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5 November 1984

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

PRC'S HU ON SOUTH RELATIONS, PARTY MEETING 'NEXT YEAR'

SK181123 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 18 Oct 84 p 4

[Text] Correspondent Ho Tae-hong report, from Tokyo--Quoting a news report from Beijing dated 18 October, the Japanese daily MAINICHI SHIMBUN said that on 17 October, upon meeting Ito Masayoshi, chairman of the Japan-Red China Friendship Parliamentary League, who was visiting Red China, and referring to matters concerning the alleviation of tension on the Korean peninsula and relations between South Korea and Red China, Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Red Chinese party, said that Red China was watching South Korea's attitude toward North Korea.

The daily said: When Hu urged Japan to consider the promotion of its personnel exchanges with North Korea, Diet member Ito expressed his hope that Red China would adopt a similar attitude toward South Korea. Hu made the aforementioned remarks when Ito expressed such a hope.

The daily interpreted Hu's remarks as a circuitous expression of Red China's desire for the development of circumstances in which exchanges between South Korea and Red China will be realized smoothly, when North Korea is satisfied with South Korea's attitude toward it, to some degree.

The daily reported Hu's reference to a plan for the reorganization of the ruling segment next year, including the replacement of three or four leaders of the Red Chinese Party.

Hu, while meeting with Diet member Ito, said that the Red Chinese party will convene an important meeting in September next year and that at this meeting, the party will replace three or four leaders in important party agencies.

CSO: 4107/011

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

JAPAN'S ATTITUDE TOWARD NORTH KOREA VIEWED

SK170946 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 16 Oct 84 p 2

[Editorial: "Japan's Move To Ease the Sanctions Against North Korea--We Are Watchful Because of the Report of It"]

[Text] We think that the Japanese Government was more surprised and dismayed than anyone else when a drastic change was made in U.S.-Chinese relations in 1972. This was because the change was regarded as a blow to Japan's initiative in Asian affairs. Since the beginning of the 80s, Japan has been conspicuously trying to pull ahead of others in seeking its Asian policy, causing us to be watchful of its policy toward the Korean peninsula.

In our position, we cannot but worry about Japan's line. We regarded President Chon Tu-hwan's Japan visit in early September of this year as an epoch-making turning point opening a new chapter in ROK-Japan relations. In this respect, we cannot overlook the Japanese Government's recent moves to lift the restrictions on North Korea and extend the fisheries accord with it. Of course, as far as the extension of the fisheries accord is concerned, we think it can be accepted as a renewal of an accord signed in the past and, thus, can be regarded as a matter of understanding between the governments of the two countries.

However, we must say that we are suspicious that the extension of the fisheries accord may have something to do with the lifting of the Japanese Government's sanctions which were imposed on North Korea following the Rangoon bombing. What particularly draws our attention are reports about the Japanese Government's move to furtively bypass what it said when announcing the sanctions against North Korea following the Rangoon incident. The Japanese Government said that it would continue the sanctions until such a time as North Korea apologized for the atrocity.

According to the reports, it seems that Japan is planning to lift the sanctions against North Korea out of a hasty consideration for Japan's possible political isolation which could be caused by the unrealistic nature of the demand for an apology and the uselessness of the sanctions, expected in the wake of the improvement in relations between the North and the South on the Korean peninsula. In this regard, we would like to say that this is the result of the Japanese Government's hasty conclusion on the situation on the Korean peninsula and its selfish calculation.

Over the past year, we have viewed the Japanese Government's sanctions against North Korea as a political and diplomatic step on the volatility of the situation on the Korean peninsula in general terms, and as an effort to prevent the confrontation of the physical forces of the North and the South in specific terms. Accordingly, our basic stand is that the sanctions should not be lifted, if there is no change in the situation on the Korean peninsula. The main point of the Japanese Government's policy on the Korean peninsula is, it can be said, stability of confrontation and division.

At the same time, we know that the interests of the surrounding major powers are also to stabilize the division. The Rangoon bombing was an outrageous international act of terrorism aimed at disturbing the order in the division of the Korean peninsula. We think this is the reason why the Japanese Government was so swift and positive in inflicting despite the recent development in the North South relations, efforts for the stability in the Korean peninsula are still threatened by the revolutionary line of violence of the North Korean communists.

Moreover, if it is true that the sanctions will be lifted following the election of the president of the Liberal Democratic Party in late November, the Japanese Government will be unable to avoid the criticism that the lifting of the sanctions is a political maneuver. Once again noting the Janus-faced nature of the Japanese Government's strategy toward the Korean peninsula, we call for our government to seek positive countermeasures against a dangerous variable which would be created by the change of the Japanese Government's attitude toward North Korea.

CSO: 4107/011

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DAILY CRITICIZES SOUTH PRIME MINISTER'S REMARKS

SK182253 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1039 GMT 18 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 18 Oct (KCNA)--The South Korean puppet foreign minister held a press conference in Kimpo airport on October 15 where he jabbered it was "unjust" that South Korea's entry into the United Nations was not realized and asked the foreign ministers of different countries to cooperate in its efforts to join the UN singly if the "simultaneous entry into the UN" of the North and the South is impossible.

Hitting at this, MINJU CHOSON today in a commentary titled "Poor Mendicant 'Diplomacy'" says:

The motion calling for "the entry into the UN" peddled by the South Korean puppets is one for division conceived by the United States and declared by the former dictator as a policy. It is intended to legalize the division of Korea under the name of the UN, make it recognized internationally and thus create "two Koreas."

The puppets stripped naked their true color as truculent splittists when they earnestly begged for the "separate entry of South Korea into the UN" on the international arena.

It is a preposterous sophism that the puppet foreign minister argued South Korea's entry into the UN is "necessary for the relaxation of the tension" on the Korean peninsula.

It is not because South Korea is not a member of the UN that a tense situation persists in the Korean peninsula, this is primarily because our country still remains divided and the Chon Tu-hwan group are engrossed in the frantic maneuvers to launch a new war.

It is the invariable ambition of the Chon Tu-hwan group to stay permanently in office by seeking a permanent division of the country. To this end they are [words indistinct] so desperately to join the United Nations.

To hold the tripartite talks as proposed by us is the only way of relaxing the tensions on the Korean peninsula, consolidating peace and creating a pre-condition for peaceful reunification.

CSO: 4100/022

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DAILY MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF SOUTH'S OCT RESISTANCE

SK021542 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1514 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 2 Oct (KCNA)--MINJU CHOSON today dedicates an article to the 38th anniversary of the October popular resistance in South Korea.

The author of the article says the resistance of the South Korean people waged under the slogans "We oppose the U.S. colonial rule!" and "Hand over the power to the people's committees!" was a mass anti-U.S. resistance for national salvation to achieve the reunification and independence of the country against the colonial subjugation policy of the U.S. imperialists and the treacherous moves of their stooges.

Although the South Korean people have persistently struggle for independence, democracy and reunification for over the past 38 years since the October popular resistance, they are still subjected to the miserable lot of colonial slave, having the dignity and sovereignty of the nation trampled underfoot, the articles says, and goes on:

The U.S. imperialists who illegally occupied South Korea to take the place of the defeated Japanese imperialists have converted it into their complete colony and military base and viciously stepped up the aggressive, belligerent and splittist moves, riding roughshod over there.

The U.S. colonial rule over South Korea has been further backed by the successive puppets of South Korea.

The Chon Tu-hwan group is mobilizing all the human and material resources of South Korea in the war preparations and maliciously kicking up the anti-communist row to incite antagonism within the nation.

Independence, democracy and reunification so ardently desired by the South Korean people can be realized only by driving U.S. troops out of South Korea and putting an end to the fascist rule, the article notes, and stresses:

The United States must look straight at the trend of the times and respond at an early date to our proposal for tripartite talks and stop encouraging the South Korean puppets. The Chon Tu-hwan group must renounce the policy of dependence upon the outside forces and stop going against the people's cause of peace and peaceful reunification.

CSO: 4100/031

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DPRK'S REUNIFICATION PROPOSALS PRAISED ABROAD

SK180823 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0812 GMT 18 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 18 Oct (KCNA)--HORIZONT, a monthly of the German Democratic Republic, recently exposed the scheme of the United States to turn South Korea into a military base equipped with nuclear weapons for forestalling attack, according to an ADN report on October.10.

The monthly says that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has put forward many proposals for easing the tensions in the world and the Korean peninsula, but the United States and South Korea turned them down.

The German Democratic Republic, together with other socialist countries, supports the DPRK's measures for peace and detente, it stresses.

The Cuban paper JUVENTUD REBELDE in an article on October 11 says the DPRK is actively striving to achieve the reunification of the country under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il-song.

Noting that the United States is introducing destruction weapons into the South of the Korean peninsula and keeping their armed forces there, refusing to withdraw them, the paper stresses that the precondition for the reunification of Korea is their complete withdrawal from South Korea.

The Mongolian paper UNEN in a commentary on September 27 exposes the schemings to form a triangular military alliance of the United States, Japan and South Korea.

The proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea and the reunification of the country in a democratic and peaceful way without interference of any outside forces will be conducive to the consolidation of peace in the Far East, it notes.

The September 25 issues of the Mongolian paper NAIRAMDLYN ZAM carries a commentary on the military ties between Japan and South Korea.

A resolution on the question of Korea's reunification was adopted at the 31st conference of the General Council of Trade Unions of Guyana which was held over September 25-30.

The resolution points out that the U.S. troops' occupation of South Korea obstructs the reunification of Korea and heightens tensions in this area.

It expresses full support to the five-point policy of national reunification put forward by the DPRK for the peaceful reunification of Korea.

CSO: 4100/022

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

SUPPORT FOR REUNIFICATION NOTED

Japanese Sends Letter

SK200345 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0335 GMT 20 Oct 84

[Text] Tokyo, 18 Oct (KNS-KCNA)--A letter was sent to the great leader President Kim Il-song on October 9 by Akira Iwai, chairman, and Hiroshi Wakabayashi, secretary general, of the Japan Committee for supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, in joint name in connection with the third national meeting of the movement for supporting Korea's reunification held in Naha, Okinawa Prefecture, Japan.

The letter says:

The third national meeting of the movement for supporting Korea's reunification held in Okinawa Prefecture was a very significant meeting for the solidarity of the Japanese and Korean peoples and the strengthening and development of the movement for supporting the reunification of Korea.

The meeting fully supported the DPRK's proposal of tripartite talks for solving the Korean question in a peaceful way and the words of President Kim Il-song in his talks with a delegation of the Japan Socialist Party headed by Chairman Masashi Ishibashi and highly estimated the DPRK's compatriotic and humanitarian relief measure for the South Korean flood-sufferers and its efforts to tide over the strained situation.

The attendants of the meeting expressed the hope that the DPRK's sincere efforts would surely pave the way of reunification according to the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

The struggle of the Korean people for the reunification of the country and that of the Japanese people against the conversion of Japan into a military power and for defense of the peaceful constitution are linked together.

The meeting confirmed the resolve to further strengthen and develop the movement for supporting the reunification of Korea, an integration of these struggles.

We express thanks for the care shown by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the Japanese poor fishermen and resolve to bend all efforts to make this an occasion for establishing good relations between Japan and Korea.

The letter wholeheartedly wishes President Kim Il-song good health and a long life.

Japanese Meeting

SK200433 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0343 GMT 20 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 20 Oct (KCNA)--The third national meeting of the movement for supporting Korea's reunification was held in Naha, Okinawa Prefecture, Japan, on October 9 under the co-sponsorship of the Japan committee for supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and the Okinawa prefectural practice committee for it, according to a KNS report.

Speeches were made at the meeting by Akira Iwai, chairman of the Japan committee for supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, Makoto Ichikawa, vice-chairman of the international liaison committee for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, and Seichi Sakugawa, professor of Okinawa University.

The speakers said (the theme) of the movement for supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea is to actively support the Korean people's sacred struggle for realizing the reunification of the country independently and peacefully on a democratic principle under any circumstances.

They declared that the so-called "apology" of the "emperor" during Chon Tu-hwan's tour of Japan has no legal validity and can never be recognized.

Noting that the increase of the military tension on the Korean peninsula is a result of the presence of a vast U.S. military base in Okinawa, the speakers strongly demanded the Japanese Government to give up at once its hostile policy towards the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

They expressed full support to the DPRK's proposal for tripartite talks and stressed the need to strengthen the international solidarity movement for expanding and developing the movement for supporting Korea's reunification.

A speech was also made by Paek Chong-won, vice-chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan.

Hiroshi Wakabayashi, secretary general of the Japan committee for supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, delivered the keynote report at the meeting.

The meeting also heard reports on the activities and speeches of representatives of solidarity organizations supporting Korea's reunification in different parts of Japan.

An Okinawa appeal and a letter to the Korean people were adopted at the meeting.

Meeting Adopts Appeal

SK201055 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1020 GMT 20 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 20 Oct (KCNA)--An Okinawa appeal was adopted at the third national meeting of the movement for supporting Korea's reunification which was held in Naha, Okinawa Prefecture, Japan, according to a KNS report.

Noting that military tensions are growing and the danger of a nuclear war is daily increasing on the Korean peninsula owing to the division of the country, the appeal says:

The peaceful proposal outlined by President Kim Il-song at talks with the delegation of the Japan Socialist Party headed by Chairman Masashi Ishibashi carries epochal significance for a peaceful solution of the Korean question.

The present situation offers a favorable opportunity for a switchover in the Japanese Government's Korean policy.

The Japanese Government should renounce its hostile policy towards the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

We demand that:

1. The Japanese Government stop at once the moves for the creation of the Japan-U.S.-South Korea triangular military alliance, cut off Japan-South Korea fusion and effect a switchover in its Korean policy;
2. The Japanese Government lend an ear to the voice of the South Korean people demanding independence, democracy and reunification and reinstate Kim Dae Jung to his original status;
3. The Japanese Government not obstruct the realization of the DPRK's proposal for tripartite talks but make efforts for its realization;
4. The Japanese Government correctly specify the history of Japan-Korea relations and guarantee the rights of the Koreans in Japan;
5. The Japanese Government realize political intercourse with the DPRK;
6. The U.S. Government withdraw all its military forces including nuclear weapons from South Korea and give up its interference in Korea.
7. The United States, Japan and South Korea not turn Asia into a theater of a nuclear war, but make the Asia-Pacific region a nuclear-free zone.

Japanese Figure Supports DPRK

SK201538 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1513 GMT 20 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 20 Oct (KCNA)--Hiroshi Wakabayashi, general secretary of the Japan committee for supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, made a keynote report at the third national meeting of the movement for supporting Korea's reunification which was held in Naha City, Okinawa Prefecture, Japan, on October 9, according to a KNS report.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea advanced a new proposal for holding tripartite talks in January to cope with a grave situation surrounding the Korean peninsula, but Chon Tu-hwan made a trip to Japan and the United States and is hastening ever more undisguised preparations for a nuclear war in Asia, he said, and continued:

Chon Tu-hwan's tour of Japan was aimed at rounding off the formation of a Japan-U.S.-South Korea three-way military alliance, strengthening the dark fusion between Japan and South Korea and perpetuating the division of Korea.

Through Chon Tu-hwan's tour of Japan the Japanese Government has intensified its collusion with the dictatorial "regime" suppressing and murdering people in South Korea and rushed farther along the road of hostility against the South Korean people who call for the democratization of society.

We are desirous of the early realization of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, demand the relaxation and removal of the military tension on the Korean peninsula and oppose the formation of a Japan-U.S.-South Korea tripartite military alliance.

Saying that the presence of U.S. troops in South Korea is baseless and illegal, he demanded the U.S. Government to withdraw at once all the combat forces including nuclear weapons from South Korea and its vicinity.

He further said:

The proposal for tripartite talks is based on the teachings of President Kim Il-song and the talks had been called for by the U.S. Government, too, from long before and it proposed that the South Korean authorities participate in the talks on an equal footing. Therefore, we greatly hoped that the situation would be resolved by this proposal.

No one can deny that the proposal for tripartite talks would play a big role in opening a road to a peaceful solution of the Korean question.

We hold that the U.S. Government should immediately stop its interference in South Korea and the Japanese Government discontinue obstructing the opening of tripartite talks.

President Kim Il-song explained concrete ways for the realization of tripartite talks to the delegation of the Japan Socialist Party headed by its

chairman Masashi Ishibashi which visited Korea in September and gave precious teachings that there were no big difficulties in the problem of extending the Korea-Japan non-governmental tentative agreement on fisheries and this problem would be solved smoothly.

When the Japan Socialist Party visited Korea the sincere efforts of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to solve the Korean question in a peaceful way were shown once again internally and externally.

The Japanese Government must look straight at the reality and withdraw its sanctions against the DPRK.

The reunification of Korea is a basic demand of the peaceloving peoples of Asia and the rest of the world.

The Japanese Government must put an immediate end to its maneuvers to form a triangular military alliance of Japan, the United States and South Korea, discontinue encouraging the South Korean military fascist clique and correct its policy towards Korea.

The Japanese Government must strive for the realization of the DPRK's proposal for tripartite talks.

Letter to Korean People

SK201024 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1015 GMT 20 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 20 Oct (KCNA)—A letter to the Korean people was adopted at the third national meeting of the movement for supporting Korea's reunification which was held at Naha, Okinawa Prefecture, Japan, on October 9, according to a KNS report.

Sympathetic towards Reagan's nuclear buildup scheme the Japanese Government is reinforcing the armament of the "self defense forces" and the military tieup with the South Korean fascist "regime," while obstructing the reunification of Korea, the national desire of the Korean people and involving itself in the freeze of her division, the letter says:

It continues:

The proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for tripartite talks shows the new efforts for peace and reunification which the DPRK has made for the realization of the proposal for founding the Democratic Federal Republic of Koryo put forward four years ago; it has won broad international welcome.

The DPRK's relief goods for the South Korean flood-sufferers were recently delivered to the South Korean side for the first time since the division of Korea.

The large quantities of relief materials were a manifestation of the humanitarian stand and compatriotic sentiments of the DPRK Government and people.

No one could bar such humanitarian and national bonds from being rejoined.

We hope that the cause of reunification for putting a period for the national tragedy of territorial division will be accomplished on the basis of such humanitarian stand and national bonds.

The letter expressed the resolution to continue to wage a powerful struggle to smash the dark fusion between the Japanese reactionary forces and the South Korean fascist clique and the scheme to form a Japan-U.S.-South Korea three-way military alliance.

CSO: 4100/022

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DAILY HITS S. KOREAN ANTICOMMUNIST CAMPAIGN

NODONG SINMUN Comment

SK171529 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1508 GMT 17 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 17 Oct (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today says that the semi-monthly South Korean situation was characterized by the fact that the 'puppets' anti-communist confrontation campaign got more vicious with the realization of our relief measure for the South Korean flood-victims as an occasion and it proved those going against the desire of the nation are bound to meet with a fierce resistance from the people.

The paper goes on:

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan "addressing" the "ceremony" held in Youi islet on October 1 to mark "ROK Army Day" whipped up a war atmosphere, inciting hostility towards us. He disclosed his black-hearted design to invade the North when he cried out for North-South confrontation at a "ceremony commemorating the national foundation day" on October 3 and repeated the outburst at the puppet National Assembly next day.

A "meeting" was held on October 8 to "review Ulchi Exercise-84."

The puppets staged such anti-communist farces against us as "citizens rally" and "gathering of homesick displaced persons." They went the length of crying over "threat of southward invasion" and war even at the "ceremony observing Korean Alphabet Day."

The ever more frantic anti-communist confrontation campaign launched by the puppets is intended to spoil the atmosphere of national unity between the people in the North and South and to quell the aspirations of the nation for the collaboration and exchange between the North and the South and reunification, the paper points out, and continues:

The South Korean students and people were not fooled by the anti-communist confrontation row of the puppet clique but rose up in the struggle against their traitorous acts.

More than 4,000 students of Seoul University turned out in an anti-"government" struggle on October 4 and over 10,000 students of Yonsei and Korea universities rose in a righteous struggle on October 8. An anti-"government" demonstration was staged by students of Seoul University and workers, more than 3,500 in all on October 10. All the universities and colleges in Seoul including Hanyang and Chungang universities were a scene of student anti-"government" action almost every day.

A large number of citizens and workers joined in the struggle of the students.

The struggle for independence against the outside forces and struggle for democracy against fascism waged in South Korea showed how bitter is the people's resentment against the Chon Tu-hwan group who only seeks national division and war, deadset against the demonstration of the South Korean society and reunification.

