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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DAILY HOPES FOR SUCCESSFUL ECONOMIC TALKS

SK190035 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 19 Oct 84 p 1

[Editorial: "South-North Economic Talks"]

[Text] Efforts are under way these days--both within and outside the Korean peninsula--which it is hoped will lead to breaking the impasse in improving inter-Korean relations. It seems that North Korea's ailing economy and soiled reputation have motivated it to respond to calls for better Korean relations.

The latest such development was Pyongyang's acceptance of Seoul's proposal to hold inter-Korean economic talks. If held on 15 November as scheduled, they would be the first such between Seoul and Pyongyang. A five-man delegation from each side, led by a vice ministerial-level official, will meet at Panmunjom.

Proposing the talks 12 October, the Seoul side suggested that formation of a permanent organization be discussed to promote trade and economic cooperation between the divided halves of the peninsula.

It is, of course, a good sign that Pyongyang has accepted our offer in that it may provide momentum to initiate South-North cooperation in substantial terms. It was for this reason that South Korea recently accepted Pyongyang's offer of flood relief goods, even though we actually did not need such supplies.

Our ardent desire is that Pyongyang's latest move will not turn out to be another North Korean ploy designed to achieve its ulterior goals.

We note that North Korea enacted a joint venture law 2 months ago to attract foreign capital as well as promote trade with capitalist countries. Surely this indicates that the northern communists find it inevitable that Pyongyang must introduce Western capital and technology if it is to bail its economy out of its present trouble.

The Pyongyang regime has championed the cause of an independent, Korean effort to solve problems concerning the peninsula. It is for this reason that Pyongyang opposes both South and North Korea entering the United Nations as separate entities.

If they truly feel this way, we see no reason for the northern communists to refuse economic cooperation with the South, especially so because both sides could benefit more in dealing with each other than by dealing with third countries. This is especially true when considering that competition is becoming ever more intense on the international market. North Korea's abundance of natural resources and South Korea's productive industries and capital would make a good combination.

Some remain skeptical about Pyongyang's real reasons for responding to our call for economic cooperation. They say the response is designed to facilitate introduction of Western capital and technologies to North Korea.

Despite Pyongyang's invitation to capitalist countries to invest in the north, many Western countries remain reluctant to do so because of lingering doubts about Pyongyang's reliability. The northern regime has defaulted on enough of its foreign debts and perpetrated enough terrorist acts to merit such suspicion.

The skeptics believe that the latest North Korean moves are a smoke screen to make it seem as though the peninsula is nearing a significant compromise. We are not inclined to share such a view, however. We do earnestly hope that the coming Seoul-Pyongyang economic talks will produce tangible results, thus leading to overall improvement in inter-Korean relations.

As we are genuinely interested in developing practical cooperation with the North, it is time for North Korea to show its sincerity in deeds by working to make the upcoming economic talks successful.

CSO: 4100/024

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

POSSIBLE JOINT VENTURE SIGNED BETWEEN PRC-DPRK

SK190604 Seoul YONHAP in English 0558 GMT 19 Oct 84

[Text] Hong Kong, 18 October (OANA-YONHAP)--A joint-venture agreement reportedly was signed between China, and North Korea during the recent visit to Beijing by the North's prime minister, Kang Song-san. Although the specific projects involved were not described, the agreement raised the possibility of Western technology filtering through China to the North without many of the political inconveniences of direct contact, the FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW reported Thursday.

The weekly magazine said in its latest issue that Kang took a number of economic ministers and officials from light industry, coal-mining and the external economic relations sectors with him--a useful indication of Pyongyang's current thinking on areas for economic breakthrough.

At the same time, the absence of ranking diplomatic or political cadres tended to confirm that Kang--currently fourth-ranked in the North Korean hierarchy--has wide authority in setting economic policy, the weekly added.

The magazine also said: "Where this will now lead the North Koreans is not clear. But the country's present plans appear more modest and are probably better thought out than the grandiose plans of the early 1970's, when it ran up massive foreign debts--still outstanding--through injudicious imports of equipment and technology."

Now it has targeted light industry and coal and mineral extraction as desirable areas for joint participation, probably preferring projects that will not require heavy capital investment or those which can be paid for in kind, the weekly continued.

The magazine concluded that, with its debt problem still serious and its credit rating still very poor, this seems North Korea's only realistic option.

CSO: 4100/024

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

FRANCE DENIES CULTURAL ACCORD SIGNED WITH DPRK

SK202321 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 21 Oct 84 p 1

[Text] The French Government has not reached an agreement as reported on cultural exchanges with North Korea, a senior French External Relations Ministry official said in Seoul Friday. Rene Veyret who paid a visit to the Foreign Ministry's European Affairs Bureau flatly said Pyongyang radio reports that the cultural agreement was signed in a ceremony in Pyongyang was incorrect. The broadcast monitored in Tokyo said that it was the first official agreement ever signed between France and North Korea which have no diplomatic relations.

The visiting French official was quoted as saying that the reports were out of the question under the current situation when Korea and France were keeping satisfactory relations.

"The government of France cannot abandon the existing understanding between Korea and France which was reaffirmed after the North Korean-plotted Rangoon bomb attack last year," the official was quoted as saying.

She, however, admitted the possibility that Jacques Boutet, director general of cultural, scientific and technical relations of the French Ministry of External Relations, discussed the agreement issue with North Korean officials during his stay in Pyongyang.

Boutet arrived in Pyongyang on 5 October. He was reported by the Pyongyang radio on Friday (19 October) as signing the agreement with Vice Minister Chang Chol of the North Korean Culture and Art Ministry.

According to a Yonhap News Agency dispatch from Paris, the Ministry of External Relations denied on Friday (19 October) reports that it had concluded an agreement on cultural exchange with North Korea.

A French Ministry spokesman briefed reporters that Director General Boutet discussed the matter when he visited Pyongyang early this month but that no agreement was signed at that time.

Discussion was made on a "process-verbal" basis and not for a diplomatic agreement, the spokesman said. He said that the process-verbal carried various items North Korea wished to settle with France. He declined to go into details.

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

CONTINUED REPORTAGE ON ESPIONAGE INCIDENT

Editorial Comment

SK200045 Seoul THE KOREAN HERALD in English 20 Oct 84 p 4

[Editorial: "'Resident' Espionage Agent"]

[Text] The Agency for National Security Planning has just revealed the arrest of a hard-core communist agent dispatched by Pyongyang, who has been engaged in subversive activities in South Korean society for the past 2 years.

We are once again alarmed by the disclosure that the espionage agency disguised himself as an innocent South Korean citizen for such a lengthy period, while moving around in such major cities as Seoul, Pusan and Taegu to discharge his mission as directed by the North Korean Communist authorities, according to the anti-espionage agency.

It was further made public that the arrested Pyongyang agent was collecting information for the purpose of assassinating leading figures and destroying key installations in the South.

In particular, he was making contacts with various social segments around us, including working populace, students and religious circles, in his attempt to organize under ground cells, taking advantage of the free and open social climate of the South Korean community.

Whenever we hear of the new findings about the dispatch of Pyongyang agents into the South as revealed by the anti-espionage authorities this time, the South Korean people are placed on the alert against the desperate subversive plot of the communist regime against the Republic in the South, being waged along with its duplicitous peace gestures in one form or another.

The latest arrest of the espionage agent should indicate a striking example of Communist subversion into the South, which is designed to dispatch spies as "resident agents" to stay here as long as possible, mingling with innocent people in varied social sectors in the South.

South Korea has been all out to build up a modernized and advanced society for the past decades without interruption, thus successfully achieving a remarkable national growth.

During those years, however, as much efforts had to be made for maintaining a resolute security posture against the provocative communists on the other side of the divided country.

Unless this was done, the goal for sustained national progress in the South might have been a mere dream amid an ever-ominous South-North confrontation, in which the Pyongyang regime has been bent upon destroying the free institutions and stirring up social unrest and confusion in the South by incessantly sending armed agents here for their subversive aims.

In the South Korean community, complaints may crop up among labor unionists, on campuses or in the religious sectors, for example, merely because of their democratic slogans in a free and open society.

Nonetheless, they are not so innocent as to be fooled by the subversive communist agents in most cases, who may try even harder to sneak into these social circles whenever they are deemed vulnerable.

At the same time, we are not allowed to relax our anti-subversion efforts around the clock under such precarious circumstances, as long as the flagrant communist espionage activities in the South are repeatedly uncovered.

At this juncture, we urge the North Korean regime once again to discontinue the dispatch of armed guerrillas and espionage agents into the South, if it is to really show its sincerity in response to our sustained calls for inter-Korea dialogue to reduce tension and pave the way for national reconciliation and unification.

'Must Break Impasse in Relations'

SK202344 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 21 Oct 84 p 4

[Editorial: "Pyongyang's Espionage Plots"]

[Text] "Not in South Korea but North Korea is where a revolution is really needed." So said a North Korean agent who was sent to the South to "liberate the hunger-stricken South Korean people." The Pyongyang spy had attempted to commit suicide to avoid being captured but now says, "It is so nice to be alive."

What annoys us is that Pyongyang is still engrossed in cheating the people of the North in order to realize its aggressive goals. "I now know that what I had been told of the South while in North Korea was far from the truth," says Chong Hae-kwon, 51, who was arrested recently after almost 2 years' espionage work in the South.

According to the Agency for National Security Planning, Chong operated here under the direction of Kim Chong-il, the son of the Pyongyang chieftain, Kim Il-song. His mission included the incitement of social unrest in the South by causing agitation among students, laborers and religious groups.

Chong's operational goals also included terrorist acts against key personalities and major establishments here, the agency said. Chong slipped into the South through a southern coastal area on 20 October 1982 after receiving espionage training for about 15 years in North Korea.

He first infiltrated the South in 1975 for a 20-day reconnaissance mission and traveled to Macao in 1980 to become acquainted with life in a free society. Chong's mission was a long-term affair, unlike most other espionage activities by North Korean agents.

As the agency said, this latest spy case is another example of North Korea's long-standing scheme to overthrow the incumbent government in the South by taking advantage of any "conflict or views or temporary discord over trifling matters in our society."

We wonder why the Pyongyang Communists continue such futile plots. We are even more disappointed at their duplicity of perpetrating aggressive acts against us while at the same time trumpeting peace gestures as a smokescreen to hide their aggressive intentions.

