

308139

JPRS 84442

29 September 1983

Korean Affairs Report

No. 310

DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT A
Approved for Public Release
Distribution Unlimited

19991005 056

FBIS

FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

Reproduced From
Best Available Copy

REPRODUCED BY
NATIONAL TECHNICAL
INFORMATION SERVICE
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
SPRINGFIELD, VA. 22161

7
118
A96

NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

29 September 1983

KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT

No. 310

CONTENTS

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

Briefs

Koreans To Visit Seoul	1
N-S Cooperation for Unification	1

SOUTH KOREA

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Opposition Demand To Form Probe Team Rejected (THE KOREA TIMES, 1 Sep 83).....	2
---	---

Reportage on Myongsong Group Scandal (TONG-A ILBO, various dates).....	4
---	---

DJP Members Lament Officials' Part
Party Leaders Quoted
Opposition Members Inquire Into Case

Briefs

Myongsong to Debate	7
Chin Yom Appointed	7
Ex-Seoul Mayor	7
Bank of Korea	7

MILITARY AFFAIRS

Briefs

ROK-USCFC Deputy Commander	8
----------------------------	---

ECONOMY

Deputy Premier Shows Way for Economy To Go (So Sok-chun Interview; KYONGHYANG SINMUN, 21 Jul 83).....	9
Eight to Nine Percent Economic Growth Expected in 1983 (YONHAP, 30 Aug 83).....	17
Briefs	
'84 National Budget Frozen	19
ROK Exports	19

FOREIGN RELATIONS

Reportage on Downing of KAL Airliner: (Various sources, various dates).....	20
Cardinal Expresses Condolences	
Editorial on 'Massacre'	
KAL Decides on Compensation Amount	
Socialist Party Leader's Message	
Canadian Papers Condemn Attack	
Victims Identified	
Daily on Measures Against Going Astray, Editorial	
Corrections on Nationalities	
Downing of Plane May Hinder Nordpolitik, by Chong Un-pung	
Editorial Denounces USSR, Editorial	
Daily on Shooting Down of Plane, Editorial	
ROK Ambassador Speaks on Canadian Television	
Downing KAL Airliner Warlike Act, Editorial	
Daily Urges World Unity to Punish Soviets, Editorial	
KCCI Head Cables Foreign Economic Leaders	
Daily Suggests Reprimands Against USSR, Editorial	
ROK President Writes Hong Kong Governor	
Daily Calls for Countermeasures, Editorial	
Daily Reviews 'Lessons' From Incident, Editorial	
Replies From Foreign Chambers of Commerce	
Daily Castigates Soviet Countercharges, Editorial	
Daily on Diplomatic Achievements, by Choe Nam-hyon	
Reportage on Visit by Jordan's King Husayn (Various sources, various dates).....	46
To Visit ROK 10-13 September	
Visit Seen as 'Turning Point'	
Itinerary of King Husayn	
Editorial on Visit, Editorial	
Editorial on Summit Meeting, Editorial	
Editorial on King Husayn's Visit, Editorial	

Daily Assesses ROK-Japanese Ministerial Talks (Han Kon-chu; THE KOREA TIMES, 6 Sep 83).....	52
--	----

Briefs

Korea-Japan Lawmakers Union Members	55
ROK, Japanese Parliamentarians Meet	55
'High-Level' Canadian Groups Visit	55
Diplomatic Reshuffle	56
Korea-FRG Cultural Exchanges	56
Special Envoy	56
Minister's African Visit	56
Taiwanese Army Commander	56
Foreign Agricultural Technicians	57

FOREIGN TRADE

Trade Deficit Figure With Japan Revealed (THE KOREA TIMES, 4 Sep 83).....	58
--	----

ROK-Mauritania Fisheries Deal Signed 3 September (THE KOREA HERALD, 11 Sep 83).....	60
--	----

Briefs

LPG Price Cut	61
---------------	----

NORTH KOREA

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Intensified Political Indoctrination Through Movies Urged (Editorial; NODONG CH'ONGNYON, 23 Jul 83).....	62
---	----

Article Urges Stepping Up 'Anti-U.S. Struggle for Independence' (Pae Won-suk; MINJU CHOSON, 9 Jun 83).....	69
---	----

Party's Consistent Guideline on Three Revolutions Discussed (Chu Pyong-sun; NODONG SINMUN, 5 Jul 83).....	75
--	----

Functionaries Urged To Enhance Functions of People's Government (Editorial; MINJU CHOSON, 14 Jul 83).....	80
--	----

New Revolutionary Transformation in SWYL Work Seen (Yi Yong-su; NODONG CH'ONGNYON, 13 Jul 83).....	85
---	----

Importance of SWYL Work in Solving Question of Youth Stressed (No Myong-chun; NODONG CH'ONGNYON, 24 Jul 83).....	92
---	----

MILITARY AFFAIRS

- Article Commemorating 'Victory in Liberation War' Denounces
U.S.
(Yi Tu-ch'an; NODONG CH'ONGNYON, 26 Jul 83)..... 97

ECONOMY

- Editorial Calls on Youth To Help in 'Speed of the Eighties'
(Editorial; NODONG CH'ONGNYON, 15 Jul 83)..... 102
- Youths Are Urged To Implement Party's Rural Construction
Policy
(Editorial; NODONG CH'ONGNYON, 17 Aug 83)..... 107

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

KOREANS TO VISIT SEOUL--Seoul, 12 Sep (YONHAP)--About 1,000 Koreans residing in Japan will fly into Seoul between Tuesday and Friday to visit their ancestral tombs on the occasion of the Chusok holiday, 21 September. The visitors, most of them associated with Chongnyon, a pro-Pyongyang Korean residents group in Japan, will stay here for 4 days during which they will visit their hometowns, national cemetery and industrial complexes. They have decided to visit South Korea, disgusted with the so-called dynastic power succession in North Korea, which will pass the leadership from Kim Il-song to his son Chong-il, it was learned. The impressive family reunion campaign initiated by the Korea broadcasting system also encouraged them to visit here, sources here said. A total of 39,000 Koreans residing abroad have visited the country since 1975. [Text] [SK120551 Seoul YONHAP in English 0544 GMT 12 Sep 83]

N-S COOPERATION FOR UNIFICATION--Chonju (YONHAP)--The Minister of National Unification Son Chae-sik emphasized yesterday that both South and North Korean societies should cooperate with each other in order to achieve unification. He said broad inter-Korea economic, social, cultural and other exchanges are essential for our eventual unification, which will be possible only when the two societies can open up to each other. In an address given at a college here, Son said people in both South and North of Korea should be given the opportunity to compare the differing systems of the two sides and determine which of the two is better. Son emphasized that the "motivational force" of national unification should be the self-determination of the people and not involve the influence of outside foreign powers, which surround the Korean peninsula. [Text] [SK080236 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 8 Sep 83 p 8]

CSO: 4100/221

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

OPPOSITION DEMAND TO FORM PROBE TEAM REJECTED

SK010115 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 1 Sep 83 p 1

[Text] Lawmakers of the opposition parties on the Legislation-Judiciary and Finance Committee of the National Assembly pressed the government hard on whether there are influential string pullers in the scandalous curb loan scandal involving the Myongsong business group.

In the Legislation-Judiciary Committee, the legislators from the opposition camp expressed strong doubts concerning the prosecution's announcement that the business combine was aided only by a former transportation minister and some ministry bureau chiefs.

They asked Justice Minister Pae Myong-in if the prosecution had interrogated incumbent high-ranking officials of the government in connection with various licenses issued to the group after the resignation of Yun Cha-chung, as transportation minister.

Terming the Myongsong incident as a power-related scandal, they argued how such an irregularity could possibly take place despite the clean government campaign of the Fifth Republic.

The opposition members formally motioned for the formation of a subpanel to inquire of the case, but their proposal was turned down by a vote of 8-7.