Daily Denounces Campaign

SK180427 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0410 GMT 18 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 18 Oct (KCNA)--The South Korean side held a "government"-sponsored function of the "League of Anti-communism" in Seoul on October 16, at which the supreme person in authority raved that "an ideological battle" against us should be intensified and "all the people should become anti-communist agents" to take the lead in anti-communism, whipping up North-South confrontation and throwing a wet blanket over the North-South economic talks slated in the future. Commenting on this, NODONG SINMUN today says:

It seemed to be yesterday that the South Korean side said in its letter the North and the South should no longer pursue antagonism and confrontation and pool their strength for the sake of the nation. But, today it is denying what it had said itself and inciting antagonism and confrontation. How can we believe in the South Korean side's words and take concerted efforts?

There should be above all a proper climate for a dialogue.

North-South economic talks are to join efforts in the economic field and promote the common interests of the nation. However, the South Korean side is engrossed in anti-communist campaign, crying out for the "ideological battle" and slandering the other party of the dialogue even before its beginning. It is clear that the dialogue called under this situation is meaningless and it is difficult to expect its success, though the two sides sit face to face.

The "ideological battle" advocated by the South Korean side is nothing good for itself and it will only adversely affect the climate for a dialogue which was created with so much efforts.

The South Korean side should work to create an atmosphere of unity within the nation and defuse tensions.

From now on, we will watch how the South Korean side will behave.

Chief of Staff, Defense Minister

SK201019 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1012 GMT 20 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 20 Oct (KCNA)--The puppet army chief of general staff at the defense committee of the puppet National Assembly on October 17 blared that "the strongest ground force will be built," openly disclosing the scheme to invade the North, according to a radio report from Seoul.

Earlier, on October 16, the puppet minister of defense at the same place made public the fact that his clique had made large appropriations for "combat power buildup" and dared let loose a string of bellicose words threatening to "destroy" someone, like a puppy which knows no fear of the tiger.

The South Korean puppets reveal their true color as bellicose elements by repeatedly committing provocative folly against us, spreading the trite fiction of "threat of southward invasion."

CSO: 4100/022

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

BURMA TO REVIEW NORTH'S CONVICTS' AMNESTY REQUESTS

SK090104 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 9 Oct 84 pp 1, 2

[Text] Rangoon (YONHAP)--The Burmese Government is expected to review requests by convicted North Korean terrorists for clemency, possibly this month, Western diplomats said recently.

A diplomatic source said there are no signs of granting amnesty to the North Koreans, who were sentenced to death for the terrorists bomb attack at the Martyrs' Mausoleum a year ago.

However, he said, there is no ruling out the possibility of commuting their sentences in view of the Buddhist season of Waos, which comes to an end Tuesday.

North Korea may have angered the Burmese Government by accusing it of submitting a report on the attack to the United Nations, which made clear that the Pyongyang regime was responsible for killing 17 South Koreans accompanying President Chon Tu-hwan on a state visit to Burma as well as four Burmese.

Sources said quoting defense lawyers for the two North Koreans, a petition for leniency is not likely to be accepted.

However, they said, it will not be easy to simply execute the North Koreans because it would mean that the Burmese Government will lose live evidence.

Supposing North Korea refuses to accept the criminals should they be released in an amnesty, it would also become a headache for the Burmese Government.

North Korea falsely alleged at a recent UN committee session that the terrorist bombing is a drama of the South Korean authorities' own making.

North Korean Maj Zin Mo, held in a prison in the outskirts of Rangoon, keeps his mouth tight except for saying "thank you" to the doctor who treated him,

CSO: 4100/029

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

AFRICAN FRIENDSHIP COMMITTEE SUPPORTS DCRK PROPOSAL

SK221010 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1003 GMT 22 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 22 Oct (KCNA)--The African regional committee for friendship and solidarity with the Korean people on September 28 published an appeal on the lapse of four years since the great leader President Kim Il-song advanced a proposal on founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo at the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The appeal said that the question of Korean reunification is an important problem related to peace and security not only in the Korean peninsula but also in Asia and the world. It continued:

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song advanced a new proposal to reunify the country by founding a confederal state based on the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity.

He also put forward the ten-point policy to be enforced by the confederal state.

The reunification proposal advanced by the great leader President Kim Il-song is a most fair, aboveboard and realistic one.

The appeal called upon all the organizations and committees for friendship and solidarity with the Korean people to support the proposal on founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and launch a propaganda campaign to rouse broad public opinion against the "two Koreas" plot and the maneuvers for "the separate entry" of South Korea "into the United Nations."

CSO: 4100/031

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

SOUTH CRITICIZED ON FLOOD RELIEF ISSUE

South's 'Tactic'

SK021103 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1050 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 2 Oct (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today in a review of the South Korean situation says that in connection with our relief step to help the flood victims the South Korean puppets have employed a double-faced tactic, advertising that they accepted our offer of relief goods for the "improvement of North-South relations" and "national concord" on the one hand, while whipping up North-South confrontation with the anti-communist din. It was thanks to our sincere efforts to alleviate the sufferings of fellow countrymen with compatriotism that the relief goods were handed over to the South Korean side, the paper notes, and says:

The South Korean side hurled mud at us, crying about "political propaganda" and "camouflaged peace offensive" instead of responding to our relief step with courtesy and sincerity, and laid a stumbling block in the way of the realization of our relief measure with the anti-communist din.

Creation of such artificial obstacle proved that they accepted our relief goods not from the stand of lessening the sufferings of the South Korean flood victims but in pursuance of another aim.

Their anti-communist campaign was aimed at blocking the influence of our relief step upon the people at home and abroad.

They spoke ill of us, claiming that the North proposed to send relief goods to the South, thinking that it would not accept them, and the North would invent a pretext not to send relief goods.

Although the speedy handover of relief goods for the South Korean flood victims is not ensured and we felt not a few inconveniences as the South Korean side unilaterally refused contact with us, we declared that we would carry relief goods as early as possible to the points demanded by the South Korean side and made it clear that we would separately send a notice on business-like matters concerning it, out of a desire to help the flood victims stabilize their lives at any cost.

With regard to our generous and sincere attitude the South Korean side slanderously accused us, saying that the "sudden change of the North's attitude" was a "submission" to public opinion at home and abroad and that its "attempt to make southward advance into Seoul was frustrated."

In the long history of the Red Cross and the relief of sufferers has there ever been an instance in which the receiver vilified the helper, obstructing the delivery of relief goods?

The South Korean side which had spoken ill of our relief step answered our compatriotic measure with the proclamation of "emergency alert" throughout South Korea on September 19. On the 24th it fabricated an "armed spy case" and advertized that it was "proof" of practical threat of the "southward invasion" and ordered the police throughout South Korea to take an "emergency anti-communist posture."

Our relief goods for the South Korean flood victims were handed over to the South Korean side under such situation. The handover was possible thanks to our sincere efforts to alleviate the sufferings of fellow countrymen with compatriotic feelings.

S. Korean People Praise North

SK041046 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1013 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 4 Oct (KCNA)--The delivery of the whole amount of rice, textiles and medicines, relief goods for the South Korean flood-victims, to the South Korean side in the area south of Panmunjom has evoked widespread repercussions in South Korea.

South Korean journalist said that the handover of so large quantities of relief goods by the northern half of the country is a noteworthy stirring event which proceeded from a truly compatriotic and humanitarian stand. He said:

All the people in the South know well that President Kim Il-song shapes wise policies and the current delivery of relief goods gave us an opportunity to see this more clearly.

On hearing the news that he received unprecedented welcome and hospitality during his visit to the Soviet Union and European socialist countries, they all call him a great man of the world.

Mr Kim Chong-il is a great man of the modern times and a sagacious leader possessed of thorough knowledge of everything. Nothing is impossible when he decides a thing, so it is certain that the North will out distance the boastful advanced countries.

A flood-sufferer surnamed Yi residing in Seoul said:

General Kim Il-song is the great father of the nation who shows utmost care for the fellow countrymen in the South, always considerate of their sufferings.

A South Korean pressman said:

This time the South Korean authorities were constrained to accept the relief goods of the North, because the North's measure was a too just, compatriotic and wise offer and a bold and broad-minded step.

President Kim Il-song's bold measure of sending relief goods to the South Korean flood-sufferers is a wise policy, indeed. This measure came as a thunderbolt to the South Korean authorities, driving them to the wall, when they were attempting to abuse it as a lever for political propaganda. Whatever trick the South Korean authorities may play with the relief goods, the people will never be fooled.

A resident exposed the dastardly act of the South Korean authorities, saying: They declared they would accept the relief goods, mistaking the offer for a "propaganda". But when the North said it would deliver them, they "were taken aback and compelled to take an emergency step."

A certain Kim said:

Chon Tu-hwan seems to have accepted the North's offer of relief goods to evade being branded as a splittist. Another aim is to use it for his intrigue to maintain his power by creating the impression that he did something for reunification.

But this did not help raise his prestige. The delivery of the relief goods has only evoked more earnest longing for the North among the people.

Yugoslav Red Cross Support

SK060847 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0833 GMT 6 Oct 84

[Text] Belgrade, 4 Oct (KCNA)--Jovan Tofoski, secretary of the Federal Committee of the Yugoslav Red Cross Society, expressed support to the DPRK's compatriotic measure for relieving the South Korean flood-sufferers.

Interviewed by the KCNA correspondent in Belgrade on October 2, he said that the sending of relief goods by the Central Committee of the DPRK Red Cross Society to the South Korean flood-sufferers was a very good and useful step either in view of the idea of the Red Cross movement or in view of the compatriotic sentiments. He further said:

This was an event which deserves to be praised not only in Korea but also in the world as a very significant measure.

Though the Korean people are divided by outside forces, no one can bar the interflow of compatriotic feelings between them as one flesh and blood.

The Korean question belongs to Korean people and no one can divide the Korean nation which had lived together from time immemorial.

I am struck with wonders at the fact that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea had prepared so much relief goods in a short period.

This alone clearly shows what a strong country the DPRK is.

Tanzanian Praise

SK221019 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1012 GMT 22 Oct 84

[Text] Dar-es-Salaam, 20 Oct (KCNA)--The chief of the Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania, group for the study of Kimilsongism issued a talk on October 6 in support of our compatriotic measure for the South Korean flood victims.

Referring to the fact that the whole amount of our relief goods for the South Korean flood victims were handed over to the South Korean side, the chief said:

The recent realization of the relief measure taken by the DPRK was a great event the first one of its kind in the nearly 40 year long history of Korea's division, gave a great joy to the people in the North and South of Korea who eagerly desire the reunification of the country and clearly showed that if they sit face to face and have a sincere discussion, they will be able to solve any problem.

The recent historic event on the Korean peninsula is a brilliant fruition of the great leader President Kim Il-song's warm compatriotism and the wise guidance of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il who brings the immortal chuche idea founded by him to a brilliant realization.

Through the realization of the recent relief measure, we realized what great economic potentialities the DPRK has under the wise guidance of the great leader President Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

We warmly support and welcome once again the recent measure taken by the DPRK.

The DPRK's proposal for tripartite talks, a most reasonable and realistic way for the peaceful solution of the Korean questions, must be realized at an early date and Korea be reunified on all accounts in accordance with the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo without any foreign interference.

South's Refusal Hit

SK231024 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1014 GMT 23 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 23 Oct (KCNA)--The refusal of the South Korean Red Cross to accept the relief goods offered by the Koreans under the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (CHONGNYON) for the South Korean flood-sufferers on October 17 was an act contrary to reason on the part of the South Korean side ignoring the warm compatriotism and good faith of compatriots in Japan, declares MINJU CHOSON today.

The author of the commentary continues:

This refusal is regrettable and it is inconsistent with humanitarianism.

The South Korean side refused to accept the relief goods offered by compatriots in Japan, while failing to take relief measures for the stabilization of the life of the flood-sufferers. This cannot be explained as anything but an act of barring the interflow of the feelings of kinship between compatriots and obstructing the realization of national unity.

It is unjustifiable from any point of view for the South Korean side to turn down the offer of relief goods of fellow countrymen while expressing "thanks" for a small amount of "relief fund" given by the Japanese Government.

Though the South Korean side attempts to bar the interflow of compatriotic feelings, it cannot cut off the kindred ties between fellow countrymen of the same blood.

The council of compatriots in Japan for the relief of South Korean flood-sufferers expressed the readiness to send the relief goods any time the South Korean side changes its mind, though it resists that now.

The South Korean side should accept the relief goods of best wishes offered by the compatriots in Japan.

This would help stabilize the life of the South Korean flood-sufferers, achieve national unity and pave the way of national reunification.

U.S. Korean Paper Comments

SK231007 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1001 GMT 28 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 23 Oct (KCNA)--The October 4 issue of SINHAN MINBO, a newspaper of Koreans residing in the United States, carried an editorial hailing the realization of the DPRK's relief measure for the South Korean flood victims.

Pointing to the fact that the DPRK sent a large amount of relief goods to the South Korean flood victims, the editorial said this was a noteworthy event in the nearly 40 year long history of national split.

The delivery of relief goods to the South Korean flood victims was a result of the DPRK's compatriotism and humanitarianism and it would mark an epochal occasion in promoting national concord and unity between North and South, stressed the editorial.

Expressing indignation at the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique for slandering the DPRK's relief measure, the editorial said that in the history of the International Red Cross movement there has never been such an instance as maliciously vilifying the other party which stretched out the hands of relief.

The editorial called for further strengthening the struggle for national unity between North and South and for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country with the recent handover of relief goods as an occasion.

CSO: 4100/031

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

KCNA LAUDS RED CROSS EXCHANGE WITH SOUTH

OW050311 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1610 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 4 Oct (KCNA)--The KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY issued the following information today upon the successful completion of the delivery of relief goods for the South Korean flood-sufferers:

The delivery to the South Korean side of the total amount of 50,000 sok of rice, 500,000 meters of textiles, 100,000 tons of cement, and medicines, relief goods for the South Korean flood-sufferers, according to a decision of the Central Committee of the DPRK Red Cross Society, was completed at 3 p.m. October 4.

Thirty-five hundred tons of cement were transferred at Pukpyong port and 65,000 tons of cement at Inchon port on October 4, following the delivery of 50,000 sok of rice, 500,000 meters of textiles and 759 cardboard boxes of medicines of 14 kinds at Panmunjom on September 30.

Thus the delivery of relief goods which drew warm support and praise and deep concern from all Koreans in the North and South and overseas and broad segments of world people was successfully concluded in twenty odd days since the announcement of the decision of the Central Committee of the DPRK Red Cross Society.

In those stirring days the whole land of Korea was overflowing with a powerful tide of boundless emotion and joy at the fact that the compatriots in the North and South unlocked their hearts and exchanged true feelings of kinship for the first time, breaking the decades long state of freeze.

The DPRK's sending of relief goods to the South Korean flood-sufferers was the first significant event in the nearly 40 years long history of national split and a signal event marking a historic milestone in the way of realizing the desire for reunification.

The realization of the relief measure for the South Korean flood-sufferers is a brilliant fruition of the great love and noble sense of duty of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-sung and our party for the fellow countrymen in the South and a result of the sincere compatriotic efforts of the entire people in the northern half of the country.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song said:

"We have not for a moment forgotten our compatriots in South Korea; we consider it our sacred national duty to help the suffering people in South Korea."

From the first days of the country's division, Comrade Kim Il-song has taken repeatedly various measures to alleviate the misfortunes and sufferings of the South Korean compatriots, regarding it as a noble national obligation of our people to help them in distress.

This time he showed great favors again, considerate of the miserable lot of numerous flood-sufferers of South Korea, by taking care that relief goods were sent to them immediately.

Our party indicated the detailed direction and ways of the delivery of the relief goods for the South Korean flood-sufferers and has wisely organized and guided it to a success.

We have done all our sincere efforts this time to send relief goods out of the desire for lessening the sufferings of fellow countrymen in distress as early as possible, transcending the difference in ideology, idea and social system.

But the South Korean side created an unfavorable atmosphere, slandering our compatriotic and humanitarian relief measure, to put a spoke in its wheel, even after it declared that it would accept the relief goods.

Even when the South side unilaterally declared that the contract between Red Cross working-level delegates had been brought to a "rupture," we approached it with patience and magnanimity, and when it slandered the DPRK's relief measure as one for "political propaganda" and "peace offensive," we showed good will by practically preparing and sending relief goods for our fellow countrymen.

While the relief goods for the South Korean flood-sufferers were being prepared and sent, the compatriotic zeal of the people in the northern half of the country was high as never before.

Upon hearing news of our humanitarian measure, industrial establishments and cooperative farms in all parts of the country sent bundles of letters and telegrams to and called on the phone the Central Committee of the DPRK Red Cross Society, requesting that their products be included in the relief goods.

These warm hearts made it possible to flawlessly complete the preparations of relief goods in ten odd days, send trucks, trains and ships fully loaded with rice, textiles, cement and medicines to Kaesong, Nampo, Kaeju, Wonsan and Hungnam, the starting points, and finally enabled the first fleet of ships loaded with relief goods to sound a loud whistle at their departure for South Korea on September 28.

A total of 1,400 heavy-duty trucks and 14 cargo ships of dozen thousand-ton classes rushed South, carrying our warm compatriotic feelings.

The delivery of relief goods for the South Korean flood-sufferers was also a great demonstration of the vast potential of the powerful independent national economy built in the northern half of the country.

Our self-supporting economy is developing at a fast rate in reliance on its own raw materials, fuel and technique, not affected by any worldwide economic fluctuation. It is capable of weaving 500,000 meters of textile in 4 or 5 hours and producing 100,000 tons of cement in 2 or 3 days.

We could carry into practice the relief measure in a short time as we had a superior socialist system and the enormous potential of an independent economy which could produce anything anytime, once determined.

The delivery of relief goods for the South Korean flood-sufferers was carried out amid the attention of the compatriots at home and abroad and the world people as well.

The League of Red Cross Societies, world public circles and fair public opinion supported and warmly hailed our relief measure as a compatriotic and humanitarian one and expressed joy at its realization.

The amount of the relief goods we delivered to the South side is not enough to completely stabilize the life of the flood-sufferers. But, considering the number of the flood-sufferers finally announced by South Korean authorities, about 250 kilograms of rice and 17 meters of textiles will go to each household in terms of five-member family, the amount of cement is enough to build about 30,000 dwelling houses, and the medicines can be effectively used in prevention and treatment of various diseases breaking out in flood-affected areas.

The people in the northern half of the country hope that our relief goods imbued with warm compatriotic feelings will be distributed to the flood-sufferers at an early date and help stabilize their life, if but a little.

During the significant auspicious days of the delivery of our relief goods to the South side across the demarcation line, the Red Cross organizations of North and South Korea created a good precedent in the way of collaboration, unity and reunification by understanding and cooperation with each other in the spirit of compatriotism and humanitarianism.

If the entire people in North and South lead this precious first step of today to a nationwide grand march for realizing the national desire, the day will come earlier when the entire fellow countrymen enjoy happiness in a unified land of three thousand li.

CSO: 4100/031

INTER-KOREAN RELATIONS

FOREIGN MEDIA SUPPORT TRIPARTITE TALKS PROPOSAL

SK050821 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0811 GMT 5 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 5 Oct (KCNA)--Foreign mass media with keen interests in the cause of Korean reunification published articles supporting the proposal for tripartite talks advanced by our party and government for a peaceful solution of the Korean question.

The Bangladesh paper NAYA YUG said that the DPRK's proposal for tripartite talks is a most fair and aboveboard one for removing tension on the Korean peninsula and achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. It said: If the United States refused to accept it, it would reveal to the world once again its wild ambition to keep hold on South Korea as a colony and military base forever as the real ruler of South Korea and its true color as an aggressor. And the South Korean authorities would reveal more glaringly their treacherous nature as a stooge of the United States, if they continued to refuse this proposal.

The ANTA NEWS AGENCY of Madagascar said that this proposal is the most justifiable solution for the Korean question in view of the past historical fact or of the situation created on the Korean peninsula today.

The Peruvian paper EL OBSERBADOR said that if the United States were concerned for the reunification of Korea, it should discard the South Korean puppet regime and withdraw its troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea.

The Togolese paper LA NOUVELLE MARCHE, the Pakistani paper NAWA-E-WAQT, the Ethiopian paper ETHIOPIAN HERALD, the Sierra Leonean paper NEW SHAFT, the Senegalese paper TAKUSAN and Senegalese television, the Indian paper NATIONAL HERALD, the Lebanese paper AL SHARQ, the Portuguese paper O DIARIO, the Swedish paper DAGENS NYHETER, the ANSA NEWS AGENCY of Italy and many other foreign mass media published articles supporting the proposal for tripartite talks and calling for its realization.

CSO: 4100/031

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DAILY HITS SOUTH'S 'FABRICATED' SPY CASES

SK231035 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1019 GMT 23 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 23 Oct (KCNA)--MINJU CHOSON Tuesday brands the "spy case" announced by the South Korean puppets as a drama enacted by the Chon Tu-hwan group to serve a sinister political purpose.

