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9 February 1983

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

'VRPR' SCORES PREPARATIONS TO WELCOME NAKASONE

SK110812 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 10 Jan 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] The Chon Tu-hwan ring is now frantically kicking off an unprecedented racket to welcome Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone's visit to South Korea. Deciding to treat Nakasone as a national guest, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is rashly and disgracefully hoisting Japanese flags, for the first time since the end of the Pacific war, in the streets of Seoul and is placing portraits of Chon Tu-hwan and Nakasone on the streets.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring is trying to justify its racket of welcome preparations for Nakasone's visit, babbling that the prime minister of a country with a parliamentary government system can be considered to be equivalent to the country's head of state. But this is only a deceitful tactic designed to mislead public opinion.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring's racket of welcome preparations for Nakasone's visit is another unpardonable treacherous and treasonous act revealing its flunkeyist and nation-selling nature.

As you know, Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone, who will now come to South Korea, is the most reactionary and bellicose hawk and ultranationalist of all the successive postwar Japanese rulers. In other words, he is the Japanese militarists' boss who advocates the militaristic rearmament of Japan and who actively supports its overseas expansion.

This can be well proven by the series of remarks he has made since he came to power. Saying at a press conference, held as soon as he assumed office, that the basis of the policy of his administration is improving relations with the United States, Nakasone stressed the need for increasing Japanese defense capability based on the Japan-U.S. treaty. He also espoused constitution revision, saying that it would be good to review the present constitution in order to make it better. He is also speeding up the joint military exercises of Japan, the United States and South Korea and the Japanese military buildup with the aim of sending the Japanese self-defense forces to South Korea under the name of emergency. Thus he is taking the initiative in materializing the military unity among Japan, the United States and South Korea.

As soon as he came to power, Nakasone said that he wanted to meet murderer and traitor Chon Tu-hwan at the earliest possible date, thus he openly supported Chon Tu-hwan. It bodes ill that this very man is to visit South Korea now in accordance with the U.S. scenario and directive.

The aim of Nakasone's visit to South Korea is to strengthen the military collusion with Chon Tu-hwan along with the realization of the military unity among the United States, Japan and South Korea, to inspire the South Korean rulers to war and permanent division by providing \$4 billion in economic aid--virtual military aid--to them and, using this as bait, to realize the wild ambition to invade South Korea again.

This notwithstanding, the Chon Tu-hwan clique is accelerating the unprecedented government-patronized preparations for welcoming Nakasone's visit to South Korea. This is a criminal act that could only be committed by such a pro-Japanese flunkeyist traitor as Chon Tu-hwan.

It is not accidental that today our people and the international community are unanimously cursing and condemning Chon Tu-hwan branding him a top grade traitor.

Chon Tu-hwan, as a culprit of the Japanese militarists and the United States, is trying to maintain his dirty life under their support and protection. However, this is nothing but a foolish delusion.

Our people oppose and reject Nakasone's visit to South Korea and will not tolerate the Chon Tu-hwan ring's treacherous and treasonous act of behaving itself disgracefully to drag in Nakasone.

CSO: 4110/022

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

'VRPR' DISCUSSES NAKASONE VISIT, JAPANESE AID

SK140909 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 13 Jan 83

[Dialogue between station commentator Kim and announcer Yun on Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone's visit to South Korea, from the "Today's Feature" program]

[Text] [Yun] How are you? Voices of indignation and protest are rising among the people on Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone's junket to South Korea and the so-called joint communique issued after the two rounds of conspiratorial conference between Nakasone and Chon Tu-hwan. So, in this hour I have invited station commentator Kim here to reveal the real aim lurking in Nakasone's junket to South Korea and the summit talk between Japan and South Korea. How are you Mr Kim?

[Kim] How are you?

[Yun] Scanning the contents of the joint communique issued after two rounds of conspiratorial conferences between Nakasone and Chon Tu-hwan, we can clearly see criminal moves of the two reactionary governments of Japan and South Korea.

[Kim] That's right. As everyone knows, Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone, prior to his visit to the United States, suddenly announced his plan to visit South Korea and clamored as if his visit there were one for strengthening friendship and cooperation with the South Korean people. On his part, Chon Tu-hwan expressed a hearty welcome to Nakasone's announcement to visit South Korea, advertizing that the visit would be an opportunity to further improve friendship between South Korea and Japan. But, it has been completely exposed that this was a deceitful tactic which can be easily seen through and was a drama to mislead public opinion at home and abroad. This fact was more vividly exposed through Nakasone's Seoul junket, the secret talks between Nakasone and Chon Tu-hwan and the contents of the joint communique.

[Yun] Yes, this is true. In a nutshell, the current conspiratorial talks were aimed at strengthening the military collusion between South Korea and Japan, at fabricating a tripartite military alliance among South Korea, the United States and Japan and at stepping up the U.S. imperialist' strategy

toward the Far East. At the same time, on the part of Nakasone, the talks were aimed at preparing a present which he will bring to his U.S. (?boss) when he visits the United States. On the part of Chon Tu-hwan, the talks were aimed at playing the role as a puppet faithful to his U.S. boss.

[Kim] What we should know is that Nakasone's current junket to South Korea, the South Korea-Japanese summit talks and the contents of the joint communique were made in accordance with the directives and scenario of the United States. The U.S. imperialists have long urged Japan to provide military, financial, material and technological aid to the Chon Tu-hwan ring, a puppet clique of the U.S. imperialists. Japan's decision this time to provide \$4 billion in loans to the Chon Tu-hwan ring was also in accordance with U.S. directives.

[Yun] Regarding the \$4 billion loan, it is said to be one for economic cooperation. But, in fact, it is a military loan for war.

[Kim] That's right. The Japanese Government and the Chon Tu-hwan military regime have clamored that the \$4 billion loan is one for economic cooperation to improve public and social welfare. But this is a deception in a bid to mislead public opinion at home and abroad. It was because of the pressure of public opinion at home and abroad that the Japanese reactionary government has pretended to hesitate in providing the \$4 billion loan to South Korea for the past 2 years despite the strong U.S. pressure.

Already having decided to provide the \$4 billion in military aid disguised as economic aid to South Korea in accordance with the directive of the United States, the Japanese Government has been seeking an opportunity to settle this issue with the Chon Tu-hwan ring. This can be proved by the fact that, despite the surging voices in opposition to providing the \$4 billion loan to South Korea, prior to his visit to South Korea Nakasone indicated, with firm confidence, the possibility of settling the so-called economic cooperation issue with South Korea.

Nakasone has calculated and planned not only to bring a gift to the United States but also to more actively strengthen Japan's schemes for aggression against South Korea by settling the loan issue with the Chon Tu-hwan ring. He is also attempting to actively participate in the schemes to fabricate a tripartite military alliance among South Korea, the United States and Japan in accordance with U.S. directives.

It can be said that Nakasone's current junket to South Korea and his talks with Chon Tu-hwan proceeded from the U.S. imperialists' schemes to get Japan deeply involved in the realization of their long term plan to fabricate a tripartite military alliance among South Korea, the United States and Japan.

The U.S. imperialists have thus far persistently tried to realize military collusion between South Korea and Japan on the basis of the existing military alliances between South Korea and the United States and between the United States and Japan, thus attempting to form a tripartite military alliance among South Korea, the United States and Japan. This is why the United States has placed pressure on the Japanese reactionary government, calling for it to bear part of the burden of military aid to South Korea.

[Yun] The reason why Japan has failed to respond without hesitation to the U.S. demand to provide a \$4 billion loan to South Korea was because of its people's demands for tax reduction, the difficult financial situation and the strong opposition of the people at home and abroad, including the Japanese people, I think.

[Kim] You are correct. Meanwhile, following the advent of the Nakasone cabinet, the most vicious reactionary cabinet of the successive postwar cabinets in Japan, the United States continuously inspired it to settle the issue of providing the \$4 billion loan to South Korea, taking advantage of its reactionary and pro-South Korean nature, and finally directed Nakasone to suddenly change his itinerary and visit South Korea. Thus the United States has abetted the Nakasone cabinet to more openly strengthen military collusion with the Chon Tu-hwan ring.

In this way, the United States is attempting to reduce its burden over military aid required for preparations in South Korea for a war of northward invasion and thus to implement its strategy of aggression against South Korea by sharing military aid to South Korea with Japan.

Therefore, Nakasone's utterances about friendship and so forth while in Seoul can be paid to be out-and-out lies.

[Yun] In fact, Nakasone's current junket to South Korea and the joint communique issued after the so-called summit talks can be considered to be a (?factor) further aggravating tension in the Korean peninsula and threatening peace in Asia, including South Korea and Japan.

In particular, considering the fact that the United States and Japan have commenced studies on an emergency in the Far East in anticipation of a war of northward invasion, Nakasone's current junket to South Korea along with the \$4 billion military loan package can be said to be a war junket in a bid to accelerate war preparations in South Korea.

Therefore, Nakasone's junket to Seoul and his talks with Chon Tu-hwan not only run counter to efforts to alleviate tension on the Korean peninsula but are also acts showing that the Nakasone regime, the most vicious reactionary Japanese cabinet of the successive postwar Japanese cabinets, will directly participate in a war on the Korean peninsula, if one occurs.

[Kim] Nakasone's current junket to South Korea can be said to be an open expression of his support for the Chon Tu-hwan ring, the pro-U.S. puppet clique, which is obliterating the South Korean people's anti-U.S. struggle for independence and is suppressing human rights and democracy in South Korea.

[Yun] That's right. Nakasone's current junket to South Korea, his conspiratorial talks with Chon Tu-hwan and the announcement of the so-called joint communique vividly remind us of the situation we faced 70 years ago. Don't you think so?

[Kim] That's right. Through his current junket to South Korea, Nakasone vividly laid bare his wild ambition to invade South Korea again, to make half of the Korean peninsula a (?subject state) of Japan and to hoist the Japanese flag over the old Japanese Government-general building--now called the capitol building--using the same method employed 70 years ago by the Japanese militarists, who completely swallowed our country under the pretext of friendship and cooperation.

[Yun] In Seoul, Nakasone expressed support for the Chon Tu-hwan regime, citing the South Korea-Japan treaty concluded 18 years ago--which declared the so-called Republic of Korea is the only legitimate government on the Korean peninsula--pledged to support Chon Tu-hwan's so-called reunification proposal, which is nothing but a camouflaged slogan to fabricate two Koreas, and clamored about opening a new era for South Korea and Japan. This vividly shows the aggressive attitude of the Japanese reactionary government toward South Korea.

Treating Nakasone as a national guest, the Chon Tu-hwan ring promised to open wider the gate for his aggression against South Korea and hoisted Japanese flags on the streets and buildings in Seoul. This vividly exposes the pro-U.S. and pro-Japanese flunkeyist and treacherous nature of the Chon Tu-hwan ring, I think.

[Kim] The United States praised Nakasone's junket to South Korea, terming it a courageous decision by a brave politician, praised the treacherous and treasonous act of the Chon Tu-hwan ring, and called the so-called summit talks between Chon Tu-hwan and Nakasone epochal. This exposes the fact that Nakasone's current visit to South Korea, the so-called South Korean-Japanese summit talks and other developments between South Korea and Japan, were made in accordance with a preplanned U.S. scenario.

[Yun] Summing up what we have discussed thus far, it can be concluded that Nakasone's current junket to South Korea, the summit talks and the announcement of the joint communique are, in a nutshell, closely linked to the schemes to fabricate a tripartite military alliance among South Korea, the United States and Japan.

Therefore, this is indeed an intolerable criminal move running counter to the South Korean people's desire for independence and democracy and to peace in the Korean peninsula and its independent and peaceful reunification.

[Kim] Yes, I agree. Our people will never tolerate the U.S. imperialists' and the Japanese militarists' schemes for aggression against South Korea. They will never tolerate the criminal acts of the Chon Tu-hwan ring, which has sold out the nation to the U.S. and Japanese aggressors and which is scheming to bring another disaster of the 25 June war to this land.

The U.S. imperialists must immediately renounce their indiscreet policy of aggression against South Korea and withdraw from this land without delay, taking along the U.S. forces stationed in South Korea, including various types of lethal weapons.

Japan must renounce its foolish delusion of invading South Korea again and its old dream of the greater East Asia co-prosperity sphere. It must not run counter to the South Korean people's aspirations for independence, democracy and reunification.

[Yun] That's right. Our people should firmly unite as one, smash the schemes for aggression by the U.S. and Japanese aggressors and vigorously wage a struggle to overthrow the Chon Tu-hwan ring. Thank you very much.

[Kim] Thank you.

CSO: 4110/022

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

'VRPR' SCORES NAKASONE-CHON JOINT STATEMENT

SK140918 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 12 Jan 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] In this hour, we will discuss a conspiratorial conference between Chon Tu-hwan and Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone--a dirty negotiation for aggression and treachery. The conspiratorial conferences between Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone, who came to South Korea on 11 January, and Chon Tu-hwan have concluded. After holding summit talks on two occasions, they have issued a joint statement. Prior to his departure on 12 January, Nakasone held a press conference and made absurd remarks.

Greatly obliged by Nakasone's visit to him, Chon Tu-hwan has flatteringly described Nakasone's visit to South Korea as a great step, as an historic milestone and as a monumental event. Nakasone has highly praised Chon Tu-hwan.

As disclosed by the joint statement, which was issued after protracted conferences, and by the press conference, the conspiratorial conferences between Nakasone and Chon Tu-hwan were, from beginning to end, dirty negotiations for aggression and treachery.

This has been intensively revealed in the joint statement which Nakasone and Chon Tu-hwan issued. In this statement, they stressed a new collusion between South Korea and Japan, babbling about a new era of South Korea-Japan friendship. They then clamored that, in discussions between the two sides, basic agreement was reached on questions concerning economic cooperation, security, reunification and Pacific regional summit talks.

In the joint statement, they said that the maintenance of peace and security on the Korean peninsula was essential to peace and security in East Asia, including Japan. This is playing with words. Simply, this is an attempt to strengthen political and military collusion between South Korea and Japan in accordance with the aggressive U.S. policy for the Korean peninsula and to establish a tripartite U.S.-Japan-South Korea military alliance system linking Washington and Tokyo and Tokyo and Seoul.

As is known, the aggressive wild desire consistently harbored by the United States for the Korean peninsula today is to hold on to this region forever by achieving military collusion between the Japanese militarists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring at the earliest possible date and by establishing a tripartite U.S.-Japan-South Korea military alliance system. Proceeding from this aggressive wild desire, the United States has pulled in the Japanese ruling circles and has frantically run amok to tie Japan and South Korea more closely together militarily.

It is well known that, manipulated by the United States, the Japanese militarists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring have strengthened their military collusion by standardizing the size of weapons and communications networks through exchange in the military sector and by exchanging military intelligence. The aim of Nakasone's visit to South Korea shortly after his taking office is to raise his collusion with the Chon Tu-hwan ring to a new stage in positive response to such a demand of the United States and thus to fulfill his wild desire for reinvading South Korea at any cost. Nevertheless, he has babbled about security on the Korean peninsula. This is a fraudulent trick to fulfill his aggressive, wild desire by misleading public opinion.

As for the economic cooperation on which they said in the joint statement that they had basically agreed, it is aid for security for power, just as the Chon Tu-hwan ring has brazenly clamored.

In other words, it is not mere economic aid but military aid--one designed to greatly increase the Chon Tu-hwan group's war potential and to deepen North-South confrontation.

It is by no means accidental that, describing the vast military aid which the Japanese authorities plan to offer to South Korea as a present at the time of [Nakasone's] visit to the United States, reknowned figures in Japan have scathingly said that granting this aid is giving in to Reagan's aggressive military line and betraying the Japanese people who demand peace.

In the joint statement, they referred to Pacific regional summit talks. This is quite absurd. Positively supported by the United States and complying with its Asian policy, the Japanese reactionaries have advocated these talks. Chon Tu-hwan has also approved these talks. Thus, he has more saliently exposed his dirty appearance as a stooge of masters within and without.

In the joint statement, they babbled about national harmony and democratic reunification. This like a dog barking at the moon. It is nonsense for them to babble about harmony and reunification at a conspiratorial war conference against North Korea. Talking about reunification while calling for U.S.-Japan-South Korea military alliance which aims at heightening tension on the Korean peninsula and at opposing peace and peaceful reunification is an intolerable challenge to the people at home and abroad and is a mockery of them.

Thus, the conspiratorial conference between Nakasone and Chon Tu-hwan demonstrated to the world that it was a dirty negotiation for aggression and treachery.

The Japanese reactionaries should correctly view public opinion at home and abroad and the trend of the contemporary era and should immediately stop the the anachronistic, dangerous attempt to hold onto South Korea as a colony by instigating the Chon Tu-hwan ring and by fabricating a tripartite military alliance.

The Chon Tu-hwan group should stop the treacherous pro-U.S. and pro-Japanese act of strengtheing dark collusion, hoisting the Japanese national flag and greeting Nakasone as a state guest in accordance with a directive from its U.S. masters and should step down from power without delay, in accordance with public opinion at home and abroad.

CSO: 4110/022

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

JUSTNESS OF NORTH'S JOINT STATEMENT STRESSED

SK211156 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 21 Jan 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] According to Radio Pyongyang, on 18 January the political parties and social organizations in the North issued a joint statement proposing a convocation of a joint conference of the political parties and social organizations in the North and the South to discuss a pressing issue: forcing the U.S. troops--the main obstacle to reunification--to withdraw from South Korea with unity between the North and the South.

