, offering even "prize," the paper says:

The Chon Tu-hwan group threw away even the unctuous slogan of "autonomy" and launched into ever more undisguised suppression of the campus, once again fully disclosing its dirty nature as a group of fascist hangmen.

The puppets are now advertising their fascist outrages as a step for preventing "riotous action" and establishing "order" and "atmosphere of study," claiming that "interference of power" in the campus is inevitable.

This is a lie aimed to whitewash their fascist nature and justify their brutal suppression of the campus.

How can it be for establishment of "order" and "atmosphere of study" to hurl police force into the campus and handcuff students?

Nothing can justify the puppets' suppression of the campus.

In South Korea all the fascist evil laws and suppressive machines binding people hand and foot must be abolished. An end must be put to the suppression of the campus and students; the illegally arrested and jailed students be set free promptly and expelled students and professors be unconditionally reinstated.

Those who try to block the movement of South Korean students for democracy are bound to meet a bitter end as their predecessors did.

#### Arrested Students Release Demanded

SK200359 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0347 GMT 20 Nov 84

[Text] Pyongyang 20 November (KCNA)--The spokesman of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in his statement on 15 November demanded that the Chon Tu-hwan fascist group totally stop brutal suppression, immediately release all the arrested students and step down from power at once, admitting all the crimes it has committed, according to radio "Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification."

Pointing out that the South Korean fascist clique rounded up more than 260 boy and girl students waging a sit-in strike in the "Central Party" conference hall of the "Democratic Justice Party" to push their 15-point demand and let loose police to search Seoul University, while setting a "prize" for the arrest of patriotic students, the statement sternly denounces this in the name of all the students and people desirous of freedom and democracy.

With no bayonet can the Chon Hu-hwan group put down the democratic desire of students and people from all walks of life and with no gold bullion can it deprave the spirit of resistance of the people, the statement declares, and continues:

Although the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique are stifling democracy and suppressing patriotism, prolonging their days under the aegis of U.S. imperialism, their master, they should know that it will not be long before they meet their shameful end.

Our party hopes that the students will continue daringly their grand march of national salvation for independence, democracy and reunification.

At the same time, it earnestly calls upon the people of all strata and figures of various circles to courageously rise in the sacred anti-U.S., anti-fascist struggle for national salvation in response to the righteous struggle of the students.

#### Suppression in South

SK210442 Pyong KCNA in English 0356 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Text] Pyongyang 21 November (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique arrested over 260 students who were holding a sit-in strike after occupying the

"Democratic Justice Party" building and detained 19 of them on charges of violation of the "Law on Assembly and Demonstration" and referred 186 others to the "summary trial" to be penalised.

On 20 November the fascist clique additionally took student Kim Kyong-sik of Koryo University to the police and threw a police dragnet to arrest many other students of the university.

Commenting on this, NODONG SINMUN and PYONGYANG SINMUN today denounce this as an undisguised and vicious challenge to students who have risen in the righteous struggle.

The author of the NODONG SINMUN commentary says: The fascist clique is penalising students who took part in the struggle, while announcing that "search would be brought to an end." This shows once again that South Korea is a reversed society where treachery punishes patriotism and a graveyard of human rights where fascist fanatics engrossed in suppression are strutting about.

South Korean students' occupation of the "Democratic Justice Party" building and struggle are worthy of praise. They must never be suppressed for this.

This notwithstanding, the Chon Tu-hwan group turned down and ignored the demands of students reflecting the just assertions of people, mobilized police to suppress them and is penalising them by invoking "law" and thereby disclosed that its much vaunted promises of "building of a democratic welfare society" and "campus autonomy" are a sheer lie.

This proves that the "Democratic Justice Party" of Chon Tu-hwan the puppet is a conglomeration of political hooligans stifling democracy and flouting the will of the people.

#### Student 'Crackdown' Hit

SK210421 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0401 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Text] Pyongyang 21 November (KCNA)--the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique are going on the rampage in their crackdown on patriotic students who occupied the "Central Party" building of the "Democratic Justice Party" and waged a sit-in strike, according to radio reports from Seoul.

On 20 November, the puppet clique additionally walked off Kim Kyong-sik, a student of Koryo University, and threw a dragnet to arrest seven students of the university including Yi Sang-pin and Yi Man-kyun.

The fascist clique had formally detained 19 students out of those involved in the occupation of the building of the "Democratic Justice Party" and referred 186 others to "summary trials" on the charge of the violation of the fascist "law on assembly and demonstration."

Besides, the military hooligans searched the university and students' houses to confiscate books and scores of kinds of printed materials.

The "representative member" of the "democratic justice party" on 17 November threatened that a "decisive countermeasure" would be taken against "violence contravening law and order."

Such suppression shows how frantically the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique are running about in repression to deliver themselves out of the predicament, frightened by the occupation of the "Central Party" building of Chon's private political party by patriotic students.

CSO: 4100/060

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DAILY DENOUNCES STUDENT SUPPRESSION IN SOUTH

SK190052 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2152 GMT 17 Nov 84

[NODONG SINMUN 18 November commentary: "The Just Advance Cannot Be Blocked by Guns and Bayonets"]

[Text] Suppression of those students who rose in antifascist struggle for democracy in South Korea is becoming more vicious every day.

The Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique is freely infringing on campuses by mobilizing numerous riot police and indiscriminately arresting, imprisoning and punishing patriotic youths and students. On 13 November, the puppets mobilized some 500 police troops Hannam University and arrested 19 students after searching the campus buildings. [Sentence as received] They also arrested scores of workers and students who demonstrated in Seoul for the rights of existence and democracy.

The fascist clique has taken various fascist measures of campus suppression one after another, threatening and menacing the patriotic students by raving that it will not tolerate them, and is mobilizing the puppet police to suppress the students, even offering reward money.

Some 250 students were arrested and taken into custody on the single day of 15 November. The racket of roundup is still continuing. Thus, the campus is being reduced again to the site where fascism rampages and students calling for democracy are sacrificed to the suppression of guns and bayonets.

The South Korean puppets propagandized as if campus problems could be solved on campus without police interference, advocating campus autonomy. Needless to say, they attempted to create an impression that a self-governing system is being implemented on campus.

However, nothing has changed even after putting the self-governing system into practice. The campus is still controlled and suppressed by government power [kwankwon] and campus freedom and freedom of academic research have not been realized.

Patriotic students are still being persucuted and independent student activities are not allowed. The armed police who had once withdrawn from the campus

are there again. Thus, the once nominal campus autonomy is being removed completely and the campus is being reduced again into a tumult of armed police.

In removing the deceitful slogan of so-called autonomy, the Chon Tu-hwan clique is more undisguisedly suppressing the campus. Thus, it clearly showed again its filthy nature as a group of fascist hangmen.

Advocating as if their fascist measures were aimed at preventing rioting and establishing order and an atmosphere of study, the puppets raved that on campus interference by law enforcement forces is inevitable. This is a remark fabricated to justify their fascist nature and their barbarous campus suppression.

Their remarks on the preservation of order, creation of an atmosphere of study, and so forth are the stereo-typed trick the puppets use whenever they suppress students with guns and bayonets.

How could the mobilization of police onto campuses and the arrests of students be related to establishing order and an atmosphere of study? Nothing can justify the puppets' campus suppression. The youths and students have risen in a struggle to recover the democratic rights and democracy they were deprived of.

Today, South Korea has been reduced to a wasteland of democracy and civil rights where nation sellers are punishing patriots and fascists are infringing on democracy. Apart from the freedom of organization and activities by democratic political parties and public organizations, freedom of the press, freedom of assembly, and even freedom of ideology are being mercilessly trampled underfoot.

Serious economic crisis is driving the livelihood of south Korean working people, including the workers and peasants, into a more miserable state of distress.

The campuses have been converted into a military training ground, an arena where no organization other than the Student Defense Corps--a government-patronized organization or its extracurricular activities are permitted, and a place plagued by intelligence agents. Intolerable incidents of patriotic students being arrested and imprisoned after being labeled as rioters and being expelled and coercively conscripted into the army under the graduation quota system and the school absence guidance system have occurred continuously.

Unable to overlook their miserable situation, South Korean students have dashed to the street of struggle, shouting for the overthrow of the fascist dictatorial system, for independence, and for democracy.

Persecuting those students who demand democratization by labeling them as riotous elements is political terrorism. The social and political source of the lack of rights of the people and students in South Korea is a barbarous, fascist, and colonial dictatorial system which has exterminated all democratic and patriotic things and has driven the people into an inextricable state of suffocation. Unless this source is eliminated, the resistance movement against the tyrants will not end.

The maintenance of social order and law, which the puppets have clamorously demanded, is needed to perpetuate national division, to keep South Korea as a colonial military base of the U.S. imperialists, and to help the present dictator remain in power forever.

It is natural for the students to rise in mass movement against this tyrannical order which accompanies disaster and the lack of rights like a shadow.

Tyranny begets the people's resistance. The harsher tyranny becomes, the greater resistance will become. The 19 April people's uprising, the democratic struggle in Masan and Pusan, and the people's uprising in Kwangju expanded without exception when tyrants stepped up their suppression of the people. The mass antifascist student struggle for democratization which has been strengthened and developed in South Korea once again proves this truth. No one can crush the desire of the people nor check their righteous advance movement.

The fascist Chon Tu-hwan clique should naturally draw a lesson from history and behave discreetly.

Freedom of the press, publication, assembly, organization, and demonstration is the rudimentary right of contemporary man. All fascist evil laws and suppressive agencies binding the hands and feet of the people should be abolished and dismantled. The suppression of campuses and students should end immediately; those students who have been unjustly arrested and imprisoned should be released without delay; and those students and professors who have been coercively banished from school should be reinstated unconditionally. Only when we achieve this end can we say that a basic demand for democracy has been fulfilled in South Korea. Those who try to check the South Korean students' movement for democratization will taste bitterness as did their predecessors.

CSO: 4110/031

## INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

### SOUTH SUPPRESSION OF CAMPUS DENOUNCED

SK140536 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2151 GMT 13 Nov 84

[NODONG SINMUN 14 November commentary: "Campus Suppression Behind the Facade of Autonomy"]

[Text] The Chon Tu-hwan clique is more openly suppressing with each passing day the youths and students who have been demanding the democratization of the campus and society. According to a news report, the fascist clique committed an atrocity of searching the buildings of Hannam College in Taejon and arresting 18 students in the early morning of 13 November by throwing approximately 500 police troops into that college. Prior to this, on 8 November the clique again threw into Seoul National University [SNU] a group of puppet policemen camouflaged and dressed as the employees of SNU to arrest the patriotic students who were staging an antigovernment struggle. Meanwhile, the puppets are continuously committing everywhere the tyranny of imprisoning the youths and students who turn out in the antifascist democratization struggle by referring them to the fascist summary court trials.

A man in the post of the puppet education minister is clamoring that such a fascist measure is necessary to protect the autonomy of the colleges and get rid of factors hampering this autonomy. This reveals once again the deceitfulness of the puppets' vociferous propaganda about the measure for campus autonomy.

Early this year, the puppets played a game of withdrawing from the campuses the police troops they infiltrated into the campuses. They publicized this as aimed at achieving campus autonomy. Then, how on earth can throwing the police troops onto the campus today protect campus autonomy? This is not protection, but only reveals that they have completely thrown away the slogan of autonomy about which they clamored previously.

In actuality, South Korean campuses have been turned further into a den of fascism and a military barracks behind the facade of autonomy. Any organization or circle other than the Student Defense Corps, the puppet-patronized organization, is prohibited. Suppression of patriotic students is becoming harsher.

On campus, the formation of autonomous student organizations and circles of various kinds has become illegal and conscientious professors and students are expelled all the time. It goes without saying that such campuses cannot be free or serve as a place to pursue learning.

The South Korean youths and students demand genuine campus (?freedom). This notwithstanding, the puppet clique has been suppressing the students who have demanded that which is rightful and is turning the campus into a place ridden with police troops by throwing numerous armed puppet police forces onto the colleges recently.

Lately, the puppets have clamored about autonomy while throwing police troops onto the campus troops. This shows what kind of autonomy they are talking about. This is aimed at further fascistizing the campus and turning it into a military drill-ground for securing cannon fodder. This is the campus autonomy which the puppets have said they would protect.

The masterminds blocking the autonomy of students in South Korea are the puppet clique itself. As long as military fascist rule continues, campus freedom and the democratization of society cannot be expected.

The South Korean youths and students will not stop their struggle until their just demands for democratization and independence of the campus and society are realized. Suppression can never block the demands of the youths and students.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring should immediately withdraw the police troops it has thrown onto the campus, immediately release the arrested and imprisoned students, and step down from power.