Despite our disappointment, we must seize every possible chance to break the impasse in improving inter-Korean relations. That is why we have endeavored to make use of every positive development even though we can never be sure of Pyongyang's real motives.

The existing tension on the peninsula is a waste of our national energies which, instead, should be used to improve the well-being of the Korean people.

We understand that Pyongyang's recent series of reconciliatory gestures were motivated by its urgent need to revitalize the North's ailing economy as well as to improve its tarnished reputation among the world community as a result of its terrorist acts. Pyongyang must learn not to spoil other positive opportunities in the future.

Although we are genuinely inclined to call on the Northern communists to end their aggressive behavior, we are nevertheless still haunted by the memory of Pyongyang's brutal perpetration of the Rangoon bombing 1 year ago.

We cannot but be reminded of the fact that the serial number of Chong's Belgian-made Browning pistol--459772--is just one digit higher than that of the pistol confiscated from a North Korean agent responsible for the Rangoon massacre. This is one telling reminder that the Pyongyang regime has not changed its terrorist inclinations despite the smokescreen of its peace gestures.

The communists must be made to understand that the situation in the South is quite different from what they seem to perceive it to be. Their continued terrorist acts will only result in their own destruction.

They must take note of Chong's admission that the living standards of the population in the South are far beyond those of their Northern brethren. Our ardent desire is that the Pyongyang leadership will become aware of present-day realities. They must understand that peaceful coexistence with the South is the only way for the North to insure its viability. All peace-loving nations should join in driving this principle home to Pyongyang's rulers.

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

JAPAN ALLOWED TO INVEST--Tokyo (YONHAP)--Yun Ki-pok, vice chairman of North Korea's Economic Commission of the Central People's Committee, said Japan will be allowed to arrange joint ventures in the communist-controlled North, a pro-Pyongyang news agency here reported yesterday. The news agency quoted the Korean Central News Agency in Pyongyang as saying that Yun assured Chongnyon (Federation of pro-Pyongyang Korean Residents in Japan) members now on a visit to North Korea that Japan is eligible to invest in North Korea under its joint venture law recently enacted. North Korea last month promulgated the law as part of its efforts to reduce the widening economic gap between South and North Korea. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 17 Oct 84 p 1 SK]

MINISTER SATISFIED WITH VISIT--Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong seems satisfied with what he had achieved during his visit to the United Nations from late September to early October. As many as 50 nations disclosed their support for the Republic of Korea's policy of realizing peaceful unification of the Korean peninsula through direct inter-Korean dialogue, while 35 others lent their support to North Korea. The figure presents an increase of 17 supporters for South Korea and that of 2 for the northern half compared with last year's tally. The minister met foreign ministers from 31 countries, which comprise 10 allies of Korea, 15 non-aligned countries and 6 countries with which Korea has no diplomatic relations. Twenty-two nations joined during the UN sixth committee session in denouncing North Korea for the bomb attack it made against a South Korean presidential entourage in Rangoon, Burma, on 9 October, last year. The bomb attack killed 17 South Koreans including 4 cabinet members. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 19 Oct 84 p 4 SK]

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

GENERAL ELECTION STRATEGIES ANALYZED

Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 12 Sep 84 p 1

[Article by reporter Song Chin-hyok: "Political Environment Surrounding General Elections Heating Up"]

[Text] The time has come when politics heats up in earnest. It is 1 week before the last regular session of the 11th National Assembly. The Democratic Justice Party (DJP) is practically finished selecting party nominees for the next National Assembly election. As a considerable number of government office holders are resigning from their posts in order to run for National Assembly seats with the endorsement of the DJP, the government personnel reorganization is expected to take place soon. As cabinet minister, vice ministers, senior aids to the president, and provincial governors are likely to be among those leaving government posts, the pre-election personnel reorganization is likely to be extensive.

New Faces

The opposition camp is also busy preparing for the regular session of the National Assembly, and is tidying up its organizations. Those politicians who are out of power and those who are new in politics are all busy gearing-up for the forthcoming election by carefully assessing the political trends.

The general outline of the political timetable of the government and the ruling party which had attracted the attention of politicians for a time appears to be shaping up.

The election preparations of the DJP show that it might be taking the following course: the announcement of those selected nominees of the party, a personnel reorganization, the conclusion of the party selection of nominees, the lifting of the ban on political activities, and finally, the election.

As for the election date, it looks almost certain that the election will be held next year, because that is what the DJP has proposed. Also, it has already come up with a plan to allow assembly members time to prepare for the election by going into recess after 2 December, which is the legal deadline for the budget proposal, while regular National Assembly business is conducted normally. But, if the election is put off until next year, the campaign will be expensive because the election preparation period will

have been so much more prolonged and as a result that both the solar and lunar New Year's falls within the period. Such an opposing view has not vanished altogether.

Officially, the opposition parties also want the election to be held next year, and thus, they share the same position with the ruling party.

Irrespective of the postponement of the election to next year, preparations will be likely to heat up steadily.

Unexpectedly, the DJP's task of selecting party nominees for the next National Assembly election is making rapid progress. If this is followed by the government's personnel reshuffle, the opposition parties, stimulated by the DJP's progress in its campaign preparations, will certainly step up their election preparation.

The DJP has already come to an informal decision on who should be nominated for the alternate electoral districts, and has been notifying those individual nominees of the party's decision. It has been learned that a considerable number of incumbent Assembly members have been assured of their renomination. Therefore, only about 10 electoral districts are believed to remain for which the DJP has to decide on official nominees.

In view of the DJP's official nominees who have been identified so far, it seems that the DJP has placed emphasis on the candidates' vote-getting capacity, rather than on the improvement of the party's image. Those candidates who have been informally picked by the party for the alternate districts are mostly either national constituency legislators, or past and present government office holders. Very few of them are newcomers in politics.

If the nature of the 12th National Assembly is taken into account, it may be inevitable for the DJP to pick candidates who will be capable of getting the votes.

The significance of the 12th National Assembly election lies in the fact that it will be the first election since the founding of the Fifth Republic, and it will be an election where the people judge the records of the first half of the first administration of the Fifth Republic. It may not be an opportunity to reflect the direct judgement of the records of the administration, since two candidates are elected in each district; nevertheless, if the DJP falls below the level of the proportion of votes that they received in the 11th election, its political loss will be considered very great.

New Faces

The 12th National Assembly is politically very important in the sense that it will be the legislature in the second half of the 7-year term of the first administration of the Fifth Republic, and it will be the legislature during the term of which a change of government is scheduled to take place in 1988.

Accordingly, the nucleus of the election strategy of the DJP should be that by making a peaceful transfer of power in 1988 the major premise, the DJP must try to maintain and strengthen the leadership of the party president in the second half of the term; secure a stable majority in the Assembly conducive to a stable political atmosphere; and create the most desirable political conditions for a peaceful transfer in 1988.

In the light of past experiences, the DJP appears to view that two party system as undesirable for political stability and the peaceful transfer of power.

It believes that the multiparty system would be advantageous. The lesser opposition parties under the principal opposition party would have a more balanced share of seats in the National Assembly than under the present arrangement. However, realistically, there are difficulties in realizing this idea.

In this election, as in the 11th National Assembly, opposition parties such as the Democratic Korea Party (DKP) and the Korean National Party (KNP) appear to be aiming at maintaining the present level of strength rather than striving to become the first party. Unlike the ruling party, the opposition has neither the strategy of the ruling party nor any post-election plan.

The opposition parties seem to be more concerned with conditions within the opposition camp, which is fluid. The New Democratic Party (NDP) has already been formed, and there is a strong likelihood that another opposition party will appear if the government lifts for the third time its ban on political activities for some old politicians. In that event, it is likely that the opposition parties, which draw their members from the old New Democratic Party, will be split into three groups--the DKP, the NDP, and a new opposition party--and will dispute one another about their legitimacy as heirs to the traditional opposition party, and about the clarity of their status. The members of these parties are also likely to change their party affiliations expediently from one party to another in search of any available nominations for the National Assembly election. In this regard, the third lifting of the ban on the political activities of some of the old politicians will have an important bearing on the condition of the opposition camp.

At present, it appears that the DKP will continue to maintain its position as the number one opposition party, but if the DJP pushes hard the idea of creating the multi-party system, the number of successful candidates from the DJP and DKP may fall below the level of the 11th National Assembly election.

The KNP is in a more advantageous position than the DKP as far as replenishing its membership resources is concerned; however, there has not been any noticeable development because of the limitation of the party's leadership ability and the inadequacy of its preparedness. There is even some doubt among the politicians as to whether the KNP will remain the number three party if such conditions persist.

Whither Minor Parties?

It is doubtful whether the New Socialist Party (NSP), which plays a role in foreign relations with international socialist forces, will be able to grow on its own in the forthcoming election. In the 11th National Assembly election, the president of the NSP was elected in the Kangnam District where there were no candidates from the DKP and KNP, but it is doubtful whether those opposition parties will be kind to it again.

Another matter of interest in election politics is the campaign promises made by the political parties. It should be interesting to note how the parliamentary cabinet form of government and the dualistic government system advocated by the NDP will develop; whether or not the DKP will again bring up the question of a constitutional amendment for the direct popular election of president; and whether the DJP will make a campaign promise for some form of local self-government.

The election period politics, which has become active as a result of the DJP's early decision on its party nominees for the National Assembly election, might slow down briefly due to the opening of the regular session of the National Assembly; however, the political atmosphere is likely to keep heating up due to the impatience on the part of prospective candidates and district chapter reorganization meetings.

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

WEEKLY SUMMARY OF RESTLESS POLITICAL SITUATION DESCRIBED

Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 19 Aug 84 p 2

[Article: "Political Street: Assembly Elections Likely in 1984"]

[Text] Weekly Political Scene

Our political circles have come alive. Simultaneously with the gradual subsiding of the euphoria over the triumphant Olympic games, the political schedule keyed to the general elections of the 12th National Assembly has now emerged as the topic of the day. The quickening for a new political party has already begun in the opposition party circles. Many different views on the timing of the general elections have been advanced in the pro-government party circles.