We believe this proposal of the North calling for a joint conference of the political parties and social organizations in the North and the South is an epochal national salvation measure which fully reflects the aspirations of the entire people and demands of the times for forcing the U.S. troops to withdraw from South Korea and to find a way to resolve the reunification question.

We cannot but say that this proposal is a patriotic one which has clearly presented the means to eradicate the artificial obstacles laid within the nation due to intervention by the outside forces and that it has elucidated the path leading to nation's survival. This is because the proposal for a joint conference of political parties and social organizations in the North and the South is a just proposal for negotiations to root out the basic obstacle lying in front of reunification and to lay the groundwork for peaceful reunification.

The occupation of South Korea by the U.S. troops and U.S. maneuvers to keep our nation permanently divided are the chief causes that have kept our peoples suffering from calamities and misery--caused by the nation's division--for the past 38 years, nearly half a century.

With the intention to secure a permanent military base and colony in South Korea the U.S. aggressors have clung to their maneuvers to keep the North and the South confronting each other and to fabricate two Koreas, while being totally opposed to Korea's reunification. Such a situation eloquently shows that we cannot achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of our country without waging a nationwide patriotic struggle to force the U.S. troops to withdraw from South Korea and to put an end to U.S. domination over, and subordination of, South Korea.

The proposal for a joint conference of political parties and social organizations in the North and the South is a very just proposal aimed at eradicating such a grave obstacle to the nation's reunification and at realizing national reunification on the basis of the nation's own strength.

The North's proposal for convening a joint conference of political parties and social organizations in the North and the South is, therefore, a very just proposal which reflects the demands of the situation prevailing on the Korean Peninsula.

This proposal is an effective measure for easing the tension prevailing on the Korean Peninsula and for preventing war. The U.S. aggressors, running riot to provoke a new war, have turned our country into a nuclear base and a powder magazine in the Far East by shipping more weapons of mass destruction and operational equipment into South Korea. They also are employing every kind of maneuver to fabricate the aggressive triangular military alliance among the United States, Japan and South Korea.

As long as U.S. troops remain in South Korea and as long as the United States continues its aggressive policy toward the Korean Peninsula, it is as clear as day that the question of the nation's reunification cannot be solved and the danger of war cannot be eradicated. This being the case, the north's proposal for convocation of a joint conference of political parties and social organizations in the North and the South to discuss such a pressing issue as means of forcing the U.S. troops--the chief obstacle to the peace and peaceful reunification of the Korean Peninsula--to withdraw from South Korea is a very just proposal in every aspect, either in view of the demand of the situation prevailing on the Korean Peninsula or in view of the aspirations and will of our people, who yearn for independent and peaceful reunification.

We have no doubt that a joint conference of political parties and social organizations in the North and the South will become a joint patriotic plaza to force the U.S. troops to withdraw from South Korea with the united strength of the North and the South and that it will be a historic meeting of national unity capable of shaping into one unit the anti-U.S. national salvation forces. For this reason, our masses of people should call for an immediate realization of the proposal for a joint conference of political parties and social organizations in the North and the South. We also believe that they should wage a further vigorous anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation.

CSO: 4110/23

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

SOVIET MEDIA REPORT N. KOREAN DAILY ARTICLE DENOUNCING U.S.

SK261358 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 20 Jan 83

[Text] On 19 January the Soviet news agency TASS reported a NODONG SINMUN article titled "Military Buildup Aimed at Provoking New War in Korea" as follows:

NODONG SINMUN has strongly condemned the U.S. plan for aggression in the Far East. The paper, the organ of the KWP Central Committee, indicated that Washington's large-scale military buildup and preparations for a nuclear war in this region are of a particularly dangerous nature.

The United States has illegally deployed several hundred nuclear weapons in South Korea. It is also dragging the latest-type mass destructive weapons into South Korea and other areas in the Far East.

The United States also plans to deploy neutron weapons and medium-range nuclear missiles in South Korea and to turn Japan into its nuclear base.

The U.S. forces stationed in South Korea are armed with new types of tanks, artillery pieces, fighters and helicopters.

The work to build Chinhae port in South Korea into a new advance base for the U.S. 7th Fleet is being rapidly accelerated.

The paper called attention to the fact that Washington is trying to drag in Japan to realize its ambition for advancing into this region.

Washington's wicked schemes to fabricate a tripartite military alliance with the participation of Japan and South Korea are evidence of this.

Giving in to pressure from across the ocean, the Japanese reactionaries are trying to increase their military budget and to lead their country to the road of militarization, while trying to realize their militarist ambitions.

The U.S. imperialists' policy toward Asia is to suppress the national liberation movements and (?revolutionary) movements of the people in this region by armed force and to strengthen their (?influence) in the Far East, including South Korea and Japan.

NODONG SINMUN stressed that the United States should withdraw its military forces and nuclear weapons from the southern part of the Korean Peninsula and from other areas of Asia.

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

ANNIVERSARY MARKING SENTENCE OF KIM TAE-CHUNG

SK250028 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 21 Jan 83

[Dialogue from feature program "Forces on Topics"]

[Text] [First speaker] How are you, fellow countrymen? The 23d of January will be the second anniversary of the Chon Tu-hwan group's commitment of the horrible crime of persecuting Kim Tae-chung in various ways after arresting him and of sentencing him to death by staging a political trial. On the occasion of this anniversary, voices have been raised at home and abroad to denounce with surging resentment the outrageous, barbarous act committed by the Chon Tu-hwan group and to demand the complete release and reinstatement of Kim Tae-chung. In this hour, we will discuss this issue with Madame Yun Chong-won of this radio station.

How are you? Two years ago, on 23 January 1981, the Chon Tu-hwan group sentenced Kim Tae-chung to death at the Supreme Court. Later, it acted disgracefully by committing the sentence to life imprisonment at a meeting of the State Affairs Committee. Since then, after the lapse of 2 years, the Kim Tae-chung question has not been completely settled, and a deceitful drama of transferring him to the United States has been fabricated, rousing bitter denunciation and surging resentment at home and abroad.

Initially, the Chon Tu-hwan ring's arrest of Kim Tae-chung and punishment of him on charges of conceiving a conspiratorial plot for sedition and of manipulating the Kwangju incident was unlawful and was a concocted drama. I would like to first discuss this issue.

[Second speaker] The crimes against Kim Tae-chung following [figure indistinct] days of detention and torture were all groundless, absurd and preposterous and were a fiction prepared in a secret room at the army security command. Not to mention Kim Tae-chung himself, people at home and abroad have unanimously agreed with this. Let me cite a few instances. When we cite instances, we can fully understand that the crimes against Kim Tae-chung were the products of a fictional drama. The Chon Tu-hwan group punished Kim Tae-chung on charges of conceiving a conspiratorial plot for sedition and of manipulating the Kwangju incident. This was the fabrication of a drama.

The Kwangju people's uprising was an eruption of the people's pent-up rancor against and discontent with the present military ruling system and was a righteous struggle in which our people willingly rose to demand true freedom, democracy and reunification. The Kwangju incident occurred following the arrest of Kim Tae-chung. This incident was a bloody struggle that expanded and was stepped up as a result of the people's resentment against the bestial, murderous atrocities committed by the marshal law army and the paratroopers. At a press conference held in the United States on 6 January for a group of Japanese reporters, Kim Tae-chung, referring to this, said that the Kwangju incident had had nothing to do with him, because it occurred following his arrest. People at home and abroad have unanimously agreed with this. It is preposterous to say that the people's uprising in which all citizens in Kwangju rose in 1980 and waged a do-or-die struggle was manipulated by a person in prison.

[First speaker] More than anyone else, Kim Tae-chung ardently demanded a peaceful transfer of power. He was a politician out of office who so successfully won public confidence that he could have readily seized power in a democratic manner without conceiving a plot for sedition.

[Second speaker] That's right. Because of this, even those court-appointed lawyers said at the court that they did not view this incident as the product of a conspiratorial plot for sedition. The Chon Tu-hwan group's act of charging Kim Tae-chung with the crime of sedition was the product of a political conspiracy designed to shift the responsibility for the harrowing atrocities it committed to Kim Tae-chung while covering all of Kwangju with the bodies of citizens, thus staining the city with blood and it was also designed to justify the usurpation of power by elimination of all democratic forces and political rivals.

[First speaker] The fact that sentencing Kim Tae-chung to death complied with a script prepared beforehand has been proven by the fact that, to charge Kim Tae-chung with crimes by force, the Chon Tu-hwan group, citing the political activities he had carried out in Japan, picked a quarrel with him and labeled him as tolerating communists.

[Second speaker] That's right. Everyone agrees that Kim Tae-chung is not a communist and that he is a Roman Catholic. Because of this, Pak Chong-hui, who, regarding Kim Tae-chung as the most dangerous political rival, had attempted to kill Kim overseas, failed to label him as tolerant of communists. Because of the lack of evidence for detaining him following the death of Pak Chong-hui, Kim Tae-chung was released, an announcement was made clearing him of all charge and action was taken to reinstate him.

All charges against Kim Tae-chung were the products of political drama--the products of fiction, fabrication, conspiracies and swindlings. Because of this, struggles were waged at home and abroad, denouncing the Chon Tu-hwan group for staging this fictional drama, saying that Kim Tae-chung was not guilty and demanding his unconditional release. These struggles are being steadily waged today.

[First speaker] Giving in to pressure at home and abroad, the Chon Tu-hwan group has released Kim Tae-chung and has sent him to the United States on the pretext of allowing him to receive medical treatment. As unanimously noted by people at home and abroad, this is not an act of allowing him to receive medical treatment but of banishing him by force. In other words, this is a move from prison in Chongju to a suburban area in the United States--a political suppressive measure in a different form.

[Second speaker] That's right. This is not a release but a sham release and is virtually an overseas banishment because, as noted by his wife, Kim Tae-chung's departure overseas was not the result of his desire but the outcome of the Chon Tu-hwan group's coercive measure. Influential Japanese dailies, such as ASAHI, MAINICHI and YOMIURI, have described this departure as an overseas banishment. Japanese opposition parties, including the Japanese socialist and communist parties, have described the action of sending Kim Tae-chung to the United States as scheme carried out by the Chon Tu-hwan regime to banish him overseas. They have strongly demanded his complete release and reinstatement.

This is by no means accidental. By banishing Kim Tae-chung overseas by force, the Chon Tu-hwan group is trying to check Kim Tae-chung's political influence, to pacify the strong protest and denunciation at home and abroad that demands his release and to fulfill its wild desire for secure and long-term power.

[First speaker] The banishment of Kim Tae-chung to the United States by force is a work that has been jointly produced by South Korea and the United States and that has been put on the stage by the Chon Tu-hwan group in accordance with a script prepared by the United States.

[Second speaker] That's right. Foreign news reports have disclosed that, prior to sending Kim Tae-chung to the United States, the United States summoned a high-ranking official from the army security command to Washington and gave him a special directive. Kim Tae-chung's banishment force coincided with the promotion of the spirit of the anti-U.S. struggle in this land. The United States contrived such a deceitful drama to pacify the anti-U.S. struggle that had rapidly spread in South Korea following [word indistinct] struggle and to forestall the crisis in its colonial rule by achieving political stability for the Chon Tu-hwan regime. It had the Chon Tu-hwan regime. It had the Chon Tu-hwan group send Kim Tae-chung to the United States so that it could smoothly maintain its military dictatorship in this land by checking his political activities.

[First speaker] The Chon Tu-hwan clique, however, cannot deceive public opinion at home and abroad by such a fictional drama. No one will be deceived by its fictional drama of banishing Kim Tae-chung abroad. For this reason, the question of Kim Tae-chung can be called an urgent problem that is yet to be solved.

[Second speaker] True. I believe that the question of Kim Tae-chung can be completely solved only when his reinstatement, including the cancellation of all the unjust punishments imposed on him, his release without charges and a

guarantee for his free political activity, is completely realized. No matter what deceptive trick it may employ following its U.S. master's directives, the Chon Tu-hwan group can never cover up its tyrannical and ruthless nature as a fascist dictator, nor can he be exonerated from its indelible crimes.

This being the case, the Chon Tu-hwan clique should abandon such a foolish fictional drama, set Kim Tae-chung free without charges and guarantee his free political activity. At the same time, it should immediately release all the political prisoners and patriotic personages, including those involved in the arson at the U.S. Cultural Center in Pusan, without condition.

In order to probe the true state of the Kim Tae-chung incident, the Japanese authorities, too, should positively respond to (?examination on the circumstances) and, I think the United States, facing up to its responsibility for being the behind-the-scene mastermind of the incident, should publicly apologize before the world. [First speaker] You are quite right. Our masses can no longer tolerate the Chon Tu-hwan group's act of abusing Kim Tae-chung's human rights. I think they will continue to vigorously struggle for his release without charges, his free political activity and his reinstatement.

Thank you very much for the talks.

[Second speaker] Thank you.

CSO: 4110/23

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

RPR MARKS KIM TAE-CHUNG SENTENCING ANNIVERSARY

SK250409 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 23 Jan 83

[Text" of the talk issued on 22 January by the spokesman for the Revolutionary Party for Reunification on the lapse of 2 years since Kim Tae-chung was sentenced to death--read by announcer]

[Text] It has been 2 years since a group of Chon Tu-hwan hooligans under the manipulation of the U.S. imperialists held a martial court and passed an illegal death sentence upon South Korean democratic figure Mr Kim Tae-chung.

The truth of the crime, as has already been exposed to the world, is that traitor Chon Tu-hwan--a heinous military fascist tyrant who was frantically greedy for power--cooked up the Kim Tae-chung case at the direction of the U.S. imperialist masters, politically ostracized him and drove him to the extremity of physical obliteration--murder.

In retrospect, the Kim Tae-chung case, which was brought back to the scene after the 26 October incident, was a case of vicious political intrigue to realize the sinister scheme of the U.S. imperialists, who do not desire any freedom and democracy in South Korea, and to achieve the traitor Chon Tu-hwan's deceptive plot for grabbing power.

The U.S. imperialists judged and keenly felt that the democratization of South Korea is a source of the accelerating doom of their colonial rule. Accordingly, the pro-U.S. flunkeyist traitor Chon Tu-hwan was determined to soothe the anxiety of his masters by nipping off the buds of democratization that were springing up like mushrooms after a rainfall and thus to wear the horsehair cap of the puppet president.

With the great expectations of the U.S. CIA and the U.S. Defense Intelligence Agency, traitor Chon Tu-hwan was intent on collecting information and cooking up intrigues and intensified bases for murder and, as a result, he made himself successful.

When he became the head of the Yusin remnants, with a pledge to be loyal to the United States, this traitor brought about a storm of bloody massacres in this land where a spring of democratization was dawning by successively perpetrating the 12 December incident and the 17 May coup d'etat.

It is well known that, in committing the fascist suppression of mass imprisonment and mass murder, traitor Chon Tu-hwan turned the arrow of removing the political dissidents mainly to Mr Kim Tae-chung, who had exercised great influence over South Korean political circles. Chon Tu-hwan, the head of the military dictatorship, could neither smash the democratic force, ensure the security of the U.S. imperialists' fascist, colonial system nor realize his sweet dream of becoming president.

Proceeding from this, while brutally committing the strangulation of the people and the suppression of democracy, which were unprecedented in history, traitor Chon Tu-hwan jailed Mr Kim Tae-chung, a Christian and advocate of democracy branding him a communist and a backstage manipulator of the Kwangju resistance, and passed capital punishment upon him on the basis of an indictment faked up through brutal tortures.

The U.S. imperialists and their stooges ran amok to obliterate Mr Kim Tae-chung, a democratic figure, politically as well as physically. This was a vicious challenge to freedom and democracy and was an unpardonable crime that could be committed only by brazen swindlers.

In recent days, the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring have strived again to take advantage of Mr Kim Tae-chung as a political plaything. Unable to bear the strong pressure of the South Korean people and international social circles, the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring transferred Mr Kim Tae-chung to the Seoul National University Hospital under the pretext of medical treatment and then deported him to the United States.

Though they have described this action as a humanitarian measure, the action, indeed, was a fraudulent farce of release that the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring played to evade the crises of the colonial, fascist rule shaking in serious isolation at home and abroad.

Having sentenced a civilian to capital punishment in a martial court and imposed unimaginable hardships on him for several years in prison, the Chon Tu-hwan ring did not allow him to drop in at his house where his wife and sons were waiting to see even the faces of his relatives and friends at the moment when he was about to leave his homeland. Who on earth will believe this inhumane action is a humanitarian measure for Mr Kim Tae-chung?

Moreover, despite the fact that those who imprisoned an innocent man and imposed bestial tortures and suppression on him should apologize not only to Mr Kim Tae-chung but also to the people for their crimes after releasing him, they have clamored about coercive deportation of Mr Kim Tae-chung as leniency and concern. How brazen-faced this act is.

Through the sham release of Mr Kim Tae-chung, the Chon Tu-hwan group has tried to refurbish its image a little, the image of a ferocious military tyrant, ogreish human butcher, shameless chieftain of corruption and irregularities and special-class traitor, and to cool the growing antigovernment spirit. But the Chon Tu-hwan group can never realize its dastardly scheme.

