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28 November 1984

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

PAPERS ASSAIL U.S. NUCLEAR WAR 'ROPEDANCING'

SK281139 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1053 GMT 28 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 28 Oct (KCNA)--Commentaries of dailies here today lash at the U.S. imperialists' landing of eleven "B-52G" strategic bombers in Kadena Air Base on Okinawa on 24 October.

Calling attention to the fact that these nuclear bomb carrying bombers equipped with air-to-ground nuclear missiles are supposed to conduct a regular patrol flight along the navigational course from the east coast of Korea to her peninsula, NODONG SINMUN notes:

The move undertaken by the U.S. imperialists to let nuclear bomb-carrying bombers land on Okinawa and fly over the Korean Peninsula and its neighbouring regions is part of their preparations for a nuclear war.

In order to carry into practice their heinous plan to start a nuclear war in Korea the U.S. imperialists have already deployed 1,000 pieces of nuclear weapons in South Korea and shipped most destructive neutron bombs there and are contemplating the deployment of Pershing 2 and cruise missiles and even space weapon.

This tells that the United States is working hard to use the Korean Peninsula as a nuclear advance base in its nuclear war against the northern half of the republic and socialist countries and, furthermore, to launch even a space war.

The U.S. imperialists' move to step up the preparations for a nuclear war on the Korean Peninsula and its neighbouring areas came at a time when the world people are calling for the creation of a nuclear-free, peace zone in Northeast Asia and the immediate pullout of the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea for the sake of peace and security on the Korean Peninsula.

This cannot but be a challenge to the world people and an atrocious criminal action of aggression.

It is foolish of the United States to think that it can go safe when provoking a nuclear war in the Korean Peninsula. The U.S. imperialists should forgo a dangerous nuclear war option.

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SUCCESSION QUESTION EXAMINED FROM INTER-KOREAN PERSPECTIVE

Seoul PUKHAN in Korean No 153, Sep 84 pp 90-98

[Article by Yi Ki-t'aek: "Special Feature: Power Succession in the Communist Sphere;" "Power Succession in North Korea Viewed in Light of North-South Korean Relations"]

[Text] [Caption of the author's picture]: Yi Ki-t'aek: Born in 1935. Graduated from the Department of Political Science and Foreign Relations, Yonsei University. Received the degree of doctor of philosophy in political science at the University of Paris in France. At present, professor of political science and foreign relations in Yonsei University. Author of the book, "The Korean Peninsula and International Politics," and others.

There is a saying often heard, "Foreign affairs are an extension of domestic politics." To invoke this saying, changes to be made in the internal politics of North Korea, in particular, the power struggle which may be launched around the time of Kim Il-song's death, or the so-called "Kim Chong-il succession of power" problem are significant because North-South Korean relations would be greatly affected by them.* The purpose of this article is to explore, if it is possible to any extent, the following problems: what kind of changes might be anticipated in the domestic politics of North Korea after the death--set forth as a premise--of Kim Il-song; and what changes would factors of those changes bring about to the basic "attitude" consistently taken by North Korea toward the ROK. In other words, how would essential changes come about in North-South Korean relations?

The present problem is a premise which must be set as follows: North Korea has already entered a political "period of transition." What this means is, in terms of power, a transition is taking place from the Kim Il-song dictatorship establishment (one man dictatorship) to the Kim Il-song father-son establishment. In fact, we may regard this as an important change. As a matter of course, when viewed in terms of the essential problem of power, what we call transfer of power cannot come until Kim Il-song has his last breath.

*For academic theories regarding the problem of Kim Chong-il's power succession, see the book by the author [of this article], "Military Affairs and Politics of the Korean Peninsula," (published by Kanamsa, 1984), especially the portion referring to "the problem of succeeding Kim Il-song and the relationship between the party and the military."

From the meaning of this statement comes the reason that we have to call the period ranging from "the Kim Il-song dictatorship establishment" to "the Kim Il-song father-son establishment" a period of transition. However, what we must pay attention to in terms of such "a period of transition" is that we must regard "the period of transition" basically as an "extension" of "the Kim Il-song dictatorship establishment," no matter how conspicuously "the Kim Chong-il power succession" may be launched ostensibly. The reason for this is that no matter how power-oriented "Kim Chong-il's expressive emergence" may look like, it would be nothing but a political drama produced by Kim Il-song. The very political process which is being made in North Korea today--the Kim Chong-il power succession going on while Kim Il-song "is still alive"--is nothing but a political "production" made at the final stage of the Kim Il-song dictatorship establishment.

Changes in the North Korean Politics and North-South Relations

As a matter of fact, if the power succession between Kim Il-song and Kim Chong-il has to be of significance at all, it would be perhaps significant only when a power struggle between Kim Il-song and Kim Chong-il is in fact taking place. However, as things stand at present, the problem of Kim Chong-il's power succession is nothing but a political extension of the Kim Il-song dictatorship establishment. Of course, intermittently there are indications of something like a power struggle between Kim Il-song and Kim Chong-il. However, they are anything but a power struggle between Kim Il-song and Kim Chong-il. An example of this can be found in an expression used by NODONG SINMUN when it reported about the respect paid to Kim Chong-il during Kim Il-song's visits to the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. The paper said that "we the young" can carry out everything, even if "the old parent leader" sits somewhat in the rear.

Both historically and politically, power cannot be transferred "without struggle." From such a point of view, the succession of power problem in North Korea cannot yet become an important focus of political changes in North Korea. Even a greater focus is to be found in the final efforts to strengthen and keep up the Kim Il-song dictatorship establishment through political manipulations and makeshifts which are called the "Kim Chong-il succession of power." The problem here is not the Kim Chong-il power succession but a basic one that may be called "after Kim Il-song" effected through the termination of power of Kim Il-song. In a sense, the problem of "the Kim Chong-il succession of power" is to be evaluated as nothing but "a change in the form" of the unitary establishment of Kim Il-song in which, by taking a political form that is called the delegation of power to Kim Chong-il and by taking advantage of it, [North Korea] is making its final efforts to strengthen the power of Kim Il-song himself. Therefore, the succession of power problem cannot in fact become a problem until the last moment of Kim Il-song's [life] unless it becomes a problem between father and son. On the contrary, Kim Il-song's power-oriented unitary establishment itself may be called the nucleus of the problem. The problem of transferring power to Kim Chong-il is nothing but a power-oriented manipulation designed to prevent a power-oriented "challenge," in its realistic and true sense, from [being made] in internal politics by taking advantage of blood relationship

with Kim Il-song. Therefore, the nucleus of political problems in North Korea is still in strengthening and keeping up the Kim Il-song establishment. Conversely, the problem is how such a political "period of transition" in North Korea should be evaluated.

Changes in Kim Il-song and Changes in North Korea

As for changes in North Korea, a great deal of changes and transfiguration would be caused by the finale of Kim Il-song and political changes made by Kim Il-song himself to prepare for the finale. Let us try to cite some of those changes and issues that might come up with regard to them. First of all, when we deal with the succession of power problem in North Korea, it is important that the power struggle before the death of Kim Il-song and that after the death of Kim Il-song be distinguished from each other. The reason for this is that the characteristics of the power struggles would take on fundamentally different looks depending on the two periods. The problem of Kim Chong-il's succession of power, too, is in reality a problem before the death of Kim Il-song. It may be anticipated to take on an entirely different look after his death. The succession of power problem before the death of Kim Il-song is not so much a succession of power problem as the problem of a power struggle as part of final attempts made by Kim Il-song himself to strengthen his power. On the other hand, it can be an easy makeshift [action] which Kim Il-song himself would take in order to suppress and prevent challenges that might come from internal politics or international politics when his death becomes imminent. However, when we view the problem of Kim Chong-il after the death of Kim Il-song in terms of North Korea's social structure and political system, we can foresee that the following political features might come about in North Korea after the death of Kim Il-song: Kim Chong-il would fall from power with the death of Kim Il-song, and power would, after all, go to the military circles. Such a division into two periods will serve as an important time index in analyzing North Korea from now on. The reason for this is because it can be easily predicted that [two] groups of sudden changes which are incompatible with each other will take place with such a time division as a boundary. [The period of] power struggle in North Korea before the death of Kim Il-song will be characterized as something like "a period of transition" in which Kim Il-song would [further] strengthen the power of the Kim Il-song dictatorship establishment by means of a political bulwark which may simply be called the Kim Il-song father-and-son establishment. A great deal of political changes are foreseen in that period. When we question and examine the issue of how the security establishment of North Korea would be maintained after the death of Kim Il-song, we can foresee that changes in the Kim Il-song establishment would manifest themselves strategically in [North Korea's] foreign policies and in its policies toward the south. However, in the post-Kim Il-song [period], changes with an entirely different look from those which take place before the death of Kim Il-song may take place. The reason for this is that we can foresee sudden changes in the political situation of North Korea in which Kim Chong-il would have no alternative to falling from power right at the time when Kim Il-song falls from power. Establishing Kim Chong-il in power is being reported and discussed a great deal. However, it is by no means

in terms of the concept of a power struggle; it is nothing but the strengthening of power being carried out under the "protection" of Kim Il-song. Only after the death of Kim Il-song could a full-fledged power struggle, which is distinctly different from others in its nature, start suddenly. Thus, an approach to substantial and more realistic changes, [among the changes which could be made] during those two periods mentioned above, would be the one taken toward those changes and possibilities of changes which would take place before the death of Kim Il-song. The point at issue and the nucleus of those changes would be whether or not Kim Il-song will revise, even a little, fundamentals of his "one condition policy" to which he has been holding fast since he established power in the North Korean region. The "one Korea policy" basically means a South Korean revolution. It has meant [so far] "the military policy toward the south," "the revolution toward the south," "operations toward the south," "the propaganda toward the south," or "the agitation toward the south."

Could Kim Il-song put down such banners of his "one Korea policy" in reality? Kim Il-song's proposition has been that "there should be 'one Korea,'" in other words, there should be "a South Korean revolution" in order to effect "the liberation of South Korea." Thus, in order to do so, he has employed such a political "reasoning" in which he has been able to confine the people of North Korea within a closed [society] and mobilize and oppress them politically and militarily. Could he put down even a bit or put down strategically the banners of the "one condition policy," the fundamentals of which have been the unitary ideology internally and "the chuche ideas" internationally. If he ever puts down banners of that policy, Kim Il-song would lose his "power-oriented logics" which he has been holding up to now since the liberation. Today, the method called the South Korean revolution which has been manifested as North Korea's policy of "one Korea" has become a far cry from the settlement of problems on the Korean peninsula. Due to the overall strengthening on the part of the ROK, an entity called "two Koreas," which diagonally contradicts with "the one Korea policy," has become a hard reality. Thus, North Korea has begun to understand that even the keeping up of its political establishment would be affected without a political "revision" of its own. This problem has come up primarily since the PRC, who was an "ally" with North Korea during the Korean War, came up almost clearly in line with "the two Korea policy." The political settlement of the Korean peninsula [problem] is being primarily dealt with, in terms of its international aspect, in the direction of "two Koreas," which directly contradicts with Kim Il-song's policy. This is causing an essential dilemma on the part of North Korea. This [trend] is primarily coming from a nation called the PRC who has been an ally with North Korea for a long time. [Furthermore], the United States, the Soviet Union and Japan,--countries surrounding the Korean peninsula--who support similar political settlement of the Korean peninsula [problem], are coming up with policies of the same measure. Thus the situation is causing a dilemma more seriously on the part of North Korea. However, Kim Il-song, for one, would not be able to give up his political reasoning regarding "a South Korean liberation"--the power oriented logic of North Korea held since the establishment of its power--by recognizing "two Koreas [policy]" which directly contradicts with the policy of "one Korea." If Kim Il-song gives that up, he would lose his power-oriented logic; moreover, he

would at least have to create new power-oriented logic, in other words, "a revisionism."

In order for North Korea to "revise" that, it is imperative that "the ruling logic" over the people of North Korea be switched over. An important political method that might be employed for that purpose is a method of disguising the succession of power, that is, giving the appearance of power being transferred to Kim Chong-il while Kim Il-song withdraws in the background. In other words, changes in power logic are made on the pretext of succession of power to Kim Chong-il--strategically passing through the dilemma called the "one Korea" policy.

In view of the above, we must not overlook the point that factors that might greatly affect North-South relations in the Korean peninsula could lie deeply embedded in Kim Chong-il's succession of power. In other words, what it amounts to is that for a switchover from the "one Korea" policy that is called "the South Korean liberation," the succession of power can be utilized as a pretext for cutting open a way of "revisionism" for Kim Chong-il while Kim Il-song withdraws in the background. Thus, just as North Korea strategically began to launch such a policy switchover, it came up with a proposal for tripartite talks. Later, it opposed these talks by calling them an out-and-out "two Korea" policy. Of course, the reasoning of North Korea's tripartite talks is aimed at the withdrawal of the U.S. forces from the ROK, which might be effected through bilateral talks with the United States. Furthermore, in terms of negotiation, it is very certain that North Korea is taking on a trial basis a "revisionistic" stand toward the pressure, the "two Koreas" policy of the great powers who are surrounding the Korean peninsula, especially [in view of the fact that] North Korea went the length of proposing negotiations in the form of tripartite talks. However, it is at least impossible for Kim Il-song to switch to the "two Korea" policy which means to him a revision of the "one Korea" policy--a revision of North Korea's essential stand and attitude. As North Korea stands now, in order to make [it possible] it has no alternative but to bring about a hypothetical change called the Kim Chong-il succession of power and, while doing so, to switch to the "two Korea" policy. In such a context, Kim Chong-il's succession of power is [significant] because of its own importance, especially in connection with the power-oriented change of North Korea which is conditioned by a political change of Kim Il-song.

Furthermore, even more important is the in-depth strategy of Kim Il-song's power logic to be launched in the background while the stage of political drama called the Kim Chong-il succession is being switched over. Of course, it is not expected that Kim Il-song would give up his "one Korea" policy, the basic policy of the "liberation of South Korea." However, there is no ground for giving up such an "intention." In a nutshell, Kim Il-song has come to a situation in which he is no longer able to oppose, with his "one Korea" policy, the ever solidifying unity among the great powers surrounding the Korean peninsula regarding their "two Korea" policy. An evaluation of such a situation may lead to propositions that the "logic" of internal politics must be switched without fail, and that a manipulation of such a political switch would be the "Kim Chong-il succession of power."

The Design of Kim Chong-il Succession and Politics

In an article entitled, "The Great Party Which Has Brilliantly Settled the Problem of Succeeding the Revolutionary Cause," North Korea declared through Pyongyang Broadcasting on 6 August 1984 that "the only successor, Kim Chong-il" is a patent fact, and that the succession of power has been "recognized worldwide." However, more important than the problem of the Kim Chong-il succession of power, which is almost meaningless while Kim Il-song is alive, is what strategy North Korea would put up in its policy toward the Korean peninsula while passing through "a period of transition" called "the Kim Il-song father-and-son establishment" that was established when Kim Il-song himself let Kim Chong-il enter the stage without giving up his "one Korea" policy. It is important because lying deeply embedded [in the strategy] there is the intention of politically implementing the full-fledged "one Korea" policy while Kim Il-song is still alive.

[As the situation stands], North Korea must either accommodate itself to the (1) rapid changes in relations between the United States and the PRC; (2) the Soviet Union's North Korea policy of keeping a certain distance--including its conservative policy toward the Korean Peninsula; (3) the U.S. policy toward the Korean Peninsula which is taking on a strong military character; (4) Japan's rapid right turn, or it must at least give an indication of relenting on its "one Korea" policy even nominally in order to avoid isolation. This is also a reason that [North Korea] put on the appearance that it would negotiate at the tripartite talks on the premise that it would recognize U.S. forces in the ROK. [Such a recognition would be] an extension of the "Ho Tam Proposal" (also called "a peace talk proposal to the United States") which was made in March 1974. Perhaps on the part of Kim Il-song, an evaluation may have been made in such a way that the presence of U.S. forces in the ROK would not obstruct the way so much from now on in carrying out "a South Korean revolution." On the contrary, we may evaluate [the situation] to the effect that the presence of U.S. forces is a reason for providing a strategy toward the basic foundation of ROK society. For Kim Il-song, a formula which he could vicariously execute, without giving up the "one Korea" policy in principle, to which he has held fast so far and which is an essential foundation and dogma of politics in North Korea, is the political strategy or political implementation that is called the Kim Chong-il succession of power. An evaluation of [the situation points to] the fact that Kim Il-song has adopted a political stage that is called the Kim Chong-il succession, and he has accepted the operation of it as part of his political strategy through which he wholeheartedly wants to launch once again his policy toward the south while he is still alive. Meanwhile, in a certain sense, there is some fear that Kim Il-song, in a viewpoint aimed at the "one Korea" policy or "the South Korean revolution," may postpone or avoid the method of allout war. Kim Il-song has been preparing this method for a long time in order to carry out "the one Korea policy" or to break through, despite the fact that North Korea has "the capability of carrying out combat alone." Moreover, while doing so, he may mobilize all his energy to employ the method that is called a full-scale "South Korean revolution." In that sense the political characteristics and role that would come up on the surface of Kim Chong-il, who is called "the only successor," are the.

new political characteristics which we must watch. The very focus of the problem is how a transformation of Kim Il-song, centered around Kim Chong-il who would be displayed internationally, would be brought about all along with the following events: there will be a well fitted distribution of political roles between father, Kim Il-song, and son, Kim Chong-il, in view of the hereditary father-to-son succession system of Kim Il-song; there will be no giving up of the "one Korea" policy; and there will be a coupling of the youth circles in North Korea, the technocrats of North Korea, or "the Three Revolutions Team."

The Kim Il-song Father-Son Establishment and North-South Korean Relations

When we call the Kim Il-song father-son establishment, which will exist up to the death of Kim Il-song, a "transitional establishment" in North Korean politics, "the transitional period" may become an important period in terms of North-South Korean relations as well as in terms of post-Kim Il-song problems in North Korea. In this article, I will review some prospects of effects that might be brought about on North-South Korean relations by those political changes in North Korea called the Kim Chong-il succession of power.

First, as indicated in [the design of] the tripartite talks already proposed by North Korea, a new strategy will be introduced in North-South Korean relations. The content of this strategy is a political impression of an apparent putting down of the "one Korea policy" that would be brought about by Kim Chong-il's superficial emergence under the disguise of Kim Il-song's withdrawal in the background. The situation has come to the point at which [North Korea] can no longer overcome with Kim Il-song's "one Korea" policy the dilemma of the "two Korea" policy of the PRC as shown in its relations with the Korean peninsula. Therefore, it is expected that North Korea's switch to the disguised "two Korea" policy will bring about changes in North Korea's policy regarding the Korean peninsula problems, at least in the political process of the Kim Chong-il succession of power. The reason for this is because the political manipulation itself, called the Kim Chong-il succession of power, is not a transfer of power but is designed to bring about an inevitable transformation to the "two Korea policy" from Kim Il-song's "one Korea" policy.

Second, a notion that may come up with the fundamental changes in North Korea's politics from the "one Korea" policy to the "two Korea" policy is that North Korea will make a diplomatic gesture to the United States apparently "recognizing" indirectly and tacitly the presence of U.S. forces [in the ROK], and thereby North Korea will enter into negotiations with the United States. As for the motive for doing so, we can say that the primary objective is to seek [the assurance] of North Korea's security system. As a matter of fact, North Korea is afraid of Reagan's United States; furthermore, there is no guarantee that North Korea is not worrying about the ROK's capability to repel aggression. This is the reason that North Korea has been repeatedly referring to "the theory of invasion of the north" or the statement that it would "not invade the south." Thus, we can say that North Korea is showing a compromising attitude toward the United States and is thereby psychologically seeking a military balance between North and South Korea.

Third, as for North Korea's switch to the "two Korea" policy as foreseen above, North Korea, as I see it, will come up with a new modified "one Korea" policy after it has once made an overall withdrawal from the "one Korea" policy. Although [North Korea] will make a gesture to the United States or the PRC showing a willingness to go along with the "two Korea" policy and will militarily recognize [such a line], it will then come up with, from there, a formula for another "one Korea" policy, that is, a violent policy toward the south in the dimension of "a revolution directed to the south" or of "an operation directed to the south." I see that [North Korea] will come up with a new policy toward the south, whether it will employ a "peace-oriented method" or an "operation-oriented method" in it [is yet to be determined]. The reason for this is that on the one hand [North Korea] will recognize [the presence of] the U.S. forces in the ROK, forces which will not withdraw on North Korea's demand for that; however, on the other hand, it will set forth a target of its policy toward the south in [the direction of] destroying the social safety which is the foundation of the presence of U.S. forces there, as I see it. While North Korea will give indications to the United States or the PRC of its switch to the "two Korea" policy, it will go, on the contrary, along with even another "one Korea" policy, a nonmilitary policy toward the south, as I foresee it.

Fourth, in view of the fact that an intricate political strategy, which is called an imminent constitutional transfer of power and which is essentially different in its characteristics and method from the problem of the Kim Chong-il succession of power after the death of Kim Il-song, is symmetrically and simultaneously going on in the ROK, we can easily imagine that [North Korea] might take that [situation] as an objective of its "revolution." In terms of the political balance between North and South Korea, and in view of the fact that the focus of [North Korea's] important policy toward the south that might come up in the transitional period called the Kim Il-song father-son establishment is still in the "South Korean revolution," it is possible that [North Korea] might come up with a social and political assault against the internal politics of the ROK. This assault would be an imminent constitutional transfer of power.

Fifth, one of the important characteristics of the "transitional period" that would develop in the context described above is the separation of an informal war from an allout war. We can easily foresee that those technocrats who are revolving around Kim Chong-il will concentrate efforts on the politics-oriented policy toward the south rather than on an allout military policy. Needless to say, [North Korea] will strengthen its capability of solely carrying out a combat policy. However, it will not combine a regular war with an informal war but will proceed while separating them, as I see it. While attempting to effect political and military disturbances in the ROK, [North Korea] will avoid a military policy that might affect security. Furthermore, North Korea will proceed [in the direction of] replacing the freeze on an allout military war with a peace offensive, etc. Also, North Korea's regular military forces [deployed along] the armistice line will be separated from the informal war or political operations that might be launched by them against the ROK, as I see it. Instead, as estimated, the military

method as well as the political method will be mobilized in the dimension of "operations against the south."

Concluding Remarks

There is a difficult factor in making an estimate of North Korean politics and military affairs. The factor has something to do with the fact that the criteria of political changes in North Korea could be based on the point of time of Kim Il-song's complete "exit" from power. The point of time of his complete "exit" is the time of Kim Il-song's death. A power struggle or political changes in North Korea will be launched around that point of time. Today, the political maneuvering of Kim Chong-il's succession of power is by no means an essential factor. In a sense, the politics behind the Kim Chong-il succession of power can itself be regarded as a reinforcement of the Kim Il-song power establishment--an extension of Kim Il-song's power.

The reason for this is because the political maneuver called the Kim Chong-il succession of power is needed in order to "revise" the "one Korea" policy, a policy that will unavoidably cause a dilemma for North Korea, namely to switch to the "two Korea" policy apparently or strategically. It is needed because the situation has reached the stage at which [North Korea] has to revise the "one Korea" policy which has been representing the "logic" of Kim Il-song's 40-year reign or rule over North Korea, and because the only way to avoid [such a revision] is to go by the method called the Kim Chong-il succession of power.

However, there is no prospect that Kim Il-song can indeed make a fundamental "revision" of the "one Korea" policy. The reason for this is that the theoretical core of Kim Il-song's "one Korea" policy is "the liberation of South Korea" and "the South Korean revolution." Apart from [the question of] whether Kim Il-song can implement that policy before he dies, when Kim Il-song either "revises" or gives up his "ruling logic" which he has firmly maintained for 40 years up to now, he will completely lose "the internal ruling logic" of North Korea. If this is the case, the foundation of his power in North Korea might collapse.

Therefore, distinctive features of the transitional period which will develop in North and South Korea in terms of the Kim Il-song father-son establishment, which is called the Kim Chong-il succession of power, are as follows: Kim Il-song, in the background, will not give up the "one Korea" policy; Kim Il-song will apparently make the most of Kim Chong-il, the successor; and he will launch a disguised "one Korea" policy from now on either diplomatically or in terms of his policy toward the south. The distinctive political features of this transitional period will be as follows: Kim Il-song will go on, even without any revision whatsoever to his basic "one Korea" policy, with the "two Korea" policy in an effort to get North Korea out of international isolation, while apparently making the most of the Kim Chong-il establishment.

As for North-South Korean relations from now on, the upbuilding of the Kim Chong-il establishment and the important political changes called a power

transfer will take place bewilderingly in North Korea; whereas, symmetrically in the ROK, too, a constitutional switch of power--a change whose method and content are distinctly different in nature [from those changes in North Korea]--will come about. Moreover, there will be a political balance between North and South Korea--[a phenomenon] worthy of attention [in North-South Korean relations]. We must not forget that the most important distinctive feature which the political phenomenon called the Kim Chong-il succession of power will bring about in the Korean peninsula is that North Korea will, from now on, reckon political changes in the ROK as "a revolution" and will place its focus on that.

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CSO: 4107/231

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

NORTH KOREA'S FLOOD RELIEF DECISION ANALYZED

Motives Behind Decision Outlined

Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 29 Sep 84 p 1

[Article: "Kim Chong-il Visits Factories to Urge Them to Push Production; Flood Relief Proposal Is Made At Ho Tam's Initiative"]

[Text] An informed source which is well versed in North Korean affairs confirmed on 28 September that the person who is taking an overall command of the recent delivery of goods to the south is Ho Tam (former foreign minister), member of the Political Bureau of the [North Korean] Workers Party and the secretary in charge of projects for the south.

To complete its analysis of foreign dispatches, broadcasts, and various data, the informed source confirmed that the recent delivery of goods was proposed by Ho, was ratified by Kim Chong-il, was approved by Kim Il-song and that the North Korean Red Cross Society carried it out.

The informed source based the direct and indirect involvement of the three persons, Ho Tam, Kim Chong-il, and Kim Il-song in the recent proposal on the following facts: Han Ung-sik, who served as the administrative representative of the North Korean Red Cross Society, is the deputy head of the Investigation Section of the Department of Projects for the South; in view of the economic situation in the north, the decision to send 50,000 sok of rice, 500,000 meters of cloths, and 100,000 tons of cement--a decision that is difficult to be made alone by the Department of Projects for the South--can be made only either by Kim Chong-il or by Kim Il-song; after the proposal was made on 14 September, Kim Chong-il himself visited many production plants and organizations involved in production and urged them to push production; and it was confirmed that in order to organize a group of ships for delivery of the goods, export ships sailing abroad were recalled and their cargoes were discharged by force at Wonsan Harbor and others. The source then stated that "there are only three persons in the north who are authorities capable of doing such things."

The source pointed out in its analysis that North Korea made the proposal on 8 September on the basis of an estimate that the ROK would reject the proposal; however, [North Korea] got into a panic when the ROK accepted it and the three persons had an exhaustive discussion and then on 14 September accepted the

actual delivery plan. The source then cited, as a fact to back up this, that an emergency evening meeting of the cabinet was held in Pyongyang in the evening of 13 September.

As for an analysis of North Korea's acceptance of the delivery proposal, the informed source pointed out that [such an act] would help [North Korea] to get out of its provocative attitude that became notorious because of the Burma incident, to slip out of the image of economic bankruptcy caused by its failure to repay foreign debts, and launch an open-door economic policy; furthermore, such an act would change the ROK people's understanding of North [Korea] by imposing upon their desire for unification, and it was designed to effect the justification of the father-son succession and that of labor mobilization to the North Korean people.

Food To Be Delivered

Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 29 Sep 84 p 1

[Article: "The North Korean Puppets Make a Great Fuss About Securing the Best Quality Goods for Flood Relief"]

[Text] (Seoul--Naeoe) The North Korean puppets are mobilizing all the resources of their plants, business enterprises, and cooperative farms to secure the [assigned] amount of goods, which are in short supply, by the coming 30 September for delivery to the ROK Red Cross. They are making a great fuss about the production and collection of goods of the best quality which the North Korean people have never tasted or put on.

According to reports made by the North Korean puppets' broadcasts on 26 September, the rice [comes from] "all counties throughout North Korea, in each of which the agricultural workers have saved tens of tons in order to send the best quality rice so that flood victims in South Korea may enjoy richly cooked rice meals." "The medical and pharmaceutical supplies and the cloths have been produced from excellent materials whose content or ingredients are better than those of existing ones," the reports said. In order to produce and collect these goods of the best quality, the reports went on: "workers and quality inspectors of plants of all levels went through a process of 3 to 4 inspections and secured the total assigned amount in the shortest period of time having hardly enough time to sleep." Thus, the reports indicated that the North Korean people were suffering great agony to secure high quality rice and goods of the best quality which they have never tasted.

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CSO: 4107/009

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

VRPR: SOUTH'S FLOOD VICTIMS IN MISERABLE SITUATION

SK061238 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT
1 Nov 84

[Talk "The Miserable Situation Facing the Flood Victims" from the program
"Today's Feature"]

[Text] "Onset of Winter," signalling the advent of the winter season, is just around the corner and rather chilly winds are blowing in through the crevices of the windows in mornings and evenings. This is the season when we hate to leave a warm room.