National Assembly Elections Likely in 1984; Assembly Members Demand Elections in 1984 as Elections in 1985 Too Costly; Cabinet Reshuffle Will Be Known in September

The timing of the general elections, a decisive factor in the political schedule, is still uncertain. Before the Olympic games there was a strong indication toward February 1985 general elections. But recently the likelihood of the general elections before the end of 1984 has once again loomed large.

Representative member of the Democratic Justice Party [DJP] Kwon Ik-hyon's announcement in Kangju on 1 August suggested the general elections in 1985. Yet, because representative member Kwon then made remarks refuting this, the possibility of the general elections before the end of 1984 may not be excluded.

Representative member Kwon announced in Kangju, "For the timing of the general elections many variables such as the regular annual Assembly session, the year end and the new year, the severe cold and lunar New Year must be taken into consideration. And the regular annual Assembly session during which we must deliberate on the budget must never be treated lightly."

On the following day after representative member Kwon spoke in Kwangju, floor leader Yi Chong-ch'an said, "We cannot curtail the deliberation on the budget by more than a month and we cannot arbitrarily curtail the regular

Assembly session (20 September-18 December) because of the general elections." Thus his remarks endorsed the preference for the general elections in 1985.

Yet, on 15 August representative member Kwon put a brake on the "general elections in 1985" by saying, "When did I say that we will hold the general elections in 1985?", and, "It is a unilateral speculation that you reporters have advanced."

Then, floor leader Yi reportedly said on 16 August, "Many Assembly members expressed their concern about the general elections reportedly being held in 1985, and expressed their preference for general elections before the end of 1984, so as to eliminate corrupted elections."

Assembly members of the DJP have been holding unity meetings at each district party following the party-wide training meetings held at Togyu-san. They are agonized over the large expenses required for unity meetings. For them, holding a unity meeting even for 2 or 3 myon together will cost at least 10 to 20 million won. Therefore, if the general elections are held in 1985, high expenses for the year end and the new year cannot be avoided. For this reason they strongly demand that the general elections be held before the end of 1984.

Not only pro-government party members but also opposition party members are demanding that general elections be held before the end of 1984 saying, "The general elections in 1985 will result in spending races." But opposition leaders, including president of the Democratic Korea Party [DKP] Yu Ch'i-song and president of the Nationalist Party Kim Chong-ch'ol, said that as a principle the general elections should be held immediately before the term of the Assembly members expires, and thus called for the general elections in 1985.

Some speculate that in the background of the demand for the general elections before the end of 1984 by opposition party members are not only their worries about campaign funds but also their wish for getting the elections over before additional politicians expected to be lifted from the political ban could have their battle lines ready.

The political schedule, including the cabinet reshuffle, the lifting of the political ban, party endorsement of candidates, predicated on the timing of the general elections, too, is drawing public attention. Its general outline is expected to be disclosed in mid-September when President Chun Doo Hwan's visit to Japan ends.

The range of the cabinet reshuffle depends on whether or not Prime Minister Chi Iee Jong will run in an electoral district for the National Assembly. But the prevailing observation is that its timing will be appropriately just before the regular Assembly session starts.

The Third lifting of the political ban expected sometime before the general elections may vary considerably depending on the situation of the existing opposition political parties and the moves of the dissident opposition

forces. But its timing is generally expected to be at least before the pro-government party announces its endorsement of candidates. The reasoning is that those persons to be lifted from the political ban in the future should be given equal opportunities to choose their own parties.

The endorsement of the opposition parties for which incumbent members are strongly favored is expected to be formally disclosed just before the general elections. But the endorsement of the DJP for candidates will probably be made by a dual method.

The timing of its final endorsement is predicted to be about 2 months before the general elections. But for those districts with problems in winning votes and those districts whose candidates are essential for the formation of the 12th National Assembly political contours, a kind of unofficial endorsement will be granted.

Following the "turmoil over the mysterious documents," there were prevailing observations that in the endorsement of the DJP more than 50 percent of incumbent members would be dropped. But following the recent training meetings at Togyu-san, which provided an impetus for strengthening the party's first line organizations, a positive evaluation of incumbent members began to rise within the party. Some speculate that as many as 60 percent of incumbent members would be endorsed.

New Democratic Party [NDP], the Front Runner Among New Parties; Its Political Impact Unknown; Third Series of Lifting of Political Ban Would Be a Variable; Its Substance May Possibly Be Transformed

Rumors about new parties to be formed which were rampant after the second series of lifting of the political ban was announced on 25 February subsided thereafter. But as on 8 August the temporarily named NDP centered around Mr Han Kon-su held its founders' meeting to prepare for its inauguration, various possibilities of new political parties have become new topics of the otherwise quiet summer political scene.

Talks about new political parties to be organized as surfacing now will be decided by the range and timing of the third series of lifting of the political ban expected sometime, if we take into consideration the fact that the majority of core members of new political parties are influential leaders under the old system, and moreover they are currently prohibited from engaging in political activities. But because the possibility cannot be excluded that they will become a new variable in the general elections to be held within the next 6 months, political circles interest in them is only mounting.

The front runner among the new political parties is still the NDP which just held its founders' meeting today.

Mr Han Kon-su, an influential member of the former NDP, had claimed before the lifting of the political ban in late 1983 that he wanted to build a temporary building to accommodate those who were to be lifted from the political ban for the third series on the ground that the DKP had a limited capacity. He thus disclosed his determination to form a new political party.

Then, after Mr Han was released from the political ban in the second series, he made frequent contacts with former members of the former NDP to emphasize the validity of organizing a new party and received once basically favorable responses from many leaders. But they presented differing views on the timing of the founding of a new party.

Some leaders who have been lifted from the political ban, including Mr Kim Su-han, and leaders of the former NDP who are still banned, contend that it is not too late to form a founders meeting after the third series of lifting of the political ban is announced. They tried to calm down Mr Han's impetuous plans. But because the lifting of the political ban expected on the 15 August Liberation Day did not materialize, Mr Han went ahead to announce the inauguration of a new party.

At the meeting Mr Han said, "If the third series of lifting of the political ban is made just before the general elections, how could we possibly found a new party?" "We will make all necessary preparations for the founding of a new party before hand and will hand over the party to former opposition members who are expected to be lifted from the political ban in the third series." Thus he repeated again and again that he was only an intermediary for the founding of a new party and not its prime mover.

He announced that accordingly organizers would be appointed not for those electoral districts of former opposition members who were still banned, but only for the remaining districts.

The form of government the NDP (temporary designation) advocates is a dual executive system of the presidential system and the cabinet system. In its platform it aims for a democratic, responsible and self-reliant party.

In its declaration for founding the party, the NDP branched the DKP as a pro-government party. Mr Han predicted that it would develop into a confrontation between a tree grown in a garden and a tree grown wild, and disclosed his readiness to argue about the clear opposition character with the DKP.

At one time the NDP led by Mr Han was rumored to be controlled by Mr Yi Ch'ol-sung behind the scene. But both completely denied this. Mr Kim Su-han, who is close to Mr Yi, also rejected this as a "groundless rumor."

Separate from this, rumors about a new political party centered around Mr Yi Ch'ol-sung still keep circulating.

Many observers point to the fact that Mr Yi has made personal contacts with such former NDP leaders as Mr Sin To-hwan, Mr Yi Ch'ung-hwan, Mr Ko Hung-mun as well as Mr Yi Ki-t'aek and Mr Cho Yun-hyong at golfing and on other occasions, and view his activities as an advance movement for organizing a new political party.

But it is in fact difficult to quickly predict the moves of former influential NDP leaders led by Mr Yi, because their moves are bound by the range and timing of the lifting of the political ban for the third series.

On the other hand, the interest of the political circles is also focused on the relations between the general elections and the Council for the Advancement of Democratization composed of former pro-government and opposition party leaders, some of whom are lifted and others not lifted from the political ban.

But since the Council for the Advancement of Democratization has not revealed its course of action for the general elections, it is not known how and how strongly it will affect the currently active political circles.

10372

CSO: 4107/224

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

WASTE UTILIZATION IN PRODUCING NECESSITIES CITED

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 9 Aug 84 p 3

[Text] The Sunchun District Industrial Factory, when compared with the same time last year, increased its local raw material utilization rate 1.3 times, produced 130 more varieties, and produced 1.8 times more people's daily necessities. Additionally the domestic work team expanded 2.7 times, the varieties of products increased 3 times more than last year, and the overall quality improved.

Such results were established by concentrated research efforts in the area of local resources by city industrial workers in response to the desires of the party.

Our great leader Kim Il-song instructed us as follows:

"Concentrated research shows us that every town has many potential natural resources."

A meeting was held to seek out more local natural resources, to expand the variety and quantity of personal necessities, and to improve quality.

One day a local industry chief engineer, comrade Chun Dae-syk, suggested utilizing large quantities of waste from a certain work station.

His suggestion was somewhat shocking to other co-workers. This waste had been disregarded for so many years that it was considered valueless. It was perceived to have had no value because no one had thought of utilizing it.

Some workers had acknowledged this doubt.

Chun himself did not have a specific plan at the time and could not answer questions raised on the issue.

After deep contemplation, he explained what had caused him to come to this conclusion.

The party demanded a new direction in people's daily necessities production utilizing internal surplus to the maximum.

With the desire of the party in mind, he could not completely disregard the waste.

As the people understood the chief engineer's devotion, they responded to it.

They immediately went to examine the waste and felt that it was unfortunate not to use it. Even though research was insufficient, a survey of the process which produced the waste showed that there were possibilities for further refinement.

Workers put themselves into gear. They organized production testing and went to see the specialists. The specialists affirmed that this waste had potential.

Encouraged workers enforced the organization of the production line in a chemical daily necessities factory to produce a new resource. They planned short-term goals and devised updated facilities to carry out the job.

The job was overwhelming but the workers did not hesitate. They believed that if they made a decision and challenged the work with initiative, creativity, and knowledge, that there was no reason for the new production method not to be successful.

The workers' firm decision not to give in to any barrier and their extraordinary resolve were the forces behind encouraging people.

The lead workers' detailed plan and the manufacture of equipment went hand in hand.

Facilities which required precise manufacturing techniques and electrical processing were expected to be difficult; surprisingly, however, they showed speedy progress.

The leadership of the workers and the support of the people produced a labor reserve which improved processing and left a surplus of reserves.

However, after production began a problem surfaced.