The U.S. imperialists, in particular, have pretended to be concerned over the South Korean human rights problem by accepting Mr Kim Tae-chung in Washington in an attempt to check the spread of the anti-U.S. sentiments and the deterioration of the crises of their colonial rule in this land and to create a pro-U.S. illusion. But this is a foolish dream.

Our party and the entire people denounce with surging national indignation the shameful and crafty sheme of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet group to maliciously use the Kim Tae-chung issue as a political plaything and to deceive and mock the people.

Though he was coercively deported to the United States, Mr Kim Tae-chung is demanding the democratization of South Korean society, his reinstatement to his original status and the clarification of the truth of the kidnap 11 years ago, not giving up his political belief. Furthermore, he is harshly denouncing the U.S. and the Japanese governments for masterminding the Chon Tu-hwan military dictatorship. Such acts by Mr Kim Tae-chung are extremely natural and his just demands should be met without conditions.

We hold that Mr Kim Tae-chung should be allowed to return home as he desires, be reinstated to his original status and guaranteed free political activities for the democratization of South Korean society.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring must make clear the truth of the Kim Tae-chung sedition case and of the Kwangju massacre, set free all political prisoners, admit its treason against the nation and immediately step down from power.

Instead of bringing about a tragedy of being driven away by a strong anti-U.S. typhoon as a result of mangling our masses' aspirations for independence and democracy, the U.S. imperialists, the organizer and backstage manipulator of the Kim Tae-chung case, should withdraw their hands of domination and interference from this land. The Japanese reactionaries should admit to being an accomplice in the Kim Tae-chung case, should apologize to our masses and discharge all their responsibilities for his reinstatement.

Today, our masses are not the masses of the past who submitted themselves to the dictator's physical suppression, regarding the domination of outside forces as inevitable. Our masses are keenly feeling the relationship of dependence between South Korea and the United States and the antihistorical results brought by the relationship. And our masses are further fanning the flames of the anti-U.S. struggle for independence and antifascist struggle for democratization.

However desperately the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring may try, they can never stem the advance of the South Korean masses for independence and democracy. Therefore, the reinstatement of Mr Kim Tae-chung and all other political prisoners and prisoners of conscience will surely be realized.

[signed] 22 January 1983, Seoul

CSO: 4110/23

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

CHON REGIME CRITICIZED--Yu Chi-song, president of the Democratic Korea Party [DKP], in his new-year press conference held in Kwangju on 22 January, condemned the Chon Tu-hwan dictatorial regime. For the peaceful transfer of power in the future, he urged, firstly, the revision of the National Assembly Law, secondly, the rescission and discontinuation of the basic press law and the interference by the government in the news media organizations on the pretext of solicitation of cooperation, and two other things, including the revision of the election law. In particular, saying that the present national assembly law is nothing more than an imitation of that under the Yusin system of the Pak regime, he stressed that the unlimited expansion of the ruling party is virtually a single-party system. He, thus, bitterly denounced the current system. He disclosed the determination to fight against the government and the ruling party. Yu Chi-song's remarks are the stand of the opposition party that has been disclosed since traitor Chon Tu-hwan delivered the so-called policy speech on 18 January. [Text] [SK260258 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 25 Jan 83]

CFC COMMANDER'S REMARKS SCORED--In his speech at a ceremony awarding prizes to the 9065th South Korean Army unit, Sennewald, commander of the South Korea-U.S. Combined Forces Command, babbled about the need for perfecting combat readiness. This is a bellicose absurd remark designed to further step up the preparations for a criminal war of northward invasion. Challenging public opinion at home and abroad, which is calling for the immediate withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea, the U.S. imperialists have perpetrated all sorts of schemes to step up war preparations by increasing military support and aid for the Chon Tu-hwan ring. Because of these maneuvers by the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring, a tense situation in which a war may break out at any time, has been created in the Korean peninsula today. The U.S. imperialists must immediately stop the preparations for a criminal war of northward invasion and withdraw all of U.S. forces and military equipment from South Korea as unanimously demanded by public opinion at home and abroad. [Text] [SK110250 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 10 Jan 83]

REMARKS ON 'NONALIGNED' RIDICULED--In his speech at the conference of heads of South Korean missions abroad, Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok babbled that the heads of missions should display diplomatic efforts at the nonaligned summit conference to be held in New Delhi in March to overwhelm the North. This is part of the foolish schemes of the Chon Tu-hwan ring to check the ever-increasing influence of the North in the international community and to get out of its international isolation. Such a scheme by the Chon Tu-hwan ring will only result in further deepening its isolation in the international community. [Text] [SK130006 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 12 Jan 83]

CSO: 4110/022

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

'TONG-A ILBO' URGES CONTINUING ADVISORY COUNCILS

SK220010 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 20 Jan 83 p 2

[Article by Hwang Chae-hong: "The Policy Advisory Councils That Have Only Wasted National Funds"]

[Excerpts] The policy advisory councils were vast organizations established uniformly at the government offices and even at the lowest administrative organs in the provinces in February 1981, on the basis of the presidential decree entitled "Regulations for Policy Advisory Councils," which was legislated as soon as the fifth republic began--on 28 February 1981.

The purpose of the establishment of these advisory councils was to achieve national harmony by collecting and reflecting broad and professional opinions from people of all walks of life in drafting, legislating and enforcing the government's major policies.

Originally, the advisory councils were established to borrow knowledge and wisdom from specialists and professionals and to use them in drafting professional policies and bills that required expertise and were considered difficult for the administrative bureaucrats to handle.

The idea was to put an end to management of administration based on the closet theory, which the bureaucrats are likely to cling to, by harmonizing theory and actuality through cooperation between the government and scholars.

Nevertheless, the advisory councils' deliberations and recommendations were mostly not reflected in government policies or were only slightly reflected if at all. A few reasons appear to have come into play, each in their own way, in this regard: the government offices were not enthusiastic in accepting what was recommended by the advisory councils; the advisory councils themselves lacked enthusiasm for participation; or they did not make any proposals on the policies.

From the start, the policy advisory councils were too large to effectively and rapidly consult with the government offices.

Also, because the advisory councils established in the capital city and cities and provinces mainly consisted of university professors, they lacked a sense of responsibility and organizational character. In the case of the advisory councils established in the local counties, a large number of pro-government people were allowed in the organizations and eventually let them one-sidedly praise the government's successes rather than propose policies based on sound criticism. This is undeniable.

At the same time, the government was extremely lukewarm in reflecting advisory council consultations in formulating policies. Despite the fact that they should have presented agendas to the councils at least a week or two in advance, the government insincerely ran the councils, providing agendas on the very day the council meetings were held.

In this regard, the act of abolishing the advisory councils, which were established uniformly but inefficiently and which wasted government money, could be regarded as an affirmative measure. But, if they were the organizations established to run politics openly and to democratize administrative management, the government should not abolish them altogether because of their errors. Rather, the government should correctly analyze the favorable and unfavorable aspects of the council's management and find means to maximize the favorable points.

When the government is reminded that the democratization of administrative management can be achieved only when the government expands the dialogue with the people, prevents the bureaucrats from adopting expediency and self-righteousness in managing the administrative offices and when it reflects the public's good sense in formulating policies, the government will find good reason for the councils to continue.

The government should not overlook the fact that many people want it to establish councils based on needs, with the number of members reduced but their quality improved, as well as wanting it to encourage them to express frank opinions, to let them make recommendations based on public opinion, and to make maximum use of them by boldly reflecting their opinion in running the administrative offices.

CSO: 4107/17

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DKP PRESIDENT FACES HARSHER CRITICISM

SK141317 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 13 Jan 83 p 5

[Article by Ko Hung-kil: "The Harsher Toned Aimed at Hegemony"]

[Excerpts] The opposition parties' meetings for reorganizing their local chapters, which are called skirmishes of the general elections, started in a calm atmosphere, but are getting more heated with each passing day.

The Democratic Justice Party [DJP], the ruling party, decided to hold rallies for reorganizing its 92 local chapters across the country from 20 January until 10 February. Meanwhile, as the meetings of the Democratic Korean Party [DKP] and the Korean National Party [KNP] for reorganizing their local chapters, which began in mid-December, are entering their final stages, the speakers addressing the meetings are raising their tone.

Since the beginning of the new year, the tone of the speeches delivered by the DKP President Yu has become markedly harsher.

He expressed a moderate view on the local autonomy system in Chongju at year's end, saying: "The ruling and opposition parties agreed to settle the question of the local autonomy system by the end of June. The question will come to a conclusion soon." However, the DKP President Yu has taken a positive view in his speeches, delivered in Seoul, Taegu, Pyongtaek and other places since the beginning of the new year, saying: "The local autonomy system will be enforced this year."

In connection with the question of lifting the ban on former politicians, he urged at the end of the year: "The ban should be lifted at an earlier date." But this year he said with assurance: "The ban will be lifted this year."

Furthermore, the tone demanding the revision of the election law has been strong. DKP President Yu said: "Despite the fact that it is quite natural to follow the 7-year single term system which is stipulated in the constitution, they have repeatedly put emphasis on the system. This is because they have not experienced the peaceful transition of power."

And he continued: "Most of the people do not believe that a genuine, peaceful transition of power will be realized under the current system. We should see to it that the people can directly elect a president."

Referring to this question, Vice President Yu Ok-u, who had expressed a moderate view on this issue, made strong remarks against the DJP, saying: "Long-term power both by one man and by one party cannot be tolerated."

The KNP speakers have also toughened their speeches at the meetings for reorganizing KNP local chapters.

KNP President Kim Chong-chol attributed the defeats of many KNP candidates in the last general elections to the blind points of the current election law. KNP floor leader Yi Tong-chin also demanded revision of the election law.

KNP Vice President Yi Man-sop asked: "Politicians should be judged by the people. Nonetheless, how can a few people judge whether or not a politician is qualified to be a politician?"

The reason for the harsher tone of the opposition parties seems to be that, though no challenger to hegemony has clearly emerged, factions have continuously voiced their criticism of the leadership and there is an atmosphere in which the political climate has seemingly changed from year's end to the beginning of the new year.

Reviewing the speeches at the meetings for reorganizing local chapters, the faction holding power in the party and other factions which do not hold it have argued mostly over leadership lines. As for the DKP, speakers have questioned how sincerely the leaders have made efforts to revise the basic press law, the national assembly law and the law on the local autonomy system to prepare for the foundations of the peaceful transition of power, to improve the system for electing the president and the legislators and to restore the ability of the opposition parties to exist through their own efforts.

At meetings held to reorganize local chapters of the Democratic Korea Party, vice party presidents Yu Ok-u and Yi Tae-ku and Vice Chairman Kim Un-ha and party secretary general Yu Han-yol represented those belonging to the faction holding party hegemony--the force which follows the party president. Sin Sang-u, Ho Kyong-man, Kim Won-ki and Han Kwang-ok represented those who were critical of the party president.

National assemblymen O Hong-sok and Ko Chae-chong, who had been initially regarded as those who were critical of the party leader, read messages from the party president to meetings held to reorganize party chapters, instead of sympathizing with those who were critical of the party leader. This has drawn attention as far as the reorganization of party posts is concerned, something which is expected to be put into practice following the upcoming party convention.

When national assemblyman Sin Sang-u, the forerunner of those who were critical of the party leader, denounced the party's attitude as easygoing, saying, "The daybreak is for those who keep awake, awaiting it, but not for those who are asleep," party secretary general Yu Han-yol, who belongs to the faction holding party hegemony attacked lawmaker Sin's theory on the daybreak, saying, "We should refrain from becoming those boorish, rash cocks that flutter and crow before daybreak."

When national assemblyman Sin said, "Just as flowers are red and willows are green, the ruling party should have its own color and the opposition party its own color as an opposition party." Party President Yu repeatedly pointed out the justness of his theory on a step-by-step struggle and of his moderate line, saying, "I am afraid not of today's criticism, but of those things which will be recorded in history in the future."

At a party meeting held in Chongju, party President Yu frankly referred to the delicate, difficult position of his party sandwiched between the people and the ruling body, saying, "The DKP has been snubbed by the people on the grounds that it has failed to wage a positive struggle. However, it has been denounced by the government and the ruling party on the grounds that it has continued to perversely assume its old nature after they removed bonds binding it, believing that it would render cooperation in a new era and in a new political climate."

National assemblyman Sin said, "The opposition party should abandon the idea that the misplacement of the eyes and the nose does not matter if the opposition party can survive. Something is wrong if the opposition party is alienated from the people and is praised by the government."

While visiting the party chapter led by national assemblyman Han Kwang-ok, who is known as a confidant of lawmaker Sin, the latter uttered the word "the leading segment," thus launching a full-fledged offensive. However, those following the president are overwhelmingly superior.

It is true that many of those lawmakers assuming a neutral stand are confused due to a fierce strife between the faction holding party hegemony and those opposing it.

National assemblyman Kim Tae-su in the Tobong District, Seoul strove to maintain a balance by describing party President Yu as the leader who had protected the main family of the opposition party and national assemblyman Sin as the symbol of hope and the morning star at the time of the transition of power. At a meeting held in the Paju District, Khonggi Province without the participation of party President Yu, national assemblyman Yi Yong-chun described lawmaker Sin as the leader of our party.

At meetings in which both party President Yu and national assemblyman Sin participated, those belonging to the faction holding party hegemony were overwhelmingly provided with opportunities to speak, proving that those praising the party president were superior. Those who are close to the party president have suggested that he should participate in as many meetings as possible. The party president has changed his plan for visiting the seats of provincial governments and has expanded the areas to be visited. Such being the case, lawmakers from the DKP appear to be tilting toward admitting that the leadership system is an established fact and will not change.

National assemblyman Yuk Yo-sang said, "The party atmosphere is changing to resignation that there is no alternative. It seems that party President Yu's assertion that he has done his best under given circumstances has been effective among party members."

National assemblyman Pak Kwan-yong said, "Enthusiasm prevailed in past meetings because of strife among factions. However, it appears that an atmosphere in which everyone wants unity is overwhelmingly prevalent. There is no abusive slander or collisions among faction members. It appeared that the meetings advanced a step further."

National assemblyman Hong Sa-tok said, "Both those on the rostrum and those below it were impassive as if they had become impotent. I think this is because there was no competition."

The majority of national assemblymen both from the DKP and the Korean National Party have affirmatively said that, at meetings held to reorganize party local chapters, they keenly felt that opposition parties had made a remarkable progress as compared with what existed 2 years ago.

CSO: 4107/17

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

IMPACT OF LIFTING POLITICAL BAN DISCUSSED

SK260334 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 22 Jan 83 p 3

[Article by Mun Chang-kuk]

[Excerpts] The political circles, which had remained relatively calm since the new political order of the Fifth Republic was established, began to show signs of life at the beginning of the year over the issue of lifting the political ban on former politicians. Many people expressed the view that lifting the political ban would chiefly affect the opposition parties. The opposition parties handled this issue sharing the same opinion. However, secretary general of the Democratic Justice Party [DJP] Kwon Il-hyon unexpectedly declared at a reorganization meeting of the regional party that the DJP will also open its door to former politicians. Thus, the structure of political circles shows a possibility of great change in the future.

President of the Democratic Korea Party [DJP] Yu Chi-song, clearly anticipating the peaceful shift of power in 1988, called for the revision of the National Assembly Law and the basic press law and for extensive renovation of the conditions of the political circles of the Fifth Republic, such as balanced development of political parties and improvement of election system.

On the contrary, the position of the DJP is that the lifting of the political ban should be implemented step by step so as not to destroy the existing political order.

The DJP vaguely expressed its policy of receiving the former politicians stressing that they should have affirmative views toward the ideals of the Fifth Republic and the DJP, thus restraining itself from delineating a [word indistinct] position.

At present, not a small number of old politicians have joined the DJP transcending their former status as members of ruling or opposition parties. They adapted themselves to the ideas of the DJP, advancing toward new political climate. Thus their past status can hardly be identified.

It appears that the constitution of the DJP will not change even if it receives some of the former politicians in the future. In addition, the DJP is convinced that its will for renovation will not be diluted.

With the DJP's elucidation of its plan to receive former politicians, there is even the possibility of competition among the political parties in receiving them.

It is obvious that the opposition parties, which regarded all former politicians as their own, will hasten to receive them in a more positive way under the stimulus of the DJP's initiative.

Meanwhile, the Korea National Party plans to secure the leading figures of the former Democratic-Republican Party in order to achieve its goal of winning at least 40 parliamentary seats in the 1985 general election.

Thus, it is inevitable that both the ruling and opposition parties will carry out reorganization based on their respective personal ties.

It is anticipated that the demands of the opposition parties on the issues of implementing the assembly law and local self-government system, whose discussion deadlines are late April and late June, will become stronger, thus indicating various changes in the new year.

More flexibility may be required for the ruling party to political circles. Opposition parties may face pressure to get rid of the habits they indulged in over the last 2 years and to strive to win the popularity.