In the meantime, the flood victims in Seoul and other places who suffered damage from the early September flood are facing severe difficulties, wearing no clothes to speak of and even skipping meals, not to speak of lacing houses to warmly shelter their body and mind. Above all, many flood victims who lost their houses in the flood could not get a house to stay in, shivering out in the cold. For example, 1,000-odd residents of Sangam Tong, Mapo District, Seoul, who lost their house and household effects are suffering at temporary camps even at this time of the year, as winter nears. On the other hand, many flood victims of Sokcho City cannot even conceive of getting into housing, because the authorities concerned did not furnish enough funds on the ground that they regarded these houses as only partially destroyed even though they were reduced to only pillars. Though the people are, therefore, making utmost efforts to prepare temporary shelters, they are spending every day sighing and in tears because the cost of construction materials have skyrocketed, to make matters much worse.

Having no house to live in is simply one of the difficulties facing the flood victims. They are dreadfully anxious about getting food and clothes. The flood victims are suffering inscrutable pains because of the skyrocketing prices. As is know, prices of all goods are constantly soaring recently and the prices of the necessities of life, including rice, are going up more steeply. For example, the price of rice is up 10,000 won a sack compared to its price before the flood and the vegetable prices are quadrupled. As a result, a head of cabbage, which was selling at around 1,000 won, is now selling at 4,000 won. The prices of condiments are also hiked up: the price of red pepper is up 300 to 500 won. The price of ramyon, the only food for the flood victims, has doubled and this has made their suffering more painful. But, these high-priced goods are in such short supply that the flood victims

cannot get enough of them. Therefore, at this time of pickling for the winter, the flood victims are facing problems of feeding themselves immediately, to say nothing of pickling for the winter.

The suffering facing the flood victims does not stop here. Many flood victims are severely suffering from severe dermatitis. Speckles as small as hulled millet develop on some parts of the body once wet from rain, and these speckles, when broken, bring about severe inflammation all over the body. This skin disease is rampant in the flood-afflicted regions of Kangdong and Mapo Districts, Seoul, and especially rampant all over the area of Pungnap Tong of Kangdong District.

Why, then, are the flood victims still suffering from these pains? This is wholly because of the Chon Tu-hwan ring's antipopular arrogance. As is known, the North sent to our flood victims as relief goods 50,000 sok of rice, 500,000 meters of fabric, 100,000 tons of cement, and many medical supplies. If our flood victims had been provided with the whole wuantity of the relief goods proceeding from warm brotherly love, they might not be suffering from such pains as they are now. The Chon Tu-hwan ring are, however, committing intolerable criminal frauds by not providing the flood victims with the whole wuantity of the relief goods which the compatriots in the North had sent to the flood victims. In close conjunction with the struggle to drive the Chon Tu-hwan ring out of office, our flood victims should presently wage a stubborn struggle to receive all the relief goods sent overflowing with the warm brotherly love of the compatriots in the North.

CSO: 4110/023

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

REPORTS ON STATUS OF SOUTH KOREAN FLOOD VICTIMS

Relief Measures Lacking

SK071515 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1501 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Pyongyang, November 7 (KCNA)--The South Korean paper CHUNGANG ILBO reports that the flood-sufferers are living in want without a roof over their heads when winter is just around the corner, having lost shelters and household possessions in floods.

The paper says:

The bulk of the flood-sufferers are left homeless, though two months have elapsed since the floods. This is because the "rehabilitation subsidy" and "housing fund" have not reached the flood-sufferers in many areas and some people gave up rehabilitation, unable to secure their share of fund.

Some peasants are building houses by incurring private debts and the poor peasants who are not in a position to contract a debt will have to spend winter in the houses of their relatives or friends.

Noting that the flood-sufferers "do not get either subsidy or loan," though the puppet clique are loud-mouthed about them, as if they would relieve the sufferers, the papers says that the voices of grievances and resentment at the puppet authorities are growing in the afflicted areas.

Facts tell us that the South Korean authorities have not distributed in time even the relief goods sent by the people in the northern half of the republic with compatriotic feelings, far from taking relief measures they should have taken.

Polish Paper Hits South

SK130414 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0336 GMT 13 Nov 84

[Text] Pyongyang, November 13 (KCNA)--The Polish SZTANDAR MŁODYCH October 23 carried an article condemning the South Korean puppet clique for slandering the DPRK's compatriotic measure.

South Korean authorities had no alternative but to accept rice and other relief goods from the DPRK because of flood damages in South Korea. Nonetheless, they slandered the way of transfer of relief goods and their quality, instead of accepting them gratefully as an expression of compatriotism, the paper pointed out.

It said South Korean authorities are more undisguisedly hurling mud at the DPRK at a time when the resumption of North-South Red Cross talks has been raised. It continued:

It is Seoul's actual deed to accept relief goods and pretend to respond to talks on one hand and vilify the DPRK on the other.

The DPRK has consistently called for immediate holding of talks for national reunification, but Seoul authorities are not interested in them at all and try to impair the just stand of the DPRK.

With no slanders, however, Seoul can disparage the DPRK's sincere efforts and just stand for national reunification.

CSO: 4100/044

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DAILY ON SOUTH'S BELLICOSITY AGAINST NORTH

SK011525 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1505 GMT 1 Nov 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 1 Nov (KCNA)--The South Korean puppet defense minister, speaking recently at the National Assembly Budgetary Settlement Committee, claimed that the North is watching for a chance of "Southward invasion" and raved that "the planned military strength should be secured" and the puppet Finance Ministry announced that the period of the collection of "defence taxes" which are to be abolished should be extended, clamouring about the "maintenance of balance of combat strength."

Papers today comment on this. A signed commentary of NODONG SINMUN notes that it is outrageous indeed for the puppets to talk about "Southward invasion" changing such term as "a most dangerous period" to "a most vulnerable period."

It says:

This shows the invariable posture of the Chon Tu-hwan group for North-South confrontation and reveals its dark design to wrest more money from the people as military expenses, hasten war preparations and thereby start a war against the North in the end.

Weighed down by huge foreign debts amounting to nearly 50,000 million dollars, the puppets compiled for this year, too, a "super-retrenchment freezing budget," appropriating 33.2 percent, the biggest portion of the total amount of budgetary expenditure, to direct military purposes.

Having received a colossal amount of military loans from the United States, the puppet clique is introducing fighter planes and their parts, new type tanks and combat equipment of various kinds. Every year the puppets bear more than 1,000 million dollars for the upkeep of U.S. forces in South Korea.

The Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique, under the pressure of the situation, is talking about "dialogue" outwardly. In an actuality, however, it is sharpening the sword for Northward invasion, challenging the desire of the nation. In crying about "securing planned military strength" and "maintaining a balance of combat strength" and the like, the puppets disclosed their ulterior intention to justify their war policy, secure a predominance of "strength" and persistently follow the road of war.

CSO: 4100/040

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

MEETING IN JAPAN SUPPORTS 3-DAY TALKS PROPOSAL

SK051520 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1510 GMT 5 Nov 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 5 Nov (KCNA)--A Japanese women's meeting for supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea was held in Tokyo on 21 October, according to a KNS report from Tokyo.

The meeting which was held under the sponsorship of the Japanese Women's Liaison Council for Solidarity with the Korean women was attended by the members of the sponsor organisation, delegates for solidarity organisations in all parts of Japan, members of a number of women's organisations in Japan and Japanese women in Tokyo, more than 1,300 in all.

Speeches were made at the meeting by Sumiko Tanaka, former vice-chairman of the Japan Socialist Party and delegate of the Japanese Women's Liaison Council for Solidarity With the Korean Women, Sukiyo Iwatara, socialist member of the House of Representatives and Professor Narihiko Ito at Chuo University.

They denounced the wrong Korean policy of the Japanese Government and called for an intensified movement for the realisation of tripartite talks.

Sumiko Simizu, general secretary of the Japanese Women's Liaison Council for Solidarity With the Korean Women made a report titled "Let Us Realize Tripartite Talks for Removing the Danger of Nuclear War in Asia."

The reporter exposed the criminal acts of the U.S. imperialists in reviving and rearming Japanese militarism while reinforcing nuclear bases in Korea and many parts of Asia and stepping up aggressive war exercises and the fascist crimes of the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique in suppressing the righteous struggle of the people for independence and democracy of society at the point of the bayonet.

Recalling that the United States and the South Korean authorities had brought forward infeasible "proposals" against the proposal for tripartite talks, she denounced the Japanese Government for joining them. This, she said, reflects the U.S. imperialists' "two Koreas" policy to keep hold on South Korea forever as their colony and military base and strengthen political and economic domination.

She called for a more vigorous struggle to realize the proposal for tripartite talks for a peaceful solution of the Korean question and strongly demanded an immediate stop to the scheme to frame up a triangular military alliance of the United States, Japan and South Korea, improvement of Japan-Korea relations and the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea.

A resolution and an appeal were adopted at the meeting in support of the proposal for tripartite talks and in demand of a switchover in the Japanese Government's Korean policy.

CSO: 4100/040

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DAILY ON CHON'S INTERVIEW WITH FOREIGN PRESS

SK061545 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1520 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 6 Nov (KCNA)--The traitor Chon Tu-hwan, answering "questions in writing" put by a foreign publication, cried that someone was persisting in "southward invasion plot" behind "a camouflaged peace offensive," while pretending to be interested in "peace" and the "reunification" of the Korean Peninsula.

Lashing out at his rigmarole, a signed commentary of MINJU CHOSON says:

It is none other than the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets, their stooges, who are standing in the way of the country's reunification and aggravating tensions on the Korean Peninsula.

It is the puppets who kicked up a massive campaign of anti-communist confrontation by faking up "spy ring cases" in a bundle and are staging large-scale war exercises for northward invasion such as "Ulchi" and "Ssangnyong" in succession. And it is also the puppets who are circulating in the UN arena such splittist proposal as South Korea's "separate entity into the United Nations."

Yet they have the cheek to hurl mud at us, spreading the fiction of "southward invasion." This is an open challenge to us who are bending all efforts for peace in Korea and its reunification and is an act throwing a wet blanket over the desire of the people for reunification. This reminds us of a thief crying "stop thief!"

Facts show that, though they talk about peace in Korea and its reunification, they seek in actuality its permanent division and a new war to invade the north.

In their mud-slinging at us with outcries over the fictitious "threat of southward invasion," they seek to divert elsewhere the attention of the people at home and abroad desiring peace in Korea and its reunification and conceal their splittist and bellicose color. Those who resort to anti-communist propaganda will face the denunciation and rejection by the people.

CSO: 4100/040

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

MINJU CHOSON SAYS SOUTH SPOILS DIALOGUE ATMOSPHERE

SK071145 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1119 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Pyongyang, November 7 (KCNA)--South Korean authorities must stop their reckless racket of confrontation and war at once, do things helpful to contact between North and South and create a favorable atmosphere of dialogue, declares MINJU CHOSON in a commentary today.

Assailing traitor Chon Tu-hwan for having egged the puppet army on to a "showdown of strength" with the North, crying over fictitious "southward invasion," at a puppet army unit in the central sector of the front on November 3, the signed commentary says:

A more favorable atmosphere of national reconciliation and unity than ever before has been created between the people in the North and the South by the realisation of the North's relief measure for the South Korean flood victims and a new North-South contact for collaboration and exchange is expected. At this very moment, the traitor himself prowled about the frontline area, agitating a "showdown of strength." This is a challenge to the desire of the nation and an unpardonable treacherous act spoiling the climate of dialogue.

This shows that he is, in actuality, sharpening the sword for northward invasion and dreaming of "predominance in strength," although he is outwardly loud-mouthed about "dialogue" and "unification" in face of the trend of the times.

Confrontation and dialogue are incompatible with each other.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique's anti-communist sabre-rattling cannot be construed otherwise than an act to impeded dialogue.

This proves that the puppet clique do not want national unity or reunification, but seek only division and war.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan's reckless war racket is aimed at diverting elsewhere the attention of people at home and abroad, creating a terror-ridden atmosphere in the South Korean society and thus stifling the daily growing anti-"government" struggle of South Korean students and people.

CSO: 4100/044

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

ANTA SAYS SOUTH KOREA NOT FRIEND OF NONALIGNED

SK081028 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1001 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] Pyongyang, November 8 (KCNA)--The ANTA news agency of Madagascar on November 1 published a commentary titled "South Korean Puppet Clique Cannot Be a Friend of the Peoples of Non-Aligned Countries."

It said:

While getting feverish in "invitation and visit diplomacy" towards the non-aligned countries, the Chon Tu-hwan group is trying with doubled efforts to make its dirty way into them, carrying the deceptive slogan of "economic cooperation."

Recalling that the South Korean puppet clique has viciously challenged the cause of the peoples of the non-aligned and new-emerging countries for independence against imperialism on the orders of the U.S. imperialists, ANTA condemned the puppet clique as a wicked foe of these peoples.

In particular, ANTA noted, the South Korean puppet clique's schemes to stifle the just cause of the peoples of non-aligned and newly emerging countries have been intensified more viciously since the traitor Chon Tu-hwan, dirty stooge of U.S. imperialism and truculent fascist murderer, seized power at the point of the bayonet.

ANTA stressed:

No matter how hard the South Korean puppet clique may resort to deceptive tactics, it can never be a friend of the peoples of the non-aligned countries but will disclose its dirty colour as the stooge of the U.S. imperialists.

CSO: 4100/044

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

GUYANESE, PAKISTANI PAPERS SUPPORT NORTH-SOUTH TALKS

SK091025 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1018 GMT 9 Nov 84

[Text] Pyongyang, November 9 (KCNA)--The Guyanese paper CHRONICLE October 27 said that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea proposed to South Korea to realize economic collaboration. It said:

Early in the 1970s when the high-level political talks were held between North and South for the first time, respected President Kim Il-song proposed economic collaboration to the delegates of the South Korean side.

However, this realistic and reasonable proposal has not yet been realised.

Economic collaboration is aimed on all accounts to reunify the country through collaboration and unity between North and South.

The Guyanese News Agency reported a similar article on October 25.

The Pakistani paper AMAN October 25, reporting about the DPRK's proposal on North-South economic cooperation, said:

This is an expression of the just stand of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to put an end to the present North-South relations of confrontation with the concerted efforts of North and South, restore the broken national ties, and thus record a new chapter in the national history with the concerted efforts of North and South.

The DPRK's proposal on North-South economic collaboration is an excellent one for the reunification of the country and its future prosperity.

The South Korean side, therefore, must not talk about economic collaboration and exchange in words only but honestly respond to the proposal.

The PPI news agency of Pakistan also reported about the DPRK's proposal for economic talks.

CSO: 4100/044

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

CHON'S REMARKS IN INTERVIEW WITH SWISS PAPER CONDEMNED

SK110845 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0839 GMT 11 Nov 84

[Text] Pyongyang, November 11 (KCNA)--The traitor Chon Tu-hwan in his written interview with a Swiss paper, prattled that "a military balance" should be achieved to make someone give up a wild ambition for communisation by force of arms, according to a radio report from Seoul.

This is an open revelation of his clique's criminal design to justify the anti-national policy of war against the North and reinforce the military forces.

Permanently existing on the Korean peninsula is not "threat of southward invasion" but threat of northward invasion and the puppets have systematically stepped up preparations for war against the North at the instigation of their master, the U.S. imperialists.

The puppet clique is scheming to allocate in the new fiscal year over 3,828,000 million won, 374,200 million won greater than the figure in the last fiscal year, for direct military expenses and decided to receive 230 million dollars of military sales loan from the U.S. imperialists.

Entering this year, the puppets staged such war exercises as "Team Spirit 84", the largest military rehearsal in history, and "Sangnyong 84" with their master, the U.S. imperialists, without a letup. Some time ago the traitor Chon Tu-hwan himself showed up at a puppet army position in the central sector of the front and cried for a "showdown of strength."

This notwithstanding, the puppets are clamouring about "threat of southward invasion", taking issue with others.

No matter how desperately the puppets may try to justify their anti-national policy of war against the North, it is in vain.

CSO: 4100/044

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

ROK TO ASK FRANCE NOT TO EXPAND TIES WITH NORTH

SK100019 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 10 Nov 84 p 1

[Text] The Seoul government will urge France not to expand its relations with North Korea beyond the present level when the secretary-general (vice minister) of the French Foreign Ministry, Francis Gutmann, visits Seoul Nov. 21-23.

A Ministry of Foreign Affairs official said yesterday that Gutmann will meet with Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Yi Sang-ok to discuss Paris-Pyongyang relations. He is also expected to call on Minister of Foreign Affairs Yi Won-kyong.

The Seoul government has been displeased with recent moves to improve French-North Korean ties. The official said South Korea may have to reconsider its economic relations with France.

North Korea reported last month that it concluded a cultural agreement with France, but the French Foreign Ministry quickly denied the North Korean claim.

The official said North Korea, which does not have formal relations with France, is seeking to upgrade its commercial mission in Paris to a "general" mission.

France recently sent officials of the Foreign Ministry and the ruling Socialist Party to North Korea in an apparent move to improve its relations with Pyongyang. Reports said a French firm won a contract to build a 50-story hotel in Pyongyang.

The official said Prime Minister Chin Ui-chong, now on sick leave, would have taken up the issue of French-North Korean relations with French Prime Minister Laurent Fabius, if he had visited Paris.

Chin was to have left for Paris yesterday as part of his planned trip abroad. The plan was recently cancelled.

The official said that he does not expect to make a sudden change in its policy on Korea in the near future.

However, he said the Seoul government would have to overhaul its economic relations with France if the Paris government should decide to improve its relations with North Korea.

He said that the Seoul government, from political considerations, awarded a French firm with contracts to build Nos. 9 and 10 atomic power plants in Korea.

Another French company was given a \$55 million contract to provide automatic fare collection equipment for subways in Seoul earlier this month.

CSO: 4100/046

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

NO TAE-U 'EXPECTS' NORTH TO RESUME SPORTS TALKS

SK100525 Seoul YONHAP in English 0512 GMT 10 Nov 84

[Text] Mexico City, Nov. 9 (OANA-YONHAP)--No Tae-u, president of the Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee, said Friday that he "expects" North Korea will accept his call for resumption of the inter-Korean sports talks, adding that the major agenda of the talks is expected to be formation of a joint team for the 1988 Olympic Games in Seoul.

No, now attending the meeting of the Association of National Olympic Committees (ANOC), told reporters that the talks would be "hopeful because the North has softened attitude."

Pointing out that the formation of a single inter-Korean team requires many steps, such as sports exchanges and mutual visits in the future, No said gradual progress should be made toward the concrete realization of the team.

Earlier this year, South and North Korea held three rounds of talks to form a single inter-Korean team to compete in the Los Angeles Olympics and other international sports events, but failed to reach an agreement.

In connection with the compromise proposed by East Germany and a few other nations to hold some events of the 1988 games in North Korea, No said, "I have not received any official request in regard to the matter."

Juan Antonio Samaranch, president of the International Olympic Committee (IOC), had told reporters that he would make himself available to arrange a meeting for the compromise if South and North Korea approach each other with the idea.

No said that it was a great accomplishment of the ANOC meeting that the 159-nation organization unanimously adopted a declaration calling for participation in the 1988 Seoul Olympics by all member-nations.

Saying that he welcomes absolute support for the Seoul Olympics and the resolution to participate in the games by all the ANOC member-nations, including communist bloc nations, No pledged that he will warmly welcome the athletes and officials of all member-nations in accordance with the IOC charter.

In regard to the participation in the Seoul games by the Soviet Union, and other communist bloc nations, No said he understands that "now, not only the free world but also the communist world is determined to take part in the Seoul Olympics."

"The Soviet Union is expected to participate in the world judo and archery championships to be held in South Korea next year. And I believe that all the member-nations of the ANOC, including the Soviet Union, will participate in the 1985 ANOC General Assembly to be held in Seoul," No said.

CSO: 4100/046

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

CHON'S REMARKS TO MAGAZINE IN GENEVA CONDEMNED

SK120811 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0803 GMT 12 Nov 84

[Text] Pyongyang, November 12 (KCNA)--Traitor Chon Tu-hwan answering in writing the questions put by a news magazine in Geneva on November 8 reversed black and white, asserting the North did not respond to dialogue and that this was expressive of the pursuance of its "violent communization line." Commenting on this, PYONGYANG SINMUN Sunday says: This is a very rude act against us, the other party to dialogue.

It is our consistent policy to reunify the country through dialogue and negotiation, the signed commentary points out. It continues:

To this end, we have advanced reasonable and realistic proposals and always kept the door for dialogue open.

This notwithstanding, the dialogue was not open properly. Why?

"Government"-sponsored functions inciting hostility against us have been held in succession and anti-communist, anti-DPRK propaganda over radio and other press media intensified as never before in South Korea, with the delivery of our relief goods as an occasion.

The most highly placed official himself cried out for intensifying an "ideological battle" against the North and incited a fever of North-South confrontation, calling on all to stand in the van of anti-communist fight as "anti-communist agents."

At the same time, war exercises of different kinds directed against us are going on in South Korea.

The hostile acts of the South Korean puppets against us show that although they pay lip service to dialogue with us, they in actuality do not want dialogue and invariably seek confrontation.

The traitor's rigmarole about dialogue is aimed at concealing their treacherous acts for freezing the division against the unity of the nation and diverting elsewhere the attention of people.

Deed is more important than words. People are watching the deeds of the puppets, not their words.

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST VIEWS NORTH-SOUTH ECONOMIC TALKS

SK121210 Seoul YONHAP in English 1159 GMT 12 Nov 84

[Text] Hong Kong, Nov. 12 (YONHAP)--North Korea's acceptance of South Korea's proposal for talks leading to bilateral trade and economic cooperation could pave the way for a significant reduction of tension on the Korean peninsula, the SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST reported Monday.

But South Koreans are still puzzling over North Korea's true intentions, and no one is letting their guard down.

While the Seoul government has sent moderately worded and optimistic soundings to Pyongyang, government leaders are warning their own people that North Korea has not dropped its aggressive designs, the newspaper said.

South Korea's Defense Minister Yun Song-min has described the North's new public image as a "smoke-screen" to hide a continuing military build-up along the frontier.

Western diplomats say that policy-makers in Seoul are genuinely interested in testing North Korea's intentions, but so far, North Korea has convinced no one of its sincerity, the paper said.

Some reason that if Pyongyang genuinely wanted to ease tension it would apologize for the Rangoon attack.

While no one expects a public apology, there is a precedent for private messages sent through diplomatic channels.

In the 1970s, North Korea's Kim Il-song expressed regret for a 1968 commando raid against the South Korean presidential mansion, the paper said.

There are several explanations for a possible change in North Korea's behaviour. One holds that economic failure has put pressure on the North, which has let it be known that it wants more contact with the West, particularly trade with Japan and the United States.

If Pyongyang established a trading relationship with Seoul, it might be awkward for the United States to continue its refusal to trade with North Korea, the paper pointed out.

Some observers speculate that a change in the North's behaviour may be connected with Pyongyang's political succession. Kim Il-song's son, Kim Chong-il, is reported to be in charge of the day-to-day operation of the government.

A new more realistic set of policies emphasizing economic growth, contacts with the West and moderation toward Seoul might provide a tool, if successful, to consolidate power.

China, too, may be working behind the scenes to encourage moderation in Pyongyang.

China has reputedly expressed interest in maintaining peace on the Korean peninsula, and the success of its own economic reforms could well serve as an example to Pyongyang.

The recent behaviour of Pyongyang has caused many South Koreans to re-examine their views about North Korea, but not many are yet convinced their old enemy has changed, the paper said.

CSO: 4100/046

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

VRPR SCORES CHON REMARKS ON SOUTHWARD INVASION

SK130339 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT
13 Nov 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] Traitor Chon Tu-hwan appeared again at a forward unit along the central front at dawn on 10 November and viciously slandered the North, inspiring war fever. He inspected the front units for 5 hours and raved that vigilance should be strengthened, babbling that the North has completed its offensive posture for a surprise attack of southward invasion and that the North's reunification line by communization remains unchanged.

Such a bellicose outburst by traitor Chon Tu-hwan's is a very impure scheme, throwing a wet blanket over today's atmosphere when a breakthrough in North-South dialogue is about to be made. What is required to promote dialogue and to help it attain the desired success is not North-South confrontation and a war atmosphere, but an atmosphere of national unity and peace.

Therefore, if they really want a dialogue for reunification, they should refrain from all remarks and acts that may deepen the North-South rift and increase the danger of war. In spite of this, Chon Tu-hwan toured frontmost units, babbling about the nonexistent threat of southward invasion and [words indistinct]. This shows that although he mentions dialogue, he does not have the slightest desire for reunification, but only division and war.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring babbles about dialogue and reunification whenever there is an opportunity to do so, as if interested in reunification, but, in reality they desire division and are frenziedly engaged in maneuvers for a war of northward invasion.

This is well proven by recent samplings of his (?remarks). On 3 November, Chon Tu-hwan appeared at an army unit along the central front and again advocated a 3-day war theory, raving about the nonexistent threat of southward invasion, and inspired war fever, instructing them to contemplate a strategic system with its major emphasis on antitank battles. Here he reversed his former propaganda on the North's military superiority and bragged that because the South Korean Army is superior to the North's army, the latter would be no match for the former.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan visited the South Korea-U.S. Combined Forces Command on 7 November and raved about a big threat because of the North's arms buildup and the possibility of a large-scale surprise attack, and praised the aggressive troops and the South Korean Army, saying that the Combined Forces Command developed the hitherto defensive posture of operational plans into active and offensive ones and improved its capability to wage war.

Such war rackets are intentional and planned acts to obstruct North-South dialogue by rejecting national aspirations for peaceful reunification and aggravating tension through anticommunist confrontation.

Today, new contacts are about to be made for North-South collaboration and exchanges and all the fellow countrymen are showing keen interest in this. Traitor Chon Tu-hwan's appearance at the front units at this juncture, babbling about the North's nonexistent threat of southward surprise attack and inspiring war fever, is aimed at distracting the attention of the masses of all walks of life who have committed themselves to the struggle against [word indistinct] and at blocking the admiration and the moves for reunification which are increasing daily in the wake of the North's delivery of the relief goods. This is a foolish act comparable to one who is attempting to block out sunshine with his hand.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan's bellicose outburst clearly showed that although he babbles about dialogue and peaceful reunification, in reality he is a wicked splittist and war maniac seeking confrontation, war, and division.

Our nation will not tolerate the Chon Tu-hwan fascist ring, the instigator of North-South confrontation and of a war of northward invasion, and will carry on a daring struggle for independence and national reunification.

CSO: 4110/025

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

OPPOSITION TO SEOUL AS SITE FOR 1988 OLYMPIC GAMES REPORTED

Malagasy Olympic Head

SK071108 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1046 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Antananarivo, November 5 (KCNA)--RaliJaona Edmond, chairman of the Malagasy Olympic Committee, in his interview with the correspondent of the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY in Antananarivo on October 31, said Seoul is unfit for the site of the 1988 Olympic Games.

Pointing out that many countries are now concerned about the "prospect of the scheduled Seoul Olympic Games," he said:

Seoul is unit for the venue of the Olympiad in every respect.

Today South Korean patriotic democrats and students are struggling every day against the present dictatorial "regime" and for democracy in society and the reunification of the country.

Military exercises for igniting a new war are being held almost every day in South Korea where the U.S. forces more than 40,000 strong and many nuclear weapons are deployed. As a result, the danger of war is daily increasing on the Korean peninsula. In trying to host the Olympic Games in such a place where the situation is strained and security is not guaranteed, they intend to make the socialist, non-aligned and Third World countries which have no diplomatic relations with South Korea recognise it as a legitimate "sovereign state."

The venue of the 1988 Olympic Games must be moved from politically unstable Seoul to other place to save the destiny of the Olympic Games with a long history and promote the friendship and solidarity among the world's people, he stressed.

Tanzania To Boycott Olympics

SK080833 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0806 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] Dar-es-Salaam, November 6 (KCNA)--Erasto Zambi, general secretary of the Tanzanian Olympic Committee, in his interview with the KCNA correspondent

in Tanzania on October 30 held that the venue of the 1988 Olympiad should be moved from Seoul of South Korea to other proper place.

Noting that Seoul is unfit for the site of the Olympic Games, he said:

South Korea is a colony of the United States and puppets have no real power.

No matter what trick the South Korean puppets may employ to achieve their sinister political purpose by hosting in Seoul such international games as the Olympic Games, Tanzania will not send her sports team to Seoul in the future, too, as in the past.

We Tanzanian people will further expand and develop the friendly and cooperative relations only with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea with which we have a long history of friendship.

Our Tanzanian Olympic Committee will fully support a proposal on moving the venue of the 1988 Olympiad from Seoul to a proper place no matter what country may raise it, and actively strive for its realisation.

The reunification of Korea should be realised as early as possible in accordance with the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo put forward by the great leader President Kim Il-song, stressed the general secretary.

Hungarian Paper's Opposition

SK082337 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2311 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] Pyongyang, November 9 (KCNA)--MAGYAR HIRLAP, the organ of the Hungarian Government, on November 6 said it is expected that at a special congress of the International Olympic Committee (IOC) in Lausanne, Switzerland, next month, the East European socialist countries would strongly oppose the decision on holding the 1988 Olympic Games in Seoul, according to foreign press reports.

The designation of Seoul as the venue of the 1988 Olympiad is a political error because it will make the Olympic Games again a source of serious political conflict, noted the paper.

It said the International Olympic Committee, by adopting the decision, has led sports in a dangerous political direction.

The Hungarian paper held that the International Olympic Committee should strive to support and save the Olympic movement.

If it fails to do so it will bring the cause of sports as a whole to the brink of ruin, stressed the paper.