CSO: 4110/26

## INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

### BRIEFS

S. KOREA KIDNEY SALES--Pyongyang 20 November (KCNA)--"Kaiseikai," a Japanese organisation for purchase of kidneys of living bodies based in Osaka, is sending Japanese patients to South Korea to have Kidney transplanting operations there. This is one more unpardonable treachery of the South Korean puppets, says MINJU CHOSON Tuesday in a commentary. The author of the commentary says: Such crimes as offering kidneys of living bodies or kidney transplanting operations to Japanese are openly committed in South Korea. Such unpardonable crimes can be committed only by those who permit themselves at anything to gratify their dirty greed for power and interests. In the past the former dictator sold internal organs of dead babies to a U.S. germ weapons institute, thereby causing great public censure. Now, the Chon Tu-hwan group offers the internal organs of living men to its masters to disclose its true colour as human butchers far more vicious than its predecessor. The puppets' selling of kidneys furnishes added proof of their pro-Japanese treacherous nature shown in making no scruple to barter away the country and the nation. Never have there been in history such traitors as the South Korean puppets who sell kidneys of fellow countrymen for their money making. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0354 GMT 20 Nov 84 SK]

RELIGIOUS FIGURE DENOUNCES SUPPRESSION--Pyongyang 20 November (KCNA)--NEW KOREA TIMES, a Koreans' newspaper published in Canada, on 27 October carried an article by the Reverend Pak Hyong-kyu of the Seoul First Church, denouncing the suppression of the military fascist clique. Stating that "I will make public what I know before I am murdered" by the fascist clique, he disclosed that he had been arrested and imprisoned several times by the puppet authorities and savagely assaulted by hooligans and the puppets had viciously plotted to kill him in an "internal confusion" by fostering discord inside the church. Declaring that the "violence-free policy" advertised by the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique is nothing but an empty slogan, he went on: Blatant illegalities and assaults are perpetrated openly in organized way under the aegis of "law" and police. Under such structure of power, no one whom the authorities decided to remove can survive. He said he had been persecuted as a "pro-communist pastor" as he had pitted himself against injustice and exposed hypocrisy and struggled to defend the human and other rights of the working people on their side. And he stated he would fight to the end, not yielding to any threat and blackmail. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0808 GMT 20 Nov 84 SK]

DPRK, UN OFFICIALS MEET--United Nations, 13 Nov (YONHAP)--U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar met with North Korean Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam in the Ethiopian capital of Addis Ababa Tuesday, a U.N. spokesman here said. In their half-hour meeting, Perez and Kim exchanged views on the situation on and around the Korean Peninsula and discussed matters related to the Inter-Korean dialogue, the spokesman said. The meeting was arranged as part of a series of contacts the secretary general has had with top officials of African nations attending the conference of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), the spokesman said. Kim reportedly is an observer at the conference. North Korea is not an OAU member. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0825 GMT 14 Nov 84]

KIM IL-SONG VISIT TO CHINA--Hong Kong (YONHAP)--During his recent visit [to] Beijing, North Korea's Kim Il-song could have discussed with Chinese leaders the proposal for four-party talks involving South and North Korea, the United States and China, China watchers here said. Professor C. Y. Chen of Hong Kong University said Pyongyang's assumed policy switch to four-way talks from the previous three-way talks could be designed for positive approach to the United States as no Western countries would respond to North Korea's open-door economic policy. Pyongyang has adopted Beijing-style open policy and enacted a law of joint venture with foreign countries last September. Professor Chen also speculated that Kim might have tried to persuade Beijing leaders to join the four-party meeting as Communist China might shun away from the four-way talks in fear that the talks may harm its amicable relations with the United States and can prompt unpredictable actions by the Soviets. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 14 Nov 84 p 1]

CSO: 4100/48

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

PARTIES MAKE HEADWAY ON POLITICAL BILLS

SK210057 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 21 Nov 84 p 1

[Text] Major parties yesterday made some headway in their negotiations over the "political bills," particularly one calling for an early implementation of local autonomy, said two senior opposition politicians.

The disclosure was made by Kim Hyon-kyu, chief policy planner of the Democratic Korea Party, and Yi Song-su, chairman of the policy committee of the Korea National Party, after a 3-hour meeting with their ruling Democratic Justice Party counterpart, Chong Sok-mo, at the Plaza Hotel.

The secretaries general, chief policy planners and floor leaders of the three parties will meet again today in an attempt to reach agreement over the five political bills. They had their second-round talks yesterday afternoon. They first met last Friday.

Rep Chong of the ruling DJP told reporters he and his opposition counterparts agreed to revise the Basic Press Law on the basis of proposals submitted by the DKP and the KNP.

The projected law change will be handled initially by the National Assembly Education-Information Committee, said Chung. Earlier, the rival parties had agreed to have the same committee deal with the ruling and opposition proposals for greater campus autonomy.

The party officials are said to have narrowed their differences over labor laws and the Law Concerning Assembly and Demonstrations.

So far, the DJP has argued in favor of revising the implementation rules of labor-related laws to soften provisions banning third-party intervention in individual trade unions. By contrast, the opposition parties have called for an overhaul of the labor laws to adopt a minimum wage system and boost union activities.

The opposition camps, nonetheless, showed "understanding" over the DJP position, conferees said.

The rival parties also reached broad agreement on the need to delay the proposed revision of the law governing assemblies to a later day, possibly to the next National Assembly, ruling party officials said.

But, they remained divided on the proposal for amending the Political Parties Law which would ban chiefs of lower-level administration units like "Tong, Pan and Ri" from joining political parties. Opposition party members are worried that they might work for ruling party candidates in the elections.

As to local autonomy, Chong of the DJP showed a more progressive attitude toward the perennial issue, according to Yi Song-su of the KNP.

Although the participants in the Plaza Hotel meeting expressed "seemingly conflicting views," Yi said he expected a "breakthrough" on local autonomy.

The DKP's Kim shared Yi's views. He, however, was somewhat cautious, saying that the parties may have to have more discussions to bridge their differences over the issue.

Because of the stalemate over the bills, the major opposition parties have boycotted the special budget-settlement committee sessions since last Tuesday. The draft national budget for 1985 is pending before the panel.

CSO: 4100/059

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DJP TO SEEK CHANGES TO BASIC PRESS LAW

SK200037 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 20 Nov 84 p 1

[Text] The ruling Democratic Justice Party intends to "study" rewriting the Basic Press Law during the on-going regular National Assembly session, if parliamentary deliberation on the opposition-presented amendment exposes its defect, a senior party official said yesterday.

Rep Chong Sok-mo, the party's chief policy maker, however, said "The DJP's basic position toward the opposition parties' bills is that we have not found any serious defect in the law yet. But, we will study the opposition bills with a forward-looking attitude."

At present, two separate amendments are now pending at the house, presented by the main opposition Democratic Korea Party and the second opposition Korea National Party.

Both bills seek to delete some "provisions restricting the press freedom," such as an article empowering culture-information minister to cancel the registration of periodical publications.

Instead, the opposition camp suggested that the withdrawal of licenses be determined by the court.

The DKP bill provides that criminal procedures may be sought against editors when they fail to keep contents constituting crimes out of their publications "intentionally" or "by a grave mistake."

The current law rules that editors shall face criminal procedures when they fail to clear publication of contents constituting crimes "without justifiable reasons."

However, the KNP bill calls for the complete removal of the article on the editor's criminal responsibility.

The government and the ruling camp has maintained a stern policy not to re-write the law since the DKP presented the amendment in November 1982. The KNP followed suit in June 1983.

Disclosing the DJP's basic stand on the top party leaders' meeting to be held for the second time today is to solve the political impasse, Rep Chung also said that the DJP would examine revising the labor laws in the next National Assembly.

"Initially, we plan to rewrite the enforcement decrees of the labor laws this time since we are of the same opinion with the opposition camp about the establishment of peaceful labor-management relationship and improvement of laborers' welfare," he said.

But, the chief policy maker of the ruling party made it clear that the DJP "does not see any need to revise the Law on the Assembly and Demonstrations and the political Party Law at this time."

The opposition camp-proposed amendments to the laws, pending at the house as "political bills" for 2 to 4 years, have stalled the house operation since last Tuesday.

In an attempt to break through the deadlock, the top officials of the three parties huddled Friday at the speaker's office, but failed to find mutually-acceptable terms on how to handle the bills. They will meet again this afternoon.

Prior to the meeting, the chief policy makers and floor leaders of the parties will have separate meetings in the morning to negotiate over the bills.

The secretaries general of the party met yesterday to discuss other pending issues besides the political ban still imposed on 99 old-time politicians and DKP-demanded increase in the number of constituencies.

CSO: 4100/059

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

PARTY OFFICIALS FIND NO COMPROMISE ON POLITICAL BILLS

SK170230 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 17 Nov 84 pp 1, 2

[Text] Senior officials of the three major political parties yesterday discussed how to handle the opposition-proposed political bills but failed to find a compromise because of conflicting views.

"There was no agreement," Rep Yi Chong-chan, floor leader of the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) told reporters after the 4-hour meeting.

The secretaries-general, floor leaders and chief policy planners of the DJP, the main opposition Democratic Korea Party (DKP) and the minor opposition Korea National Party (KNP) took part in the talks at the reception room of the National Assembly speaker. Two representatives from the Parliamentary Fraternity Club also attended. The club is made up of lawmakers of smaller parties and independent legislators.

The conferees decided to meet again Tuesday.

Among the proposals on which the ruling party has deferred action are amendments calling for an early introduction of local autonomy, more press freedom and more labor freedom.

As the parties failed to reach agreement on the handling of the political bills the operation of the special assembly Budget-Settlement Committee remained suspended for the 4th consecutive day. The administration's budget bill for 1985 is pending before the panel.

Prior to Tuesday's meeting, the chief policy planners of the parties will meet for further discussions on how to deal with the minority-proposed resolutions for what the DKP and the KNP call democratic development of the country.

The meeting of the secretaries-general and of the floor leaders are also to take place to take up matters on setting a date for the next parliamentary elections, the lifting of the political ban on former politicians and the resumption of negotiations on the National Assembly Election Law and the budget bill.

It has been reported that the government may lift soon the political ban on former politicians and public figures. Ninety-nine persons remain under the ban.

During yesterday's meeting, the ruling DJP made a renewed call for participation by both the ruling and opposition camps in a committee the government plans to create for study on introducing local autonomy. The planned panel is to be placed under the Office of Prime Minister.

The DKP and KNP, however, did not accept the demand. They repeated their demand that the ruling party made a decision on when local autonomy will be implemented.

As for the opposition proposal to revise the Basic Press Law for more press freedom, the ruling party took a flexible approach.

Meeting with reporters after the talks, DJP floor leader Yi said, "We think that there are no major defects in the present Basic Press Law. But we will review the law because the situation has changed."

In a major parliamentary speech last month, Kwon said the DJP will "flexibly cope with (the opposition demand) in accordance with social development and increase in the self-governing capabilities on the part of news media."

The DJP wants to continue interparty talks on the possible law change at the Assembly Education-Information Committee, Yi said.

The opposition parties asked the ruling party for a clear-cut answer to the question of revising the 4-year-old law.

The ruling DJP reiterated its opposition to the proposed amendment to the law governing illegal assembly and demonstrations. "This is not an appropriate time to discuss the proposed revision," Yi said. He recalled an incident in which more than 260 college students stormed into the DJP headquarters Wednesday and staged a sit-in there as well as an event in which about 350 Seoul National University students broke into the DKP main office and held a sit-in there last September.

Rep Im Chong-ki, floor leader of the DKP, told reporters that "I feel the ruling party seems to have alternatives to some of our proposals." The DJP, however, did not refer specifically to its alternatives, he said.

The ruling DJP demanded that the parliament operation be normalized immediately. It remains to be seen whether the operation will be normalized soon because the DKP says that it will continue to boycott the budget deliberation "unless there is progress in the talks on the political bills."

Yesterday's meeting did not take up the possible removal of the political ban and the resumption of talks on the National Assembly Election Law, the DJP floor leader, Yi said.

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

MOVES TO FOUND NEW PARTIES NOTED

SK170343 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 17 Nov 84 p 5

[By Pak Mu-chong]

[Excerpts] With the third-phase removal of a political ban still affecting 99 old-time politicians expected to come within this month, brisk moves are seen among the political outcasts to found new parties. The clear picture of the new party creation work is likely to be bared immediately after the lifting of the political ostracism most probably next week.

The founding of new parties has been propelled by leading figures of the disbanded opposition New Democratic Party still under the grip of the political restriction. While remaining "behind the scenes," they have been using already reinstated colleagues as their "messengers."

The scope of the expected political reinstatement will determine the power of the projected new parties. Political sources observed that most of the 99 except "a few" would be benefited by the third-round release. Those exceptions, according to the sources, will include the three Kims--Kim Yong-sam, Kim Tae-chung and Kim Chong-pil--who had competed for presidency following the 1979 presidential assassination.

Sin Tu-hwan opined that if a person took a leading part, it would be impossible to realize the goal of creating a unified party.

In fact, many of the former NDP factional bosses worry about the possible impact of Yi's past image in case he represents the new party.

Yi had been severely criticized by his NDP colleagues when he was the leader of the party 1976-1979 because of his "middle-of-the road" line calling for cooperation between the government and the opposition party. He was dethroned by Kim Yong-sam in a national convention of the party in May 1979.

Being aware of this atmosphere in the forces of former opposition camp, Yi expressed his intention not to come to the fore. And sources close to him said that he seemed to favor Yi Ki-taek as the representative of the new party.

Yi Ki-Taek, now 47, had emerged as a young leader of the NDP in 1979 when he was chosen as a vice president under the leadership of Kim Yong-sam.

As an alternative, the sources said, Yi might be considering a "collective leadership system" for the new party.

Another movement for the founding of a new party is taking place in the Council for the Promotion of Democracy led by Kim Yong-sam.

However, no consensus has been made among the council members as to whether the council should be turned into a party by itself.

Kim Yong-sam and his closest aide Kim Tok-yong oppose the idea of transforming the council into a party. Instead, they hope that the council will remain as an organ to go ahead with the struggle for democracy.

The council has Kim Tae-chung now in the United States as its advisor. Kim has decided to put off his return home until after the next general elections on advice by some U.S. congressmen, according to a recent wire report.

Contrary to Kim Yong-sam's stance, many of the key members of the council claim that they should enter the next National Assembly to launch a "direct" struggle for democracy. They include Yi Min-u, Choe Hyong-u and Kim Sang-hyon.

Political observers predict that the council will, eventually take the shape of a political party for the participation in the actual politics.

In preparation for the possible transformation of the council, Choe Hyong-u and Rep Hwang Myong-su who is the sole incumbent lawmaker in the council are gearing up to rally men of the same mind.

Although the founding of new parties is promoted by two different forces, political observers cautiously forecast the possibility of their alignment in light of the nation's opposition party history.

The moves of the old-time politicians are admitted by the current DKP as "inevitable." The DKP is attempting to embrace some of them, including Yi Ki-Taek and Cho Yun-hyong, as its members.

Party leaders such as Vice President Sin Sang-u expressed worry that the DKP's political novices (current first-term lawmakers) may have to fight a difficult battle with the "ventern" politicians of the new parties in big cities.

CSO: 4100/059

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

STUDENT DEMONSTRATIONS DISCUSSED

Student Break-in Viewed

SK170450 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 17 Nov 84 p 4

[From the column "Press Pocket"]

[Text] Members of the ruling Democratic Justice Party whose central headquarters was recently occupied by student activists are generally in favor of "tough" punishment in accordance with relevant laws.

As of yesterday, DJP leaders and even ordinary party members, however, refrained from making open statements on the fate of the students now under investigation at police stations in Seoul.

They just reiterated that there was no change in the party position that the intruders were law violators.

An increased number of combat police troops surrounded the headquarters compound, checking identification cards of entrants, especially young people.

Inside the compound, three bus-loads of policemen armed with anti-demonstration equipment were on guard.

Troubles continued as local university students threw stones at DJP chapter buildings in Chongju, Chungchone-pukto, and in Anyang, Kyonggi-do, in protest.