In the finance committee, members of the opposition Democratic Korea Party and New Korea National Party demanded that the assembly invoke a parliamentary right to investigate the Myongsong case.

They claimed that the invocation is necessary because all the doubts cannot be erased by the results of the investigation by the prosecution and the office of national tax administration alone.

In particular, the lawmakers, including Reps Han Hwang-ok of the DKP and Cho Pyong-pong of the KNP insisted that Finance Minister Kang Kyong-sik should resign, taking responsibility for the banking scandal.

The ruling democratic justice lawmakers on the house panel urged the administration to work out due steps to protect innocent creditors.

Many of the lawmakers who took the floor to question the government claimed that the Commercial Bank of Korea should recognize the "secret passbooks" owned by private money lenders as legal ones.

During the 4-day session, which lasted until late at night, both ruling and opposition members urged the government to clarify whether the funds supplied to the Myongsong group by Kim Tong-kyom, an assistant manager of the bank, through the bank's Hyehwa branch were deposits of curb loans.

At present, the prosecution regards the funds as savings, while the Finance Ministry is tentatively treating them as curb loans as the depositors got high curb loan interest rates.

Meanwhile, the floor leaders of the three major parties decided to call the finance committee again today to discuss the scandal as requested by the opposition camp.

CSO: 4100/221

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

REPORTAGE ON MYONGSONG GROUP SCANDAL

DJP Members Lament Officials' Part

SK291211 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 29 Aug 83 p]

[From the column "Tidbits"]

[Text] As the Supreme Public Prosecutor's Office announced the results of its investigation on the Myongsong Group scandal, the DJP's assemblymen responded with bitterness, focusing their eyes on the corruption committed by the government officials.

On 29 August, DJP floor leader Yi Chong-chan lamented: It is nothing but a shock to know that a former government official was involved in corruption while serving the government as a minister despite the fact that elimination of corruption on the part of the government officials and the will to realize a society based on justice have so often been stressed since the inauguration of the Fifth Republic.

He went on to stress: Taking advantage of this scandal, we urge the government officials to greatly examine themselves so as to refurbish the administration with a spirit of cleanhandedness.

Yi Chi-ho, another DJP assemblyman, said: The news that some government officials, including a former cabinet minister, accepted bribes at a time when reform in consciousness and the government officials' clean image were being emphasized is quite a shock. He raised his voice, saying: Judging from the government officials' involvement in the scandal, I think there remains a fundamental problem in the hearts of the public servants that must be rectified.

Yi Yang-u, DJP assemblyman, also said that it is high time for the public servants to wake up to their commitment.

Stressing the government officials' code of ethics, DJP assemblyman Kim Chong-in said: Although an institutional device to reform public servants is important, no less important is their spiritual firmness to resist such temptation.

Party Leaders Quoted

SK310728 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 30 Aug 83 p 2

[From the column "Tidbits"]

[Text] Prior to a party executive meeting on the morning of 30 August, DKP President Yu Chi-song, commenting for the first time on the results of the prosecution's investigation of the Myongsong Group scandal, said: It does not matter whether or not the results of the investigation are satisfactory. What matters is the climate in which such an incident was bred. He lamented: Even a former cabinet minister involved himself in such a scandal.

DKP floor leader Yim Chong-ki was persistent in pointing out that the results of the prosecution's investigation are not satisfactory, saying, "Although the Myongsong Group scandal started as rumors, it should never be allowed to end up, unhappily, as rumors."

Commenting on the formation of a probe panel under the National Assembly's steering committee, Mok Hyo-song, spokesman for the DJP said, because the Legislation-Judiciary Committee is to deal only with the results of the prosecution's investigation, we can handle the scandal more broadly through the Finance Committee. He thus appeared to rely on the activity of the Finance Committee.

Meanwhile, the DKP meeting of the assemblymen belonging to the National Assembly's Finance Committee on the morning of 30 August at Hotel P [as published] discussed a possibility of boycotting the Finance Committee meeting should their call for an extension of period of the committee meeting go unheeded.

Floor leader Yim said in an emotion-charged tone that he will see to it that he meets with his DJP counterpart Yi Chong-chan sometime on 30 August and will try to get from him a decisive word on the issue of extending the period of the Finance Committee meeting.

Opposition Members Inquire Into Case

SK011355 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 1 Sep 83 p 2

[From the column "Tidbits"]

[Text] At a meeting of the National Assembly Finance Committee on 31 August, assemblymen from opposition parties made close inquiries on background relations between the Myongsong Case and power, citing instances of the rumors downtown, while assemblymen from the DJP inquired on the issue of exercising the prosecutor's right.

Assemblyman Ko Yong-sun of the DKP asked: If a man reclaims even two or three pyong to plant potatoes, apart from several hundred pyong, Myong officials would turn up in the site and trample underfoot. Nevertheless, how

could the Myongsong Group commit injustice in every construction site? I do not believe it did so only by depending on former Transportation Minister Yun Cha-chung and one bureau director.

Quoting a proverb that no smoke is rising from a chimney without fire, Assemblyman from the KNP Sin Chol-kyun noted: Explanations should be made in regard to the rumors going around downtown.

Assemblyman from the DKP Pak Pyong-il said: How can the society be called one of justice where a man bought 13 million pyong of land and has become the owner of 21 business enterprises only 3 years after he was dishonored in 1979.

Showing a nationwide map in which Myongsong's condominiums and golf courses are indicated, he asked: Is this possible only by the ability of one former transportation minister?

Saying it is worth recording in the Guinness Book that an obscure person's art works worth 110 million won were sold, assemblyman Hwang San-song from the DKP inquired into background forces, explaining the theory of human relations based on the rule of experience.

Completing this answers within the category of the announcement by the prosecutor's office, Minister of Justice Pae Yong-in said: There is a problem in a society where the people do not trust truth presented without any concealment. He also recalled that there are some intellectuals who spread rumors without a sense of responsibility and there are general masses who easily trust such rumors.

Referring to his remarks, Assemblyman Yi Kwan-hyong from the DKP noted: Those who investigated the case did not stand on the side of truth.

CSO: 4107/053

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

MYONGSONG TO DEBATE--Seoul, 30 Aug (YONHAP)--The National Assembly will convene its finance and judiciary committees Wednesday to debate the so-called Myongsong scandal issue, assembly sources said Tuesday. The upcoming sessions are expected to be stormy. The opposition camp, led by the Democratic Korea Party apparently is dissatisfied with the government's probes into the scandal. A spokesman for the DKP said Tuesday that the investigation by state prosecutors "left some questions unanswered." He said his party will dig into these questions unanswered." He said his party will dig into these questions at the assembly. On the other hand, the ruling Democratic Justice Party maintains that the government probes have uncovered the group's funding sources as well as its alleged political connection. It says that the assembly committees should concentrate on the aftermath of the scandal and not on the scandal itself. Meanwhile, representatives of major political parties were to meet Tuesday afternoon to coordinate their "strategy" for the finance committee. [Text] [SK300318 Seoul YONHAP in English 0309 GMT 30 Aug 83]

CHIN YOM APPOINTED--Seoul, 29 Aug (YONHAP)--The South Korean Government Monday appointed Chin Yom, chief of the office of the Fair Trade Commission at the economic planning board (EPB), as EPB assistant minister. Chin succeeds Chong Yong-ui who was named an assistant finance minister. Assistant Finance Minister Yi Chin-sol was made to direct the office of the Fair Trade Commission succeeding Chin. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 1017 GMT 29 Aug 83 SK]

EX-SEOUL MAYOR--Seoul, 25 Aug (YONHAP)--The South Korean Government has appointed former Seoul Mayor Pak Yong-su as president of the state-controlled Korea National Housing Corp. Pak, 55, a native of Samchonpo, South Kyongsang Province, graduated from the Korea Military Academy in 1948 and has served as vice home-affairs minister, mayor of Pusan City and vice president of the Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee (SLOOC). [Text] [SK310608 Seoul YONHAP in English 0030 GMT 25 Aug 83]