Foreign Media Cited

SK110858 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0850 GMT 11 Nov 84

[Text] Pyongyang, November 11 (KCNA)--The Ugandan paper UGANDA TIMES October 26 in an article captioned "Seoul Is Unfit for Site of 1988 Olympic Games" cited concrete facts to prove that South Korea is unfit for the site of the Olympiad.

Holding that the 1988 Olympic Games must be held at a safe place, a Malagasy Radio November 5 said that the socialist and many non-aligned countries are opposed to the holding of the Olympic Games in South Korea where the political situation is very tense.

The Libyan paper JAMAHIRIYA MAIL October 27 carried an article titled "Olympic Games Must Not Be Held in South Korea" and the Belgian paper DRAPEAU ROUGE October 26 gave an account of an interview of the general secretary of the Yugoslav Olympic Committee with the correspondent of the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY on the problem of the venue of the 1988 Olympic Games.

The Tanzanian paper DAILY NEWS October 10 reported that Franco Carraro, chief of the Italian Olympic Committee, at a meeting of the Federation of European National Olympic Committees in Rome called for changing the venue of the 1988 Olympic Games from Seoul to other place.

A Tanzanian Radio also aired a similar report on the same day.

CSO: 4100/044

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

STUDENT PROTESTS REPORTED

Suppression of Students Announced

SK060406 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT
5 Nov 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] How are you? This is the hour for station commentary. In this hour, we will discuss the fact that the Chon Tu-hwan ring is running wild in campus suppression, more than ever before.

As has already been reported, the Seoul Metropolitan Police Bureau authorities issued, on 3 November, an order to suppression to the police stations to assume an emergency duty posture, urging the police stations to make preparations against the student demonstrations that are expected to be staged on the occasion of the Students Day and to take all students demonstrating on the streets to the police stations.

In accordance with this suppressive order, a wholesale suppression of the patriotic students, who have turned out in the just struggle, is being carried out more frantically than ever before. This shows how desperately the Chon Tu-hwan ring is running amok to obliterate the patriotic students' just struggle against (?outside forces) and fascism and for democratization, which is being intensified with each passing day.

It is very reasonable and just for our just, patriotic students to daily rise up in the struggle against outside forces and fascism and for democratization, rejecting fascist suppression and (?aspiring for) independence and democracy.

Furthermore, on 3 November, on the occasion of Students Day, the patriotic students fiercely lit the flames of a mass nation-saving struggle. This was a manifestation of their will for patriotism.

As you know, the date 3 November--Students Day--marks the significant day on which, 55 years ago, the patriotic students and the masses of various strata in Kwangju rose up on a pannational scale in opposition to the Japanese imperialists' brutal colonial rule, unbearable national disdain, and colonial slavery.

It is just and reasonable beyond measure for our just, patriotic students to rise up in the sacred struggle against the outside forces and fascism and for democratization in celebration of this significant day on which the forefathers fully displayed their mettle against Japan and for patriotism.

In fact, the reality of South Korea today is more miserable and harsher than in the past days under the Japanese imperialists' rule. Since national liberation, this land has been reduced to a complete colony of the U.S. imperialist aggressors, who replaced the Japanese imperialists. Democracy and civil rights are being mercilessly trampled upon and obliterated. The danger of war of northward invasion and the (?tragedy) of perpetual division are increasing with each passing day.

Under such circumstances, the reality of South Korea today is that our national dignity is being thoroughly trampled upon and obliterated by the Yankee aggressors and nation-sellers.

The campus, which should be regarded as sacred, is being turned into a place of rampant fascism aimed at fostering slaves servile to the U.S. colonial fascist rule and into a military-drill ground for a war of northward invasion. Furthermore, the traitor Chon Tu-hwan's nation-selling visit to Japan as momentum, the schemes of reinvasion of the Japanese militarists, who have been revived under U.S. patronage, are being carried out on a fuller scale. Thus, this land is being reduced to a double colony of the United States and Japan in the literal sense of the word.

Under such (?harsh) circumstances of today, independence, democracy, and reunification, which our masses so earnestly desire, cannot be expected. Therefore, on the occasion of the anniversary of the Kwangju students' uprising, marking the day, 55 years ago, when death-defying resistance for the nation's independence and sovereignty was staged, our patriotic students are boldly staging an indeomitable struggle, holding higher the banner against the outside forces and fascism and for democratization. This is a just, patriotic (?act) beyond measure which reflects the spirit of the fallen patriots and which is for the country and the nation. This should never be the target of suppression.

In words only, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is calling the day of the Kwangju students' uprising Students Day, but the ring is suppressing, with guns and bayonets, the patriotic students who have turned out in a just struggle for independence and democracy. This is a never-to-be-condoned criminal act and an arrogant and miscreant fascist (?atrocitiy).

The Chon Tu-hwan ring, which is kicking up a wholesale suppression racket against the patriotic students by issuing the suppressive order to all police stations, is the group of most ugly flunkeyists and matchless fascist tyrants without an ounce of national and [word indistinct] conscience. The Chon Tu-hwan ring is running wild to realize its tight grip on power and its sordid ambition for a long-term power, frustrating, with guns and bayonets, the patriotic students' ever-intensifying just, nation-selling struggle. This, however, is silly.

Fascist suppression is-like adding fuel to the flames. This is clearly substantiated by the fact that, today, the flames of nation-selling struggle are already being fiercely lit among the patriotic students and the patriotic masses of various strata.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring should look squarely at reality and immediately stop reckless suppressive rackets, and should unconditionally and immediately release the patriotic students and all figures who have been illegally arrested and imprisoned, and step down from power.

VRPR on Student Struggle

SK050956 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT
3 Nov 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] In this hour, I will speak about the just struggle workers, youths, and students are continuing in defiance of the bestial fascist suppression by the Chon Tu-hwan ring.

As has already been reported, on the morning of 2 November, workers at the Taeu Clothing Company in Kuro District, Seoul, rushed into the headquarters of the Democratic Korea Party and staged a sit-in, calling for the company owner to accept their demands for wage hikes and more. Earlier, the workers of the company also staged sit-ins on the roof of the company building from 17 October to the next morning, and in the office of the president of the reptile labor union organization at Youido on 25 October, calling for reinstatement of dismissed workers and cessation of suppression of the independent labor organization.

In the meantime, students of many Seoul universities are continuing their anti-government struggle. On 30 October, Seoul National University [SNU] students began the autumn festival with the theme "Democracy, My Love!" That day, SNU students rejected the authorities' call that the festival be held under the auspices of the Student Defense Corps. They organized a festival preparatory committee among independent student organizations, such as the General Student Council and the League of Student Circles.

Also on 30 October, some 500 Yonsei University students held a general meeting of students to deal with the emergency situation. They staged an anti-government demonstration, shouting the slogans "Recognize the General Student Council" and "Rescind Evil Labor Laws." Konguk University students also held a meeting calling for the reinstatement of the General Student Council.

In the meantime, some 500 Korea University students also staged a torchlight demonstration for the defense of campus autonomy on the evening of 30 October. The just struggle the workers, youths, and students continuing day after day is a reflection of the demand of the prevailing situation. Thus, it is indeed

a just patriotic act responding to the unanimous desire and aspiration of the masses of all strata.

As you know, this soil has turned into a place where independence, democracy, and civil rights do not exist, and into a living human hell.

If we take a look at the situation of workers, we realize that this soil has turned into a place where the three labor rights have been completely obliterated. The activities of the independent democratic labor organizations are never allowed. Independent labor organizations cannot be organized under the evil labor laws.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring, working hand in hand with employers, is forcing workers to work slavishly long hours at work sites with no safety features and is paying them homicidal wages, far less than the minimum cost of living.

We see no difference in the campus situation. The Chon Tu-hwan ring is becoming more feverish in the fascistization of schools. Through systematic devices, such as the graduation quota system and the absence system, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is expelling students it doesn't like, and following and watching every act of the students by covering the schools with a surveillance network while randomly arresting and detaining patriotic students. In addition, as the education minister raved at the National Assembly session, autonomous student organizations are never allowed, and the fascistization of the campus is being desperately sought by maintaining the Student Defense Corps, a government military organization.

The deployment of 6,000 police troops on the SNU campus last 24 October shows the intensity of the campus suppression of the Chon Tu-hwan ring.

Under these circumstances, no one can sit idly if he longs for independence and democracy and loves the nation.

Therefore, it is entirely just for the workers, youths, and students to continue the unyielding antigovernment struggle, calling for the cessation of suppression of independent labor organizations, wage hikes, recession of evil labor laws, and recognition of the General Student Council.

Nevertheless, the Chon Tu-hwan ring condemns their just struggle as a riot while bestially suppressing them and arresting and detaining numerous students.

However, the Chon Tu-hwan ring's fascist oppression is useless. Nothing can block the just struggle which the masses are waging with the understanding of the correctness of their cause.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring must look squarely at the trend of the times; immediately stop suppression of workers, youths, and students; and step down from power at once in accordance with the unanimous demand of our masses.

Students Mark Kwangju Anniversary

SK060430 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0100 GMT 4 Nov 84

[Text] A report meeting of Pyongyang City's youths and students was held on the afternoon of 3 November at the Central Hall of the League of the Socialist Working Youth of Korea [LSWYK] to mark the 55th anniversary of the Kwangju student incident.

Placed on the front wall of the meeting place, with due respect, was a portrait of the great leader of our party and people Comrade Kim Il-song. Also posted on the walls of the meeting place were slogans reading "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song" and "Long live the glorious WPK."

Ho Chong-suk, secretary of the WPK, and Chong Tu-hwan, chairman of the DFRF Central Committee, as well as deans of various colleges, participated in the meeting, along with the city's youths and students.

The report meeting began with the playing of the national anthem.

Yi Yong-su, chairman of the LSWYK Central Committee, made a report. The reporter said: We are marking the 55th anniversary of the Kwangju student incident at a time when the entire working people, youths, and students from all parts of the country are vigorously advancing on all fronts of socialist economic construction in the spirit of the "speed of the eighties" joined to the Chollima, upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's programmatic teachings at the Ninth Plenary Meeting of the Sixth Party Central Committee and the decisions of the plenary meeting, and when the yearnings for national reunification are increasing more than before among all the people in the North and the South and compatriots abroad in the wake of the successful delivery of relief goods to the South Korean flood victims.

He said: The Kwangju student incident, which took place 55 years ago today, was an explosion of the deep-rooted hatred and rancor of the Korean youths, students, and people against the brutal colonial rule of the Japanese imperialists, their intolerable contempt of the Korean people as a nation, and slavery and colonial education, and a mass patriotic resistance against the Japanese by the youths, students, and people who rose up demanding national independence and national sovereignty.

He stressed: Shouldering the fate of the nation and people, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song organized the Down-with-Imperialism Union and then the Anti-Imperialist Youth League and the Korean Communist Youth League. He then victoriously organized and led such anti-Japanese struggles as the struggle against the Japanese imperialists' scheme to build the [name indistinct] railway for the invasion of Manchuria in 1928 and struggle involving boycotting Japanese goods. Encouraged by such brilliant exploits, the youths, students, and people at home rose more vigorously in mass struggle against the Japanese imperialists by drawing new conviction and courage from these struggles organized and led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The rancor and hatred of the Korean youths, students, and people against the Japanese imperialist aggressors exploded into a mass struggle on 3 November 1929, when some Japanese students insulted some Korean girl students on a train traveling between Kwangju and Naju.

He said: The strong flames of patriotic struggle ignited by the Kwangju students instantly spread to major cities across our country, including Pyongyang, Seoul, Sinuiju, Kaesong, Taegu, and Pusan.

Saying that some 60,000 students from approximately 200 major schools in the nation participated in the mass student struggle that continued for 6 months, and that this righteous and patriotic struggle was warmly supported not only by the Korean students abroad, but also by the progressive youths and students of the world, he continued: the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The Kwangju student incident was a mass struggle in which thousands of Korean youths and students rose up against the Japanese imperialists and it played a great role in raising anti-Japanese consciousness among a broad range of the Korean youths.

The Kwangju student incident more vigorously stirred up burning hatred for the Japanese imperialist aggressors in the hearts of the Korean youths, students, and people, and dealt a great blow to the Japanese imperialists, who were frenziedly preparing for an invasion of the continent.

It also showed that nobody can obliterate the national dignity and spirit of independence of our people, who have a long history and brilliant culture, and that no aggression or suppression by outside forces can destroy the persistent battle verve and patriotic spirit of the Korean youths, students, and people.

The reporter said that the Kwangju student incident, although it was not successful largely because of the Japanese imperialists' brutal suppression and because of the movement's limited nature, opened the eyes of the youths and students to the noble truth that in order to win the struggle for national independence and national sovereignty, they should, of necessity, have an outstanding leader who organizes the masses and raises consciousness among them; that they should, of necessity, link the student movement more closely to the struggle of the workers and peasants; and that they should, of necessity, fight with the revolutionary violence against the imperialists, armed to the teeth.

Saying that although a long time has passed since the Kwangju student incident, the aspirations for national dignity and independence have not yet been realized in the southern half of the republic, the reporter noted that the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule in South Korea has been and is now sustained by a tyrannical fascist military dictatorial system.

The reporter said: The fascist Chon Tu-hwan clique, which exposed its nature as a fascist murderer and human butcher through the great fratricidal massacre in Kwangju in 1980, having placed the whole of South Korea under the world's densest military, police, intelligence, and agent net even after the Kwangju

incident, is now strangling all elements that work against the fascist colonial rule; in particular, the clique is more frenziedly running riot in suppression of the youths and students by training the brunt of its suppression on the campuses.

He stressed that the Chon Tu-hwan ring is not only maintaining its power by wielding a fascist cudgel, but is also committing flunkeyist acts of every description while trying to prolong its life by riding on the coattails of its U.S. and Japanese masters.

Mentioning the more vicious anticommunist confrontational commotions kicked off recently by the puppet clique against us, he said the clique is now further intensifying its anti-communist rackets, especially after we took the measure of sending relief goods to the South Korean flood victims, and that it is straining the situation, the reporter noted: Encouraging distrust and confrontation by making ill use of our sincerity for impure political purposes is a traitorous and antinational criminal act designed to perpetuate national division.

If it is truly worried about the fate of the country and people and hopes for peace and peaceful reunification, the clique should continuously encourage the mood for national harmony, dialogue, and reunification that has been created between the North and the South thanks to our compatriotic relief work, and lead the mood onto a correct course.

He noted the recent expression of our standpoint on the realization of a broad magnitude of collaboration and exchanges between the North and the South in various fields such as the economy, culture, sports, and other humanitarian work, and the fact that North-South economic talks and Red Cross talks are scheduled to be held before long, as the South Korean side has responded to our standpoint.

Saying that the entire Korean people and the world's peaceloving people warmly welcome the dialogue scheduled between the North and the South, and are hoping that the North and the South will be able to restore national ties and to open a new breakthrough for reunification through smooth progress in the talks between the two sides, he said that the South Korean youths and students recently raised their voices calling for talks between students of the North and the South and sports exchanges between the students from the North and the South.

He continued: This notwithstanding, the persons currently in authority in South Korea are not interested in peace and peaceful reunification of the country, and they are still clinging to their schemes for war, fascism, and perpetual national division.

Not only are the persons in authority in South Korea opposed to our proposals for the founding of the Democratic Federal Republic of Koryo and tripartite talks, but they are also once again exposing their nature as splittists through various schemes by running around with an old bundle like the idea of entering into the United Nations, an idea aimed at legalizing Korea's division in the international community.

He said that the South Korean youths, students, and people, waking up, through their practical experience, to the fact that as long as the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule and the puppet clique's fascist and antinational schemes are left to remain, neither national dignity and sovereignty nor national reunification can be attained or achieved, and that they cannot extricate themselves from present sufferings and misery, are now rising more vigorously in the struggle for independence, democracy and reunification.

He noted that the antigovernment struggle by the South Korean youths, students, and people, which has been tenaciously staged since the beginning of this year, beginning with the 24th anniversary of the 19 April uprising and the 4th anniversary of the heroic Kwangju popular uprising, surged forward more vigorously in the wake of traitor Chon Tu-hwan's visit to Japan last September.

The reporter mentioned the fact that the South Korean youths, students, and people are now staging a more vigorous antifascist struggle for democracy through organizing such struggle organizations as the Federation of Youth for the Democratic Movement, Council for the Promotion of Democracy, and the National Committee for Democracy and Unification.

The reporter, saying that we are now facing the important task of putting an end to the national division and realizing the historic cause of national reunification at an early date, said that the one thing that arises in this is to make the South Korean society independent and democratic.

He stressed that the South Korean youths, students, and people should continue struggling tenaciously to establish a democratic regime after overthrowing the current fascist regime, a treacherous and traitorous group, by staging a vigorous antifascist struggle for democratization.

He continued: The Chon Tu-hwan group of traitors should immediately stop committing traitorous acts of betraying the country and people through riding on the coattails of their U.S. and Japanese masters, abolish the fascist suppressive institutions covering the whole of South Korea like a net and every one of the fascist evil laws, set free unconditionally the imprisoned political prisoners, youths, and students, and step down from power as unanimously demanded by the youths, students, and people.

The reporter said that the most pressing matter at present for the realization of national reunification is to eliminate the danger of war hanging heavily over the Korean peninsula, to guarantee a firm peace, and to provide preconditions for an independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Saying that our proposal for tripartite talks is the most realistic and rational proposal for the elimination of the danger of war created on the Korean Peninsula and for realizing national reunification, the reporter said that the persons in authority in the United States and South Korea should respond to our proposal for tripartite talks at an early date.

Mentioning the expression of our standpoint on realization of diversified collaboration and exchanges between the North and the South and our efforts to beat a path leading to reunification of the country in the wake of our recent delivery of relief goods to the South Korean flood victims, he stressed that the persons in authority in South Korea should never commit acts of pouring cold water on our sincere effort and should show sincerity toward our effort to open a brilliant prospect for dialogue and reunification, as desired by all the people.

The reporter said that all LSWYK members in the northern half of the Republic now face the honorable task of accelerating more vigorously the work of imbuing society with the chuche idea and to hasten the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

He said: All LSWYK members and youths should prepare themselves to be credible successors to the cause of the chuche revolution and implement the decisions of the 9th Plenary Meeting of the Sixth Party Central Committee and the programs for socialist economic construction in the 1980's in a brilliant manner by vigorously advancing on all fronts of socialist economic construction in the spirit of "the speed of the eighties" joined to Chollima, upholding the banner of the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultura.

In conclusion, the reporter said: Let us all struggle vigorously to further hasten the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and the final victory of the cause of the chuche revolution by firmly rallying around the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the genius of revolution and the sun of the nation, and the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

CSO: 4110/023

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

STUDENT DEMONSTRATIONS REPORTED

Japanese Papers Review Rally

SK070409 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0351 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 7 Nov (KCNA)--Japanese papers 6 November carried a report that student representatives of many universities and colleges in different parts of South Korea formed a "Student Alliance of Struggle Against Dictatorship and for Democracy" at Yonsei University In Seoul on 5 November and 4,000 students waged a fierce anti-"government" demonstration, according to a KNS report.

In an article titled "Anti-'government' Student Alliance Formed. An Organisation Participated in by Students of 42 Universities and Colleges," MAINICHI SHIMBUN conveyed the following report of its Seoul correspondent.

Students of 42 universities and colleges in South Korea declared the formation of a "Student Alliance of Struggle Against Dictatorship and for Democracy" at Yonsei University on 5 November. South Korean students announced the formation of an organisation covering the whole of South Korea for the first time in 11 years.

Representatives of students of many universities and colleges with Seoul as a centre held a meeting in the square in front of the library of Yonsei University on the afternoon of 5 November and issued a declaration of formation of the "Student Alliance of Struggle Against Dictatorship and for Democracy," declaring that the alliance is participated in by students of 42 universities and colleges now.

After the meeting students held a ceremony of burning an effigy of five men including Chon Tu-hwan. The "Minister of Education" and other cabinet members and personages concerned of the ruling party.

Following the meeting students tried to march out of the campus shouting "Down with the Chon Tu-hwan 'Regime'" and "Disorganize the 'Democratic Justice Party,'" and clashed with the riot police corps. Students burnt its vehicle.

Earlier, on 3 November, representatives of students of more than 30 universities and colleges in Seoul and Kwangju and other parts of South Korea held a meeting at Yonsei University in Seoul and staged a demonstration shouting

"Abolish the evil labour law and the basic law on the press" and "Hike the autumn grain purchase price."

Meanwhile, the press corps at the puppet Seoul police bureau lodged a stern protest with its director on 6 November against the police's group outrage against a South Korean radio reporter who was covering the demonstration of Yonsei University students.

Youths Meet on Kwangju Incident

SK061122 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1017 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] Tokyo, 5 Nov (KNS-KCNA)--A central meeting of Korean youth and students in Japan commemorating the 55th anniversary of the Kwangju students incident and denouncing the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique's fascist outrages against South Korean students was held on 3 November at the Chiyoda Public Hall in Tokyo.

Present there were Paek Chong-won, vice-chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), and others and Korean youth and students in Japan, more than 1,500 in all.

A speech was made at the meeting by Yi Myong-yu, vice-chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the League of Korean Youth in Japan.

He said the Kwangju students incident was an explosion of the pent-up resentment and indignation of the Korean people against the Japanese imperialists' vicious colonial rule and national humiliation, and a heroic struggle which demonstrated to the whole world the ardent patriotism and indomitable fighting spirit of the Korean youth and students determined to restore the national sovereignty and dignity of mankind.

The speaker denounced with surging national indignation the never-to-be condoned crimes of the puppet clique in brutally suppressing the present just struggle of the students and people for national reunification against the U.S. and Japanese aggression forces and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet government in South Korea.

Noting that it is the U.S. imperialists who wirepull behind the scene the military fascist rule of the Chon Tu-hwan clique and the "Two Koreas" plot, he strongly demanded that they discontinue encouraging the puppet clique and withdraw from South Korea at once, taking along their nuclear weapons and all other lethal equipment.

The speaker also demanded that the Japanese Government put an end to its hostile policy toward the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and to its instigation of the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique and refrain from partaking in knocking into shape a tripartite military alliance of the United States, Japan and South Korea.

Many youth and students made indignation speeches at the meeting.

A letter to the South Korean youth and students was adopted there.

South Korean Students Continue Demonstrations

SK061552 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1526 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 6 Nov (KCNA)—Four thousand students of 20 universities and colleges of South Korea including Yonsei University in Seoul staged another massive anti-"government" struggle on 5 November, according to foreign press reports from Seoul.

They assembled at Yonsei University and branded the South Korean puppet regime as "dictatorial and murderous 'regime'" and demanded the lifting of the ban on the political activities of democratic figures and the resignation of traitor Chon Tu-hwan and his vassals and the dissolution of the "Democratic Justice Party."

The students declared at the rally that their purpose was to "resolve a struggle against dictatorship through democratic alliance" and scattered a leaflet calling for support to workers and farmers through a democratisation movement.

They burned effigies of traitor Chon Tu-hwan and his lackeys.

Then the students charged to the campus gate to take to the streets and stubbornly resisted the crackdown of 10,000 riot police and plainclothes men, shouting "Down with the Chon Tu-hwan 'regime'!" and "Dissolve the 'Democratic Justice Party'!"

Foreign press reports say that "at least five sharp encounters erupted" at the campus gate between the students and the puppet police.

Representatives of 42 universities and colleges had planned to gather at Yonsei University earlier on 3 November and form a student organisation covering the whole of South Korea. Unable to get together due to the suppression by the fascist clique, the students engaged the puppet police in a fierce battle that day.

NODONG SINMUN on Suppressive Campaign

SK031520 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 3 Nov 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 3 Nov (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today, commenting on the Chon Tu-hwan clique's suppressive campaign against South Korean students and people calling for independence and democracy in society, stresses that the Chon Tu-hwan clique must stop its reckless suppression, release at once the illegally arrested patriotic people, students and democrats and step down from dictatorial power as demanded by the people.

The Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique recently penalised 20 students of Seoul University arrested during their demonstrations, arrested or transferred to "summary trial" the vice-chairman and the director of the Organization Department of the Chonggye Clothing Workers Union in Seoul and is resorting to heinous suppression these days, the author of the commentary notes, and says:

This shows how desperately the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique is trying to put down the mounting anti-fascist struggle for democracy of South Korean students and people of all segments.

It is only too natural that the South Korean students and people of all strata should rise in struggle demanding the democratisation of campus and society, abolition of fascist laws and guarantee for working people's vital rights. Their struggle can never be a crime or an object of suppression.

It is an unpardonable anti-national crime and a rampage of fascist fanatics to repress with the bayonet the students and people calling for democracy and elementary vital rights.

Daily Reviews Situation of South

SK030003 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1503 GMT 2 Nov 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 2 Nov (KCNA)--In a semi-monthly review of the South Korean situation, NODONG SINMUN today says:

What merits attention in the developments in South Korea over the last fortnight is that the more vicious the puppets' fascist suppression, the greater and more powerful the resistance of the people and students.

It continues:

With organised and united strength the South Korean students resisted the harsh fascist suppression by the puppets. To cope with the intensified suppression by the puppets, the Seoul University students set the period from 16 to 20 October as a "period of struggle against dictatorship and for democracy" and resolutely fought, boycotting "midterm examinations" and lectures.

When the puppets hurled more than 6,000 strong police into the Seoul University campus on 24 October, the students, further outraged by this fascist rampage, fought bravely. On 26 October they waged a stone-throwing battle, marching into main streets of Seoul after holding an anti-"government" meeting and waging a persistent struggle on the campus, chanting slogans "Down with the violent 'government,'" "Fight for democracy" and so on.

The flames of struggle spread to Koryo, Sogang, Kyonghui, Pusan, Chonnam, Sukmyong Women's and Chungang Universities and many other colleges and universities in Seoul and local areas.

Workers of the Taeu Clothing Company in Kuro District, Seoul, rose in the struggle for the right to existence and democratic freedom on 25 October following their 17 October struggle. On 16 October, 96 South Korean dissident figures formed a "National Committee for Democracy and Unification" and resolved to devote themselves to the struggle against fascism and for democracy and to the cause of unification.

This clearly shows that the struggle of South Korean students against fascism and for democracy is being steadily developed into a nationwide national salvation struggle for independence, democracy and reunification, supported and encouraged by the broad segments of people.

Dismayed at the fierce resistance of the South Korean students and people, the puppets decried the righteous struggle of the students for democracy in society and campus as "riotous action" and totally blocked the campus with armed forces of suppression, brandishing bayonets at random.

Smouldering in the hearts of South Korean students and people are only rancor and resentment against the Chon Tu-hwan fascist system. With no bayonet can their explosion be prevented. The strength of the people is mightier than the bayonet.

CSO: 4100/040

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

REPORTAGE ON STUDENT 'STRUGGLE' IN SOUTH

KCNA Review

SK071113 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1050 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Pyongyang, November 7 (KCNA)--South Korean students and people are more persistently struggling for national independence against the outside forces and for democracy against fascism as the days go by.

The South Korean students started the anti-"government" struggle against the Japan tour of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan and the South Korean visit of the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the Japanese "Self-Defence Forces" some time ago, and its flames are now flaring up more furiously with each passing day as solidarity with the working class and people of all other sections is strengthened.

According to data made known, in the one month of October students of about 20 colleges and universities including Seoul, Koryo and Yonsei Universities waged the anti-"government" struggle in Seoul. In local areas the struggle was waged at Pusan University, Chonnam University in Kwangju, Aju Technical College and Kyonggi College in Kyonggi Province and Hannam College in Taejon.

What merits attention in the anti-"government" struggle of South Korean students which is rapidly gaining in scope and strength is that they have persistently waged stubborn and positive struggle, holding mass rallies, demonstrations and sit-down and throwing rocks, and thereby they are exhibiting their undaunted will to fight to the end for the democratisation of campus and society against the Chon Tu-hwan fascist dictatorship.

In particular, students of Seoul University drove over 6,000-strong riot police out of the campus with their continued stubborn resistance in late October. The students of Kyonghui University who had continued their struggle since October 8 occupied the office room of the university president and went on with all-night sit-down strike for over 10 days, thus compelling the president and more than 30 reptile professors to resign.

Students of more than 10 colleges and universities in Seoul including Koryo and Konguk Universities who rose in a massive demonstration on October 12 hurled rocks at the puppet police and attacked 7 police-boxes and the Seoul district office of the "Democratic Justice Party" one after another.

Another noteworthy point in the anti-"government" struggle of South Korean students and people is that the joint struggle of colleges and colleges [as received], students and workers and citizens has been strengthened and people of all strata joined in the ranks of struggle for democracy against fascism.

Upwards of 10,000 students of Koryo and Yonsei Universities in Seoul on October 8 held anti-"government" street demonstrations and smashed puppet police stations, police-boxes and police vans.

On October 19 students of seven universities in Seoul held at Seoul University a "meeting for commemorating the fifth anniversary of the resistance in Pusan and Masan and for joint struggle for democracy against fascism" and adopted a "practice declaration" expressing their determination to wage the struggle against dictatorship and for democracy in joint name of the students councils and committees for promotion of democracy of 14 universities in Seoul and Inchon.

On October 12 students of many colleges and universities in Seoul waged a fierce demonstration together with Pyonghwa market clothing workers who were fighting in defence of their independent trade union.

Keeping pace with the intensified joint struggle of students and workers, figures of various strata also rose in anti-"government" struggle.