The product which was supposed to be beige came out to be grayish, and it was not in fine powder form. Contents of the resource was disappointingly lower than the calculated technical index standard. In order to solve the technical problem, the intense struggle continued. The setbacks continued and the attitudes of the workers were affected which effected the entire industry. Still, local industrial workers including the chief-engineer who had known the problem so well did not give up.

They never left the workplace and struggled to solve the production problem while leading and encouraging the workers.

Days of research and experiment and experiment and research passed by. Finally, the problems concerning temperature control and the splitting process were solved and a standard manufacturing method was established.

The production began again with the interest of numerous people.

A soft powder with a pretty color was produced in great quantity.

With this powder workers started to organize industry to manufacture personal necessities.

Under the enthusiastic instruction of local industrial workers, the chemical daily necessity factory workers manufactured various products in beige and brown form and registered the products in the national index.

The more you seek the more reserves there are. This is very true in the usage of waste. However, the utilization of it depends upon the workers' environment, attitudes, and work habits. Accordingly, the waste can be reused or wasted forever.

Expanding the varieties of personal necessities and improving the quality by making liquid glass from rice straw is one of the examples.

One day a responsible local industry worker dropped by the Yang-jung work station and saw rice straw piled up like a mountain and did not neglect to think about its practical use. He immediately went to a science research institution and spoke to the technicians.

They all agreed that liquid glass could be made from rice straw. Rice straw is also a common raw material source that should not be wasted. There is not any town in our country which does not have rice straw.

Sun-chun City uses an enormous amount of rice straw that comes out of the Yang-jung work station as fuel for the boiler or as fertilizer to increase the fertility of soil. However, it has been scientifically proven that liquid glass can be made from rice straw after it is used as fuel for the boiler. Production immediately followed. Liquid glass was manufactured in large quantities.

It was no longer necessary to receive liquid glass from the authorities and the production of liquid glass was another contribution to the expansion of various varieties of personal necessities and the improvement of overall quality.

This contribution of Sun-chun City is closely related to the utilization of every local raw material resource without waste.

The contribution of local industrial workers of Sun-chun City shows us an example that devoted workers and housekeepers have nothing to waste.

12709
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S. KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

DAILY REVIEWS COMMUNIST CHINESE ECONOMIC REFORMS

SK221258 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 22 Oct 84 p 2

[Editorial: "Communist China's Economic Reform"]

[Excerpts] Communist China's 3d plenary session of the 12th party Central Committee, held on 20 October, adopted a decision on basic reforms in the economic system, introducing a great many capitalist market rules.

This decision, a comprehensive compilation of the Deng Xiaoping-Zhao Ziyang pragmatic economic lines currently in practice, is expected to serve as a guideline for Communist China's future economic management.

North Korea may be one of the countries that must have been shocked by such reforms in Communist China. North Korea, among the communist countries, has maintained a socialist system that is far removed from capitalism. It is the most closed and dogmatic society which clings most thoroughly to communist ideology.

Copying Communist China's open-door policy, North Korea has recently passed a joint venture law, a carbon copy of Communist China's, and is now pursuing economic cooperation with advanced capitalist countries such as the United States, Japan, and France. North Korea's response to our proposal for economic talks between the North and the South is understood in this context.

However, capitalist countries have thus far not responded to its courting, and North Korea itself is not yet prepared to accommodate ingredients of capitalism.

Because Communist China's economic reforms will have a far greater impact on the political order in Northeast Asia and on ideological lines of the Communist world, aside from the economic effect discussed above, it will give North Korea a far greater shock.

North Korea's military line aimed at communizing the South, a line that has been maintained by some hardliners, will have no grounds to stand on because Communist China's economic reforms are permitted on a Northeast Asia without war.

Because Communist China's capitalist reforms will be effected on the basis of the open-door policy, they will somehow have some encouraging effect on our economy. This is because these reforms will have to be premised on open markets and technological cooperation.

It must be pointed out, however, that Communist China's economic growth will inevitably engage our country, a still-developing economic power, in severe trade competition. This being the case, the government and economic circles will have to take long-term measures to cope with Communist China's challenge.

We believe, however, that Communist China's economic changes will work in our favor in both political and diplomatic aspects. This is because the more economic growth Communist China experiences, the broader the scope of its mutual relations with our country will become and the closer the two countries will come to each other. When this happens, the improved relations between our country and Communist China may open a favorable phase for our immediate goal of Nord-politik and unification policy.

Communist China's reforms in the direction of the capitalist economic system do not necessarily mean that it might edge away from a communist ruling system.

The Communist Chinese authorities, in adopting such a new economic system, made it clear that China is not breaking away from socialism because ownership remains fundamentally the same, that is, ownership by the people.

When the Soviet Union first adopted the New Economic Policy, the West said that the Soviet Union had to revert to capitalism because communism had failed. However, the Soviet Union continued communization and has remained a communist country.

In the case of Communist China, it is not likely to break away from the current political order and system, although it may be different from the case of the Soviet Union.

CSO: 4107/012

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

'NODONG SINMUN' EDITORIALS FOR SEPTEMBER 1984

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

1 Sep 84 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Further Strengthen and Develop the Non-Aligned Movement": [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 172, 4 Sep 84, pp D 12-15: "Media, Officials Observe Nonalignment Day 1 Sep"; "NODONG SINMUN Editorial." Summary published in KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT JPRS-KAR-84-056, 20 Sep 84, pp 126-127: "DPRK Papers Mark Day of Non-Alignment"].

3 Sep 84 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Bring About A Public Service Revolution and Provide More Comfortable Living Conditions For the People": Quotes from Kim Chong-il's work, "On Further Heightening The Peoples Livelihood," emphasizing the need for a public service revolution to provide more comfortable living conditions and states that this aim has always been consistent party policy; notes that the party has stressed expediting the public service revolution as part of the light industry revolution for the purpose of raising the living standard; calls for establishment of services networks everywhere to create a new upswing in consumer goods distribution, food services and public service conveniences and thereby raise up the material and cultural lives of the people to a new high stage; urges the functionaries to foster a sense of being masters of service for the people and to set up many raw materials and processed materials distribution bases as well as various kinds of stores, restaurants, soft drink shops and public service facilities everywhere; urges public service functionaries to set up food service on a specialized, scientific and modern footing so as to raise up the quality of food and public services to a higher level; exhorts the functionaries in the appropriate sectors to provide the necessary materials to the public food service and convenience service facilities; calls for the public service functionaries to develop a spirit of service in keeping with the Beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il's statement and thereby bring about a revolution in public service.

4 Sep 84 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Continue to Vigorously Push Ahead With Work to Implement Decisions of the Plenary Meeting": [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 173, 5 Sep 84, pp D 9-11: "Paper Urges Implementing Party Plenum Decisions"].

5 Sep 84 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Further Strengthen the Party's Guidance To Educational Work": [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT

Vol IV, No 173, 5 Sep 84, pp D 18-21: "Editorial Notes Educational Thesis Anniversary"].

6 Sep 84 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Epochally Increase Extraction Equipment Production": States that to accomplish the task assigned by the ninth plenum of the Sixth Central Committee to achieve a new upswing in socialist economic construction, more natural resources must be extracted from the ground, especially in the Komdok, Anju and Musan coal mining districts; stresses that these three districts in particular require more mining equipment if they are to be fully exploited; calls for innovations in battle organization and direction in order to increase production of extraction equipment; calls for the functionaries in the extraction equipment production sector to arouse the masses to mobilize resources and capacity to the maximum and produce more equipment with the materials, machinery and manpower on hand; exhorts the functionaries and workers to make an effort to improve the quality of the products they produce; calls for product inspection systems and quality control systems to be established to maintain the quality of extractive equipment products; urges all to participate in the party's program to produce large-scale, modern, high speed extraction equipment and deliver them on time to the mines; exhorts the functionaries in the ministries and committees of the Administration Council to provide the necessary materials and cooperative products on a priority basis for production of extraction equipment and thereby bring about an epochal transformation in extractive equipment production.

7 Sep 84 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Further Expedite Tideland Reclamation Work": Calls for further stepping up the pace in tideland reclamation work in keeping with Kim Il-song's recent instructions; states that one of the long-range goals of the eighties is to reclaim 300,000 chongbo of tideland which must be achieved ahead of schedule to meet the grain production goal; emphasizes that the pace of tideland reclamation must be stepped up to implement the tasks of the ninth plenum of the Sixth Central Committee; stresses that since tideland reclamation projects are to be accomplished through the efforts of the whole party, entire state and whole populace, the appropriate sectors such as the machinery, metallurgical and building materials industries must provide equipment such as bulldozers, excavators, tugs and barges, steel and cement to the tideland reclamation sites; calls for proper establishment of quarries and concrete form basis and timely repair and maintenance of transportation equipment to deliver the concrete forms and rocks on time; exhorts the functionaries and workers at the tideland reclamation sites to develop the attitude that if they are given what they need, fine, but if not, at least they will make do with what they have; stresses the need for establishing services networks for those who will be working the reclaimed farmland; urges party organizations in the tideland reclamation sector to explain thoroughly to the masses the party line so that they will perform their tideland reclamation projects wholeheartedly.

9 Sep 84 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Add Luster to the Dignity and Honor of the Republic": [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 177, 11 Sep 84, pp D 11-14: "NODONG SINMUN Editorial"].

11 Sep 84 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Harvest A Bumper Grain Crop In Due Season": States that now that the autumn harvest season is at hand, the task of harvesting 10 million tons of grain lies ahead; emphasizes that victory in this

time-limited battle depends on how ardently the functionaries, workers and helpers in the agricultural sector throw themselves into the harvesting and threshing chores in accordance with the recent instructions of Kim Il-song on not wasting even a single kernel of grain in the harvesting and threshing struggle; emphasizes the importance of carrying out the harvesting and threshing struggle with the same concentration with which the functionaries, workers and helpers performed in the spring transplanting battle; calls upon the functionaries not to rely solely on numbers of workers but also to mobilize all machinery and equipment to the maximum and operate them at full capacity; exhorts the agricultural functionaries to walk out into the fields themselves and determine the stage of ripening and plan harvest operations accordingly; urges the functionaries in the appropriate ministries and committees in the Administrative Council to be responsible for delivery of the farm machinery in their areas of responsibility; calls for functionaries in all units of every sector to send out assistance manpower on time so that this year's goal of 10 million tons of grain will be realized.