Contrary to the DJP's stance, leaders of the main opposition Democratic Korea Party claimed that the ruling party should recommend the government to show "leniency" toward the students.

Pointing out that one of the DJP's main policies is to have dialogues for harmony, DKP Vice President Rep Sin Sang-u called on the DJP to alter its position on the students.

DKP floor leader Rep Im Chong-ki was quoted as telling his DJP counterpart Rep Yi Chong-chan that the DJP should be generous "because the people regard the ruling party as identical to the government."

Following the intrusion, the DJP headquarters had many visitors who came to apologize to or console party officials.

Among them were presidents of Yonsei, Korea and Songgyungwan Universities, whose students were involved in the incident, and the ministers of education, labor, sports and energy-resources.

Especially, Education Minister Kwon I-hyok and Labor Minister Chong Han-chu expressed deep regret because the students' demands included matters related to the proper businesses of their ministries.

Party Chairman Kwon Ik-Hyon told the visitors that the student problem was not new to the present government and only combined efforts by different sectors of society can solve the perennial trouble.

#### Concern on Student Activism

SK170406 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 17 Nov 84 p 8

[From the column "News in Review," by Chong Un-pong]

[Text] The students' seizure of the powerful ruling Democratic Justice Party headquarters in the heart of Seoul Thursday is very shocking not only to the politicians themselves but to the general public on the whole.

The 14-point demands of the students were highly politically charged and are not by nature to be solved forthright.

No doubt, it was a direct and blunt action of challenging the present regime, unlike the raid into the major opposition Democratic Korea Party headquarters building about a month earlier.

At that time, the students were all from Seoul National University, requesting parliamentary investigation to verify their allegation in connection with campus surveillance.

But this time, the 264 participating students are from three major universities. They are Korea, Yonsei and Songgyungwan. And their demands were more politically oriented than campus autonomy.

The whole of the event Thursday has left many people worrying about the future course of student activism. Still fortunately, they did not run wild, committing suicidal jumps to dramatize their position.

It is doubtful that they really wanted to have a dialogue with party leaders when they raided the party headquarters because under such situation there can hardly be a dialogue. Here arises the question of their real aim, which is tantalizingly elusive.

They used critical and politically defamatory words against the present regime in their 14-point demand, which crosses all segments of political, social and economic issues including labor problems.

They also demanded immediate and complete withdrawal of the political ban, specifying two outspoken politicians now under the strap of the ban.

No doubt, there are many things to be changed. But how can one dare to expect to transform everything into his liking in a violent manner?

Among the Myriad of issues raised by the students is autonomous campus body, which is very such of a campus nature.

They demanded reactivation of the student council in place of the controversial Student Defense Corps which they decried as being a tool of the regimentation of campus.

At present, the SDC cadre members are elected indirectly except for the low-level officers. Even those elected indirectly can assume the posts upon the approval of the authorities of the universities.

As things students can hardly have affection for the body, which may well be seen as a group of "teachers' pets" in the eyes of students.

In what amounts to a complete reversal of previous policy, the ruling DJP earlier came up with a plan to allow students to form the student councils which they had fervently demanded in their series of protests on and off campus.

Information about the DJP plan is so skimpy at present that it is still premature to make heads or tails of it. But it may not be going too far to say that the student council, which gave way to the present SDC almost 10 years ago, is now on a comeback trail.

In connection with the expected comeback, students should remind themselves of the circumstantial situation when the student council was eased aside for the SDC in 1975.

Because of the communist takeover of Vietnam and Cambodia, people are very much concerned about the security problem, which has contributed to the replacement of the student council with SDC.

On top of this, students were then under public criticism for various corrupt practices, much like tricky politicians in the process of electing chairmen of student councils, lavishing money and even using physical violence. Students are also to blame in part for the past easing out of the autonomous student body for the SDC.

#### Student Violence Claims Discredited

SK180205 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 18 Nov 84 p 8

[Text] The Seoul City Police discredited yesterday student claims of "violence upon co-eds" by combat policemen, arguing that they were fabrications.

Students from several universities in Seoul held a rally at Korea University campus Friday, denouncing that female students taken to police stations in connection with demonstrations had "violence inflicted upon them"

Police authorities said they conducted investigations of 27 coeds, holding interviews with their parents.

They claimed that they failed to find any evidence lending support to the claim.

However, the police authorities admitted that two female students had been grabbed by their hair by riot policemen during the melee of demonstrations.

At the time, the policemen were learned to have shouted, "Why do girl students take to the streets for demonstrations instead of studying?"

In the case of Miss Kim Yong-sun, who gave testimony during the rally on the Korea University campus Thursday that she had been stripped of her clothes and made fun of at Chongnyangni Station, the police authorities said she only had her personal effects searched by a woman policeman.

Meanwhile, Kyonghui University authorities said Miss Kim is not a student, saying that she was expelled in February after having been warned four times against her poor classroom achievements.

#### Police Request Arrest Warrants

SK200141 Seoul YONHAP in English 0129 GMT 20 Nov 84

[Text] Seoul, 20 November (YONHAP)--Police requested warrants Tuesday for the arrest of 19 students out of 264 students in custody for their involvement in an illegal sit-in at the ruling democratic justice party (DJP) headquarters last week.

The 19 students are from Korea University (6), Songgyunkwan University (8) and Yonsei University (5), police sources said.

The police action followed an assertion by legal experts that it was wrong to detain the students for more than 48 hours without formal arrest warrants. The students have been held since Thursday.

Of the 264 students--all from the 3 universities--60 were released and the remaining 185 were sent to summary court, the sources said.

The students, including 57 coeds, have been undergoing interrogation after being classified into three groups, depending on the extent of their participation in the sit-in and in recent on- and off-campus demonstrations, they said.

Police referred the second group, numbering 185, to summary court and freed the 60 students in the third group.

The students from the three universities broke into the DJP headquarters, located near the capitol, last Wednesday to present their demands, mostly of a political nature.

After an overnight sit-in there, all the students were taken in by riot police.

Meanwhile, the three universities will take disciplinary action against half of the students, it was learned.

#### Punishment Sought for Demonstrators

SK210113 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 21 Nov 84 p 8

[Text] Korea, Yonsei and Sunggyngwan Universities are considering disciplinary measures against students involved in last week's sit-in at the Democratic Justice Party headquarters.

After police announced the results of the investigation of the incident, each of the three universities held deans' or faculty meetings to discuss possible action they may take against those students.

Participants in the meetings, however, could not decide on what kinds of action should be taken, how many students should be disciplined and when such action should be made. Most of the participants seemed to fear adverse consequences such disciplinary action might cause.

An Se-hui, Yonsei University president, and deans of the school held a meeting at 12:30pm to discuss measures they may take against students involved in the sit-in.

Participants in the meeting are said to have talked about the possibility that students might boycott classes or final exams if the school takes disciplinary steps during the semester.

As a way to avoid possible students disturbances, the participants considered taking disciplinary action during the winter vacation or after the final court rulings are made against arrested students, it was learned.

A school official said the school is consulting with Korea and Songgyungwan Universities about appropriate action they can take against the students.

Sunggyungwan University decided, in principle, not to punish released students. Professors did not agree on the extent of disciplinary action to be taken against those arrested or referred to summary trials.

A professor said most of the participants seemed to favor taking as weak action as possible against the students. He said, however, the university has been told by the Ministry of Education to expel about 40 students involved in the sit-in.

Kim Pyong-ik, the university's student affairs dean, said, the school fears that taking harsh disciplinary action may cause unfavorable reaction from students, resulting in further campus disturbances.

He also said participants in the meeting talked about the report that Korea University is considering terminating the fall semester earlier than scheduled, in order to prevent further student disturbances.

Korea University also held a deans' meeting at 9:00am. The meeting was presided over by Kim Chun-yop, the university president.

A school official said the deans did not discuss in detail disciplinary action to be taken against students involved in the sit-in.

#### Warning Against Violence

SK180134 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 18 Nov 84 p 1

[By Yun Chang-chung]

[Text] Chinan, Cholla-Pukto--Rep Kwon Ik-hyon, chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, warned yesterday that any act of violence would be dealt with in a tough manner, apparently referring to the occupation of the DJP headquarters by student activists.

He made the remarks in a brief address to a convention of the Muju-Chinan-Changsu District Chapter to elect Rep Chon Pyong-u as its new chairman.

Rep Kwon said that the DJP was still in favor of policies intended to further liberalization.

He pointed out that now there emerges a group bent on hampering social stability which he said was achieved during the past 4 years since the birth of the present government.

The party leader went on, "The politics should be based on laws. That is the road to the realization of an advanced homeland."

#### Campus Searched for Suspects

SK180250 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 18 Nov 84 p 8

[Text] Police sent about 50 plainclothesmen onto the Songgyungwan University campus early yesterday morning to apprehend two students suspected of having masterminded a sit-in Wednesday at the Democratic Justice Party headquarters.

The detectives entered the campus shortly after midnight and searched the Student Defence Corps office and about 40 student bulb rooms. They withdrew from the campus at 1:30am.

The police collected "seditious" leaflets and printed material but failed to find the two students. The students sought were Yun Tae-il, a senior in political science and diplomacy, and Yi Kum-che, a senior in public administration.

Cho Chwa-ho, the university president, was informed of the search shortly before the plainclothesmen entered the campus, the police said.

A police officer said that search was also aimed at securing evidence to seek criminal charges against 95 Songgyungwan University students involved in the sit-in at the DJP headquarters. Those students were led away by police early Thursday morning while staging the sit-in, along with 169 others from Yonsei and Korea Universities.

#### Yonsei Students Stage Demonstration

SK200047 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 20 Nov 84 p 8

[Text] About 150 Yonsei University students demonstrated briefly at an intersection near their school campus yesterday morning.

They demanded that the government release college students held for their roles in a series of recent demonstrations on and off their school campuses.

The demonstrators distributed more than 1,000 leaflets critical of the government to passers-by during the demonstration.

Police said the demonstration began at 8:10am and lasted for about 10 minutes.

In a related development, three Seoul National University students were arrested by police Saturday while trying to attack a branch office building of the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) in Yongdungpo.

Police said the three were on their way to a building housing the DJP chapter when police stopped them and found stones inside their bags.

The students told police that they tried to hurl stones at the ruling party's branch office along with 28 other fellow students.

#### Early Semester Ending Considered

SK200101 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 20 Nov 84 p 8

[Text] In a step to prevent further student disturbances, Korea University is considering terminating the fall semester this week, about a month earlier than scheduled.

Cho Song-ha, the university's planning director, said yesterday that most professors are expected to finish their lectures early this week.

Cho said that professors have been advised to wind up their lectures earlier than scheduled.

He noted that the university has already fulfilled the required number of school days, set at 180 days per year.

A university official said the early termination of courses is partly aimed at forestalling a joint demonstration of college students, said to be scheduled at the university tomorrow.

After learning of the school's plan to finish lectures this week and conduct final exams next week, about 500 students asked in a rally that the exams be postponed. They said students, now under police custody for involvement in last week's sit-in at the Democratic Justice Party headquarters, will not be able to take the exams, if they are given next week.

CSO: 4100/059

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

PARTIES DISCUSS POLITICAL ISSUES--Secretaries general of the three major parties yesterday discussed pending issues including an election date, the political ban and possible amendments to the National Assembly Election Law. They, however, produced no agreement on those matters. Senior officials of the three parties will attempt to narrow their differences over the "political bills" and other issues today. Yesterday's meeting was between Yi Han-tong, secretary general of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, and his opposition counterparts, Yu Han-yol, of the Democratic Korea Party, and Sin Chol-kyun, of the Korea National Party. Yu, aligned with Sin, proposed the establishment of what he called a "neutral cabinet" to make the forthcoming parliamentary elections free and fair. They also proposed the creation of a pannational body to supervise the elections. But, Yi of the DJP was noncommittal on the matter, according to parliamentary sources. The secretaries general also pondered the timing of the rumored third lifting of the political ban on former public figures and a date for the parliamentary elections. Again, they reached no accord. Discussed was the possibility of carrying the elections before the festive lunar New Year's Day which falls on 20 February 1985, said the sources. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 20 Nov 84 p 1 SK]

CSO: 4100/059

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

BANK TALLY SHOWS SLOW ECONOMIC GROWTH

SK170151 Seoul YONHAP in English 0124 GMT 17 Nov 84

[Text] Seoul, 17 November (YONHAP)--South Korea's economic growth reportedly has slowed considerably, with the gross national product (GNP) registering a growth rate of 4.7 percent in the third quarter, compared with a 7.4 percent rise in the previous quarter and an average 8.6 percent growth in the first half of 1984.

The nation scored a GNP growth rate of 7.1 percent between January and September, 3 percentage points lower than the same period last year, a Bank of Korea tentative tally said Saturday.

The slowed growth rate was blamed on poor farm crops, dull domestic construction and a cooled-off consumption, which showed signs of overheating in the first half of the year, especially in the private sector.

While the manufacturing sector scored an 11.9 percent growth rate in the third quarter, compared with 14.4 percent in the first half, the agro-fisheries sector registered a minus 6.1 percent growth rate vs. the first half's 2.3 percent gain.

Due to the dull construction activities in the private sector, the growth rate of the social overhead capital sector also dropped from the first half's 5.5 percent to 4.4 percent in the third quarter.

Total consumption rose by 4.5 percent in the third quarter, compared with a 5.8 percent gain in the first half. While consumption in the private sector declined slightly, from a 6.8 percent rise in the first half to a 5 percent gain in the third quarter, consumption in the government sector rose from a minus 0.6 percent increase to a 1.2 percent gain despite the government's tight money policy.

The growth rate of domestic fixed investment also declined from a 7.5 percent rise in the first half to a 3.6 percent gain in the third quarter. Construction investment increased by only 0.7 percent during the third quarter. Investment in machinery and other production facilities rose by 10.5 percent, still 4.5 percentage points lower than the first half.

Commodity exports in the third quarter rose by only 1.6 percent vs. a whopping 14.8 percent increase in imports, according to the central bank report.

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

CHON STRESSES PROMOTION OF AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMS

SK170320 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 17 Nov 84 p 1

[Text] Sosan, Chungchognam-do--President Chon Tu-hwan said yesterday the government will actively promote agricultural development programs.