Religionists, lawyers, writers, former journalists and other dissidents held a meeting in Seoul on October 16 at which they formed a "National Committee for Democracy and Unification," a new anti-"government" fighting organisation, and adopted a fighting declaration.

All these facts prove that the anti-fascist struggle of South Korean students and people of various strata for democracy is gaining momentum and developing still further.

Youth Group Leader Arrested

SK080351 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0345 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] Pyongyang, November 8 (KCNA)--The central district police station in Seoul arrested Kim Kun-tae, chairman of the South Korean Youth Alliance of the Movement for Democracy, on November 2, according to the South Korean paper HANGUK ILBO.

The fascist clique took him to the police and is harshly interrogating him because he distributed printed material captioned "Political Power and Corruption and Irregularities" and "To the People" exposing the treacherous crimes of the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique at the third meeting of the South Korean Youth Alliance of the Movement for Democracy which was held at an auditorium in Chongno district on October 20.

According to a radio report from Seoul, the Chongnyangri police station on November 6 referred to fascist "summary trial" to the detained 10 students

of Koryo University including Kim Sun-chan and two students of Seoul Municipal College including An Kyong-kun on charges of participation in street demonstrations.

The brutal suppression by the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique is giving rise to more surging indignation among South Korean students who are determined to wage their righteous anti-fascist struggle for democracy to the end.

Student Alliance Elects Leaders

SK080427 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0406 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] Pyongyang, November 8 (KCNA)--Students of 42 universities and colleges formed a Student Alliance of Struggle Against Dictatorship and for Democracy at Yonsei University on November 5 and elected its chairman and vice-chairman and made public an inaugural declaration, according to a KNS report from Tokyo quoting a South Korean newspaper report on November 6.

Yi Chong-u, chairman of the General Student Council of Seoul University, was elected chairman and Kim Yong-chu, chairman of the General Student Council of Koryo University, vice-chairman.

The organisation published an inaugural declaration demanding a lift of repressive ban on political activities of former politicians and abolition of the "Basic Law on the Press" and "Law on Assembly and Demonstration," fascist evil laws.

Yonsei Students Hold Rallies

SK090411 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0335 GMT 9 Nov 84

[Text] Pyongyang, November 9 (KCNA)--Students of Yonsei University in Seoul undauntedly persisting in the struggle for democracy against fascism and dictatorship, held an anti-"government" demonstration again on November 7, according to a radio report from Seoul.

In the afternoon, more than 500 students of the university gathered in front of the university library to discuss how to struggle and called for totally boycotting lessons first of all till November 10.

Then, they went over to a demonstration, throwing stones at the riot police who pounced upon them to disperse the demonstration by force.

When dusk fell in the struggle, the students entered into an all-night sit-in with a firm determination to carry through their just demands.

According to a KNS report quoting TONGA ILBO on November 6, upwards of 100 students of the English course of Sungjon University in Seoul occupied its president's office room and waged a sit-down strike from the afternoon of November 5 till the morning of November 6 in denunciation of the university authorities for repressing campus freedom, keeping incompetent reptile professors in the campus and backing them and in demand of their resignation.

Suppression of Students Condemned

SK091009 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000 GMT 9 Nov 84

[Text] Pyongyang, November 9 (KCNA)--MINJU CHOSON today in a signed commentary lashes at the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique for hurling nearly more than 10,000 police into Yonsei University on November 5 and trampling underfoot the campus.

The commentary says:

It is a most barbarous fascist suppression unprecedented in history to hurl upwards of 10,000 police forces into one university and to repress students at the point of bayonet.

This brutality glaringly shows once again that the Chon Tu-hwan and his company are campus strangulators and fascist hangmen who leave no stone unturned to maintain their fascist dictatorship.

Such an atrocity committed by the Chon Tu-hwan group in spite of the strong protest and denunciation of the people is a last-ditch desperation to put down by force of arms the students anti-"government" struggle spreading like a prairie fire and bolster up the tottering fascist dictatorial system.

With no bayonet, however, can the Chon Tu-hwan group hold in check the righteous advance of the South Korean students.

The Chon Tu-hwan group must stop at once the crackdown upon students and release the illegally arrested and imprisoned students without delay.

More on Yonsei Demonstrations

SK092335 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2306 GMT 9 Nov 84

[Text] Pyongyang, November 10 (KCNA)--More than 1,000 students of 10 colleges of Yonsei University held an anti-"government" rally on November 8, boycotting lessons, and went over to a campus demonstration, according to a radio report from Seoul.

That day over 1,200 students of Koryo University also held a campus demonstration. In their attempt to march into the street, they clashed with the police detailed on an emergency order. A fierce clash continued for one hour and 40 minutes.

On November 8, when upwards of 700 students of Kyonghui University were blocked by the puppet police in their attempt to take to the streets, they fought, throwing over 20 Molotov cocktails and stones at the police.

On the same day, students of Songgyungwan and Sukmyong Women's Universities waged a stone-throwing battle with the police with the campus gate in between.

Earlier, on November 7, more than 300 students of Konguk University held an anti-"government" demonstration protesting against the outrage of the fascist clique as dissident Pastor Mun Ik-hwan failed to arrive at the university due to the obstruction of the police though he was invited to a lecture at the university.

That day upwards of 100 students of the Methodist Theological College held a rally on the campus and an anti-"government" demonstration.

On November 5, 4,000 students of Yonsei and scores of other universities and colleges gathered at Yonsei University and held an anti-"government" rally and waged a stubborn demonstration burning the traitor in effigy. They courageously fought in high spirits, wearing "carbonic masks" they made by themselves to counter the tear gas attack of the riot police.

Earlier, students of Seoul University made "tear gas neutralization material" and resisted the tear gas attack of the puppet police.

'Crackdown' on Students Condemned

SK101012 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1005 GMT 10 Nov 84

[Text] Pyongyang, November 10 (KCNA)--The "representative member of the Democratic Justice Party," a private political party of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan, and the puppet minister of education held a confab behind the closed door on November 7, according to a radio report from Seoul.

Insulting the students' just struggle for democracy as a "destructive action," they at the confab disclosed their intention to more harshly crack down upon students, crying that "interference of public power is inevitable" and they will apply "criminal law."

The puppet minister of education appeared at the "National Assembly" again on November 8 and cried for intensifying the suppression of students, prattling that he himself would ask for "public power" in case of necessity.

Dismayed at the unabated powerful struggle of the students against fascism and for democracy, the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique is mobilising large police forces every day to frantically fire tear-gas canisters at fighting students and arrest and detain them at random.

The puppets went so far as to move several thousands of policemen into a university campus suddenly and launch into a massive suppressive row. This is an unpardonable crime.

Not content with such unpardonable crimes, the fascist clique is scheming to further step up the crackdown upon students, with a loud cry about "stringent measures to cope with anti-'government' struggle of students."

Education Ministry Meeting

SK110839 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0834 GMT 11 Nov 84

[Text] Pyongyang, November 11 (KCNA)--The South Korean puppet Education Ministry called an emergency meeting of university presidents and college rectors in Seoul and Kyonggi Province on the morning of November 9 and notified that the "Ministry of Education" would directly "request" the moving of the police force into the campus to prevent the demonstrations of students, according to a radio report from Seoul.

At the meeting the fascist clique openly demanded the university and college authorities to intensify the suppression, threatening that the presidents and records who fail to take proper measures would be called to account for this.

Facts show how desperately the fascist clique, seized with extreme uneasiness in face of the persistent struggle of students, is trying to put it down.

Remarks by Minister Criticized

SK110910 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0904 GMT 11 Nov 84

[Text] Pyongyang, November 11 (KCNA)--The South Korean puppet minister of culture and information at a "seminar" on the press held in Taegu on November 10 insulted the students' struggle against fascism and for democracy as a "disorderly action" prattling that this has "made the interference of power inevitable" and clamoured about an "atmosphere of study" and "autonomy" to make it appear as if the puppet clique were interested in campus freedom and democracy, according to a radio report from Seoul.

This fact shows what shameless and vicious trick the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique is employing to justify its crimes in brutally suppressing students by massively moving armed police into the campus.

Through this the fascist clique foolishly tries to justify its criminal scheme for intensified suppression of patriotic students.

Struggle in Seoul Continuing

SK110920 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0909 GMT 11 Nov 84

[Text] Pyongyang, November 11 (KCNA)--College students' boycott of lessons continued at Yonsei University in Seoul on November 8 as an expression of protest against the fascist clique and at around one o'clock that afternoon more than 2,000 students of the university held an emergency general meeting of students in the square in front of the library and staged a sit-down strike resolutely demanding that "discipline imposed upon Chairman of the General Students Council Song Yong-kil be repealed," "police release all the students it took away" and "police and university make an official apology for taking away Song Yong-kil," according to a KNS report quoting South Korean papers.

After the emergency general meeting of students that day, the students waged a campus demonstration shouting "riot police, withdraw," "'ministers of education and interior,' resign" and "guarantee the three rights of labour."

More than 1,200 students of Koryo University gathered at the grass plot in front of the main building of the university on the afternoon of November 8 to denounce the police outrage and held a general meeting of students to express the determination to defend the General Students Council before staging a fierce demonstration.

When the police desperately pounced upon them firing powdered red pepper bombs, the students stubbornly fought, throwing fire bottles, flaming mallets and rocks.

On the same day upwards of 1,500 students of Seoul University gathered in the campus square and held a memorial service for colleagues who fell in the anti-"government" demonstration and a meeting to hear a report about the struggle of people for democracy under the co-sponsorship of the General Students Council and reinstated Students Council evincing their new fighting determination.

That day more than 350 students of Seoul and Koryo Universities waged a demonstration shouting "guarantee the three rights of labour" and "ensure the minimum wages" and carrying torches in their hands in the factory quarters of Karibong-dong, Kuro district, Seoul.

They waged a persistent struggle against the riot police denouncing with surging indignation the puppet clique for harshly exploiting and repressing workers.

In time with the fierce anti-"government" struggle of students of Yonsei, Koryo and Seoul Universities, a large number of students of Songgyungwan, Kyonghui and Kukmin Universities and the Methodist Theological College also staged fierce anti-"government" demonstrations in high spirits that day, hurling rocks at the puppet riot police.

Meanwhile, the fascist clique, upset by the anti-"government" struggle of students, sent police to Seoul University on November 8 and arrested demonstrating students and transferred four students of Songgyungwan University to the fascist "summary trial" to be detained on November 10.

Student Arrests

SK130010 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2309 GMT 12 Nov 84

[Text] Pyongyang, November 12 (KCNA)--The fascist clique's brutal suppression of the struggle of students against outside forces and for national independence, against fascism and for democracy is being further stepped up in South Korea these days.

On October 24 the fascist clique moved police force more than 6,000 strong into the Seoul University campus to launch a big suppressive campaign. That day the police broke into the campus by over 200 vehicles, combed the university campus and seized mikes, leaflets, placards and others prepared by students and completely closed down the students hall.

On the following day the police brutally suppressed students of the university calling for campus democracy and the withdrawal of the police, wounding more than 20 and arresting upwards of 300.

On October 26 when fierce anti-"government" demonstrations took place at various colleges and universities in different parts of South Korea, the fascist clique arrested 15 students of Seoul University and on October 28 it raided a meeting of chief editors of the campus organs of 10 colleges and universities including Konkuk and Kukmin Universities, University of Foreign Studies, Tongkuk University, Tongtok Women's College in Seoul and arrested all the attendants of the meeting.

On October 31 the fascist clique arrested three students of Sokang University who distributed printed material titled "To the Democratic Citizens" and arrested 41 students of Songkunkwan University and 4 students of Pusan University on November 1.

On November 5 when students of many colleges and universities in all parts of South Korea gathered at Yonsei University and held a rally and anti-"government" demonstration, the military fascist clique sent 10,000 riot policemen and plain-clothes men into the campus of Yonsei University and indiscriminately cracked down upon students.

The fascist clique also expelled many students from Yonsei and Kyonghui Universities and penalized many others through the fascist "summary trial."

The puppet clique insulted the righteous struggle of students as a "violent action" and issued an "emergency duty order" to the police stations, instructing them to "strengthen guard" and take to the police all those demonstrating in the streets.

But the intensified suppression will give rise to greater resistance among students and deepen the crisis of the fascist clique.

CSO: 4100/044

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

VRPR COMMENTS ON STUDENT DEMONSTRATIONS

Station Commentary

SK111243 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT
9 Nov 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] In this hour, I will talk about the Chon Tu-hwan ring's attempt to throw police forces onto campuses in order to suppress and crack down on the righteous struggle of students.

The fascist Chon Tu-hwan ring has been more hellbent on campus suppression to crack down on the patriotic students' righteous struggle for national salvation, which has recently become fiercer.

It has been learned that the Chon Tu-hwan ring mapped out a strategy for strongly countering chronic campus disturbances by throwing police forces onto campuses. At the Education-Information Committee of the National Assembly, the so-called minister of education said that he will directly request the public security authorities' assistance, the use of state power. This undisguisedly exposes an attempt to mobilize police forces and send them onto campuses.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring is babbling about this tough measure being an inevitable step to maintain social order and order on campus. However, this is a juggling act to deceive the people and a sophistry to hide its nature as a group of campus stranglers and fascist despots.

It is not students but the persons in authority who have brought about violence on campus and social unrest. Under the deceptive slogan of campus autonomy, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has further intensified campus policing and punishment. It has not allowed the existence of student organizations other than the Student Defense Corps, a patronized organization, and has bound students to the shackles of fascism.

The campuses, which should be protected as a sacred zone, have been turned into military barracks where fascism prevails. This is totally attributable to the Chon Tu-hwan ring, which has been hellbent on strangling the campus.

Unable to idly watch today's miserable reality, our righteous students, burning with justice, patriotism, and zeal for studying, have risen up in a sacred struggle to restore freedom and democracy, which have been trampled underfoot. This is a matchlessly patriotic act responding to the demands of the people and the times and cannot be a target of suppression. Those who should be regarded as criminals and punished are the members of the Chon Tu-hwan ring, which has infringed upon the just demands and righteous acts of the patriotic students.

This notwithstanding, the Chon Tu-hwan ring, like a thief calling another a thief, has branded the righteous struggle of students as a rampageous act and has clamored about throwing police forces onto campuses and requesting of state power to suppress and obliterate it. This is an open threat and blackmail against the patriotic students demanding freedom and democracy and is [words indistinct] reminiscent of the 17 May fascist outrage and the Kwangju incident.

The intervention of state power in campus affairs did not begin yesterday or today. In the past, too, the fascist dictators threw the police or the military onto campuses on many occasions. However, the bestiality and cruelty of the Chon Tu-hwan ring far exceeds those of previous dictators.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring recently perpetrated the bestial fascist tyranny of suppressing the righteous struggle of patriotic students with bayonets by throwing some 6,000 policemen onto the Seoul National University campus. Also, it kicked up brutal, suppressive rackets by mobilizing as many as 10,000 policemen and sending them onto the campus of Yonsei University.

Not content with this, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is maneuvering to openly throw police forces onto campuses. This is a traitorous act which no one but the Chon Tu-hwan ring, which is notorious as a group of peerless fascist despots, can commit, and is an unprecedented fascist racket.

Removing even the deceptive mask of campus autonomy, the Chon Tu-hwan ring revealed once again its heinous nature as a group of fascist murderers. The Chon Tu-hwan ring is making last-ditch efforts to suppress and crack down on the patriotic students' struggle, which has become fiercer, and to cope with crises in its power. This is a foolish attempt.

The students across the country and the patriotic masses from all walks of life, who cannot hold back surging indignation against the Chon Tu-hwan ring's maneuvers for campus suppression, will not tolerate its maneuvers.

Suppression with bayonets is not almighty. It will cause fiercer resentment among and resistance by the patriotic students and masses. This is shown by history and today's reality. With indignation against the fascist Chon Tu-hwan rascals, our righteous, patriotic students and masses have continued a valiant struggle for national salvation.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring should look straight at the tenor of the times, act with discretion, stop reckless campus suppression at once, and step down from power without delay.

Our patriotic students will answer an intensified suppression with a fiercer nationwide resistance and will certainly overthrow the dictators.

People Support Student Struggle

SK111400 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT
10 Nov 84

[Text] People from all walks of life have extended strong support for and solidarity with students who have daily waged the antidictatorial struggle for democratization. A certain Cho, a worker in the Chonggye clothing plant in Seoul, said that it is praiseworthy for students in Seoul to struggle daily against dictatorship, demanding democratization. He said further: They are patriots who have risen, with a do-or-die spirit, to liquidate all forms of injustice in this land and to demand freedom and democracy. The students are struggling under a slogan calling for the right of we workers to exist. Therefore, the students' struggle is our own. We workers should naturally take the lead in the struggle, hand in hand with the students. Thus, he urged workers to join the student struggle.

A certain Yi, a student of Chonnam University, said that the struggle of Seoul College students--the antidictatorial struggle which they have waged daily to achieve democratization--is a righteous one for the country and the people. He said further: Today, this land has been turned into a ground of human slaughter that is plagued by fascism and dictatorship and that lacks freedom, democracy, and a free press. Chon Tu-hwan is a murderous devil who has slaughtered the patriotic people of Kwangju and is a target of rancor, who, having bound our people to the iron shackles of fascism, is trying to remain in power forever. It is just for Seoul College students to struggle daily against fascist dictatorship. Their struggle is a patriotic one designed to fulfill the demand of all the people. He then urged students throughout the country to wage a joint struggle by extending solidarity with the struggle of Seoul students.

A certain Yun, a democratic figure, said that college students were struggling courageously against police tyranny. He went on to say: Students are struggling against the police with a do-or-die spirit after forming the national student federation for the struggle against dictatorship and for democratization--for the struggle to achieve freedom and democracy. This constitutes an epochal development in the struggle for democratization. Labeling the student struggle as riotous, the Chon Tu-hwan group is trying to alienate students from our people. Citizens should never be deceived by this, but rather should support the righteous struggle of students, and join this struggle.

CSO: 4110/025

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

TAXATION IN SOUTH--Pyongyang, November 10 (KCNA)--The average per capita amount of taxes which the South Korean puppet clique wrested from the people markedly grew from 12,000 won in 1970 to 287,000 won last year, according to a radio report from Seoul. This fact tells that the taxation rate has increased almost 23.9 times over the past 14 years. This fact was disclosed by data submitted by the puppet Finance Ministry to the "National Assembly." The military fascist clique, paying no attention to steady deterioration of the people's living caused by the insignificant income and the steady hike of commodity price, is intensifying the extortion through taxation to step up war preparations. This year, the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique is intensifying extortion of the people to wrest 293,000 won of taxes from every one of the people on an average. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0812 GMT 10 Nov 84 SK]

SOUTH'S RESOURCES LAW SCORED--Pyongyang, November 12 (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan clique began to enforce the "Resources Control Law for Emergency," a wartime law aimed at mobilizing all human and material resources for war, according to a radio report from Seoul. The law worked out by the fascist clique is reported to have begun to take effect after "enforcement regulations" were adopted at the puppet cabinet meeting. The puppet clique enacted in July the "Resources Control Law for Emergency," that is, a "wartime general mobilization order" which provides for mobilizing all human and material resources any time, at the dictates of U.S. imperialism, and drew up in September its "enforcement regulations" which define the designation of people and supplies and procedures of their mobilization. In this way, they have prepared for the application of this evil law. The fabrication and enforcement of the "Resources Control Law for Emergency" mean strengthening of semi-war state and show how desperately the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique are working to provoke a war against the North. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0813 GMT 12 Nov 84 SK]

SEOUL RELIGIOUS FIGURES' STATEMENT--Pyongyang, November 12 (KCNA)--The October 27 issue of NEW KOREA TIMES, a Koreans' newspaper in Canada, carried a statement issued by religionists of Seoul Church No 1 denouncing the Chon Tu-hwan military gang's suppression of churchmen. The statement expresses indignation at the gangsters of the puppet army security command who occupied Seoul Church No 1 without prior notice, destroyed furniture of the church at random and assaulted and arrested churchmen and believers. It demands the

"government" to make a thorough investigation into this incident and take measures lest such outrage should recur. Pointing out that churchmen set out on an indefinite sit-down strike in protest against the assault, the statement demands that the "army security command" immediately stop espionage and subversive activities against church and that the "home minister" closely probe into the outrage committed against Seoul Church No 1, strictly deal with the prime mover and make public its truth. It calls on democrats, students, youth, workers and peasants to answer the evil violence of the present "regime" with a death-defying struggle and restore democracy. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1013 GMT 12 Nov 84 SK]

DEPENDENCE ON JAPAN ASSAILED--Pyongyang, November 13 (KCNA)--The November issue of the Japanese SEKAI carried a statement titled "No Japan's Neo-colonialist Economic Aggression" published by the Catholic Peasants Society and the Catholic Working Youth Society of South Korea. The statement said: South Korean economy badly affected by the pollution industry, a product of Japanese economy, has been reduced to its sub-contractor enterprise. The workers in the South are hard hit by low wages, the peasants by low prices of agricultural produce and the fishermen by low prices of seafood and the entire working masses have become consumers of Japan-made goods. This policy makes Japanese monopoly capital more corpulent. The so-called "modernization" only serves the purpose of unlimitedly fattening a few privileged Zaibatsu living upon Japanese capital and technology. Does South Korea's trade with Japan running behind 30 billion dollars mean present day "South Korea-Japan economic cooperation," does the terrible pollution disease mean "technical cooperation" with Japan and the offer of our dear daughters and sisters to Japanese boys a "civilian interchange"? the statement queries. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0807 GMT 13 Nov 84 SK]

'POLICE ALERT' ORDER DENOUNCED--Pyongyang, 4 Nov (KCNA)--The South Korean fascist clique on 3 November ordered the puppet police stations in Seoul "on emergency alert" and instructed them "to be prepared against the possible demonstration of students," in connection with the 55th anniversary of the Kwangju students movement, according to radio reports from Seoul. In this fascist order the puppets cried that "all the street demonstrators should be walked off" and the "guard" of the U.S. Embassy and other foreign offices and police stations "be strengthened." On the instructions of the fascist clique, the Yonsei University authorities in Seoul "decided to totally suspend lectures" that day. This is part of the vicious repressive acts committed by the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique to head off the anti-"government" action of students. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0844 GMT 4 Nov 84]

ANTIGOVERNMENT LEAFLETS SCATTERED IN SOUTH--Pyongyang, 6 Nov (KCNA)--More than 100 anti-"government" leaflets were scattered from 30 October in Mangwon-dong, Mapo District, Seoul, to seize the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique with uneasiness, according to a KNS report from Tokyo quoting the South Korean paper TONGA ILBO. The leaflets carried such demands as "fully compensate for the flood damages at once," "launch a signature campaign to urge the payment of compensation for damages," "the Seoul city office responsible for the designing and management of the sluice gate and Hyondae Konsol, its constructor, should bear responsibility for the flood damages" and "a signature campaign should be launched to take a compensation for the damages from the authorities which were not cooperative but tricky after the flood." Upset by the scattering of leaflets, the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique has launched into a search to ferret out those who organized the scattering of leaflets. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0332 GMT 6 Nov 84]

CONTINUED REPORTAGE ON STUDENT DEMONSTRATIONS

Joint Recommendation Regarding Schools

SK070315 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 7 Nov 84 p 1

[Text] The major opposition Democratic Korea Party yesterday reacted negatively to the idea of submitting a joint recommendation to the government on the current school problems along with the ruling Democratic Justice Party and the second opposition Korea National Party. The floor leaders of the three major political parties agreed Monday to work out the joint parliamentary motion with regard to the campus unrest to the administration through discussions at the Education-Information Committee of the National Assembly.

In a meeting of its Executive Council yesterday, most council members opposed the idea on the grounds that DKP position on the issue was most likely to be ignored by the DJP as frequently seen in the past. They stressed that current university problems should be dealt with by the efforts of all state institutions transcending partisan interests. The DKP, deeply concerned with the ever-worsening campus unrest these days, decided to convey its position to the government party in a meeting of the floor leaders of the three major political parties scheduled for today. At the beginning of the meeting party President Rep. Yu Chi-song suggested that the DKP strongly push ahead with drafting the joint recommendation to the government in today's floor leaders meeting. He said it was not necessary to wait for the outcome of the Education-Information Committee which is also scheduled for today.

However, many council members rejected the party head's advice, claiming that the DKP might be simply helping the ruling party get credit for efforts to solve the student problem if it joins in the making of the recommendation. Thus the meeting decided to withhold its decision until the Education-Information Committee meets on the school problems today. A spokesman said that the DKP would submit a unilateral recommendation to the administration in case the results of the panel session were "unsatisfactory."

Ways to End Student Unrest

SK070221 Seoul YONHAP in English 0210 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Seoul, 7 Nov (YONHAP)--Seoul National University is considering allowing an autonomous student organization to administer campus activities along with the existing school-controlled student defense corps, a university source said Wednesday.

The proposed autonomous organization is expected to contribute to unifying student opinion, thus enabling campus autonomy to develop further, the source said.

He noted that since the beginning of the second semester in late August, students activists have come into conflict with authorities over the official recognition of the General Student Association, formed earlier this year directly by students.

Under the present system, school authorities pick executive members of the student defense corps, which was formed about 10 years ago to take exclusive charge of student activities on campus.

In recent rallies, however, students have demanded that school authorities recognize the General Student Association as the sole, legitimate organization representing all students.

In addition, the source said, the school authorities also will consider a revival of the faculty consultative conference as part of their efforts to encourage faculty members without portfolio to participate in school administration.

In another related development, the opposition Democratic Korea Party decided Tuesday to search for ways to put an end to the nation's chronic student unrest.

Party spokesman Mok Yo-sang said that in the weekly meeting of its executive council the party resolved to strive for the abolition of the existing student defense corps on campuses across the country.

"Our party will no longer cooperate with the Democratic Justice Party in house sessions dealing with the student issue if the ruling party fails to show favorable responses to our resolve," Mok said.

The National Assembly Education-Information Committee is scheduled to hold a question session Wednesday afternoon to discuss the recent campus problems, with Education Minister Kwon I-hyok attending.

Four Hanguk Seminarians Sentenced

SK060105 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 6 Nov 84 p 8

[Text] Suwon (YONHAP)--The Suwon District Court yesterday sentenced four Hanguk Theological Seminary students to seven to 15 days detention for playing leading roles in a recent demonstration.

The four were arrested after about 100 seminary students stormed out of their school campus and then clashed with riot police in a street some 500 meters from the school gate.

Professors' Council

SK060041 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 6 Nov 84 p 8

[Text] Education Minister Kwon I-hyok said yesterday that he did not feel the need for reactivation of the abolished council made up of professors who have no administrative posts.

Meeting with reporters, the minister said he knew that the students demanded the reactivation of the council during their various protests.

However, he said the students' demand is not being given serious consideration.

He said at present professors can have their opinions heard in the policy-making process through the colleges they belong to.

By saying so, the minister said he knew that the dialogue facility by colleges are more active than those on the outside would think.

As to the reports that the government and the ruling Democratic Justice Party are seriously studying the revision of the operational mode of the controversial Students Defense Corps, he said he has no idea about it.

Saying that he had not been consulted by the ruling party, Minister Kwon said he would discuss the matter if raised by the ruling party.

Recent reports have it that the government and the ruling party are considering reducing the operational scope of the Student Defense Corps by limiting it to the military drill for students.

Protest Over Student Continues

SK070236 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 7 Nov 84 p 8

[Text] Students from 29 colleges and universities who staged rallies at Yonsei University since Saturday returned home yesterday.

Students, who clashed with riot police during their demonstrations, left the campus in the afternoon aboard buses sent by their respective schools.

The students, who once totaled as many as 1,500 held the rally primarily to commemorate the revived Student Day Saturday.

Some 300 Yonsei students who conducted a separate rally in front of the university library demanding the immediate release of Song Yong-ki, chairman of the university's student council, also returned home around 4:30 p.m.

Song was led away by police Monday evening on suspicion of playing the leading role in violent demonstrations.

Yonsei students said they will hold a student rally at 1 p.m. today, and said the rally may become violent if Song is not freed by then.

CSO: 4100/041

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

REPORTAGE ON STUDENT DEFENSE CORPS REFORM, STUDENT DEMONSTRATIONS

Assembly Committee SDC Deliberation

SK080231 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 8 Nov 84 p 1

[Text] The Education-Information Committee of the National Assembly yesterday began to deliberate a recommendation forwarded by the major opposition Democratic Korea Party calling for the abolition of the Student Defense Corps at universities.

In the recommendation, the DKP insisted that the Student Defense Corps should be replaced by self-governing student associations in accordance with the government policy of school autonomy.

However, the ruling Democratic Justice Party is seeking to reorganize the structure of the SDC to give it more autonomous function rather than its abolition.

The DJP is reported considering direct election of the officers of the SDC, who are now elected indirectly.

The SDC, which is opposed by student activists as a means of regimentation, was initially introduced in 1949 according to a presidential decree. It was abolished in 1960 following the April 19 Students' Uprising which toppled the Syngman Rhee government.

It was organized at colleges and universities following the communist victory in Vietnam in 1975 and a legal basis was given on Feb. 25, 1980 with presidential decree No. 9785.

At present, the SDC units are established at 99 universities, 11 colleges, 122 vocational colleges and 1,549 high schools across the nation with a total of 3,037,135 student members.

The issue of the abolition of the organ surfaced late in September when some 300 students of Seoul National University stormed into the headquarters of the DKP to protest the government's school policies.