13 Sep 84 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Concentrate Efforts on the Struggle To Heighten the Quality of Products and Structures": [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 180, 14 Sep 84, pp D 13-15: "NODONG SINMUN Suggests Raising Product Quality"].

14 Sep 84 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Continue To Thoroughly Implement The Party's Mass Movement Policy": [Text summarized in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 182, 18 Sep 84, p D 25: "Mass Movement Policy Implementation Called For"].

21 Sep 84 p 1 lower third: "May The Functionaries Take Part in the Party and Revolution With Practical Success": Emphasizes that party functionaries are the command personnel of the revolution who are in charge of important posts in revolution and construction and entrusted with the momentous duty of bringing about a new upswing in socialist construction through implementation of the decisions of the ninth plenum of the Sixth Central Committee; states that it is the firm resolve of the party to develop all sectors to an extensive degree from the economy and scientific technology to public services; quotes Kim Chong-il on expressing one's loyalty to the leader through the practical struggle of unconditionally implementing the leader's instructions no matter what; urges all to demonstrate loyalty to the party and leader and dedication to the people not by mere lip service but through the practical struggle to implement the party's policy and decisions; urges party functionaries to put special effort into economic construction by utilizing the mammoth latent power in this country's economy; cites the example of many functionaries striving to live and act like the hero in the artistic film, "County Party Secretary"; urges party functionaries to develop various traits including a high sense of responsibility and creativity in their work; calls for functionaries in the various ministries and committees in the Administration Council as well as in the factories and enterprises to discern ways and means for achieving production results with the equipment and manpower at hand and to go among the masses and listen to their expressions of creative ingenuity and arouse them to heroic exploits through political action; exhorts party functionaries to act according to the valuable slogan, "Let Us Repay the Party's Political Confidence and Concern With Our Loyalty Through High Political Consciousness and Technology" and

make a positive contribution to advancing the party's cause through greater practical successes.

24 Sep 84 p 1 lower third: "Historic Meeting For Powerfully Demonstrating the Appropriateness and Vitality of the Three Revolutions Line": Notes that today is the opening day for the meeting of three revolutions team members who are gathering under the special interest and guidance of the party; states that the three revolutions line has been the consistent strategic line of the party for converting the whole society to chuche and building communism; praises the three revolutions line for achieving numerous successes in conquering the ideological and material summits and developing the social revolution at every developmental stage over the past 40 years; states that the purpose of the meeting is to demonstrate forcefully the appropriateness and vitality of the party's three revolutions line and the three revolutions team movement; notes that the task ahead is to implement the programmatic tasks of the Sixth Party Congress and the decisions of the recent ninth plenum of the Sixth Central Committee and to achieve success in the 10 long-range goals of the eighties; quotes Kim Chong-il's statement, "For party leadership in socialist construction it is important to provide correct leadership of the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural"; stresses that the successes achieved by the three revolutions team movement over the past 11½ years was due to the wise leadership of the party and the leader; states that Kim Il-song initiated this movement and unfolded the correct line and policy from the outset and Kim Chong-il strengthened the party to implement the three revolutions line and is now seeing to it that this line and various other mass movements are carried out under the party's leadership; urges that the three revolutions movement will be further strengthened in accordance with the present reality so as to entrench the three revolutions deeper and achieve a vigorous advance in converting the whole society to chuche.

28 Sep 84 p 1 upper half with border: "Let Us Make a Breakthrough for a Great Jump by Concentrating Forces on Komdok, Musan and Anju Districts": [Excerpted in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 192, 2 Oct 84, pp D 19-20: "Paper Calls For Effects In Industrial Districts"].

29 Sep 84 p 1 upper half with border: "Gret Event--the First in the History of Nearly 40 Years of Division": [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 191, 1 Oct 84, pp D 10-13: "Commentaries View Deliver of Relief Goods"].

8440
CSO: 4110/015

N.KOREA/ECONOMY

DAILY STRESSES ECONOMIC POTENTIALITIES

SK161558 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1535 GMT 16 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 16 Oct (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today carried an article titled "Inexhaustible Economic Potentialities in Our Country."

Pointing out that the DPRK has inexhaustible economic potentialities strong enough to solve all the problems related to the economic construction and the improvement of the people's life by itself and consolidate the independent national economy as solidly as possible, the paper says:

Our economy has perfect production structures and the production capacity of its branches is tremendous.

Being many-sided and all-embracing, our economy is capable of turning out and supplying by itself heavy and light industrial goods and agricultural products needed for the national prosperity and the improvement of the people's life. On its local scale our economy has an organically inter-linked economic system equipped with all infra-structures of production processes from the excavation of raw materials to the production of goods and their distribution. This enables us to steadily develop our economy at a high tempo under any circumstances.

The production capacities of all the branches of our country are also enormous.

For example, the production capacity of machine-building industry, the core of our heavy industry, has considerably increased with the reconstruction and expansion of the already-existing machine-building factories and the appearance of a number of new modern machine plants including the Tae'an general heavy machine works.

The production capacity of metal industry is also big. A chuche-based method of producing steel with locally available [words indistinct] and a large-scale construction is under way to expand the production processes of rolled steel and the second stage-processing metal goods. This has opened a bright prospect for the attainment of the 15 million ton target of steel production.

The Komdok general mining enterprise alone is capable of processing 15 million tons of non-ferrous metal ores annually. Our country will produce and process 1.5 million tons of non-ferrous metals in a not distant future.

The production capacities of cement, chemical and other industries have also shown a marked increase.

Along with the heavy industry light industrial potentialities are also increasing.

By the end of the 1980s, it will produce in only eight hours an equivalent of the industrial products in the whole year of 1946.

The size of our economic potentialities finds its expression in the high level of technical equipment at the factories and enterprises.

It is also manifested in our strong raw material, fuel and power bases.

In our country coal is found in abundance in Anju and other western districts and in northern district, and iron ore and many other kinds of useful minerals are deposited in many places including the Musan and Komdok districts and the Yanggang Province.

The source of our strong economic potentialities lies in the fact that we can harness domestic resources to the maximum and make a rational use of them.

We have reliable bases for the production of such exports bringing in a large amount of foreign currency as iron and steels, non-ferrous metals and cement. Our payment capacity is on a steady increase. This has made it possible for us to develop foreign economic exchange and the South-South cooperation to accelerate the economic construction of the country, raise the people's living standard and further strengthen the bonds of friendship with other countries and political and economic relations with them.

Our economic potentialities are inexhaustible, indeed.

CSO: 4100/023

N.KOREA/MEDIA AND THE ARTS

ANNIVERSARY OF JOURNALISTS, PUBLISHERS GROUP MARKED

SK180815 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0805 GMT 18 Oct 84

[Text] Tokyo, 16 Oct (KNS-KCNA)--A meeting commemorating the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Association of Korean Journalists and Publishers in Japan was held at the Korean Press Hall in Tokyo on October 15.

Placed on the platform of the meeting hall were portraits of the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Yi Chin-kyu, first vice-chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (CHONGNYON), made a speech at the meeting.

He extended warmest thanks to the respected leader Marshal Kim Il-song and the glorious party center for brightly lighting the road of the journalists and pressmen of CHONGNYON with the rays of the great chuche idea and showing warm love and care for them.

He said the founding of the Association of Korean Journalists and Publishers in Japan was a great event which heralded a new turn in guiding the Korean journalists, editors and other pressmen in Japan to conduct their press activity along the road of chuche. He referred to the brilliant successes achieved by the men of the press of CHONGNYON over the last 30 years in accordance with the chuche-based idea of the press.

Yi Chin-kyu stressed that the entire journalists and pressmen of CHONGNYON should conduct the propaganda through the press on a high political and ideological level in conformity with the demand of the prevailing situation and patriotic tasks, upholding the teachings of the great leader and the policies of the glorious party center, and raised tasks for this.

A report was made by Pak Tong-chun, chairman of the Association of Korean Journalists and Publishers in Japan, at the meeting.

The meeting adopted a letter to the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song.

CSO: 4100/023

N.KOREA/MEDIA AND THE ARTS

DPRK PHOTO, HANDIWORK EXHIBITION OPENS IN JAMAICA

SK191007 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1004 GMT 19 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 19 Oct (KCNA)--A photo and embroidery and handiwork exhibition of our country opened in Jamaica on October 8.

A portrait of the great leader President Kim Il-song was placed in the exhibition hall.

Displayed there were photographs showing the achievements made by the Korean people in the revolution and construction under the wise leadership of President Kim Il-song and embroideries and handiworks.

In this opening address the minister of state for information and culture in the prime minister's office hoped the Korean people would teach the developed technique of embroidery and handicraft, excellent talent and exquisite artistic skill of Korea to the Jamaican people and the world people.

Florizel A. Glasspole, governor of Jamaica, inspected the exhibition that day.

After seeing the exhibits he said Korea wisely led by His Excellency President Kim Il-song is a developed country in all domains such as industry, agriculture and culture:

He wrote in the visitor's book:

I was deeply impressed by the wonderful exhibits while inspecting the DPRK photo and embroidery and handiwork exhibition.

I hail the successes the Korean people have made in the revolution and construction.

CSO: 4100/023

N.KOREA/MEDIA AND THE ARTS

FILMS ON KIM IL-SONG'S TRIP VIEWED IN TOKYO

SK181014 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1004 GMT 18 Oct 84

[Text] Tokyo, 16 Oct (KNS-KCNA)--Documentary films on the official goodwill visit of the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song to the Soviet Union and European socialist countries were screened in Tokyo on October 11.

The documentary films were appreciated by more than 800 Japanese figures and people of various strata.

Pak Chae-ho, vice-chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (CHONGNYON), also saw the films.

After seeing them Kiichi Murayama, Socialist member of the House of Representatives of Japan, said:

Through the films today I keenly realized what warm welcome President Kim Il-song was accorded by the people of the Soviet Union and European socialist countries.

This warm welcome to him is a clear manifestation of the world people's respect and reverence for him.

Through his foreign visit he deepened friendly relations with various countries and made a great contribution to world peace.

Saburo Kuroki, professor of Waseda University, said that the visit of President Kim Il-song to the Soviet Union and European socialist countries is a striking demonstration of the strength of the DPRK consolidated politically and economically.