BANK OF KOREA--Seoul, 20 Aug (YONHAP)--The government Saturday retained Chon Yong-su of the Bank of Korea as the Central Bank's director. Also retained were Yi Chae-u, vice superintendent of the office of bank supervision and examination, and directors Cho Taek-yong, Yi Kwang-su and Kim Suk-chu of the Korea Exchange Bank. Yom Tong-hui, chief of the Exchange Bank's Seattle branch, Kim Chae-hyon, chief of the mideast headquarters, and Yi Nam-chik, chief of the Yongnam headquarters, were promoted to directors. Directors Kim Chae-hak, Sim Tuk-ku and Pak Wuk-kyu of the exchange bank retired from their posts. [Text] [SK310608 Seoul YONHAP in English 0936 GMT 20 Aug 83]

S.KOREA/MILITARY AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

ROK-USCFC DEPUTY COMMANDER--Seoul, 30 Aug (YONHAP)--The South Korean Government promoted army Lt Gen Yi Sang-hun to the rank of full general Tuesday and appointed him as the new deputy commander of the South Korea-U.S. combined forces command. Yi, 50, a native of Chongwon, north Chungchong Province, graduated from the Korea Military Academy in 1955 and served as a division commander and a commander of an army corps. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0305 GMT 30 Aug 83 SK]

CSO: 4100/221

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

DEPUTY PREMIER SHOWS WAY FOR ECONOMY TO GO

Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 21 Jul 83 p 3

[Interview with So Sok-chun, deputy premier and concurrently director, Economic Planning Board, by Pak Sung, professor, Chungang University, arranged by KYONGHYANG SINMUN, edited by staff reporter Yi Sung-bu; date and place not specified]

[Text] At a vital juncture where a significant change is being attempted in the structure of our economy, attention is being focused at home and abroad on a new economic team captain: a young and ambitious deputy premier and concurrently director of Economic Planning Board, So Sok-chun. In a forum arranged by this newspaper, that is, "dialogue" with Professor Pak Sung, Cuungang University, the deputy premier in his first public appearance delivered a critique of the Korean economy in general, and showed the way for the economy to go. So let us proceed to find out from the dialogue what the precise coordinates of our economy are today, how serious the festering wounds are, and what will be the prescription for them. The dialogue has been edited by our staff reporter Yi Sung-ku.

The Harmony of Myopia and Hyperopia

Professor Pak: I am wondering if the recession over the past 3 or 4 years was not a good medicine for our economy. I congratulate you on your appointment as deputy premier at a time when new possibilities are challenging. You have been out of office for a year or so after a long public service. Looking in from outside, how did the government policies and measures appear to you?

Deputy Premier So: It would seem there are quite a few people who think there must be a big difference when you look in from outside and look out from inside. But I do not think there is a big difference in the angle of vision except that when inside the government you look at the economy from a hyperopic point and when outside the government you look at it from a myopic point. I realize that in the past when I was dealing with matters of

policy, I handled them solely from a hyperopic point, somewhat tending to disregard myopic matters, but while out of the government I came across a lot of phenomenal situations and I believe I have come a long way in the angle of looking at the economy or thinking about the economy.

Professor Pak: It seems to me there is no doubt that our economy is on the mend. But I believe this recovery should not be the kind of recovery that happened in the past. This time I believe the recovery should be the kind that is based on an improved physical constitution of the economy and its structural overhauling. What I am saying is the recovery should not be the kind that reverts to the past pattern. I am sure the government has many difficult things in coping with the economic recovery. I think it is essential to undertake a precise analysis of the realities, that is, what is the state of the recovery, where the economy stands, and in what direction the economy should be led. At the same time, I think it is important to set the position of the economy.

Deputy Premier So: The economic recovery can be examined from two sides. One side is the emergence of recovery as economic strength is generated from a structural change, and the other side is the recovery by booming business. What is most desirable is that as the physical constitution of the economy becomes stronger and the competitive edges of our export business become sharper, our export business should increase in step with the worldwide economic recovery and our domestic economy should recover. Our present economic recovery, rather than structural, is a result of booming business, that is, a recovery centered around booming real estate and housing businesses. What I mean is that erring in policy implementation, there is a great danger of going back to the old way. Welcome as the recovery is, it is not prudent to believe that it will have smooth sailing. It is my belief that it is time for all--government, business, and people--to make efforts in an economic-minded way.

Professor Pak: Austerity should be the watchword of steady recovery. An overheated recovery in the pattern of the past is not what we want, as you have said. That is why the need to retrench is being stressed from such a point of view. If economic growth, price stabilization, and an improved balance of international payments are to be achieved simultaneously, it is imperative to lead the financial and monetary conditions steadily in the direction of stabilization instead of applying individual adjusting measures for restraint, and we must rely on the comprehensive price function. Of course there will arise questions as to how and to what extent retrenchment should be effected and how to apply it to the funding difficulties of the business community, but....

Austerity Essential to Stabilization

Deputy Premier So: When the First 5-Year Plan was formulated, I took part in it as an involved official, and when the third and fourth plans were drawn up, I worked as an executive. At the time everyone had thought it would be rewarding if [per capita] national income would exceed \$1000. That

attained, we thought we could square our shoulders. But looking back, the attainment resulted in greater dissatisfaction among the people rather than their cherished dream come true. Overall, prices have risen too much. To be sure, real income has risen, but the overall economic/social atmosphere has ended up being transitory. Such phenomenon also applies to other countries, but in our case, it was somewhat more severe. In the future, price stability is indispensable to growth. Growth without stability is empty like a castle in the air. There can be no change in the aim to put the whole economy in the frame called stability. Now that the businessmen have changed and so have the people, stability must be made a part of the physical constitution of the economy. If, unable to stand the pain, they destroy the whole framework, they will find themselves in a state in which they will never again achieve growth.

Professor Pak: I suppose it will become moot whether it will be possible to maintain the present interest rate under financial and monetary retrenchment, and whether the won exchange rate will be left intact in light of the balance of international payments. What is your intention about such price variables?

Deputy Premier So: This is exactly the difference between theory and reality. Looking at today's economic realities, I feel keenly that the time has come for a qualitative turnaround in the economic policy and economic structure. The people and a majority of the businessmen are still in a state where they have not completely cast off the practices accumulated in the past 20 years. Were the past economic operations performed on a stable basis with desirable results, it would be possible handily to adjust the numerous variables upward or downward from the price side. But today's realities show that we have not yet reached that dimension. It is also true that there is a lack of understanding about a change in policy. People jump to the conclusion that any action to change the interest rate means at once a change in policy from stability to growth. Indeed the danger of disturbing the atmosphere would be great, if such were the case. Now that the base of stability is fast becoming fixed, what is needed is patience until everyone says the present interest rate level is appropriate. A considerable number of people claim that the interest rate of 8 percent on deposits is too low. This is because they do not believe in today's low prices. I believe there still remains doubt as to how long the state of negative rise in the wholesale price and 1.7 percent rise in the consumer price will last. So, erring in adjusting the variables, there is a great danger of driving conditions the wrong way. Looking the wrong realities in the legacies of the past straight in the face, it is my determination to go forward to operate the policy. When each and every one of the people feels, with all his heart, that the price index released by the government as reasonable, it will be possible to adjust the interest rate to suit the economic conditions. Today it is to be hoped that the people will come to understand that the government can do no more than change the variables of the present policy on the basis of the appraisal of the realities.

Professor Pak: There is certainly some truth in the contention that the interest rate, when viewed from the dimension of fund supply and demand is

too low. But I think that it will be desirable to bring it closer to a balanced supply and demand in the direction of stability without touching it as far as possible in the future.