Staging a sit-in demonstration, the SNU students demanded, among others, that the SDC should be disbanded as it had hampered normal activities of students on campuses.

At the start of the session, Pae Chung-sop, the adviser to the Education-Information Committee, explained the results of his study of the DKP recommendation.

Education Ministry Studying SDC Reform

SK080203 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 8 Nov 84 p 8

[Text] The Education Ministry was learned to have been studying the reform of the controversial Student Defense Corps to assure students of autonomous activities.

The new measures could include the direct election of heads of the Student Defense Corps by popular votes, ministry sources said yesterday.

The present law allows direct election only for the low echelon heads of college departments, whereas higher SDC heads of colleges and university are elected by the department representatives with school approval.

Meanwhile, Seoul National University is considering introducing an autonomous student body in addition to the school-controlled corps, a university source said yesterday.

An organization similar to the defunct student council, the proposed student body is expected to administer student activities independently of university authorities while the Student Defense Corps will be limited to the activities related to on-campus defense drill.

Activation of the outlawed student council has been one of the vocal issues in recent student demonstrations.

In fact, many universities including Seoul National University have virtually formed the student council and elected presidents through direct vote in defiance of the position of the authorities of the universities.

At present, no student bodies are allowed to rival the Student Defense Corps which is dedicated to the cause of national defense as well as student activities.

Seoul National University is said to be also working on the reactivation of the council of professors without portfolio.

However, Education Minister Kwon I-hyok earlier said he is opposed to the idea, citing that professors' opinions are well reflected in the process of decision-making through the dialogue channels of the colleges to which they belong.

Yonsei Students Continue Boycott

SK090102 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 9 Nov 84 p 8

[Text] About 70 percent of Yonsei University students continued to boycott classes for a second straight day yesterday.

Most students at 12 of the university's 13 colleges, except the Nursing College, were refusing to attend classes yesterday.

The school authorities said that the attendance ratio stood at 34.7 percent in the morning but the ratio dropped to an average of 23.8 percent in the afternoon.

An estimated 1,500 students held a rally in front of the university library at around 1:50 p.m., the fifth of its kind since last Saturday and staged a campus demonstration for about 40 minutes. There was no clash with riot police.

After the rally which ended at around 3:17, the students voluntarily dispersed and returned home.

In the rally, they listened to a report from Song Yong-kil, head of the university student council, on how he was led away by police Monday evening on suspicion of playing a leading role in recent campus demonstrations.

He was released Wednesday evening at the request of university president An Se-hui.

Protesters also demanded the immediate release of all students who are now in police custody in connection with the campus disturbance.

They also demanded for police and the school authorities to make a formal apology for leading Song away.

They chanted slogans demanding the resignation of "pro-government" professors, guarantee of labor rights and the total lifting of a ban on former politicians.

Earlier in the day, the university president had a meeting with the vice president, college deans and other post-holding professors to discuss ways to cope with the class boycott.

At the meeting, they discussed whether the school authorities would discipline students spearheading the campaign to boycott classes, including Song and to step up student counseling by professors.

Korea University Rally

SK090010 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 9 Nov 84 p 8

[Text] An estimated 1,000 Korea University students staged a rally at the campus, criticizing what they claimed was "violence" used by police against student demonstrators.

The students began the rally in front of the main building at 2:35 p.m. Following an hour-long rally, the students tried to move out of the campus, only to be resisted by riot police who tried to drive back the students with tear gas.

The students responded with stones and Molotov cocktails. The students ended their maneuvers around 5:20 p.m. and returned home.

The students claimed that police "illegally" took custody of about 200 students who took part in a Student Day rally held at Yonsei University Saturday.

Seoul Campuses Reported Quiet

SK100013 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 10 Nov 84 p 8

[Text] Campuses in Seoul were relatively calm yesterday with students at most universities and colleges settling down to studies and having dialogue with their professors.

The change in the campus atmosphere came after Minister of Education Kwon I-hyok announced a strongly worded campus policy, saying he will request police help to settle campus violence.

Sporadic rallies were held at some schools, including Yonsei University, but they were held in a reserved manner.

In Seoul National University, all classes were conducted in a normal manner.

University president Yi Hyon-chae yesterday had no particular meeting with college deans and other professors who hold administrative posts.

Students of Korea, Sungkyunkwan, Kyonghui University and Hankuk University of Foreign Studies attended class without any disturbances.

However, about 500 Yonsei University students held a rally in front of the university library at around 2:20 p.m. and criticized the government's stance to intervene in the campus affairs.

Asserting that Minister Kwon's announcement is tantamount to the government declaring an end to its policy to promote campus autonomy, they demanded immediate resignation of Minister Kwon.

They said that they will respond with violent acts if police troops intervene in school affairs and dispersed at around 3:20 p.m.

They also said that they will hold a memorial service Monday for Pak Kwan-kyon, former head of the Chonnam National University Student Council, and for Chon Tae-il, a former Chonggye Garment Labor Union member, Tuesday. Pak died while serving a prison term on conviction for his involvement in the Kwangju incident in 1980. Chon killed himself protesting alleged suppression of labor activities 14 years ago.

Yonsei students decided to take all exams and participate in on-campus military drill.

Post-holding professors of the university, including president An Se-hui, held two meetings to discuss ways to normalize classes which students boycotted for three days in a row.

About 27 percent of students attended classes in the morning but the attendance ratio dropped to 20.5 percent in the afternoon.

DJP, DKP on Campus Issues

SK100027 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 10 Nov 84 p 1

[Text] The ruling Democratic Justice Party and the main opposition Democratic Korea Party are in serious confrontation over the current school problems, including the fate of the Student Defense Corps established at universities across the nation.

Unless the two rival parties at least reach a political compromise on the issue of the SDC, the on-going regular session of the National Assembly is likely to get turbulent, political observers predicted.

The government party said that its basic school policy is to see self-rule of universities bear fruit, asserting that the decision is temporary.

"Violent activities of students inside and outside campuses are feared by the government," the statement said.

The DJP said that the decision to use "state power" to cope with school disturbances was inevitable to restore campus order so as to facilitate school autonomy.

In the meantime, the DKP demanded in a statement that the government should withdraw immediately its decision to use police force in coping with school problems.

It stressed that internal problems of universities should be handled by school people through pooling their wisdom and intelligence.

"Under any circumstances or pretext, it is not wise to settle the on-campus problems physically by the justice of power using the external force," the party statement said.

The opposition party pointed out that the government's drastic change in its school policy was feared to arouse students to resort to "more radical protests" rather than to help restore the disturbed campus order.

It called upon the administration to consistently pursue dialogue with students with patience and magnanimity to wisely tide over the current school crisis.

Editorial on Government's Tough Policy

SK100031 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 10 Nov 84 p 4

[Editorial: "Tough Step for Campus Order"]

[Text] The government has come up with a tough policy against students' violent acts. The stern steps, disclosed to the National Assembly Education-Information Committee by Education Minister Kwon I-hyok Thursday, can be summarized in two main points.

One of them is that the education minister will directly request law enforcement authorities, namely police, to intervene in school affairs when the maintenance of campus order is judged to be gravely impeded.

The other is that school administrators who are unable to control campus violence would be forced to resign from their positions.

Previously, the government stand was that the police would move onto campuses to quell students' violence only if their presence is requested by school authorities.

The severe step appears to be an unfortunate but desperate measure to deal with the escalating school disturbances since the revived Students Day, which fell on last Saturday.

Nonetheless, the minister told the Assembly that the administration would continue efforts to remove roadblocks to campus autonomy.

Anyway, the rigid move this time is construed as the administration's strong resolve to maintain campus order by eliminating on-campus violence causing social unrest.

It is needless to say that we do not want to see campus violence any longer. It is deplorable to see radical student dissidents, who are trying to take to the streets, to hurl stones and flaming bottles against riot police who in turn fire pepper fog and teargas.

These disturbances, which are generating social unrest, not only mean the waste of national power but are jeopardizing the safe living of citizens, especially those residing near college campuses.

There seem to be different reasons for student demonstrations and troubles depending upon individual campuses.

However, as a matter of fact, the violent demonstrations, apparently instigated by some radical students, have recently been more or less tinted with political slogans.

There is a tendency in which not a few students are being dragged into the violent acts, misled by a handful of extreme activists.

In this vein, it is soberly hoped that a "silent majority" of students will be able to seek their collective action of good sense to restore campus order and peace.

It is most desirable that such a case will not occur as to call for the education minister to request police intervention in campuses, even after the government has taken a drastic move in dealing with campus affairs.

To this effect, the school administrators, the faculty and students alike should pool strenuous efforts on a path toward campus autonomy by preventing disturbances to restore a quiet academic climate and social order.

Students ought to present their claims peacefully for the cause of liberalization itself. Whatever good cause they may have, their violence cannot be justifiable.

Their violent acts of these days are just criticized as intolerable and nothing to help settle real problems.

On the other hand, government authorities are advised to find ways of meeting some of the students' claims, if deemed rational to help school autonomy.

For instance, it is suggested that consideration to some extent be given to the students' bid for recognizing the General Students Association in place of the Student Defense Corps, along with a call for reviving the general council of professors without administrative posts.

In this regard, the National Assembly as a whole is called upon to adopt a suprapartisan recommendation to the administration concerning campus problems so as to effectively quell campus troubles and restore campus order at the earliest possible date.

Minister Kwon on Police Intervention

SK100018 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 10 Nov 84 p 8

[Text] Education Minister Kwon I-hyok made it clear yesterday that the exercise of government power against student demonstrations on campus does not mean the stationing of police forces on campus for a long time.

Police intervention in campus disturbances will be limited to the situation when campus order is seriously endangered by students using violence in pushing their demands employing homemade incendiary bombs, hurling stones and destroying campus property.

In a meeting of presidents and deans of 51 higher learning institutions in Seoul and Kyonggi-do, Minister Kwon called for added efforts on the part of faculty members in coping with campus disturbances, saying that public concern is directed to the campus problems.

In case of a situation when he felt the need for public help, he said he would make sufficient consultation with the university concerned in advance.

However, he said there was no basic change in the government policy for campus autonomy.

With regards to the operation of the Student Defense Corps, which is one of the vocal issues of the student protests, Minister Kwon said he would consider making improvement of the organ in the direction of helping campus autonomy take firm roots.

Former SNU Student Leader Sought

SK100010 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 10 Nov 84 p 8

[Text] Police yesterday placed Yi Chong-u, 22, former chairman of the Seoul National University student council, on a wanted list in connection with the detention of four "nonstudent" visitors to the school campus in September.

Police investigators said that Yi, who was ousted by the school later, was found to be "deeply involved" in detaining the four visitors and assaulting them in the university's Student Defense Corps office, mistaking them for police informants.

Meanwhile, four college students were sentenced to detention for 10 to 12 days for their involvement in campus rallies, in a summary court trial yesterday.

They included Mun Han-kwon, 21, a sophomore of Chungang University, Pak Un-chu, 21, a coed of Tankuk University, Cho Han-o, 22, a senior of the same university, and Kim Myong-uk, 21, a senior at Sungkyunkwan University.

More on Student Defense Corps

SK110145 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 11 Nov 84 p 1

[Text] The ruling Democratic Justice Party is to present an alternative to an opposition proposal for the abolishment of the Student Defense Corps when it seeks a political compromise on the campus issue with the opposition camps this week.

The abolishment bill, filed by the main opposition Democratic Korea Party, was debated at the National Assembly Education-Information Committee last week and is pending before the panel.

The DJP, with a majority in the committee, will try to avoid acting on the bill and instead form a subpanel to handle the item.

The alternative being considered by the ruling party includes a measure for revitalizing students' campus activities while leaving the defense corps intact.

Other measures include one for changing the method of electing leaders of the corps and improving the operation of students' clubs.

The ruling party plans to hold a meeting of its senior officials to finalize measures soon after its chairman Rep. Kwon Ik-kyon returns to Seoul. Kwon and other leading party officials were on a tour of provincial areas over the weekend to attend reorganization rallies of their party's local chapters.

The main opposition DKP plans to submit to the Assembly soon a motion calling for measures to accelerate campus autonomy. Rep. Im Chong-ki, floor leader of the DKP, told reporters that his party will try to get the motion for the abolition of the Student Defense Corps through parliament.

Minister of Education Kwon I-hyok told the committee Friday night that the government opposes the abolition.

"But we are ready to improve the corps' operation, if improvements are needed," the minister said.

CSO: 4100/047

BRIEFS

DATE FIGURED FOR ASSEMBLY ELECTION--Setting a voting date for the forthcoming National Assembly elections appears to be a pending problem to the ruling party. Meeting with reporters over breakfast in Chungmu, Kyongsangnam-do, yesterday, Kwon Ik-hyon, chairman of the Democratic Justice Party, said his party is still trying to choose an appropriate date. Kwon said he is giving much thought to the idea of holding the elections in the middle of next February or early March. Many of his party's members are said to be in favor of holding the elections before the festive lunar New Year's Day, which falls on 20 February to save campaign funds. The main opposition Democratic Korea Party let it be known that it would prefer the vote to take place in early March. The elections must be held before 20 March. On other topics, Kwon said that the chairmen of a few more local chapters of the DJP will lose chances of rerunning for parliament. So far, the chairmen of 18 of the party's local chapters have been replaced. The new chairman of those chapters are virtually assured of candidacy in the coming elections. Kwon was in Chungmu to attend a party rally in which Chong Sun-tok formally became chairman of the party's Chungmu-Tongyong-koje-Kosong chapter. Until recently, Chong was senior presidential secretary for political affairs. [Text] [From the column "Out and About"] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 6 Nov 84 p 4 SK]

POLITICAL BAN REMOVAL URGED--Pusan--Kim Chong-chol, president of the opposition Korea National Party, demanded a sweeping removal of a political ban still imposed on 99 old-time politicians, terming the ban as an element impeding the nation's democratic development. "The political restriction, a product of oppressive politics, will eventually set off a vicious circle of political revenge, and it is an undemocratic measure ignoring people's will," he said in a press conference here. Kim said that the government cannot obtain the people's approval of its plan to remove the ban for only those who showed signs of repentance since the government evaluates the degree of the repentance arbitrarily. Kim came here to attend the inaugural convention of the party's Pusan Puk (north) chapter in which Kim Yong-ho, 57, a construction firm representative, was elected chairman. On the upcoming general elections, Kim claimed that the government and the ruling party are launching various projects across the nation with the next election in mind, and they are feared to greatly hamper the fairness of the election. "In particular, the ruling party tries to give the impression that the various public work projects are its gifts, although they are financed by the tax paid by the sweat of the people," he insisted. He called for an immediate stop of such projects designed to curry favor with the voters. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 13 Nov 84 p 1 SK]

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER SAYS FOREIGN LOANS TO DECREASE

SK070330 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 7 Nov 84 p 1

[Text] Deputy Premier-Economic Planning Minister Sin Yong-hyon revealed yesterday that the import of foreign loans would drastically decrease from after 1987 since the nation was expected to see balance in international payment.

In testimony at the Special Budget-Settlement Committee of the National Assembly, he also said that "there would be no problem in repaying foreign loans in light of the nation's current export capability."

As to the prospect for next year's business situation, he said, "The substantial economic growth rate is expected to mark 7.5 percent thanks to the steady increases in export and investment into industrial facilities."

The special house panel continued its deliberation on the next year's budget bill yesterday with four lawmakers from each floor negotiating group questioning the administration about its overall policy goals for next year.

The panel, made up of 50 lawmakers of both the ruling and opposition camps, will continue to interpellate the government until Monday.

Answering to questions by the panel members, Home Minister Chu Yong-pok made it clear that government officials would adhere to "political neutrality" in the next general elections as stipulated in the Constitution.

Rep Yi Sok-yong of the major opposition Democratic Korea Party charged the government with planning to increase next year's revenues by 11.9 percent over those of this year.

The DKP lawmaker claimed that the expanded budget would trigger an inflation.

Then, he asked whether it would be possible for the government to achieve the projected 917 percent growth rate of the GNP.

Rep Yi argued that the defense spending would account for nine to 10 percent of the GNP if expenses for training reserve forces and other privileges offered to military personnel were taken into consideration.

He insisted that the defense expenditures should be lowered to below six percent of the GNP.

According to the budget bill, the government earmarked 5.5 percent of the GNP for the defense spending. The DKP seeks to lower the amount to 5 percent.

CSO: 4100/041

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

LAWMAKERS QUESTION MINISTERS ON BUDGET BILL

SK070211 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 7 Nov 84 p 1

[Text] Lawmakers questioned cabinet ministers about economic issues as the special Budget-Settlement Committee continued its examination of the government budget bill for 1985 yesterday.

The questions ranged from the national tax-burden ratio and external debts to defense spending and farmers' debts.

Hwang Pyong-chun of the ruling Democratic Justice Party asserted that Korea's projected tax-burden ratio for next year, 19.3 percent, is still high, although it is lower than this year's 19.6 percent.

The percentage is unusually higher than that of industrialized countries, considering that the nation is lacking in social welfare programs, said Rep. Hwang.

The tax-burden ratio stands at 21 percent in Japan, 21.6 percent in the United States, 23.7 percent in West Germany and 32 percent in Britain, according to figures released by the opposition parties.

Also speaking at the committee session, Yi Sok-yong of the opposition Democratic Korea Party insisted that the nation's total defense expenditures would constitute nine to 10 percent of the gross national product a year when the money used for the training and upkeep of reservists and various privileges granted to military personnel and their dependents are taken into consideration.

He urged that the defense spending be lowered to account for well below six percent of the GNP. The government version of the national budget for 1985 provides that the defense expenditures will constitute 5.5 percent of the GNP.

The opposition DKP is seeking to lower the figure to five percent.

Rep. Yi also called for revamping the national tax system, saying that the per capita tax will rise to 326,000 won in the new year. He said that the nation relies heavily on indirect taxes.

Rep. Yi Kyu-chong, an independent, pointed out that despite the good rice harvests in recent years, farmers have more debts to pay. Development benefits should be shared by workers and farmers, he said.

He pointed out that the nation's foreign debts have soared in the past four years to nearly \$50 billion from \$18 billion. He demanded to know how the borrowed money had been spent.

On campus unrest, Kim Yu-pok of the Korea National Party, claimed that the government lacked consistency in its policy regarding campus autonomy. He said the government alternated a "get-tough" policy with a "moderate" approach, compounding the campus problems.

He said that there should be no instances that military personnel intervene in politics.

In answer to lawmakers' questions, Finance Minister Kim Man-che said it is difficult for the government to lower the tax-burden ratio. Koreans still pay less tax compared to the Thais and Filipinos, said Kim.

The minister pointed out that an intensive review of the present tax system is under way. A tax overhaul will be completed in 1986.

Kim said the government will consider taking steps to lower the property tax to curb real estate speculation.

Defense Minister Yun Song-min, meanwhile, reiterated his view that defense spending should reach at least six percent of the GNP until 1988 to narrow the gap of arms between South and North Korea. He said the nation needs an estimated \$6 billion for the forces improvement.

Also testifying before the committee, Economic Planning Minister Sin Pyong-hyon said that some 62,000 primary students in mining communities and in forward areas will be freed from tuition and entrance fees when they enter middle schools from next year in line with the government program to expand the compulsory education system.

On external liabilities, Sin, concurrently deputy prime minister, predicted that Korea's borrowing of foreign loans will be reduced sharply from 1987, because the balance of international payments is expecting a balance in 1986.

He reiterated that foreign debts should not be a serious concern, as the nation's foreign debt-servicing rate remains at a stable 15.4 percent level.

Home Minister Chu Yong-pok said police are ready to crack down on any campaign violations to ensure free, fair parliamentary elections.

CSO: 4100/041

BRIEFS

REPORT ON INCREASED TAX BURDEN--Seoul, 6 Nov (OANA-YONHAP)--The tax burden on South Koreans has been increasing year after year, a Finance Ministry report said Tuesday. The report submitted to the National Assembly showed that the taxes each Korean must pay in 1985 would be 326,000 won (about 400 U.S. dollars), 20,000 won more than this year. The per capita tax burden will increase to 326,000 won next year from 12,000 won in 1970, registering a whopping 27-fold rise in 15 years. Also, the per capita tax burden rate will have risen from 14.6 percent to 19.3 percent during the 15-year period, the report said. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0002 GMT 6 Nov 84 SK]

NATIONAL TELEPHONE NETWORK EXPANSION--Seoul, 7 Nov (YONHAP)--The government plans to dispose of backlogged applications for telephone lines by opening one million new ones every year in a bold move to expand the nation's communications network, the Communications Ministry said Wednesday. In a report entitled "the mid- and long-term program for the nation's communications projects toward the 2000's," the ministry said the government will supply the new lines to meet all demands from both urban and rural areas and will install an aggregate of 22 million lines by 2001. The government will pour 25 trillion won (30.5 billion U.S. dollars; one dollar is worth about 820 won) into the program, which aims at expanding the nation's communications network as well as modernizing existing communications facilities, the report said. With the completion of the proposed expansion in 2001, the ratio of telephone distribution will rise to 40 telephones per 1,000 people from the 12.3 at the end of 1983, the report said. The program calls for introducing a direct distance dialing system to every corner of the nation by 1987. It also proposes to establish 4,007 new post offices across the country at an estimated cost of 800 billion won. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0656 GMT 7 Nov 84 SK]

EXPENDITURE FOR CONFERENCES--Seoul, 7 Nov (YONHAP)--Because international conferences have been held more frequently in South Korea, the government's expenditure for them has sharply increased since 1981, it was learned here Wednesday. According to a report submitted to the National Assembly by the Economic Planning Board, a total of 3.39 billion won (approximately 4.20 million U.S. dollars) was poured into 39 international conferences in 1983 from all sources, compared with 829 million won for 35 meetings in 1981. In accordance with the increase, the government's financial support for the meetings amounted to 2.45 billion won in 1983, compared with 527 million won in 1981. The report also disclosed that the Education Ministry has sponsored 77

international conferences over the past four years, followed by the Agricultural and Fisheries Ministry with 13 meetings. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0154 GMT 7 Nov 84 SK]

THERMAL POWER PLANTS--Seoul, 7 Nov (YONHAP)--South Korea Wednesday completed two more coal-fired thermal power plants. Two power plants capable of generating 400,000 kilowatts of electricity were completed over a period of six years, at a cost of 144 billion won (about 175 million U.S. dollars) in domestic capital and 97 million dollars, in foreign capital. The plants will use one million tons of 3,000 kilocalorie coal yearly, which cannot be consumed for household or general factory use because of its low-calorie content. Eventually, it is expected that 360,000 kiloliters of oil yearly, worth 58 billion won, will be substituted. The plants, located at Sochon, South Chungchong Province, will provide half of the electricity needed in the province and increase Korea's total capacity of generated electricity to 14.2 million kilowatts. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0204 GMT 7 Nov 84 SK]

CSO: 4100/041

S. KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

CURRENT STATUS, FUTURE OF 3-A AGE DISCUSSED

Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 16 Sep 84 p 5

[Article: "3-A Age Is Coming; Current Status and Future of Local Computer Utilization; Emphasis on Simple Processing, and Analysis and Forecast in the Elementary Stage"]

[Text] One of the major changes in the world of the future will be that mental workers will reside in the so-called "electric cottage" installed with computers and various communication equipment to conduct their business there, instead of commuting to their offices every day. This is what Alvin Toffler predicted in his controversial book, "The Third Wave." Some of these things are now becoming realities.

With the remarkable development of such office automation machines as computers, multi-function telephones, word processors and facsimiles, there is no need to conduct business at a desk. A world is coming whereby everything can be done at home.

It is more than that.

A convenient world is coming soon whereby husbands will conduct business at home without commuting to their offices and whereby housewives, too, can do their shopping without going to the markets and supermarkets and their banking [without going to the bank] by using computers in their living rooms.

When this takes place, it may deal blows to automobile and trucking companies, but traffic jams will disappear. Consequently, energy consumption will rapidly drop and a new society centered around homes will emerge.

We have to wait a long time before we can live in this kind of world. Recently, however, rapidly developing computers and various automation equipment have already brought about changes to our lives in many aspects.

That is, because industrial robots replace men at factories in doing most of the work or because computers process work, automated factories will appear. Offices will become more automated; machines such as word processors and facsimiles will be more widely used and, before long, this will bring about a day when papers and pencils will be driven out of offices.

Thus the so-called 3-automation age, that is, home automation, office automation and factory automation, is coming.

In our country, too, as we have entered the 1980's the utilization and dissemination of mainframe computers has been expanded and gradually the waves of automation are coming.

The level of automation in our country is still in its initial introductory stage for office automation, in the promotion-for-introduction stage for factory automation, and in the apparent-interest stage for home automation. Recently, however, businesses are rushing to adopt office automation systems. Also, since the dissemination of personal computers is being rapidly expanded, it is going over the threshold of the 3-A age.

The most important equipment that leads the 3-A is the computer.

Accordingly, how widely computers are disseminated is the most basic factor for deciding how far we can advance the automation age.

But in our country the utilization of computers really lags far behind the level of our economic development or the scale of our businesses.

Since several years ago mainframe computers have been massively adopted, mainly at large businesses. Moreover, personal computers have been adopted at homes and offices. Thus the utilization of computers has become remarkable. But people still lack the correct perception and understanding of computers. Among the advanced nations it is generally customary that after mainframe computers become widespread in all sectors of society then minicomputers or microcomputers in that order will become wide spread. But in the case of our country, we have gotten the impression that as we have rushed in introducing everything all at once in a short period of time, we seem to have considerably wasted time and experienced confusion in accommodating them [computers].

Since the government designated 1983 as the year of the information industry and expanded its support and aid to the computer industry, businesses one after another began to participate in the computer industry and a computer boom suddenly happened among the people.

Now, regardless of whether they are large enterprises or small and medium enterprises, office automation has become the supreme proposition. Also, general knowledge about computers has become an indispensable element for office employees.

However, a survey of the actual conditions for the utilization of computers in our country shows that [we are] still only in the elementary stage.

One of the most important areas for the application of computers that has been developed is the overall analysis of various data as well as forecasting and overviewing for the future. But in our case, with expensive imported computers the level of their utilization remains only in simple business uses for computing payrolls or for managing personnel data. Thus, computers are not properly utilized nor are their functions fully put to work.

In the United States, simple control, analysis and forecasting cover 1/2 each. In Japan, 75.8 percent of the computers are for simple work, while 24.2 percent are for analysis and forecasting. In contrast, 91.2 percent [of our computers] are for simple work.

This means that the utilization of computers for analysis and forecasting is only 8.8 percent. In the case of some businesses, computers have been purchased even without plans for use, and [other] computers are kept idle due to a shortage of trained personnel and a lack of basic data.

Therefore, in order to advance the coming of the 3-A age it is urgent that we rationally improve our various systems and our thinking, thus to creating conditions for utilizing computers.

We will examine below the current status and future of automation now in progress in various fields.

Office Automation: Facsimiles Are Now Widely Used; Several Firms Participate in Manufacturing Word Processors

The Information Industry Section, Information Planning Bureau, Ministry of Science and Technology, located on the 7th floor of the second building of the second general government offices in Kwach'on is a demonstration office for office automation that has been in operation since this year for the first time in Korea.

In a 60-p'yong office completely equipped with office automation, Director Yu Hui-yol and 10 other members of the section are practicing office automation themselves and are studying the possibility of its expanded uses.

Since all documents are composed by using word processors, even if their contents are modified in the process of receiving approval, documents may not be recomposed.

Because the editing and correction function of the word processor is used after parts of documents are corrected, drafts of documents are revised and printers are used to print revised documents.

There is no need for calling employees to a conference room to go directly over documents.

Since a computer terminal and a multifunction telephone are installed for every two employees, they can hold conferences over the phone.

Since the multifunction telephone is equipped with "interruption" and "interjection" functions, additional explanations and instance instructions in the process of dialogue are possible.

Also, because these telephones are connected to mainframe computers installed at major research agencies in our country, any data, no matter what it may be, can be instantly produced with the touch of a button.

For this reason there is a long line of visitors who want to seek various data at the Information Industry Section.

The Ministry of Science and Technology has a plan to develop office automation systems suitable to local conditions based on the results of managing this demonstration office as well as its ability to disseminate such systems.

Office automation, in a word, is designed to make complicated work efficient and simple.

That is, as an example of office automation, while the abacus was used in the past for computation, it was replaced later by the electric calculator, and then this has now once again been replaced by the mainframe computer.

Also, documents once composed with pen and paper were later composed on the much faster typewriter. This [the typewriter] has now been replaced by the memory typewriter or the word processor for making several copies at once.

Automation is being used not only in document composing but also in transmitting.

While documents used to be sent by personal couriers or by mail, this age was advanced to the age of the telex. Now the facsimile is widely used for copying various documents and drawings directly for transmission.

In the future, an age will come when in addition to simple office work, the machine will do the thinking, judging, and even planning, and men will only need to develop the new ideas and make the final decisions. Thus, an enormous change will certainly be brought about in processing office work.

Office automation at local businesses has been concentrated mainly on the electronic computerization of office work using minicomputers or mainframe computers.

That is to say, most large-volume work related to payroll control and personnel management, even though this is simple work, is put into computers for faster and simpler processing.

However, now they have gone a step further. Although with some differences between businesses, they have introduced such office automation machines as electronic typewriters, word processors, personal computers, microcomputers and facsimiles and they are making use of these machines. Also, in order to maximize the utilization of mainframe computers, all business offices, factories, laboratories and main offices are connected by computer terminals to be used for collectively processing purchase orders, sales transactions, production and managerial data, and more.