CSO: 4107/17

BRIEFS

OPPOSITION LEADER PRESS CONFERENCE--Mr Yu Chi-song, president of the Democratic Korea Party [DKP], commenting on the press at his new year press conference held in Kwangju on 22 January, said: The nation will watch how accurately my press conference will be reported. President Yu went on to say emphatically: We have been waiting for the thaw, sharpening and polishing the shovel and the plow, even though some people have been hastily urging that we should sow even in the ice. The day of the power transfer is not far away. We will do our utmost to build a true democratic base in the face of any obstacles. He also expressed hope for 1983, explaining his view from various angles, citing the three-party representatives' Chongwadae meeting on 16 June last year in connection with the release of Mr Kim Tae-chung and others including those involved in the Kwangju incident, and the aspirations of the Kwangju residents. After completing his 50-minute press conference, President Yu, on the same day and along with some 20 assemblymen, attended the reorganization meeting of the DKP Kwangju north-eastern district chapter (chairman: assemblyman Yim Chae-chong). Prior to this, he offered a wreath at the Kwangju Student Tower. The text of President Yu's press conference was drafted by spokesman Kim Chin-ho, political research director Yi Yun-ki, deputy spokesman So Chong-won and assemblyman Hong Sa-dok, who accompanied him from Pusan District on 19 January and began working on the text at noon on 20 January at "C" Hotel in Pusan, obtaining President Yu's final approval on the morning of 21 January in Ulsan. [Text] [SK250636 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 22 Jan 83 p 2]

POWER TRANSFER--After attending three local rallies held to reorganize the local party committees of the Democratic Korea Party [DKP]--two rallies in Ulsan and Masan, South Kyongsang Province, from which the DKP is not represented at the National Assembly, and one in Kimhae, from which the DKP is represented at the National Assembly by Sin Won-sik--DJP President Yu Chi-song on the afternoon of 21 January left for Kwangju, South Cholla Province. At the rallies in Ulsan and Masan, President Yu urged: Let us make renewed efforts and, in the coming elections, let us wipe out the stain of the defeats that the DKP experienced in the last elections in South Kyongsang Province. President Yu further stressed: The DKP, too, for the peaceful transfer of power, must scientifically systematize its potential and system. Taking note of the Ulsan remarks of the Democratic Justice Party Representative Yi Chae-hyong, who said that "lifting the political ban is a matter of concern only for those directly involved and those around them,"

President Yu said that he didn't want to comment. Meanwhile, representative Chong Kyu-hon, accompanying President Yu, asked: If the remarks are true, why, then, did the president mention such a insignificant matter in his policy speech? In a new year press conference to be held in Kwangju on 22 January, President Yu is expected to disclose the DKP's medium and long-range plans to take power. [Text] [SK241017 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 21 Jan 83 p 2]

POPULARITY POLITICS--Kwon Il-hyon, secretary general of the Democratic Justice Party [DJP], said on 21 January: Although national assemblymen are compelled to always be aware of elections, they should not begin and end their daily lives striving to collect votes. Making this remark at a press conference arranged prior to a meeting to be held to reorganize party local chapter in Kangjin, South Cholla Province (the present chairman of this chapter is national assemblyman Kim Sik), secretary general Kwon said: It is, above all, important for national assemblymen to think and act from a broad view of achieving the state's tasks. Referring to the issue of lifting the political ban, secretary general Kwon said that the DJP has opened its door to everyone. While eating lunch with national assemblymen from South Cholla Province, however, he asked: Will everyone come to us when we keep our door open? He then said that his remarks at the press conference on the morning of that day had implied that there were no grounds for preventing those who had been once banned from political activities from entering the DJP. Referring to the political climate, he said: The old practice of winning popularity and of displaying generosity is beginning to prevail in some segments of our political circles. Those politicians who believe that they cannot win elections without trying to win popularity and to display generosity should disappear from our political circles, because they have admitted that they lack the gift and courage of politicians. The disappearance of political-mongers from political circles should be achieved by the people through elections. [Text] [SK251353 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 22 Jan 83 p 2]

POLITICAL BAN--On the question of the number of former politicians to be freed from the political ban, Yi Chae-hyong, representative of the Democratic Justice Party [DJP] said on 21 January: You just wait and you will see what will happen. But I think many of those who have shown clear repentance or some understanding on the new system will be included. In addition, Rep Yi also said that "this will be, of course, a judgment on the individual's political misconduct. But, in any case, social stability will be the first thing to be considered." "Sometimes, politics comes before law. Therefore, as time passes, some of them will be freed automatically. In this regard, I am somewhat unhappy to see them fret and fume," Yi added. On the day prior to attending rallies in Masan and Chinhae held for the reorganization of the DJP committees in those areas, Rep Yi Chae-hyong laid a wreath before the 15 March Uprising obelisk. Earlier, on 20 January, Rep Yi Chae-hyong stressed: I don't think the question of lifting the political ban is of major concern to the people. I think only some of those surrounding the former politicians are interested in it. I think common citizens are not much interested in it. Rep Yi also said that "it is desirable that former politicians remain calm so as not to disturb the political situation, and they must fully understand that the words and deeds of those who will be freed in the first-phase will affect the follow-up steps." [Text] [SK240608 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 21 Jan 83 p 2]

PARTY CONSTITUTION DIFFERENCES--The Democratic Korea Party recently showed different views within the party on the appropriateness of revising the party's constitution to receive former politicians. In a press interview in Kwangju on 22 January, party President Yu Chi-song expressed the position that the present party constitution has no problem concerning this issue. However, chairman of the Central Standing Committee O Hong-sok is continuously calling for the revision of the party constitution in order to receive the former politicians and is collecting other views within the party. On 26 January, party Vice President Yi Tae-ku expressed his view that the basic structure of the party should not be touched. Meanwhile, secretary general Yu Han-yol expressed his opposition to the revision, pointing to the supplementary provision in the party constitution that stipulates, "The party may add 2 vice presidents, up to 5 members of the party affairs committee and up to 20 members of the Central Standing Committee through a resolution of the Central Standing Committee in order to integrate members of opposition parties." In connection with the remarks of the executive members and committee chairmen of the Democratic Justice Party at its recent reorganization meetings, secretary general Yu said: We should ponder over the remarks noisily referring to "achievements in the local projects" and over such an utterance as discriminating between "the city of opposition parties" and "the city of the ruling party," to appraise whether they are good for national affairs. He added that the ruling party is leading a move back to the old order. [Text] [SK270601 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 26 Jan 83 p 2]

KWANGJU SITUATION--The reorganization meetings of the Hwasun District chapter of the Democratic Justice Party [DJP] in South Cholla Province and the western district chapter in Kwangju, which were held on the afternoon of 26 January, progressed in the midst of stormy applause and shouting, obviously conscious of the Democratic Korea Party meeting that was held at almost the same time. Chairman of the Hwasun District Chapter Chong Nae-hyok said in welcoming address that "the unanimous passage of the budgetary plan between the ruling and opposition parties during the regular session of the national assembly last year is a good example of the image of the new politics," and stressed that "the DJP should continue advancing to further develop the politics of the new era." In a speech concerning the Kwangju situation at the meeting of eastern Kwangju district chapter, DJP floor leader Yi Chong-chan said: "It is a shallow act to attempt to feel comfortable by touching a painful wound and to take advantage of the wound for political interests. His remarks were apparently aimed at the opposition party. Chairman of the chapter Pak Yun-chong promised that he will do his best during his remaining 2 years in office to achieve Kwangju's promotion to a city under direct control of the government and to rehabilitate those involved in the Kwangju incident. [Text] [SK270508 Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 27 Jan 83 p 2]

OPPOSITION PARTIES--Speaking before the opening of a reorganizing meeting of the party's local chapter in Kunsan, North Cholla Province [chairman representative Ko Pan-nam], held on 25 January, Democratic Justice Party [DJP] floor leader Yi Chong-chan said: If the measure of lifting the ban on the old politicians is taken after the national conventions of the opposition parties, they should

really appreciate the timing. He thus hinted that the lifting of the ban will follow the opposition parties' national conventions. The Korean National Party's national convention is slated for 3 February and the Democratic Korea Party's for 9 February. DJP floor leader Yi also said: They should not try to read the government's mind the way a married woman thinks of her old lover. Instead, the opposition parties should come up with fair theories of their own as long as they participate in the fifth republic.
[Text] [SK252250 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 25 Jan 83 p 2]

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S. KOREA/MILITARY AFFAIRS

COMMENTS ON U.S. PLANS TO ATTACK USSR

SK211315 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 21 Jan 83 p 2

[Editorial: "U.S.-Japan Military Cooperation and Northeast Asia"]

[Text] 1. Important plans concerning security strategy against the USSR in northeast Asia were put forward recently by both the United States and Japan. We cannot but direct our keen attention to this issue since the Korean Peninsula is an important military strategic point in northeast Asia. One of the plans has been revealed in the defense guidelines for the fiscal years 1984-1988, issued by the U.S. Defense Department. Another plan has been presented in a press interview by Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone with the WASHINGTON POST during his stay in the United States. These two plans are directly related to Korea's security and the question of peace on the Korean Peninsula.

According to the U.S. Defense Department guidelines, if the USSR attempts to seize the oil regions in the Persian Gulf with its conventional military power (non-nuclear), the United States would not shy away from even a "large-scale clash" with the USSR. It is also noted that plans for counterattack on North Korea, Vietnam and Soviet littoral areas are included in this clash.

This "guideline" stated that the mideast Asia is very important to the interests of the United States and that if the USSR is keenly aware of the resolve of the United States, it will not dare take such an action. It should be noted, in essence, that the United States will check in advance the USSR's seizure of the Persian Gulf.

The resolve of the United States in the will for counterattack is uncommon. The guidelines also noted that the United States should be ready to deploy its armed forces in the mideast Asia and, with conventional military power and in unity with allied countries, should be able to put the USSR in danger in areas where it has interests, including the USSR itself. The guidelines stressed the United States should be able to crush any aggression perpetrated at the instigation of the USSR. Since the USSR will not surrender to such a counterattack, an all-out world war may break out in the event that the USSR invades the Persian Gulf. Although the United States assumes the use of conventional weapons, when a war breaks out, this "conventional" world war will inevitably expand into a nuclear war.

This is indeed dreadful. If the flames of war, blazing up in the mideast, spread to the nuclear magazines of the United States and the USSR, with the Korean Peninsula as an ignition point we do not want even to imagine the destiny of the world, including our country.

2. Now, why is the U.S. Defense Department thinking of a counterattack against North Korea, Vietnam and Soviet littoral areas of all places, leaving out the East European area, which is under Soviet control? The U.S. defense guidelines mentioned above explain that this is to force Soviet troops to the defensive when a large-scale military clash occurs.

Admitting this explanation, we can still hardly understand, however, why only these areas in East Asia have been designated targets of the U.S. counterattack.

Of course, we can presume that this is aimed at smashing the bases and ports of the Soviet Far East Fleet. If such an emergency were to occur, South Korea would certainly become a target of the Soviet counterattack.

The only way to escape such a dangerous situation is through peaceful coexistence between the United States and the Soviet Union. But, it is a stern reality that a new cold war is continuing between the United States and the Soviet Union. Of course, the Soviet Union should bear the responsibility for the tense situation.

The Soviet Union has not only deployed a large number of nuclear weapons and bases in the East European areas, breaking the balance of military power between the West and East blocs, but has also turned the Soviet littoral areas and outer Mongolia into fortresses, the targets of which are Communist China and Japan. As seen in the cases of Poland, Afghanistan and Cambodia, the Soviet Union tries to infiltrate any region in the world directly or indirectly to perpetrate military domination there whenever an opportunity presents itself.

Such Soviet expansionism has finally stimulated the United States to accelerate the strengthening of its nuclear weapon system. In Northeast Asia, Soviet expansionism has also driven Japan into a more serious unrest and has resulted in forcing Japan to strengthen its military capability.

Despite Japan's status as an economic superpower, successive Japanese governments, however, have hesitated to become a military superpower for fear of being entangled in a nuclear war, while relying on the United States for its security. This has been a root cause of the discord between the two countries that has continued for a long time.

There is a limit, however, to the hesitation of Japan toward strengthening its military capability. In particular, the recent situation, in which the Soviet threat toward Japan has rapidly increased, has forced Japan to gradually change its defense policy. Such a trend can be seen in Prime Minister Nakasone's recent press conference with U.S. reporters.

Mr Nakasone's remarks at the conference were more stern and clearer than those of any of his predecessors. He declared that Japan's naval and air forces will be strengthened, the Japanese islands will become an unsinkable aircraft carrier

and they will be firmly defended. He also declared that Japan's airspace will be defended against infiltration by Soviet long-range backfire aircraft. He emphasized that Soviet submarines and other ships would be blocked from passing through the four major Straits of Japan out of the East Sea, including the Soya and Tsugaru Straits. Besides this, he emphasized that the lines between Tokyo and Guam and between Osaka and Taiwan will be defended to secure sea lanes near the Japanese islands. Thus he clearly clarified Japan's defense goals.

3. His remarks delineating Japan's defense plans might have satisfied the United States, which has requested that Japan accept its share of defense. It has been learned that U.S. officials were rather surprised by his positiveness. It is true that in many ways the peace constitution and public opinion applied the brake to Japan's defense efforts. However, Japan has now completely healed its scars of defeat and, moreover, has become a great, economically developed country with a population of 120 million. It would be difficult for Japan to live at ease in this stark reality by leaving responsibility for its defense to the United States. Thus, Japan's strengthening of military power appears to be indispensable.

However, Korea and other countries in Southeast Asia felt uneasy about Japan's becoming a militarily great, powerful country in view of their bitter experiences of the past, although they acknowledged the necessity for Japan to reinforce its military strength. It is quite natural that La Perouse Strait between Sakhalin and Hokkaido and the Tsugaru Strait between mainland Japan and Hokkaido are clearly included in the four straits whose defense by Japan has been called for by Mr Nakasone. However, the other two straits are not revealed. A relevant official in the Japanese Government said he presumes they are the broad strait between the southern edge of the Korean Peninsula and Tsushima.

Japan's plan to defend the east part of the Tsushima Strait, which is surrounded by its territorial waters, is acceptable. However, Japan's idea to defend even the west part in the Korea Strait--surrounded, as it is by Korea's territorial waters--should not be overlooked, because Japan is not part of Korea's military alliance and the Korean people's sense of Japanese military power is extremely delicate. Therefore, it is the wisest idea for Korea to defend this strait jointly with the United States, our alliance partner, if defense is too much for Korea alone.

We think that such a joint defense is not difficult because the military responsibilities of the United States in northeast Asia will be drastically reduced when Mr Nakasone's idea is realized.

The strategic plan of the U.S. Japanese side against the Soviet Union may face some problems. Resistance and contrary opinions may seethe in both countries, particularly in Japan. Moreover, threat of the Soviet Union against the United States and Japan would be very serious. However, we presume that Communist China would accept this plan conditionally (with opposition to counter-attack on North Korea). Anyway, these two strategic plans of the United States and Japan are a very important issue to Korea. Thus, we should attentively work out long-range measures to cope with this situation without excitement and while remaining calm.

S. KOREA/MILITARY AFFAIRS

COMMENTARY ON U.S. DEFENSE STRATEGY

SK250434 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 24 Jan 83 p 2

[Editorial: "U.S. Defense Strategy Toward Korea"]

[Text] On many occasions, the general public remain unaware of changes in the U.S. defense strategy toward Korea.

The controversy over the Carter administration's plan to completely withdraw U.S. troops from Korea and the subsequent controversy after its cancellation were very important political issues. Newspapers and radios in Korea, in the United States and even in Japan give wide publicity to these issues, making them targets of comments and commentaries. We note that an important revision has been made in the U.S. strategy toward Korea since the Reagan administration took office, as we review the contents of the press interview with U.S. army chief of staff Gen Edward Meyer held on 22 January in Seoul. But most of our people are unaware of them.

What are noteworthy in the remarks of General Meyer are two points: one is that tactical nuclear weapons will be used when necessary if North Korea invades South again. Another is that the U.S. strategy has changed from prompt combat and immediate settlement to long-term warfare.

According to the official statement made by then U.S. army chief of staff Gen Bernard Rogers in a press conference on 15 April 1977, three months after the Carter administration took office, the United States had already begun withdrawing the "sergeant missiles"--nuclear-warhead missiles--during the Ford administration.

As the Carter administration took office, General Rogers revealed that the United States had completely withdrawn the sergeant missile unit from South Korea and was transferring "Nike Hercules" ground-to-air missiles equipped with conventional warheads to the South Korean Army.

Five years later, General Meyer has now said that tactical nuclear weapons will be used if necessary for checking North Korea's attack. What General Meyer's remarks suggest are: 1) the sergeant missiles may not have been completely withdrawn during the Carter administration; 2) they were completely withdrawn but deployed in South Korea again later; 3) the Nike Hercules, which are capable of carrying either nuclear warheads or non-nuclear ones, are to be used as tactical nuclear weapons.

In addition, Phantom F-4 planes are capable of dropping tactical nuclear bombs. Thus, we should not interpret General Meyer's remarks too restrictively. The sergeant missiles were the weapons of terror to North Korea because their range is 206 kilometers making them capable of even attacking Pyongyang. If General Meyer's remarks do not mean redeployment of sergeant missiles, superiority in range over North Korea's (Frog) missiles, whose range is 92 kilometers, is being continuously maintained.

The fact that the strategy has changed from prompt combat and immediate settlement to long-range warfare is as important a development as the use of tactical nuclear weapons.

In 1976, I Corps Commander Gen James Hollingsworth revealed the so-called "9-day strategy." General Hollingsworth explained this strategy as: If North Korea invades the South, the ROK-U.S. combined forces will annihilate the enemy within 6 days by mobilizing all its power, including B-52 bombers, and will end the war by sweeping the enemy areas within 3 days.