Deputy Premier So: For curing the export slump itself, there is a prescription for sharpening the competitive edges. Among other things it will raise the won exchange rate and lower the rate of interest on funds for export, thus increasing won funds per dollar. But the efficiency of such a handy prescription lasts no more than a few months. We must never repeat the past mistakes.

Professor Pak: Important as growth and stability are, I think the most important question our economy is faced with, is our balance of international payments. There are even people who view our foreign debts with a crisis consciousness. Large as the total sum of our foreign debts is, it would seem our ability to pay them back is good. As a matter of fact, I am now writing a thesis on our foreign debts and I am in the middle of analyzing various relevant matters. There is no need to worry about the foreign debts, nor has the time come to fear them.

"I Will Not Touch The Interest Rate"

Deputy Premier So: You are right. It would be treating it too lightly to claim that the burden of the foreign debts is light or there is no question about the ability to pay them back. The second oil crunch and the high international interest rate on its heels imposed an unbelievably heavy burden on the developing countries. Many countries such as Argentina, Brazil, Mexico, and Chile have been driven into a difficult situation. There is enough truth in the voice of worry about our foreign debts that it has grown louder than before. The biggest of the reasons behind the idea to change the Fifth 5-Year Plan is also the question of our foreign debts. At the beginning, in the current 5-year plan our foreign debts have been estimated to reach \$64.5 billion by 1986. We can not treat foreign debts on such a scale as this, lightly. Our foreign debts were not incurred yesterday or today, but over the past 20 years. So it is impossible to try to resolve the problem in a year or two. It is a matter that should be handled prudently while maintaining our credibility abroad. Fortunately, oil prices have fallen and as any future rise in price will not likely to be of a disruptive magnitude, it seems we will be able to fulfill the latest 5-year plan with a reduction of \$20 billion or so. Difficult though it is to cure this chronic malaise that has been going on for the past 20 years, I can confidently tell you that we are improving it without allowing it to develop into a crisis situation.

Professor Pak: Looking back on the course of development in the past 20 years, there is a feeling that the policy has been placing preponderant emphasis on nurturing and supporting the strong rather than the weak, the bright side rather than the dark side. Preferential treatment has been accorded industry over agriculture, export over domestic needs, large enterprises over medium and small ones, property income over labor income, and the

weak side has been neglected. Now that we have grown up and matured so much, it is my thinking that the dark and weak side must no longer be left alone. With it left alone, there is the concern that even growth itself will be difficult to achieve. There could not be industry without agriculture backing it up, heavy and chemical industries without medium and small enterprises as subcontractors, and export without domestic needs. From a larger picture, it is thought that a policy adjustment is necessary. There could be the contention that in the rural areas, the sacrificial lamb of the stabilization policy measures is the farmers, themselves; despite the cry to care for medium and small enterprises, it could be that it is the very owners of medium and small enterprises who claim they cannot physically feel such care.

Deputy Premier So: It may not be appropriate as an analogy but what the policy did in the past was reclaim the sea a bit here, a bit there, unable to reclaim it all at once. So, there was a tract of land here, a pool of water there. The resources being limited, what happened was that whatever seemed easiest to do was done, helter-skelter. Now that we are in the stage where we have to fill up the puddles and take care of the land as a whole, it would seem we have on hand a more difficult task. Thirty-five percent of the population is engaged in agriculture but it represents only 17-18 percent in terms of GNP. The medium and small enterprises are still so weak that the subcontracted goods they should be producing have to be manufactured by the large enterprises themselves. We must take the time and make step-by-step improvements and lead the economic structure to a place where it is stabilized. As for the large enterprises, now that their framework is in place, they ought to be able to go forward on their own, and the government will put forth efforts in less developed areas. Leaving to themselves areas which have enjoyed the benefits of development, we must move over to more strongly back agriculture and medium and small enterprises as a matter of policy. The enterprises must also understand this. Lately, as the support for medium and small enterprises has been emphasized, the large enterprises are heard to complain that they are being slighted. The large enterprises must understand that the time has come for them to stand on their own feet.

Professor Pak: With the economy on the mend, there are two things lying in ambush. They are overseas construction and real estate speculation. With the international situation taking a turn for the worse centered around the Middle East, the possibility is emerging that the construction industry will become vulnerable. Even though speculation in real estate has calmed down for now, the possibility of its revival still exists. Now is an important time to solve this problem and make the degree of importance a matter of policy.

Deputy Premier So: Our overseas construction business has made a great contribution in overcoming the economic difficulties caused by the two oil crunches. But now, in retrospect, there is the possibility that it is becoming a burden with so many construction companies out there while the construction demand has fallen off. There is a feeling that the time has come for a qualitative turnaround. Recently every corporation has been facing this as a matter of reality. There is only one way to solve the problem, and that is a thorough beforehand prevention. Undesirable though it

is to apply individual measures, I will try to formulate methods to solve the problem by putting efforts into improving the financial structure so as to prevent the proliferation of the problem. Such an individual method of solving the problem is not congruent with the overall economic policy, but you must understand that this is inevitable.

For a Proper Appraisal of "Wealth"

Real estate speculation is the main culprit clouding the atmosphere of price stability. Our land is limited and the demand for it far exceeds the supply. This makes finding solutions difficult. The situation is such that it is impossible to find a housing site in the vicinity of Seoul. I will not deny that coercive measures such as the antispeculation measures are causing dissatisfaction in certain quarters, creating a bad impression. It is my view that once stability is established over a few years, this will disappear, and I will go forward to work out appropriate countermeasures, in advance, before the problem surfaces.

Professor Pak: The way I see it, once prices are stabilized at a proper level, various headaches such as speculation in real estate will be spontaneously solved. There is no country where prices are stabilized which worries about the repayment of its foreign debts and no country with large foreign debts which is not groaning under a high rate of inflation. Inflation has made a mess of business ethics and has caused many problems in morality and social justice. The way I see it, only if the criteria for value in economic operations are based on ethics, morality, and social justice, no less than on efficiency and efficacy, will our capitalism be able, in the long run, to grow vigorously. Although it clashes with efficiency, how are you, Mr Deputy Premier, going to introduce morality, ethics into the economy?

Deputy Premier So: If capitalism is to take hold and develop vigorously it must be recognized that the accumulation of wealth is a proper price for labor. In the past, during the period of rapid growth, a negative side contrary to this recognition was stronger and this resulted in a prevailing distrust of wealth. If our economy is to develop vigorously, we must go forward in a private-sector-led way but insuring creative self-control rather than support of the enterprises. This does not mean laissez-faire, and it goes without saying that there has to be responsibility for action. With business ethics stressed too strongly, there will emerge a tendency toward excessive regulations. While balancing these two things, we must lead those enterprises, which in solving problems from the past, have exerted proper efforts, to a social atmosphere where they command respect for their efforts. We must strive to prevent the economic policy from being directly translated into special privileges and make each and every one of the people trust the government policy. If the business ethics and the privately led economy are to become fixed without unreasonableness, then the efforts of not only the government, but also the enterprises themselves, must be strengthened. Let us take up the question of wages as an example. This is a question that must be settled completely by the self-direction of labor and management but the truth is that the enterprises look to the government for guidelines. The enterprises must strive to be on the same wavelength [with labor]. It is

essential to create a climate where the enterprises, moving forward in the direction of the policy [of the government], command the respect of the people.

Qualitative Turnaround in Overseas Construction

Professor Pak: It is important to know where to draw the line between the government and the private sector and how to achieve their complementary cooperation. Up to now, the government has functioned as a sponsor. How are you going to establish the future government relations with the private sector?