Since office computers and personal computers have been distributed to business office for processing of such special work that in the past could not be collectively handled by mainframe computers, more efficiency in the processing work and the economization of time and expense have been achieved.

Almost all major businesses led by Hyundai, Samsung, Lucky and Taewoo, including Hyosong, Korea Explosive, Lotte, Toosan and Sammi, have already introduced office automation systems and are making utmost efforts to catch up with the wave of office automation.

In addition to such an automation boom, local office automation equipment makers are waging fierce battles to defeat others in securing markets for their products.

In the case of the word processor, one of the most important office automation machines, five or six manufacturers, including Samsung Electronics, Qnix, [phonetic] and Koryo Systems are participating in the manufacture word processors.

The local word processor market is estimated to be about 2 billion won. Its unit price with disk drive and printer included ranges widely from 3 million won to 30 million won, depending on its functions.

The uses of facsimiles which transmit documents or drawings through telephone lines are becoming widespread, too.

With the facsimile, drawings, particularly designs, can be electrically transmitted in their original forms. It takes about 20 seconds to transmit a sheet drawing. It thus saves telephone charges compared to the telex. And it is being used more widely than the telex.

In the local facsimile market, Samsung Semiconductor, Sindo-Ricoh, Gold Star Electronics, Lotte Industry, and Daeyung Electronics have signed technical cooperation [agreements] with Japanese makers to produce facsimiles. The localization rate of the product is only about 50 percent, and technological development for it is urgently needed.

Its unit price is about 5 million won. It is forecasted that about 2,000 units will be sold this year.

Five or six makers, including Samsung Electronics and Gold Star Elections, are participating in the printer sector for printing information formulated by the word processor or information gained through computer terminals. Its unit price ranges from 400,000 won for personal computers to 15 million won for mainframe computers.

However, the most problematic in the introduction of office automation is the fact that software that can be easily applied to the business contents of firms has not been adequately developed.

This is partly due to the low level of the local software sector. But some observers point out that many inconsistencies are found in the behavior and business practices of our firms which want to conceal many aspects of their business.

No matter how excellent the functions of machines may be, if the information we file is not accurate, office automation will not be implemented.

No matter how excellent the functions of machines may be, if the information we file is not accurate, office automation will not be implemented.

It has even become a prevailing view among some businesses that since it is a reality that government ministries are not exchanging data because of their conflicting interests, entrepreneurs must press ahead with office automation with sustained interest.

At the same time, observers point out that management systems and policies, and even basic management concepts and control policies, and all other aspects of management organization in general must be improved so as to create optimum conditions for the utilization of computers.

Factory Automation: Over 10 Firms Promoting Industrial Robots; 200 Units in Operation Locally; Most Are Imports; Production Line Standardization Urgent

Just as office automation is designed to make the job of the white-collar workers easy, so also is factory automation designed for the blue-collar workers.

Factory automation is progressing on a full-scale, particularly with the development of industrial robots and numerically controlled machine tools.

Besides the fact that industrial robots can be continuously made to work without fatigue, robots can perform the work of assembling and welding with more precision than men to improve quality. Furthermore, robots are advantageous in that they can be made to work even in a working environment harmful to human health, including high temperature and high pressure.

In advanced nations, factory automation has already been implemented in such manufacturing fields as automobiles, machining and electronics. Also, the use of robots has expanded in various ways and in such distributive service fields as agriculture and fisheries.

While office automation is actively carried out in the United States, factory automation is being advanced in Japan. In Japan factory automation has spread so much to the people in general that even a computerized robot that turns out raw fish cakes cheaply at restaurants has now appeared.

Among local businesses, 10 firms, including Samsung Precision, Gold Star, Taewoo Heavy Industries, Doosan Machine and Kolon are promoting the development of robots.

However, the local robot market is still in the formative stage.

The number of robots currently in operation is about 20 units. Even the majority of them are imports.

The reasons why the uses of industrial robots in our country are still scarce are that the standardization of production lines has not reached a stage for robots and, although wages and salaries have risen, salaries and wages are still low and the use of manpower is [still] economical.

Recently, Gold Star Telecommunications successfully developed a factory automation system by computerizing all receiving, shipping and stock control. T'ongil Company, too, is currently building an automated factory to be completed and operational by the end of the year.

Another important field in factory automation is the function of engineering process control through the use of computers.

That is, together with such basic design systems as computer aided engineering and computer aided design, the assembly and processing of products are automatically and collectively performed through computer aided manufacturing and computer aided transport which are applied to the production control sector.

Together with this, an automated warehouse control system has been developed in the stock control sector. Thus, the total factory automation system which effectively balances from manufacturing to inspection and shipping with an integrated information processing method has now reached the stage for practical application.

Accordingly, the importance of developing software like computer aided design rather than hardware like numerically controlled industrial robots has been stressed more recently.

The final goal of factory automation is to build an unmanned factory with fully integrated automation.

For this, it is necessary to develop a total system which arranges and operates overall the various pieces of equipment.

In this respect factory automation is closely related to office automation, and it is tending to advance toward industrial automation.

Home Automation: Personal Computers Will Control Menus and Household Bookkeeping; Shopping and Banking in the Future Will Be Done with the Touch of Buttons

Home automation is not far off. To put it in easy terms, the remote control for television is also a part of home automation.

Also, the automatic garage door opener and the automatic washing machine are also methods of home automation.

What has the greatest impact on home automation is the introduction of information systems. In other words, various information and household chores can be processed with only a few buttons.

The most typical of this is videotex. Videotex is a method of receiving on a television screen various data which are electronically computed and entered into data banks transmitted by telephone lines.

In this system a keyboard pass shaped like a pocket-sized electronic calculator is connected to electric lines connecting, the telephone and television which we can operate for receiving information.

If a printer is even attached to the television receiver, contents shown on the screen can be immediately copied.

With this, not only electronic newspaper subscriptions but also home shopping for various merchandise and home banking for depositing and withdrawing bank deposits in the living room can become possible with the touch of [only a few] buttons.

That is, if we want to shop, we first locate the lists of department stores or supermarkets. Then we touch buttons for the number of the department desired to receive a list by item on the screen. If we touch the button for children's ware, we can view, just like commercial programs, the shapes of clothing, their sizes and prices on the screen.

After deciding which item to purchase, if we press the button and inform the store of our address and credit card number, the order is completed and delivery will be made immediately.

Not only shopping, but also banking transactions can be done in a similar way.

Besides these, reservations for theaters, express buses and rail travel can be made at home.

Home automation systems using videotex have been researched to a considerable level in Japan to be put into experimental operation. It is expected that in 2 years it will be applied for practical use.

However, the success of such home automation is made difficult by the shortage of software rather than hardware.

That is to say, whether we can offer various information to satisfy contractors or not [as published].

Accordingly, all kinds of industries must be included and also their contents must be exactly like real products.

If home automation is practically used, payment steeling methods or merchandise distributive systems will be changed. This is expected to bring about a great change in the economic life.

In addition, if we use personal computers which are widely spread in our country, too, we can develop and use systems of controlling menus, household bookkeeping, as well as regularly checking for gas leaks.

Additionally, if we connect the gas range and the gas oven to the personal computer, we can completely automate the cooking of food just like the automatic washer which does the washing and even the wringing.

The development of such home automation will be connected to the expanded introduction of office automation. Finally, there will come a day when we can handle all businesses without commuting even for a day.

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CSO: 4107/006

S. KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

BRIEFS

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT FUNDING--Seoul, Nov. 10 (YONHAP)--Funds set aside by South Korean enterprises for technology research and development projects this year totaled 128.4 billion won (158 million U.S. dollars; one dollar is worth 813 won) at the end of October, twice as much as the same period last year. According to a Science and Technology Ministry report released Saturday, the funds were raised by 209 enterprises, compared with 52.4 billion won raised by 146 firms last year. The largest amount (33.2 billion won) came from 49 electricity and electronic industries, followed by 39 chemical manufacturers (26.4 billion won), 34 machinery firms (26.1 billion won), 20 metal industries (13.7 billion won), 15 foodstuff companies (10.9 billion won), 23 textile and paper manufacturing companies (7.1 billion won), 21 medical suppliers (6.9 billion won) and four construction firms (3.6 billion won). Large enterprises raised 117.7 billion won, while small- and medium-sized companies raised 10.7 billion won for research projects. Last year, 91 percent of the reserve funds was used for various technology research and development projects and technical training programs. The percentage was below 60 percent until 1976, according to the ministry tally. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0855 GMT 10 Nov 84 SK]

CSO: 4100/047

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

JSP TO REVIEW POLICY TOWARD SOUTH KOREA

OW081301 Tokyo KYODO in English 1214 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] Tokyo, Nov 8, KYODO--The Japan Socialist Party (JSP) decided Thursday to review its policy toward South Korea, a country the largest Japanese opposition party bans its members from visiting.

But JSP officials said the party will maintain its pro-North Korea stand even if there is a shift of policy toward the Seoul government of President Chon Tu-hwan.

The party decision was made in response to expressed intention of former JSP Secretary General Koichi Yamamoto to visit Seoul later this month to open the way for the party's new approach to the southern half of the divided Korean peninsula.

JSP has no ties with South Korea, even with the country's opposition parties.

In fact, JSP does not allow its members to visit Japan's closest neighbor with which the Tokyo government has diplomatic relations.

In restoring official relations with South Korea in 1965, Japan recognized the country as the only legitimate government on the Korean peninsula.

This pushed the Socialist Party toward the communist government of President Kim Il-song in Pyongyang.

The JSP leadership under Chairman Masashi Ishibashi gave its first signals earlier this year for a possible change of policy toward South Korea on condition that the Japanese Government switches its diplomacy in favor of North Korea, and that the two Koreas and the United States sit down for three-party peace talks as proposed by Pyongyang.

But, in the past, Ishibashi stopped short of taking up the delicate issue at an official party organization. JSP's decision Thursday was a step in that direction.

Since there are still many JSP officials opposing the Seoul government, however, the party leadership is expected to face rough going before it can reach agreement on reviewing its South Korean policy, if at all.

Even if the policy is changed, the Socialist Party will maintain its pro-Pyongyang policy so as to promote independent Korean efforts for reunifying their divided country and to support the proposal for Pyongyang-Seoul-Washington negotiations, according to JSP officials.

A senior JSP member said: "I would say the decision (to review the South Korean policy) came too abruptly."

JSP sources said the South Koreans are trying to court the major opposition party, inviting JSP Diet (parliament) members to Seoul.

Late last month, Hideo Den, chief of minor opposition United Social Democratic Party, made his first visit to South Korea for talks with government leaders, including President Chon, and opposition politicians.

A close friend of South Korean opposition leader Kim Tae-chung, now living in exile in the United States, Den was known as a strong critic of the Chon administration.

Komeito, Japan's second largest opposition party, made a major policy switch in favor of South Korea in 1981 when its chairman Yoshikatsu Takeiri visited Seoul as a guest of the National Assembly.

CSO: 4100/047

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

APT GENERAL ASSEMBLY--Seoul, Nov. 3 (OANA-YONHAP)--The Asia-Pacific Telecommunity (APT) will hold its third general assembly and eighth management committee meeting in Seoul Nov. 5-16, South Korean Communications Ministry officials said Saturday. Seventy-seven representatives from 17 APT member nations and 17 officials from five international organizations, including the International Telecommunication Union, will attend the 11-day Seoul event, the officials said. High on the agenda for the meeting are the APT's general policy and budget as well as the establishment of long-term business projects, they added. Director Yun Tong-yin of the Communications Policy Department at the ministry will head the nation's 23-member delegation to the triennial general assembly and the annual management committee meeting. The 19-member APT was inaugurated in Bangkok in 1976 to improve telecommunication development and training among member countries, and to promote the construction of telecommunication networks in the region. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0307 GMT 3 Nov 84 SK]

CHON URGES MEDIA COOPERATION--Seoul, Nov. 12 (YONHAP)--Calling the Olympics a peaceful festival for all mankind, Korean President Chon Tu-hwan urged visiting President Albert Scharf of the European Broadcasting Union (EBU) to help make the 1988 Seoul Summer Olympic Games a successful event. Chon made the remarks when the German-born EBU president paid him a courtesy call at his residence. Pointing out that stability in northeast Asia is directly linked to world security, Chon stressed that Korean and European broadcasting media should cooperate closely to deter war in the world and to maintain world peace. Scharf's four-day visit to Korea will contribute greatly to closer cooperation and exchanges between Korean and European news media, he added. The EBU president replied that the 1986 Asian Games and the 1988 Summer Olympics, both scheduled for Seoul, will give South Korea the chance to demonstrate its peaceful nature, beauty, politics, economy and culture to the world. Scharf, accompanied by the union's secretary general, Regis De Kalbermaten, arrived in Seoul Sunday at the invitation of the Korean Broadcasting System (KBS). The Geneva-based union was formed in 1950 in Great Britain to promote cooperation in the broadcasting field among European and Mediterranean countries. It now has about 150 full or associate members. KBS became affiliated with the EBU in 1974 as an associate member. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 1129 GMT 12 Nov 84 SK]

CSO: 4100/047

S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

TRADE BARRIERS TO CAUSE \$1-BILLION EXPORT LOSS

SK130307 Seoul YONHAP in English 0239 GMT 13 Nov 84

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 13 (YONHAP)--Ever-increasing trade barriers, especially by advanced countries, are expected to cause South Korea to suffer a 1 billion U.S. dollar (one dollar is worth 813 won) setback at least in its export potential for 1985.

In what is probably the world's first attempt to measure the short- and long-term impacts of trade protectionism, the International Economic Policy Council of the Economic Planning Board warned Tuesday that the nation's poor export performance would adversely affect international trade.

The nation's dull exports will bring about a drop in its import demand, which will in turn cause decreased exports from advanced countries, a council report on the shock of protectionism, which has been submitted to the GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade), said.

The 1 billion dollar injury, according to the report, breaks down into 600 million dollars in textiles, 200 million dollars in color TVs and 200 million dollars in iron and steel, the nation's major export industries.

If the effects of unidentified protectionist barriers are considered and if calculations cover all Korean export items, the 1 billion dollar figure will prove to underestimate the real drop, the report said.

Pointing out that the 1 billion dollar export reduction equals the target figure of the nation's current account deficit for this year, the report said that the nation could achieve an equilibrium in this year's current account unless it is bitten by the protectionist measures.

The 1 billion dollar reduction, which accounts for roughly four percent of the nation's total exports for this year, would force 80,000 persons out of work, about three percent of the total work force in the export sector.

If the nation suffers the same 1 billion dollar export drop in three consecutive years, the loss in jobs would triple to 240,000 persons, nine percent of the total employment in the manufacturing sector, the report said.

The 1 billion dollar export setback would also cause the nation's imports to decrease by 400 million dollars each in the first and second years and by 100 million dollars in the third year.

Half of the nation's Japan-bound export items face various import restrictions, while 43 percent of the Canada-bound and 42.5 percent of U.S.-bound exports face the same restraint. Of the nation's 864 export items, 164 suffer from protectionist measures, according to the report.

CSO: 4100/047

S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

BRIEFS

TIRE EXPORTS--Seoul, Nov. 3 (OANA-YONHAP)--South Korean tire makers exported 260 million U.S. dollars worth of their products during the first nine months of this year, up 40.6 percent from the corresponding period in 1983, business sources said Saturday. But on the domestic market, the manufacturers merchandised 109.5 billion won (about 133 million dollars) worth, up only 4.7 percent vs. the same period last year, they said. By company, Hankuk Tire Manufacturing Co. exported 130 dollars [as heard] worth of its tires, while it sold about 55 billion won (about 67.6 million dollars) worth on the domestic market, according to the sources. These figures were increased by 70 percent and 10 percent, respectively, vs. the cited period last year. Meanwhile, Kumho and Co. exported 130 million dollars worth of its products, up 20 percent compared with the cited period last year, but its sales on the Korean market were halted at a similar level of 54.5 billion won (about 66.4 million dollars) in amount, the sources said. Such a dullness in domestic sales resulted from the fact that fewer cars were sold than expected domestically and many foreign tires were imported, accounting for 15 percent of the total market share, they explained. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0210 GMT 3 Nov 84 SK]

KOREA-JAPAN COOPERATION--Seoul, Nov. 3 (YONHAP)--The second joint conference of the Korea-Japan plant export cooperation committees will be held in Tokyo Nov. 7-8, the Korea Society for the Advancement of Machine Industry (Kosami) said Saturday. In the annual meeting, participants will focus on ways of promoting plant export cooperation between the relevant manufacturers of the two neighboring countries and the formation of a consortium aimed at advancing into third countries, the Kosami said. Chang Pyong-chan, president of Yichun Electric Manufacturing Co., will head a 20-member Korean delegation, coming mostly from plant and machine industries. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0255 GMT 3 Nov 84 SK]

FOREIGN INVESTMENT--Seoul, Nov. 9 (OANA-YONHAP)--Foreign investments in local shares during the first 10 months of this year totalled 376.4 million U.S. dollars, up 224 percent from 1983, Finance Ministry figures showed Friday. In October, the government approved 31.3 million dollars in foreign equity investments for 11 projects, ministry officials said. The increased foreign investment is due to the revised foreign capital inducement law, which went into effect in July, the officials said. The law was revised in favor of foreign investors, they added. Foreign equity investments increased from

107.3 million dollars in 1979 to 140.8 million dollars in 1980, 145.3 million dollars in 1981, 187.8 million dollars in 1982 and 267.8 million dollars last year. Foreigners made almost 2.05 billion dollars in equity investments between 1966 and the end of October, the officials said. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0006 GMT 9 Nov 84 SK]

FOREIGN SHIPBUILDING ORDERS--Seoul, Nov. 9 (OANA-YONHAP)--The value of shipbuilding orders received by Korean companies from overseas markets in October increased for the first time in 1984, business sources said Friday. Korean shipbuilders received new orders for 17 ships at 274,000 gross tons, worth 623 million U.S. dollars (one dollar is worth about 820 won), in October, up 279.9 percent from the same period last year, the sources said. However, the accumulated amount of shipping orders received on foreign markets in the first ten months of this year totalled 95 ships at about 1.91 million tons, worth 1.7 billion dollars, a figure down 35.6 percent from the corresponding period of last year. The export orders in the January-October period include 25 ships at 1.05 million tons for Hyundai Heavy Industrial Co.; 30 vessels at 519,000 tons for Taeu Shipbuilding and Heavy Machinery Ltd.; seven ships at 116,000 tons for the Korea Shipbuilding and Engineering Corp.; two vessels at 175,000 tons for Samsung Shipbuilding and Heavy Industrial Co.; and 31 ships at 499,000 tons for the remaining companies. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0126 GMT 9 Nov 84 SK]

JOINT VENTURES IN TEXTILES--Seoul, Nov. 9 (YONHAP)--South Korean textile manufacturers plan to push ahead with joint ventures with Caribbean nations, including Panama, Chile and Venezuela, in a bid to cope with possible U.S. import restrictions on the nation's textile goods, business sources said Friday. The Korean textile industry recently sent a special fact-finding mission to the Caribbean region to study the feasibility of Korean textile manufacturers' advance into the region and investment circumstances there. The joint mission, comprising 12 leading Korean textile manufacturers, has decided to consider making direct investment in or joint ventures with the Caribbean countries as a roundabout method of getting the nation's exports into the United States, the sources said. However, small- and medium-sized Korean firms capitalized at 100,000-300,000 U.S. dollars showed first venture into the region due to the worsening international payments situation there as well as the increasing trade deficit in those countries, the sources added. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0248 GMT 9 Nov 84 SK]

OIL, GAS DEVELOPMENT PROJECT--Seoul, Nov. 10 (YONHAP)--The Korea Petroleum Development Corp. will dispatch a mission next month to the United States and France to secure a joint-venture partnership in an oil and gas development project off the Korean coast, a corporation official said Saturday. The state-run corporation would like to develop the sixth mining block under a 50-50 joint venture with a foreign concern, the official said. The block is on the nation's continental shelf, east of Pohang. Five U.S. oil firms and one French concern now are considering joining the oil and gas development project in partnership with the corporation, the official added. The six firms are Amoco, Hudson, Zapex, Plateau, Marathon, all U.S. concerns, and ELF, a French oil company. A recent analysis of a seismic survey in the sixth mining block indicates that prospects for oil and gas deposits are good, the official said. The sixth mining block is an independent development zone. A survey by the Shell Co. of the United States also indicated the likelihood of oil and gas deposits in that zone. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 1158 GMT 10 Nov 84 SK]

MORE OVERSEAS INVESTMENTS ENCOURAGED--Seoul, 6 Nov (OANA-YONHAP)--The government plans to induce local businesses to make their overseas investments "selectively in reasonable projects" to improve the nation's international balance of payments situation, Finance Ministry sources said Tuesday. The ministry will ask private businesses to take discrete action on their overseas investment in light of ever increasing foreign debts, even though the overseas investments are vital to South Korean businesses in securing major raw materials, developing overseas markets and promoting the transfer of advanced technology to Korea, they said. As of the end of September, South Korea's public and private institutions invested abroad in 433 instances including eight by public corporations, 422 by private business concerns and three by individuals. The 433 investment projects, worth 433.6 million U.S. dollars included 11 mining projects (worth 166.3 million dollars), 11 forestry projects (56.6 million dollars), 28 fisheries investments (9.3 million dollars), 60 manufacturing cases (71.6 million dollars) and 44 construction works (33.5 million dollars). The Korean businesses also invested 2.5 million dollars in 21 transportation projects, 54.6 million dollars in 218 trade businesses and 43 million dollars in 40 other projects, according to them. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0146 GMT 6 Nov 84 SK]

JAPAN REJECTS SHIPBUILDING TECHNOLOGY REQUEST--Seoul, 6 Nov (YONHAP)--South Korea has introduced substantial shipbuilding technology from overseas this year, but Japan has rejected Korea's request to transfer its technology, sources from the shipbuilding industry said Tuesday. The introduction of foreign shipbuilding technology during the first nine months of this year covered 14 items, up from 4 items last year, showing the attempt to improve the quality of shipbuilding tools and material in Korea, the sources said. By nation, the United States accounted for six items of foreign technology and Norway, France and Denmark two items each, the sources added. Among 108 items of foreign shipbuilding technology introduced to Korea in 1973-1984, only 15 items, or 12.9 percent were from Japan and since 1982 there has been nothing, the source said. Korea has requested that Japan transfer its superior shipbuilding technology to Korea, but Japan has been reluctant to respond because the Korean shipbuilding industry has developed into a fierce international competition in the industry, the sources said. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0210 GMT 6 Nov 84 SK]

TAIWAN, HONG KONG, ROK EXPORTS COMPARED--Seoul, 7 Nov (OANA-YONHAP)--South Korea's export performance this year trails those of Hong Kong and Taiwan, a report from the Korean Trade Promotion Corporation (KOTRA) showed Wednesday. In an analysis of the export performance by the nation's Asian rivals, the KOTRA report said that Korea recorded a 22 percent growth in exports during the first nine months of this year, while Hong Kong registered a 3017 percent growth and Taiwan a 25.4 percent increase over a year earlier.

During the same period, Japan marked a 17.7 percent growth and Singapore 11.8 percent, according to the report. In September alone, however, Korea's exports grew by only 6.2 percent over a year before, lagging far behind the 35.6 percent rise for Hong Kong, the 14.4 percent increase for Japan and the 11.6 percent climb in Taiwan. The report added that during the nine-month period, Japan showed a 22.33 billion U.S. dollar trade surplus and Taiwan 6.61 billion dollars. Meanwhile, Hong Kong suffered 330 million dollars of trade deficit, Korea 2.25 billion dollars and Singapore 3.3 billion dollars. As of the end of September, Japan's exports stood at 125.2 billion dollars worth, Taiwan's at 22.98 billion dollars, Korea's at 20.98 billion dollars and Singapore's at 18.15 billion dollars. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0106 GMT 7 Nov 84]

CSO: 4100/042

S. KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

DAILY SUPPORTS STRONG ACTION IN CENTRAL AMERICA

SK130056 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 13 Nov 84 p 4

[Editorial: "Crisis Over Nicaragua"]

[Text] The sizzling confrontation between the United States and Nicaragua may be coming to a head this week as Soviet weapons continue to flow in aboard a succession of Russian freighters and the Sandinista regime braces itself for a feared American invasion.

Last weekend tension between Washington and Managua escalated over the suspected shipment of MIG-21s aboard the Soviet freighter Bakuriani, which docked in the Pacific-coast port of Corinto. U.S. intelligence sources said it had not been confirmed whether the crates were loaded with MIG parts. Yet some combat helicopters may have been delivered.

The Soviet mission in the United Nations denied that his country has shipped MIG warplanes to Nicaragua. Another source said a Bulgarian freighter had been unloading helicopters at the Caribbean port of El Bluff. More Soviet freighters were reported to be approaching the Central American nation.

Understandably enough, Washington's reaction to the ominous arms buildup in one of its southern neighbors is strong and prompt, albeit short of direct intervention at the moment.

The Reagan administration is committed to the protection of vital U.S. security interests in Central America. That will be put to a fresh test soon after the reelection of President Reagan.

The landslide victory of the hard-line Republican president and the reelection of the leftist Sandinista regime this month were bound to worsen the already hostile relations between the two countries.

No doubt, the introduction of Soviet MIG fighters or the delivery of any other advanced fighter aircraft to Nicaragua will be the limit beyond which U.S. military action in the area can hardly be precluded.

While calling reports of MIG deliveries a fabrication, Managua repeatedly points to the threat of imminent American invasion. The U.N. Security

Council began hearing a Nicaraguan protest of alleged acts of aggression by the United States, including spy plane flights and deployment of naval forces near Nicaragua.

On the other hand, Washington terms talk of an American invasion now as unfounded. Secretary of State Shultz ruled out its likelihood. For the time being, the United States seems determined to maintain vigilance prior to taking a clear-cut policy option. Washington is very concerned about the constant flow of offensive weaponry from the Soviet Union, mostly via Cuba, that would make Nicaragua a second thorn in its side.

Both the White House and Capitol Hill agree on the need for strong action to stem the arms flow that further imperils neighboring El Salvador while undermining the position of the United States in the Western Hemisphere.

It is clear to all that the Sandinist guerrillas who have dominated Nicaragua since the fall of Somoza in 1979 are committed Marxists and bent on working in league with Moscow and Havana to communize Central America and the Caribbean.

The feared spread of communism must be stopped and contained there in the very backyard of the United States unless Washington is to repeat the fiascoes of Cuba, Vietnam and Nicaragua, in other parts of free Latin America.

Grenada was narrowly saved last year. El Salvador should be saved now before it is too late. The current dispute over Nicaragua approximates the Cuban missile crisis of 1962. We know in hindsight how catastrophic the absence of a courageous John F. Kennedy might have been.

The United States could clarify its stand on arms control to the Soviets by hinging resumed negotiations on Moscow's restraint in shipping weapons abroad to troubled spots that could fall under Soviet domination.

CSO: 4100/047

N.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

NODONG SINMUN EDITORIALS FOR JULY-AUGUST 1984

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

1 July 84 p 1 lower half continued on p 4: "An Epochal Event Which Has Laid a New Milestone in History of Friendship and Unity": [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 129, 3 Jul 84, pp D 1-5: "Further Reaction to Kim's Visit, Return Home: NODONG SINMUN Editorial"].

4 Jul 84 p 1 upper half: "Let Us Embody the Three Principles of Fatherland Unification and Bring About the Independent Peaceful Reunification of the Nation": States that this is the 12th anniversary of the historic 4 July South-North Joint Statement which was the embodiment of Kim Il-song's policy of independent peaceful reunification adapted to the rapidly changing circumstances of the 1980's; notes that over the past 12 years a drastic struggle has ensued between the forces of national reunification against the divisive, democratic forces against the fascists, patriotic forces against the traitors and that not a single proposal of the three principles for national reunification has been realized due to the divisive machinations of the former South Korean puppet clique; criticizes the Chon Tu-hwan clique for its savage treatment of the heroic Kwangju uprising and for various other actions such as adherence to the policies of "two Koreas", "single entry to the UN", "alternate approval", and for his declaration in the 1980's of the Korean peninsula as the "testing ground of opposing forces" and the "first line of U.S. strategy"; calls for removal of the more than 1,000 nuclear weapons from South Korea and blames the failure of peaceful reunification on the U.S. policy of making South Korea into an armed camp and carrying on aggressive provocations; calls for the South Korean people to oppose fascism and division and struggle to realize the reunification of the nation; advocates the establishment of tripartite talks with the U.S. and South Korea as the way to realize the peaceful reunification of the nation and urges the other parties to reply to this proposal quickly since 6 months have already gone by without any reaction whatever.

5 Jul 84 p 1 lower third with border: "The Party Organizations Should Vigorously Lead the Technical Innovation Movement": [Text published in KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT, JPRS-KAR-84-042, 24 Jul 84, pp 47-50: "Adherence to Technical Innovation Movement Urged"].

7 Jul 84 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Give Better Care to the Field and Paddy Grain To Bear Sturdy Fruit": Quotes Kim Chong-il on demonstrating to the whole world the vitality and appropriateness of the Rural Thesis and making the leader happy by harvesting 10 million tons of grain this year; notes that during the period of Kim Il-song's visit to the Soviet Union and Europe, the party mobilized all party members and workers for transplanting and now it is even more important to bring in the harvest this year which is the last year of the Second 7-Year Plan; stresses that weeding is a priority farm chore at the present time which should not be done only once but several times; calls for farm workers to perform weeding assignments in the spirit of masters of revolution and the country; emphasizes the importance of storm and insect damage prevention and timely overhauling and repair of irrigation facilities; calls for concentration of forces on the farm chores at hand so as to demonstrate to the world the appropriateness and vitality of chuche farming methods and to reap a harvest of 10 million tons of grain this year.