However, General Meyer said that since the Reagan administration took office, the conventional concept of violent, prompt combat and immediate settlement have changed to a strategy of maintaining the capability to fight for as long as necessary.

Tactical nuclear weapons may be used, if necessary, in this process. In the event that short-term warfare--such as the "6-day war" and the "9-day war"--changes to long-term warfare, what we are most concerned about is the defense of the capital city of Seoul. Seoul is the heart of Korea, where 22.6 percent of all our population, 45.63 percent of all industrial facilities, 41 percent of all cars and 63 percent of all bank deposits are centered.

Because of the important nature of Seoul, the plan for defending Seoul to the end was finalized in the mid-1970's.

The threat of southward invasion by North Korea has become a part of our everyday affairs. We consider it as appropriate that one of the top-ranking U.S. military leaders openly revealed the powerful chastisement strategy against North Korea, including the use of tactical nuclear weapons. North Korea should neither underestimate nor miscalculate the resolve of the United States.

It is the supreme victory to prevent a war from breaking out, rather than to win victory in war. We expect that General Meyer's press interview will serve as another brake on North Korea's war provocation maneuvers and will help prevent a situation in which nuclear weapons are used from occurring on the Korean Peninsula. [as printed]

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S. KOREA/MILITARY AFFAIRS

DISCUSSION ON U.S., JAPAN DEFENSE STRATEGIES

SK240409 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 21 Jan 83 p 2

[Editorial: "U.S. and Japanese Strategies and the Korean Peninsula"]

[Text] A couple of reports, which have direct or indirect connection with the Korean Peninsula, have recently come out in succession from Washington. One is on the fiscal 1984-88 defense guidance of the Pentagon, the details of which were disclosed this week; the other is on the remarks on the Japanese defense buildup made by Japanese Premier Nakasone during his visit to Washington.

According to the former, a defense department document says: If the Soviet Union were to attempt to seize Persian Gulf oil reserves, it would be confronted with the prospect of a major conflict. To deter the advance of Soviet forces and tie up them in defensive roles, the United States would direct counteroffensives against North Korea, Vietnam and Soviet coastal areas.

A report on the U.S. defense guidance was made last June. According to the report, the defense guidance said: If war were to break out between the United States and the Soviet Union, the United States would give first priority to defending North America and West Europe, second priority to the oil resources of the Gulf; and third priority to its allies, including Korea, in the Pacific region. At that time, the spokesman for the Pentagon said that defense guidance could be changed.

Reviewing the context of the new defense guidance, we can recognize that it is a document delineating not a U.S. strategy for regional priorities, but a "global war strategy" for retaliation and counterattack in various places against the Soviet offensives.

Regarding the Persian Gulf oil reserves as vitally importance to its interests, the United States tried to establish "a central command headquarters" with the "rapid deployment force" as its main strength. And this time, the United States warned the Soviet Union that the command would counterattack Soviet allies if the Soviets were to attack the oil resources of the Gulf.

Of course, it is understandable for the United States to regard Persian Gulf oil reserves as important. The question, however, is that we do not think it desirable that the flames, which would be ignited if the U.S. warnings to the Soviet Union were carried into practice, would spread even to us.

There is no doubt that a Soviet attack on the Persian Gulf, which is the transport route for about 60 percent of the oil consumed by the free world, would bring about a global war. Yet, we believe that the utmost effort should be exerted to prevent the expansion of such a war by localizing the conflict as much as possible. [as printed]

Meanwhile, Japanese Premier Nakasone has said that he would make the Japanese archipelago "an unsinkable aircraft carrier" by beefing up the capabilities of the Japanese self-defense air force and navy. What particularly draws our attention is that he has disclosed his intentions to blockade "the four straits," which hints at the inclusion of the Korean strait, in order to prevent the Soviet Pacific Fleet from passing out of the East Sea.

In view of Japanese defense expenditures and public opinion within Japan, Premier Nakasone's concept on the buildup of the Japanese defense capabilities will not be realized in the near future. It seems that Premier Nakasone has made such remarks on the increase of the Japanese defense role in an effort to deflect criticism against the controversial issue of opening Japanese markets to U.S. exports.

It appears to have been too much for the Japanese premier to stress without any preconditions that even the blockade of the Korean strait is among the goals for the buildup of the Japanese defense capabilities.

"The guidance for U.S.-Japanese cooperation" states: To solve the question of U.S.-Japanese cooperation raised when Japan is affected by a critical situation in the Far East that excludes direct Japanese involvement, the two countries shall mutually study beforehand the concrete programs for Japan's rendering of conveniences to U.S. troops.

There is no need to point out that, when Japan takes an action in the Korean strait--our territorial waters--it should hold a preliminary discussion with us as well as discussions and close cooperation with the United States.

There is a need to make it clear that, when either the United States or Japan deals with any question regarding our security, precedence should be given to preliminary discussion with us and to our consent.

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S. KOREA/MILITARY AFFAIRS

U.S. PLAN TO ATTACK NORTH KOREA QUESTIONED

SK211055 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 20 Jan 83 p 2

[Editorial: "The Korean Peninsula Should Not Become a Battlefield"]

[Text] The guidelines for defense for fiscal years 1984-1988 formulated by the U.S. Department of Defense has drawn our attention as an important document showing the U.S. view of interlocking relations among the NATO bloc, the oilfield zone in the Persian Gulf region and the Pacific region and the order of priority as far as U.S. strategy for the defense of these regions is concerned.

Beginning in June 1982, the contents of these defense guidelines, which contain 136 pages, have been carried, in part, by U.S. dailies. Part of these guidelines--something that is most crucial viewed from our viewpoint--were released to the public on 19 January. The gist of this part of the guidelines that was recently released says that if the Soviet Union attacks the oil regions in the Persian Gulf region with conventional weapons, the United States will attack North Korea, Vietnam and the littoral area of the Soviet Union to prevent Soviet military forces in the Far East from moving to the Persian Gulf region. In other words, the guideline says that, if the oil regions in the Middle East are attacked by the Soviet Union, a war caused by this attack will inevitably expand to the Persian Gulf region and southeast and northeast Asia.

When the Pahlavi dynasty fell due to the outbreak of a revolution in Iran and when the Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan, causing conservative oil-producing countries in the Persian Gulf region to face a twofold threat, the United States began to formulate in a full-fledged manner a strategy for protecting oil in this region.

The Carter administration activated a rapid deployment force in 1980, and the Reagan administration separately established the headquarters of a Middle East force in December 1982, thus maintaining a system for mobilizing a force of 230,000 personnel in a contingency. This is a result of the strategy for protecting crude oil.

Part of the guidelines for defense carried by the WASHINGTON POST last June says that the order of priority the United States has given for defense is: the U.S. mainland, Europe, the Persian Gulf region and the Pacific Ocean. The swing strategy, which once caused our Asian allies to become uneasy and which we strongly opposed, is the product of this order of priority. The concept of this strategy is to move military forces from the Pacific region to the European frontline in a contingency in Europe.

We are fortunate in seeing that this swing strategy has virtually become obsolete because of criticism that there is no plan in it for the rapid deployment of NATO forces to Asia in a contingency in the Pacific region and that this strategy is the product of the traditional U.S. principle of regarding Europe as the central region.

Part of the guidelines for defense, which was released 2 days prior to the WASHINGTON POST's coverage of the order of priority for the defense of the U.S. mainland and other regions, says that, if the Soviet Union attacks the Persian Gulf region, the United States, in alliance with Red China will attack the Soviet Union.

According to these guidelines, countries in the Pacific region, including South Korea, not only rely economically on crude oil produced in the Middle East, but also rely strategically on the safety of oil in the Persian Gulf region.

It is known that, assuming that a military collision between the United States and the Soviet Union in the oilfield zone in the Middle East will assume the nature of an allout war, the Soviet Union has formulated a strategy for having its naval forces in the Far East bring under its control the transportation routes linking our East Sea, the Sea of Okhotsk and the North Pacific Ocean.

Under such circumstances, if the United States launches an attack against North Korea and Soviet littoral areas in retaliation for a Soviet attack on oil regions in the Middle East, South Korea, the sole U.S. ally on the Asian continent and a place where U.S. combat units are deployed, will, no doubt, become the target of attacks by Soviet forces and by the Soviet allied forces of North Korea.

In light of the infeasibility of the U.S. plan for attacking the Soviet Union in alliance with Red China, there is the high possibility the strategy clarified in the U.S. guidelines for defense would unduly victimize South Korea.

We would like to ask if the United States, in formulating a strategy for which South Korea will have to pay the cost for a Soviet attack on the oil regions in the Middle East, fully consulted with South Korea. If this strategy is a plan unilaterally formulated by the United States, we should quickly take measures against the United States in this regard.

We are forced to admit that this strategy is not fair and rational because it places us in the top position in the order of victims while placing us after Europe and the Middle East as far as the concept of defense is concerned.

Security on the Korean Peninsula is so fragile as to be broken by a small collision. We cannot tolerate the act of formulating a strategy of linking by a fuse the Korean Peninsula, constantly in danger of another of war, and the powder-keg of the Persian Gulf region, without our being consulted.

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S. KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

DAILY URGES U.S., JAPAN TO CONSOLIDATE RELATIONS

SK211335 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 20 Jan 83 p 2

[Editorial: "The U.S.-Japan Summit Talks--This Should Serve as an Opportunity To Help Neighbors and Other World Nations"]

[Text] It has been customary that new Japanese premiers, upon their inauguration, always pays a visit to Washington. However, the Reagan-Nakasone talks have attracted the special attention of the peoples of the two countries and people of other world nations, because the talks were held when the two countries are suffering their worst relations since the end of the world war.

At the talks, the Japanese premier, it has been learned, agreed to some degree with the U.S. demand for opening Japan's markets and offering Japanese military technology to the United States--pending questions between the two countries--and for the intensification of Japan's economic cooperation with Korea. It has also been learned that talks were held to reaffirm the two countries' 1981 joint communique, to analyze the uncertain international situation created in the wake of the inauguration of the new Soviet regime, to draw a clear line of responsibility for the United States and Japan, and to make high-level adjustments in the strategy of the two countries.

Regarding most uncomfortable relations between the two countries since the end of the world war, this may be because that the two countries have not correctly realized and acclimatized themselves to changes in their strength and in the world power balance.

Despite the relative reduction of its strength, in dealing with its allies and other friendly nations, the United States, it seems to us, is still trying to maintain an arrogant and unilateral stand rather than being fair and modest. Japan, on the other hand, even if it has become an economic power next only to the United States, is not trying to fulfill its responsibilities commensurate with its strength, but is, continuing to adopt a passive and ungenerous attitude. We think these are the causes of friction the two countries suffer in connection with economic and security affairs.

In view of the power balance in the world, it is now difficult for the United States to expect its allies' unconditional support for Washington's unilateral policies, and it is an era in which the United States must try to live up to the interests of its allies. The United States must realize this.

However, what is undeniable in connection with U.S.-Japan relations is that the two countries have no choice but to remain as the closest partners who should maintain inevitable mutual dependence and cooperation.

The two countries must correctly recognize this and, based on this recognition, consolidate cooperative relations as allies by eliminating the distrust and friction between them.

When we consider U.S.-Japan relations in relation with Korea, we can say that what is most important for the preservation of peace on the Korean Peninsula is the continued U.S. military commitment for the security of Korea and the Japan's economic cooperation with us, no matter whether we want it or not.

In this regard, the United States must continue to fulfill its responsibilities in accordance with the ROK-U.S. mutual defense system. At the same time, it must know that Japan's sharing of the military burden for Korea is not desirable, because this will precipitate an aggravation of the Korean people's sentiment toward Japan and make other Asian nations uneasy and suspicious.

Another thing which attracts our attention is the question of eliminating the vicious cycle of the protectionism which is being by the United States and Japan against each other and by all other advanced industrial nations. [as printed]

In the midst of the serious world recession, a wave of protectionism that can be regarded as a feeling of discontent is reaching even the foremost developing countries such as Korea. In the long run, however, adherence to the principle of free trade is the only way to improve the world economy. Nevertheless, because of the short-sighted stand of protecting one's own country's industries it is difficult to improve the ailing world economy. In this respect, the United States and Japan are urged to clearly show their stand in support of free trade and to make efforts to dispel the cloud of protectionism. We hope that the U.S.-Japan summit talks will contribute not only to the relations of the two countries but also to the security and prosperity of East Asia.

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S. KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

U.S.-JAPAN SUMMIT TALKS VIEWED

SK240636 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 21 Jan 83 p 2

[Editorial: "Changes in U.S. and Japanese Strategies in Northeast Asia"]

[Text] The recent U.S.-Japan summit talks, held following the ROK-Japan summit talks, draw our special interest and attention for they dealt with strategy in the Pacific and in northeast Asia after the 1980's.

Detailed policies to materialize the strategic concept for the security of our country were discussed at the U.S.-Japan summit talks, along with the issue of U.S. and Japanese global strategies, including the Japanese role in these strategies.

Meanwhile, by dealing with the intent of Japan's military strategy in earnest, some of the press in Washington showed a deep interest in the serious situation that has developed in the entire area of northeast Asia, including the Korean Peninsula.

At the summit talks with President Chon in Seoul, Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone reaffirmed Japan's "recognition on security" to the effect that stability on the Korean Peninsula is essential to that of Japan.

On the basis of the U.S. understanding of the concurrence in security recognition between South Korea and Japan, the issue of the sharing of defense burdens between the United States and Japan was successfully discussed at the U.S.-Japan summit talks. This is very significant.

Furthermore, as Prime Minister Nakasone made clear his plan to increase Japan's military strength in earnest to check and prevent the southward advance of Soviet forces, the general outline of the Japanese practical participation in the defense of northeast Asia and the Pacific has, to some extent, become clear.

This indicates, we think, not only an approach to or agreement on the interests of the United States and Japan in the strategy against the Soviet Union but also indicates changes in the structure of the strategy for future East Asian security.

Therefore, we feel compelled to make our own assessment in terms of international politics on how such changes in the structure of the East Asian security strategy will be associated with the security recognition of South Korea and Japan.

At their Washington summit talks, Reagan and Nakasone pledged to make joint efforts to preserve and develop peace on the Korean Peninsula and, at the same time, hinted that they regard the security of the Korean Peninsula in the context of the development of the strategy for jointly sharing the responsibility for defense.

However, we should make it clear that the U.S. and Japanese seeking of the strategy for security and their sharing of efforts for defense differ from ROK-U.S. strategy for security and that the U.S. and Japanese seeking of strategy for security and their sharing of efforts for defense are not acceptable as an alternative for U.S.-ROK joint effort for security. We should watch the United States and Japan jointly share efforts for defense. The increase of Japan's role and its military build-up should never be the motive or ground for any change in the U.S. forces in South Korea.

The structural order of the development of the situation in Asia is first characterized by the intensification of confrontation between the forces represented by the United States and the Soviet Union. The tension and crisis caused by the division of the Korean Peninsula assumes the character of an outpost in confrontation between the forces represented by the superpowers--the United States and the Soviet Union.

As far as the Asian situation is concerned, stabilization on the Korean Peninsula should be regarded as a central factor both in practically taking into consideration the order of priority in carrying out strategy and the development of the situation. Therefore, we demand that, in implementing its strategy for security in East Asia, the United States place first priority on the Korean Peninsula. We will be pleased to see that the foundation of ROK-U.S. strategy for security is supplemented by a U.S. and Japanese approach to jointly sharing responsibility for defense.

The will to mobilize military forces in a contingency--such as the plan for converting the Japanese archipelago into an aircraft carrier which does not sink through the increase of the Japanese naval military capability, the intent to assume responsibility for the defense of a 1,000-nautical-mile sea transportation route and the strategy for blocking the Soya, Tsugaru, Tsushima and Korea Straits in a contingency--should be put into practice in the context of bolstering ROK-U.S. strategy for maintaining security on the Korean Peninsula.

We feel it necessary to confirm a clear stand for strategically approaching ROK-U.S. cooperation in the domain of security.

We would like to understand that the ROK and Japanese sharing of responsibility for defense--something clarified at the summit talks between President Chun and Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone--has been put into a statutory form and has been

substantially supplemented by the approach to sharing responsibility for defense at the talks between U.S. President Reagan and Nakasone. At the same time, we are concerned over the increase of Japan's political influence as a result of its military buildup and over the possible effect of this influence.

We believe that we should seek an opportunity to strengthen our independent stand while practically implementing the tripartite ROK-U.S.-Japan cooperative system for security. We should pay particular attention to the fact that Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone's visit to the United States and the U.S.-Japan summit talks confirmed working-level relations as far as the U.S.-Japan alliance is concerned and that priority was placed on cooperation in security on a short-term basis, in the two-fold structure of trade and security in relations between the United States and Japan. We should find a new meaning in the U.S.-Japan summit talks in the context of understanding the substance of the Reagan administration's world strategy and of seeing the arrival of a new era of equal footing for U.S.-Japan security relations.

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S. KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

ROK DAILY CONSIDERS JAPAN-U.S. RELATIONS

SK260219 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 22 Jan 83 p 3

[Article by Chong Chong-mun, director of the foreign department, from the column "Today and Tomorrow"]

[Text] United States' President Reagan, ending the first round of the summit with Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, said: "Though we have sometimes quarreled with each other, our marriage is still happy."

Both the Americans and the Israelis often call their relationship a fraternal one. But U.S.-Japanese relationship has never before been described as a matrimonial one.