The author of the commentary says:

On October 19 the puppet security planning board of South Korea announced it allegedly ferreted out a "leading spy" engaged in assassination and other special activities. Not long ago, the "security command" of the South Korean puppet army said they arrested "spies" belonging to 6 spyings. These announcements were accompanied with an even noisier racket of anti-communist confrontation.

The "spy cases" were fabricated by the notorious puppet security planning board and "security command" of the puppet army under their top secret plans and they [words indistinct].

These are the dramas enacted by the Chon Tu-hwan rabble to seek a way out of their difficult situation, hard hit at home and abroad.

Hidden behind the din over these faked-up cases is the puppets' despicable plot to create the impression that South Korea's ever worsening political crisis and social disorder were caused by a sort of external factors and intensify their crackdown upon the people on this pretext.

Another sinister purpose is to foster confrontation and antagonism among the South Korean people and impair the high authority and prestige of the northern half of the republic.

The smear campaign launched by the puppets over the fabricated cases on the threshold of economic talks between the North and the South is a grave challenge to the other party of the dialogue and a treachery throwing a wet blanket over the dialogue.

The puppets should discontinue such despicable moves as making up false cases to suppress the people and whip up confrontation between the North and the South and using them as a means of prolonging their stay in power.

CSO: 4100/031

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

KCNA REPORTS ON STUDENTS' STRUGGLE

Protest at Seoul

SK180418 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0355 GMT 18 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 18 Oct (KCNA)--More than 200 students of Chungang University who rose up in a struggle against the university authorities' outrageous step of "abolishing some subjects" on the instructions of the fascist clique were continuing their sit-down strike for the tenth day on October 17, according to a radio report from Seoul.

Their struggle has grown in scope with their parents joining them.

Yielding to the strong protest of the students and their parents, all the members of the school affairs committee of the university including its president and rectors, 28 in all, tendered their "resignation."

Many other students of the university are totally boycotting lectures to show their solidarity with their fellow students who were staging all-night sit-in for the tenth day.

Meanwhile, more than 1,500 students of Seoul University declared at an emergency students' general meeting held on October 16 that they would entirely boycott the "intermediary examination" and continue their struggle for democracy.

By October 17, the students of social science, normal and other colleges of the university joined the boycott of the "intermediary examination" besides its law college students.

And a great many students of the university reportedly refused to attend lessons, demanding the democratization of campus.

Emergency Student Meeting

Pyongyang KCNA in English 1518 GMT 17 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 17 Oct (KCNA)--More than 1,500 students of Seoul University held an emergency student meeting on October 17 and expressed their determination to continue the struggle for democracy, according to a radio report from Seoul.

The students who assembled in the plaza in front of the campus library with the unbreakable fighting spirit to fight to the end against the Chon Tu-hwan fascist dictatorship declared that the university is now under the anti-democratic suppression of the puppet government, the university authorities and reptile press and decided to totally boycott "mid-term examination" slated over October 16-20.

They were reported to have determined to continue the struggle for democracy not yielding to any suppression and persecution of the fascist clique and even refusing the examination.

Meanwhile, more than 2,000 students of the Ungwang Girls' Senior School of Seoul staged a sit-in struggle in opposition to the "government"-sponsored "Ungwang Festival" staged by the puppet clique on October 15, the anniversary of the opening of the school.

Student Expelled

SK180415 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0336 GMT 18 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 18 Oct (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique expelled five students of Kyonghui University including Chong Un-yong, chairman of the committee for the promotion of democracy in the university, on October 16, according to a radio report from Seoul.

The fascist clique committed this outrage after those students had led anti-"government" struggles such as torchlight demonstration from October 8 against the unwarrantable scheme of the puppets and the university authorities to move several faculties of the university to its branch in Yongin, Kyonggi Province, to disperse and diminish their fighting force.

Sit Down Strike

SK190422 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0406 GMT 19 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 19 Oct (KCNA)--More than 150 students of Kyonghui University in Seoul on October 17 waged a sit-down strike against the scheme of the puppet clique to move the college of technology of the University to Suwon, Kyonggi Province, according to a radio report from Seoul.

The students had occupied the president's office room on the previous day to frustrate this scheme. Then they entered a staunch sit-down strike demonstrating their indomitable spirit to have their demand met.

Meanwhile, more than 200 students of Sangmyong Women's Normal College in Seoul that day waged a demonstration against the puppet authorities' plan to move literary courses to Chonan, South Chungchong Province.

They attempted to take the street, arm in arm, only to clash with the puppet police. They fought courageously against the police which madly fell upon them.

The students of University of Foreign Studies, Sejong College and Seoul Educational College in Seoul waged anti-"government" demonstrations on the campus on the same day.

MINJU CHOSON Comment

SK201013 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1008 GMT 20 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 20 Oct (KCNA)--MINJU CHOSON today prints a commentary flaying the South Korean fascist clique's brutal suppression.

The author of the commentary points to the fact that a few days ago the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique referred over 10 out of the 28 students of Seoul University who were arrested while holding an anti-"government" campus demonstration to "summary trial" and walked off to the police many workers who called for existence and democracy.

Under the signboard of "campus autonomy" the puppets are further intensifying surveillance and crackdown on the campus and expelling or disciplining progressive students. They also deprive working people of their elementary democratic liberties including the three rights of labor and the right to existence.

Further, the military compact between South Korea and Japan has been strengthened and South Korea's dependence upon Japan accentuated since the traitor's visit to Japan.

It is against this background that the South Korean students and people valiantly rose in the struggle against outside forces and for national independence, against fascism and for democracy and for the three rights of labor, as they cannot study freely or subsist any longer.

Their struggle is an entirely just one and can never be a crime or a target of suppression.

The puppets must immediately stop their brutal suppression of patriotic students and people and unconditionally release students and patriotic people unreasonably arrested and detained.

Special Police Units

SK212319 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2230 GMT 21 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 22 Oct (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique decided to increase the number of suppressive apparatus called "high-power teams" set up at the police stations in Seoul and Pusan from 33 at present to 66, talking about "strengthening the system of rounding up offenders", according to a radio report from Seoul.

The fascist clique also decided to keep "police detectives corps" operating 24 hours every day in the aforesaid two cities.

This was made public at the criminal meeting at the puppet National Assembly Home Affairs Committee on October 19.

This shows how hard the South Korean military fascist clique is working to put down the anti-fascist struggle of students and people of all segments for democracy.

CSO: 4100/022

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

FURTHER COMMENTS ON 1988 OLYMPIAD

Concern Shown

SK240403 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0346 GMT 24 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 24 Oct (KCNA)--The Nigerian paper DAILY TIMES October 18 said that it is not proper in view of the ideal of the Olympic movement for contributing to peace to hold the 1988 Olympiad in Seoul.

Large-scale war rehearsals are staged almost every day in South Korea with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and other socialist countries as a target of attack, the paper said, and continued:

If the Olympic Games are held in such a place, the participation of all the Olympic organizations on the five continents cannot be guaranteed.

Therefore, the venue of the 1988 Olympiad must be moved to another place where peace is guaranteed.

The Finnish paper UUSI SUOMI October 17 laid bare the fact that the South Korean authorities are trying to set even the time of some sports events contrary to the Olympic Charter and regulations in an attempt to hold the Olympiad in Seoul at any cost. Such attempt was rejected by all the attendants at a meeting of the Federation of the National Olympic Committees of European countries which was held in Rome some time ago, said the paper.

The October 11 issue of the Angolan paper JOURNAL DE ANGOLA in an article titled "1988 Olympiad" said:

The chief of the Italian Olympic Committee said it is advisable not to hold the 1988 Olympic Games in Seoul to avoid a possible situation and there are many countries in Europe which are ready to host the Olympiad.

TASS Concerned

SK240401 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0344 GMT 24 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 24 Oct (KCNA)--Attendants at a meeting of delegates of sports organizations of socialist countries which was held in Prague shared

the concern expressed by sports activists of some countries about the designation of Seoul as the venue of the next Olympic Games, according to a TASS report October 22.

They stressed that the International Olympic Committee should take concrete steps for providing normal conditions for the participation of all countries in the 1988 Summer Olympic Games.

CSO: 4100/031

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

SFRY READY TO HOST 1988 SUMMER OLYMPICS

Venue Problems

SK212321 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2239 GMT 21 Oct 84

[Text] Belgrade, 20 Oct (KCNA)--Caslav Meljic, general secretary of the Yugoslav Olympic Committee, when he was interviewed by the KCNA correspondent in Belgrade on October 18, said many complex problems have arisen internationally in connection with the venue of the 1988 Olympic Games.

He said:

At present many countries of the world have no diplomatic relations with South Korea and many countries have already expressed their opposition to the holding of the Olympic Games in Seoul. This cannot but be a great problem in the international Olympic movement.

The 1988 Olympiad is faced with heavy difficulties owing to the problem of its venue. Complex problems like those at the time of the Los Angeles Olympic Games have been raised again this time.

In this connection, Franco Carraro, chairman of the Italian Olympic Committee, recently held a press conference in Rome and advanced a proposal on moving the site of the 1988 Olympiad from Seoul to Europe.

The initiative of Franco Carraro who is also chairman of the European Federation of National Olympic Committees is very interesting and worthy of consideration, I think.

The International Olympic Committee will hold two big meetings this year to solve these complicated problems which have arisen in the Olympic movement. If the meetings discuss the problem of the venue of the 1988 Olympic Games again, we will support the proposal on moving the venue and declare that we are ready to offer Belgrade as a site.

Yugoslavia is ready to host the 1988 Olympiad and has ample conditions.

Yugoslavia, a non-aligned country, has a determination to contribute to the solution of the present complicated problems in order to enhance the role of

the International Olympic Committee and the international Olympic movement and hosted many international games including the winter Olympic Games.

What is important at present is to overcome the worldwide crisis created in the Olympic movement at an early date and defend the spirit and idea of this movement.

Much efforts are needed to hold the 1988 Olympiad in Belgrade. But we will offer with pleasure our capital as the venue of the 1988 Olympiad for a greater purpose and interests, for the development of the Olympic movement and for world peace and friendship among peoples.

Swedish, Malaysian Opposition

SK180414 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0334 GMT 18 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 18 Oct (KCNA)--The Swedish paper GOTLANDS TINDNINGEN September 26 noted that South Korea is pro-American and has no diplomatic relations with socialist countries. The Seoul Olympiad would be unable to avoid the danger of boycott for political reasons, it noted.

Another Swedish paper NORRA VASTERBOTTEN September 26 carried the same content.

Meanwhile, the Malaysian paper NEW STRAITS TIMES October 11 under the title "Seoul Olympiad Must Be Moved to Another Place" quoted Franco Carraro, head of the Italian Olympic Committee, as saying at a meeting of the European Olympic Committee that the change of the venue of the 1988 Olympic Games to another place is the only solution.

CSO: 4100/022

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

ECONOMIC SITUATION IN SOUTH VIEWED

SK190820 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0804 GMT 19 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 19 Oct (KCNA)--The South Korean military fascist clique, who had set fantastic economic indices allegedly for "stability" and "growth," worked out "an economic working plan for the second half year" cutting the "growth rate" for this year, suffering one economic setback after another, according to a report.

Then the "Federation of Economic Experts," an economic organization subsidized by the puppet clique, confessed that an economic depression worse than in the first half year was inevitable in the second half year in most of the trades including the main trades and the economic prospect was gloomy with export shrinking.

Crying for "guarantee of international payments," the military fascist clique drove out the puppet officials into its realization in the first half year. But the payments deficit had hit the 1,500 million dollar mark by the end of August, jumping above the 1,000 million dollar "ceiling for the end of the year."

To cap it all, the continued devaluation of the South Korean currency vis-a-vis dollar is expected to add more than Dlr 150 million to the burden of the foreign loans on the shoulders of the puppet clique and the comprador capitalists this year. This devaluation has imposed on the oil-refining business alone an additional burden of some 100 billion won.

The adverse developments have landed all the enterprises, both comprador and minor, in a serious financial shortage.

Over ten comprador businesses including the Hyondae and the Samsung have either given up the investments in the second half year or are making a desperate bid to curb economic depression.

Their "economic plan" going amiss beyond retrieve, the military fascist clique are readjusting their original "goals" and raising an outcry over the gloomy economic prospect in the second half year.

CSO: 4100/022

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

FOREIGN PUBLICATIONS CITED ON RELIEF GOODS MEASURE

SK190850 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0814 GMT 19 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 19 Oct (KCNA)--The Congolese radio on October 6 in an article titled "Delivery of Relief Goods Imbued With Warm Love and Kindred Feelings of the Great Leader Comrade President Kim Il-song Successfully Completed", said:

The relief measure of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the South Korean flood-sufferers has been realized in Korea where the homogeneous nation living in the same land could not even have correspondence for nearly 40 years. This is an event of great significance not only in view of compatriotism and humanitarianism but also in removing the hurdles in the way of Korea's reunification.

The DPRK's relief measure was the biggest ever among the world Red Cross measures in quantity and content.

The successful realization of the relief measure for the South Korean flood-sufferers is a brilliant fruition of the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade President Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

The Ghanaian papers PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC and GHANA TIMES October 9 said that the delivery of relief goods to the South Korean flood-sufferers was a significant event previously unknown in the nearly 40 year long history of division of Korea and a historic event marking a milestone in opening the road of reunification.

The Norwegian paper AFTENPOSTEN October 5 noted that the DPRK's support to the South Korean flood-sufferers was a historic event of realistic significance, which showed once again that the Korean nation is one.

The DPRK's compatriotic measure for the South Korean flood-sufferers was reported by the Hungarian magazine HUNGARY, the Tanzanian paper UHURU, the SHIHATA NEWS AGENCY and radio, the Zambian papers ZAMBIA SUNDAY TIMES and ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL, radio and television, the Indian paper HIND, the Danish papers JYLLANDS-POSTEN, BERLINGSKE TIDENDE and POLITIKEN, the Finnish paper KANSAN UUTiset and Mogadiscio Radio of Somalia from September 29 to October 7.

CSO: 4100/022

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON FLOOD RELIEF GOODS

Relief Goods Hailed

SK071348 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT
4 Oct 84

[Dialogue entitled "North's Compatriotic Relief Measure and the Chon Tu-hwan Ring's Anticommunist Tricky Schemes" from the feature program "Today's Feature" entitled "We Condemn the Chon Tu-hwan Ring's Anticommunist Tricky Racket"]

[Text] [Ko Il-chol] How are you?

[Yun Chong-won] How are you?

[Ko] The Chon Tu-hwan right has viciously slandered and denounced the North's compatriotic relief measure from the beginning. Would you tell me about this, first of all?

[Yun] Yes. The North Korean Red Cross Society has recently sent 50,000 sok of rice, 500,000 meters of cloth, 100,000 tons of cement, and medical supplies for the flood victims. By the way, since the day after the North's Red Cross Society decided to send relief goods, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has been engaged in vicious anti-North slander by wholly mobilizing government-patronaged propaganda means, clamoring that the North's Red Cross Society's decision is aimed at propaganda, that it is based on propagandistic (?intent), and that it is far from sincere.

Furthermore, the ring has been clamoring that it decided to receive the North's relief goods on the basis of superiority of national strength, thereby clamoring shamelessly as if the ring's decision were to make the most of this opportunity as a window for holding talks and reducing tension and to aspire for reunification.

[Ko] Well, the ring was running wild in slandering viciously the North not only during the working-level contact between the South and North Red Cross societies to discuss the delivery and receipt of the relief goods, but also after the contact, was it not?

[Yun] Yes. As you might know, a working-level contact between the South and North Red Cross societies to discuss the delivery and receipt of relief goods was held at Panmunjom on 18 September. At that time, a North Korean Red Cross Society delegate put forth really compatriotic and humanitarian issues on directly transporting goods to the scenes by ship and truck and comforting the flood victims from the standpoint of alleviating the misfortune and pains of the flood victims at the earliest possible date. But, a Korea [taehan] National Red Cross [KNRC] delegate opposed overland truck transport to Seoul and opposed access to Seoul, Sokcho, and Pusan, which were heavily stricken by the flood, although he proposed making efforts to have the relief goods delivered to the flood victims in a short time. He made a far-fetched logic, saying that the North's proposal to transport the relief goods by truck and directly visit and comfort the flood victims is a request stemming from a questionable intent.

Since ancient times, when an inauspicious event takes place in a neighborhood, everyone visits directly, comforts, and helps the neighborhood. This is our nation's peculiar custom and practice. In this connection, visiting, delivering the relief goods to, and comforting our flood victims who are consanguineous brothers and compatriots is a good thing. This is not a bad thing, is it? But, the KNRC delegate stood firmly on his unilateral demand alone, disregarding the North Korean Red Cross Society delegate's just proposal. Thus, in the long run, that day's working-level contact ended without reaching an agreement. What really infuriates me is that the KNRC delegate made remarks about incorrect facts and kicked up anticommunist rackets, saying, through a so-called statement and press conference after the contact, that the working-level contact was ruptured because the North unilaterally walked out.

In a so-called statement, the KNRC president schemed to shift the responsibility for the ruptured working-level contact to the North. He even said that further contact between the South and North Red Cross societies would be meaningless.

[Ko] Yes. This is like a thief crying "Stop thief." The Chon Tu-hwan ring, which ruptured the working-level contact, has continued to slander and denounce the North's relief measure, has it not?

[Yun] Yes. After deliberately rupturing the working-level contact between the South and North Red Cross societies, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has been engaged in vicious anti-North slander, saying that the North abused the relief goods offer for political propaganda and the offer is a deceitful political and diplomatic strategem. The ring has adhered to vicious anticommunist tricky schemes, giving directives to all diplomatic missions abroad and so forth. But, the North gave notification with generosity and patience on transporting the relief goods to the places which were named at the first working-level contact for delivery of the goods in order to alleviate the pains of our flood victims at an early date by hook or by crook. I think that the North's sincere relief measure is really a compatriotic measure which only consanguineous compatriots and brothers can take, like the saying blood is thicker than water.

[Ko] I think so. The act and remarks of the ruling persons in authority [wuijong tanggukchadul] show that their decision to receive the relief goods of the North cannot be viewed as proceeding from the stand of relieving the flood victims.

[Yun] That is true. The Chon Tu-hwan ring should have appreciated the North's decision to send the relief goods with all sincerity and patience and should have prepared to receive them. This notwithstanding, it preposterously babbled that, because it submitted to public opinion at home and abroad, the North decided to send the relief goods. What is worse, Chon Tu-hwan has personally taken the lead in anticommunist rackets, saying that, while conducting a peace offensive through offering materials for flood damage, the North has sought armed force and violence, and he has been hellbent on viciously slandering the North even by fabricating the nonexistent Taegu armed spy incident.

[Ko] That is right. The Chon Tu-hwan ring's antinational act has been more nefarious since it received the relief goods of the North.

[Yun] That is correct. When it received the North's relief goods, which a delegation of the International Red Cross union and a delegation of the WHO strictly inspected in accordance with international standards, the Chon Tu-hwan ring said that they were packed well and their quality was good. However, after receiving the relief goods, the Chon Tu-hwan ring began slandering them.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring viciously belittled the quality of relief goods, saying that 114 of the 143,820 bags of rice were not below standards; 112 bags of rice were wet or discolored; and the taste of the rice was not good. Furthermore, it has, at any cost, maliciously kicked up anticommunist rackets to prevent the North's relief step from having influence over the flood victims and the masses from all walks of life, saying that the quality of fabrics and medical supplies did not meet international standards. Moreover, it has tried to pretend that the relief goods, which would be distributed to the flood victims, are trifling by drastically increasing the number of flood victims.

In addition, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is kicking up malicious anticommunist rackets, even coming out with the Burma incident, which, 1 year ago, was exposed to be, in truth, a self-staged burlesque, and which has been ridiculed by the world.

[Ko] Why do you think the Chon Tu-hwan ring is viciously slandering the North's relief step embodying compatriotic love?

[Yun] The reason, in a word, is that it is seeking to thwart the sentiments of longing for the North, which are daily growing among the flood victims and the masses from all walks of life, and to incite the consciousness of North-South confrontation and distrust among them.

By pretending that the relief goods, which were delivered in accordance with the North's relief step containing compatriotic love, are of low quality and trifling, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is trying to bar public sentiments attracted to the North and redirect public attention elsewhere. This shows that, while paying lipservice to exchange, trust, or dialogue between the North and the South, the Chon Tu-hwan is seeking the permanent division of the nation by inciting North-South confrontation and by fixing the present state of division.

However, with no anticommunist maneuvers can the Chon Tu-hwan ring deceive the people and realize its sordid purpose.

[Ko] You are right. The more viciously the Chon Tu-hwan ring slanders the North's relief step containing compatriotic love, the more nakedly it will reveal its antinational character and the more it will arouse the people's consciousness of resistance.