11 July 84 p 1 full page with border: "Let Us Effect a New Great Leap in Socialist Construction Upholding the Decision of the Ninth Plenary Meeting of the Sixth Central Committee of the Party": [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 135, 12 Jul 84, pp D 1-7: "NODONG SINMUN Editorial on WPK Plenum in Chongjin"].

17 Jul 84 p 1 lower right: "Let Us Vigorously Carry Out Organizational and Political Work To Implement the Decisions of the Plenary Meeting": [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 138, 17 Jul 84, pp D 11-14: "NODONG SINMUN Editorial on WPK Plenum Decisions"].

21 Jul 84 p 1 upper right: "Let Us All Advance for New, Greater Victory": [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 143, 24 Jul 84, pp D 12-15: "Implementation of Plenum's Decisions Urged"].

22 Jul 84 p 1 upper right: "Friendship Delegation From People's Republic of Mozambique": [Summary published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 142, 23 Jul 84, pp D 11-12: "NODONG SINMUN Editorial"].

26 Jul 84 p 1: "Let Us Brilliantly Fulfill This Year's Plan by Vigorously Waging the Movement To Create a New Standard and Record": [Text] published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 148, 31 Jul 84, pp D 12-14: "NODONG SINMUN on Fulfilling Plenum's Objectives"].

30 Jul 84, p 1: "Let Us Bring About a New Turn in Education as Required by the Modelling of the Whole Society on the Chuche Idea": [Text] published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 149, 1 Aug 84, pp D 11-16: "NODONG SINMUN Calls for 'New Turn' in Education"].

1 Aug 84 p 1 lower left: "Let Us Masterfully Participate in the Work of Cherishing and Managing State Public Property": States that the period of August-September is Cherishing State Public Property Month and that the whole populace should cherish and take care of their machinery and equipment, raw and processed materials, carry out conservation methods and respect and manage state public property in the same spirit of implementing

the decisions of the ninth plenum of the Sixth Central Committee as the people did during the high tide of the Chollima immediately after the December plenum in 1956; stresses that without a high sense of responsibility and regard for state public property, it is impossible to respect and manage it and to seek out reserves and practice conservation; calls for functionaries to take charge of the struggle to bring about new innovations in conservation of and respect for state public property and to see to it that all fixed public property is properly recorded and audited and that unneeded equipment and materials are handed over to units which can use them; calls for mass mobilization to gain success in the struggle to conserve and to respect and manage state public property, holding competitions and vigorously pursuing the campaign to create model machine operators; urges all to participate actively in the struggle to implement the decisions of the ninth plenum of the Sixth Central Committee.

2 Aug 84 p 1 upper right: "Let Party Organizations Vigorously Push Ahead With the New General March": [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 151, 3 Aug 84, pp D 1-3: "NODONG SINMUN On Push for 'New General March'"]].

3 Aug 84 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Accept the Party Guidelines and More Vigorously Push Ahead With Municipal Construction Work": "States that it is the fruit of Kim Il-song's broad plan and the party guidelines that the cities of the country are changing their appearances daily and that Kim Chong-il gave militant tasking on his recent practical directive tours of Pyongyang, Namp'o and various other municipal construction sites; calls for building Pyongyang into a fitting capital of the Chuche Fatherland by carrying out the present construction projects of Pukxae Kori (bustling street), Põdunamu Kori (willow street), second stage of Ch'anggwang Kori construction, connections between Mangyongdae and Yongaksan districts with center city, making extensive parks in Taesongsan and lining suburban roads with trees; calls for construction of high-rise apartment buildings and public buildings not only in Pyongyang but in various other cities in accordance with the party line on municipal construction; quotes Kim Chong-il on housing construction as an important work for providing ample cultural and secure living conditions; emphasizes thinking and acting big when carrying out the party guidelines on municipal construction including those workers mobilized for street construction in Pyongyang; exhorts those involved production of finishing building materials to establish production bases and provide the necessary finishing materials on time; exhorts the builders to incorporate the experience of builders, scientists and technicians in municipal construction projects in tune with the rapidly developing construction methods of today; exhorts party members and workers to work more vigorously to complete municipal construction projects and thereby demonstrate the majesty of the fatherland flourishing under the leadership of the party and the leader.

6 Aug 84 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Produce and Supply More Raw Materials for Light Industry by Concentrating Efforts on the Chemical Industry": [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 158, 14 Aug 84, pp D 10-12: "Production of Light Industrial Materials Urged"]].

7 Aug 84 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Greatly Increase Production of Consumer Goods Through a Mass Campaign": Calls for increased production of consumer goods in keeping with the decision of the 9th Plenum of the Sixth Central Committee on achieving a high water-mark in socialist construction and quotes Kim Chong-il's work, "On Further Raising the People's Livelihood" concerning making use of by-products and waste materials from factories and enterprises to produce daily necessities and sundries and for a further effort in neighborhood associations to set up more cottage industries to produce sundries; calls for organization of workshops, work teams, cottage industry work teams and cooperatives to be organized through a mass campaign and for industrial by-products and manpower to be used rationally to produce more consumer goods; urges all functionaries to abide by the party policy on greater production of consumer goods in the spirit of absolutism and unconditionality; cites the success achieved in consumer goods production by the Mangyongdae District in Pyongyang and urges all functionaries in appropriate organizations including the ministries and committees in the Administration Council, provincial economic guidance committees and provincial, municipal and county peoples committees to ascertain the local situation, formulate detailed plans and vigorously expedite establishment of consumer goods production shops, work teams, cottage industry work teams and cooperatives; exhorts functionaries in party and administrative organizations in all sectors to instill in the people a correct appreciation of the party policy on large scale production of consumer goods and enable them to make effective use of their creative ingenuity, skills and capabilities which will be a source of encouragement to the party members and workers who are engaged in achieving a new high water mark in displaying the success of Kim Il-song's trip abroad.

8 Aug 84 p 1 upper three-quarters page: "Let Us Advance Vigorously at the 'Speed of the Eighties'": [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 158, 14 Aug 84, pp D 8-10: "NODONG SINMUN on 'Speed of Eighties' Task"]].

9 Aug 84 p 1 bottom: "Goodwill Emissary of Ugandan People": Welcomes the governmental-military delegation from the Republic of Uganda headed by vice-president and armed forces minister, Paul Muwanga; praises the Ugandan people for the significant changes they have effected recently and cites the admiration of the Uganda people and government for the progress made in Korea under the wise leadership of Kim Il-song and the party center; extends best wishes of the Korean people that the goodwill emissary from Uganda will achieve magnificent success during his visit.

11 Aug 84 p 1 upper three-quarters page: "The Korean People's Cause of Peace and National Reunification Will Certainly Be Victorious": [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 157, 13 Aug 84, pp D 1-3: "NODONG SINMUN on End of Anti-U.S. Struggle Month"]].

13 Aug 84 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Accelerate the Work of Specializing the Production of Major Light Industrial Goods": [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 160, 16 Aug 84, pp D 17-19: "Paper Urges Light Industry Specialization"]].

14 Aug 84 p 1 right three-quarters page: "Let Us Make an Effort in Technical Innovation To Mobilize Production Reserves": Notes that the 9th plenum of the Sixth Central Committee urges all to achieve a new upswing in economic construction so as to make Kim Il-song's recent visit to the Soviet Union and European socialist countries shine forth and achieve an epochal transformation in achieving the Second 7-Year Plan and 10 long-range goals; calls for setting up a revolutionary climate for unconditionally implementing party policy on bringing about a technical innovation in mobilizing production reserves so as to gain success in their assigned tasks; calls for all functionaries and workers to do their utmost to mobilize internal reserves through technical innovation so as to normalize production at a high level and meet their production quotas; cites the role of the technical innovation shock brigades in solving all problems arising in production; urges all party organizations and three revolutions teams to eliminate misunderstanding concerning technical innovation, technical mysticism, experientialism passivity, etc, in the campaigning for technical innovation and thereby further illuminate the success of Kim Il-song's trip abroad by achieving a new transformation in production and construction.

15 Aug 84 p 1 bottom: "The 39th Anniversary of 15 August Liberation": [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 160, 16 Aug 84, pp D 4-7: "NODONG SINMUN Editorial"].

16 Aug 84 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Successfully Assure Mass Discussions for Formulating Next Year's Plan": Notes that next year is an important year in achieving the 10 long-range goals and that the producing masses are the masters of production and they know better than anyone else what reserves and capacities are concealed where and to what extent; calls for discussions to be set up with the producing masses in various places for formulating next year's production plans rather than leaving it to a select few economic guidance persons sitting at their desks; calls for production guidance personnel to go among the workers and hold discussions and for the ministries and committees of the Administration Council, provincial economic guidance committees and factories and enterprises to send more economic guidance personnel down to the working levels and establish discussions with the producing masses in formulating production plans for next year as well as arranging for mobilizing of internal reserves; calls for strengthening party guidance of mass discussions and arrange for more constructive opinions to be received through mass discussions.

17 Aug 84 p 1 upper three-quarters page: "Let Us Further Improve the People's Standard of Living by Accelerating the Light Industrial Revolution": [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 163, 21 Aug 84, pp D 15-16: "Need for Light Industrial Revolution Stressed"].

18 Aug 84 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Further Heighten the Economic Guidance Level of the Functionaries": Notes that one of the tasks ahead for the functionaries in implementing the decisions of the 9th plenum of the Sixth Central Committee is further heightening their economic guidance level in conformance with the developing reality and party policy on achieving a new

great upswing in socialist economic construction and raising the standard of living; calls for the functionaries to be thoroughly familiar with economic guidance methodology and ardently study Kim Il-song's guidance theory; calls for holding many seminars and on-the-job training sessions to raise up the quality of guidance work of the management functionaries including directors of factories and enterprises, work team chiefs, cooperative farm guidance personnel, etc; exhorts the functionaries not to attend seminars perfunctorily but to participate actively in the spirit of learning how better to guide the producing masses and perform their guidance role to the best of their ability.

20 Aug 84 p 1 upper half with border: "Let Us Vigorously Push Ahead With Socialist Construction by Giving Full Play to the Might of a Large Corps of 1.2 Million Intellectuals": [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 163, 21 Aug 84, pp D 12-14: "Paper Urges Use of 'Might of Intellectuals'"]].

21 Aug 84 p 1 lower quarter: "Goodwill Envoy From Western Africa": [Text published in KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT, JPRS-KAR-84-053, 6 Sep 84, pp 92-93: "Dailies Welcome Equatorial Guinean President's Visit"]].

27 Aug 84 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Thoroughly Perform Harvest Preparations": Notes that harvest time will soon be approaching and preparations must be thoroughly done so that all functionaries and workers can engage in reaping and threshing in due season; harvest preparations must be made every year and it is clear what has to be done; urges the functionaries in the rural management sector to formulate thorough harvest plans and ascertain the status of tractors, reapers, threshers, transportation equipment; etc, and see that they are overhauled and given necessary repairs; exhorts the functionaries in the rural management sector and allied sectors to expedite harvest preparations aggressively and bring this year's farming to a marvelous conclusion through full combat readiness for the ensuing harvest.

28 Aug 84 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Display the Trait of Working Like Masters": Notes that the workers are the masters of the country and the masters of economic construction and that all their activities are for the enrichment of the country and their own happiness; urges all the workers to work like masters in everything they do; stresses that the slogan, "Conserve, Conserve and Conserve Again!", is the consistent party line which all should strive to carry out; calls for the workers to recognize that conservation is equivalent to production and that they are to utilize the 480 hour work day effectively in the spirit of the anti-Japanese guerrilla forces of yesterday; calls for mobilization of the large amount of hidden production reserves in factories and enterprises and production of consumer goods in harmony with the needs of the workers; emphasizes that the extent the workers perform as masters depends largely on how the functionaries work with the workers; urges the economic guidance personnel to go among the producing masses and explain to them the wishes of Kim Il-song and the policy of Kim Chong-il and enable the party members and workers to perform the assignments in their units successfully.

31 Aug 84 p 1 left center: "Let Us Accelerate and Complete Winter Fishing Preparations": Quotes Kim Chong-il's work, "On Further Heightening the People's Livelihood", on catching much fish by incorporating modern, all-purpose, scientific fishing tackle and boats into fishing operations; emphasizes that the success each year in winter fishing was due to the party policy on prior preparation for winter fishing operations each year and there is not much time left before winter fishing begins this year; calls for functionaries and workers in the fishery sector to expedite plans which have fallen behind in the spirit of absolutism and unconditionality toward party policy and establish concrete plans to meet the winter fishing deadline this year; urges fishery guidance personnel to see that the plans already established for ship repair, fishing gear procurement and fish processing are carried out on time without fail; exhorts functionaries in the ministries and committees of the Administration Council, provincial economic guidance committees and all state economic guidance organizations to task the appropriate factories and enterprises, give them what they need, coordinate what is to be coordinated and arrange that all sectors lend assistance to the fishery sector during the winter fishing season this year.

8446

CSO: 4110/012

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DPRK'S 36TH ANNIVERSARY OBSERVED

Pyongyang NODONG CHONGNYON in Korean 9 Sep 84 p 1

[Editorial: "Let Us Make Shine Even More Our Chuche Fatherland Which Is Prospering Under the Guidance of the Party"]

[Text] Today is the felicitous national holiday of the 36th anniversary of the day when our fatherland, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), announced its birth before the whole world.

Our people and youth are gathered more tightly than ever before around the great leader and the dear leader comrade with a firm belief in the final victory of the revolution and the bright future of the fatherland, and are greeting this felicitous day meaningfully in the solemn circumstances of forcefully carrying out the struggle to fulfill the decisions of the Sixth Party Congress and the Ninth Plenary Session of the Sixty Party Central Committee.

This year's national holiday is even more significant for coming at the time when the prestige of our chuche fatherland is extraordinarily high and our friendship and solidarity with fraternal countries is stronger than ever before due to the great leader's successful historic trip to the Soviet Union and the European Socialist countries, at the historic time when the problem of the succession to the chuche cause has been shinningly resolved and that success has been further solidified.

On this meaningful day, our people and youth give the greatest glory and the warmest thanks to the great leader Marshal Kim Ilsonk who early stepped forth to the head of the revolution to establish the historic roots of the people's government, set up and to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, who made the great leader's lofty purpose blossom in this land and elevated the dignity and glory of the chuche fatherland to the greatest heights.

The founding of the republic by the great leader was the noble fruit of the long struggle by our people and our youth to become the true masters of state and society.

The great leader Marshal Kim Il-song has taught as follows:

"The founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was, as the realization of the single wish of our people to achieve the freedom and independence of the fatherland, the shining victory achieved by our people in the fulfilling struggle to uphold the wise policies of the Korean Workers Party, gather themselves around the party, and build a rich and powerful independent state, and it was an important event of epochal significance in the revolutionary struggle of our people who were facing the bright future of socialism and communism." ("Kim Il-song Collected Works" vol 22, p 419)

With the founding of the republic, our people became, instead of a nation which had lost its country and was despised and held in contempt, a powerful and dignified nation whom no one dares to attack and a wise nation with an independent state which has taken the initiative in its own hands to build a rich and strong fatherland by itself. With the founding of the republic, our people and youth have been enabled to carry out thoroughly the chuche revolutionary cause and the cause of socialism and communism pioneered at Paektu-ryong Peak with the powerful weapons of revolution and construction.

By using the chuche ideology as a firm guiding principle and thoroughly realizing it in all sectors of state activity during the previous period under the wise leadership of the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, the republic gained great victories in revolutionary struggle and construction work and amassed immortal achievements before history and the people.

Now the government of the republic is achieving unprecedented, great forward strides in all sectors of revolution and construction under the tested leadership of our party by setting up as its ultimate goal the realizing of the conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology to fit the requirements of the new level of revolutionary development and forcefully pushing on with the three revolutions of ideology, culture, and technology.

The government of the republic, which has embodied the chuche ideology of the great leader, is brilliantly carrying out its mission as the representative of the independent rights of the masses of the working people, as the organizer of their creative capabilities, as the household head responsible for their livelihood, and as the guardian of the independent and creative life of the masses of the working people.

In the embrace of the republic, our people and youth are enjoying a most fulfilling and happy life such as never enjoyed by anyone before. Our youth in particular are receiving the special love and concern of the great leader and the dear leader comrade, are making shine their noble political life, and are enjoying to the fullest a happy life.

There has never been a time in our long national history when our fatherland has prospered and enjoyed prestige throughout the world as it does now, and there has never been a time of such national flourishing as now when our whole people form one great harmonious family to live happily.

These proud successes and victories engraved resplendently on the chronology of the republic are the noble fruits of the tested leadership of the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Through the long anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song restored the country's independence and, carrying alone the heavy burden of the construction of a new Korea, he has vigorously led the struggle for the founding of the republic and for its strengthening and development. Based on the immortal chuche ideology, the great leader set forth an original ideology and theory for the working classes on the construction of the state, and he set forth the most correct lines and guidelines at every period of revolutionary development to solidify our state and social system and ceaselessly enhance the functions and roles of the people's government.

Thus has our republic been able to walk only the one path of flourishing and prosperity from the first day of its founding and to continue to press hard on the heels of the enemy without the slightest deviation or meandering even while clearing the thorny path of stormy revolution.

The republic founded by the great leader is now facing a new great golden age under the tested leadership of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, who is upholding the leader's lofty intent and is succeeding shiningly in the chuche revolutionary cause.

The dear leader comrade has opened the way even more widely for the republic's prosperity by developing and enriching to fit the requirements of revolutionary development the chuche state construction theory established by the great leader while concretely revealing the problems of principle arising in state construction and activities such as problems arising in state construction and activities such as problems ranging from the mission and duties of the state and its principles of activity to the improving of the work systems and work methods of the people's government organs, the problem of strengthening socialist legal life, and the problem of enhancing the role of government organs in education, culture, and health as well as in improving the people's material and cultural livelihood.

The dear leader comrade has led so that the party's unitary ideological system has been firmly established in government organs and has continuously strengthened the revolutionary solidarity and unity of political ideology of the whole people, thereby solidifying more than ever before the political base of the government of the republic. Thus in our country the whole people are now unified in their ideological will like a steel cordon around the great leader and the dear leader comrade, becoming an indomitable thing that no force can break.

This is a source of great pride and the shiniest victory achieved in the whole course walked by our republic.

Giving great emphasis on economic construction, the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il set forth his original guideline, "the speed battle," as the basic struggle style of socialist construction, and has led so that it is fully realized. Thus he has caused new miracles and innovations, which amaze the world's people, to arise continuously on all the fronts of socialist construction, and has made the material and technological foundation of the republic's economy as firm as a rock.

Following the tested leadership of the dear leader comrade, monumental creations have sprouted in our country, industry has continued to grow at a high speed, and the rural economy sector has brought in bumper harvests every year even in the midst of the fury of the cold front.

Under the leadership of the dear leader comrade, our republic has indeed met, in the midst of the march to convert the whole society to the chuche ideology, a great golden age not seen before while our fatherland's power grows stronger and its international prestige increases daily.

The embrace of the fatherland, which is the cradle of all our happiness, is none other than the embrace of the great leader and the dear leader comrade.

It is in being fully loyal and upholding the leadership of the great leader and the dear leader comrade that the path to the unceasing prosperity of the fatherland and the shining completion of the chuche cause as well as the path to the eternal happiness of our people and youth life.

All Socialist Working Youth League members and youth must gather like a steel cordon around the great leader and the dear leader comrade to protect and defend stoutly with their political ideology and their lives the party and the leader, and they must become a true youth vanguard that shares its fate eternally with the party.

The government of the republic is the banner of our people's freedom and independence and is a strong weapon for socialist and communist construction.

Youth must stoutly defend the government of our republic and actively contribute to its development by exemplarily executing all the laws, regulations, decisions, and instructions of the people's government including the constitution of the republic which is the charter of chuche, and must struggle uncompromisingly against all enemies seeking to harm the government of the republic and the socialist system.

Devoting all their strength, intelligence, and zeal to socialist economic construction to increase further the material wealth of the republic is the revolutionary duty of youth and is one of the most important tasks of the current period.

In fulfilling the party's lines and guidelines for economic construction, youth must always be firm and must step forth to the front in the most difficult, strenuous, and urgent sectors of the people's economy to display the glory of the spearhead unit and the shock attack unit and to pile high the tower of the exploits of loyalty.

All youth must uphold the decisions of the historic Ninth Plenary Session of the Sixty Party Central Committee and wave high the red banner of the three revolutions while stepping forth to the front of the racing revolutionary march in the spirit of adding the "speed of the 80's" to the Chollima in order to open the breakthrough for attack.

Reunifying the divided fatherland is the greatest task of our nation.

Youth must uphold with their hearts the words of the great leader and the dear leader comrade that we must reunify the fatherland in our generation and they must smash the plot to create "two Koreas" and the machinations to create a tripartite military alliance by the American imperialists and their puppets while exerting themselves even more to realize ahead of time the cause of the independent reunification of our country.

The DPRK, our chuche fatherland, will always flourish following the great leader and the wise leadership of the dear leader comrade.

Let us all gather more tightly with one ideological will around the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and continue to fight on forcefully for the reunification and independence of the fatherland, for the unending prosperity of the republic, for the completion of the chuche cause, and for the victory of the world revolution.

9137

CSO: 4110/001

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

KULLOJA NO 11 PUBLISHED, ARTICLES CITED

SK081035 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1005 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] Pyongyang, November 8 (KCNA)--KULLOJA No 11, the politico-theoretical organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, was published.

The magazine carries an editorial article titled "Unitariness of Ideology and Leadership Is the Source of Our Party's Invincible Might."

Noting that the glorious Workers' Party of Korea is an invincible revolutionary party which has realised the unitariness of the ideology and guidance of the leader, the article says:

The unitariness of ideology and leadership which has been realised in our party has invincible might as it is guaranteed on the highest level, and has an eternal life as it has been brilliantly carried forward generation after generation.

It is an imperishable revolutionary feat performed by our party centre in accomplishing the cause of building the chuche-type party that it has realised the unitariness of ideology and leadership on a high level in the party and made it have an eternal life.

An article titled "Methodology of Cognition and Transformation Elucidated by the Chuche Idea" says the universal methodology to be adhered to in understanding and transforming the world which was clarified anew by the chuche idea is to attach the greatest importance to man in thinking everything and make it serve man.

The magazine also carries articles titled "The Popular Masses Are Creator and Enjoyer of Literature and Art," "Education in Loyalty at Historic Sites of Revolution," "County Party Committee's Guidance of the Three-Revolution-Red-Flag Movement," "Let Us Further Strengthen Scientific and Technical Education," "Proper Calculation Should Be Made in Economic Work" and "One Can Achieve Good Success When One Takes the Stand of Bearing Responsibility for the People's Living."

The magazine also carries an article titled "The Soviet People's Struggle for Completion of Developed Socialist Society" on the occasion of the 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Today the fraternal Soviet people are vigorously endeavouring to complete a developed socialist society, upholding the decisions of the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and recent plenary meetings of its Central Committee, says the article.

Our people, it notes, greatly value the friendship, unity and cooperative relations with the fraternal Soviet people and will actively strive to strengthen the friendship and unity with the Soviet people in the future, too, and march forward shoulder to shoulder forever with the fraternal Soviet people in the common struggle against imperialism and for the accomplishment of the cause of socialism and communism.

Another article headlined "The Japanese Reactionaries Must Not Distort the Stark Historic Facts" stressed that the Japanese reactionaries must stop at once the criminal distortion of the Korean history, correct without delay the distorted historic facts and give up their scheme to reinvade Korea.

Also printed in the magazine are articles "The Crime of the Flunkeyist Quislings in Having Led the Country to Subjugation and Ruin" and "The Japanese Imperialists' Colonial Plunder of the Korean Economy."

CSO: 4100/045

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

NODONG SINMUN URGES INCREASING SERVICE SPIRIT

SK130532 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2149 GMT 12 Nov 84

[NODONG SINMUN 13 November special article: "Service Spirit Is an Important Ethos Which Service Functionaries Should Possess"]

[Text] Our party, which regards the endless improvement of the people's living conditions as the highest principle in its activities, is putting forth conducting revolution in light industry and the service industry as an important task in providing more abundant and civilized living conditions to people. At present, the people's service sector is staging a vigorous struggle, following the militant call of the party which has stressed service in revolution.

One of the important aspects in more vigorously carrying out a revolution in service at present in conformity with the demands of the party is that service functionaries should possess a high degree of service spirit.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Political Bureau Presidium and secretary of the party Central Committee, has noted: The service spirit is an important ethos which service functionaries should surely possess.

The service spirit is not a simple matter of kindly entertaining customers. The service spirit which we are talking about is the ethos with which functionaries in the sectors serving the working people in order to make their lives more convenient--sectors such as commodities supply, public food supply, public service, public health, and transportation--work faithfully in order to better organize and guarantee service work for the people. To put it concretely, this is shown in kindly and politely entertaining the customer, in helping the working people buy the goods they need conveniently, and further increasing and managing well the public food supply networks, public service facility networks, and a variety of service facilities by managing shop networks in a modernized manner and organizing well morning service, evening service, roving service, order-taking, mobile sales, and sales in smaller lots in conformity with the demands of people. The service spirit is also shown in responsibly taking care of the health of the working people and exerting sincerity in medical treatment in the public health sector and in helping people travel by carrying out well the organization of transportation and the management of passenger cars and organizing well

commercial railway service in the sector of passenger transport, including railways, and buses.

Possessing the service spirit is an important matter in the mission of service functionaries who should responsibly take care of the people's living. Service work under the socialist system is work for the people. Service organizations--such as those for commodities supply, public food supply, public service, public health, and transportation--directly linked with the people's living exist in every country. But, such service organizations vary according to social systems in terms of their goals. All commercial businesses of various kinds, including commercial activities, in capitalist society are aimed at making money. Their service spirit and kindness, too, are nothing but a stratagem to squeezing more money from the people's pockets.

But, service work in the socialist society where the working popular people have become the genuine masters of the country is not aimed at just making money. This service work exists to guarantee convenience to the people in their lives. Thus, service functionaries regard responsibly taking care of the people's living their noble mission. How well service functionaries take care of the people's living depends upon their service spirit. This is connected with the fact that the people can carry out practical activities according to the extent they have been prepared.

Those who possess a high degree of political insight and are prepared to work devotedly for the party and the people will carry out anything in conformity with the demands of the party and the interests of the people.

The service spirit of the service functionaries is also fully reflected in their service activities. Under our party's wise leadership, service networks are excellently established everywhere in our country at present and all material conditions needed to satisfy the demands of people are provided.

But, whether service work is carried out well or not, even under the same conditions, depends upon those who take charge of service work. No matter what excellent conditions may be provided, those who lack the service spirit cannot carry out service activities correctly nor can they satisfy customers. On the contrary, those who possess a high degree of service spirit will always use their brains and carry out activities with creativity in order to better serve the people and will always entertain customers sincerely and kindly.

After all, like the ideological consciousness controlling and regulating all activities of the people, we can say that the service spirit causes service functionaries to carry out service work better. Thus, service functionaries who should serve the people ought to possess a high degree of service spirit.

The possession of the service spirit by service functionaries is an all the more urgent matter arising from today's realistic demands when the service revolution should be staged. Our party has put forth a high demand that the service revolution be staged in conformity with the demands of the people's

living, which is being improved every day. The service revolution is aimed at effecting a great revolutionary turn in service work for people. The service revolution demands that we manage service facilities better and carry out service activities more actively in such sectors as commodity supply, public food supply, and public service.

The role of those who take charge of any work is important. Service functionaries are those who directly take charge of the work of staging the service revolution. Our party has placed trust in its service functionaries and put forth the tasks of staging a service revolution. Thus, service functionaries cannot accomplish the party intentions without doubling their efforts. Only functionaries who possess a high degree of service spirit can actively respond to the demands of the party and take charge of and carry out a service revolution. Therefore, it is an all the more urgent demand that service functionaries possess a high degree of service spirit.

All service functionaries should make active efforts to possess the service spirit in conformity with the demands of the development of reality. Above all, it is important for service functionaries to arm themselves firmly with a noble revolutionary spirit of serving the people. We cannot expect either the service spirit or creativity from those who lack the noble revolutionary spirit of serving the people and who think of themselves first over the interests of society and the popular masses. Only those who think and act thoroughly from a people-minded viewpoint, with a high degree of party spirit, working-class-mindedness, and the concern for the people can correctly carry out service activities at the level desired by the party.

Service functionaries should make active efforts to possess a high degree of party spirit, working-class-mindedness, and concern for the people with a high degree of self-consciousness and a high sense of responsibility which they use to responsibly take care of the people's living.

In particular, party organizations in this sector should carry out steadily and in a substantive manner the indoctrination work of getting rid of all kinds of wrong thoughts about the people among the functionaries and of having them possess the determination to work devotedly for the popular masses, linking this indoctrination work with the movement to emulate the unsung heroes. Thus, party organizations should have all of those functionaries exert themselves to better satisfy the demands of the people, giving priority to the interests of the state and the people.

Service functionaries should have honor and pride in their work. The work of serving the people is very important and honorable. Our party has made the care of the service functionaries a very important guard post. Those who do not have the pride and sense of honor of working for the people are not qualified to work at this important guard post which the party has placed under their care.