The sentiments of the Americans against Japan have not been as bad as they are now since World War II. Nevertheless, after meeting with Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone, President Reagan described "friction" between the United States and Japan as a "lovers' quarrel."

The U.S. Republican Party presented the slogan, "Japan is a prop for supporting the U.S. policies toward Asia" in the '80 election campaign; new Prime Minister Nakasone emphasized the strengthening of the U.S.-Japanese ties as a primary goal in implementing Japanese foreign policy. Taking these two facts into consideration, it was expected that the two summiteers would reaffirm "the close alliance relations" between the United States and Japan. For this reason, it is understandable for Premier Nakasone to have unhesitatingly made hard-line remarks on security in Washington--the central arena of international politics.

What draws our attention is President Reagan's description of U.S.-Japanese ties as "a happy marriage" and Premier Nakasone's disclosure of Japan's positive defense posture that will renew the significance of Japan's role and status. This is a development that should be coolly analyzed, particularly by us who require sensitive actions to counter any change of the situation around us.

When a hawk prime minister emerged in Japan, everybody forecast clearer Japanese defense and foreign policies. Having visited Korea to settle the pending issue of economic cooperation, Prime Minister Nakasone visited the United States with the gifts of the improved Korean-Japanese relations and won a good evaluation.

He declared Japan's hard-line defense posture, which surprised even U.S. officials, making remarks ranging from one on a commitment to take a share in defending 1,000 nautical miles of sealanes to one on the blockade of the four straits to stop passage of the Soviet Pacific Fleet out of the East Sea and one on making the Japanese archipelago "an unsinkable aircraft carrier." Having urged the buildup of Japan's defense capabilities, the United States welcomed Prime Minister Nakasone's declaration though his remarks on the defense buildup were not sufficient to meet the U.S. demands.

There are three reasons why the United States has pressed Japan to beef up its defense capabilities: 1) to settle a \$20 billion trade deficit through Japan's purchase of U.S.-made expensive weapons; 2) to share defense burdens with Japan to reduce U.S. defense spending, which accounts for 7 percent of the U.S. GNP, 7 times more than Japan's; 3) to have Japan take charge of defending 1,000 miles of sealanes in the western Pacific.

I think, however, that what is overlooked is that political rewards will sooner or later follow the buildup of Japan's defenses. I wonder if sharing defense roles will change into sharing political roles. I wonder if Japan will demand complete political and military independence from the United States. If these wonderings come true, power relations in Northeast Asia will change.

It is said that secret treaties cannot be repeated in modern international diplomacy. But if Japan, which has grown strong militarily, becomes powerful politically, how should we, who have gone through a bitter historical experience because of the "Taft-Katsura" secret agreement, cope with Japan?

Some Americans once described Japan as a "monster created by the United States." Phenomena--Japan's change into a "France" in "Asia"--that indicate Japan's individuality have been shown on various occasions.

When U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger visited Japan and urged an increase in Japan's defense expenditures, hundreds of Japanese politicians, including some of the Dietmen, demanded the revision of the U.S.-Japanese security treaty, asserting: "The incumbent U.S.-Japanese treaty injures Japan's pride."

Every Asian country is concerned over the fact that, if Japan were to share defense burdens with the United States in "Asia," it would exercise political and military influence over the whole of the Pacific. Asian countries will more keenly feel the political rewards that will follow the buildup of Japan's defenses in the wake of Nakasone's Washington remarks on sharing defense roles.

I remember the "theory of crises" in '85 that was set forth by former U.S. Secretary of State Kissinger and Sir (?John Hackett), the author of "World War III." They asserted that, in 1985 when the Soviet Union will face the most favorable military circumstances, it will seek a military action abroad to distract its people's attention from the aggravated problems in the domestic economy, the change in leadership, the decrease of energy production, the alienation of East European countries from it and the increase of foreign debts.

The Soviet Union warned Prime Minister Nakasone over his remarks on the "unsinkable aircraft carrier." This is viewed as an ominous signal forecasting upcoming in the Asian situation.

A new atmosphere in which the U.S.-Japanese relationship is expressed as "a happy marriage" and Japan's declaration of positive defense posture, both of which mirror the new atmosphere, are causing a sensation. The time is going away when Japan's lukewarm attitude toward defense would be criticized.

The situation is changing around us. To cope with this change, we should make a balance sheet of a long-term and tangible defense diplomacy.

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N.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

'VRPR' AIRS LENGTHY DISCUSSION ON SUCCESSION

SK130130 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 11 Jan 83

[Roundtable talk on "National Glory" between announcer [Kim Chol-min] and two unidentified participants; from the program "Today's Feature"]

[Text] [Announcer Kim Chol-min]: How are you?

[First and second speakers]: How are you?

[Announcer Kim Chol-min]: A certain Mr Yi, an employee of a company, who returned from his trip to the Mid-East and Africa said: I had never before felt pride in and confidence at being a member of the nation. Our nation stands in the brightest spotlight of the world.

A certain Mr Kim, a reporter of the foreign department of a newspaper, who came back from his trip to areas in the Americas said: Though I feel shame at being a South Korean whenever I go abroad, I take pride in being a member of the nation.

Upon hearing their remarks and foreign reports praising our nation as a proud one, I have thought of many things. Throughout the long national history, our nation has been never called proud.

I believe that the reason why our nation stands in the spotlight of the world's people is that we are upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who we have met for the first time in our long history, as the sun of mankind and uphold the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il as the successor to the chuche cause.

Our nation's glory in upholding the great leader and the dear comrade leader is matchless.

For this reason, in this hour we are holding a roundtable talk to discuss glory that the nation is enjoying.

Will you, above all, talk about the roots of the national glory?

[First speaker]: I want to discuss the question first. I understand that whether or not a nation enjoys glory depends on how great a leader it upholds. That is why it is said that the greatness of a nation is dependent on the greatness of its leader.

Only a nation which upholds an outstanding, distinguished leader can become a proud one possessing national confidence.

[Announcer Kim Chol-min]: That is right. Only a nation which upholds an outstanding leader can enjoy glory as a proud nation; a nation which does not uphold such a leader must suffer ordeals. This is a start fact proved by our nation's history of suffering.

[Second speaker]: That is correct. The reason why our nation could not help traversing the road of suffering in the past is that it did not uphold an outstanding leader who would lead it.

This is also confirmed when we recall the time when our nation was trampled underfoot by the Japanese imperialists. Because they had been deprived of the country, our countrymen could not help leaving their homes, crossing over the Tumen River of tears and going to north Chien-tao. And they could not but cross the Korea Strait and scatter to Hokkaido or Hawaii.

Our patriots, who could not submit themselves to suffer from such ordeals, tried anti-Japanese struggles for independence, the 1 March uprising, the 10 June Manse incident and demonstrations. But they experienced bitter failures and sacrifices.

[First speaker]: Mr Yi Chun, who had pushed to the second international peace conference held in Hague, disemboweled himself when he failed to realize his desire for independence.

In addition, patriot An Chung-kun assassinated Ito Hirobumi at the Harbin station, but did not realize his aspiration for independence.

A philosopher once said: Dying for the nation is heroic.

But the destiny of a nation cannot be saved by death.

Having misled the ideals of our fellow countrymen with various theories, a group of traitorous politicians lost their senses in the fascist gale of the Japanese imperialists and crept into their bosom.

At that time, our masses sought the road on which our nation should go forward. Their aspirations in searching for a leader who would guide the nation and save the fellow countrymen overflowed throughout the whole land. All fellow countrymen were eagerly waiting an outstanding, distinguished leader who would save the destiny of the nation.

[Second Speaker]: Right. At that time, all the people longed for the emergence of an outstanding leader. I think the respected and beloved leader

Comrade Kim Il-song emerged to meet this ardent desire--the trend of his contemporary era. After embarking on the revolutionary road with great ambition for the fatherland's liberation, the great leader drew a lesson from the past struggle, in which the people had repeatedly experienced failure and frustration, and illuminated the path of advance of our people.

[First speaker] The obstacle to the national liberation movement in our country at the time when the great leader embarked on the road of the revolutionary struggle was [words indistinct]. They mechanically imitated others' technology and experiences by relying on great countries, by seeking toadyism and by ignoring the situation of their country. As a result, the future path of the revolution failed to open. After the great leader mingled with the people, indoctrinated and remodelled them and pioneered the revolutionary road with a firm *chuche* stand of personally and independently taking responsibility for all questions. Thus, extricating itself from a predicament in its initial stages caused by toadyism and dogmatism, the revolution in our country advanced along the road of struggle by overcoming mounting difficulties and trials. It advanced along the straight road of victory, which others had not traversed.

[Second speaker]: After illuminating the people's advance path, the great leader personally took the lead in the people's sacred struggle.

[First speaker]: That's right. After setting forth the line for the *chuche*-type anti-Japanese armed struggle, the great leader activated the Korean People's Revolutionary Army [KPRA], the first *chuche*-type revolutionary armed struggle. Because the anti-Japanese armed struggle was an arduous revolutionary war never before waged, there were no theories, strategies, tactics or experiences to refer to. The trial in this struggle was very great because questions concerning the supply of weapons, food and clothes had to be solved independently, without support from a regular army, in the protracted struggle against the great, powerful Japanese imperialists. Believing in the might of the people, however, the great leader, while personally overcoming all difficulties with them, led the arduous anti-Japanese armed struggle to victory and glory. The historic victory of the anti-Japanese armed struggle was an unprecedentedly great one attained by a colonial people by themselves through their armed struggle against a Suzerain state. This was a victory of the respected and beloved leader's *chuche* idea, strategy and tactics and was a brilliant fruition of his wise leadership.

[Announcer] That's right. After achieving the fatherland's liberation and triumphantly returning to his home country, the great general illuminated our people's advance path with a firm *chuche* stand. Resolutely repelling the rabble of left-tilting elements who babbled about the roads of socialism and bourgeois democracy after liberation, he led our people to the road of true democracy. This road was the only correct one to oppose toadyism and dogmatism and found an independent country. While successfully forging ahead with the historic cause of founding the party, the country and the army in North Korea after illuminating the path of our people's advance, the great general led various democratic reforms to brilliant victory to completely liberate the people from various feudalistic yokes and oppression by

conducting land reform and by enforcing laws on labor and the nationalization of industry. Thus, he laid the foundation of a prosperous, independent country in which the working people, including workers and peasants, could become masters.

When the U.S. imperialist aggressors provoked the Korean war to annihilate the DPRK in its initial stage, the great general foiled the U.S. imperialists' numerical and technological supremacy with outstanding leadership and with political, ideological, strategic and tactical supremacy. As a result, the myth about the might of the U.S. imperialists was shattered, and the U.S. imperialists met the fate of decline. Thus, the people demonstrated the spirit they would never become the colonial slaves of foreign aggressors.

[First speaker]: In addition, he proudly built the base of a new life on ruins from which the DPRK, the U.S. imperialists once said, would never rise up again, even in 100 years.

The great leader led the entire party, the whole country and all the people to an unprecedented new road on which light industry, agriculture and heavy industry developed at the same time, with precedence given to the latter, thus establishing the foundations of a self-reliant economy. And he introduced the cooperative agricultural system and reformed the urban manual trades and capitalistic commerce and industry into socialist ones. Thanks to these efforts, the question of remodeling production and distribution into socialist forms, which other countries were not able to resolve even in scores of years, was successfully settled in the urban and rural areas within 4-5 years. Furthermore, industrialization, which certain countries were not able to achieve even in about 100 years, was completed within only 24 years.

For this reason, today, the world is praising North Korea as a chuche paradise and a model country of socialism.

[Announcer Kim Chol-min]: I think that all achievements exalting our nation as a great one and embroidering the national history of disgrace with glorious events are exploits which have been handed down connected with the esteemed name of the great leader.

I believe that, since it was upheld the great Comrade Kim Il-song as the sun saving the world and people, our nation has come to enjoy great glory.
[music interposed]

[Announcer Kim Chol-min]: Having enjoyed great glory because it has greeted Comrade Kim Il-song, the sun saving the world and people, for the first time in its history, our nation is again enjoying infinite pride and confidence by upholding Comrade Kim Chong-il, the giant star [kosong] of guidance, who is brilliantly inheriting the chuche revolutionary cause, as the outstanding leader.

[First speaker]: A poem has spread in various provinces, including the Cholla provinces. The poem reads: A guiding star rose in our sky, following the rays of the great sun. The earth goes round that sun; a new day dawns

under the star. Let us follow the star. Let us follow the star. Only if we follow the lovely star, will we easily pass over high mountains and reach a broad road leading us to the reunification of our country.

Like a spring fragrance, a legendary episode regarding the guiding star has spread to various regions, including in and around Sokcho. Follows the legendary episode: Just as the Japanese were ruined because of the general star which had risen above Mt Paektu, so the Yankees will be driven away and our country will be reunified because the guiding star of chuche which has risen in the sky of the North. It has been learned that every night the star has emitted bright rays shining in all five colors and the rays have gone across the Milky Way. This is an indication of reunification. The star is not an ordinary one, but a guiding star illuminating the road laid ahead of our nation. A broad road is paved before our nation.

I think that this episode unreservedly expresses the infinite pride and confidence of our fellow countrymen who have enjoyed great glory by upholding the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song as the sun of the nation and as the core of reunification and who is now reverently upholding the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il as the brilliant inheritor of the chuche cause.

[Announcer Kim Chol-min]: Upholding the dear comrade leader together with the great leader is our great glory.

[First speaker]: That is true. As we well know, defending and consummating the leader's cause is an important question connected with the destiny of the revolution. The reason is that the revolutionary cause of the working class is long-term work which should be carried out continuously, generation after generation. Therefore, the question of resolutely defending and consummating the revolutionary cause pioneered by the leader is raised as a very important one.

In some countries, the question of inheriting their leaders' cause has not been correctly resolved. For this reason, they are suffering many turns and twists.

Our nation, however, has come to enjoy a great victory by perfectly settling the question. Our nation's future is promising and the road ahead of the world's revolution is firmly consolidated. That is why our masses and the world's progressive mankind are so pleased.

[Second speaker]: I think that upholding the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il as an outstanding leader is a great fortune in which only our nation can take pride.

The dear Comrade Kim Chong-il is a great leader [chidoja] of the nation and great leader [yongdoja] of the world's revolution who has personified the respected and beloved general's extraordinary wisdom, distinguished leadership and noble virtue.

[Announcer Kim Chon-min]: Cherishing utmost loyalty to the respected and beloved leader, he is successfully accelerating revolution and construction through energetic ideological and theoretical activities and extraordinary leadership.

[First speaker]: What is the most important thing that the successor should possess on the road of inheriting and consummating the revolutionary cause pioneered by the leader? I think that the most important thing is endless loyalty to the leader who has pioneered the revolutionary cause.

The dear comrade leader possesses boundless loyalty to the leader. He is conducting genuinely energetic activities to realize the leader's lofty intentions and programs, reverentially upholding the fatherly leader, who has devoted all of his efforts to the prosperity of the nation and the happiness of the fellow countrymen.

He named the great leader's revolutionary idea Kimilsonism and proclaimed this. And he elucidated the profound content, characteristics, greatness and originality of Kimilsongism in a scientific and theoretical manner. He has seen to it that the great Kimilsongism--the monolithic system of unitary leading ideas, theories and methods which represent the current era and the future of communism--has resplendently been displayed to the world.

I think that, thanks to the idea and theories set forth by the dear comrade leader on imbuing the whole society with Kimilsongism, whole aspects of communist society and the course of its construction have been completely delineated and a firm guarantee to brillinatly inherit and consummate the chuche cause generation after generation has been provided.

He is further developing and enriching the idea of modeling the entire party on Kimilsonism, the idea on the speed battle as a basic form of socialist construction, the idea on the communist movement and all theories of the Kimilsongism in all fields of revolution and construction.

[Second speaker]: That is correct. It is said that, thanks to the wise leadership of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, remarkable successes, which surprise the world's people, have been successively attained in all fields of socialist economic construction.

It has been said that he has presented correct fighting slogans, including the slogan: "Let us imbue the whole society with Kimilsongism"; the slogan: "Ideology, technology and culture--all in accordance with the demands of chuche" and the slogan: "Production, study and life--all in manner of the anti-Japanese guerrillas", and has delineated the correct methods and ways for their implementation. Furthermore, it is said that he is assiduously managing every affair, leading the whole of revolution and construction in a unified way.

By commanding all work in a bold and daring manner and vigorously leading the revolutionary struggle and constructionwork with a stout fighting spirit and an extraordinary driving force, he is helping to win remarkable successes.

According to Pyongyang Radio, the Arch of Triumph and the Chuche Tower, which were built ahead of the 70th birthday of the respected and beloved general, are grand monuments which cannot be found anywhere else in the world insofar as their grandeur and splendor, the high modern architectural art and warm devotion contained in them. They are also top-class masterpieces.

The Kim Il-song Stadium, the People's Grand Study House, the Munsu Street Reminiscent of a City, the Chongnyu Restaurant and other innumerable buildings are remarkable creations unprecedented in the history of world architecture.

All these have been provided thanks to the dear comrade leader's energetic guidance and his warm care.

[Announcer Kim Chol-min]: I think that the dear comrade leader is wisely leading the struggle for the independent reunification of the fatherland and for the victory of the world's revolution. What is your opinion?