The masses from all walks of life should smash every step of the Chon Tu-hwan ring's nefarious anticommunist rackets and more strenuously stage the struggle for the democratization of society and the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

Chon's 'Slandering' Condemned

SK080148 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0415 GMT 7 Oct 84

[Text] The people in the northern half of the Republic cannot hold back indignation at the South Korean puppets' slandering of their relief goods for the South Korean flood victims.

Pak Yong-kun, deputy chief of the General Bureau of Grain of the People's Service Committee, said: The people in the northern half of the Republic are very pleased with the delivery of the relief goods, including 50,000 sok of rice, to the South Korean flood victims, with all sincerity, and are unanimously looking forward to hearing the news that our relief goods have helped to stabilize the lives of the South Korean flood victims.

However, the South Korean puppet wretches are abusing our relief goods--including rice--which we sent with sincerity. It is, indeed, preposterous to slander our relief goods--including rice--which we carefully selected with warm kindred sentiments to allieviate the suffering of the South Korean flood victims who have lived on cold floors because of the flooding. The slandering of our relief goods is a vicious challenge to our people's warm kindred sentiments and an absurd act of hooligans who know nothing of elementary morality and fidelity.

As far as the rice is concerned, it was prepared with all sincerity and sent to the South Korean flood victims, and its quality, which was thoroughly inspected by a quality supervisory organ, is not inferior to that of any other rice.

When our rice was delivered in Panmunjom, delegates of the South Korean side's Red Cross acknowledged that our rice was of good quality. A certain Cho, a delegate of the South Korean side's Red Cross, frankly talked about the good quality of our rice before reporters of the North, the South, and foreign countries.

This notwithstanding, having talked about the good quality of our rice before us, the South Korean puppet wretches are slandering it behind our backs. This can never be tolerable.

Such an act contradicts international practice. Even though it has been a long time since the Red Cross came into being and the work of providing relief services for victims of calamities began, there has been no such precedent as slandering a benefactor.

The puppet wretches' slandering of our relief goods containing our people's warm kindred sentiments is aimed at redirecting elsewhere the sentiments of the South Korean people attracted to the northern half of the republic because of our relief goods, at misleading public opinion at home and abroad, and at thwarting the antigovernment fighting spirit of the South Korean people.

The South Korean puppets must stop the act of preposterously slandering our relief goods and distribute them to the South Korean flood victims, who have been suffering from the heavy flooding, at the earliest possible date.

CSO: 4110/018

BRIEFS

'NEW VILLAGE MOVEMENT' SCORED--Pyongyang, 23 Oct (KCNA)--The traitor Chon Tu-hwan, speaking at a "government"-sponsored function held at "Chongwadae" on October 19, hammered away at the poppycock that thanks to the "new village movement" all the "rural communities have developed evenly" and the like, according to a radio report from Seoul. This is a ridiculous jargon aimed to cover up the devastation of the countryside under the deceptive veil of the "new village movement." The "new village movement" in South Korea is nothing but a burlesque seeking "exhibition purposes" by painting rural dwelling houses facing the roads at best. This is clearly proved by the fact that a countless number of peasants are deserting from their native farm villages every year, having lost the means of living, and the amount of debt per peasant family is steadily increasing and foodless peasant families and cases of starvation are constantly growing in number in the countryside. This notwithstanding, the traitor is loud-mouthed about "development" and the like. This is aimed to conceal his group's crimes against the people and put down their adverse feelings. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0808 GMT 23 Oct 84 SK]

REGISTRATION OF ASSETS SCORNE--Pyongyang, 19 Oct (KCNA)--The South Korean puppet clique held a meeting of the "government officials ethics committee" on October 11 with the "prime minister" in the chair and decided to begin the "second-stage registration of the properties of officials" from January 1 next year, according to a radio report from Seoul. The puppet clique declared they would "register" the "government officials' right to ownership of real estate, property, economy, fishing and their cash and securities amounting to more than one million won." This is a farce invented to lull the denunciation by public opinion and conceal their crimes. The deceptive nature of the "second-stage registration of properties of the government officials" is made clearer by puppet clique's decision to "do it all in secrecy". This revealed their sinister intention to cover up the illicit fortune-piling by the quarters in power under the pretext of "secrecy" after declaring that they would carry out "property registration." No matter what farce the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique may stage, they can not conceal the crimes of the shady money hoarders. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1024 GMT 19 Oct 84 SK]

WINTER COMBAT EXHIBITION--Pyongyang, 21 Oct (KCNA)--The South Korean military fascist clique staged a war exercise dubbed "Exhibition of Winter Combat Preparations" at a puppet army unit, according to a radio report from Seoul. In this provocative war exercise the puppets incited war fever against the North, raising a frantic din about the use of combat equipment in winter and exhibition action. The criminal acts of the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique in stepping up the preparations for a war against the North disclosed once again its true color as a traitor to the nation. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0837 GMT 21 Oct 84 SK]

BRIBERY OF U.S. OFFICIALS--Public criticism is being brought about upon the recent report from Japan that high-ranking U.S. officials had received a huge amount of money as bribe from Chon Tu-hwan. KOREAN DAILY NEWS, a paper published in Japan, revealed that, in October of 1980, Chon Tu-hwan gave the Republican presidential candidate Reagan \$3.5 million as election funds. It was delivered to U.S. Ambassador to Korea Walker through Chairman of the Hyundai Group Chong Chu-yong. This source continued to report that the bribery was committed under the condition that, if elected, Reagan would invite Chon Tu-hwan to the United States before anybody else. This source also revealed that Chon Tu-hwan gave \$800,000 as a bribe to former U.S. Army Commander in Chief Singlelove, together with a girl; \$200,000 in cash and jewels to former U.S. Forces Korean Commander Wickham; an undisclosed but huge amount of money and costly gifts to U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger. [Text] [(Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 16 Oct 84 SK]

SOUTH EDUCATION MINISTER'S REMARKS--Pyongyang, 5 Oct (KCNA)--The puppet education minister confessed at the "Education and Information Commission of the National Assembly" on October 2 that the common calls of the university students in the new semester that began in September this year were "opposition to the Japan trip" of traitor Chon Tu-hwan, "opposition to the South Korea-U.S.-Japan tripartite security system," "opposition to military dependence on Japan," "restoration of student council," their own organization, and "abolition of the student homeland defence corps," the "government"-sponsored campus organization, according to a radio report from Seoul. He said that general student councils were active in Seoul, Yonse, Koryo and two other universities. Disclosing this fact, he threatened the students, declaring that no other organization but the "student homeland defence corps," the organization sponsored by the puppet clique, would be allowed and "violent" action be dealt with by law. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1002 GMT 5 Oct 84 SK]

'SCHEMES' TOBRING IN MONEY--Pyongyang, 6 Oct (KCNA)--The military fascist clique plan to induce about 6,000 million dollars of foreign loans and investment next year, according to a report from South Korea. The military fascist clique intends to repay 3,600 million dollars of the principal of foreign loans next year out of this capital and enliven the bankrupt finance a little with it. This proves that the military fascist clique are in a miserable position in which they cannot get on without foreign capital, though they are vaunting about "economic superiority" and the like. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1001 GMT 6 Oct 84 SK]

CSO: 4100/031

RESHUFFLE OF VICE MINISTERS EXPECTED PRIOR TO ELECTION

SK090105 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 9 Oct 84 p 1

[Text] The government will soon reshuffle a number of high-ranking officials including vice ministers planning to run for seats in the forthcoming National Assembly elections, sources said yesterday.

The shakeup will take place in a few days, at least by Friday, the sources said. Any public officials, except cabinet members and certain other higher-ups, are required by law to quit before October 12 or 180 days before the current legislature's term ends, if they want to run in electoral districts.

Sources said that some of the ruling party legislators who fail to be re-nominated as candidates for the coming elections will be named vice ministers. Yi Chae-hwan, a DJP lawmaker who represents Taejon is reported to have been designated as vice sports minister. Rep Ha Sun-pong, a national constituency legislator, is to be named chief secretary to Prime Minister Chin Ui-chong. Chin retains his DJP membership as well as a seat in parliament.

Under the National Assembly Election Law, ministers, vice ministers and presidential assistants are allowed to run for parliamentary seats without resigning from their posts.

Planning to quit shortly are Yu Hung-su, senior presidential secretary on administrative affairs, Yi Chun-ku, vice home minister, Chong Son-ho, vice sports minister, and Kang Chang-hui, chief secretary to Prime Minister Chin Ui-chong.

U Pyong-ky, secretary-general of the assembly, and Kim Tae-ho, governor of Kyonggi-do, are also expected to resign from their positions to run in the elections on the ticket for the ruling Democratic Justice Party, (DJP).

Chong Sun-tuk, senior presidential secretary for political affairs, will quit to run in Chungmu, Kyongsangnam-do.

Some cabinet members are expected to run for parliamentary seats without losing their current posts. They include Kim Chong-yi, minister of health and social affairs, and Yi Tae-sop, minister of state for political affairs.

In a related development, the ruling DJP is likely to drop 20 to 25 of the total 90 popularly elected lawmakers from the renomination list.

The party has already replaced six of its district chapter chairmen with former cabinet members and others. New chairmen of several more DJP district chapters will be announced within this week.

The ruling party is expected to announce the list of its candidates for the parliamentary election next month.

CSO: 4100/030

DAILY ON POLITICAL PARTIES' SPEECHES IN ASSEMBLY

SK060540 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 6 Oct 84 p 4

[Editorial: "Political Development"]

[Text] Following the presentation of President Chon Tu-hwan's policy statement, the National Assembly featured yesterday the delivery of keynote speeches by the representatives of major political parties--the ruling Democratic Justice Party and the opposition Democratic Korea and Korea National parties.

While the presidential message covered a broad range of government policies and plans in connection with the administration-proposed national budget bill for next year, the speeches by political leaders generally placed stress on presenting the stands and views of their respective parties with regard to the political aspect of the national life.

What was inevitably obvious were differences in their perceptions and approaches to tackling many of the outstanding issues, some of them being highly sensitive.

But then, such a diversity in the political voices, which should be reflecting the views deemed constructive and productive by each political group, may well be taken as pointing to signs of political development in the current phase of renewed national building.

Noteworthy in the speeches were some of the policy plans and proposals made by the ruling party, apparently underlining a forward-looking posture of the government camp to further infuse evolutionary changes in the nation's political life.

One of them was a proposal to set up a special committee under the jurisdiction of the prime minister to study the timing and ways of enforcing the local autonomy, which has been long demanded by the opposition but thus far virtually side-stepped by the government camp.

As the ruling party delegate noted in his speech, the local autonomy, provided for in the Constitution of the Fifth Republic, is an essential ingredient of democracy and instrumental to political animation, though there are lingering problems concerning an efficient local self-rule in light of the controversial trials and errors the nation experienced during the fifties and sixties.

Granting that the government party plan may face criticism as being a lukewarm device to mark time, the proposal can be rated as one positive step taken toward the implementation of local autonomy.

It is hoped that such an affirmative approach on the part of the government camp would lead to realizing, through appropriate studies and coordination, the long-pending local autonomy in the near future, possibly beginning with Seoul and other major cities and provinces.

Another notable point was the ruling party's conciliatory attitude toward the possibility of revising the Basic Press Law, an issue that has also been persistently demanded by the opposition.

We will be closely watching future developments involving the issue, which the party speaker said would be flexibly dealt with depending on the progress of social development and the self-restraining capacity of the press.

Meanwhile, the two opposition parties presented their respective alternative views and proposals on issues ranging from the need of a constitutional amendment to elect the president by popular votes and of the institutional devices guaranteeing a peaceful power change to the mounting concern about campus disturbances.

Through some portion of the opposition vocies might be regarded as outcries aimed at the upcoming general elections, now due for early next year, there could be certain points deserving careful studies by the government camp.

In this regard, public attention is due to the seven-day interpellation of cabinet members, which will begin today in the assembly chamber.

CSO: 4100/030

ECONOMIC GROUPS MAKE POLITICAL FUNDS DONATION

SK200027 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 20 Oct 84 p 1

[Text] Three major economic organizations decided yesterday to donate a political fund of 2 billion to ruling and opposition parties next month.

The decision was made in an early meeting between the secretaries general of the three major parties and representatives of the Korean Traders Association (KTA) and two other economic bodies.

Attending the meeting held at the Plaza Hotel, were Yi Han-tong of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, Yu Han-yol of the opposition Democratic Korea Party, and Sin Chol-kyun of the opposition Democratic Korea Party, and Sin Chol-kyun of the opposition Korea National Party. Yu Sok-sun, vice secretary general of the DJP, also took part in the gathering.

On hand from business circles were Chong Chu-yong, chairman of the Federation of Korean Industries; Chong Su-chang, president of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry; and Yi Sun-ki, KTA vice chairman.

The political fund would be distributed to several political parties in accordance with the number of parliamentary seats they hold. Smaller parties having no seats in parliament would not qualify for any of the funds.

FKI Chairman Chong noted during the breakfast meeting that in the past some businesses have been beset with secret requests for donations from political parties and individual politicians.

Chong, also chairman of the Hyundai Group, said it is an auspicious improvement that businesses can now contribute to political parties through open requests and talks.

The three major parties also receive contributions from their own financial sponsors. They can collect up to 2 billion won each a year. In addition, political funds are funneled to parties from state coffers.

CSO: 4100/025

DJP CONSIDERING USE OF 'VOLUNTARY RESIGNATIONS,' PRIVATE CONFIRMATIONS

Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 11 Sep 84 p 5

[Article by reporter Yi Yong-pok: "First Signal of Serious Nomination Process by DJP"]

[Text] The Democratic Justice Party (DJP), which has kept a closed mouth about the problem of nominations for the 12th general elections, began to show its "real mind" with the official announcing of the "voluntary resignations" of three incumbent national assemblymen, such as An Kap-chun (Chinch'on/Koesan/Umsong), from their posts as district party committee chairmen.

This "voluntary resignation" affair tells that the rumors of the so-called private confirmations and of the phased nominations were not simple speculation but rather "fact" and it is also a fact that DJP spokesman are not striving strongly to explain away the situation.

Of course, the DJP is not giving an official explanation that the situation of Assemblyman An and the others is an indication of the party's phased nomination guidelines.

When he announced the "verbal resignations" of the three assemblymen on 7 September, DJP Secretary General Yi Han-tong merely emphasized that the resignations were "purely voluntary" and were "an expression of the single-term spirit arising from concerns about age and health and the thought that it would be best to give younger men the opportunity."

What the DJP is saying is that respecting the sincere desires of the individuals concerned who say firmly that they wish to step aside, the party had no choice but to appoint persons to succeed to their organizational responsibilities, and that they absolutely were not forced to resign according to a "staged exclusion" guideline. However, the "age and health" problems assumed by General Secretary Yi as "common reasons for resigning" are not very convincing because of the three assemblymen, only the 67-year old Assemblyman An Nung-sun (Puch'on/Kimp'o/Kanghwa) is known to have health problems and, as for age, Assemblyman An is 58 and the other resigned assemblyman, Assemblyman Pak Yun-kuk (Kwangju So-gu), is 65.

That is because these are not the only assemblymen in the 60-year old range.

Of course, it cannot be said that their resignations from their committee chairmanships was totally forced and involuntary.

It is a fact that in the case of Assemblyman An, since early this year he has made known to district cadre his intention to "step aside if an appropriate successor appears," thus making clear his "single term spirit." However, particularly in the case of Assemblyman Pak there are a lot of questions as to whether he made such a decision 100 percent voluntarily. Even if we grant that the resignations of these three assemblymen were done voluntarily, the fact that the party accepted and made public their resignations at this time shortly before the expiration of their terms means that this affair cannot be seen as unrelated to the nomination process.

Looking at previous ruling party situations, it is difficult to find voluntary resignations of this type prior to the announcing of nominations. Except under special circumstances, it is not normal for a politician to end his political life himself ahead of time.

However, it is expected that similar voluntary resignations will continue.

DJP General Secretary Yi did say that it was "unexpected and unpredictable." But one source has said that "eight or more assemblymen will voluntarily resign before the regular National Assembly session on the 20th," thus confirming the DJP's phased nomination guideline.

We need to think again about why the DJP has chosen such a method of changing nominations which is unprecedented in political party history. It must be understood as happening because the DJP has judged that it is most of all a "natural and peaceful" method of change and that it will do more to prevent organization instability, chaos, and rebellion than the "suddenly one day," all-at-once change.

It is a "principle" of the DJP, which boasts of its "open organization," that whenever or whatever time it changes its district committee chairman there will be no instability in the organization.

However, the DJP itself has, through its experiences of the last 3 years, become well aware of the fact that in the world of politics you cannot totally disregard "human relations" between superior and subordinate organizations. At any rate, there is not much to be gained for either the outgoing or the incoming person by waiting until the last instant before changing a person who must be changed. It might be said that in particular it had reached the point where the party could no longer pretend no knowledge, could no longer keep the lid on any longer since during the past few months lists of names of "strong candidates for private confirmation" almost incessantly appeared in print.

It is also because, in deciding on phased nominations, the DJP judged it much easier to resolve the easy things first, one at a time, rather than to try

to handle all at once all the important items on the political menu, such as the problem of certain cabinet members, the question of a third lifting of restrictions, and the setting of a time for the 12th general elections.

As a "housekeeping problem," the nominations can be seen as easier to resolve.

That the DJP is able to adopt such a unique method of nomination by phased resignations can be explained by the point that the party's control over its assemblymen is that strong and by the point that at the time the Fifth Republic was launched many nonpoliticians were "drafted" so that the party has many amateurs for whom politics has not become a profession.

It is said that the problem of these assemblymen's resignations and of deciding on their successors was presented to the party's top circles on the 3rd, before President Chun visited Japan.

It is expected that before this weekend the lid will be off on their successors as well as on the determination of the successor for several more districts whose assemblymen will resign, and there is talk that votes will be taken on the successors in some districts at the upcoming central executive committee meeting scheduled for the 13th.

The speculation is that about 25 seats will turnover by November, a few seats at a time, including about 8 assemblymen before the opening of the regular National Assembly session on the 20th and a 12 October deadline for regular public officials who are to run for election to resign their current posts.

In the meantime, it is expected that there will be continuous beautiful stories about peaceful district party turnovers as the party and those to be changed interact like the great flow of yin and yang, but there is talk that assemblymen from certain districts are continuing to resist stubbornly.

The rumor says that they resist with reason, arguing, "I have no particular problem managing my district and have made no particular mistake as a politician; why should I have to step aside?" Because of such resistance, there is talk that the prospect of voluntary resignations in all eight districts before the regular National Assembly session has now shrunk to five. Also, regarding the problem of determining successors in the voluntary resignation districts, there has been lots of noise such as complaints that when presenting "multiple" candidates for approval, the party has in certain cases included persons from without the National Assembly and even from without the party while omitting the names of at-large assemblymen who had been eyeing those districts.

Thus, there is talk that the scope and the timing of the DJP's phased nominations depends on how wisely the DJP handles such elements of resistance and complaint. There are those who point out that by choosing a method never before used by the ruling party, the DJP has more chances of being noted for being "artificial" than for its beautiful stories.

At any rate, it appears that the talk going around strongly after the Chong Nae-hyok incident about broad scope DJP nomination changes should be put to rest and that we must say that it is virtually certain that the scope of change will be narrow to medium.

Some say that the party's strategic judgement is that what it might gain in "freshness" through a broad scope change in assemblymen from the districts would be more than lost in weakness in attracting votes in the general election.

However, it is expected that the DJP will introduce "freshness" and seek for the magic of manpower circulation by a broad scope change in its at-large assemblymen. It is said that the DJP began early with its practical work of selecting at-large candidates and has shown considerable progress, having selected over 500 persons from all spheres of society and obtaining from them detailed personal statements.

One source unhesitatingly states that only about ten people will remain from among the incumbent at-large assemblymen.

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CSO: 4107/233

STRICT LEGAL MEASURES FOR SCHOOL VIOLENCE

Seoul TONGA ILBO in Korean 29 Aug 84 p 1

[Text] Unlike during the first semester, the Ministry of Education is taking a stern attitude toward campus unrest during the second semester, and has instructed colleges and universities not only to punish the students engaging in violent acts in accordance with the rules of the school, but also to deal with cases of a criminal nature in accordance with the law. The Ministry also instructed the colleges and universities to decide on the excess admission rate for new students in various colleges and universities in 1985 by objectively taking into consideration the drop-out rate in each school and the appropriate competitive rate for quality control. At the meeting of college presidents and deans, held on the morning of the 29th at Sejong Hall, the Ministry of Education clarified its politics on how to deal with the campus problems during the second semester, and on the general matters related to academic administration. (Minister of Education Kwon's opening address on page 6)

In his address on that day, Minister of Education Kwon E-hyok said, "It is expected in the second semester that those so-called 'activist' students will attempt to disrupt the academic atmosphere by stirring up problems more intensely than before on the basis of their experiences during the first semester, and unlike before, it is certain that such destructive acts will be undertaken almost from the outset of the second semester." On the basic direction of the measures for dealing with the campus unrest, Minister Kwon went on to clarify: "The school self-regulation measures will continue to be promoted; however, all the acts of campus violence, which defeat the campus self-regulation, such as physical assaults, destruction of school facilities and instruments, arson, fire-bomb throwing, and the infringement of the right to education will not be tolerated. They will be dealt with not only in accordance with school rules and regulations but also by the law if criminal acts are involved."