Those programs will include [words indistinct] and sewage system as well as electric supply and communciations facilities, he said. Improving the produce marketing system and promoting small- and medium-sized enterprises in rural areas will also be stressed, the [word indistinct] to say.

These programs are needed to help the nation's economy maintain steady growth, Chon stressed at a ceremony marking the dedication of the Taeho Sea Dike.

"The land the dike enables us to reclaim will be converted into cropland," the president said, adding, "This land will become a new granary for the nation."

He noted that the dike, the longest in the country, along with other dikes and reservoirs previously completed at Asan and Namyang Bays, and on the Sapkyochon and Yongsan River, are part of ongoing agricultural development projects.

The Taeho Dike marks another milestone in altering the country's geography, the president said.

On another topic Chon said, "The nation's continued price stability and economic growth is attributable to the combined efforts of the people."

Farmers, with their sweat and labor, have greatly contributed to the nation's agricultural development," he said, referring to the bumper rice crop the country harvested for the fourth consecutive year in 1984.

CSO: 4100/059

S. KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

ROK TO INVEST 420 BILLION WON IN SCIENCE PROJECTS

SK210612 Seoul YONHAP in English 0604 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Text] Seoul, 21 November (OANA-YONHAP)--The government will invest 420 billion won (about 512 million U.S. dollars) between 1985 and 1991 in various research and development projects, Science and Technology Minister Yi Chong-o said Wednesday.

Yi said that a total of 27,000 research personnel will participate in the projects designed to promote the nation's high-tech industries.

The projects will include such up-to-date fields as development of new material for semiconductor chips and the renovation of textile and construction technologies, he said.

During a meeting of the Technology Promotion Council, Yi revealed that the science and technology ministry will also push ahead with energy savings projects from 1985 to 1987 in order to save 10 percent of the nation's total energy consumption with a budget of 14 billion won (about 17 million dollars).

President Chon Tu-hwan presided over the meeting at the presidential mansion, Chongwadae.

The meeting, the second of its kind this year, was attended by cabinet ministers and some 200 people representing all walks of society.

The minister further revealed that the government will upgrade the precision of the Korean parts industry by 10-fold from the present level to make inroads into international parts markets.

During the meeting, it was reported that 20 cases of technology development occurred during the past 10 months.

CSO: 4100/059

S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

COMPETITION AT YEMENESE CONSTRUCTION MARKET SEEN

SK210047 Seoul YONHAP in English 0018 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Text] Seoul, 21 November (YONHAP)--South Korea's major construction firms are expected to compete fiercely with their foreign rivals in North Yemen, which has begun to emerge as a new oil-producer, industry analysts here said Wednesday.

Foreign construction companies from Japan, the United States, France and some other countries have already geared up preparations to participate in future development projects in North Yemen since an official announcement last week of its status as an oil-producing nation, the analysts said.

In a news conference with foreign reporters on 14 November, north Yemenese President Ali Abdullah Saleh confirmed that his nation's newly developed on-shore oilfield in Marib has commercial viability.

The success in Marib, North Yemen's first oilfield, has prompted anticipation among international construction firms that the nation will grow into a 10-billion-dollar construction market over the next 10 years, the analysts said.

The new oil-producer is expected to pour about 2.5 billion U.S. dollars starting in the first half of next year into such projects as the construction of a pipeline linking Marib and the western port of Hodeida, new port facilities and an oil reserve terminal, they added.

The North Yemenese Government reportedly has commissioned a U.S. engineering consultant to plan the projects.

Spearheading the South Korean Construction rush into North Yemen is Samwhan, which has been constructing a 200-kilometer-long road in that nation since May of 1985 while participating in the development of the Marib oilfield, the analysts said.

Other Korean overseas contractors, such as Hyundai and Jungwoo, also have stepped up their information-gathering in the potentially huge market, they said.

Hyundai, the largest Korean overseas construction firm, expects in particular to benefit from its previous experience in laying pipelines in foreign countries, including Iraq, the analysts said. Some experts noted, however, that Korean construction firms would serve themselves better by participating in North Yemenese projects via a consortium with foreign partners having advanced construction skills, particularly in pipeline construction.

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

NODONG SINMUN EDITORIALS FOR MAY-JUNE 1984

[Editorial Report] The following editorials appeared in Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean during May-June 1984:

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean on 1 May 1984 at the bottom of page 3 carried an editorial entitled "A Holiday of Militant Unity of the International Working Class." [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 086, 2 May 1984, pp D 11-14: "NODONG SINMUN Editorial."]

On 3 May 1984, at the upper right of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled "Let Us Actively Engage in the Rural Assistance Battle." The editorial states that as the seedling transplanting season approaches, the whole populace faces the important task of general mobilization for the rural assistance battle in accordance with the consistent line of the party; calls for all to uphold the "Rural Thesis" and actively engage in the rural assistance battle to complete seedling transplanting on time to assure a bumper harvest this year; urges all to take into consideration the undue influence of the cold front and assure that transplanting is completed in due season in order to reap a harvest of 10 million tons of grain this year; emphasizes that the important task of seedling transplanting cannot be accomplished by emphatically mentioning it once or twice but rather depends on detailed organization and planning on the part of each and every unit in the rural economy with a concerted campaign like the campaign to conserve and to mobilize internal reserves; calls upon all party organizations in every sector and three revolutions teams to instill in the workers an appreciation of the significance of rural assistance work and to formulate detailed plans for manpower and material assistance for this year's transplanting responsibilities.

On 4 May 1984, on the upper three-quarters of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled "We Warmly Greet the Friendship Mission of the Fraternal Chinese People." [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 088, 4 May 1984, pp D 2-4: "NODONG SINMUN Editorial."]

On 7 May 1984, at the upper left of page 5, the paper carried an editorial entitled "The Goodwill Envoy of the Fighting People." [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 090, 8 May 1984, pp D 5-8: "NODONG SINMUN Welcomes Visit."]

On 12 May 1984, at the top of page 2, the paper carried an editorial entitled "A New Milestone Which Brilliantly Adorns the History of Korea-China Friendship." [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 096, 16 May 1984, pp D 10-13: "NODONG SINMUN Editorial."]

On 15 May 1984, at the upper right of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled "Let Us Perform Good Quality Bumper Crop Transplanting in the Proper Season." The editorial quotes Kim Chong-il's "On Further Heightening the People's Livelihood" on the necessity of transplanting rice and corn seedlings in the proper season; emphasizes that this year is the final year in the Second 7-Year Plan and the 20th anniversary of Kim Il-song's Rural Thesis and to demonstrate the appropriateness and vitality of the Rural Thesis the goal of 10 million tons of grain must be achieved this year; stresses that it is necessary to mobilize all forces and means of transportation in the countryside to achieve the goal of transplanting in a short time including procuring helper manpower and close coordination of the various farm operations relative to transplanting; lauds the chuche farming method created by Kim Il-song as the best method of farming during the present unfavorable climatic conditions; calls for further intensification of assistance work both material and labor so that the goal of 10 million tons of grain will be achieved this year.

On 17 May 1984, at the top of page 1 with border, the paper carried an editorial entitled "May the Youth Adorn Socialist Construction With Heroic Labor Exploits." The editorial notes that the youth are creating continual exploits in their admirable struggle to realize the broad plan of socialist economic construction in the eighties; stresses that the youth are the bastion of loyalty to the leadership of the leader and party and that all the successes achieved since the war up to the present are the fruit of millions of young boys and girls; states that the youth are presently carrying on the struggle well at construction projects in the five districts, Namp'o lockgate, northern area railroad construction and other projects connected with the 10 long-range goals; emphasizes that the youth must take the lead in enrolling in factory colleges, farm colleges, fishing area colleges and actively engaging in the program to intellectualize the whole society and carry out such activities as "technical innovation shock brigades" and "automation youth shock brigades" on a wide scale; urges League of Socialist Working Youth organizations and functionaries to carry out their youth work faithfully and open up an avenue of attack on the summit of the 10 long-range goals.

On 18 May 1984, at the top of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled "Let Us Fulfill the Desire of the Kwangju Uprising by Waging the Anti-U.S. Struggle for Independence and the Antifascist Struggle for Democratization." [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 099, 21 May 1984, pp D 6-11: "Anniversary of Kwangju Uprising Commemorated: NODONG SINMUN Editorial."]

On 23 May 1984, at the top of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled "Epochal Event in the History of Korean-Soviet Friendship." The editorial notes that Kim Il-song arrives in Moscow today on an official visit at the invitation of the Supreme Soviet standing committee and the Soviet Communist

Party Central Committee; notes that the ties of Korean-Soviet friendship are deep and long standing and were of great assistance in the Korean struggle for independence during the anti-Japanese armed struggle and the war of liberation; stresses that Kim Il-song's visit this time will serve to raise the ties of Korean-Soviet cooperation to a high stage; praises the Soviet people for their confidence and determination to carry out the decisions of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee February emergency plenum and 11th term first session of the Supreme Soviet and their struggle to accomplish the 11th Five-Year Plan; pledges that Korean people will do their utmost in the future to deepen the ties of friendship and cooperation between Korea and the Soviet Union and expresses the desire that Kim Il-song's visit will open a new chapter in the annals of Korean-Soviet friendship.

On 25 May 1984, at the upper right of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled "Invincible Is Patriotic Movement of Chongnyon Vigorously Advancing Under Banner of Chuche Idea." [Summary published in KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT, JPRS-KAR-84-036, 21 June 1984, pp 44-45: "Papers Observe Chongnyon Anniversary."]

On 28 May 1984, on the center of page 2 with border, the paper carried an editorial entitled "Historical Visit, Excellent Fruition." [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 105, 30 May 1984, pp D 11-14: "NODONG SINMUN Editorial on Kim Il-song USSR Visit."]

On 31 May 1984, at the top of page 5 with border, the paper carried an editorial entitled "Powerful Demonstration of Korea-Poland Friendship." [Text published in KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT, JPRS-KAR-84-035, 14 June 1984, pp 57-59: "Daily Hails Korea-Poland Friendship."]

On 2 June 1984, at the bottom of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled "Korea-China Friendship Will Shine Long." [Summary published in KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT, JPRS-KAR-84-036, 21 June 1984, pp 8-9: "Editorial on Korea-China Friendship."]

On 5 June 1984, in the middle of page 1 with border, the paper carried an editorial entitled "Powerful Demonstration of Invincible Friendship and Solidarity." The editorial states that Kim Il-song's visit to the German Democratic Republic (GDR) at the invitation of Comrade Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Soviet, is a significant event in the history of DPRK-GDR relations of friendship and cooperation; describes the warm welcome Kim Il-song and his delegation received on arriving in the GDR and the talks between him and Honecker; mentions the fruits of Honecker's visit to the DPRK in 1977; notes that in his speeches this time, Honecker expressed heartfelt wishes for maintenance of peace on the Korean peninsula and peaceful resolution of the Korean unification problem; notes that the people of the GDR are presently engaged in fulfilling the new 5-year plan and the decisions of the 10th session of the party to build a developed socialist society to celebrate the 35th anniversary of the founding of the GDR; expresses sincere welcome of Korean people for successes achieved by Kim Il-song's visit to the GDR and sincere wishes that the people of the GDR will gain shining success in their struggle to build a developed socialist society.

On 6 June 1984, at the upper right of page 5, the paper carried an editorial entitled "Let Us Firmly Prepare the Members of the Young People's Corps To Become Revolutionary Reserves." [Text published in KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT, JPRS-KAR-84-053, 6 September 1984, pp 64-67: "Role of Young People's Corps Editorialized."] [Summary with title: "Let Us Firmly Prepare the Members of the Young People's Corps as Reserves of the Revolution," published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 112, 8 June 1984, pp D 17-18: "NODONG SINMUN Marks Children's Union Anniversary."]

On 8 June 1984, at the top of page 5 with border, the paper carried an editorial entitled "A New Chapter in the Development of Korea-Czechoslovakia Relations." [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 112, 8 June 1984, pp D 8-10: "NODONG SINMUN Hails Friendship With CSSR."]

On 9 June 1984, at the upper left of page 5, the paper carried an editorial entitled "Let Us Actively Expedite Field and Paddy Weeding." The editorial notes that successful completion of transplanting was the result of implementing the Rural Thesis on bringing about a new transformation in agricultural production and now the people must carry out a general mobilization for weeding in order to achieve the goal of 10 million tons of grain this year; encourages the people to work toward effecting new labor upswings in all sectors in celebration of Kim Il-song's visit abroad and to demonstrate the authority which the DPRK exerts abroad; cautions farmers and helpers not to rest on their laurels for their achievements in transplanting this year but to till the crops in the spirit of masters of the harvest; calls for large numbers of manpower and machinery to participate in the weeding chores and for the functionaries not merely to show their faces out in the paddies and fields but to work alongside the farm workers and helpers and see to it that farm machinery such as rice seedling pullers are utilized to the maximum; exhorts the party organizations and three revolutions teams to go among the farm workers and helpers and explain to them the necessity of completing their weeding chores on time.

On 11 June 1984, at the bottom of page 3 with border, the paper carried an editorial entitled "New Stage in Korea-Hungary Friendly Relations." The editorial notes that the official visit of Kim Il-song and the party and governmental delegation to the Hungarian People's Republic has been successfully concluded and that talks between Kim Il-song and the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Social Democratic Party, Comrade Kadar Janos, were held with unanimity being obtained on further developing relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries; extends gratitude to the Hungarian people for their assistance and support during the war of liberation and against the aggression of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys; praises the Hungarian people for their achievements in socialist construction and notes the Hungarian people's support for the struggle of the Korean people under the leadership of the great leader and the glorious party center for the complete victory of socialism and the peaceful reunification of the fatherland; pledges utmost effort by the Korean people to intensify even more the friendship and solidarity with their Hungarian brothers.

On 12 June 1984, at the top of page 3, the paper carried an editorial entitled "Let Us Bring About a Great Upsurge in Economic Construction in Accordance With the Party's Intent." [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 115, 13 June 1984, pp D 20-22: "Editorial Urges Upsurge in Economic Construction."]

On 13 June 1984, at the top of page 3, the paper carried an editorial entitled "The Korean-Yugoslav Friendship Will Be Perpetual." [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 117, 15 June 1984, pp D 7-8: "NODONG SINMUN Editorial."]