[First speaker]: The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is exerting all of his efforts to reunify the fatherland in our generation without fail, upholding the great leader's lofty intentions. Such efforts are echoing in this land like surging waves, fiercely stirring up the aspirations of the masses for reunification and putting indestructible valor in our hearts.

Because they have such ardent aspirations and indomitable valor, with great pride and confidence, our masses are vehemently fanning the flames of the struggle for national liberation under the anti-U.S. banner for independence.

Through their anti-U.S. struggle for independence, our masses are displaying national will and mettle to the world. Today, the current of the anti-U.S. struggle for independence is vigorously overflowing in this land. The masses of each party, faction and stratum who love the country and nation are joining the sacred anti-U.S. struggle for national liberation. They are firmly resolved to terminate the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists in this land by more valiantly waging the struggle for national liberation.

I believe that no force can block us in our firm determination to achieve the country's reunification at an earlier date, while we are more ardently admiring the great leader as the sun of the nation and as the lodestar of reunification and are under the guidance of the dear comrade leader.

[Second speaker]: The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is making great contributions to the development of the world's revolution as well as our country's revolution.

For this reason, the world's people are reverentially praising the dear comrade leader as the outstanding leader who is leading a new world in the era of independence and as the genius of revolution and construction.

[Announcer Kim Chol-min]: As we have discussed, our nation holds high the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who our fellow countrymen and the world's

people are reverentially upholding and endlessly admiring for the first time in history, as the sun saving the world and people.

We are upholding the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, who is widely known as a young and outstanding leader at home and abroad, as the successor to the chuche cause. This is matchlessly great national glory.

As the world's people unanimously say, since it upholds the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il together with Comrade Kim Il-song, the great sun of mankind, our nation stands as a proud one in the spotlight of the world.

Other nations are not upholding even one leader well and, in particular, are suffering from ordeals due to the succession question. Our nation, however, is upholding two great leaders [suryong] in a generation. This promises the resplendent future of the chuche cause. There is no such great felicity or glory elsewhere.

I think that this glory is that of the nation and of the era. To have this glory shine more, while deeply cherishing infinite loyalty to the great leader and the dear comrade leader, we should make their dignity absolute, should make their ideas and intentions our faith and should embody them in implementing the revolution.

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N.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

'NODONG SINMUN' STRESSES CHUCHE-TYPE LITERATURE

SK170231 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2229 GMT 15 Jan 83

[NODONG SINMUN 16 January special article: "Our Literary Art Which Is Fully Blossoming on the Single Road of Chuche--Watching the Performance at the Festive Soiree Arranged To Commemorate the 10th Anniversary of the Performance of the Revolutionary Opera 'A Flower Girl'--an Immortal Work"]

[Excerpts] Since the end of last year, a festive soiree of our literary artists, including those from the Mansudae Artistic Troupe, has been successfully held at the Grand Pyongyang Theater to commemorate the 10th anniversary of the performance of the revolutionary opera "A Flower Girl"--an immortal work.

A decade is a very short period in the history of a country and in that of literature. During this period, however, a great heyday of literary art, something that cannot be achieved in several centuries, has been ushered in under the wise leadership of our party. Today, our people and literary artists are very happy and proud to recall in excitement the glorious period that has been embroidered with the development of the chuche art.

Shown in the first half of the festive soiree are the artistically exquisite and philosophically profound scenes of the revolutionary operas "A Flower Girl," "A Sea of Blood," "Tell, Forests," and "The True Daughters of the Party," representing our party's warm, careful and wise guidance. Also shown in the first half of the soiree are the grand and beautiful scenes of the music and [word indistinct] tale "The Song of Paradise" and the music and dance epic "The Song of Glory." Beautifully performed in the latter half of the soiree are songs and dances that our people love. Movie actors and actresses also perform in this part.

Our workers marveled at the brilliance of our art, watching the grand and beautiful picture of the fully blossoming chuche art at the festive soiree, which intensively shows the monumental work of our literary art.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: As a result of the brilliant materialization of our party's chuche-oriented artistic idea and unique artistic policy, a great revolutionary change has taken place in all sectors

of literary art, and many literary works, such as revolutionary films, operas, play and novels, have been produced, attaining high ideological and artistic levels. Indeed, the 1970's was the great heyday of the chuche art during which our literary art brilliantly blossomed and developed in accordance with the party's chuche-oriented artistic line.

Brilliantly assuming the trait of the chuche-oriented literary art, our literary art has greatly contributed to enriching the treasure chest of mankind's culture as a model of our contemporary era.

All the performances at the festive soiree, which demonstrate the might of our art, powerfully prove the justness and great vitality of the unique artistic idea and policy for continuously developing literary art in our own style set forth by the glorious party center.

1. The performances at the festive soiree demonstrate the brilliant victory of the literary revolution attained under the wise leadership of our party during the past decade.

To build the chuche-type literary art based on the immortal chuche idea in order to meet the requirements of our era and the desire of the people, our party has set forth a unique line for carrying out the literary revolution and has energetically led the struggle to implement this line.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the KWP Central Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee, has noted: Ideological consciousness is a decisive factor controlling the role of men in the revolution and construction.

Literary art plays an important role in developing workers into communist-type men who possess independent ideological consciousness and in carrying out the ideological revolution. The revolutionary struggle had proved that a poem makes the hearts of a thousand people throb and that our song stabs the hearts of the enemy when bayonets fail to reach them.

Based on such profound insight into the revolution and literary art, our party has consistently and particularly concentrated on its guidance of literary art. Our contemporary era, during which the people have emerged as the masters of history and of their destiny, has called for eliminating the old legacy of the past exploitative society in the sector of literary art and for bringing about a basic change in producing literary artistic works.

Our party has advanced a historic proposal for building our own literary art --a new literary art that our contemporary era and people seeking sovereignty demand--and has led this cause to brilliant victory.

The literary art revolution that has been carried out in our country has been filled with the struggle to eliminate old things and build a new chuche-type literary art in all domains, such as the contents and form of literary art, systems and methods in creative activities. The course of this struggle has been the proud period during which we have ceaselessly pioneered the new

path of art by developing literary theory in our own style and by more practically and comprehensively materializing this theory.

By concentrating on and making a breakthrough in movie art and by generalizing brilliant results in this endeavor, our party has brought about a revolutionary change in all domains of literary art, such as opera, theater, literature, music, dance, fine arts and acrobatics. During the historic period, our literary art has substantially assumed a true trait as the chuche-type literary art.

Intensively and impressively shown on the stage at the soiree through jewel-like scenes are precious results attained in the revolution in opera, something that occupies a brilliant position among the great and rich achievements attained in the literary art revolution.

The images of Cho Pyong-hun in the revolutionary opera "Tell, Forests" and of the heroine Kang Yun-ok in the revolutionary opera "The True Daughter of the Party" movingly shows that the most beautiful ideological and spiritual trait of the chuche-type communists is to invariably glorify under any circumstances the precious political life given by the great leader. Tracing in a chronological order the protracted course of our people from the time of Kkotbun who, under the ray of the immortal chuche idea, embarked on the revolutionary road in the initial stage of the Korean revolution half a century ago to the present era, including the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and that of the fatherland liberation war, five great operas powerfully prove in an artistic manner that the struggle to achieve sovereignty is the basic question in the daily life of our people in our contemporary era.

Under the banner of the immortal chuche idea, an epochal change has taken place in our revolution and construction, and a new era of national prosperity has been ushered in in this land. This great situation unprecedented in the history of 5,000 years has offered a rich soil for producing new literary art with an unprecedented content and form. Our artistic sector has been assigned a difficult task of comprehensively reproducing on the stage the history of the people's vast struggle to achieve sovereignty and today's challenging situation. This is the cause of not merely reforming the existing things but of creating new things. The music and dance tale "The Song of Paradise" was the brilliant fruition of the method of abiding by the principle of artistic creation in our own style clarified by our party and of the precious results and rich experiences gained in the revolution in opera and in our literary art sector.

Based on the rich results attained in building the chuche-type literary art after producing the music and dance tale "The Song of Paradise," our party has brilliantly accomplished the vast task of producing the music and dance epic "The Song of Glory"--a work of magnificently depicting in a heroic epic the revolutionary history of the glorious and brilliant 70-year-long lifetime of the great leader.

The music and dance epic "The Song of Glory," which shows in a comprehensive and profound manner the revolutionary activities carried out by the great leader of the working class, is a milestone showing that our chuche-type literary art has reached a new, higher stage. "Sea of Blood"-type revolutionary operas, the music and dance tale "The Song of Paradise" and the music and dance epic "The Song of Glory" eloquently show that, while greeting a period of great change and while unfolding a broad, unique world of creation, the chuche-type art is powerfully advancing together with our rapidly changing reality.

It is natural that, no matter how eagerly they may try to use their wisdom, any artists and creative groups cannot perform in only a decade such an epochal achievement in making the aesthetic ideal of the people fully blossom, in glorifying mankind's dignity and wisdom and in enriching and diversifying the cultural treasure chest of mankind. Such an immortal achievement could only be attained by our party, which has taken the lead in developing the chuche-type literary art after setting forth the chuche-type literary idea, theory and policy.

2. Shown on the stage at the festive soiree is the fact that, while displaying the diversified exquisite pieces of music and dance that have beautifully and richly developed in our country, our literary art, which has developed along the single road of chuche, has been raised to a high level.

The great leader earlier set forth a far-sighted plan for building our literary art into a brilliant model that the people love. This was a firm will of our party that lit the flames of the revolution in literary art.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The art that a heroic people demand should naturally be heroic. The art that the people who have emerged on the international stage demand should naturally attain an international level.

After setting forth the policy for producing excellent works that correctly reflect the people's idea and feelings, for boldly creating fresh and diversified artistic forms to meet the people's taste and for producing the excellent works that the people will love after a lapse of several centuries, our party has wisely led the struggle to implement this policy. Impressively shown on the stage of festive performance is the brilliant appearance of our literary art, which has attained a high level under the leadership of our party through the excellent pieces of music that have been composed in accordance with our own style.

Intensively and impressively shown on the festive stage are the brilliant results attained by our movie art under the leadership of our party. Our movie art has attained noteworthy results by developing the revolutionary tradition of our movie art by representing immortal classic works and by producing revolutionary films depicting the glorious, brilliant history of the great leader's revolutionary activities.

By showing proud results by putting on the stage excellent works with the socialist situation as themes, the soiree helps the audiences keenly feel that our movie art has played a role as a powerful ideological weapon in the cause of imbuing society with the chuche idea and as a textbook in developing workers into chuche-type revolutionaries who are endlessly loyal to the party and the leader.

Indeed, the entire course of the festive soiree powerfully shows that our literary art is comprehensively contributing to all domains, such as literature, movie, opera, play, music, dance, fine arts and acrobatics. While magnificently showing the precious achievements attained in the revolution in literary art during the past decade under the leadership of the party and while proudly recalling the past that overflowed with glory, the festive outdoor soiree has become a significant festival reflecting the strong will of our writers and artists to make the great flower garden of the chuche art more fully blossom.

Just as they did in the past, writers and artists have firmly resolved to continue to work with a youthful spirit under the care of the party and to bring about a new upsurge in producing revolutionary literary artistic works. It is the ironclad, unswerving belief and will of our writers and artists to share their destiny with the party and to go through mountains and swamps if called upon by the party.

The exalted atmosphere of the performance at the festive outdoor soiree overflowing with a revolution passion has powerfully demonstrated that our writers and artists are firmly united around the party and the leader ideologically and volitionally and that they are firmly resolved to become Kim Hyok and Cha Kwang-su in the 1980's and to staunchly advance along the single revolutionary road under the leadership of the party.

Because the chuche-type artistic idea illuminates our future path, because a precious treasure has been provided in the revolution in literary art thanks to the wise leadership of the party and because the vast ranks of literary artists, who are endlessly loyal to the party, have been organized, the future path of the chuche-type literary art is more promising and bright.

CSO: 4110/022

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

'NODONG SINMUN' CITES KIM CHONG-IL'S SECOND TREATISE

SK231311 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2241 GMT 22 Jan 83

[NONDONG SINMUN 23 January special article: "The Formation of the First Party Organization Was a Great Event Which Unfolded the New History of Building a Chuche-Type Party"]

[Text] The inception of the party of the working class is the source of the might of this class. Only a party with a deep, strong roots can have invincible might and a promising future.

The KWP took its root with the inception of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle. It has behind it the history of a protracted struggle and a great lineage. Because of this, our party has demonstrated its honor as a great creative force with an endlessly promising future.

Elucidated in the treatise of Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee, entitled "The KWP Is Chuche-Type Revolutionary Party Which Has Inherited the Glorious Tradition of Down-With-Imperialism," is the history of building our party, the circumstances of the inception of the party--the formation of the first party organization.

As elucidated in the treatise, the formation of the first party organization and the idea and theory developed in the course of strengthening and developing it is a powerful weapon which enables our party to develop itself into a chuche-type revolutionary party forever.

The KWP is a glorious party which has as its origin the first party organization personally formed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The party of the working class is founded and led by the leader. By forming the first party organization at the initial stage of the Korean revolution, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has provided the origin of our party.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee, has noted: In Karlun in the early part of July 1930, Comrade Kim Il-song

organized the first party organization with young communists from the new generation. This was the formation of the first party organization with the *chuche* idea as a leading idea. This was a glorious event marking the origin of our party.

As explained in the treatise in detail that the formation of the first party organization in our country was the brilliant fruition of the energetic struggle which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has waged for a long time, ever since he embarked on the revolutionary road. When the respected and beloved leader organized the first *chuche*-type party organization, our revolution was in a great trial. Because of the Japanese imperialists' daily stepped-up fascist suppressive measures and because of splittist maneuvers by factional elements who posed as patriots and as communists, the future path of the Korean revolution was truly dismal.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song vigorously accelerated the preparatory work of organizing party organizations after discovering the basic method of pioneering the future path of the Korean revolution while carrying out the work of rallying the creative avant-garde of the revolution during the period of grim trials in which there were mounting difficulties before the revolution. After ushering in the new era of the Korean communist movement by forming the down-with-imperialism league in October 1920, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song organized the league of the Korean Young Communists with this league as a basis and trained many communists from the new generation. This was a matchlessly precious asset for organizing a *chuche*-type party organization.

At the historic Karlun meeting, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song elucidated a unique way for founding a revolutionary party. After firmly making organizational and ideological preparations for organizing party organizations, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song formed the first party organization on 3 July 1930 with young communists from the new generation whom he had personally brought up through protracted, arduous revolutionary activities. The formation of the guidance avant-garde of the revolution through the formation of the first *chuche*-type party organization was an immortal achievement attained by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for our revolution.

The first party organization formed by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song was the new-type revolutionary party of the working class. The first party organization was one having the immortal *chuche* idea--the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary idea--as its leading idea and as its leading guideline.

The leading idea is one of the basic factors that determine the nature and duty of the party. Depending on what idea we use as our leading idea and guideline, the might and character of the party is determined. The important characteristics of the first party organization rested in the fact that, regarding the great *chuche* idea as its leading guideline, its struggled to implement the revolutionary lines and policies clarified by the *chuche* idea.

Regarding the work of implementing the chuche-type revolutionary line and policy set forth by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the historic Karlun meeting as its noble duty, the first party organization led the struggle of our people. Thanks to the struggle of the first party organization, which was organized at the initial stage of the Korean revolution, the worthwhile struggle to imbue our revolutionary ranks with the chuche idea and to achieve national liberation was successfully waged.

The first party organization was an organization that rallied young communists from the new generation, who had been hardened and tested in the flames of various struggles. Members of the first party organization were invincible revolutionary warriors and chuche-type true communists who, without being stained by any old ideas, lived and struggled only in accordance with the great leader's revolutionary idea and intent. During the most dismal period, when our people groaned under the imperialists' tyranny, they held in high esteem Comrade Han Pyol [Kim Il-song's first revolutionary name de guerre] as the great leader of the Korean revolution and unhesitatingly devoted their youthful lives to the struggle for the leader of the revolution.

Indeed, the first party organization was a revolutionary organization that was firmly united with a single idea and will. It was a guiding avant-garde organization that brilliantly accomplished the historic cause of the fatherland's liberation with this idea and will as the source of strength.

The chuche-type first party organization was one that deeply took root in the broad strata of the people. The source of the invincible might of the party of the working class comes from the party's blood-ties with the broad strata of the people. The people are the masters of the revolution and are those directly taking charge of it. Success in the revolutionary struggle depends on how successfully we use the inexhaustible might and creative wisdom of the people.

On the first day of its formation, the first party organization deeply mingled with the people, firmly rallied them and struggled to achieve their interests. Thus, relations between the first party organization and the people became blood-ties that no force could break. Indeed, emerging in the flames of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, the first party organization was a true model of the communist-type revolutionary organization that attained a very high level both in the purity and solidity of the ideological and volitional unity of its ranks and in its blood-ties with the people.

After forming the first chuche-type party organization, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song rapidly expanded the party with that first organization as a basis.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee, has noted: Using the first party organization as a basis, Comrade Kim Il-song expanded party organizations at various places.

During the period when our revolution was being pioneered, there were mounting difficulties and grim trials before us. In these circumstances, party organizations rapidly expanded as a precious fruition of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's unique policy for building party organizations and of his energetic activities to achieve this end.

While having numerous young communists increase grassroots party organizations throughout the country, including the northern border areas of our country, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song guided the revolutionary organizations in various provinces of our country, including the Onsong area and organized the grassroots organizations with the core members tested in the midst of struggle.