Minister Kwon warned: "If campus self-regulation is not given a chance to take root, and if the chaos and restlessness seen in the first semester prevail during the second semester as well, it will be not only difficult to expect self-regulation to succeed, but also, eventually, the campus will be controlled by outside forces. Then they will surely bring upon themselves a situation where the campus will turn rigid and monotonous, and the functions of the college will shrink and wither."

In connection with the question of school self-regulation, the Ministry of Education announced during the meeting that matters related to registration and procedures for activities of campus circles and institutes will be left entirely to the self-regulation of the colleges concerned. By changing its previous policy of encouraging the peer evaluation system, which was instituted as a result of the adoption of a system of limiting the number of graduates, the Ministry now has decided not to interfere with the evaluation procedures in the future.

The Ministry of Education announced that as of the 29th, 62 out of 86 professors who had been fired have either already been reinstated, or are expected to be soon.

According to the data released by the Ministry, during the first semester, campus unrest spread to 56 schools, numbered 443, and five students were expelled from school.

The number of campus disturbances: during the first semester in 1981, there were 26 disturbances at 20 schools; in 1982, 11 disturbances at 10 schools; in 1983, 58 disturbances at 20 schools; during the first semester in 1984, 443 disturbances at 56 schools.

Students pushed for being involved in demonstrations: during the first semester of 1983, 139 students were expelled from school, 88 were suspended indefinitely, and 327 disciplined; in the first semester of 1984, 5 were expelled and 11 were suspended indefinitely.

Troubled by Recruitment Rate

On the 29th, at the meeting of college presidents and deans from throughout the country, the Ministry of Education presented for the first time the criteria to be taken into consideration--the natural drop-out rate and the minimum rate of competition--in determining the excess admission rate for new students at colleges and universities for the next school year. It has also made clear that it would not approve the recruitment of only 100 percent for the fixed number of graduates.

Accordingly, the Ministry of Education has extended the deadline for the submission of the 1985 Selection Outlines for College Admissions from colleges and universities from 8 September to 20 September.

In the case of Seoul National University, the average natural drop-out rate in the past has been calculated to be about 7 percent. The natural drop-out rate of most other colleges was computed to be above 10 percent. Next year's excess admission rate in relation to the fixed number of graduates in the case of Seoul National University, even though the figures may vary depending upon the admission unit, will be set on the 110 percent line if the 7 percent natural drop-out rate plus the minimum rate of competition is taken into account. It appears that the excess admission rate in other national and private colleges and universities will be higher than in the case of Seoul National University.

But, since the Ministry of Education has not come up with details about the objective way of calculating the natural drop-out rate and what percentage is to be the proper competitive rate for quality control at the college, the colleges and universities are greatly troubled with decisions on the admission rate.

It appears that differences of opinion will develop between the Ministry of Education and the colleges and universities on how to calculate the natural drop-out rate. For example, there is a dispute over whether or not those students who are expelled from school should be regarded as natural drop-outs. What is regarded as a natural drop-out among the vacancies created by reasons of removal from the school register, such as non-registration, transfer, study abroad, and extended absences from school: after what length of period in which the students have been absent should they be allowed to return? Should the proper rate of competition be calculated differently by school or not?

An official of the Ministry of Education said that "the situation in which a student removes himself/herself from competition with the fellow students because of such reasons as death, temporary absence from school, and voluntary absence from school is regarded as a natural drop-out. Dropping-out due to discipline cannot be construed as being a natural drop-out."

At this meeting the Ministry of Education also urged the colleges to strictly adhere to their internal rules for the advancing rate to higher grades, to secure full-time teachers at each college above the 70 percent level of the legally stipulated standard, and to have facilities as stipulated by the law. The Ministry of Education made it clear that it would not permit the increase of admissions in the next year for those schools which did not fully comply with the law, and furthermore, it would restrict financial aid, including the facility subsidy, to those schools from 1986.

Other directives include the following: the Ministry recommends that the colleges introduce basic courses in some majors in the freshmen curricula; to maintain a balance between fields of study in fixing the number of graduates; discontinue the admission to the graduate school without examination; and thoroughly carry out the personnel management, including the observance of the principle of open recruitment of college teachers.

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CSO: 4107/228

FURTHER COMMENT ON STUDENT PROTESTS

Sit-in Staged

SK170053 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 17 Oct 84 p 8

[Text] About 100 Kyonghui University students swarmed into the university president's office and staged a sit-in yesterday, protesting the school's decision to relocate its engineering college to Suwon. A school official was injured while trying to stop the students.

The students demanded the resignation of the university president. They also called on the school authorities to repeal the decision to expel five students for having played leading roles in a demonstration Monday.

The students rushed to the school's main hall around 4 p.m. while staging a demonstration with about 200 other students. They demanded a meeting with the university president.

Some school officials attempted to stop the students from entering the main building. The students, however, forced their way into the building.

Yang Hyon-taek, 41, the school's student registration section chief, was allegedly beaten by the students while trying to stop them. He suffered injuries on the head and was carried to the Kyunghee Medical Center.

About 10 windowpanes on the front doors of the main hall were reported broken.

Some students were said to have taken films from two cameramen from the Korean Broadcasting System who were covering the incident.

The university held a faculty meeting later to discuss ways to cope with the students' sit-in. About 250 professors attended the meeting that was held from 7:30 p.m. through 9 p.m.

A professor said participants in the meeting have agreed to take strong punitive measures against the students who played leading roles in the incident.

The university ordered five students expelled for their roles in a demonstration that took place Monday.

The five are Chong Won-yong, 21, a senior majoring in public administration; Chong Chong-ok, 24, a coed majoring in home management; and Kim Kap-song, 21, Mo Chang-kyun, 22, and Sin On-chik, 20, all juniors majoring in electronics engineering.

The university said the five students played leading roles in damaging school facilities during the demonstration. About 200 students participated in the demonstration, objecting the school's plan to relocate the engineering college.

Staff Tenders Resignation

SK180036 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 18 Oct 84 p 8

[Text] Chungang University president Yi Sok-hui and the 28 post-holding professors tendered resignation en masse yesterday amidst students' protest over the abolishment of Japanese and French literature departments.

The resignations of the president and the academic affairs committee members, including deans of colleges, were tendered to the board of directors of the school foundation following a meeting they held.

More than 200 students of the two departments have staged violent sit-in protests at the university headquarters since October 8 against the closure of the departments' recruitment next year.

The student protest was that the abolishment had been decided "abruptly" against the interest of students even without a consultation with the department professors.

President Yi admitted yesterday that the university decision had been made with no consultation with the professors and students of the two departments.

"The students' protest is justifiable and the university is assuming the moral responsibility for the consequences," Yi was quoted as saying upon tendering the resignation.

Upon the Education Ministry's adjustment of the '88 graduation quota, the university early this month announced the closing of the two departments.

The university president is learned to have sent a petition to the ministry to keep on the two departments.

Established in 1981, the two departments have enrolled 30 freshmen, respectively.

During the 10-day demonstration on campus, a number of university faculty members were injured while resisting violent students. A professor suffered a 10-stitch cut on his head and a student fell from a campus building.

Some of the parents of the students of the two departments joined in the sit-in together with students.

It is the first time for the university president and post-holder faculty members to resign en masse, succumbing to students' protest.

The university administration tentatively named Ha Kyong-kun, vice president of the Ansong campus, as acting president.

Five Students Sentenced

SK152347 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 16 Oct 84 p 8

[Text] Five Seoul National University students were sentenced yesterday to three to five days detention for involvement in recent demonstrations.

Miss Ki Mun-yong, 20, a junior majoring in psychology, and two other students were ordered by a summary court to be detained for five days. The three were said to have thrown stones at the Shinmun-ro police substation during a demonstration near the Kwanghwamun intersection last Friday.

Yu Song-hyon, 19, a sophomore majoring in history education, and another student were sentenced to three days' detention each.

Midterm Exam Boycott Spreads

SK180038 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 18 Oct 84 p 8

[Text] Students at nine colleges of Seoul National University pushed ahead with their decision to boycott mid-term examination yesterday which was the second day of the exam.

Only around 10 students sat for the exams in some classrooms where written tests were scheduled to be given.

Professors at the social science college had to substitute scheduled written tests with reports.

The exams were conducted in some cases with few students attending.

Some 400 students of Chonnam National University in Kwangju, Cholla-namdo, also refused to take mid-term examinations on the third day of the exam yesterday.

They contended that the boycott is to demonstrate their strong protest against the "violence" of riot police which they claimed had "injured" students.

They argued that some fellow students were injured in a clash with riot police last Friday by stones allegedly thrown by police.

Meanwhile, a league of the unauthorized students' associations of the 14 universities in Seoul yesterday issued a statement expressing their "indignation over the violence by the current regime."

In the statement, copies of which appeared on campus bulletin boards, they demanded that the Political Renovation Law, the Basic Press Law and the Labor Law should be invalidated or revised.

The statement also had it that the students would share the people's aspiration for "real democratization."

Kyonghui Students Demonstrate

SK180038 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 18 Oct 8 4 p 8

[Text] About 100 students of Kyonghui University continued their sit-in protest on the corridor on the second floor of the main campus building yesterday demanding reinstatement of the five ousted students and campus democratization.

Meanwhile, about 250 faculty members adopted a resolution in a meeting they held, declaring that they would do all they can do to safeguard the authority of professors.

Admitting that the professors' authority is faced with serious challenge, they said in the resolution that campus autonomy should be achieved in an orderly manner, calling upon the students to regain reason and behave themselves in a manner worthy of students.

CSO: 4100/025

CONTINUED REPORTAGE ON STUDENT DEMONSTRATIONS

Three More Students Expelled

SK040055 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 4 Oct 84 p 8

[Text] Seoul National University [SNU] expelled three more students and disciplined 110 others with suspension from school or warning for their violent action on or off the campus.

The punishment en masse against student activists came Tuesday after a meeting of faculty members of the college.

The three expelled are identified as Nam Sung-u, 22, a senior political major; Yun Min-chong, 22, a senior philosophy major; and Yu Si-min, 26, a senior economics major.

According to the university, 51 students were ordered to behave themselves and 48 others were warned for their violent actions.

They were punished for their leading roles in the unlawful detention and beating of a correspondence college student, holding him as a police informant or storming into the Democratic Korea Party headquarters. Those involved in Chonggye garment trade union activity were among the students disciplined.

Nam had been the chairman of the so-called committee for the promotion of campus autonomy and Yun was his aide. Yu was president of the veteran students corps at the time of the incidents.

Last Saturday the university expelled four students, including Paek Tae-ung, 22, a senior public law major, who was head of the students defense corps appointed by the university.

The suspension from school was ordered for four students, including Kim Hyong-chun, 22, a senior of the engineering college, for an "indefinite" period. Seven others were given the suspension for "definite" periods.

The three expelled students had already been suspended from school for their alleged destruction of campus facilities in April.

The university authority charged that, despite their wrongdoings in the past, the three continued to brew up disturbances by staging rallies to inaugurate the unauthorized students council. The officials added that they led riots in the president's office on September 21, followed by manhandling of some people in a campus building.

Those suspended for indefinite periods were learned to have been punished for their roles also in the riot in the university president's office and the revival campaign for the outlawed students council.

Campus Beatings Arrest

SK050043 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 5 Oct 84 p 8

[Text] Police yesterday arrested a Seoul National University student on charges of involvement in illegal detention of persons on the university campus last month.

The police said eight other students are being sought on the same charge.

Pak Pae-kun, director of the Seoul Metropolitan Police Headquarters, said the nine students illegally detained four persons on separate incidents that occurred between September 17 and September 27.

The students "tortured" the four persons, forcing them to confess they were agents sent by police. A police investigation found, however, that the four persons had no connection with the police, Pak said.

Pak said the police have confiscated clubs and other things used during the alleged torture from the students.

The arrested student was identified as Yu Si-min, 25, a junior majoring in economics. He is said to have served as chairman of the "council of reinstated students."

The eight other students sought by the police include Pak Tae-ung, 21, a senior majoring in public law, Paek-Ki-yong, 22, a senior majoring in architecture, and Yun Ho-chung, 21, a senior majoring in philosophy.

Yu has been under police custody since Monday. The other eight students were summoned by police Tuesday but no one had showed up before police by yesterday.

Pak said the nine seemed to have attempted to arouse other students by claiming that police sent agents to the campus to watch student activities.

Explaining in detail the illegal detention, the police director said Yu and some of his fellow students forcibly took Im Sin-hyom, 27, a repeater, to the room of the "council of the reinstated students" around 4 p.m. September 17.

The students thought what Im had told of himself during a party attended by reins ated students was untrue, and they concluded he was a police agent.

The students detained Im for 26 hours without allowing him to sleep and demanded that he confess his police connections.

The police director said the students also manhandled Im by other "cruel" methods.

The police director also gave three more examples of illegal detention by the students.

In one of the cases, the students took Chong Ki-tong, 29, to a student circle room, blindfolded him with a piece of cloth and tied his hands behind a chair and assaulted him. Chon, 29, a junior of Korea Correspondence College, was near the bookstore on campus when the students led him away. The students believed Chon was a police agent, also the police director said.

When Chon resisted, the students poured water from a kettle into his mouth and nose, according to the police officer.

The police director added that the students tortured two other persons in two separate cases similarly, again mistaking them for agents of the police or intelligence authorities.

Demonstrations at SNU

SK240035 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 24 Oct 84 p 4

[Editorial: "Threat to Campus Autonomy"]

[Text] It is indeed regrettable to see that police force had to be called into the campus of Seoul National University (SNU) yesterday for the "regular operation" of the university's academic affairs and for the prevention of destruction of campus autonomy.

The nation's leading and largest university has issued an announcement following an urgent meeting of its president and deans, calling for stern punitive steps against those students who agitate fellow students to boycott school lectures and even mid-term exams.

In the same announcement, the university has reaffirmed its harsh stance that no points would be granted to any students who refuses to take exams according to the university rules, while no extra tests would be given for those defaulters of the current mid-term exams, being held this week.

These steps were taken after approximately 80 percent of the SNU freshmen reportedly failed to attend the exam classes of the first day, Monday.

As the university faculty put it in their notice, it is deplorable that students ran to the boycott of lectures and exams, a serious case unprecedented in the university's history.

On the heels of the SNU faculty meeting, Education Minister Kwon I-hyok told a meeting of 47 university and college presidents in the metropolitan area that all the faculty members should make utmost efforts to safeguard campus autonomy.

Thus, the SNU and government quarters appeared to have "unavoidably" decided to resort to rigid measures, including help from law-enforcement authorities, in their attempts to restore campus order, on the ground that the campus disturbances have already been aggravated beyond the control of the university authority alone.

Frankly speaking, it may be premature to expect campus order and autonomy to be rooted deeply in only eight months after the higher educational institutions were allowed to be autonomous, with all police forces and agents withdrawn from the campuses.

Subsequently, frictions and throes to some extent between the school authorities and students were considered to be inevitable for a certain period.

However, regrettably, the campus situation has recently deteriorated to such a precarious point that our entire society has to worry about the problem.

As we earlier pointed out in this column, it is intolerable for students to lunch those whom they suspected as "infiltrators" into campuses, stage violent acts and even to boycott classes and exams.

Students should take professors' lectures and any exams given as part of their educational programs, because their primary duty is to learn in pursuit of truth.

Government authorities, school administrators and faculty members as well as students are called upon to be aware that campus autonomy cannot be attained by forcing others to surrender.

In this context, students should first return to their mandate of learning so that sought-for campus autonomy may be established at an early date.

On the other hand, all concerned parties are advised to pool wisdom through dialogues in strenuous efforts to restore campus order enough to run school affairs without outside intervention as soon as possible.

Probe Campus Surveillance

SK050059 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 5 Oct 84 p 1

[Text] The major opposition Democratic Korea Party organized a special committee yesterday to investigate allegations that police informers have been planted in higher learning institutions to spy on students' activities.

Rep Yu Chi-song, president of the DKP, appointed five party lawmakers as members of the probe committee. They are Son Se-il, Kim Pyong-yol and

Kang Won-chae on the Education-Information Committee of the National Assembly, and Ko Pyong-hyon and Yu Chun-sang on the Home Affairs Committee.

The DKP's investigation team was formed in the wake of a sit-in demonstration by some 350 students of Seoul National University at the party headquarters last Friday.

During the sit-in, the SNU students claimed that police planted "bogus students" on their campus for surveillance of their activities and asked the DKP to investigate it.

Rep Son, who will head the probe committee, said that his team would conduct the job fairly. The lawmaker said that he doubted the truth of the government announcement that there were no police informers on campuses.

Education Minister Kwon E-hyok told the Education-Information Committee on Tuesday that "there is no clear evidence to substantiate charges that police informers were planted on campuses to keep a watch on students' activities.

Based on the results of the probe, the DKP will decide on whether or not to invoke the parliamentary right to delve further into the case.

Three Students Sentenced

SK050040 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 5 Oct 84 p 8

[Text] Three Korea University students who stoned riot police last week were sentenced to from 10 to 15 days in jail. Police charged the three, including a coed, with violation of traffic laws.

The students were caught while clashing with riot police during a street demonstration September 27 at two busy intersections near the university.

CSO: 4100/030

BRIEFS

OUSTED STUDENTS RETURNED--The Ministry of Education said yesterday that 727 expelled students have been reinstated to their former colleges this year. The reinstated students are among 1,373 students expelled for causing campus disturbances between 1980 and 1983. The government allowed those ousted students to return to their former schools beginning with the past spring semester. Of the 727 students who have regained admission, 479 reentered their former schools in the spring semester and the remaining 248 in the fall semester. The ministry also said in a report to the National Assembly that 24 students have been expelled from colleges this year for involvement in campus disturbances. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 23 Oct 84 p 8 SK]

NEGOTIATION ON 'POLITICAL' BILLS URGED--The main opposition Democratic Korea Party reiterated yesterday that it would boycott preliminary examination of the national budget bill for 1985, citing a lack of progress in the interparty negotiations on several "political bills." DKP floor leader Yim Chong-ki said that legislators of his party would stay away from committee-level deliberations on budget requests from government agencies, because there has been no progress in the handling of political bills. Those bills include one calling for an early enforcement of local autonomy. He made the remarks after meeting with his Democratic Justice Party counterpart Yi Chong-chan. The morning meeting was also attended by Kim Chong-ha of the minor opposition Korea National Party. The ruling DJP is taking a stand that committees should study budget requests of government offices while continuing talks for the opposition-initiated bills. Full-fledged examination of the budget bill is to be carried out by the special budget-settlement committee. The home affairs committee was to have begun deliberating the budget requests of the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Office of Forestry yesterday afternoon. Instead, it studied the settlement of the ministry budget for 1983. The DKP party also would sit in the committee to screen legislation calling for slashing the farmland tax. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 23 Oct 84 p 1 SK]

COS: 4100/030

CONDITION OF NATION'S ECONOMY VIEWED

Third Quarter Sluggish

SK090053 Seoul YONHAP in English 0037 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] Seoul, 9 Oct (YONHAP)--The recent "white heat" surge in the South Korean economy is being cooled rapidly.

Both exports and domestic consumption have been sluggish since the start of July, which discourages private investment in production facilities, according to a Bank of Korea report released Tuesday.

The Central Bank report estimated that the nation's gross national product, the total output of commodities and services, would rise 6.5 percent in the third quarter of the year, compared with a 9.7 percent increase in the first quarter and a 7.2 percent rise in the second quarter.

Commodity exports in the third quarter increased by only 10 percent, compared with a 23 percent gain in the first quarter and a 17.3 percent in the second quarter.

The Seoul wholesale and retail trade index, an indicator of overall domestic consumption, rose 5.1 percent in July and 2.1 percent in August, compared with an average rise of 7 percent in the first and second quarters.

Meanwhile, the granting of construction area permits dropped by 10.6 percent in July and 15.7 percent in August. Until July, the granting of such permits had been climbing continuously.

The delivery of domestically produced machinery also declined by 10.6 percent in July and 9.15 percent in August, compared with a 17.7 percent rise in May and a 3.8 percent gain in June, according to the report.