Deputy Premier So: The government cannot remain on the economy's front-line. Develop the economy, activate it, and increase export--all these are the business that enterprises undertake. To compare it to a football game, enterprises are the players running on the field, and the government is the referee. For a game to be interesting and fair, there should be less whistle-blowing. To that end, there should be no violations on the part of the players. The reason for stressing private sector responsibility for self-control is the same as applies to a football game. For the government there is no alternative but to reduce regulations and narrow the range of its activity. Next year's budget freeze, too, should be in this vein. With expenditure frozen, the government's role in the economy becomes reduced. The estimated budget revenues are not yet made public but it is planned to formulate next year's budget with 400-500 billion won in the black. This is a first in history. In the fertilizer account, there will be absolutely no new borrowing. The state's debts will also be repaid ahead of schedule. Instead of promising stability in words only, the government will be going forward in the direction of voluntarily exercising restraint, bearing the pain. I am confident that if the government remains determined for the next few years, there will be people's trust in its stability.

Professor Pak: Devising a black-ink budget will be an act on government's part of setting an example of running a tight ship. Generally, the initial symptom of superannuation of the nation's economy begins with chronic red ink. In order to give the economy youthful vigor, it is imperative to avoid chronic financial red ink. At the same time, it is to be hoped that the government will exert itself to find the line of least interference.

Government Policy Set To Win the Trust of the People

Deputy Premier So: Unless the finances are made to operate in the black, economic development is impossible in the long run. In the past, there was a cry for a balanced budget but the total finances were always in the red on account of the special accounts. Quite simply, deficit financing results in the government borrowing the available money. Privately led finances can not be achieved by words alone. The government, operating in the black, must nurture a margin for the money supply so it might flow smoothly to the private sector. To quote a past case in point, it was claimed that the increase in the money supply was held at 20 percent but it was a 20 percent barely maintained thanks to the absorption by the deficit balance

of internal payments. Should the balance of international payments turn positive, there would be created a big problem in the money supply management. The only method of solving it is by absorbing it with a balanced budget. It is difficult indeed to cut the budget demands of the ministries concerned with enterprises. But failure to do so will be an antinomy embodying a worsening negative balance of international payments. Starting from such a recognition, the government as a whole must build a framework for a balanced budget. As long as the finances are in the red, a balance of international payments in the black cannot be hoped for. We are succeeding in establishing a base of stability. By the government's steady pursuit of the unpopular retrenchment policy the stable base is step by step being solidified; this is precisely the product of President Chon Tu-hwan's keen insights into our economy and tenacity for stability. I count on you to look at the policy in the future from a long range point of view.

12153

CSO: 4107/046

S.KOREA/ECONOMY

EIGHT TO NINE PERCENT ECONOMIC GROWTH EXPECTED IN 1983

SK300254 Seoul YONHAP in English 0228 GMT 30 Aug 83

[Text] Seoul, 30 Aug (YONHAP)--The South Korean economy is expected to grow in real terms by 8 to 9 percent this year, 0.5 to 1.5 percentage points higher than the government's original projection of 7.5 percent growth, the Bank of Korea said Tuesday.

The Central Bank earlier said the economy grew by 9.5 percent in the first half of the year.

In a report on the economic prospect for the rest of 1983, the bank predicted that the total output of goods and services (the gross national product) would rise by 8 to 9 percent after being adjusted for inflation.

According to the report, wholesale prices, which dropped by one percentage point in the first 6 months, will increase by 1 percent in the second half. Thus the prices will register the same annual increase rate of 2.4 percent as was recorded in the previous year.

The overall economic recovery in the January-June period, which was led by rising domestic demand especially in construction, will spread to all industrial sectors for the rest of 1983 as export demand and investments in factories rise sharply, the report said.

Commodity shipments overseas in the latter half of the year will rise by 10 to 11 percent over the level 1 year before. In the past half year period, exports grew by 7.4 percent. Hence the country would register an annual average increase rate of 9 to 10 percent in exports.

The increase rate of investments in production facilities will average 7 to 8 percent for the year. Facility investments in the January-June period increased by 6 to 7 percent.

While consumption in the private sector will rise by 7 to 8 percent in the second half of 1983, construction will increase by 10 to 11 percent, compared with the whopping 24.9 percent rise in the January-June period. The increase in the rate of construction will average 16 to 17 percent throughout the year.

The Central Bank will pursue a tight money policy in the latter half of the year, holding the total money supply increase rate below 15 percent. Total money supply marked a 16.4-percent rise as of 20 August.

The tight money policy will selectively strengthen financial aid especially to small- and medium-sized enterprises, improve international competitiveness through technological innovation and prevent overheated domestic consumption, according to the Central Bank report.

CSO: 4100/221

BRIEFS

'84 NATIONAL BUDGET FROZEN--President Chon Tu-hwan it known once again that the government is determined to freeze the national budget for 1984. "Of course, the government can increase the budget to conduct various popularity-oriented projects with the 1985 general elections in mind. If we do so, this will adversely affect the national economy," he said while having dinner with local leaders in Pusan Thursday. "My hope is that we will be able to pay out national liabilities and put the financial structure on a sound footing," he said. When he was requested by Gov Yi Kyu-ho of Kyongsang Namdo for an increase in the 1984 budget for the province, the president turned it down. "You must have financial difficulties. But, the country will be better off when provincial administrations economize on their spending and contribute the money thus saved to the central government to help it pay foreign debts." He pointed out that the national budget is formulated with taxes paid by the people out of money they earned. [From the column "Out and About"] [Text] [SK100101 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 10 Sep 83 p 4]

ROK EXPORTS--Seoul, 1 Sep (YONHAP)--South Korea's exports which showed signs of recovery since June was still on a rising trend in August, statistics compiled by the Commerce-Industry Ministry showed Thursday. In August, the country exported about U.S. \$2 billion worth of commodities, up 7.8 percent from the same period a year before. Arrivals of export letters of credit (l/c), an advance indicator of export performance, were worth \$1.4 billion in August, a 17.9-percent increase from last year. Thus, overseas shipments of Korean goods totaled \$15.3 billion as of the end of August, up 7.8 percent from the comparable period last year. This year's export goals were set at \$23.5 billion. One/c arrivals amounted to \$12.3 billion during the January-August period, up 3.3 percent from a year earlier. A ministry official said that the biggest factors behind the sustained progress in exports were the increased export of heavy and chemical industry products, including ships and electronics items and the [words indistinct] in foreign sales of textiles and footwear. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 1212 GMT 1 Sep 83 SK]

CSO: 4100/221

S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

REPORTAGE ON DOWNING OF KAL AIRLINER

Cardinal Expresses Condolences

SK030036 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 3 Sep 83 p 8

[Text] Stephen Cardinal Kim Su-hwan said yesterday that the downing of a Korean Air Lines plane is "too shocking and bitter."

He said he is horrified at the thought of world peace fragile enough to be destroyed at a moment by such a "blind and inhumane" act as that of the Soviet Union.

His sorrow over the death of 269 people aboard the plane shot down during a regular flight from New York to Seoul, is hard to express in words, he said.

"I am appalled by the fact that the act was committed by the Soviet Union, one of the world superpowers," he said.

He said he prays that the souls of the dead passengers and crew rest in peace and expresses condolences for the bereaved families.

He also asked all Christians to pray for them.

Editorial on 'Massacre'

SK030049 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 3 Sep 83 p 4

[Editorial: "Massacre in the Sky"]

[Text] The ill-fated Korean Air Lines passenger jetliner was shot down by a Soviet fighter, declared U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz. What an act of brutality! The incident was the worst of its kind in the history of world civil aviation. A pilot of a Soviet fighter was monitored as saying he "had fired a missile" at the KAL plane and that the "target was destroyed." The official Soviet news agency Tass admitted only that Soviet fighters had intercepted an "unidentified" plane violating Soviet Far Eastern airspace. All available evidence points to the awesome fact that the unarmed KAL airliner with 269 people aboard was ruthlessly downed by the Russians.