At present, our party demands that service functionaries become faithful servants to the people. All service functionaries should find themselves at enjoyable and worthwhile important worksites which better guarantee

conveniences to the people in their lives and work with a high degree of self-consciousness and a sense of honor as faithful servants of the people who take care of the people's living responsibly.

Service work for the people is directly linked with their material, cultural, and aesthetic life. When service functionaries carry out their work well with a high degree of service spirit, they will be able to more firmly rally all people around the party and more vigorously display the wise leadership of our party and the superiority of the socialist system.

CSO: 4100/045

BRIEFS

BUMPER CROPS ON WEST COAST--Pyongyang, November 8 (KCNA)--This year has been recorded as the peak year of crop yield at South Hwanghae Province, a granary of west coast. The crop yield is expected to increase by more than 30,000 tons in Paechon County, over 29,000 tons in Yonan County and over 24,000 tons in Sinchon and Anak Counties respectively as against last year. The grain production is foreseen to go up by more than [figure indistinct] tons in Chaenyong County, more than 12,000 tons in Taetan County and nearly 12,000 tons in Unchon County over last year. A steady boost in agricultural production in this province is attributable to the fact that the material and technical foundations of agriculture have been consolidated and the juche-oriented farming method has been fully applied under the wise guidance of the great leader President Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il. In Sinchon County, the per hectare yield grew 1.8 times in rice and 9.8 times in maize as against that 20 years ago. And rice and maize production swelled 1.7 times and 9 times in Chaenyong County, 2.1 times and 4.6 times in Anak County, 1.7 times and 5.9 times in Yonan County and 1.8 times and 7.5 times in Iyoksong County. The fruit output grew 9.6 times and cocoon and vegetable output 1.9 times respectively in the same period, taking the province as a whole. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 8 Nov 84 SK]

CSO: 4100/045

N. KOREA/MEDIA AND THE ARTS

PYONGYANG ART TROUPE PERFORMS IN ALGERIA

SK061538 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1511 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 6 Nov (KCNA)--The Pyongyang School Children's Art Troupe gave performances in Tizi-Ouzou, Bejaia and Constantin Provinces, Algeria, over 23-31 October.

Appreciating the performances were the secretaries of the Tizi-Ouzou, Bejaia and Constantin Provincial Committees of the National Liberation Front Party of Algeria, the provincial governors and officials from local party and power bodies and social organisations, and thousands of people from all walks of life.

At the end of the performance the secretaries of the provincial party committees and the provincial governors mounted the stage and presented the performers with a flower basket in congratulations of their successful performance and expressed thanks to the great leader President Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il for having sent the troupe to mark the 30th anniversary of the start of the Algerian revolution.

After seeing the performances the spectators highly praised it, saying: "It is a fascinating performance I had never seen in my life," "a performance that you want to see again and again" and "performance beyond imagination" and the provincial party secretaries and governors asked the troupe for two more performances, saying it was the unanimous request of the people.

The secretary of the Bejaia Provincial Party Committee said that the full bloom of art in Korea is attributable to the wise guidance of the great leader President Kim Il-song.

After seeing the performance three times, B. Cassen, doctor of the Tizi-Ouzou Provincial People's Hospital, stated:

The Korean children's performance convinced me that the future of Korea is bright and the Korean people is a great nation.

Their performance gives the people hope, confidence and conviction of the future like an oasis.

The minister of culture and tourism said on the troupe's performance in Algeria:

It is a great care for the Algerian people that the great President Kim Il-song sent such excellent Pyongyang school children's art troupe to the celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the start of the Algerian revolution.

On authorization, I convey greetings of President Chadli Bendjedid to the great President Kim Il-song, who sent the excellent art troupe.

The general secretary of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism stressed:

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il with perfect grasps on the idea of literature and art of the great President Kim Il-song advanced an outstanding theory of literature and art and raised high the torchlight of a literary and art revolution to bring a miraculous development to Korean literature and art.

Guided by such a great leader, even children can display superb artistic talent in Korea.

The paper EL MOUDJAHID 29 October paid high tribute to the feats performed by dear Comrade Kim Chong-il in the field of literature and art, introducing his prominent idea and theory on literature and art.

CSO: 4100/042

N. KOREA/MEDIA AND THE ARTS

ANNIVERSARY OF PUBLICATION OF KIM IL-SONG'S WORK NOTED

SK071528 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1511 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Pyongyang, November 7 (KCNA)--Papers here today dedicate articles to the 20th anniversary of the publication of "On Creating Revolutionary Literature and Art," a work of the great leader President Kim Il-song.

NODONG SINMUN says in part:

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's idea of building revolutionary literature and art is a unique idea on literature and art which clearly defines the nature of literature and art and the orientation of its development as required by the revolution and the times.

Comrade Kim Il-song said that in order to create revolutionary literature and art, it was important to represent the revolutionary traditions of our party, the revolutionary struggle inheriting them after liberation and the struggle of the South Korean people and revolutionaries, to properly combine the creation of literary and art works on socialist construction with that of works on revolutionary struggle and to create revolutionary masterpieces on the basis of a model revolutionary and great historical events, the masterpieces showing typical sight of revolutionaries who grow in struggle along with the development of the Korean revolution. And he indicated concrete ways for this.

Under the wise leadership of our glorious party, his programmatic work has been brilliantly implemented and borne big fruits over the last 20 years, and our country ushered in a heyday of chuche-oriented literature and art.

In order to implement the great leader's program of building revolutionary literature and art, dear Comrade Kim Chong-il has inherited and developed in an all-round way the chuche-based idea, theory and methodology of literature and art and wisely led the revolution in literature and art.

First of all, our literature and art has brilliantly carried forward the glorious revolutionary tradition. The revolutionary tradition of our literature and art was established personally by the great leader in the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle; immortal classic masterpieces, its fruition, are the models of revolutionary literature and

art which embodied the immortal chuche idea for the first time. Our literature and art has upheld the lineage of chuche and developed unswervingly along the road of chuche, as the historical cause of adapting the immortal classic masterpieces for movie, opera, drama and novel was successfully accomplished under the wise leadership of the party.

Another success in the creation of revolutionary literature and art is that it has brilliantly fulfilled the task of portraying the outstanding leader of the working class.

Our writers and artists created on a high ideological and artistic plane numerous works including full-length novels belonging to the cycle of novels "Immortal History," the serial revolutionary films "The Star of Korea," grand monumental sculptures and the music and dance epic "Song of Glory" which represents in an all-round way the glorious revolutionary history of Comrade Kim Il-song on a grand epic canvas.

In the course of building revolutionary literature and art, movie, novel, music, fine art, dance, circus and all other fields of literature and art have developed into full bloom in our country.

The immortal feats performed in the building of our literature and art clearly show that Comrade Kim Il-song's chuche-based idea of literature and art is a programmatic guideline in the building of socialist and communist literature and art, and the wise leadership of the glorious party centre is a basic guarantee for bringing our literature and art into bloom.

CSO: 4100/045

BRIEFS

KOREAN MUSIC GROUP VISITS MALTA--Pyongyang, 5 Nov (KCNA)--Maltese President Agatha Barbara on 30 October met a Korean Music Cooperation Group working in her country. Saying it was very good for the non-aligned countries to support and help with each other in all fields, the president expressed thanks to his excellency respected President Kim Il-song for sincere help to Malta. The president said Korea's art has highly developed under the wise guidance of his excellency Kim Chong-il. The friendly and cooperative relations between Malta and Korea are deepening day by day in the interests of the peoples of the two countries, said the president. Expressing the hope that Korea will be reunified at an early date, the president said Malta actively supports the proposals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the reunification of the country. The talk proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1502 GMT 5 Nov 84 SK]

THAILAND PRINCE SEES CIRCUS PERFORMANCE--Pyongyang, 7 Nov (KCNA)--Vajiralongkorn [as received], Prince of Thailand, saw a performance of the state Pyongyang circus and the Pyongyang children's instrumental orchestra on 20 October. Seeing the performance were the prince's family and relatives of the king, a vice-minister of education of Thailand, the director of the newspaper THAIRATH, who is chairman of its foundation organisation and members of the organisation. At the end of the performance, the vice-minister of education, authorised by the prince, mounted the stage and presented a basket of flowers to the artists in congratulations of their successful performance. Expressing deep satisfaction with the performance, the prince said: The performance of the state Pyongyang circus is wonderful. I extend thanks to his excellency President Kim Il-song, the great leader, for sending the state Pyongyang circus and the Pyongyang children's instrumental orchestra to Thailand. Seeing the performance of the state Pyongyang circus in Thailand, I clearly realized how important cultural exchange between the Korean and Thai peoples is. We will continue developing cultural exchange with Korea in the future. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0330 GMT 7 Nov 84 SK]

ALGERIAN LEADER APPRECIATES MUSIC AID--Pyongyang, 7 Nov (KCNA)--President of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic Chadli Bendjedid on 31 October appreciated at the indoor stadium in the Olympic Village of El Djazairsa music and dance performance celebrating the 30th anniversary of the start of the Algerian revolution which had been completed with the help of the Korean music experts. After the performance, the president said with great satisfaction that he listened to [word indistinct] excellent Algerian songs for

the first time. The performance should be shown to all the Algerian revolutionary fighters and people, he stated. At the end of the performance the general secretary of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism called on the Korean music experts and said that the performance owed its success entirely to the guidance of Korean music experts dispatched by the great President Kim Il-song and his excellency Kim Chong-il. He expressed sincere thanks to the great President Kim Il-song and his excellency dear Kim Chong-il for sending best music experts. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0807 GMT 7 Nov 84 SK]

CSO: 4100/042

N. KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

BRIEFS

CRACKDOWN ON STUDENTS HIT--Pyongyang, November 9 (KCNA)--MINJOK SIBO, a newspaper of Koreans under the influence of the "ROK Residents Association in Japan" (Mindan), on November 1 carried an editorial denouncing the Chon Tu-hwan military hooligans for their frantic crackdown upon students. Referring to the fact that the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique moved a large police force into Seoul University, the editorial held that such fascist outrage trampling underfoot campus freedom must be tolerated on no account. It demanded the puppet clique to withdraw secret agents who had been infiltrated into the campus, dissolve the "Student Homeland Defense Corps" and recognise autonomous organisations of students. If the Chon Tu-hwan "regime" resorts only to suppression by force of arms, refusing to accept this demand, it will further aggravate the situation and dig its grave deeper, the editorial stressed. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0804 GMT 9 Nov 84 SK]

CHONGNYON-JSP MEETING--Tokyo, November 8 (KNS-KCNA)--Han Tok-su, chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), on November 8 met the delegation members of the Japan Socialist Party headed by Masashi Ishibashi, chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the JSP, who had visited the Democratic People's Republic of Korea some time ago. Present there was First Vice-Chairman of the Chongnyon Central Standing Committee Yi Chin-kyu. Chairman Masashi Ishibashi expressed sincere thanks to respected President Kim Il-song for according hospitality to the delegation members and giving precious words about a series of problems including the question of Korean reunification and question concerning Japan and Korea. Back home we are widely introducing internally and externally the policies of the Workers' Party of Korea and the DPRK for peace in Korea and her reunification on the basis of the words of President Kim Il-song, he noted, and stressed: In the future, we will energetically conduct activities conducive to realising the DPRK's proposal for tripartite talks and accelerating the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea. Chairman Han Tok-su conversed with the guests in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0819 GMT 10 Nov 84 SK]

CSO: 4100/045

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES LETTER FROM GDR FIGURE

SK070351 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0338 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 7 Nov (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song received a message of thanks sent by Hans Modrow, member of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and first secretary of the Dresden County Party Committee, upon leaving our country on 4 November.

The message says:

Your historic visit to the German Democratic Republic and talk between you and Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic, in late May and early June this year developed the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries onto a new higher stage and provided many new possibilities for closer cooperative work.

In Pyongyang and in Nampo, Wonsan and Hamhung we were deeply impressed by the industriousness and creativeness of the Korean working people who are making energetic endeavours to carry out the tasks put forward by the party.

During our sightseeing of Mt Kumgang and Mt Myohyang we experienced the native beauty of your country, a "land of morning calm" in the Far East.

We have felt the deep friendship of the Korean people for the German Democratic Republic at all meetings with the communists and people of socialist Korea.

We are returning to the German Democratic Republic, carrying with us unforgettable deep impressions we got during our visit to your country.

The message sincerely wishes Comrade Kim Il-song good health and a long life.

CSO: 4100/042

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

DAILY OBSERVES ANNIVERSARY OF DPRK-GDR TIES

SK070427 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0412 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Pyongyang, November 7 (KCNA)--Papers here today dedicate editorial articles to the 35th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the German Democratic Republic.

NODONG SINMUN says that, over the last 35 years since the establishment of state relations, the peoples of the two countries have supported and closely cooperated with each other to attain their common goal and ideal. It continues:

The friendly and cooperative relations between the two peoples are sincere and solid comradely ones based on friendship and revolutionary sense of duty between class brothers. For these relations, the two peoples have been like close neighbors, though they are far away from one another geographically.

The Korean people are proud of having such a true friend as the GDR people on the European continent.

The GDR people who became the masters of power and society have firmly defended the gains of the revolution and the outpost of socialism in the West, successfully frustrating all the desperate moves of the domestic and foreign enemies, effected historical changes in the building of a new life and turned their country into a prospering socialist state under the correct leadership of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany.

Today the GDR people, closely rallied behind the Socialist Unity Party of Germany led by respected Comrade Erich Honecker, are working energetically to attain the ten objectives of the economic strategy for the 1980s set by the 10th party congress and build a developed socialist society.

The GDR is making a great contribution to the preservation of peace and security in Europe and the world and its international prestige is rising day by day.

Our people highly estimate all the achievements of the GDR people and their peaceful efforts and actively support them.

It is the unshakable will of the parties, governments and peoples of the two countries to strengthen and develop the traditional friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's visit to the GDR this year was a signal event which developed these relations to a new high.

Through the recent historical meeting and talks, Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Erich Honecker deepened comradely trust and intimacy and created a firm guarantee for the development of the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries. Its patent proof is the signing of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the DPRK and the GDR.

The indestructible brotherly friendship and cooperation between the parties and peoples of the DPRK and the GDR will bloom more beautifully as time flows.

CSO: 4100/045

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

ALGERIAN PAPER PRAISES KIM CHONG-IL FOR LITERATURE

SK071119 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1101 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Pyongyang, November 7 (KCNA)--The Algerian paper EL MOUDJAHID October 29 in an article introducing the development of literature and art in Korea highly praised His Excellency dear Kim Chong-il as a great master of literature and art.

The paper said:

His Excellency dear Kim Chong-il has sent the Pyongyang School Children's Art Troupe in congratulation of the 30th anniversary of the start of the Algerian revolution.

His Excellency Kim Chong-il is not only an outstanding political activist but also a great master of literature and art.

He propounded a prominent idea of creating a popular art and widely directed the work in the field of literature and art to usher in a new era of renaissance in Korea.

Thanks to his preeminent idea and energetic guidance, the Pyongyang School Children's Art Troupe gave performances so warmly acclaimed by the Algerian people.

The preeminent idea and theory of His Excellency dear Kim Chong-il on literature and art exerted a great influence on the development of the literary and art idea in Algeria.

He put forward a scientific theory and creation method in the field of literature and art including literature, film, fine arts, music, circus and so on.

Today Korea's art is enjoying admirations among people of broad segments in Asia, Africa, Latin America and Europe.

CSO: 4100/045

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES THANKS FROM AFGHAN OFFICIAL

SK091012 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1004 GMT 9 Nov 84

[Text] Pyongyang, November 9 (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a message of thanks sent by head of the Foreign Ministry friendship delegation of Afghanistan Sarwar Ureshi, member of the Revolutionary Council and deputy minister of foreign affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, upon leaving our country on November 7.

The message says:

The Foreign Ministry friendship delegation of Afghanistan expresses deep thanks and pays highest tribute to you, the respected and great leader of the Korean people, for according us an honour by receiving us.

The warm teachings of you to Comrade Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and president of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, to the members of the delegation and to me are the greatest honour and happiness for us.

We are convinced that the audience granted to us by you respected leader and the constructive and beneficial talks with the leading officials of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will play a big role for the more extensive development of the friendly and fraternal relations between the parties, governments and peoples of the two countries.

The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan will as ever actively support and encourage the DPRK's cause of national reunification.

The message sincerely wished the great leader President Kim Il-song good health and a long life.

CSO: 4100/045

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

LIBERATION OBELISK UNDER RECONSTRUCTION

SK091555 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1529 GMT 9 Nov 84

[Text] Pyongyang, November 9 (KCNA)--The Liberation Obelisk erected at the foot of beautiful Moranbong Hill, Pyongyang, is being reconstructed in a large scale.

The reconstruction of the obelisk symbolic of Korean-Soviet friendship is slated to be completed before August 15, 1985, the 40th anniversary of the country's liberation. The Liberation Obelisk will have a three-storied pillar and a taper with a five-point star on its top. Its total height will be 30 metres.

The Soviet flag with laurel leaves below will be engraved in bold relief on the front of the first floor of the obelisk and Soviet soldiers in action and the Korean people meeting with them on its right and left sides.

Inscribed in Korean and Russian languages on four sides of the second floor will be letters praising the heroic feats of the Soviet Army and the invincible friendship between the Korean and Soviet peoples to be conveyed down through generations.

A cap-badge of the Soviet Army will be engraved on the facade of the third floor, the Korean and Soviet flags on its right and left sides and a five-point star on its back side.

Letters "Liberation Obelisk" are to be inscribed on the granite taper.

Neat lawn and flower beds will be created in a vast space before the obelisk.

The new obelisk will be more magnificent and elegant than the former one in terms of its size and of architectural beauty.

When the reconstruction project is completed, the Liberation Obelisk will tower high forever to convey down to posterity the daily growing and strengthening traditional Korean-Soviet friendship.

A ceremony for starting the project for the reconstruction of the obelisk was held on November 9 on the spot with the attendance of builders and helpers, more than 4,000 in all.

CSO: 4100/045

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM CHONG-IL'S TREATISE STUDIED IN ZIMBABWE

SK120337 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0332 GMT 10 Nov 84

[Text] Pyongyang, November 12 (KCNA)--A seminar on "On the Chuche Idea," a treatise of Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, took place on October 26 at the Zimbabwean Youth Centre for the Study of Kimilsongism.

A portrait of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il was hung on the background of the platform.

The speakers noted that the treatise of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il was a great work which has further enriched, developed and consummated the chuche idea and an encyclopedia in which all the fundamentals and guiding principles of the immortal chuche idea are laid down.

They stated the treatise indicated to the popular masses a right path of waging a vigorous struggle to realise chajusong (independence) with a clear understanding of nature and society.

The speakers underscored the greatness of the chuche idea, pointing out that the validity and greatness of the chuche idea have been proven by the successes gained by the Korean people in its application.

They declared they would further deepen the study of the treatise till they grasp the quintessence of the chuche idea so they may disseminate its truth among all people and actively help them carry out the revolution believing in their own strength and their people as required by the chuche idea.

CSO: 4100/045

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

SEMINAR ON KIM CHONG-IL TREATISE HELD IN TANZANIA

SK101032 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1020 GMT 10 Nov 84

[Text] Pyongyang, November 10 (KCNA)--A seminar on "The Workers' Party of Korea Is a Chuche-Type Revolutionary Party Which Inherited the Glorious Tradition of the DIU," a treatise of Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, was held at the Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania, Group for the Study of Kimilsongism on October 14.

In his report the general secretary of the group said that by publishing this historic treatise dear Comrade Kim Chong-il gave a clear explanation of the basic principles of the building of a working-class party and other problems arising in strengthening and developing the party into an ever-victorious iron-willed party.

He further said:

The outstanding ideas and theories propounded by the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il including the problem of overcoming flunkeyism, dogmatism and factionalism and achieving the unity and cohesion of the whole party and entire people on the basis of the chuche idea and the problem of modelling the whole of society on the chuche idea are a valuable historic wealth to be held fast to by all the revolutionary countries as a programmatic guideline in the party construction and activity.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, an outstanding thinker and theoretician and a great teacher, gave a clear elucidation of all problems arising in the building of a revolutionary party.

All the ideas and theories clarified by him in the treatise are a valuable wealth not confined only to Korea but to be deeply studied and translated into practice in all countries making revolution.

The historic treatise which consummates gem-like propositions will shed ever more brilliant rays all over the world like an eternal torchlight.

The report was followed by speeches.

CSO: 4100/045

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BEIJING 'SOURCES' SAY HU YAOBANG MET KIM IL-SONG IN OCTOBER

KYODO Report

OW100341 Tokyo KYODO in English 0323 GMT 10 Nov 84

[Text] Beijing, Nov. 10, KYODO--North Korean President Kim Il-song probably visited China late last month for talks with Communist Party leader Hu Yaobang, informed sources here said Saturday.

The sources said the speculation was based on information obtained from Chinese authorities.

They were quoted as saying Kim and Hu, party secretary general, met secretly outside of Beijing, probably during Hu's tour of Shandong Province October 21-27, following a plenary session of the Communist Party Central Committee.

Kim reportedly visited China in August of last year, but this has not been officially confirmed by either Beijing or Pyongyang.

The sources said the latest Kim-Hu meeting, if it happened, would be another indication of the close relations between North Korea and China.

Nothing was said, however, about why Kim might have visited China or what the two might have discussed. (KYODO says 'more')

More on Kim-Hu Meeting

OW100403 Tokyo KYODO in English 0350 GMT 10 Nov 84

[Text] But the sources said Kim might have taken up the Korean situation during the meeting, noting that his China visit coincided with his proposal for a nonaggression treaty among the two Koreas and the United States.

The proposal was made in Kim's reply to a list of questions prepared by the Chinese Communist Party newspaper PEOPLE'S DAILY. It frontpaged Kim's idea in its October 30 editions.

Meanwhile, a Chinese Foreign Ministry official said, "I will put down the question and reply to it later" when asked by Japan's KYODO news service if Kim really visited China for a summit meeting.

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

PAPERS OBSERVE ANGOLAN INDEPENDENCE ANNIVERSARY

SK110925 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0917 GMT 11 Nov 84

[Text] Pyongyang, November 11 (KCNA)--Dailies here today dedicate articles to the ninth anniversary of the independence of Angola (November 11, 1975) and the proclamation of the republic.

A signed article of NODONG SINMUN says:

The appearance of the People's Republic of Angola was a new auspicious event in Africa which had turned into a continent of independence and liberation and a significant event which inspired the oppressed people.

After the independence the Angolan people under the leadership of the MPLA-Workers' Party have made a great progress in the struggle to defend the gains of revolution and build an independent new Angola.

A vigorous drive is going on in Angola to strengthen the unity and cohesion of the party, consolidate the people's power and safeguard the revolutionary gains and territorial integrity.

Main means of production and natural resources are held in the hand of the state and new industrial domains have been founded and positive measures taken for self-sufficiency in food.

Scared by the triumphant advance of the Angolan people, the imperialists and their stooges constantly resort to various criminal schemings to stifle the Angolan revolution.

The Angolan people are meting out a decisive punishment to the counter-revolutionary bandits with heightened violence against the desperate efforts of the enemy.

The struggle of the Angolan people is just and they are not alone. The peoples of socialist countries and other progressive peoples of the world are firmly standing on their side.

CSO: 4100/045

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

ANNIVERSARY OF RELATIONS WITH MAURITANIA MARKED

SK120822 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0809 GMT 12 Nov 84

[Text] Pyongyang, November 12 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today dedicates an article to the 20th anniversary of the opening of diplomatic relations between Korea and Mauritania.

Noting that this marked a major milestone in deepening friendship between the two peoples, the author of the article says:

The friendly and cooperative relations between the Korean and Mauritanian peoples are developing favorably today.

The Korean visit of Mohamed Khouna Ould Haidalla, chief of state of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, in April 1982 was an important event that strengthened still further the friendly and cooperative relations between the two peoples.

Exchange in various fields including mutual visits of delegations is taking place between the two countries.

The Korean people will in the future, too, bend efforts for the development of their friendship with the Mauritanian people.

Now the Mauritanian people are fulfilling a 5-year plan for economic and social development, the key point of which is increased ore production.

Pursuing the non-aligned policy externally, the Mauritanian Government is developing friendly relations with its neighbours.

The Korean people wish the Mauritanian people greater successes in their efforts for the building of a new life.

CSO: 4100/045

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

JAPANESE FIGURES SUPPORT MEASURE FOR FISHERMEN

SK130833 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0811 GMT 13 Nov 84

[Text] Pyongyang, November 13 (KCNA)--Japanese figures issued talks hailing the measure taken by the DPRK Government which allows Japanese poor fishermen to catch fish in the economic waters of Korea outside her military boundary, according to a KNS report from Tokyo.

Iwao Hasekawa, chairman of the Japan-Korea Fishery Council, said: I am so pleased at the DPRK's amicable and friendly measure. The DPRK was amicable and friendly from the beginning, from the resigning of the tentative agreement to the issue of permit cards. This was a fruition of President Kim Il-song's particular loving care for Japanese poor fishermen.

Yoshigazu Ishida, fishermen section chief of the Farmers and Fishermen Department of the Japan Socialist Party, had this to say: Thanks to respected President Kim Il-song the Japan-Korea fishery tentative agreement was resigned and the permit cards necessary for Japanese fishermen to catch fish in the Korean waters were issued quickly.

Kazuyoshi Yoshii, chairman of the Federation of Fishery Cooperatives of Ishikawa Prefecture, said: Japanese fishermen are overjoyed and grateful for the resigning of the Japan-Korea fishery tentative agreement. We will vigorously work for friendship and amity between the Japanese and Korean peoples.

Heigoro Yahada, chairman of the Cuttle Fish Fishing Cooperative in Niigata Prefecture, said the permit cards issued thanks to the DPRK's concern would alleviate the sufferings of Japanese poor fishermen.

CSO: 4100/045

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

OUTGOING DPRK ENVOY RECEIVED--At an audience in the office of the president, President Bagaza this morning received Mr (Muhammad Afri Gahir), vice-president and director-general of the Saudi Fund for Development, who is on a visit to our country. The president of the republic also received the DPRK ambassador to Burundi, Mr Sin Pyong-chol who came to bid to him farewell on the occasion of his departure from Burundi. It is worth recalling that the DPRK ambassador was the dean of the diplomatic corps in Burundi. [Text] [Bujumbura Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 7 Nov 84 EA]

RED CROSS GROUP VISITS GDR--Pyongyang, 4 Nov (KCNA)--A delegation of the Red Cross Society of our country headed by Yu Kyong-hui, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, left Pyongyang on 3 November for a visit to the German Democratic Republic and the Hungarian People's Republic. The delegation of the Chinese Dancers Association and the delegation of the Bulgarian Academies of Sciences left here on the same day. Mongolian Ambassador to Korea Tseveengombyn Demiddagva left for home yesterday at the call of his home government. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0855 GMT 4 Nov 84 SK]

LIBYAN FIGURE VISITS--Pyongyang, 6 Nov (KCNA)--Mohammed Omar Albarowi [as received], new secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to our country, arrived in Pyongyang on 5 November by plane. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2336 GMT 5 Nov 84 SK]

ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS--Pyongyang, 6 Nov (KCNA)--Li Nam-kyu, newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the Republic of Finland, presented his credentials to Finnish President Mauno Koivisto on 2 November. The ambassador conveyed cordial regards of President Kim Il-song to the Finnish President. President Mauno Koivisto expressed deep thanks for this and asked the ambassador to convey his wholehearted greetings to President Kim Il-song. He said the great President Kim Il-song is deeply respected and trusted by the Korean people. He said the friendly relations between Finland and Korea are developing favorably, pointed to the need to further develop them in the future. The conversation proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0818 GMT 6 Nov 84 SK]

ALLEGED U.S. USE OF TOXINS IN AMAZON SCORED

SK070858 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0801 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Pyongyang, November 7 (KCNA)--The U.S. imperialists tested toxic chemicals in the Amazon basin of Brazil, killing more than 7,000 people and totally destroying two Indian tribes and polluting a broad area to inflict irrevocable damages upon flora and fauna.

Commenting on this, NODONG SINMUN today brands this as a challenge to human conscience.

Noting that this fact was known to the world belatedly because the criminals left no stone unturned in concealing the cause of the death and destruction and murdered nearly all the witnesses, the author of the commentary says:

This "test" of toxic chemicals involving a vast natural world and defenceless people is an unpardonable criminal act swimming against the flow of history and a challenge to human conscience. It can be perpetrated only by those who oppose peace and progress and plan to start a new war.

The United States killed many defenceless peaceable people by using a large quantity of chemical and germ weapons in the Korean war and later used such means of mass destruction in many countries including Viet Nam, Laos, Grenada, El Salvador, Angola and Afghanistan. In this millions of people have been killed and children crippled and forests and grasslands devastated and rivers polluted.

New chemical weapons are now constantly developed and mass-produced in the United States. No one knows when those means of destruction would be used against which people.

The genocide in a primitive forest of the Amazon basin sounds another alarm urging the world people to intensify their struggle against war and for peace.

The World Peace Council appealed to all the peaceloving forces, international organisations, regional organisations, governments and parliaments to condemn the criminals in connection with this atrocious massacre. The Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organisation in its statement demanded the formation of an international committee to probe into the criminal act.

The criminals will be stripped naked in daylight. Acts undermining world peace and the safety of the people must face judgment by history.

END

CSO: 4100/045