On 14 June 1984, on the upper half of page 2 with border, the paper carried an editorial entitled "Let Us Strengthen Trade Union Work in Conformity With the Demands of the Cause of Modeling the Whole Society in the Chuchoe Idea." [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 118, 18 June 1984, pp D 16-20: "Paper Stresses Strengthening of Trade Union Work."]

On 15 June 1984, at the upper right of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled "Let Us Vigorously Advance Toward the Attainment of the Goals of the Second 7-Year Plan." [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 119, 19 June 1984, pp D 18-20: "Attainment of Second 7-Year Plan Goals Urged."]

On 16 June 1984, at the top of page 5, the paper carried an editorial entitled "Greetings to the Meeting of Irrigation Experts of Coordinators of the Nonaligned Countries for Food and Agriculture." [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 119, 19 June 1984, pp D 16-17: "NODONG SINMUN Hails Meeting."]

On 19 June 1984, on the lower quarter of page 3, the paper carried an editorial entitled "Fraternal Friendship, Indestructible Fraternity." [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 120, 20 June 1984, p D 79: "Further Reports on Kim Il-song's Bulgarian Visit: NODONG SINMUN Editorial."]

On 23 June 1984, on the lower center of page 2 with border, the paper carried an editorial entitled "Unbreakable Korea-Romania Friendship." [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 125, 27 June 1984, pp D 2-4: "NODONG SINMUN Editorial."]

On 25 June 1984, at the bottom of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled "Let Us Check and Frustrate the New War Provocation Maneuvers of the U.S. Imperialists and Preserve and Consolidate Peace on the Korean Peninsula." [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 128, 2 July 1984, pp D 10-14: "NODONG SINMUN Reviews Anti-U.S. Struggle Day."]

On 27 June 1984, on the center of page 1 with border, the paper carried an editorial entitled "Let Us Thoroughly Implement Our Party's Economic Construction Policy." [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 128, 2 July 1984, pp D 17-20: "Implementation of Economic Policy Urged."]

On 29 June 1984, at the lower left of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled "Let Us Establish Thoroughgoing Production Measures for the Monsoon Season." The editorial states that the key to continual normalization of production during the monsoon season is timely adoption of storm damage preventive measures to assure production in the coal and ore mines, factories and enterprises; cautions that the monsoon season is not to be considered merely as July and August but is possible to continue thereafter under the present unfavorable climatic conditions of the cold front; calls for the functionaries and workers in all sectors of the national economy to be ready to participate in the party policy of establishing monsoon season production measures so as to accomplish all the goals of the national economy this year which is the final year of the Second 7-Year Plan; emphasizes that the extractive industry, especially the coal industry, is the primary chore for assuring normalization of production and measures must be adopted to assure ample coal production during the monsoon season otherwise not only the manufacturing sector but the overall national economy will be adversely affected; urges all guidance functionaries to see to it that proper maintenance and repair are performed in their units and to establish storm damage preventive measures in the agriculture sector in order to assure the achievement of 10 million tons of grain this year; exhorts the party organizations, guidance functionaries and three revolutions teams to possess the proper viewpoint on production measures during the monsoon season and perform politico-organizational work among the workers to arouse them to display their heightened revolutionary zeal not only in their production and construction chores but also in the work of establishing production measures during the monsoon season.

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## N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

### THREE GREAT REVOLUTIONS TEAM MEMBERS MEETING HELD

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 25 Sep 84 pp 1, 6

[Text] On 24 September, amidst the great interest and expectations of all the party members and the workers, the meeting of the members of the Three Revolutions Teams (TRT) convened in Pyongyang.

The great leader of our party and our people, comrade Kim Il-song, was present at the meeting.

The meeting was called at the historic moment when the entire party and all the people united solidly around the Party Central Committee, which is headed by our respected comrade Kim Il-song. The banners of the three revolutions of thought, technology, and culture were held high, and the march moved forward forcefully to complete the great revolutionary task of *chuche* ahead of schedule.

The three revolutionary lines of thought, technology, and culture that have been presented to us by our great leader, comrade Kim Il-song, are the general lines of our party in building socialism and communism. The party-led TRT movement is a new approach to the revolution for stepped-up efforts for revolution and construction, and it is a powerful movement since the superiority of the approach has been clearly demonstrated through revolutionary practices.

The meeting of the TRT members will proudly display the propriety and enormous vitality of our party's three revolutionary lines and the Three Revolutions Team movement. It will also be a historic meeting, marking a new turning point in the execution of the revolutions in thought, technology and culture. This meeting will energetically demonstrate once again the firm conviction and indomitable will of our people in brilliantly carrying out the great task of leading the entire society, which has wholly and continuously been committed to the sustained drive for the three revolutions under the *chuche* ideology.

The portrait of the great leader of our party and our people, comrade Kim Il-song, was displayed in the front of the meeting place, and slogans such as, "Long Live Our Great Leader, Comrade Kim Il-song", and "Long Live the Glorious Korean Workers Party", were hung on both sides of the building.

In the background of the speaker's platform, the flag of the Korean Workers Party (KWP), three flags which symbolize the revolutionary mettle of our people, who are marching forcefully under the banner of three revolutions under the leadership of the party, and other decorative items were displayed. A placard with the words, "Meeting of the TRT Members", was hung.

In the meeting hall, such slogans as, "The Three Revolutions of Thought, Technology, and Culture Are Our Party's General Lines in the Construction of Socialism and Communism!", and "Let us, the members of the TRT, become the party's honor guard unit and do-or-die unit!" were hung.

At this meeting, members of the Three Revolutions Teams, representing every province and the directly controlled cities, regular and candidate members of the Party Central Committee, and functionaries from the party, government, economic organizations, workers' organizations, and scientific, educational, cultural and art, health, and publications and information fields were also present.

At exactly 9 o'clock, with the welcoming music, the great leader of our party and our people, Comrade Kim Il-song, came on to the speaker's platform.

Instantaneously, cries of "Long Live the Great Leader, Comrade Kim Il-Song" filled the hall, and thunderous applause exploded.

The meeting hall boiled over with the emotions of admiration and gratitude towards the great leader, comrade Kim Il-song, who has made eternal contributions to the development of the scientific theory of communism by presenting for the first time in history the three revolutionary lines of thought, technology, and culture, and to our party, which has brought about momentous changes on this land by wisely guiding the movement of the three creative revolutions.

The great leader, comrade Kim Il-song, was presented with a basket of flowers representing the sentiments of inexhaustible respect and admiration of the people, and of those who participated in the meeting.

Those who came up to the speaker's platform were Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the KWP and secretary of the Party Central Committee; O Chin-u, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the KWP and the minister of the Ministry of the People's Armed Forces; members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the KWP, Comrades Kang Song-san, Pak Song-chol, Yim Chun-chu, Yi Chong-ok, So Chol, Ho Tam, Yon Hyong-muk, Chon Mun-sop, Kim Hwan, Pak Hak-im, and So Yun-sok; the candidate members of the Political Bureau, Comrades An Sung-hak, Chon Pyong-ho, Hong Song-yong, Cho Se-ung, Choe Kwang, Kim Bok-sin, Chong Chun-ki, Yi Kun-mo, Kye Ung-tae, Kang Hui-won, Kim Tu-nam, Chong Kyong-hui, Kim Kang-hwan, and Kim Chung-nin; the

secretaries of the Party Central Committee, Comrades Hwang Chong-yop, Ho Chong-yop, and So Kwan-hui; Comrade Kim Chang-chu, vice premier of the State Administration Council; the responsible functionaries of the workers organizations; the responsible party secretaries of provinces and the directly administered cities; and the model members of the TRT.

Comrade Kim Kuk-tae, department head of the KWP Central Committee, opened the meeting.

Upon the declaration of the opening of the meeting, the national anthem was played.

In the meeting, Comrade Yim Chun-chu, members of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee and its vice-chairman, conveyed the congratulatory messages from the Central Committee of the KWP to the meeting of the TRT members.

Comrade Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Central Committee of the KWP, made a report.

Speeches were made at the meeting.

The speakers uniformly stressed the creativity, propriety and unquenching vitality of the three revolutionary lines, presented by the great leader, comrade Kim Il-song, and of the policies of the party-led TRT movement.

The speakers pointed out that the great leader, comrade Kim Il-song had opened the true path for the complete realization of independence of the working masses of the people by presenting the three revolutionary lines of thought, technology and culture, and by clearly defining the tasks for continuous revolution to be undertaken by the party of the working class which is in power.

The speakers further pointed out that the great leader has clarified the basic principles to which our party must hold fast for the execution of the three revolutions. He has not only explained scientifically the basic strategic goals and tasks of the continuous revolution, but has also showed the way to vigorously push forth the technological and cultural revolutions by starting off with the thought revolution. The speakers went on to point out that the basic principle was the uniquely creative thought which embodied the ideological principle of *chuche* and has become the invincible combat banner in revolution and construction.

The speakers uniformly emphasized that our dear leader, Comrade Kim Chong-il, has further deepened and developed the great leader's thought and theory on the three revolutions, and has made a brilliant victory possible in every field of revolution and construction by energetically organizing and leading the struggle for its realization.

Kye Ung-Tae, the responsible secretary of the South Pyongan Province Party Committee, pointed out that under the leadership of the Party Central Committee, the superiority and vitality of the TRT movement has been fully demonstrated for the past 10 years in the South Pyongan Province.

As a result of the Provincial Party Committee's stepped up political and ideological guidance through the TRT movement, the sense of responsibility and the realization befitting the master has been further strengthened, and the new generation of young people have settled down firmly as masters of mines and farms.

Also, as a result of the reinforcement of political and ideological guidance, along with scientific and technological guidance, the chucheization, modernization, and scientification of the people's economy have all been accelerated. Coal production has sharply increased, the output of electric power has shown a 3.3-fold increase in the past 11 years, the production of phosphorous ore concentrate has grown 5.7 times, and grain crop production has also increased sharply. The speaker pointed out that the TRT movement has not only achieved a brilliant record in promoting the ideological, technological, and cultural revolutions, but has also obtained noble results in training the replacements of the revolution, who will move the fatherland of tomorrow.

The speaker stressed that under the wise leadership of our party, the three revolutionary lines have been brilliantly realized, and that during the period when the TRT movement was energetically undertaken, the flame of the three revolutions of thought, technology, and culture in our country has never been so intense. It was a significant historical period when the proud results in the human transformation, technological renovation, and cultural construction were attained.

Pae Chung-Hyong, bureau chief of the Ministry of the Mining Industry, pointed out that the period from the start of the TRT movement down to this day has been one marked by a glorious growth, with young intellectuals with a chuche education giving themselves revolutionary training, standing in the forefront of the three revolutions, and growing up to be capable communist revolutionaries with useful living knowledge and practical ability.

He said that through his work at the new revolutionary outpost, he felt strongly about how priceless the experience he gained during the 3 years when he worked as a member of the TRT was for his work and his life. He described how the college graduates, who were assigned to the Ministry of the Mining Industry following the completion of their period of team life, worked autonomously, went down to the lower level units, stressed the political work, mobilized the masses, and pulled up the production of phosphate fertilizers to a higher level.

He stated that the TRT movement is an excellent way to bring up capable revolutionaries, train the young intellectuals politically and

ideologically, and prepare them thoroughly in science and technology under the present reality. He went on to point out that those who had nurtured for themselves a creative attitude towards the scientific theory and method during the period when they had worked in the team, went down to the Nampo Smeltery and regularized the productivity from the newly installed smelting furnace on a high level by helping to make technical regulations to our country's raw material conditions and reality.

Further, he stressed that he had great pride in the fact that through the TRT movement, a large corps of revolutionary vanguards, who are boundlessly loyal to the party and the leader, and who are prepared in political and practical works, and a large army of young revolutionary intellectuals, who will fiercely wage struggles for the completion of the great chuche revolutionary tasks, have developed.

Ch'a Sam-Suk, responsible secretary of the part committee of the Dong-Dae Won District of Pyongyang, stated that as the three revolutions of thought, technology, and culture were steeped up forcefully, great changes took place in the Dong-dae Won District also. He went on to say that all of the achievements in the political and ideological works and in the economic and cultural constructions during the last period were clear testimonies to the fact that the three revolutionary lines defined clearly by the great leader were powerful boosters for intensifying the construction of socialism and communism. He went on to point out that those achievements also confirm the wisdom of the leadership of our dear leader, Comrade Kim Chong-il, who led us to have a firm grasp on the work of the TRT as an important handle of the party work, and to push it forward energetically.

He stressed that our party, on the basis that the three revolutions of thought, technology, and culture would be projects for the continuous revolution to be carried out from the establishment of the socialist system until the creation of a communist society, has made a monumental transformation in the works of the party organizations for carrying out the three revolutions by presenting the policy for the TRT movement.

He pointed out that his district party committee has been honored many times in the past few years with high commendations by the Party Central Committee, because it has achieved great results in carrying out revolutions in thought, technology, and culture, and in effecting the party directives issued every time by tackling the TRT works as works of the party committee and by pushing them energetically forward.

Further, he has become convinced through practice that the two strongholds in the building of communism could be effectively seized, and that the ultimate triumph of the great chuche revolutionary task could be expedited when the ideological, technological, and cultural revolutions are vigorously stepped up. He stressed that he firmly realizes that the TRT movement, which embodied the guiding theory and method of chuche, was a new and unique way of guiding revolution, and was a powerful booster to the three revolutions.

The speakers pointed out the importance of the fact that new transformations have taken place in all three fields of thought, technology, and culture, as a result of waging energetic struggles for the fulfillment of the three revolutionary lines under the leadership of our party.

The speakers emphasized the fact that as a result of putting the ideological revolution firmly in the front, great transformations in workers' ideological and spiritual postures and work habits have taken place.

Choe Che-Nam, Who Is In Charge Of The TRT At The Tokchon Coal Mine, pointed out that as a result of the three revolutions, especially, a vigorous ideological revolution in the coal mines where they work, some of the workers, who had lagged behind, have turned into transformed workers, and have become true members of the working class who guard the coal front.

He said that in collaboration with the mine organization, his team has newly organized a coal extraction company with young people, tightened its organizational life, undertaken ideological education work aggressively, and helped and guided them sincerely. Thus, the team has been making them settle down at the mine permanently.

He said that as a result of his teams' continuous efforts to deepen the ideological education work in cooperation with the party organization, numerous members of the company have become members of the KWP, party cell secretaries, platoon commanders, company commanders, or deputy chiefs of the mine shaft. As a result of forcefully and continuously undertaking ideological, technological, and cultural revolutions by organizing and mobilizing the revolutionary zeal of the members of the company, this company was the first coal mine to win the Three Revolutions Red Flag in the Tokchon district on the 70th birthday of the great leader, in April 1982.