Kenichi Ogami, secretary general of the International Institute of the Chuche Idea, had this to say:

They are excellent films which widely demonstrated to the world the might of the unity and cohesion between the DPRK and other socialist countries and the high international position of the republic through the international prestige and august image of the president.

They fully showed the vast future of Korea advancing along the road of chuche under the leadership of President Kim Il-song and secretary Kim Chong-il.

Sumiko Shimizu, chairman of the Japan Women's Council, said:

Through his foreign tour President Kim Il-song made a great contribution to the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, the unity and cohesion of the socialist countries and peace in Asia and the world.

The enthusiastic welcome by the peoples of various countries overflowing the screen is an expression of their respect to President Kim Il-song who has achieved the close unity and cohesion of the Korean people on the basis of the chuche idea and is striving for peace and independence of the world.

CSO: 4100/023

N.KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

CONTINUED COMMENT ON FLOOD RELIEF

South Koreans Hail Relief Goods

SK170834 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0804 GMT 17 Oct 84

[Text] Tokyo, 15 Oct (KNS-KCNA)--Koreans under the influence of the "ROK Residents Association in Japan" (MINDAN) and South Koreans now staying in Japan warmly hail the realization of the relief measure taken by the DPRK for the South Korean flood-sufferers, according to CHOSON SINBO October 8.

A compatriot surnamed Pak under the influence of MINDAN who lives in Tokyo said: The measure of the North is an expression of unaffected compatriotism. I can hardly find proper words to express my thanks for this relief measure. I hope the measure will be the beginning of the removal of the conflict of the national division.

A MINDAN-lining Korean surnamed Yang residing in Osaka said: The North's delivery of relief goods to the South Korean flood-sufferers is a result of its sincere efforts. Through the relief measure I could clearly see who desires the reunification and shapes a policy for the people.

A South Korean young man surnamed So staying in Japan for some time said:

In my home village it is hard to hear a good word about the North. The authorities force the anti-communist idea upon us, crying over the North's "southward invasion."

But, through the relief measure taken by the North this time, I have clearly realized that truth is quite contrary.

A MINDAN-lining Korean surnamed Min residing in Gunma Prefecture had this to say:

I felt that the North took a magnanimous relief measure.

I fancy I see the quickening of the reunification which we have so eagerly awaited in nearly 40 years of national division.

Daily Praises CHONGNYON Decision

SK180430 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0415 GMT 18 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 18 Oct (KCNA)--We support and highly estimate the righteous proposal of CHONGNYON and compatriots in Japan. So says NODONG SINMUN today in an article carried in connection with the fact that the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (CHONGNYON) and the compatriots in Japan formed the Council of Korean in Japan for the relief of South Korean flood-sufferers and decided to send them 50,000 sheets of blankets and school things as relief goods.

Noting that it is an expression of warm compatriotism and kindred feelings of the compatriots in Japan to extend help to the South Korean flood-sufferers, the paper goes on:

This sincere help manifests ardent patriotism of the Koreans in Japan who hope to see the atmosphere of national unity created between the North and the South with our relief steps as an occasion leading to the many-sided collaboration and exchange and national reunification.

It is a due obligation of the compatriots of the same blood to help alleviate the sufferings of South Korean flood victims and stabilize their life at an early date.

If 50,000 sheets of blankets and school things are sent to the South Korean flood-sufferers, they will be of much help to the South Korean compatriots in keeping them warm and stabilizing their life along with 50,000 sok of rice, 500,000 meters of fabrics, 100,000 tons of cement and medicines sent by us.

The South Korean Red Cross should act with humanitarian stand to ensure that the relief goods imbued with the warm compatriotism and kindred feelings of the Korean nationals in Japan be delivered to the South Korean flood-sufferers at an early date.

CSO: 4100/023

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

NODONG SINMUN CONDEMNS U.S. FEDERAL 'WAR BUDGET'

SK191044 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1034 GMT 19 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 19 Oct (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN Friday brands the federal budget of the U.S. imperialists for the fiscal 1985 as a war budget. The budget allocates a record figure of 297,000 million dollars to the military spendings.

The paper says:

The danger of sharply increasing military spendings of the United States can be seen where they are used.

A great part of the military expenses is directed, first of all, to nuclear arms buildup.

The nuclear war strategy of U.S. imperialism is a war strategy aimed to largely develop and produce nuclear weapons and equipment, fortify their military strongholds with nuclear means and attain world supremacy by brandishing nuclear weapons.

The U.S. military spendings drastically increasing every year serve to realize this strategy.

A huge budget is invested also in the militarization of outer space and the production of chemical weapons.

The U.S. imperialists are reinforcing their forces and military equipment abroad and increasing their military "aid" to the puppets.

They deployed over 1,000 nuclear weapons and neutron bombs in South Korea, and now try to introduce there even cruise missiles. U.S. occupation forces in South Korea are being reinforced. They decided to give 230 million dollars of military "aid" to South Korea in the current fiscal year.

The increase of military spendings causes a budgetary deficit and a serious economic crisis and aggravates people's lives.

All this shows in full nakedness the falsity of the United States' propaganda of "peace", "nuclear arms reduction", "prosperity" and "wellbeing", aimed at concealing the growing nuclear military spendings and war hysteria.

Due to the U.S. imperialists' arms expansion, the danger of war is increasing in all parts of the world.

CSO: 4100/023

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

REPORTAGE CONTINUES ON WPK'S ANNIVERSARY

Kim Il-song Receives Messages

SK181026 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1014 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 18 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 messages of greetings from the party and state leaders of various countries on the occasion of the 39th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The messages came from:

Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party; 'Ali Nasi Muhammad, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party, president 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; Moussa Traore, general secretary of the Malian People's Democratic Union and president of the Republic of Mali; Mathieu Kerekou, chairman of the Central Committee of the Party of the People's Revolution of Benin, president and head of state of the republic and chairman of the National Executive Council; Lansana Conte, chairman of the Military Committee for National Redemption of the Republic of Guinea and president and head of state of the republic; Denis Sassou Nguesso, chairman of the Central Committee of the Congolese Party of Labor, president and head of state of the republic and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Samora Moises Machel, president of the Mozambique Liberation Front Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique; Habyarimana Juvenal, president of the Republic of Rwanda and president-founder of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development of Rwanda; Muhammad 'Abd al-Aziz, president of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic and general secretary of the POLISARIO Front; Robert G. Mugabe, first secretary and president of the Central Committee of the Zimbabwe African National Union; Didier Ratsiraka, president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar;

Dominic Mintoff, prime minister of the Republic of Malta; and Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization and commander in chief of the Palestine Revolutionary Armed Forces.

The messages extend warm felicitations to President Kim Il-song and to the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean people of the 39th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea.

They highly praise the successes achieved by the Korean people in the socialist construction under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea and express firm solidarity with the Korean people in the struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The messages sincerely wish President Kim Il-song good health and a long life.

Seminar in Sierra Leone

SK181017 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1011 GMT 18 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 18 Oct (KCNA)--A seminar on "The Workers' Party of Korea Is a Chuche-type Revolutionary Party Which Inherited the Glorious Tradition of DIU," a treatise of Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, was held at the group for the study of the chuche idea and history of the revolutionary activities of Comrade Kim Il-song in Sierra Leone on September 30 on the 39th founding anniversary of the WPK.

The speakers stressed that the Workers' Party of Korea which was founded and is led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is an invincible revolutionary party guided by the chuche idea.

The WPK, a chuche-type revolutionary party, not only brings victory and glory to the Korean people but also gives conviction of victory to the Sierra Leonean people who are building a new society.

In this historic treatise dear Comrade Kim Chong-il indicated a clear road of the building of a revolutionary party of the working class and put forward the task to constantly strengthen and develop the Workers' Party of Korea into an invincible revolutionary party, they said.

A letter to dear Comrade Kim Chong-il was adopted at the seminar.

Seminar in Algeria

SK190401 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0331 GMT 19 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 19 Oct (KCNA)--A seminar "On Correctly Understanding the Originality of Kimilsongism," a work 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 the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song of Malagasy students in Algeria on October 4 on the occasion of the 39th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Placed on the platform of the seminar hall was a portrait of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

The speakers stressed that in this historic work dear Comrade Kim Chong-il clearly indicated the originality of Kimilsongism, a system of idea, theory and method of chuche.

They noted that the chuche idea newly raised the problem of the man's position and role in the world as a fundamental problem of philosophy and proved that man is the master of everything and decides everything, and on this basis it propounded the domination of the world by man and the law of its transformation and development. And they pointed to the quintessence of the chuche idea and its philosophical principle.

They said that the chuche idea, the core of Kimilsongism, is an idea newly discovered in the history of human thought.

The revolutionary theory of Kimilsongism is a perfect communist revolutionary theory of our era, the era of chuche, they stressed.

They wholeheartedly wished dear Comrade Kim Chong-il good health and a long life.

A letter to dear Comrade Kim Chong-il was adopted at the seminar.

WPK Founding Marked Abroad

SK190830 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0809 GMT 19 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 19 Oct (KCNA)--Functions were held in foreign countries on the occasion of the 39th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Film shows were held at the Pochonbo Library in Cuba on October 9, at the Pebe cinema house in the capital of Cameroon and in Oslo, Norway, on October 10 and at the Kotonou People's House in Benin and the Khartoum Normal College in the Sudan on October 8.

Lectures and film shows were held at the Delhi, India, society for the study of the chuche idea on October 5, at the Kim Il-song Library in Somalia on October 8 and in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, on October 9 and a photo exhibition and a film show at the Kabul College of the Technology in Afghanistan on October 9.

Places on the platform of the function halls were portraits of the great leader President Kim Il-song.

Displayed there were photographs showing the course of victory the Workers' Party of Korea has covered under the wise guidance of the respected leader President Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Attending the functions were functionaries of the party and power bodies and public organizations, men of education, culture and the press and all segments of the masses of the host countries.

Screened at film shows were Korean films including "China Visit 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 Tower of Chuche Idea," "The Arch of Triumph" and "Pyongyang Today."

The attendants at the functions highly praised in unison the wise leadership and noble virtues of the great leader President Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il and admired the invincible might of our party.