In regard to increasing the party organizations, the great leader took a great interest, in particular, in expanding and strengthening party organizations in the armed ranks. The work of expanding the grassroots party organizations was energetically pushed through in close relations with the work of setting up the party organizational guidance system. As a result, an orderly party organizational guidance system--all the party organizations in the units [pudae] and local party organizations formed at home and abroad moving under the uniform guidance of the party committee of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army--was established.

With the party organizations expanded on a nationwide scale and with the unified party organizational guidance system established at the party committees in the units as well as at the local party organizations, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's unitary leadership was firmly guaranteed over all the party organizations and the Korean revolution as a whole.

This shows that, long before the cause of party founding was achieved, the basic questions of charactering our party's revolutionary nature and of establishing the revolutionary work system and discipline within the party, had smoothly been solved on the highest level.

The formation of the party organizations was profoundly significant in terms of our party building and revolutionary development. It was significant in that it opened a future for building a new type of a revolutionary party corresponding to the demand of our times. Ours is an era of independence in which the working people, including the working class, who were oppressed and maltreated in the past, have emerged as the masters of the history and are exploring their own fate independently and creatively. For this reason, the party of our times must be a party that defends the principles of independence and a party that is organized and conducts its activities on the basis of these principles.

The first party organizations formed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song were the chuche-type party organizations that came into existence reflecting the demands of the new era of historical development.

In the course of forming, strengthening and developing these party organizations during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, principles and methods of party building and party activities were clearly elucidated, and examples proved through practice and rich experience were created. Thanks to the rich experience and solid preparations provided in the flames of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, our party was founded in a timely manner despite the complicated situation that followed liberation, and it became a powerful and strong vanguard capable of responsibly leading the Korean revolution from the day it was founded.

The first chuche-type party organizations were the prototype of the KWP, which today enjoys invincible might and high leadership authority. Today, our party is fully equipped with what is required by a revolutionary party of the chuche era, from its guidance ideology to its party organizational principles and mode of activity.

Without the tradition of the party organization building provided by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, we could conceive of the fact that the KWP has developed, as today, into a great revolutionary guiding force equipped with invincible might and with an unlimited future.

Another significance of the formation of the first party organizations is that they enabled us to successfully explore our revolution under the banner of the chuche idea.

The Korean revolution is one that should victoriously advance under the banner of the chuche idea. This sacred cause, which is aimed at completely achieving the independence of the working people, can be successfully achieved only under the leadership of the party.

The first party organizations were vanguard units that brilliantly explored the chuche cause under the leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song. All the activities of these party organizations were based thoroughly on the chuche idea.

During the dawn of the revolution, the first party organizations were formed and, with the party organizations expanded and strengthened on the basis of these first party organizations which fulfilled their mission and duty as the vanguard units of guidance, the purity of the chuche idea was firmly defended under any circumstances and our people's anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle has always been able to advance along the single road of chuche.

In retrospect, the pioneering stage of our revolution was indeed arduous and complicated. Nevertheless, thanks to the wise leadership of the party organizations, our people, as their own chuche-type revolutionary forces, were able to achieve the historic cause of national liberation by defeating the cruel Japanese imperialist aggressors.

The might of our party, which today leads the chuche cause of invincibility, stems from the first party organizations formed during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, some 50 years ago.

The formation of the first party organizations was indeed a historic event that made a new milestone in brilliantly achieving the cause of national liberation and in advancing our revolution on a single, victorious road.

A long-time, more than a half century, has elapsed since the first chuche-type party organizations were formed and the work of imbuing the revolutionary ranks with the chuche idea began.

With his extraordinary wisdom and skillful organizational ability with which he formed the first party organizations and achieved the cause of the party founding, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song even today is leading our party, standing at the forefront. For this reason, a brighter future is unfolding before the KWP with each passing day.

Because our party has long annals of struggle and brilliant revolutionary traditions, it takes pride in being a tested party that leads the revolution and construction on a single, victorious road and in being a party in which the entire ranks are united rock-firm. It is the highest honor and greatest national pride for our people to carry out the revolution under the leadership of this great party.

Not forgetting the party's roots and the source of the revolution, we will endlessly brighten the party's annals of struggle and the great bloodline.

CSO: 4110/23

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

'VRPR' REVIEWS 1982 ANTIWAR, ANTINUCLEAR CAMPAIGN

SK270541 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 24 Jan 83

[Roundtable talk from "Today's Feature" program]

[Text] [First speaker] I think that, in retrospect, the anti-U.S. and antiwar movements to defend peace that were waged in the international community during 1982 were very fierce. I would like to discuss a couple of questions, drawing our attention to this movement.

[Madam Yun] First of all, I can point to the fact that the movements were rapidly expanded and were further organized.

As for the antiwar and antinuclear demonstrations staged in Western Europe last April, 250,000 in London, 100,000 in [word indistinct] and 330,000 people in six cities of West Germany participated in the demonstrations. Participating in the antiwar and antinuclear demonstration waged in New York in June were about a million people.

[Second speaker] Foreign news agencies reported that the size of the New York demonstration was unprecedented.

[Madam Yun] Those who participated in the antiwar and antinuclear campaign last year numbered more than 20 million people. This number is over 4 times more than that of 1981.

The antiwar and antinuclear campaign, which rapidly expanded in 1982 as compared with preceding years, was participated in by workers, peasants, ordinary people, servicemen, various political parties, social organizations, personages concerned with religion and academic circles and even the ruling parties.

In addition, the antiwar and antinuclear campaign was further organized in 1982. I found that there was a well-organized group, leading the campaign in each country. Furthermore, the antiwar and antinuclear campaign was waged with international solidarity.

There were several international meetings held before last May: a meeting of delegates from 34 international socialist parties to discuss the question of

designating nuclear-free zone; a meeting of delegates from 61 countries to discuss the question of reducing arms and of easing tensions; a Tokyo meeting of delegates from political parties and social organizations of 16 countries to discuss the question of reducing arms and of designating a nonnuclear zone; and a second international meeting of the world's medical doctors to discuss the question of preventing a nuclear war.

While focusing its attack on the United States, the antiwar and antinuclear campaign is developing into an anti-U.S. struggle to defend peace.

[First speaker] I think that that development is drawing our attention.

[Madam Yun] Reviewing the slogans raised in the antiwar and antinuclear campaign last year, we see that the Netherlands masses raised the slogan, "West Europe does not want to be a victim of nuclear weapons in a war of aggression by the United States"; the West German masses cried out the slogan, "When the fascist United States disappears, world peace will come"; and the Japanese masses cried out the slogan, "By uniting with each other, world's peace force should drive away the yankee warmaniacs." Even small countries in the South Pacific denounced the United States as the chieftain (?breaking) the world peace.

[Second speaker] The anti-U.S. movement is taking on an aspect that has hardly been seen in the past. While the anti-U.S. and antiwar campaign had been waged in the form of assembly, demonstration and request, last year's campaign resorted to an extreme struggle.

[Madam Yun] You are right. As of last October, those who participated in the antiwar, pacifist campaign attacked U.S. military trains in the Netherlands on several occasions, attacked U.S. military facilities in West Germany on 39 occasions and U.S. military trucks in other European countries on many occasions. Besides these attacks, they also staged demonstrations against U.S. military bases in Japan on many occasions.

In a nutshell, last year such antiwar, antinuclear campaigns were staged more frequently than ever in those countries which have close ties with the United States. Through such campaigns, the people in those countries have come to recognize the aggressive nature of the U.S. nuclear strategy and to believe that only through the anti-war, antinuclear campaigns can world peace be preserved.

[First speaker] I think we should pay attention to the fact that as it has been turned into an anti-U.S. movement for peace, the antiwar, antinuclear campaign has been also turned into an anti-U.S. movement for independence. What do you think of this?

[Madam Yun] In all countries where U.S. forces are stationed, peace and sovereignty are being trampled down. Therefore, it has become a trend that even the Western countries are trying to pursue their national independence. The progressive, democratic forces in these countries are struggling for peace, democracy and social progress and against regimes following the U.S. war policy. Such a struggle is also closely related to the antiwar, antinuclear campaign.

The anti-U.S. movement for independence is also very active in France and Greece. In Spain, which had been under the control of the pro-U.S. dictatorial regimes for a long time, a socialist regime was established last year. The socialist regime of Spain is opposed to NATO, an aggressive military organization of the United States, and is actively pursuing a policy to establish a nuclear-free, peace zone in Europe.

[Second speaker] All facts show that the world countries today desire peace, not war, and aspire for independence, not the domination and subjugation of the United States.

[First speaker] That's right.

[Second speaker] In other words, the anti-U.S. movement for independence has become an irresistible trend of the times.

[First speaker] You are correct.

[Second speaker] Thank you.

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N. KOREA/ECONOMY

'NODONG SINMUN' STRESSES ECONOMIC GUIDANCE

SK230145 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2244 GMT 21 Jan 83

[NODONG SINMUN 21 January editorial: "Economic Guidance Functionaries Should Organize and Lead This Year's Battle With High Sense of Responsibility"]

[Text] Accelerating socialist economic construction is the most important revolutionary task this year for our party and our people. The important point for successfully accomplishing this task is to further enhance the role and responsibility of economic guidance functionaries.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: We should further enhance the role and responsibility of economic guidance functionaries to vigorously accelerate socialist economic construction.

In order to fulfill the Second 7-Year Plan ahead of schedule this year and open up a solid prospect for attaining the 10 prospective targets in socialist economic construction, we should carry out a great deal of work. These enormous tasks demand that guidance functionaries skillfully and energetically organize and lead the struggle to fulfill the party's policy.

A high sense of responsibility, scientific analysis and thorough organizational work in fulfilling the party's policy are important keys to the success of this year's battle.

The economic guidance functionaries are, as taught by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the masters and commanding staff who should manage the nation's household and economic construction in a responsible manner. Just as success in a battle against an enemy largely depends on the ability of commanders, so, too, success in the economic construction struggle depends upon the economic guidance functionaries.

Today, the national economy is rapidly developing and the work of organizing, leading and managing the economy has become very difficult and complex. In this situation, we should properly fulfill this year's tasks by accelerating the speed of advance.

Thus, it is an urgent question to enhance the role and responsibility of economic guidance functionaries. The great mass advance movement to create the speed of the 80's was initiated in our country last year, thus opening the era of a new revolutionary upsurge in socialist construction. The workers across the nation have risen in this mass advance movement with elevated zeal.

The masses' spirit is also high. Under these circumstances, we can effect surprising miracles and renovation this year only if economic guidance functionaries ensure the conditions for production by workers by properly carrying out organizational work, assuming a revolutionary and positive stand.

Today, when a bright prospect for the upsurge of the 80's has opened up more widely, how vigorously our advance movement can be accelerated depends on our functionaries. What is important, above all, for the functionaries in responsively leading this year's battle is to thoroughly carry out the party's economic policy with thorough comprehension.

We registered a great advance last year in establishing the spirit of safeguarding and accomplishing the party's policy. However, we should not be satisfied with this. All the guidance functionaries should more thoroughly establish the traits of thoroughly safeguarding and accomplishing the party's policy.

The direction and methods for the success in this year's battle--ranging from the question of decisively promoting the mining industry, power industry and [word indistinct] to the question of normalizing production in light industry plants--are clearly indicated in our party's economic policy.

If the functionaries regard materializing the party policies set forth in their own domains as life-or-death and struggle through thick and thin for their materialization, they can effect high upsurge in production. Setting forth to highly display the spirit of absoluteness toward the party policy as an important task in this year's party's work, all the party organizations should not allow any phenomenon to appear that deters the spirit of unconditionality in the materialization of party policy.

Also to achieve victory in this year's battle, the economic guidance functionaries should do the economic organizational work responsibly, meeting the party's great thought on and requirements for practical development.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Deeply grasping the heavy responsibility before the party and revolution, all the economic guidance functionaries should do the economic reorganizational work well and should command production well, meeting the party's intention and the requirements of the law on socialist economy.

The reality of today, in which the scale of the people's economy has been greatly enlarged and the linkage in the course of production has become very complex, demands that the functionaries do the economic organizational work more scientifically and rationally, meeting the requirements of the law on socialist economy. Giving priority to domains needing priority and more properly balancing those that need to be balanced, the economic guidance functionaries should wage a positive struggle to develop economy with a plan and with balance and to normalize production.

Correctly planning without error the economic organizational work for thoroughly materializing the task to decisively lift up the industries of excavation, electricity, and transportation, as laid down in the new year address by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the economic guidance functionaries of the relevant domains, including the ministries and committees of the administration council, should achieve epochal aspirations in their fields. Strictly following the rules in carrying out plans is an important requirement to quickly develop the people's economy and assure the victory in this year's battle. Violating the rules in carrying out plans in the socialist planned economy, be it ever so trifling a violation, causes trouble in the nation's economic development. The functionaries, deeply understanding this, should see to it that there is no phenomenon of breaking the rules in carrying out plans or in organizing and commanding production.

Today, what is especially important in the economic organizational work is to carry out all the revolutionary activities, strictly adhering to the standard of the scientific, technological economy. Correctly doing the work of detailing all technological economical standards, including raw material, material, power consumption standards, facilities' capability and labor norms, and rigidly inquiring into them, all the economic guidance functionaries should do the production and management activities scientifically.

As the complicated battle progresses, the economic guidance functionaries, especially, should make efforts to thoroughly follow all the management principles stipulated in the Tae'an work system and the regulations.

Only those functionaries who do the economic guidance work behind the political work well can be called true economic guidance functionaries that manage economy according to the intentions of the party. Highly displaying the spirits of self-reliance and arduous struggle is the firm guarantee for the preparation of this year's battle. All economic guidance functionaries should rack their brains about how to correctly use domestic raw material and fuel, how to unreservedly display the production capability of the manufacturing industry and how to increase production through the active mobilization of all the hidden reserves. They must make all-out efforts to this end. As the task is too much for one, it should be the firm spirit of each of our functionaries and workers to better find his own task, think to make things that are not present and thoroughly forsake the idea of depending on others.

Studying technological innovations is an important guarantee of implementing the principle of self-reliance. Positively accepting the basic iron-making method in the metal industry, vigorously pushing ahead with stamp-forging and press in the machine industry and uplifting the torch for technological innovation in every sector, including the transportation modernization work, we should concentrate on more quickly advancing with existing reserves.

Today, improving the quality of manufactured goods and intensifying the struggle for savings is one of the important guarantees for thoroughly implementing the principle of self-reliance. As demand rapidly increases for raw material, material, fuel and production facilities, the economic guidance functionaries should advance in the direction of decisively increasing mobility.

Unless the conservation struggle is strengthened, we will be unable to increase the marching speed under today's circumstances in which the state management has vastly expanded. By finding out decisive potentials for conservation and by superbly providing various conditions for the mobilization of such potentials, all the economic guidance functionaries should see to it that the party's slogan of "conservation and again conservation" is practically carried out.

For the economic guidance functionaries to fulfill their responsibilities and roles, they should endlessly improve their party loyalty, concern for the working class and people-mindedness. Only when they have firm determination to devoutly struggle for the party and leader, fatherland and people, and only when their hearts are burning with revolutionary passion and zeal, can the economic guidance functionaries fulfill their duty by thoroughly carrying out the party policies.

Superbly doing their job of revolutionarily training themselves, the economic guidance functionaries should devote themselves to the party and people with burning revolutionary passion and zeal. In particular, this year the functionaries should wage a vigorous struggle to further improve the people's living standards and to lighten the working people's hard labor by maintaining high party loyalty, concern for the working class and people-mindedness.

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N.KOREA/SOCIAL CONDITIONS

BRIEFS

WINTER SPORTS OPENING CEREMONY--A ceremony for opening the month of winter sports was held today at the Kim Il-song Stadium. A portrait of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and people, was respectfully placed at the center of the ceremony site. Places at the ceremony site were the slogans reading "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song" and "Long live the glorious KWP." Other slogans reading "Let us carry out the revolution in sports by vigorously waging the ideological battle, fighting spirit battle, speed battle and technological battle advanced by the party center," "Let us popularize and routinize sports" and "Let us rapidly develop sports science and technology in a chuche-oriented manner" were also placed at the ceremony site. The ceremony was attended by Comrade So Yun-sok, Comrade Chong Chun-ki and other functionaries concerned, including Yi Yong-su, Choe Tae-pok and (Kang Sung-nam) together with workers, youths, students and juveniles in the city. The ceremony began with the singing of the Song of General Kim Il-song. Yi Yong-su, chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, made an opening speech at the ceremony. Following this, discussions were held. After the ceremony, participants ran races on the track. [Text] [SK121106 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 10 Jan 83]

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N. KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

BRIEFS

NAKASONE REMARKS--Moscow, REUTER--The Soviet Union warned yesterday that if Japan agrees to a plan to deploy additional weapons aimed at the Soviet Union, it will in fact be a greater retaliatory attack than that suffered when the atomic bomb dropped in 1945. The Soviet Government-operated news agency TASS issued this warning in connection with Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone's remarks in an interview with the WASHINGTON POST that Japan will assume a greater military role in northeast Asia. Saying that Nakasone's remarks indicate an increased threat to the Soviet Union, TASS warned that when Japan becomes an unsinkable aircraft carrier, those who drafted this plan will make Japan the target of a retaliatory attack. [Text] [SK220558 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 21 Jan 83]

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