Judging from the fact that the Boeing 747 was equipped with ultramodern aviation instruments, there was only a remote possibility of the plane straying into the Soviet air space. Even if it had inadvertently, or under unavoidable circum-

stances, "intruded" into the Russian airspace, the Soviets should have abided by international law and practice taking due measures to warn or guide the aircraft to safety.

As President Chon Tu-hwan said yesterday, the attack on the jumbo jet near Sakhalin was "a sin against God and man and an act of indescribable barbarity." The wanton assault can never be excused for any reason. It must be denounced in the name of peace-loving peoples everywhere.

How can a fighter plane of a big power fire missiles at a totally unarmed commercial aircraft carrying innocent passengers? Was the shooting intended to test the potency of their developed tools of slaughter? No sober-minded person in the world would dare commit such an atrocity. Aside from the misery and sorrows of the families of the victims, the mentality and motive underlying the cold-blooded butchery poses a grave threat to the peace and security of the world.

Together with the Republic of Korea, the United States has demanded an urgent meeting of the United Nations Security Council in order to deal with the ominous provocation. The Kremlin should come out with the truth of its crime, apologize to the world and acknowledge the obligation to assume all consequences arising from shooting down of the civilian aircraft.

At the same time, the Soviet Union is urged to make full amends to the victims and their bereaved families, swearing in all sincerity not to perpetrate such acts of brutality in the future.

All peoples of the civilized world, especially those directly involved in the incident by the deaths of their beloved ones, should rally behind the cause of bringing the inhuman act of crime to full light and justice to prevent the recurrence of any similarly detestable offense. In this regard, close unity and cooperation among various world organizations, in addition to the United Nations, such as the International Civil Aviation Organization, are called for in earnest in the course of a global effort to find a most rigorous and effective method of reprimanding the Soviets for their barbarism.

At this juncture, we wonder whether or not the Soviet fighters would have committed the same savagery had the commercial plane been one of a different nationality, say a national flag-carrier belonging to such powers as the United States, Great Britain or Japan. It can hardly be imagined that a Russian fighter would dare fire at an American civil aircraft that "intruded" into the Russian airspace.

Thus, the unhappy incident reminds us of the stark reality of the world that only the strong can command due treatment and respect in the arena of power politics. There should be no letup in our ongoing endeavors to build up our national power.

KAL Decides on Compensation Amount

SK030147 Seoul YONHAP in English 0137 GMT 3 Sep 83

[Text] Seoul, 3 Sep (YONHAP)--Korean Air Lines is likely to pay U.S. \$100,000 to each family of the ill-fated passengers aboard the jetliner shot down by a Soviet fighter early Thursday.

The amount includes \$75,000 from an insurance policy covering each passenger.

KAL, now discussing the compensation with the government, Thursday morning sent its 22-member delegation to the homes of the bereaved Korean families to extend the company's condolences. It also ordered its overseas branch offices to visit the homes of foreign passengers to express its condolences to the bereaved families.

KAL has set up an altar at Seoul's Kimpo International Airport and plans to hold a memorial service for the deceased on 7 September.

KAL President Cho Chung-hun has sent a telegram to Mrs Larry McDonald, expressing sincere condolences to the family of the American congressman who was aboard the downed KAL jetliner.

"The grief is even deeper because he was coming to Seoul to participate in a Korea-U.S. Security Cooperation Conference, and the memory of his death will remain forever in Koreans' anti-communist determination" Cho said.

Meanwhile, KAL will dispatch its investigation team to the scene of the tragedy Saturday afternoon.

So far, KAL identified 230 of the 240 passengers: 82 South Koreans, 51 Americans, 28 Japanese, 21 Taiwanese, 14 Singaporeans, 16 Filipinos, 10 Canadians, six Thais, four Australians, one Swiss, one Malaysian and one Indian.

Socialist Party Leader's Message

SK030824 Seoul YONHAP in English 0821 GMT 3 Sep 83

[Text] Seoul, 3 Sep (YONHAP)--Kogchong-hun, head of the new Socialist Party, Saturday cabled messages to the socialist international and 70 socialist parties affiliated with the organization denouncing the Soviet Union for having downed a Korean commercial jet liner.

A Korean Air lines Boeing 747 carrying 269 people was shot down Thursday near Sakhalin by a missile launched by a Soviet fighter. The plane was on a regular flight from New York to Seoul.

In the message, KOH urged that all socialist parties and international organizations cooperate in getting to the bottom of the matter.

Canadian Papers Condemn Attack

SK030324 Seoul YONHAP in English 0316 GMT 3 Sep 83

[Text] Toronto, 2 Sep (YONHAP)--The outpouring of a sense of outrage and of revulsion marked Friday's coverage by Canadian dailies of the Soviet Union's attack on a commercial Korean jetliner.

The prestigious globe and mail in a lead editorial termed the Soviet action "savagery" and called on the international civil aviation organization to take disciplinary measures against the "murderers."

The KAL airliner apparently had strayed into Soviet airspace and may have aroused Soviet paranoia by its proximity to a Russian missile site on the Kamchatka peninsula. But that does not even begin to justify the firing of an air-to-air missile at a clearly marked civilian aircraft without any advanced warning or prior communication attempt, the paper said.

Noting that the convention on international civil aviation, to which the Soviet Union is a signatory, set out proper procedures for the interception of civil aircraft that have entered national airspace, the paper said all indications are that the Soviets made no effort to follow any of those procedures, despite having tracked the intruding airliner for more than 2 hours.

Therefore, the paper said "the council of the international civil aviation organization should not only demand a swift apology and payment of compensation by the Soviet Union, but also consider a range of disciplinary measures against the murderers."

The mass-circulation TORONTO paper also editorially called on the world community to impose sanctions on the Soviet Union to show in a tangible way that it cannot and will not tolerate this sort of peacetime atrocity against civilians.

"Nothing" at all-can possible justify the Soviet Union's shooting down a civilian jetliner carrying 269 men, women, and children," it said. "It is an unspeakable outrage, a brutal slaughter of innocents in the skies."

The paper continued, "it is hard to assume on the basis of what is known so far, that this pointless butchery was carried out with the prior approval of the Kremlin. But even if the murderers decision was made by the military on the scene, that changes nothing."

The government of the Soviet Union must bear full responsibility for the actions of its force, it said.

"Unless that government forthrightly admits that this tragedy resulted from an intolerable error, undertakes to compensate the families of the victims, and imposes appropriate punishment on those responsible, there must be consequences," the editorial concluded.

The tabloid TORONTO SUN, in an editorial entitled "barbarism," characterized the Soviet Union as "the most barbaric empire human history has known." Saying that 269 people were shot down in cold blood, the editorial asked "will our streets remain silent. "It said the difference between the intrinsically evil system of totalitarianism and the imperfect decency of democracy is summed up by the response to that wandering plane.

Victims Identified

SK030605 Seoul YONHAP in English 0554 GMT 3 Sep 83

[Text] Seoul, 3 Sep (YONHAP)--The South Korean Transportation Ministry identified all 240 ill-fated passengers of the downed Korean Air Lines jetliner in its report to the National Assembly Saturday.

The report said 81 of the victims were Koreans, 55 were Americans, 28 were Japanese, 22 were Taiwanese, 16 were Filipinos, 14 were Hong Kong nationals, 10 were Canadians, six were Thais, and four were Australians. The other four were a Swiss, a Malaysian, an Indian and a Vietnamese.

The report said the total amount of insurance for the downed KAL Boeing 747 was U.S. \$400 million, which breaks down to \$35 million for the price of [the] plane, \$75,000 for each passenger, and \$20 for every kilogram of cargo.

The plane, built in 1972 and brought to Korea in 1979, now is valued at about \$40 million, according to the report.

Daily on Measures Against Going Astray

SK031338 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 2 Sep 83 p 2

[Editorial: "Another Tragedy of a Civil Airliner"]

[Text] We cannot find proper words to express our feelings over the tragedy involving 269 passengers and crew aboard in the Korean Airlines [KAL] plane. Some 85 Koreans and many foreigners from various countries including 42 Chinese and 27 Japanese fell victim to the incident.