CSO: 4100/023

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

PAPERS MARK 58TH DIU FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY

NODONG SINMUN Comment

SK171031 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1017 GMT 17 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 17 Oct (KCNA)--Papers here today come out with articles on the lapse of 58 years since the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song formed the Down-with-Imperialism Union (DIU) on October 17, 1926, and on the lapse of two years since dear Comrade Kim Chong-il published the treatise "The Workers' Party of Korea Is a Chuche-type Revolutionary Party Which Inherited the Glorious Tradition of the DIU" on October 17, 1982.

NODONG SINMUN in its article says:

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il stressed that the historical roots of the WPK were laid from the DIU and emphasized that the lineage of chuche should be resolutely upheld and carried forward with integrity following the tradition of the DIU.

The paper stresses:

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song formed the Down-with-Imperialism Union, a new type organization of vanguards to shoulder upon themselves the Korean revolution, in October 1926, advanced a great program for communist construction and has wisely organized and led the struggle for its realization. This was a historical event which ushered in the era of our revolution and marked a new starting point of the Korean communist movement.

Indeed, the DIU performed great exploits and built a glorious tradition in the worthwhile struggle to pave the road of the Korean revolution under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The DIU tradition is the tradition of chuche which calls for holding fast to the principle of chajusong (independence) in the revolutionary struggle and pushing ahead with the revolutionary struggle independently and in a creative way according to one's faith and determination.

Another important aspect of the tradition established through the activities and struggle of the DIU is that it is a brilliant tradition of fidelity that calls for holding the leader of the revolution in high esteem and upholding his idea and guidance with loyalty.

This unyielding fighting spirit, the noble revolutionary spirit that prevailed the DIU, constitutes an ideological and spiritual source making our revolution advance forever under the monolithic leadership guided by one idea, the article stresses, and continues:

No matter how much water may flow under the bridge there will be only one lineage, the lineage of *chuche* for the Workers' Party of Korea and no matter how the world may change and shake the lineage of *chuche* will remain unchanged and unswayed. This is the iron will of our party center.

This noble will is fully reflected in the treatise of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il "The Workers' Party of Korea Is a *Chuche*-type Revolutionary Party Which Inherited the Glorious Tradition of the DIU."

In conclusion the article says:

Today we are faced with a heavy duty to powerfully accelerate the cause of making the whole society on the *chuche* idea and thereby carry into practice the great program for communist construction laid down by the DIU. The great tradition established by the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the imperishable revolutionary exploits of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il who has developed and enriched the tradition are the only revolutionary wealth to be carried forward by our party and people.

Syrian Figure Publishes Talk

SK181049 Pyongyang, 18 Oct (KCNA)--Hani al-Chamaa, director general of the Syrian magazine JAYSH AL-SHAAB, now staying in Korea published a talk on October 15 on the significant occasion of the 58th anniversary of the formation of the Down-With-Imperialism Union by the great leader President Kim Il-song.

He said the formation of the DIU on October 17, 1926, 58 years ago, by Comrade Kim Il-song was a historical declaration on a fresh start of the Korean revolution.

Since then the Workers' Party of Korea has struck its strong roots. The Workers' Party of Korea which has grown strong with the DIU as its roots has been strengthened to be an ever victorious iron-willed party under the guidance of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, he added.

He mentioned about Comrade Kim Chong-il's brilliant exploits of the century. His historic treatise "The Workers' Party of Korea Is a *Chuche*-type Revolutionary Party Which Inherited the Glorious Tradition of the DIU" serve as an encyclopedia of world historical significance, he added.

CSO: 4100/023

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

COLOMBIAN FIGURE PRAISES DPRK DEVELOPMENT

SK180417 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0343 GMT 18 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 18 Oct (KCNA)--Marco Tulio Rodriguez, secretary general of the Colombia-Korea Association for Friendship and Culture, when he was interviewed by a KCNA reporter in Pyongyang prior to his departure for home after visiting Korea, said that Korea is pulsating with creation and construction and changing its appearance every day.

Noting that many grand and beautiful edifices such as the tower of chuche idea, the arch of triumph and the grand people's study house have been erected in Korea in recent years, he continued:

This time I have witnessed that graceful grand monumental edifices, which I did not see when I visited Korea a few years ago, have been built on the scenic bank of the Taedong River and many other places of Pyongyang.

Peculiar in style and superb in depiction, these architectures are without parallel anywhere in the world.

While going round the construction site of the Nampo lock gate, I was deeply moved by the resourcefulness, courage and heroic feats of the constructors there.

Korea has already built the Mirim and Ponghwa lock gates on the Taedong River and is now building the lock gate of world's first class by her own efforts and technique by damming off the West Sea at the estuary of the Taedong River.

Through this inspection, I became well aware of the great grit of President Kim Il-song and his wise and tested leadership.

The successes the Korean people have achieved in socialist construction greatly contribute to the development of the world revolution and give confidence and courage to the world revolutionary people who are struggling for political independence and economic self-reliance.

Seeing various places including the international friendship exhibition during my visit, I have deeply acquainted myself with high international authority of President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il, he said.

CSO: 4100/023

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

DAILIES WELCOME VISIT OF BURKINA FASO GROUP

SK190340 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0415 GMT 19 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 19 Oct (KCNA)--Dailies here today print articles welcoming a delegation of the National Revolutionary Council of Burkina-Faso headed by the minister of state delegate to the presidency and in charge of justice paying a visit to our country at the invitation of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The author of a NODONG SINMUN article says: The visit to our country by a delegation of the National Revolutionary Council of Burkina-Faso will be of weighty importance in cementing the bonds of friendship between the two countries.

The victory of the revolution in Burkina-Faso on August 4 last year was a historic event in the struggle of her people for the building of a new life.

Today the Burkina-Faso people under the leadership of the National Revolutionary Council headed by Comrade Thomas Sankara are striving to boost industry and agriculture, develop education and culture and achieve the prosperity of the country in reliance upon their own efforts.

Pursuing a non-aligned foreign policy, the Government of Burkina-Faso opposes imperialism and colonialism and actively strives for the complete liberation of Africa.

Burkina-Faso keeps good external relations with many countries on different continents of the world.

The line of the anti-imperialist, people's democratic revolution followed by the Government of Burkina-Faso and progressive steps taken for its implementation enjoy the broad support of her people and open a bright prospect for a new Burkina-Faso.

The friendship between Korea and Burkina-Faso linked on the road of anti-imperialism and independence has been brought to a new height since the visit to our country by Chairman Thomas Sankara last year. The Korean people will forge ahead shoulder to shoulder with the Burkina-Faso people on the road of independence against imperialism.

CSO: 4100/023

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

DPRK, LEADERS PRAISED BY JAPANESE PAPER

SK220814 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0804 GMT 22 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 22 Oct (KCNA)--The October 11 issue of the Japanese paper OITAKODO SHIMBUN devoted one whole page to a special writeup introducing our country.

The paper printed portraits of the great leader President Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Under the blockletter title "We Introduce Land of Chuche", the paper said:

President Kim Il-song was born into a revolutionary family in time-honored Mangyongdae, on April 15, 1912, and has been devoting his life all along to the struggle for the freedom and liberation of the Korean nation and for the happiness and prosperity of the people up to this day, performing imperishable feats in the cause of human liberation.

President Kim Il-song organized and led the 15 year long arduous anti-Japanese armed struggle and turned the strength of the entire Korean people into a great revolutionary force and thereby liberated the fatherland.

After liberation, he set forth a great program for building a new country, founded a party and genuine power of people and built a powerful democratic base in the northern half of the republic by successfully carrying out the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution. In the three-year long hard-fought fatherland liberation war against the U.S. Armed Forces who were boasting of being "the strongest" in the world, too, he led the Korean people to victory by employing a tested strategy and tactics.

President Kim Il-song healed the war wounds and actively pushed ahead with the socialist revolution and construction in a very short period following the war and realized the historic cause of socialist industrialization in a short span of 14 years.

As a result, the DPRK is praised by the world's people as a model socialist country with a powerful independent national economy and brilliant national culture.

All this is a great victory of the chuche idea founded by President Kim Il-song and a shining fruition of his unheard-of love for man.

President Kim Il-song not only leads the Korean people's struggle for national reunification to victory but also greatly contributes to the development of the world revolution as an outstanding leader of the international communist movement and the Non-aligned Movement and enjoys unbounded respect from the world's people.

The paper introduced in detail the superiority of our socialist system under such subtitles as "Model of Socialist Construction", "The World's First Tax-Free Country" and "Education and Medical Services Are Completely Free."

The paper gave a detailed gist of the proposal for tripartite talks and introduced ever increasing support of the world's people to it.

CSO: 4100/023

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

COMMENTS ON CHUCHE STUDY GROUPS

Seminar on Chuche

SK190405 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0336 GMT 19 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 19 Oct (KCNA)--The 19th national seminar on the chuche idea was held in Urawa, Saitama Prefecture, Japan, on September 30 under the co-sponsorship of the National Liaison Council of the Societies for the Study of the Works of President Kim Il-song and the Saitama Prefectural Practice Committee of the 19th national scientific seminar on the chuche idea.

Hiteyuki Seya, socialist member of the House of Councillors and chairman of the Saitama Prefectural Practice Committee of the seminar, made a speech on behalf of the sponsors.

Congratulatory speeches were also made at the seminar by figures of various circles in Saitama.

They said the immortal chuche idea is a great guiding idea of our era elucidating the philosophical principle that the man, the social being with chajusong (independence), creativity and consciousness, is a sole dominator and transformer of the world, the socio-historic principle that the popular masses are the subject of social history and the guiding principles on maintaining the independent stand and applying a creative method in the revolution and construction.

Paek Chong-won, vice-chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan, spoke at the seminar.

Toshio Higashitani, president of the National Liaison Council of Societies for the Study of the Works of President Kim Il-song, delivered the keynote report titled "Let Us Strongly Demand Chajusong and Strengthen the Activity for the Study of the Chuche Idea" and Shuhachi Inoue, deputy director general of the International Institute of the Chuche Idea, gave a lecture on the subject "On the Originality of the Chuche Idea."

Noting that the chuche idea authored by the great President Kim Il-song is a theory on the position and role of man, Shuhachi Inoue said:

The chuche idea is lightening the path of the realization of the ideal society of mankind which fully guarantees the position and role of man.

The communist society is a society where the chuche idea has been completely realized.