Fourth Quarter Forecast

SK090729 Seoul YONHAP in English 0537 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] Seoul, 9 Oct (YONHAP)--South Korea's overall business activities during the fourth quarter of this year seem sluggish, but small- and medium-sized

manufacturing firms will fare well, a survey from the small and medium industry bank said Tuesday.

The survey from a random sampling of small and medium manufacturing firms on business prospect showed that among the firms responding, those which assessed their activities as going well comprised 45.0 percent; those which assessed dull activities were 17.9 percent; and those which observed steady activities stood at 37.1 percent.

The firms, business survey index (BSI) registered 127.1, the same level as in the period for 1982 and 1983. According to the survey, this bodes well for business activities in the fourth quarter. Based on 100, a BSI exceeding 100 means a boom, while an index of below 100 heralds recession.

Compared with the average, [word indistinct] BSI of paper manufacturing was an impressive 138.4, and that of non-metal mining was 138.2. Also, the BSI of industries, including metal assembly and machinery, ranged from 119.8 to 115.4, according to the survey.

CSO: 4100/030

BRIEFS

RICE PRODUCTION--Seoul, 19 Oct (YONHAP)--Rice production of this year tentatively has totaled 39 million sok (about 5.6 million tons), more than expected, the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries said Friday. This figure is up 4.1 percent vs last year and 530,000 sok more than estimated in September of this year. A spokesman for the ministry said that thanks to fine weather during the cropping season, this year's yield, still to be tabulated, is expected to be 39 million sok as of October 15. That would be the most since 1977 which harvested about 41 million sok. The spokesman ascribed the larger-than-expected rice harvest to the effective fights against blight and noxious insects and the early rice transplantation. As of October 18, 98 percent of the rice fields were harvested in the country, he added. [Seoul YONHAP in English 0705 GMT 19 Oct 84 SK]

COAL DEPOSIT--Seoul, 10 Oct (YONHAP)--A consortium of four South Korean firms has struck a 58-million-ton high-quality, semi-anthracite coal deposit in Alaska after three years of joint exploration with an Alaskan company. The Korea-Alaska Development Corp, a 50-50 joint venture between the Korean consortium and the Chugach Natives Inc of Alaska, has found 7,300 kilocalorie per kilogram coal reserve in the mine field by the Bering River. The consortium is made up of Hyundai Corp, Samsung Co, Daesung Coal Mining Co and Samchok Coal Mining Co. The joint venture corporation had explored a total of 15,000 acres, beginning in July 1981 through last October by drilling 65 holes. The company officials said 35 million tons of the total reserve is minable. They said, however, the company has not yet decided whether to start production next year. The Alaskan coal will be used in Korea as fuel for industrial boilers and power plants. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0712 GMT 19 Oct 84 SK]

NATIONALIZED PROPERTY--Seoul, 5 Oct (YONHAP)--South Korea's nationalized property aggregated a total of more than 14.6 trillion won (17.9 billion U.S. dollars) in value as of the end of 1983, the board of audit and inspection said Friday. The figure represents a rise of nearly 1.2 billion won vs the level one year ago. The national owed 18.7 trillion won at the end of last year, 2.2 trillion won more than it did in the previous year. The state liabilities broke down into 5.4 trillion won in government payment guarantees and 13.3 trillion won in net state debts. The net state debts consist of 2.6 trillion won in bank loans 3.8 trillion won in national bonds, nearly 6 trillion won in government loans and 839 billion won in debts incurred on the national treasury. Meanwhile, state credits totaled 9.6 trillion won at the end of 1983. The nation incurred a deficit of 320.5 billion won in the 17 state-run special accounts, such as the foodgrain management account and the national housing fund. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0618 GMT 5 Oct 84 SK]

CSO: 4100/030

BRIEFS

BROADCASTERS SYMPOSIUM--Seoul, 17 Oct (OANA-YONHAP)--About 100 leading broadcasters and professors from Third World countries are scheduled to get together here October 23-31 to seek ways of promoting South-South cooperation through broadcasting in the 1984 International Broadcasters Symposium (IBS). The IBS will be the first one, outside of a few regional meetings, in which the Third World's broadcasting community talk about breaking out of the Western monopoly of information, said officials from the Korean Broadcasting System (KBS), sponsor for the event. In the Seoul meeting, participants also will discuss the establishment of a new broadcasting philosophy, the adaptation of new technology and cooperation for the promotion of broadcasting culture, the official said. In addition, On October 31, the Seoul prize will be awarded to selected TV programs that enhance the quality of programming as well as understanding and cooperation between developing countries, they added. During the symposium, the delegates are scheduled to visit tourist sites and industrial complexes across the country. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0634 GMT 17 Oct 84 SK]

CSO: 4100/025

BRIEFS

NEW NUCLEAR PLANTS CONSIDERED--Seoul, 6 Oct (OANA-YONHAP)--South Korea plans to build 16 new power plants throughout the country by the mid-90's to add 7.78 million kilowatts of electricity to the nation's power supply, the Economic Planning Board said Saturday. In its long-term plan for the development of power resources (1986-96), the board has envisioned the construction of 11 thermal power stations to be fired with soft coal, shifting the nation's main source of power from oil to coal, a board spokesman said. The board has also projected the construction of two nuclear power plants and two water-pumping and one hydroelectric stations, the spokesman said. The construction of all 16 new plants will cost about 9.45 trillion won (about 11.6 billion U.S. dollars), he added. If everything goes as planned, the share of oil in the nation's supply of power will drop from the current 56 percent to 14 percent, while atomic energy will provide 34 percent of all electricity in 1996, compared to the current 13.5-percent level, the spokesman said. The new power plants also will enable the nation to reserve 8 percent of total power for emergencies, the spokesman said. Meanwhile, the Energy and Resources Ministry reportedly is opposing the board's projections, saying that two soft coal-powered and one liquefied natural gas power plants must be built up in addition to the proposed stations to raise the electricity reserve rate to 10-14 percent. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0330 GMT 6 Oct 84]

CSO: 4100/030

BRIEFS

CONTADORA GROUP AMBASSADORS--Seoul, 18 Oct (YONHAP)--South Korean Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong received a courtesy call on Thursday from the members of the Contadora Group ambassadors to Seoul, Ramiro Jambrano from Colombia, Jorge F. Fuenpes from Mexico and Alvaro Barrios Bepista from Venezuela, a spokesman for the Foreign Ministry said. In the meeting, Yi praised the three countries for their attempts to bring peace and democracy to Central America, stressing that they are traditional allies of Korea, the spokesman said. The Contadora Group--those three countries and Panama--has proposed that the United States, Nicaragua and others in the region sign a regional nonaggression pact for peace and democracy in Central America. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0616 GMT 18 Oct 84 SK]

NEW AMBASSADORS--Seoul, 19 Oct (YONHAP)--President Chon Tu-hwan received credentials Friday from the new Haitian ambassador to South Korea, Yves Francois, and three other foreign ambassadors newly assigned here. The three others were Guatemalan Ambassador Edgar Arturo Lopez Calvo, Singaporean Ambassador Lee Khoon Choi and Zairean Ambassador Kamitatu Massamba Kalamba. Ambassadors Choi and Kalamba are stationed in Tokyo. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0305 GMT 19 Oct 84 SK]

JAPANESE AMBASSADOR--Tokyo, 19 Oct (OANA-YONHAP)--The Japanese Government appointed its ambassador to Canada, Kiyohisa Mikanagi, new ambassador to South Korea Friday to replace Tochikazu Maeda, the Japanese Foreign Ministry announced. Mikanagi, 63, the seventh Japanese ambassador to serve in Korea, is a career diplomat, with more than 40 years of diplomatic experience. A graduate of Tokyo University, Mikanagi joined the Japanese Foreign Ministry in 1943 and has held various posts, including ambassador to the Philippines and to Canada. Mikanagi will assume his new post in November, while Maeda will serve at the Japanese Foreign Ministry, it was learned. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0302 GMT 19 Oct 84 SK]

NOVEMBER CHINA CONFERENCE--Seoul, 20 Oct (OANA-YONHAP)--About 15 South Korean business leaders are expected to attend the China update conference to be held November 6-9 at the Regal Meridian Hotel in Hong Kong, the Korean Human Development Institute said Saturday. Accepting applications of participation for the meeting from Korean businessmen, the institute said that the annual function sponsored by the Institute for International Research in Hong Kong will focus on the reality of the Chinese economy and strategy for advance

into the China market. Representatives from Pacific and Asian countries such as the United States, Japan, Singapore and Korea reportedly will attend the meeting. During the conference, 22 specialists for Chinese affairs and world business leaders will lecture on such matters as new trend in the China economy, marketing strategy in China, trade with China and strategy for the advance of newest technological products into China, the organization said. In particular, Jing Shuping, chairman of the China International Economic Consultants Inc, will lecture on the subject of recent investment developments in China, it said. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0716 GMT 20 Oct 84 SK]

DRAFT OF EXTRADITION BILL--The government is working on a draft bill aimed at bringing home suspected criminal fugitives for trial here from foreign countries with which Korea will have an extradition agreement. The proposed bill calls for the government to send a certified copy of the arrest warrant and other relevant evidence to the foreign country where the suspects are taking shelter, officials at the Ministry of Justice said yesterday. Once the suspect is extradited, the bill says, the government, in principle, cannot press additional charges against the person other than the one written in the initial document sent to the foreign nation. The bill also provides that the government can file additional charges on the suspect only when the country from which the suspect came from agree to do so. If the foreign country decides not to send the suspect to Korea as requested by the government, the bill requires the foreign government to inform the Korean Government of its decision immediately. Ministry officials said the new bill is designed to pave the way for the government to sign extradition treaties with foreign countries for the transfer of Korean criminal suspects staying abroad. They said it will take time for the government to have an extradition agreement with foreign countries because most of them have domestic laws banning extradition of their own citizens abroad. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 20 Oct 84 p 8 SK]

PROFIT FROM '88 OLYMPICS--Seoul, 22 Oct (OANA-YONHAP)--The 1988 Seoul Summer Olympics will be able to go into the black by about 97.6 million U.S. dollars, with an estimated income of about 912 million dollars, South Korean Sports Minister Yi Yong-ho said Saturday. Answering questions by lawmakers during a session of the National Assembly Culture-information Committee, the minister said that the Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee (SLOOC) plans to start its second round of talks with three major U.S. television networks at the end of this year to discuss television rights for the Seoul games. Yi went on to say that the negotiations will wind up in early 1985. Touching on a possible boycott by Soviet-bloc countries of the Seoul Olympiad, he said that he was optimistic about their participation. Referring to the recent resignation of Chong Chu-yong as president of the Korea Amateur Sports Association (KASA), the minister revealed that Chong had expressed his intention to resign from the KASA presidency on several occasions following the Los Angeles Olympics. Meanwhile, new KASA chairman No Tae-u said in the session that his organization will do its best to have the nation's achievement and glory in the Los Angeles Olympics be carried over into the 1986 Asian Games and the 1988 Summer Olympics, both scheduled for Seoul. No, who concurrently holds the SLOOC chairmanship, was elected KASA president on October 2. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0201 GMT 22 Oct 84 SK]

CSO: 4100/025

ROK TO ENCOURAGE BUSINESS EMIGRATION TO AMERICAS

SK202325 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 21 Oct 84 p 8

[Text] The government has decided to actively push for emigration to North, Central and South American countries through business investment in small-scale industries.

Ministry of Labor officials said yesterday that the countries welcome investment in toys, dyeing, bicycles, and sewing factories by Koreans seeking to settle there.

The "investment immigration" marks a big departure from previous immigration policy which emphasized farming in South American countries.

Ham Yong-hu, president of the Korea Overseas Development Corp (KODC), said yesterday that during his recent visit to those countries, he received firm promises from the pertinent government officials to accept Korean investment immigration.

The head of the state-run corporation headed a recent survey mission to the areas. He met with the government officials and surveyed immigration practices and regulations.

Ham said that the agency successfully experimented with investment immigration to the areas.

He said that 41 Korean families immigrated to Argentina, Chile and Canada last year. Just one year later, all of the families are firmly established in their new homelands.

Meanwhile, the ministry officials said that it would strictly screen emigration applicants financial ability and business experience.

Earlier Korean immigrants to South American countries gave up farming and moved to big cities, breaking agreements, the officials said.

CSO: 4100/025

S.KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

STEEL EXPORTS 'SLUGGISH' SO FAR THIS YEAR

SK200117 Seoul YONHAP in English 0110 GMT 20 Oct 84

[Text] Seoul, 20 Oct (OANA-YONHAP)--South Korean steel exports so far this year are sluggish, while overseas shipments of steel products are varying from item to item, a business tally has shown.

A Korea Steel Industry Association report said Saturday that steel exports from January through September of this year totaled more than 1.8 billion U.S. dollars worth, a minor 1.9 percent rise vs the same nine-month period last year.

The nation's steel exports reportedly had grown at an average annual rate of 20 percent in the past.

The value of exports of wire ropes amounted to 93.2 million dollars (up 72 percent), that of plates 337.3 million dollars (up 31.2 percent), that of bars and rods 221.7 million dollars (up 22.6 percent) and that of hot- and cold-rolled sheets 732.4 million dollars (up 10 percent), the tally said.

The value of exports of structures, however, dropped by 40.4 percent to 205 million dollars, reflecting the declining overseas construction market, especially in the Middle East, the tally said.

Meanwhile, the value of exports of cast and forged products, angles and channels and other products reportedly also dropped by 23.4 percent to 73.4 million dollars, by 18.6 percent to 35.1 million dollars and by 1 percent to 150.6 million dollars, respectively.

As far as export letters of credit the nation received in the cited period, they increased by 10.6 percent to 1.4 billion dollars, compared with the same period last year, the tally said.

CSO: 4100/025

COMMODITY EXPORTS FOR 1984 TO REACH \$28.5 BILLION

SK190157 Seoul YONHAP in English 0150 GMT 19 Oct 84

[Text] Seoul, 19 Oct (OANA-YONHAP)--South Korean commodity exports this year are expected to reach 28.5 billion U.S. dollars worth, up 5.3 percent vs the target, the Korea Traders Association (KTI) said Friday.

According to a KTI report on export prospects in 1984, textile exports will exceed the 6 billion dollar mark (up 1.2 percent vs the 5.93 billion dollar target); footwear exports will aggregate 1.3 billion dollars (vs the 1.29 billion dollar target); and exports of leather products will total 1.05 billion dollars (with a 1.03 billion dollar target).

The government earlier set this year's export target at 27 billion dollars, up 12 percent vs the 1983 performance.

The KTI report, based upon the results of a survey of the nation's 14 major export industry associations, also showed that tire exports would reach 430 million dollars worth, container exports 350 million dollars, automobile exports 250 million dollars, canned product exports 120 million dollars and metal tableware exports 230 million dollars.

Exports of these products will exceed their respective targets by 7.5 percent to 52 percent, according to the report.

Plywood exports, however, will plunge by more than 57 percent vs the targeted 140 million dollars to 60 million dollars, and wig exports will also fall short of their target.

The nation's commodity shipments overseas in the January-September period totaled more than 21 billion dollars, 22.1 percent above the same period last year.

Despite a sudden slow export growth rate in recent months, it is almost certain that the nation's exports for this year will exceed the targeted 27 billion dollars because of the recent appreciation in the U.S. dollar, a KTI official explained.

CSO: 4100/025

S.KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

KTA ON PLANNED JAPANESE MARKET OPENING MEASURES

SK240945 Seoul YONHAP in English 0904 GMT 24 Oct 84

[Text] Seoul, 24 Oct (YONHAP)--Japan has come out with a draft plan to open its market to South Korea and other developing countries for 29 commodity items, the Korean Traders Association (KTA) said Wednesday.

Quoting a report from Tokyo, a KTA official said that the market opening will take the form of reducing general customs duties for 13 of the 29 items and easing the preferential tariff system for eight other items.

Exceptional tariff rates will be abolished for five items, import regulations will be eased for two items, and the quarantine inspection system will improve for one item, according to the KTA official.

The items are mostly farm products and the Japanese Agriculture and Forestry Ministry reportedly opposes the draft plan. Thus, some adjustment in the number of the affected 29 items will be unavoidable in the final screening during a customs duties deliberation council meeting in December, the source said.

Korea and other developing countries reportedly are demanding that Japan open its market to them for 122 items--45 in the reduction of general customs duties, 55 in the relaxed operation of the preferential tariff system, nine in the abolition of exceptional preferential tariff rates, seven in the easing of import regulations and six others in the improvement of the quarantine inspection system.

CSO: 4100/030

REPORT CALLS FOR DIVERSIFICATION OF EXPORT MARKETS

SK050242 Seoul YONHAP in English 0234 GMT 5 Oct 84

[Text] Seoul, 5 Oct (YONHAP)--The Bank of Korea made a call Friday for the nation's stepped-up efforts to diversity export markets, especially in developing countries, to survive a worsening international trade climate.

In a report on sustained export growth, the Central Bank underlined the necessity of giving enterprises a freer hand to regulate export volume voluntarily and price their exports autonomously.

Referring to the heightened trade barriers of advanced countries, the report said there is little hope of further promoting the nation's color TV exports to the United States unless the U.S. anti-dumping rates on Korean-made TV sets are slashed by a final ruling.

The share of developing countries in the nation's total exports rose from 13.4 percent in 1970 to 33 percent in the first half of this year.

The increase still remains lower than the nation's major trade rivals in Asia, magnifying the necessity of shipping more goods to developing countries, according to the report.

The report said the market diversification efforts for developing countries should be put forth in a way to boost exports of plants and other industrial facilities in line with the industrialization programs of these countries and to seek more active joint ventures and counter trade with such resource-rich lands as Indonesia, Malaysia, Australia, Brazil and the African nations.

Noting that advanced countries account for more than 70 percent of the nation's total exports, the report said that sudden dumping to them should be eliminated by giving enterprises a freer hand to regulate export quotas and prices voluntarily.

The report also highlighted the recommendation of establishing more locally incorporated plants in strategically important countries and exporting goods under foreign trademarks.