We cannot but endlessly feel sorrow, thinking of their destinies and the feelings of their families.

The destinies of the passengers and their families are tied to ours, as the world has become small and the number of the people utilizing passenger airlines is increasing. There is a possibility that their destinies may turn out to be ours at any time.

From this shock, people may well have realized the danger of flying. There is a more vicious danger than hijacking in the air, like the one we have suffered. The people may have realized the danger in the shortest airline course in the northern Pacific on route to the United States and Europe. This incident reminds us of the incident of the KAL plane which was forced to land in Murmansk,

Soviet territory, 5 years and 4 months ago. We experienced this disaster caused by infiltrating another's territory due to going astray from the route.

This time, KAL revealed that "three automatic navigation devices, called INS, were installed in this plane, not like the Boeing-707 at the time of the Murmasnk incident. Thus, it could not go astray from the route." However, we cannot but wonder whether the painful lesson from the Murmansk incident has been respected, though we recall KAL's clarification.

The KAL side said that the KAL plane took the route in the northern end called "R-20" among the five routes in the northern Pacific. The place in which communications with the KAL plane were lost is known to be the closest point to Soviet territory, only 90 miles away in a straight line.

This route is the shortest from Anchorage to Seoul. Because of the advantages such as saving fuel, the KAL planes use this course in most cases. The report noted that the crew members always feel a heightened tension when they pass this area.

However, we wonder if it were impossible for the KAL to take the less dangerous course farther south. We cannot but feel that, recalling the experience of Murmansk, taking this route is rather too bold. We wonder if proper training was conducted for the crew members to cope with the unfortunate situation in which the plane went astray even momentarily. We wonder if they were fully prepared to exchange communications in such a case. Thus, we cannot but think of many factors at this moment.

It would be a frightening event for the passengers flying this route if there were any negligence in preparedness on our side.

A powerful country which loudly talks about safeguarding peace whenever it finds time led many passengers on a peaceful trip to death. They did not have even seconds to send an SOS or "this is the last communication," at 0323 in the early morning of 1 September. Sisters who came to the airport to meet their parents and wives to greet their husbands burst into tears and finally fainted. Brothers waiting for their younger brother who was to marry and the family of a doctor returning with his academic degree and many other people have fallen into depths of despair in the face of this sudden disaster.

They said that "they are sorry for the bereaved families and will make sufficient compensation." Of what use is this facing such a disaster? Yet, what we have to do at this moment is to compensate for their distress.

Corrections on Nationalities

SK040115 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 4 Sep 83 p 8

[Text] Korean Air Lines (KAL) corrected the breakdown of the nationalities of the ill-fated victims in the shooting down of a KAL Boeing 747 airliner by the Soviet Union.

The new breakdown of 240 passengers are 81 Koreans, 56 Americans, 28 Japanese, 23 Taiwanese, 15 Fillipinos, 13 Hong Kong residents, 10 Canadians, six Thais, four Australians, one Swede, one Malaysian, one Indian and one Vietnamese.

Downing of Plane May Hinder Nordpolitik

SK040145 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 4 Sep 83 p 4

[From column "Political Review" by reporter Chong Un-pung]]

[Text] Can anybody possibly think of firing missiles at a flying civil airliner carrying passengers? It is not a story found in books. It happened. It is a stark reality.

A KAL jumbo jet crashed in the sea of Sakhalin with all 269 passengers killed after being hit by missiles fired by Soviet fighter planes. At the time, the ill-fated unarmed aircraft was en route to Seoul from New York via Anchorage.

Whether the plane vilated the airspace of the Soviet Union remains to be investigated. Whatever the truth may have been, the Soviet Union can in no way run away from responsibility and world denunciation.

The Republic of Korea, which does not maintain diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union, acted promptly. It demanded an emergency meeting of the UN Security Council.

The government demanded that the Soviet Union give a full account of the heinous crime along with the punishment of the persons responsible for the shooting. It also demanded reparation and safety of air passage, let alone adequate apologies.

In view of the past history of the United Nations failing to come to grips with any grave developments, it is no wonder that people do not expect very much.

Still, it is the center of the world forum. And there is no other effective international organization for the government to turn to to awaken the world consciousness to this most humane crime.

Of course, Korea is the party directly involved in the incident. Still, the incident takes on the nature of internationality since the airliner is an international passenger flight service.

On top of this, people from as many as 11 nations such as the United States, Japan, Republic of China, the Philippines, Canada and Australia were aboard the tragic plane.

Public opinion is boiling against the brutality of the Soviet Union. People who have some knowledge of the ROK government's efforts to open up relations with the Soviet Union doubt if the Soviet Union can ever be a partner to talk things over with.

People are gripped with revulsion.

President Chon said in a statement, "We ask of ourselves if the Soviet Union would have dared to attack if the airliner belonged to a power nation."

In a hurriedly convened session of the Foreign Affairs Committee and Transportation-Communications Committee of the National Assembly yesterday, all of the lawmakers demanded retaliatory measures. One measure suggested was blockade of the sea passage through the Korean Strait. The Soviet Union freely uses the narrow strait between Korea and Japan for passage of its warships and submarines.

In connection with the incident how the government's so-called "Nordpolitik" of trying to normalize relations with the Soviet Union will fare in the days to come draws the interest of the people.

Sources in the government said it is certain that the policy will suffer setback. However, they said they do not think that the policy will be scrapped for good.

Pursuance of the policy will surely be impeded. But the underlying spirit may continue to remain, according to them.

In the meantime, political observers said the government should show the wisdom of turning misfortune into fortune on its diplomatic front without resigning itself to harping on the unspeakable tragedy.

Important international events should not be neglected because of the downing of the aircraft.

The Inter-Parliamentary Union conference is due in Seoul in October with parliamentarians coming from all over the world. It is only hoped that parliamentarians from as many communist countries as possible come to Seoul and see how hard Korean people struggle to live in peace with all other nations.

Editorial Denounces USSR

SK040151 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 4 Sep 83 p 4

[Editorial "Soviet Treachery"]

[Text] Instead of conceding guilt of shooting down an unarmed commercial plane of the Korean Air Lines, the Soviet Union came up with a brazen, quibbling argument that the airliner was flying on an intelligence mission directed and supported by the United States. It is clear as day that nothing could be farther from the truth. The world is again astounded and disappointed at the inhumanity of the communist empire that is the Soviet Union.

Even a modicum of reason and conscience is lacking in the mind of the Kremlin leaders who are responsible for the savagery inflicted upon hundreds of innocent people of many nationalities killed in the unwarranted attack. We Koreans have

long known the barbarity and treachery of the Russian Communists. The latest atrocity perpetrated by Moscow came as a vivid, though sad, reminder of the ugly nature of the Soviet Union.

The Kremlin yesterday resisted international demands for an account of the fatal missile firing by its fighters upon our airliner by falsely claiming an American intelligence connection to the KAL passenger plane. A Tass dispatch asked why no steps were taken by the Americans to "end the gross violation of the air space of the Soviet Union and get the plane back to an international flight route."

It is a highly offensive slander based on a fabrication that defies imagination. It is a common knowledge that the United States is keeping tabs on military developments throughout the world, including the Soviet Union, but its sophisticated surveillance system with a number of satellites and other electronic detection facilities. There is no need, nor the capacity, for Korea to aid in the American observation and detection operations.

Moreover, how could a civilized nation like ours dare sacrifice hundreds of its citizens and people of other countries for the sake of "an intelligence mission" by an oversized jumbo jet at the risk of sure detection and interception by the Far Eastern air force of the Soviet Union? The Republic of Korea and its major ally, the United States, could never be so foolhardy as to take such an uncalculated risk.