He stressed that all these facts clearly demonstrate the justification and indomitable vitality of our party's policies for ideological revolution and human transformation in turning all members of society, through indoctrination, into chuche-type communist revolutionaries. He emphasized that the TRT movement, guided by the Party Central Committee, has firmly proven to be the most powerful way to guide revolution by prioritizing the ideological revolution, and remolding and changing human beings, nature, and society as demanded by chuche.

Kim Chung-Sun, Member of the TRT At The Kaesong Textile Factory, spoke about his team members' help in creating a new surge of fabric production by linking human transformation closely with technological renovation, in collaboration with the party organization of the factory.

By earnestly supporting the party's intention that TRT members must go to the factories and enterprises, help and guide the functionaries and the workers genuinely, and enable all of them to follow the only path

of loyalty permanently, he said that they not only righted the worn-out ideological views, but also brought about a technical innovation through collective wisdom, and eventually succeeded in developing a modern Mupuk loom.

Also, he pointed out that by invigorating the ideology of the masses, developing a cold water dyeing method and an integrated dusk suction device, and by increasing the rotation speed of the spindles of the spinning machines, the team helped speed up the chucheization and modernization of the textile industry, improve the quality of the product greatly, and regularize the productivity at a high level. Thus, he continued, the team enabled the factory to proudly achieve a 101 percent fulfillment of the second 7-year plan of the factory as of the end of last July.

He went on to point out that the members of the team came to learn thoroughly the truth of chuche--that the ideology was the basis of every work and that technological innovation must start with a human transformation. Furthermore, he stressed that the members of the team would return the great political confidence and consideration extended to them by the great leader and the party, which made them the vanguards of the three revolutions, with loyalty by bringing about new innovations in production through pushing the three revolutions of thought, technology, and culture forcefully forward.

Yi Kwang-Ho, Member of the TRT At The General Plant of Taean Heavy Machineries, spoke about the contributions made by the members of the team to the chucheization, modernization, and scientification of the people's economy, and to the development of the machine building industry of our country, through the construction of a modern metallurgical furnace, and through their earnest support of the party's policy of technological revolution.

He spoke about the efforts of the members of the team. Under the great leader's on-the-scene advice, in collaboration with the April 15 Technological Innovation Shock Brigade, they smashed conservatism and the technological mysticism which stood in the way of progress. They carried out scores of technological innovation ideas, and as a result, they were able to build metallurgical facilities without using much copper.

Further, he pointed out that through a year and a half of hard and laborious struggles, the team members, workers, and technicians of the place finally came up with trial products, further perfected the metallurgical furnace scientifically, and produced a reduced scale large turbine.

He mentioned that the great leader, who had received a report on our work, was happier than anyone, and rated our work highly. The glorious Party Center thanked Taean's workers, technicians, and the TRT members who stood in front of the technological innovations, and extended its great political trust and warm feelings. He went on to stress that it was an unrivaled honor and happiness for our new generation of

intellectuals to have grown up under the care of the party and leader, and to have a worthy life and work as revolutionary vanguards, who carried on to realize our party's three revolutionary lines.

Kim Chong-Ha, Leader of the TRT at the Taedong Cooperative Farm in Hwang-Chu County, spoke about their contributions to the great task of making society learned by putting great efforts into undertaking a cultural revolution along with revolutions in thought and technology.

He said that in collaboration with the village party committees, the team members organized the "junior engineer license examination class" in each work team, gave lectures closely related to farm work, and conducted study sessions in the form of question and answer sessions during each break from farm work to review the questions which they had learned during the lecture. Thus, he said, the team members have the farm workers check their studies by themselves in the presence of the masses.

He also pointed out that thanks to the rise in the standard of the technical and cultural knowledge of the farm workers, the scientific and technical problems for an increased agricultural output have been solved, and the farm grain harvest has shown an increase year after year. This year's harvest showed that the increase of wet-field rice per chongbo (1 chongbo = 2.45 acres) was 1 ton, and the increase in corn was over 1.5 tons per chongbo over the previous best harvest year.

He emphasized that the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, upon receipt of the report on their work, arranged to introduce the experience that his team had gained in the struggle to intellectualize the whole society, through nationwide television.

He said that by improving the revolutionary study atmosphere among the farm workers, they would try to enable 180 young people to get the junior engineer license by 1987, which will be the 10th anniversary of the issuance of the Thesis of Socialist Education, and to enable those 350 who have become junior engineers to continue to maintain their qualifications as engineer.

The speakers pointed out the achievements which the TRT gained in the process of helping and guiding the works of units of their concern to see to the thorough realization of the party's lines and policies, of which they had a firm grasp.

Cha Chin-Hong, Leader of the TRT at the Munam Cooperative Farm in Puchon County, said that by supporting the party policy and in collaboration with the village party committee, the TRT consolidated the core bases of the village, enhanced the role of the key leaders, and implemented thoroughly the chuche farming method.

He said that by letting farm management functionaries and primary level functionaries lead the implementation struggles, and by organizing the

work to enhance the role of the old farm members, for the realization of the agricultural policy, the team members endeavored through showing practical personal examples to right the mistaken views and work habits of the farm members.

He also pointed out that his team conducted substantial indoctrination work so that the young graduates of the higher middle schools would settle down permanently on the farm and train the new generation of young people to be the masters of the farm and the nucleus of the rural areas.

He said that in order to set a personal example first before asking others to move into the rural areas, he made his daughter, who had been a fifth year student at a higher middle school in the distant Sonchon County of North Yongan Province, come all the way across the Puchon Pass to Munam, and work in the Number 1 agricultural production work team upon graduation.

He indicated that a large number of young people who came to settle down on the farm as members of the team tenaciously conducted indoctrination work coupled with their showing of personal examples.

He indicated that as result of the TRT members' implementation of the three revolutionary lines of the party, consolidation of the core bases of the rural areas and the heightening of the revolutionary zeal of the core members, the ideological and mental postures of the members of the farm have undergone fundamental changes, and in the past 3 years, the grain yield per chongbo has increased more than twofold.

Song Chang-Sop, Member of the TRT at the Ryongdung Coal Mine, said that with the dignity and self-consciousness of revolutionary vanguards dispatched to the coal mine, they, side-by-side with the mine workers, devoted all of their energy and wisdom to increasing the production of coal.

Saying that dear Comrade Kim Chong-il defined clearly that in the struggle for executing revolutions in thought, technology, and culture, the most important duty for the TRT would be to grasp the party lines and policies firmly to put them through thoroughly, he pointed out that they were able to increase coal production by improving and consolidating the labor administration work in accordance with party policy.

He indicated that the team members fully explained the party's call for a decisive increase in coal production to the miners, conducted political works in various forms and ways for the purpose of raising revolutionary enthusiasm, made accurate calculations and an evaluation of the work records, and strengthened the job output and financial summation. As a result, he said, the flame of the high-speed mine drifting movement spread fiercely and widely.

He said that in the process of improving the labor organization and the evaluation work in the pit, and organizing the work of reinforcing

the pit labor force with young people, this year's average monthly record of production in comparison with the record of December of last year shows that the expansion of mine drifting and the extraction of coal has expanded more than 1.4 times and 1.3 times respectively. The monthly plan has been overfulfilled in all indices.

He stressed that through the organization of the labor administration work and in the struggle for increased coal production, the TRT, with a firm grasp of the party policy, came to learn, deep in heart, the correctness and vitality of our party's policies.

The meeting was underway in the midst of the participants' overflowing enthusiasm for realizing the great task of converting the whole society to one of chuche ideology ahead of schedule by thoroughly fulfilling the three revolutionary lines, which are the general lines for building socialism and communism under the leadership of the party, and by raising a new upsurge in all fields of revolution and construction.

On that day, the great leader of our party and our people, Comrade Kim Il-Song, along with the members of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the KWP, had their pictures taken with the participants of the meeting.

The meeting goes on.

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CSO: 4110/007

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

RADIO HAILS UNITY BETWEEN PARTY, PEOPLE

SK201325 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2334 GMT 19 Nov 84

[Radio essay: "Great Trust"]

[Text] The 1980's are marked with prosperity and growth. The 1980's are a brilliant chronicle characterized by the indomitable unity and cohesion between the party and the people, which entered a new higher stage, and by the great reform that has been achieved in the revolution and construction on the basis of such indomitable unity and cohesion.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Indeed, there is no country such as ours where the party trusts the people and the people follow the party, thus confidently advancing along the straight, victorious road of revolution and construction, characterized by firm unity between the party and the people, united as one.

Whenever we talk about the indomitable unity and cohesion between the party and the people, who form a perfect whole, who are linked with each other by blood, who act in concert with each other, and who cannot be severed by anything, we always think of the traits and great leadership of our party, which always trusts the people deeply and leads the revolution and construction to victory, making the people firmly unite with each other.

The genuine blood linkage and the unity between the leader [yongdoja] and the people constitute a relationship whereby they are linked with each other with one ideology and one will, a relationship that is being inherited firmly on the basis of revolutionary principles and faith. The solidity of such relationship depends on how they trust and follow each other.

A certain figure of the past century, who claimed himself to be a peerless hero had said: I trust you because you trust me. This means that "you should trust and uphold me; then I will bestow graces upon you." Needless to say, this is merely part of the stories of the past, when the people and the masses were not the masters of history but merely the subject of history, and the logic of all matters was unreasonable.

From olden times, the people regarded respect for faithfulness and loyalty to principle as their *raison d'etre*. However, such a just aspiration cherished by the plain working people had to die out because of troubled (?phenomena) that were rampant in society.

Furthermore, there could not possibly be trust between the exploiting class and the exploited class, whose lines and interests were hostile toward each other, like water and fire, or between the rulers and the ruled.

The ruling faction had only one objective--to tame the masses so that they would yield to it like sheep. In order to attain this objective, all successive ruling factions propagated, on large scale, the image of the benevolent ruler and of benevolent (?leader) among the masses and people, thus indiscriminately resorting to various means and methods to make them trust and follow the ruling factions.

Genuine mutual trust between the peoples is being created only on the road of struggle to realize the independence of men and is being consolidated in the course of upholding the leader of revolution and of uniting around the party of the working class, led by the leader.

We can say that the revolutionary struggle begins on the basis of the unity of the ranks, while unity begins on the basis of mutual comradely trust in pursuit of common ideas and goals. Therefore, trust is the basis of unity. How the leader and the people and the party and the masses--the kernel of unity--trust and follow constitutes an important question.

History teaches us that the firmness of the unity of the revolutionary ranks and success in the revolutionary struggle and construction work depend chiefly on this question. History also demonstrates that when mutual relations between those who trust and those who follow were not solid, the ranks collapsed before the enemy just like a sand castle, and the revolution faced bloody trials.

Our party is a great party which achieved a most solid and lively unity on the basis of lofty trust and loyalty in relations with the masses, trust and loyalty unprecedented in history. In the mutual relations of trusting and following our party is in the firm position to make the people trust and follow the party.

It is the great philosophy on trust cherished by our party that the party deeply trusts and leads the people and the people advance by upholding the party.

Our party's unconditional trust and respect of the people and the masses are based on the outlook and the position of respecting men, regarding them as most powerful and precious in the world, proceeding from the profound principle of Chuche.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song found boundless creative strength and wisdom in our people, who were oppressed and infringed upon for a long time and who suffered poverty and ignorance, and embraced them in the bosom of trust and love. He brought them to the front as the masters of the revolution and opened a new era of independence when the people could pioneer their destiny with their own strength by uniting that strength.

The people grew to be fighters amid the leader's trust and love and won the great victory, rising in a decisive struggle to crush the oppressors with an indomitable, fierce fighting spirit.

The entire course of the Korean revolution, which began with the beacon fire of the Down-With-Imperialism Union and traversed an arduous road, has been embroidered with the fatherly leader's trust and love of the people and with the immortal epic of heroism that originated from such trust and love.

This great trust is being inherited more persistently by our glorious party as time passes and is demonstrating a greater vitality as the revolution and construction deepened.

Putting forth the theory that when we add one to another one, this one will be more powerful, the leader consolidated his trust of the people while sharing his joys and sorrows with them, and while understanding their wisdom and beautiful spiritual world, saying that there are no such excellent people in the world as ours. This trust reflects the pledge on Mt Yongnam that our people are the masters responsible for the Korean revolution. This trust has been consolidated by our party's firm will and belief that our people's might is boundless and that when we depend on such might, there is nothing in the world that we cannot achieve.

Our party's great trust of the people and the masses and bold and large-scale plans originated from such trust, and the revolutionary slogan for self-reliance put forth by our party is based on such trust.

This trust is inspiring boundless creative power and burning loyalty among the people and the masses and encouraging them to effect exploits and heroism everywhere with the cry that they will go through fire and water to meet the call of the party.

Our party initiated the 70-day struggle in 1974, when the boom of the speed battle resounded throughout the country and the fierce flames of the struggle of great socialist construction burned, inspiring all the people to this struggle. Thus our party realized an unprecedented miracle by enhancing the industrial output 1.7 times at one stroke. It made the entire country advance vigorously at the speed of the 70-day struggle. Numerous monumental creations glorifying the era of the worker's party were built amid such a rewarding struggle.

Today, our people are accelerating the great nature-remaking projects such as construction of the Nampo lockgate, reclamation of 300,000 chongbo of land, and construction of the Kaechon power plant, with the spirit of adding the "speed of the 80's" the Chollima.

All these successes were attained and are being achieved by the wise leadership of our party, which organized and mobilized our people's might, deeply trusting them, and inspired them to become the creators of miracles.

Indeed, all the renovations in this land, starting all peoples of the world, are showing the trend of the times reflecting the lofty trust and love and burning loyalty.

We can witness the heroic appearance of our people who are creating exploits every day with the spirit of unconditionality and absoluteness regarding the party's directives and decisions in the glorious work sites including Komdok, Musan, and Anju Districts, which constitute a breakthrough for a great upsurge in socialist construction, and to which the entire party and all the nation direct their attention.

Among the miners in Komdok who are standing at the forefront of the great advance movement for a new upsurge in socialist construction, there is a heroic (?pitman) who was able to tide over the crisis that occurred when a pit mouth was unexpectedly blocked and production was suspended, demonstrating the spirit of unprecedented courage and self-sacrifice.