CSO: 4100/030

BRIEFS

JAPANESE ECONOMIC GROUP--Seoul, 15 Oct (YONHAP)--A 16-member delegation of the Japanese Federation of Economic Organization (Keidanren) arrived here Monday for a four-day visit at the invitation of the Federation of Korean Industries (FKI). During their stay here, the group, led by president of Keidanren and honorary chairman of Nippon Steel Corporation Yoshihiro Inayama, will pay a courtesy call on President Chon Tu-hwan and Prime Minister Chin Ui-chong as well as other Korean leaders to discuss bilateral economic matters. Inayama will deliver a speech entitled "The role of the private economic circle in the new era between Korea and Japan" in the FKI hall Monday afternoon. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0617 GMT 15 Oct 84 SK]

ROK-AUSTRALIA FISHING ACCORD--Seoul, 16 Oct (YONHAP)--South Korea and Australia signed a subsidiary agreement Tuesday concerning squid jigging by Korean fishing vessels in the Australian fishing zone, fisheries administration officials said. According to the officials, the agreement was endorsed by Kim U-sang, Korean charge d'affaires to Australia, and John Kerin, Australian minister of primary industry in Canberra. Under the agreement, Korean vessels can jig up to 1,800 tons of squid during the year beginning October 1 on condition that they pay the Australian Government a fee of 180,000 Australian dollars, they said. If additional fees are paid of 105 dollars per ton, Korean vessels will be allowed to catch an additional 2,200 tons of squid in the Australian fishing zone, they added. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0737 GMT 16 Oct 84 SK]

KDI FORUM--Seoul, 16 Oct (YONHAP)--As part of efforts to exchange development experiences, the (South) Korean Development Institute (KDI) Tuesday opened the seventh forum on industrialization and urban-rural linkages here, with 33 representatives from 22 developing countries attending. In the 10-day panel sessions, the representatives are not only expected to exchange development experiences but also study every aspect of Korea's economic development. They will also visit major industrial facilities in the nation. The representatives comprise 23 ranking government officials from 13 Pacific and Asian nations, such as Bangladesh, Brunei, India, Malaysia, Pakistan, the Philippines, Thailand and Korea, and 10 officials from nine Latin American nations, including Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, and Mexico. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0256 GMT 16 Oct 84 SK]

OVERSEAS CONSTRUCTION--Seoul, 15 Oct (OANA-YONHAP)--South Korean construction companies received orders from foreign markets worth more than 5 billion U.S. dollars as of October 8 of this year, business sources said Monday. The sources said that from January 1 to October 8, about 30 South Korean firms got construction orders worth 5.17 billion dollars from abroad, up 32.5 percent vs the comparable period last year. The interests still are negotiating to win orders worth 4 billion dollars on those markets, they said. However, prospects are not regarded good that the amount of orders this year will exceed 10 billion dollars, considering that last year's figure only hit that mark due to a 3.3 billion dollar waterway project order in Libya, the sources said. Topping the mark will depend upon the result of the competition to get an order 2.5 billion dollars in a bidding to be given by the Iraqi Government in December that includes the order for the construction of a dam and power plant there, they added. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0212 15 Oct 84 SK]

MACHINE INDUSTRIES MISSION--Seoul, 18 Oct (OANA-YONHAP)--South Korean machine industries will send a 14-member trade mission to Southeast Asia on October 23, in an effort to step up their industrial facility exports there, the Korean Society for the Advancement of Machine Industry said Thursday. The mission, headed by society President Kim Chu-nam, is scheduled to visit Thailand, Bangladesh, Malaysia and Indonesia until November 17 during the tour. It will try to promote the export of Korean-made industrial equipment to those countries, society officials said. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0130 GMT 18 Oct 84 SK]

JAPAN SHIPBUILDERS COOPERATION--Seoul, 18 Oct (YONHAP)--Leading shipbuilders of South Korea and Japan discussed ways to promote cooperation between the shipbuilding industries of the two countries in their fifth annual meeting held here Thursday. Chairman Yu Kak-chong of the Korea Shipbuilder's Association; Chong Chu-yong, chairman of Hyundai Business Group; Kim U-chung, chairman of Daewoo Business Group; Chairman of Hyundai Heavy Industry Co Yi Chum-nim; president of Daewoo Shipbuilding and Heavy Machinery Ltd Hong In-ki; Namgoong Ho, president of the Korea Shipbuilding and Engineering Corp; Kyong Chu-hyon, president of Samsung Heavy Industry Co; and 11 others represented the Korean side. Fourteen Japanese delegates included Masao Kanamori, chairman of Mitsumishi Heavy Industry and Japan's Shipbuilder's Association, Jenji Umeda, chairman of Kawasaki Heavy Industry, and Toshio Murayama, president of Hidachi Shipbuilding Co. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0217 GMT 18 Oct 84 SK]

FURTHER LIBERALIZING FOREIGN INVESTMENTS--Seoul, 22 Oct (YONHAP)--The South Korean Government will further liberalize foreigners' investment in the country to include businesses in about 20 fields, such as agricultural product warehousing and the operation of parking lots, government sources said Monday. The step is one of the recent changes in the government's regulation of foreign investment in Korea, the sources said. In July, the government switched its regulatory system from a positive one to a negative one. Under the positive regime, the government lists only those businesses in which foreigners are allowed to invest, while the negative system spells out those

businesses that are subject to government regulation. The businesses projected to be liberalized for foreigners' investment also include such fields as the establishment of research institutes for social science as well as law offices and the operating of parks, the sources said. The government, however, will continue its regulation of foreigners' investment in real estate, the rental of entertainment equipment, entertainment services, etc, which the government sees it necessary to put under control for a considerable period of time, they added. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0609 GMT 22 Oct 84 SK]

ELECTRONIC EXPORTS GROWTH—Seoul, 22 Oct (YONHAP)—South Korea's exports of electronic and electrical goods are growing at a smooth pace, though color television set exports to the United States were hurt by the recent anti-dumping ruling of the U.S. Government. In September, local manufacturers exported a total of 426 million U.S. dollars worth of products, 43.1 percent higher than in the same month last year, Trade and Industry Ministry statistics showed monday. Exports during the first nine months of this year stood at about 3.5 billion dollars, representing 74 percent of this year's export goal for the electronic products. Ministry officials expect that the performance will surpass the 4.7-billion-dollar-goal. The growth trend in exports of electronic and electrical products, despite reduced shipments to the United States of color TV sets, is attributed to the increase in demand for Korean-made electronic goods elsewhere, including India and Latin America. Also involved is the export increase of such items as computers, audio systems, black-and-white TVs and semi-conductor chips, the officials said.

CSO: 4100/025

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES LETTERS FROM KOREANS IN JAPAN

SK090810 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0800 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 9 Oct (KCNA)--The great leader Marshal Kim Il-song received a message of thanks from the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan" (CHONGNYON) and a letter from a meeting of activists of the League of Korean Youth in Japan commemorating the 10th anniversary of "On the situation of our country and tasks of the League of Korean Youth in Japan". A speech of the great leader (September 24, 1974), a letter from a meeting of Korean educational workers, scientists and students in Japan expressing thanks to the great leader for his remittance of educational aid fund and stipends, and a letter from all the teaching staff and students of Choson University.

The message of thanks from the CHONGNYON Central Standing Committee says that educational aid fund and stipends continuously sent by the great leader, are associated with his warm loving care for bringing up Korean school youth and children in Japan to be successors to the chuche cause and the future of the country like the youth and children in the homeland, regarding the work of democratic, national education as an important work guaranteeing the future of CHONGNYON and the future development of the movement of Koreans in Japan.

The message further says that thanks to his wise guidance and warm love CHONGNYON could establish a well-regulated system of democratic, national education from kindergarten to university under the difficult circumstances of the foreign land to bring up Korean children to be competent patriotic personnel to carry forward the generation of patriotism and the nation with credit.

The letter from a meeting of activists of the League of Korean Youth in Japan commemorating the 10th anniversary of "On the situation of our country and tasks of the League of Korean Youth in Japan", a speech of the great leader (September 24, 1974), says that the proud successes scored by the League of Korean Youth in Japan in its work over the last 10 years are a brilliant fruition of the sagacious guidance and great care of the great leader and the glorious party center and they vividly show the correctness and great vitality of the teachings given by the leader on September 24. The message of thanks and letters sincerely wish the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song good health and a long life.

CSO: 4100/028

N.KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

BRIEFS

CHONGNYON CABLE TO HONECKER--Tokyo, 6 Oct (KNS-KCNA)--Han Tok-su, chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (CHONGNYON), sent a message of greetings on October 5 to Erich Honecker, chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic, on the occasion of the 35th founding anniversary of the German Democratic Republic. Referring to the achievements of the GDR people in the struggle against imperialism and for the building of a developed socialist society, Han Tok-su expressed the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the Korean and GDR peoples would grow stronger and develop in the future. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0801 GMT 8 Oct 84 SK]

CSO: 4100/028

KIM CHONG-IL'S TREATISE STUDIED BY FOREIGN GROUPS

In Guyana

SK050813 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0801 GMT 5 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 5 Oct (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, was held at the group for the study of the chuche idea of Comrade Kim Il-song of Guyanese Trade Union workers on September 7.

A portrait of the great leader President Kim Il-song was hung on the background of the platform of the seminar hall.

The immortal chuche idea founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is being further developed and enriched by the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, the general secretary of the group said in his report at the seminar.

After referring to the philosophical principles of the chuche idea, he said: With the chuche idea founded, the masses of the people became able to wage a purposeful struggle for freedom and liberation, deeply conscious of their being the masters of the revolution and reconstruction for the first time in history.

The chuche idea grasps the hearts of the revolutionary and progressive people of the world as it clearly indicates the universal truth of the revolution to them.

The report was followed by speeches.

Dwelling on the achievements made by the Korean people in socialist construction under the banner of the chuche idea, the speakers elaborated on the validity and vitality of this idea.

Malagasy Paper Comments

SK221023 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1017 GMT 22 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 22 Oct (KCNA)--The Malagasy paper PAHEPAHAM VAOUAKA September 24 carried an article titled "An Immortal Story Recorded on the Road for Bringing Bumper Harvest" praising the wise guidance of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

The paper said:

The grain output went up 1.8 times from 1970 to 1979 in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. This is a miraculous success unprecedented in the world's history of agriculture.

Even in the period from 1980 to 1982 when the influence of whimsical weather was most serious, Korea's grain production increased to 9 million tons in 1980 and 9.5 million tons in 1982.

Korea which had been short of food has turned into an area self-sufficient in food.

The proud success of Korea in agricultural domain is a shining fruition of the tested and wise guidance of the great leader President Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il took many important steps and measures to materialize the far-reaching intentions of President Kim Il-song for socialist rural construction and continuously gives on-the-spot guidance to all rural communities to bring about bumper crops.

Thanks to the continued on-the-spot guidance of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il for the development of agriculture, the Korean people reap every year the world-stratling rich harvests and will attain the target of 15 million tons of grain in the near future.

In Japan

SK240347 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0338 GMT 24 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 24 Oct (KCNA)--The October 11 issue of the Japanese paper OITAGODO SHIMBUN carried an article titled "Young Leader Secretary Kim Chong-il" praising the outstanding ideological and theoretical activities and the wise guidance 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.

The paper printed a portrait of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

The paper said:

Secretary Kim Chong-il has deeply grasped the chuche idea founded by President Kim Il-song, carried forward his outstanding leadership ability and conducted energetic ideological and theoretical activities.

"On the Chuche Idea", "Let Us Advance Under the Banner of Marxism-Leninism and the Chuche Idea", "On Some Questions in Understanding the Chuche Philosophy" and many other works published by Secretary Kim Chong-il have evoked widespread repercussions in the world.

He has further developed and enriched the chuche idea with his extraordinary intelligence and penetration and applied it in all domains of state activities, standing in the van of the struggle for carving out the future of the DPRK.

Secretary Kim Chong-il has conducted energetic guidance to realize the modernization of the national economy and the automation of industry along the line of the three revolutions set forth by President Kim Il-song and thereby brought about a great success in socialist construction.

Despite the worldwide economic depression in the 1970s, the industry of Korea achieved an unusually high growth rate under the wise leadership of Secretary Chong-il.

The chuche art of Korea has ushered in a great heyday thanks to the energetic activities of Secretary Kim Chong-il.

Many foreigners who saw Korea's art highly praise it as the "world's best art". This shows how high its level is.

CSO: 4100/028

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

GROUP FOR JAPAN-KOREA FRIENDSHIP INTERVIEWED

SK221014 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1007 GMT 22 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 22 Oct (KCNA)--The delegation of Kyoto citizens for Japan-Korea friendship headed by Azuma Okuta, honorary professor and ex-president of Kyoto University, Japan, was interviewed by a reporter of the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY in Pyongyang on October 20 prior to its departure for home after visiting our country.

At the interview, the head of the delegation pointed out that the delegation toured various places while staying in Korea. He said:

While seeing many grand and magnificent monumental edifices, such as the Tower of Chuche Idea, the Arch of Triumph and the Grand People's Study House which have been built in a short period, we clearly realized how great the economic might of Korea is.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea advancing with the chuche idea as a guiding compass has achieved an allround development and leap in all domains, political, economic, cultural, etc.

Priority is given to education and much efforts are directed to it in Korea now to bring up the new rising generation to be reliable pillars of the country, he stressed, and continued:

The great leader President Kim Il-song pays deep attention to education, regarding it as a fundamental question decisive of the victory or defeat of the revolution and the future destiny of the nation.

He expressed the belief that the policy of intellectualizing the whole society advanced by the great President Kim Il-song would certainly be realized.

CSO: 4100/028

WORLD FIGURES PRAISE KIM CHONG-IL'S LEADERSHIP

SK230525 Pyongyang, 23 Oct (KCNA)--In Korea the total amount of industrial output in the last one month of 1974 was 52 percent above that in the same month of the previous year and the industrial production in 1974 was 17.2 percent greater than that of the previous year.

This amazing growth in industrial production was achieved during the period of the "70-day battle" at the end of 1974.

World public figures stressed that the astonishing miracle wrought by the Korean people in the "70-day battle" was a fruition of the tested leadership of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il who successfully carries forward the chuche cause.

Kenichi Ogami, general secretary of the International Institute of the Chuche Idea, said:

Dear Secretary Kim Chong-il personally initiated the "70-day battle" and stood in its van.

Saying that the greatest reserves in the "70-day battle" are the idea of the popular masses, he led them to give fullest play to their creative strength and wisdom and took a revolutionary measure to make the whole party, the whole country and the entire people rise in general mobilization for supporting economic activities.

T.B. Mukherjee, president of the Asian Regional Institute of the Chuche Idea, said:

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il wisely led all the production units to constantly increase production through maximum production in the period of the "70-day battle."

He wisely guided the vigorous "70-day battle" in all domains and at all units of the national economy with his tireless and energetic activities, while correcting in time deviations manifested in the course of the battle, so as to effect a continued upsurge in production.

The outstanding guidance of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il over the "70-day battle" was a historical event in the revolution and construction of Korea.

Shuhach Inoue, professor of Rikkyo University of Japan, said:

Dear secretary Kim Chong-il fully mobilized the great potentialities of the economic field, powerfully leading the party organizations and popular masses to victory in the "70-day battle."

Thanks to the wise and experienced guidance of respected secretary Kim Chong-il, the signal-fire of the speed campaign flared up at all production sites and unprecedented miracles and innovations were effected to create the amazing speed of the "70-day battle", a new chollima speed.

Much water has flowed under the bridge since the "70-day battle" which merited the attention of the world. But today the Korean people, still remembering things in those days, say with confidence that they can carry out any difficult task in the economic construction without fail, as long as there are the sagacious guidance of the party and the leader and the socialist system of chuche.

CSO: 4100/028

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM IL-SONG WRITES FOREIGN LEADERS

SK221056 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1021 GMT 22 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 22 Oct (KCNA)--Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent messages to foreign party and state leaders in reply to their messages of greetings sent to him on the occasion of the 36th anniversary of the DPRK founding.

He sent reply messages to Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics;

Comrade Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Comrade Li Xiannian, president of the People's Republic of China, and Comrade Peng Zhen, chairman of the Standing Committee of the People's National Congress of the PRC;

Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Bulgaria and president of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic; Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, president of the Council of State and president of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba;

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Communist Party of Romania and president of the Romanian Socialist Republic;

Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, and Comrade Henryk Jablonski, president of the Council of State of the PPR;

Comrade Veselin Djuranovic, president of the presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia;

Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic;

Comrade Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, and Comrade Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic;

Comrade J. Batmonh, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic, and Comrade N. Jagvaral, acting chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural of the MPR;

Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic;

Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, and Comrade Truong Chinh, chairman of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam;

Comrade Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Party of Labor of Albania, and Comrade Ramiz Alia, president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania;

Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and premier of the Council of Ministers of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, and Souphanouvong, president of the LPDR;

Giani Zail Singh, president of the Republic of India;

Suharto, president of the Republic of Indonesia;

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;

Seyed Ali Khamenei, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran;

Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev, King of Nepal;

Amine Gemayel, president of the Republic of Lebanon;

'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Supreme Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PDRY;

Colonel 'Ali Abdallah Salih, president of the Yemen Arab Republic, commander in chief of the armed forces and general secretary of the General People's Congress;

Hafiz al-'Asad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic;

C.V. Devan Nair, president of the Republic of Singapore;

Bhumibol Adulyadej, king of Thailand;

General Mohammad Ziaul Haq, president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan;

Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization and commander in chief of the Palestine Revolutionary Armed Forces;

Jabir al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah, amir of State of Kuwait;

J.R. Jayewardene, president of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka;

Hassan bin Tala, acting King of Jordan;

Maumoon Abdul Gayoom, president of the Republic of Maldives;

Habib Bourguiba, president of the Republic of Tunisia;

Jerry John Rawlings, chairman of the Provisional National Defense Council of the Republic of Ghana;

El Hadj Omar Bongo, president of the Republic of Gabon;

Colonel Lansana Conte, chairman of the Military Committee for National Redressment, president and head of state of the Republic of Guinea;

Joao Bernardo Vieira, president of the State Council of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau;

Maj General Muhammadu Buhari, head of state and commander in chief of the armed forces of the Federal Republic of Nigeria;

Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi, leader of the Great September 1 Revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya;

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

Didier Ratsiraka, president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar;

Marshal Samora Moises Machel, president of the Mozambique Liberation Front Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique;

Lt Colonel Mohamed Khouna Ould Haidall, president of the Military Committee of National Salvation of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania and head of state;

Seewoosagur Ramgoolam, governor-general of Mauritius, and Aneerood Jugnauth, prime minister of Mauritius;

Jean-Bapiste Bagaza, president of the Republic of Burundi;

Aristides Pereira, president of the Republic of Cape Verde;

Muhammad 'Abd al-Aziz, president of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic and secretary general of the POLISARIO Front;

Maj General Mohamed Siad Barre, president of the Somali Democratic Republic;

Abdou Diouf, president of the Republic of Senegal;

Gaafar Mohamed Nimeiri, president of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan;

France Albert Rene, president of the Republic of Seychelles;

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

Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic and secretary-general of the Algerian National Liberation Front Party;

Muhammad Husni Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt;

Obiang Nguema Mbasogo, president of the Military Committee for National Redressment and head of state of the Central African Republic;

Hissein Habre, president of the Republic of Chad and head of state;

Julius K. Nyerere, president of the United Republic of Tanzania;

Paul Biya, president of the Republic of Cameroon;

Colonel Denis Sassou Nguesso, chairman of the Central Committee of the Congolese Party of Labor, president, head of state and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of the Congo;

General Gnassingbe Eyadema, president-founder of the Togolese People's Rally and president of the Republic of Togo;

Manuel Pinto da Costa, chairman of the Liberation Movement of Sao Tome and Principe and president of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe,

John G.M. Compton, prime minister of Saint Lucia;

Linden Forbe Sampson Burnham, president of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana;

Commandante of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of the Republic of Nicaragua;

John Michael Geoffrey Manningham Adam, prime minister of Barbados;

Jaime Lusinchi, president of the Republic of Venezuela;
Edward Seaga, prime minister of Jamaica;
Olav the Fifth, king of Norway;
Margrethe the Second, queen of Denmark;
Agatha Barbara, president of the Republic of Malta, and
Dominic Mintoff, prime minister of Malta;
Karl Gustaf, king of Sweden;
Rudolf Kirchschlager, president of the Republic of Austria;
Vigdís Finnbogadóttir, president of the Republic of Iceland;
Mauno Koivisto, president of the Republic of Finland; and
Antonio Ramalho Eanes, president of the Republic of Portugal.

President Kim Il-song expressed in his reply messages deep thanks to the foreign party and state leaders for extending warm congratulations, sincerely rejoicing over the successes achieved by the Korean people in the revolution and construction under the wise leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea and expressing full support to and solidarity with the Korean people in the struggle for the reunification of the country on the occasion of the DPRK's founding. He also expressed the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and these countries will grow stronger and develop in the future.

President Kim Il-song wished the party and state leaders and the peoples of these countries greater successes in their endeavours for the independent development of the country and for the building of a new society.

CSO: 4100/028

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM CHONG-IL TREATISE ON DIU, WPK PRAISED

SK240910 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0809 GMT 24 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 24 Oct (KCNA)--The ANTA NEWS AGENCY of Madagascar October 10 published an article under the title "The 'DIU' Is Historic Roots of the Workers' Party of Korea" on the second anniversary of the publication of "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.

In his classic treatise His Excellency dear Kim Chong-il scientifically argued that the glorious roots of the WPK began to be laid with the formation of the DIU, the news agency noted, and said:

The great leader President Kim Il-song formed the Down-with-Imperialism Union (DIU), the first genuine communistic revolutionary organization in Korea, on October 17, 1926.

The formation of the DIU was a historic declaration announcing a new start of the Korean communist movement and Korean revolution and marked the starting point of the struggle for founding a party of new type, a chuche type revolutionary party, in Korea.

The DIU is the historic roots of the WPK because first of all its program served as the basis of the program of the WPK.

It is also because the principle of chajusong (independence) set forth by the DIU became a principle in the building and activities of the WPK.

Another reason is that communists of a new generation whom the DIU began to bring up became the backbone for the founding of the WPK.

The WPK has grown up from the roots of the DIU. Embodied precisely here is the noble intention of His Excellency dear Kim Chong-il to brilliantly carry forward and develop the revolutionary cause of chuche and strengthen and develop the glorious WPK forever into a party of the great President Kim Il-song.

CSO: 4100/028

SOLIDARITY WITH SOVIETS ADVANCES COMMUNIST CONSTRUCTION

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 15 Aug 84 pp 2, 4

[Article: "In Honor of the 39th Anniversary of the 15 August Liberation"]

[Text] (Pyongyang, 14 Aug KCNA)--A crowd gathered at the Palace of People's Culture for the commemoration of the 39th anniversary of the 15 August liberation.

In front of the place of the gathering were hung the portraits of the great leader, comrade Kim Il-song and of the respected comrade, K. U. Chernenko.

The flags of North Korea and the Soviet Union were also hung at the place.

Present at the meeting were Comrade Kim Whan, member of the Political bureau of the Central Committee of the KWP and vice premier of the State Administration Council and workers from relevant areas such as Kim Kwan-söp, Kim Yöng-ch'ae, Li Chung-bok, Kil Jae-gyong, Li To-bin, O Mun-whan, Wang Kyong-hak along with the workers in the city of Pyongyang and the soldiers of the people's army.