The whole course of the human history does not know yet such an idea as the chuche idea which gives the people a true world outlook elucidating not only the philosophical principle but also the socio-historical and guiding principles. Herein lies the originality of the chuche idea, I think.

A debate took place at the seminar, divided into subcommittees.

The theoretical subcommittee heard study reports on the subjects: "Chajusong is the standard and basis of progress," "The chuche idea has indicated a brigher road to the masses of working people by giving a scientific answer to the question of the successor the political leader" and "Secretary Kim Chong-il and the chuche art of modern Korea."

Harushige Yoshita, member of the Tokyo Liaison Council for the study of the chuche idea, in his study report said that the activity for studying the chuche idea based on the man-centered philosophical principle is a most significant one for realizing a solid unity of broad sections of the progressive people.

Takashi Nada, representative of the Ehime Liaison Council for the study of the chuche idea, said in a study report:

The Korean people have dear Secretary Kim Chong-il as the great successor to the chuche cause. This is a firm guarantee for the future of the Korean revolution and at the same time a world-historic victory of the chuche idea.

Secretary Kim Chong-il, an outstanding thinker and theoretician, formulated the revolutionary idea of the great President Kim Il-song and is enriching its treasure house.

Secretary Kim Chong-il is a great revolutionary and tender-hearted leader of people who has performed imperishable feats for the era and history, devoting his all to the victory of the chuche cause.

Shoichi Yokobori, secretary general of the Chiba Prefectural Society for the study of the Chuche idea, said in a study report that the Korean art now called "chuche art" has greeted its great heyday under the wise leadership of dear secretary Kim Chong-il.

Brisk debates also took place at the practice and solidarity subcommittees.

Letters to the great leader President Kim Il-song and to dear Comrade Kim Chong-il were adopted at the seminar.

Japanese Keynote Report

SK191026 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1013 GMT 19 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 19 Oct (KCNA)--Toshio Higashitani, president of the National Liaison Council of Societies for the study of the works of President Kim Il-song, made the keynote report titled "Let us strongly demand chajusong and strengthen the study of the chuche idea" at the 19th national scientific seminar on the chuche idea which was held in Urawa, Saitama Prefecture, Japan, on September 30.

Stressing that it is important to develop the success of the international seminar on the chuche idea which was held in Lisbon on the occasion of a birthday anniversary of the great leader President Kim Il-song, by applying it to the future study activity, the reporter said in his report:

The urgent historic mission facing us today is to intensify the struggle for the chajusong of Japan and, at the same time, participate in the struggle for making the whole world independent and realizing the chajusong of the entire popular masses by maintaining broad solidarity with the world progressive people.

As stressed in the keynote report at the international seminar, the chuche idea is a genuine revolutionary theory indicating the road for doing away with exploitation and oppression of man by man in each country and making the social life independent and, at the same time, a genuine internationalist theory lighting the only correct road of freeing the international arena from aggression and war, domination and subjugation and making the whole world independent.

While waging a daily struggle for establishing chajusong in the social life, we should now actively participate in the struggle against nuclear war and for peace and strive to fulfill the historic mission of the present era for realizing the independence of Japan and the rest of the world, conscious of it.

We must conduct the activity for the study of the chuche idea in combination with our tasks and historic missions.

What deserves our attention not only in the study of the chuche idea, but also in its dissemination is to exchange successes and experiences attained in its application to the practical life, movement and struggle and widely introduce and propagandize them.

To this end, we should intensify the activity for continued deep-going study of the works of President Kim Il-song, the founder of the chuche idea, and secretary Kim Chong-il, the successor to his revolutionary cause, and of the successes achieved by the Korean people by applying the chuche idea and their present long-range plan of socialist construction.

It is also important to form many more study organizations, the bases of the activity for the study and dissemination of the chuche idea.

Underscoring the importance of the brisk activity for the study of the chuche idea and Japan-Korea solidarity movement, the reporter said that the security and prosperity of Korea, the motherland of chuche, is an important matter of common concern.

Declaring that it is a common task of the Japanese and Korean peoples to check the scheme to form a tripartite military alliance of the United States, Japan and South Korea, he said:

Today when this scheming has become more undisguised, the proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for tripartite talks assumes greater importance.

Though the proposal was made by the DPRK, it is deeply linked with the struggle of our Japanese people against the conversion of Japan and Korea into a nuclear war field. We support the proposal from the position of international solidarity and stand foursquare behind it from the subjective position of our own struggle.

In conclusion the reporter wholeheartedly wished President Kim Il-song and Secretary Kim Chong-il good health and a long life with deep respect.

Egyptian, Iranian Papers

SK201009 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1003 GMT 20 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 20 Oct (KCNA)--The Egyptian paper AL-JUMHURIYAH October 5 and the Iranian paper AZADI October 10 carried "The Workers' Party of Korea Is a Chuche-type Revolutionary Party Which Inherited the Glorious Tradition of the DJU," 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.

AL-JUMHURIYAH printed a photograph of the great leader President Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il discussing work.

The paper in the preface said:

The Workers' Party of Korea has grown and strengthened as a powerful revolutionary party united rock-firm and equipped with a wealth of experience.

By leading the people the WPK achieved national independence and carried out democratic and socialist revolutions and, through a tremendous work of construction, it radically changed the looks of the country.

For the immortal exploits its performed for the country and the people, the age and history, the WPK enjoys unreserved support and trust of the entire Korean people.

With the monolithic ideological system firmly established throughout, the WPK has been strengthened more than ever before, organizationally and ideologically, as the tested general staff of the revolution and, convinced of the justness of its cause and victory, it is successfully guiding the cause of modelling the whole of society on the chuche idea.

CSO: 4100/023

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

HWANG CHANG-YOP MEETING--Pyongyang, 16 Oct (KCNA)--Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, on October 15 met and had a friendly conversation with the party workers delegation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party headed by Barabasi Janos, vice-director of department of the party Central Committee. Present there were personages concerned and Hungarian Ambassador to our country Janos Taraba. On the same day, secretary Hwang Chang-yop met the Greek political and economic trade delegation headed by Gerasimos Tristogiannis and had a friendly talk with it. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2215 GMT 15 Oct 84 SK]

USSR FORESTRY GROUP--Pyongyang, 16 Oct (KCNA)--A government forestry delegation of the Soviet Union headed by Savchenko Nikolai Sidorovich, vice-minister of forestry, pulp, paper-making and timber processing industry of the Soviet Union, arrived in Pyongyang on October 15 by air. It was met at the airport by Kim Yong-hwa, vice-minister of forestry, and N.M. Shubnikov, Soviet ambassador to Korea. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2209 GMT 15 Oct 84 SK]

POLISH HIGHER EDUCATION DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 16 Oct (KCNA)--A polish higher education delegation headed by Benon Miskiewicz, minister of science, higher education and technique of Poland, arrived in Pyongyang Monday by plane. It was met at the airport by Choe Tae-pok, chairman of the educational commission, and Leon Tomaszewski, Polish ambassador to Korea. The educational commission gave a reception for the delegation in the evening. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2211 GMT 15 Oct 84 SK]

ETHIOPIAN DROUGHT AID--Pyongyang, 17 Oct (KCNA)--Gifts sent by the great leader President Kim Il-song to help make up the drought damages in Ethiopia were conveyed with due ceremony in Addis Ababa on October 11. The Korean ambassador's speech upon conveying gifts was followed by a reply speech by the vice-commissioner of the Relief and Restoration Commission of Ethiopia. Saying that the Korean comrades are brothers of the Ethiopian people, the vice-commissioner said in his speech: On behalf of the Relief and Restoration Commission of Ethiopia, I express deep thanks to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the gifts sent by the great leader as relief materials before anyone else when Ethiopia was in the hardest time after the drought damages. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1005 GMT 17 Oct 84 SK]

CSO: 4100/023

N.KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

BRIEFS

KONG CHIN-TAE MEETING--Pyongyang, 13 Oct (KCNA)--Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae on October 12 met and had a friendly talk with the Mongolian Government trade delegation headed by N. Bauu, vice-minister of foreign trade of Mongolia. Present on the occasion were Choe Chong-kun, minister of foreign trade, and Tseveengombyn Demiddagva, Mongolian ambassador to Korea. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0809 GMT 13 Oct 84 SK]

HO CHONG-SUK MEETING--Pyongyang, 16 Oct (KCNA)--Ho Chong-suk, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, on October 15 met and had a friendly talk with the delegation of the Council of Local Industrial Unions of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (SOHYO) headed by Kunji Tabuchi, vice-chairman of the SOHYO and chairman of the council. Present on the occasion was U Chong-hak, vice chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2219 GMT 15 Oct 84 SK]

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N.KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

DAILY COMMENTS ON POLICY OF THATCHER GOVERNMENT

SK181538 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 18 Oct 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 18 Oct (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today deals with the popular wrath sparked by the anti-popular, war policy of the Thatcher government.

Pointing to the fact that there was an assassination attempt on Thatcher in a hotel in Brighton, Britain, on October 12 and demonstrations are going on in different parts of the country in demand of her resignation, the author of the article says: This is an eruption of the people's discontent and resistance against the anti-popular, war policy of the Conservative government.

Noting that owing to the anti-popular policy of the Thatcher government the British economic situation and the people's life have worsened, the article stresses:

It is not accidental that foreign dispatches say the anti-government struggle in Britain is due to the drop of wages and social expenditure, reorganization of industry in the interests of capitalists and blatant indifference to unemployment.

The British Conservative Government is zealously following the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression and war and expanding arms.

The British imperialists are hastening in real earnest the preparations for overseas aggression, too.

One of them is the move to organize "rapid development forces."

This tells that they are attempting to regain their old position whereby they could dominate many colonies and exploit and plunder them.

This was proved more clearly by their brigandish aggression on Falkland Island and their policy of occupation on Northern Ireland.

The British reactionary government is actively involved in the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression and war. It praised their invasion of Grenada. It

was the first to comply with the U.S. demand for the deployment of cruise missiles and is suppressing the people's struggle against it at the point of bayonet.

It actively supports and patronages the dictatorial regimes including those in China and South Africa.

Such an anti-popular, war policy of the British reactionary government is triggering off the people's resentment.

Shouts "Thatcher, step down!" and "Give us job instead of bomb!" are ringing out from all parts of Britain.

It is quite natural for the Thatcher government to receive such a "treatment" from the people.

CSO: 4100/023

END