In the face of the problem concerning whether he should blast big rocks blocking the entrance of the pit, braving danger, or select a safer way despite hinderance of production, he did not hesitate. Production cannot be stopped even for a moment. The dear Comrade Kim Chong-il is waiting for news of our innovations.

An image of the benevolent Comrade Kim Chong-il, who personally visited the mine to give on-the-spot guidance 9 years ago, and bestowed warm love and trust on miners, inspecting all faces of the mine, entered his mind. With firm determination to devote his all in order to repay the great trust and beneficial virtue of the dear comrade which cannot be repayed even generation after generation, he stepped up the entrance of the pit, carrying blasting powder.

Some hours later, the sound of a loud blast shaking the face reverberated and the rocks blocking the entrance of the pit were finally smashed to pieces.

Thus, firmly standing on the single road of struggle indicated by the party is precisely the posture of loyalty of our people which will never change. However, the heroic exploits of our people are not witnessed only in the outposts of struggle which are seen by the people.

Our unsung heroes have mutely traversed the long arduous road of creation, performing unsung exploits, while believing that their repayment of the party's trust itself precisely constitutes their infinite commendation and cause for rejoicing.

The bosom of love and trust of our party, which has fostered the masses of people into creators who create miracles and innovations, is the benevolent bosom which discovers the unsung talents of the people and makes them bear fruit with its warm hands.

In this bosom of love and trust of the party, unsung workers and farmers, and their sons and daughters, have been fostered into outstanding scientists, technicians, artists, creators of brilliant national culture, and excellent functionaries carrying out revolution and construction.

Besides adults, there are many child scientists, child technicians, child musicians, and child artists who were once introduced on television and became the talk of the town. Through the proud appearance of these child geniuses, not only can we foresee the promising future of our fatherland, but we are also filled with infinite gratitude toward the great party that is fostering the talents and wisdom of the people.

Our glorious party, which has made the creations of the people burn like a volcano with its great name and love, and which has thereby unfolded a great golden age before us! Our glorious party, which has unfolded a great flowering era in which human talents are blooming! The hearts of our people, burning with the firm determination to uphold our party, are filled with infinite national dignity and honor.

In our country today, all people ranging from members of the youth corps to white-haired old people, are advancing toward a hopeful and promising future with infinite joy of life. The bright appearance of our people today is thanks to our party, which has bestowed the eternal political life on them.

Our rewarding life started from the bosom of benevolent trust and love of our party and has been brought into bloom from this bosom. This rewarding life is thanks to our party, which has led our people to realize independence on the road of revolution, and to glorify it infinitely.

Indeed, the hands of our party are the fatherly hands leading our people along the single road of revolution. These hands are not only the great hands of comradeship responsible for the destiny of our people, but are also the hands of love extended to every corner of our life.

Indeed, the trust extended by our party is infinitely great because of its eternal love treasuring our people as revolutionary comrades. When one cherishes this great trust, one does not know loneliness even though one lives on an isolated island, and is true to one's principles even though one is burned to death.

Apart from this trust and love of the party, we cannot contemplate our dignified life shining with independence and creation, nor can we contemplate the lofty dignity and honor as revolutionaries.

Our people experiences this through their lives in the past. To reflect our people's ardent aspiration, a poet recited the following:

The party's trust is a breath vitalizing my life, My heart will stop beating if I lose it. Oh, all that I need is the motherly party's trust.

The party's trust is the persistent source of vitality that inspires all of us to rewarding growth and is a benevolent nutrient that endlessly leads and glorifies our life.

Our party has the same affection that a mother has toward her children and is a great motherly party embracing all the people in its bosom and leading them. Our party shows the road along which the revolution should advance and cares for the people with warm fatherly love.

Flowing water will never become murky, and iron tempered in fierce flames will not rust. The wise measures which our party has taken, including the policy of encouraging the people to actively participate in organizational life, regarding it as furnace for (?consolidating) ideology, and in [word indistinct] embrace the lofty intention of our party to encourage our people to advance along the straight road of revolution.

Indeed, how many of our people have grown to be reliable mainstays of our revolution in accordance with such a lofty intention cherished by the party! Yes, they are constantly growing even now.

We cannot think of our party's trust of the people without its benevolent love and care taken as the permanent protector of political life, checking to see whether our people's political life bears even a minor flaw. Thanks to warm hands which look after the hidden pains of the people and which understand the people's silent wishes, a wounded soldier and poet could have a lofty political life as a member of the WPK, which he looked forward to so earnestly. He is devoting himself to the revolution and construction through songs of struggle inspired by the party's every breath.

Thanks to such warm hands of love and trust, the old fighters who traversed the long course of the revolution and construction are vigorously marching along the road of struggle with youthful ardor.

When a great monumental creation that will pass on the immortal revolutionary achievements of the great leader through generations was built on the shores of Samjiyon, an old fighter who struggled during the anti-Japanese resistance period, upholding the great leader, was sick in bed. However, he could not control his ardent desire to go there. His health was not good enough to allow long travel. Hearing this report, and deeply understanding his feeling, dear Comrade Kim Chong-il said that he would send an airplane to him, noting that we should spare nothing to help that comrade.

Medicine cannot cure all diseases. The people's will to overcome their diseases is important, as well as the medicines.

Dear Comrade Kim CHong-il earnestly hoped that the comrade would overcome disease by visiting the spot in Samjiyon and gain strength to continuously nurture the flowers of revolutuion.

Today, there are a number of people who regained youthful ardor, just as the old man Choe Kwan-ta, the protagonist in the film "The Responsible Secretary of a County Party Committee," and who are making contributions to the revolution and construction at every outpost of our revolution, although they are old.

Because they have the precious immortal medicines which cannot be bartered for anything in the world, medicines called "trust" and "love" estended by our party, the old men can live on the road of loyalty and glorify their lives.

Our party's trust and love are the benevolent rays for revival which invariably reach the people, whether they are in an adverse situation or in a comfortable state.

Even when a fighter made a mistake and the people ignored him, saying that he could not be saved, our party embraced him in its bosom and looked after him to the end in a responsible manner and made him recover his political life, regarding him as a permanent revolutionary comrade.

Our party's hand of trust and love endlessly generous and as warm as spring sunshine, reaches those who hold different ideologies and political views from us and even to those who turned their back on the nation, if only temporarily.

There is a compatriot living abroad who has repented his past wrongdoings and found a true new life in which he can contribute to the nation. Illusioned by the fictitious anticommunist ideology, he once followed the road of betraying the nation, but belatedly he realized his errors and parted with his shameful past.

Valuing his determination to live life worthwhile even for the rest of his life, our party supported him and took care of him with extreme love whenever he returned to visit his fatherland. In this process, moved by the brilliant reality of the fatherland and charmed unlimitedly by our party's wise leadership, great tractive force, and power to influence which produced a proud reality, this overseas compatriot said in an emotion-filled voice that the future of the fatherland is very solid because the people are upholding the glorious party with boiling admiration and trust and this very fact foretells the great luck of our people.

In the face of our party's sacred trust and love which illuminates the lives of all the people by embracing them in its bosom, we think of the fatherly leader who, with a great hand of trust, softened the hearts of the fighters who were wriggling in the midst of a whirlwind of distrust after incurring stigma because they had burned the minsangdan documents during the grave period of anti-Japanese struggle and then bestowed a joy of survival on them.

We also think of the leader who, in meeting with an individual who once was engaged in commerce and industry during the post-war period of socialist (?rehabilitation), said to him; I will take you, comrade, and even your next generation to the communist society.

Where the first and second generation of our revolution had come of their age in the past thanks to that very trust and love, the third generation of the revolution and a still credible new generation are growing up now thanks to our party which is embodying that trust and love onto the highest level.

Has there indeed been any time when the work "trust" sounded so noble and so profound and covered so great a breadth as it does now in our country? The trust stays with us in every corner of our life without ever revealing itself to us. Thanks to that trust, everybody's work in our society, wherever he may be and whatever work he may do, shines so brightly.

Because of our party's trust and love which is as wide as an open sea, even the revolutionary fighters who have departed us stand with us in immortal forms.

Thanks to our party's great trust, the loyalty and passion of our people who are destined to share the same fate with our party burns so brightly and the song of unity and cohesion sung by our people who sing that General Kim Il-song is our father on earth and the bosom of the party is our house on earth reverberates throughout the land and the skies.

Indeed, no people is as dignified as our people who are living and struggling in the midst of such a great trust and love of our party.

Our people will continue to struggle more vigorously and tenaciously to consummate the Chuche cause while singing the song to express their determination to uphold our party from generation to generation.

4110/032

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DAILY ON VITALITY OF THREE REVOLUTIONS LINE

SK171215 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2135 GMT 16 Nov 84

[NODONG SINMUN 17 November Editorial: "Let Us Further Demonstrate the Vitality of Our Party's Three Revolutions Line"]

[Text] Upholding the party's militant appeal, our party members and workers are effecting today a new renovation in socialist construction in order to carry out this struggle vigorously, we should firmly adhere to our party's three revolutions line and further demonstrate its vitality.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee, has indicated the three revolutions of ideology, technology and culture are the general line of our party and basic method for achieving the historic cause of the working class.

The three revolutions line put forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song are the scientific line for socialist and communist construction.

As the ninth plenary meeting of the sixth party Central Committee stressed, no slogan is better than the three revolutions line in socialist and communist construction than the three revolutions line.

As proudly summed up at the meeting of the three revolutions team members last September, all the successes achieved in our revolution and construction in the past are the brilliant fruition of the three revolutions.

The revolutionary mission facing us today is unprecedentedly important. We should accelerate our march to fulfill successfully this year's targets and the goal of export by vigorously carrying out the struggle in all domains of the national economy and to attain the 10 long-range targets in socialist economic construction by brilliantly accomplishing the second 7-Year Plan.

The guarantee for brilliantly achieving the military programs put forth by the sixth party congress by making active efforts to cope with the prevailing situation is strengthening the revolutionary ranks by vigorously carrying out the three revolutions of ideology, technology and culture and accelerating economic and cultural construction.

Today, our party is effecting an epochal advance in socialist economic construction and in promoting the people's living standard and is pushing ahead with the struggle to establish thoroughly the socialist life style, directing great attention to this issue.

We should brilliantly achieve the party's intentions by vigorously carrying out constantly the three revolutions of ideology, technology and culture. In order to further demonstrate the vitality of our party's three revolutions line, we should further deepen the ideological, technological and cultural revolutions in accordance with the development of realities.

The ideological revolution is the initiative [sonhaenggwan] of the revolution. The party organizations and three revolutions team members should encourage the party members and workers to firmly trust in and follow the party and the leader by making them deeply realize our party's greatness and should inspire them to struggle to accomplish the party's policy by devoting everything. At the same time, it is important for them to educate the party members and workers so that they adhere to the position of the working class and the revolutionary principle under any circumstances, deeply realizing the essential superiority of the socialist system, and devotedly struggle to consolidate and develop this system.

We should further deepen the technological and cultural revolutions, together with the ideological revolution. Upholding the line of the Chuche-orientation, modernization and scientification of national economy put forth by the party, the party organizations and functionaries in all domains of national economy should strengthen the Chuche-type nature and self-reliance of our economy and vigorously carry out the struggle to put the technical process of production and management activities on to a new scientific foundation by accelerating comprehensive mechanization and automation of production.

Plants and enterprises should normalize production at high level by demonstrating the spirit of self-reliance for arduous struggle, thus effecting constant renovations in production and construction. The party organizations and functionaries in all domains and units should further promote overall cultural and technical levels of workers by upholding the tasks of the cultural revolution advanced by the party and should strengthen the struggle to achieve the intellectualization of the entire society and to thoroughly establish the socialist life style.

It is important in further demonstrating the vitality of our party's three revolutions line to strengthen the guidance of the three revolutions. Party organizations at all levels should establish correctly the direction and method for carrying out the tasks of ideological, technical and cultural revolutions put forth before their domains and units and should organize and mobilize skillfully functionaries, party members and workers to implement such tasks.

The three revolutions team movement is a mighty guidance method for accelerating the ideological, technological and cultural revolutions. Deeply cherishing the honor as the advance guard of the three revolutions, the three revolutions team members should actively encourage functionaries, party members and

workers in their respective domains to thoroughly carry out the party's policy based on the principle of absoluteness and unconditionality and to march continuously to carry out the three revolutions.

The three revolutions team members should undertake difficult tasks before anyone else, making a breakthrough, and should energetically inspire the masses to implement the party's policy by showing a fine practical example.

Vigorously pushing ahead with the three revolutions of ideology, technology and culture to make them a mass movement is an important method for further demonstrating the vitality of the three revolutions line.

Firmly adhering to the movement to win the red banner of the three revolutions, all domains and units should establish the goal for winning the red banner of the three revolutions in accordance with the demand of developing reality, thus accomplishing this goal without fail.

At the same time, we should direct our attention to consolidating what has been achieved in the movement to follow and learn from the example of unheralded heroes and should actively find out the hidden persons of merit and of exploits who work devoting everything to the party and the revolution, thus informing the general public of their example.

We should see to it that the three revolutions of ideology, technology and culture are carried out by the creative power of the broad masses.

Party organizations and the three revolution team members should push ahead with the mass movement to fulfill the three revolutions by linking it with the struggle to create the speed of the 80's, thus effecting a mass renovation in socialist construction.

CSO: 4110/032

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DAILY ON VITALITY OF UNASSUMING HEROES MOVEMENT

SK171104 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1013 GMT 17 Nov 84

[Text] Pyongyang 17 November (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN 16 November carried an article entitled "Great Vitality of Movement to Follow Examples of Unassuming heroes."

It is 5 years since the start of the movement. This movement was initiated and has developed in depth under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea. The experiences gained ever since proved that it is a powerful motive force promoting the reeducation of people and the revolution and construction, the article says. It continues:

Our party defined the movement to follow the examples of unassuming heroes as an important work and took measures to wage it as a whole party, all-people movement at a time when a drive came to the fore to model the whole of society on the Chuche Idea.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-Song found out early in October 1979 unassuming heroes who had devoted their all to the party and the revolution, the country and the people, highly estimated their heroic feats and appraised them as a model of a true communist.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, upholding the intention of the great leader, initiated the movement to follow the examples of unassuming heroes and has energetically guided it.