O. W. Okonishnikov, the Soviet ambassador to North Korea, the officials of the Soviet Embassy and the Soviet guests staying in North Korea were invited to the gathering.

A soldier of internationalism, Ya T. Novichenko and his wife and family were also invited to the gathering.

The gathering started by playing the national anthems of the two countries. At the gathering, Kim Yöng-ch'ae, the minister of communication and chairman of the Central Committee of the Association for Soviet-North Korean Friendship made a speech.

He said that he was very glad to commemorate the 39th anniversary of liberation with the Soviet friends in the milieu of bringing about the great revolutionary upsurge on every front where people are building socialism, holding up programmatic instructions of our great leader, comrade Kim Il-song at the 9th Plenary Session of the Sixth Central Committee of the KWP and decisions of the Central Committee.

At the same time, he said that he welcomed the Soviet comrades present at the gathering who were invited to come and that he was sending his greetings to the Soviet officials and soldiers who shed their blood to help our people in the liberation of the fatherland in the sacred war to destroy Japanese imperialism.

He also said he once again warmly welcomed Comrade Yakov T. Novichenko, who is respected and loved as a soldier of internationalism and as a symbol of Soviet-North Korean friendship, for his courageous activities during his participation in the historic battles and the liberation of Korea, and for his devotion to the protection of the top leadership of the Korean revolution after the liberation.

He also said, we who are having a meaningful celebration of the 15 August proudly look back upon the historic dates of bloody struggle which were jointly carried out by our people and the Soviet people shoulder to shoulder.

He further continued that at the time of the national ordeal during the peak of the Japanese oppressive rule, the legendary hero, the great leader comrade Kim Il-song thoroughly understood the direction of the time and people and laid down guiding principles for the Korean revolution and communist movement to clearly show the way for our nation to move forward.

Korean communists and people, under the leadership of our beloved leader, comrade Kim Il-song, raising high the flags of anti-imperialist national liberation struggle, vigorously launched heroic anti-Japanese armed struggle for 15 years.

He pointed out that the defeat of fascist Germany by the Soviet people and army, who had the task of anti-fascist struggle on their shoulders in the middle of the 1940's, greatly weakened the position of imperialist Japan, the major ally of fascist Germany in Asia, and created the environment conducive to the victory of the Korean people in their national liberation struggles against Japanese imperialism.

He said that on 15 August 1935 anti-Japanese guerrilla units and courageous Soviet soldiers together broke through the border guard of the Japanese Kwantung army, the so-called "impregnable fortress," and annihilated Japanese imperialism, which at last brought about the great victory of the liberation of Korea.

He further continued that in the war for Korean liberation against the Japanese aggressors, numerous soldiers of the Red Army sacrificed their valuable youth and lives, and their immortal achievement will forever light up the liberation tower at the foot of Moran Hill and will be known in the future.

He also said that he paid lofty respect to the Soviet people and the heroic Soviet army who gave their blood for the liberation of Korea.

He further pointed out that the 15 August liberation was a historic event which brought about a fundamental change in the revolutionary development and the life of the Korean people.

The great leader, comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows: "That our people with the Soviet army destroyed the Japanese imperialist aggressors and gained the liberation of the fatherland became a historic moment which opened up a wide road to the development of socialism, and at the same time it became a momentous event which strengthened revolutionary potential in the far east of Asia and accelerated the collapse of the imperialist colonial system."

Our people under the wise leadership of the greater leader, Kim Il-song, have built the most advanced socialist system in our land, which was under exploitation and oppression, by stepping up revolution and construction, and following the wise leadership of the glorious Party Center with a hope of and confidence in the future, our people are energetically struggling to expedite the complete victory of socialism in our country and the future of communism under the flag of the three revolutions of ideology, technology, and culture proposed at the Sixth Party Congress of the Korean Workers Party.

He also pointed out that our party and government have taken every opportunity to propose and realize reasonable plans for unification of the fatherland in order to put an end to the tragic situation caused by the decision of the country and to bring to reality an independent peaceful unification as quickly as possible, and he went on to say that the proposal for a three-party talk is getting absolute support and sympathy not only of the Korean people but also of the peace-loving people of the world for its fairness and justice.

At the same time, he emphasized that we would not fail to achieve the historic mission unifying the fatherland by holding high the principles of unification set forth by the great leader, comrade Kim Il-song, and under the wise leadership of our beloved leader, comrade Kim Il-song.

He said that Korean and Soviet people joined bloody struggles for the earlier time tightening military solidarity. He further continued as follows:

An agreement on the economic and cultural cooperation was signed right after the liberation between the DPRK and the Soviet Union, and 23 years ago, the treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual cooperation was signed, based on which the cooperation and exchanges between the two people have been strengthened.

The Soviet Union was the first country in the world to recognize the DPRK and has been active in defending the interests of the DPRK, opposing the "two-Korea" critique and supporting the unification of Korea. Not only at the time of the war of our fatherland and during the post-war construction, but also even today they are helping us to build socialism.

We have not forgotten the role of the Soviet Union as the liberator and donor and feel proud of having the Soviet people as revolutionary friends and class brothers.

He pointed out that the Soviet people after the great socialist October revolution under the siege of imperialism fought back repeated aggressions and interference of internal and external class enemies and vigorously built up the Soviet Union into a powerful socialist state by brilliantly carrying out

various revolutionary stages in a short period of time. Today, under the correct leadership of the Supreme Soviet CPSU with its leader, K. U. Chernenko, the Soviet people, following the road of Marxism-Leninism, hold high the recent decisions of the Central Committee and of the 20th Party Congress and are actively struggling to realize the completion of building socialism and the peace resolution of the party.

He pointed out that the various Soviet proposals such as the issue of resolute rejection of the attempts of imperialists to maintain one-sided superiority in production and delivery of nuclear arms, unilateral reduction of nuclear arms and an opposition to space militarization take on great significance in preventing a world war, a nuclear war, and guaranteeing European and world peace.

He said that we feel really proud of the achievement in revolution and construction of the brotherly Soviet people and feel close solidarity with their legitimate struggle against the imperialist policies of aggression and war and also their struggles for world peace and security.

He further pointed out that the historic visit of Kim Il-song to the Soviet Union and the meaningful meeting and negotiation between comrade Kim Il-song and K.U. Chernenko strongly demonstrated the invincibility of the traditional Soviet-North Korean friendship, and was an important event which opened up a historic moment which would further strengthen the ties between the two countries. He also said that the Ninth Plenary Session of the Sixth Central Committee consolidated the achievements of the visit and expressed a resolute determination to proceed hand in hand with the Soviet people in carrying out the sacred co-tasks of realizing socialism and communism.

He emphasized that our people always regard the Soviet-Korean friendship based on blood ties as important, and that every effort will be made to make it flourish from generation to generation.

In the assembly also was a speech by acting Soviet ambassador to Pyongyang, U. We Okonishnikov.

He said that he from the bottom of his heart congratulated the brotherly North Korean people in honor of the 39th anniversary of the liberation of the Korean people from Japanese colonial rule.

He pointed out that during the days of August 1945, Soviet armed forces predetermined the complete defeat of Japanese imperialism by destroying the Japanese crack contingent of the Kwantung army.

Saying that the presence of Ya. T. Novichenko, who is one of the North Korean liberators, a soldier of internationalism and labor hero of the DPRK is very symbolic, he further continued:

Korean patriots led by comrade Kim Il-song courageously fought solemn struggles opposing the colonizers.

Japanese colonial rule was destroyed because of the liberator mission of the Soviet army and the courageous struggle of Korean patriots.

It can be pointed out with sheer satisfaction that for 39 years since the liberation, Soviet-North Korean friendship and beneficial cooperation between the two parties, between the two countries and between the two peoples have been strengthening in the process of joint struggle to build socialism and communism.

The recent visit of the representative corps of the state and the party of the DPRK and the talks and negotiations between the comrades, K.U. Chernenko and Kim Il-song contributed further to the friendship and cooperation based on Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

The cooperation between the Soviet Union and the DPRK is multi-faceted covering political, economic, cultural, health and sports as well as various relations involving the party, the state and society.

He continued as follows:

The Soviet Union is carefully watching the achievements of the working class, cooperative workers and intelligentsia in carrying out the second 7-year economic development plan and the 10 prospective targets proposed by the Sixth Congress of the KWP.

Workers under the leadership of the Central Committee of the KWP are realizing the resolutions of the Ninth Plenary Session of the Sixth Central Committee and launching energetic activities to strengthen the over-all socialist material foundation of the DPRK.

The soviet people are really proud of the great socio-economic achievement of the workers of the DPRK.

Saying that the Soviet people, with their creative working style, organization in work and responsibility in carrying out the plan of socio-economic development which are proposed by the 26th Party Congress and the plenary sessions of the Central Committee of the CPSU, are carrying out the tasks of the fourth year of the 11th 5-year economic plan, he pointed out that the plan of the first half of 1984 was brilliantly implemented.

He pointed out that now imperialism and especially the U.S. aggressive class are enforcing a line of world domination violently affecting the right of independent development of people and are reinforcing the arms race.

However, he said, socialism will not allow the disruption of the strategic balance in the world.

He further continued as follows:

The Soviet Union and socialist Korea are embracing the same progressive peace-loving line along with the socialist countries of the world.

Comrade Kim Il-song emphasized the following on his visit to the Soviet Union:

"The Korean Workers Party and our republic's government actively support the right position and measures of the CPSU and the Soviet government to relax international tension and the danger of a world war and thermo-nuclear war, and show firm solidarity with struggles of the Soviet people to realize the goals."

A complex situation is developing on the Asian continent.

Imperialism does not like the determination of Asian people to guarantee their own socio-economic progress and to protect the right of national self-determination.

He said that through threats and pressure the United States is launching a machination to destroy the faith of the Asian people who are trying to take the way of nationalistic rebirth and development.

He pointed out that the United States, by creating politico-military alliances in the Far East including Japan and South Korea, is trying to launch a spearhead to oppose Asian socialist countries.

He continued further as follows:

The decisions forced upon the country by imperialists, the stationing of foreign troops in South Korea, and the on-going provocative acts by the United States and the South Korean puppets are the roots of tension on the Korean peninsula.

The Soviet people are well aware that to unify the fatherland divided by U.S. imperialism is a basic nationalistic issue of the Korean people.

Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, the chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme Soviet, said the following at the Kremlin banquet in honor of the visiting party of the representatives of the KWP and the government of the DPRK:

"The Soviet Union has been arguing that Korea should be unified peacefully after the withdrawal of American forces from South Korea. Our unchanging and firm position is that we strongly support the proposals of the DPRK that the present truce agreement be replaced by a peace agreement, that mutual non-aggression be signed between South Korea and North Korea, that the forces be mutually curtailed, and that Korean peninsula become a non-nuclear zone."

The recent solidarity month of the struggle of the Korean people for the peaceful and democratic unification by way of withdrawing the U.S. armed forces from South Korea is clear evidence of our support. During the days of the solidarity month, participants in mass gatherings in various cities expressed full support for the wish of the Korean people to live as a unified family and to build a new life.

He finally expressed his wish that brotherly Korean people and their vanguard unit, the KWP, make new achievements.

The gathering ended with the chorus of the "International."

After the assembly was over, the participants were entertained by songs and dances of the performers of the Korean people's army orchestra.

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CSO: 4110/151

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

VARIOUS GROUPS ARRIVE, DEPART 5 OCT

SK060411 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0354 GMT 6 Oct 84

["Vistis"--KCNA Headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, 6 Oct (KCNA)--The DPRK Government military delegation headed by Lt General Pak Chung-kuk, vice-minister of People's Armed Forces, which had participated in the celebrations of the 20th anniversary of the start of national liberation armed struggle in Mozambique; the Korea-China Friendship Association delegation headed by Kim Kwan-sop, chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and chairman of the Central Committee of the association, which had participated in the celebration of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China; the DPRK parliamentary group delegation headed by Yo Yon-ku, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, which had attended the 72d session of the Inter-Parliamentary Union; the delegation of the Korean Asian-African Solidarity Committee headed by vice-chairman Yi Sok-yong which had visited the Soviet Union; the delegation of the Korean Writers Union headed by vice-chairman Kang Nung-su and the delegation of NODONG SINMUN headed by deputy editor-in-chief Pak Chong-sun which had visited Bulgaria returned home on October 5.

A delegation of the councillors of the Asian Regional Institute of the Chuche Idea headed by President T.B. Mukherjee; a delegation of the Chinese Railway Ministry headed by first Vice-Minister Li Senmao; a Chinese press delegation headed by Song Muwen, acting director of the press management bureau of the Ministry of Culture of China; a delegation of culture of the Ministry of External Relations of the Republic of France headed by Jacques Boutet, director general of the cultural and scientific-technical department; a delegation of the Denmark-DPRK Friendship Association headed by chairman Anders Kristensen; a Burundi group for the study of the chuche idea headed by Gahungu Lazare, executive secretary of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Youth Union of Burundi; Marco Tulio Rodriguez, secretary general of the Colombia-Korea Association for Friendship and Culture; and Indian scholars delegation; a scholars delegation of Rome University of Italy; and YI Hak-chol, vice-chairman of the Hyogo Prefectural Rederation of Traders and Industrialists of CHONGNYON, arrived in Pyongyang yesterday.

Leaving here for home yesterday were the Kuwaiti, Ethiopian and West German delegates, the delegation of the Tonghae Corporation Ltd and the delegation of the Tongmyong Corporation Ltd of CHONGNYON, the vice-director of the Central Bank of Malta and the director of the Maltese Mediterranean Bank.

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N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

OVERSEAS FUNCTIONS MARK DPRK ANNIVERSARY

SK081035 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1023 GMT 8 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 8 Oct (KCNA)--A celebration meeting was held at Doma, Damascus, Syria, on September 22 under the co-sponsorship of the Syrian Arab-Korea Friendship Association and the Syrian Solidarity Committee for supporting the just struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country on the occasion of the 36th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Hung on the background of the platform of the meeting hall were a portrait of President Kim Il-song and a portrait of Syrian President Hafiz al-'Asad.

A celebration meeting was held at the Karachi branch of the Pakistan-Korea Friendship Association on September 4 and a DPRK book, photo and handiwork exhibition at Montijo City, Portugal, from September 15 to 23. Portraits of the great leader President Kim Il-song were placed on the platform of the meeting hall and in the exhibition hall.

Abdul Malik, secretary general of the Karach branch of the Pakistan-Korea Friendship Association, in his speech said that with the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea the Korean people have become a powerful and dignified people whom no one dare provoke and possessor of a powerful weapon for the revolution and construction.

The epochal turn effected in the DPRK, he stressed, is a brilliant fruition of the wise leadership of the great leader President Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and proud victory of the immortal chuche idea.

A celebration banquet was given at Iringa region, Tanzania, under the sponsorship of the Iringa regional committee of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania and a meeting in Bridgetown, Barbados, under the sponsorship of the Barbados Committee for Friendship and Solidarity with the Korean People on September 9 and Korean film receptions in Dar es-Salaam, Tanzania, on September 11, 12 and 14.

Letters to President Kim Il-song and to dear Comrade Kim Chong-il were adopted at meetings which were held in Pakistan, Syria and Barbados.

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S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES BABRAK KARMAL MESSAGE

SK081017 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0959 GMT 8 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 8 Oct (KCNA)--Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a message from 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, in reply to his message of greetings.

The reply message dated September 26 reads:

On behalf of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the government and people of Afghanistan and on my own behalf, I express most wholehearted thanks to you, the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the government of your country and the friendly Korean people for your kind message of greetings on the 65th anniversary of the independence day of Afghanistan.

I assure you, respected comrade, that the bonds of friendship and cooperative relations forged between our two parties and two countries will continuously develop in depth in the mutual interests of the two peoples and in the interest of the cause of security and peace in the world.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I most sincerely wish you happiness and the friendly Korean people greater success.

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BRIEFS

DPRK AMBASSADOR TO MALAWI--Pyongyang, 2 Oct (KCNA)--Kim Tong-hwa, newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the DPRK to Malawi, presented his credentials to Malawi President H. Kamuzu Banda on September 14. Referring to the relations between Malaw and Korea, the president declared that he and the Government of Malawi supported the sincere efforts of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the reunification of the country and for peace and progress. The conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2204 GMT 1 Oct 84 SK]

FOREIGN VISITORS--Pyongyang, 2 Oct (KCNA)--A delegation of the Soviet Peace Committee headed by its vice-chairman Ye. A. Dolmatovski; a delegation of the Soviet State Planning Committee headed by E.I. Razumeyev, director of light industry department of the committee; Hani al-Chamaa, editor of the Syrian magazine JAYSHI AL-SHAAB; a delegation of the Angolan University headed by Raul Neto Fernandes, vice-rector of the university; a Nigerian delegation for the study of the chuche idea headed by Prof and Dr S.A. Adejunmobi, head of a chair of the University of Lagos, Nigeria; and the Guinean chuche idea study delegate Ibrahima Cissa, editor in chief of the Guinea paper HOROYA, arrived in Pyongyang on October 1. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2227 GMT 1 Oct 84 SK]

NEW TANZANIA AMBASSADOR--Pyongyang, 3 Oct (KCNA)--Clement George Kahama, newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the United Republic of Tanzania to Korea, arrived in Pyongyang on October 2 by air. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0348 GMT 3 Oct 84 SK]

AMBASSADOR TO SOMALI--Pyongyang, 4 Oct (KCNA)--Kim Pok-man, Korean ambassador to Somalia, on September 26 paid a farewell call on Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre. The president wished the Korean people success in the struggle for national reunification and progress and prosperity. The conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere. Present there were the first vice-president and officials concerned of Somalia. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0343 GMT 4 Oct 84 SK]

HWANG CHANG-YOP MEETING--Pyongyang, 4 Oct (KCNA)--Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, on October 3 met and had a friendly talk with the delegation of PRAVDA, the organ of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, headed by A.T. Karpychev,

responsible secretary of the paper. Present on the occasion were Kim Chang-sik, deputy editor in chief of NODONG SINMUN, and N.M. Shubnikov, Soviet ambassador to Korea. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2205 GMT 3 Oct 84 SK]

BULGARIA MEDIA ON KIM IL-SONG SPEECH--Pyongyang, 5 Oct (KCNA)--RABOTNICHESKO DELO, the organ of the Communist Party of Bulgaria, September 23 carried the gist of the speech of Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, at a luncheon he arranged in honor of Comrade Jorgen Gensen, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Denmark. The paper said: In his speech at a luncheon for the guests Comrade Kim Il-song said that socialism has already expanded on a world-wide scale and become a creed of hundreds of millions of people and it is an immovable law of the development of history that socialism wins and imperialism ruins. The important task confronting the communist and workers' parties at present, he stressed, is to check and frustrate the imperialists' moves for the provocation of a new world war and thermonuclear war policy and to guarantee peace and security in the world. The BULGARIAN NEWS AGENCY, radio and television reported the similar gist of the speech on September 22. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1009 GMT 5 Oct 84 SK]

MILITARY ATTACHES VISIT MUSEUM--Pyongyang, 9 Oct (KCNA)--Military attaches of foreign embassies in Pyongyang visited the party founding museum on October 8 on the occasion of the 39th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea. They went round with keen interest to the office rooms and a conference room the great leader President Kim Il-song had used, wisely leading the founding of our party and the building of a new Korea after the country's liberation and other historic mementoes. After the inspection Raiko Prokopov, military attache of the Bulgarian Embassy, said that he had a better knowledge of the history of the Workers' Party of Korea founded by Comrade Kim Il-song and that the Workers' Party of Korea is a party with long traditions. He noted that he would always remember a story about the activities conducted by Comrade Kim Il-song there after the country's liberation. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0808 GMT 9 Oct 84 SK]

GUINEAN NATIONAL DAY--Pyongyang, 2 Oct (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today dedicates an article to the national day of Guinea. The author of the article says: National independence and the proclamation of the Republic of Guinea were a precious victory won by her people at the cost of their blood and a historic event which opened the way for them to bring a new life into full bloom. Since their independence the Guinean people have registered many successes in the endeavors for the independent development of the country and for the building of a new society, smashing the subversive maneuvers and sabotages of the reactionaries at home and abroad. The recent establishment of a new government in Guinea further inspires the creative zeal of her people. The new government is pursuing independent and progressive policies to actively exploit domestic natural resources, achieve self-sufficiency in food and guarantee the freedom and human rights of its people. Such policies of the Guinean Government are supported and welcomed by broad segments of people. Our people congratulate the Guinea people on their successes in the building of a new life and express firm support and solidarity for their just cause. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0410 GMT 2 Oct 84 SK]

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