The might and vitality of this movement lie in markedly augmenting the might of our party and revolutionary ranks. The movement makes it possible to train all members of the society to be true revolutionaries, ardent communists and strengthen the might of our party and revolutionary ranks in every way.

The vitality of this movement also lies in powerfully promoting the revolution and construction.

As dear Comrade Kim Chong-il clarified, the movement is aimed at remoulding the thinking of the party members and working people and developing science and technology to build socialism better and more quickly.

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Great innovations take place in production and construction with this movement powerfully accelerated.

The movement also displays a great vitality in training the officials to be true ones who have personified the great leader's work method.

The great vitality of this movement is attributable to the tested leadership of our party.

The leadership of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il possessed of extraordinary organizing and leadership ability is the basic factor of the start of this movement and its great vitality displayed in the revolution and construction.

CSO: 4100/061

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

KCNA REPORTS ON NAGWON MACHINE PLANT

SK191516 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1501 GMT 19 Nov 84

[Text] Pyongyang 19 November (KCNA)--The Nagwon Machine Plant, one of the nation's big machine producing centres, has been reconstructed and expanded on a modern basis.

Its workers completed the first-stage construction of the oxygen separator branch factory and are now stepping up its second-stage construction, upholding the militant task raised by the workers' party of Korea.

A new success has been registered by them every day in the production of oxygen separators, rotating sinker drills and large excavators.

The Nagwon Machine Plant is located near Sinuiju, a northwestern border city of Korea.

The plant has made rapid development under the wise guidance of the great leader President Kim Il-song and the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

President Kim Il-song clearly indicated the orientation to be followed by the plant and its ways giving it on-the-spot guidance on more than 10 occasions and programmatic instructions hundreds of times from June 1952, a period of the fatherland liberation war, up to date.

Comrade Kim Chong-il paid his third visit to the plant on 22 October this year and acquainted himself in detail with the production walking round the production processes of the plant.

Saying that the workers of the plant had carried out any difficult tasks given by the party and the leader, he stressed that the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance displayed by the workers and technicians of the plant should be learned by all the factories in the country.

He indicated concrete tasks of the plant and ways for further improving the living standard of the workers.

The workers of the Nagwon Machine Plant, encouraged by the wise leadership and deep care of President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il, have manufactured a large number of excavators, sinker drills, cranes and other large

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machines required by all domains of the national economy, thereby greatly contributing to making the country rich and strong and accelerating the economic construction.

The plant now turns out modern ordered equipment and machines including hydraulic excavators, channel excavators, rotating sinker drills, tens of thousands of cubic metre centrifugal compressors, large nitrogen separators and oxygen separators.

In recent years, the plant has introduced 8,000 technical innovation proposals into production.

The number of shops and machines and equipment grew 3 times respectively, the area of the plant (?14) times and the total industrial output value (?13) times over about 30 years. In the same period the number of technicians and specialists increased (?14) times, of which the number of engineers grew nearly 30 times.

CSO: 4100/060

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

KCNA REPORTS ACCOUNT SETTLEMENT, INCOME DISTRIBUTION

SK201508 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 20 Nov 84

[Text] Pyongyang 20 November (KCNA)--Year-end account settlement and income distribution is being held on cooperative farms in Korea which have brought about an unprecedented bumper crop this year.

The Mangyongdae Cooperative Farm in Mangyongdae District, Pyongyang, shared out an average of 6.5 tons of grain and more than 5,900 won in cash per household. The farm harvested 8.6 tons of rice and over 9.7 tons of maize per hectare on an average by doing well farming as required by the Chuche method of farming this year.

The Chongsan Cooperative Farm in Kangso District, Nampo, this year brought about an average per hectare increase of 500 kilogrammes of rice and (?1,200) kilogrammes of maize above last year. It also overfulfilled its plans for the production of vegetable, fruits and meat. As a result, more than (?11.3) tons of grain and a large amount of money were shared out to every household on an average.

The Samsok Cooperative Farm in Samsok District, Pyongyang, carried out its state plan at (?108.5) percent in grain, (?106) percent in vegetable, 104 percent in fruits, 101 percent in meat and (?103) percent in eggs, which has resulted in an average per household share of (?10.8) tons of grain and a lot of money.

The members of the Panmunjom Cooperative Farm in Panmun County, Kaesong, came in for share of 7.5 tons of grain and more than 2,500 won in cash per household on an average.

CSO: 4100/060

N. KOREA/MEDIA AND THE ARTS

CHILDREN'S ART TROUPE PERFORMS IN BULGARIA

SK200825 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0802 GMT 20 Nov 84

[Text] Pyongyang 20 November (KCNA)--The Pyongyang School Children's Art Troupe gave a performance in Sofia on its way home from a performance tour of Algeria.

The performance was given on 9 November in the conference hall of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party at the request of the party Central Committee and the Committee for Culture of the Bulgarian People's Republic.

Seeing the performance were Milko Balev, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, Georgi Yordanov, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Committee for Culture, Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, functionaries of the party Central Committee and students, more than 1,000 in all.

The performance was acclaimed by the audience for its rich ideological and artistic value.

After seeing the performance Milko Balev expressed deep thanks to respected Comrade Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il on behalf of Comrade Todor Zhivkov and the party Central Committee for having provided them with an opportunity to see so excellent performance of the Pyongyang School Children's Art Troupe.

A basket of flowers was presented to the performers in congratulation of their successful performance in the name of the Bulgarian Committee for culture, the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Dimitrov Young Communist League and the Sofia School Children's Art Troupe.

CSO: 4100/060

N. KOREA/MEDIA AND THE ARTS

KCNA ON KIM CHONG-IL'S 'CARE' IN MASS LITERATURE

SK191530 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1515 GMT 19 Nov 84

[Text] Pyongyang 19 November (KCNA)--Mass literature is efflorescing in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il indicated the direction and ways of putting mass literature onto a new height to meet the requirement of the cause of modelling the whole society on the Chuche Idea with the national meeting of active literary correspondents held in November 1982 as an occasion.

Literary correspondents and working people produced tens of thousands of literary works every year under the energetic guidance and deep care of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

In the last couple of years alone, five scenarios written by scenario correspondents including "The Girl I Met On My Trip" have been filmised and many pieces by literary correspondents including more than 10 novels and medium-length stories were published in booklet and by mass media.

Four scenarios including "Onto Higher Stage" and "Flowers In Plain" and 11 literary works won "4 June Prize of Literature."

The mass literary works powerfully inspire the working people to implement the party's policies as they are sensitive to its policies and have a strong militancy and appeal.

Literary groups are active at the industrial establishments including the Kim Chaek Iron Works, the Kangson Steel Complex, the Komdok General Mining Enterprise and the Kusong Textile Factory and on cooperative farms.

The massive drive to create literary works has resulted in doubling the number of literary correspondents and producing a large number of promising writers.

CSO: 4100/060

S. KOREA/MEDIA AND THE ARTS

BRIEFS

SOVIET TRIP BROADCAST--Tokyo 19 November (KNS-KCNA)--The Japanese "Television Kanagawa" on 18 November broadcast documentary films on the official goodwill visit of the great leader President Kim Il-song to the Soviet Union and European socialist countries. The films were telecast from 6 hours 45 minutes to 8 hours in the evening, the hours when the largest number of people watch the television. Japanese people of broad segments and Koreans in Kanagawa Prefecture and other parts of the Kanto District saw the documentary films. Meanwhile, a show of the documentary films on the official goodwill visit of President Kim Il-song to the Soviet Union and European socialist countries was held in Tokyo on 13 November under the sponsorship of the Tokyo Association of Korean Traders and Industrialists in Japan. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0352 GMT 21 Nov 84 SK]

PHOTO EXHIBITION--Pyongyang 20 November (KCNA)--A photo exhibition opened on 19 November at the Chollima House of Culture on the occasion of the 13th Congress of the Romanian Communist Party. Attending the opening ceremony were Kil Chae-kyong, vice-director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, O Mun-han, vice chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and vice-chairman of the Korea-Romania Friendship Association, and other personages concerned as well as working people in the city. Romanian Ambassador to Korea Constantin Iftodi and his embassy officials were also present. Speeches were exchanged at the ceremony. The attendants saw the photographs showing successes scored by the Romanian people in the socialist revolution and construction under the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party and the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Romania. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1030 GMT 20 Nov 84 SK]

CSO: 4100/060

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM IL-SONG SENDS REPLIES TO FOREIGN LEADERS

SK211057 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1010 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Text] Pyongyang 21 November (KCNA)--Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent messages to foreign party and state leaders in reply to their messages of greetings on the occasion of the 39th founding anniversary of the WPK.

He sent reply messages to Iali Nasi Muhammad, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party, chairman of the presidium of the People's Supreme Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and chairman of the Council of Ministers:

Didier Ratsirakà, general secretary of the Malagasy Vanguard of Revolution and president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar:

Dominic Mintoff, prime minister of the Republic of Malta:

Marshal Samora Moises Machel, president of the Mozambique Liberation Front Party (FRELIMO) and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique:

Colonel Lansana Conte, president of the Military Committee for National Redressment, president and head of state of the Guinean Republic:

Mohamad Abdelaziz, president of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic and secretary general of the Polisario front:

Colonel Denis Sassou Nguesso, chairman of the Central Committee of the Congolese Party of Labour, president of the republic, head of state and chairman of the council of ministers:

General Moussa Traore, general secretary of the Malian People's Democratic Union and president of the Republic of Mali:

Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and commander-in-chief of the Palestine Revolutionary forces:

Joao Bernardo Vieira, secretary-general of the African Party for Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde (PAIGC) and president of the State Council of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau: and

Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the MPLA Workers' Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola.

In the reply messages President Kim Il-song expressed deep thanks to them for their warm congratulations in the name of their parties, governments and peoples and in their own names and for their firm support to the Korean people's just cause of national reunification on the occasion of the 39th founding anniversary of the WPK.

He expressed his belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the Workers' Party of Korea and those countries would grow stronger and develop and wished them and their people greater successes in the efforts for the country's prosperity.

CSO: 4100/060

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

SEMINARS ON KIM CHONG-IL'S TREATISE HELD ABROAD

SK210430 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0405 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Text] Pyongyang 21 November (KCNA)--A seminar on "the Workers' Party of Korea is a Chuche-type revolutionary party which inherited the glorious tradition of the diu," a treatise of Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, was held on 9 October at the central Accra branch and the branch of Ministry of Youth and Sports of the Ghanaian National Institute of the Chuche Idea.

Portraits of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il were hung on the background of the platforms.

The reporters and speakers at the seminars stressed that Comrade Kim Chong-il's treatise shed light on the proud history of the WPK, its revolutionary character as a Chuche-type revolutionary party and tasks for consolidating and developing the party.

Saying that the study of the treatise gave them a clear idea of the source of the WPK's invincible might, they stressed: the ideology and theory of party building propounded by Comrade Kim Chong-il are a very precious ideological and theoretical wealth which the revolutionary parties of the working class should study and apply.

They stressed that the WPK not only guides the Korean people along the road of victory and glory but also inspires the Ghanaian people building a new society with the conviction of victory.

A seminar was given on 15 October at the Malian group for the study of the great Chuche Idea of Comrade Kim Il-song.

The reporter and speakers at the seminar remarked that the Workers' Party of Korea has been further strengthened and developed into an invincible party and into a vanguard unit of the world revolution under the wise guidance of Comrade Kim Chong-il.

CSO: 4100/060

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

KIM CHONG-IL TREATISE--Pyongyang 20 November (KCNA)--"The Workers' Party of Korea is a Chuche-type revolutionary party which inherited the glorious tradition of the diu," a treatise of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, was carried by the Lesotho paper LESOTHO WEEKLY 19 October and the October issue of the Jordanian journal SHUUN AL-SAA and his treatise "on the Chuche idea" by the Somalian paper HORSEAD 2 November. HORSEAD said in its preface: The ideological and theoretical activities of Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, shine with distinguished ideological and theoretical exploits in steadfastly defending the revolutionary idea of the great President Kim Il Sung and further deepening and developing it with his rare intelligence, scientific penetration, unremitting thinking and energetic pursuit. He formulated the revolutionary idea of President Kim Il-song as Kimilsongism and gave a scientific elucidation of its composition, fundamental characteristics and historical position. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1006 GMT 20 Nov 84 SK]

HWANG CHANG-YOP MEETING--Pyongyang 20 November (KCNA)--Talks were held between Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of S. Korea, and Willy Burgeon, bureau member of the Socialist Party of Belgium, in Pyongyang on 19 November. Present there was Kil Chae-kyong, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee. The talks took place in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2346 GMT 19 Nov 84 SK]

DELEGATIONS' VISITS--Pyongyang 20 November (KCNA)--A delegation of the Voluntary Society for Assisting Army, Air Force and Navy of the USSR headed by A.I. Odintsov, first vice-chairman of its Central Committee, and a Soviet trade union delegation headed by V.N. Shuruev, member, and director of the Wage and Economic Affairs Department, of the Central Council of the Soviet Trade Unions, arrived in Pyongyang on 19 November. A delegation of the Latin American Institute of the Chuche Idea headed by Jose Francisco Aguilar Bulgarelli, chairman of the institute and general secretary of the Popular Force organized in Costa Rica, arrived yesterday. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0352 GMT 20 Nov 84 SK]

CSO: 4100/060

N. KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

BRIEFS

TABA AREA RETURN DEMANDED--Pyongyang 19 November (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today holds that Taba area is an inalienable part of Egypt's sacred territory and it must be returned to Egypt without delay. The paper says: Today the Israeli Zionists, instigated by the U.S. imperialists, are stepping up the aggressive manoeuvres against the Arab peoples and scheming to swallow up the Arab lands they have illegally occupied. In march last year the first talks between Egypt and Israel on the ownership of Taba area ended without success. This was attributable to the unjust stand of the Israeli Zionists. In keeping hold on Taba area Israel is seeking a sinister aim. It is to seize part of the Sinai peninsula to use it as a means of political pressure upon Egypt. Egypt is taking a tough stand to counter the pressure of the Israeli aggressors. Turning down the brigandish claim of Israel on Taba area, Egypt demands Israel to observe a "provisional agreement" on Taba area. Egyptian President Mubarak declared that Egypt would not yield even an inch of her land and that a luxurious hotel built by Israel in Taba area by spending millions of dollars would be seized in the hands of Egyptians in the end. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1020 GMT 19 Nov 84 SK]

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