Many Western governments and international organizations are moving to call Moscow in for the massacre in the sky and seek remedial and preventive measures for the future. The United Nations Security Council has met to discuss Russia's past in the tragedy. First of all, we demand Moscow to agree to an independent and fair investigation by an international authority as well as by our government.

Finding facts about the incident is essential to the Soviet Union's obligation of admitting its guilt. Moscow owes Korea and the world a sincere apology accompanied by acts to make amends for the loss of lives and punish the responsible personnel. That is the least Soviet Union must do. It must be tried and denounced by the international public opinion for its crime of jeopardizing the safety of civil aviation and threatening the security of mankind.

We and all friends of Korea in the world are concerned not only with the ill fate of the downed people but also the prospect of international peace and security.. We can hardly hope to discuss with the trigger-happy and murderous Russians, disarmament, detente and the future of humanity, for which they have the lowest regard.

Daily on Shooting Down of Plane

SK041205 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 2 Sep 83 p 2

[Editorial "We Urge to Take Strong Retaliation Measures Against the Thrice-cursed, Atrocious and Cruel Act. We Condemn the Shooting Down of a Korean Airlines Passenger Aircraft by a Soviet Fighter"]

[Text] Even a gleam of hope has vanished completely. A report which alleged that the passenger aircraft was forcibly landed on Sakhalin was reversed into the fact that it was attacked and shot down by a Soviet fighter. Since then, our people's indignation and sorrow have been skyrocketing. This is really a horrible shock. At the tragic news report that a Korean Airlines jumbo jet liner carrying 269 passengers and crew was suddenly attacked and shot down by missiles fired from a Soviet fighter and all the persons aboard were killed, we could not repress surprise and indignation.

In fact, we tried not to believe this tragic news report was true. However, with the release of the official announcements of our government as well as the U.S. and Japanese Governments which indicated that the Korean passenger aircraft was attacked and shot down by missiles fired from a Soviet fighter, all facts have become clear.

In this mishap, we sincerely express deep condolences to the bereaved families of the victims for the sudden loss of their beloved husbands, wives, families and relatives.

The government's initial announcement said: The Korean Airlines Boeing 747 jumbo jet missing over a spot north of Hokkaido, Japan is "almost certain to have been shot down by a plane of a third country."

Considering the fact that the location, where a flying object was detected and suddenly disappeared on the screen of the radar of a Japanese self-defense air force unit, was the sky near Sakhalin, the territory of the Soviet Union, it is clear that the third country is the Soviet Union.

According to the analysis of the radar of the Japanese Air Force unit, a flying object, which was presumed to be the Korean Airlines passenger aircraft, and three small airplanes, which were presumed to be Soviet fighters, were detected on the screen of the radar of the sky near Sakhalin, and the flying object suddenly disappeared in the screen of the radar.

From this, we can easily judge that the ill-fated Korean passenger was attacked by three Soviet fighters.

What further surprises us is the fact that a Japanese radio net confirmed the radio messages exchanged between the Soviet airplanes and their ground base, "we sighted it, fired and destroyed it."

In light of these facts, it is certain that the Korean Airlines passenger was shot down by a Soviet fighter. This fact was officially confirmed by U.S. Secretary of State Shultz and Japanese Foreign Minister Abe.

Some 240 passengers from many foreign countries and 29 crew members were aboard this plane. There are 85 Koreans, 42 Chinese, 27 Japanese, 21 Americans, 8 Filipinos, 6 Thais and 51 other foreigners--totalling 240--and 29 crew members.

Now that the Soviet fighter's atrocity of shooting down the Korean passenger has laid bare to the world, the world must call the Soviet Union to account for its inhumanitarian, barbarous act of shooting down of the unarmed passenger airplane.

The Soviet Union's brutal act of killing nearly 300 innocent persons by launching a missile attack on the unarmed civil airplane without warning has left a record of unprecedentedly devilish, criminal atrocity.

Even if the Korean passenger airplane infiltrated Soviet territory, the Soviet authorities should not have carried out an armed attack against it unless it poses a grave threat to their national defense. It is only too clear that an unarmed civilian passenger airplane cannot pose a threat to the national security of the Soviet Union.

The shooting down of the Korean passenger airplane by a Soviet fighter is a clear provocation challenge to human conscience, rather than a sort of excessive self-defense act. This barbarous act by a Soviet fighter is clearly piracy and should be thoroughly chastised.

The passengers aboard the Korean Airlines passenger airplane included nationals from many foreign countries. Among them was a leading U.S. political figure. Therefore, the Korean Airlines passenger aircraft's mishap is an issue which should not be hushed up. It is natural that the United States is now actively considering the convocation of a meeting of the UN Security Council to discuss this incident. We welcome this.

We note the assumption that the atrocity by Soviet fighters would have to have been perpetrated in accordance with an order by the Soviet Air Defense Command following the decision of the Kremlin.

This incident reminds us of the Murmansk nightmare--the forced landing of an KAL jetliner in Soviet territory on 20 April 1978. At that time, too, the Soviet Air Defense Command directly issued an order to fire and, what is worse, it considered shooting the plane down. This time, however, the Soviet Union, indeed, shot down the KAL airliner. We cannot repress a shudder over the merciless outrage of the Soviet Union.

Korea is, needless to say, the greatest victim of the miserable incident, which will be recorded as the worst tragedy in the history of world aviation.

Therefore, the government should mobilize all possible methods and ways to demand the Soviet Union to account for the despicable savagery which is beyond the limit of the Soviet right to self-defense. We believe that, since the incident involves the United States, Japan, Free China, the Philippines, Thailand and other countries, the government should discuss with them the questions of gravely calling the Soviet Union to account for the incident, of conducting a joint investigation into it and demanding compensation for the victims.

In addition, the government should prudently study the question of formally bringing this incident to a trial in the International Court of Justice. When the Soviet Union is called to account for the incident by the countries whose citizens were victimized, it may not accept such a demand for a probe into the incident under a preposterous excuse.

As long as it is a member of the international community and flies its civil airliners over the skies of the world, however, the Soviet Union should explain to our satisfaction the unprecedented atrocity of taking many lives by shooting down the civil airliner in one stroke and take due responsibility for the incident. Despite the fact that it has perpetrated an appalling and horrendous incident, the Soviet Union has not explained it to our satisfaction and once even tried to put on a blank face, saying: "We have not seen such a plane." This is not an attitude of a big power and is an act of bringing about isolation from the international community. In line with Korea, the United States, the leader of the Free World, and Japan, an economic power, should cooperate with other in reprimanding the Soviet Union.

Korean Airlines, to which the world is paying attention because of the tragic incident, should thoroughly analyze the cause of the accident and should learn a lesson to prevent a recurrence. U.S. and Japanese analysts say that it is clear that the spot where the KAL plane disappeared from radar screens is within Soviet territory. Such being the case, we cannot but raise a question why the airliner strayed and entered Soviet territory.

Korean Airlines should check whether or not the jetliner made a risky and adventurous flight on the R-20 route, the shortest path from Anchorage to Seoul, for the purpose of saving fuel. The KAL side has explained that it is difficult to believe that the downed jumbo passenger plane intruded into the Soviet territorial airspace, because it was equipped with three fully computerized inertia navigation systems. The KAL side should, however, scientifically ferret out the true state of the accident in light of the precedent--the intrusion of a KAL jetliner into the Soviet airspace and its emergency landing at Murmansk in 1978 in spite of it being equipped with inertia navigation systems.

Even though the incident was caused not by the errors of the KAL side but by the Soviet Union's excessive protection of its right to self-defense, it is a fatal one to KAL, which is growing into a world-scale civil airlines. Furthermore, with the approach of international functions, such as the ASTA meeting and the IPU conference, we worry about an impression that KAL has safety problems.

In this connection, we demand that KAL not be satisfied with its possession of numerous veteran pilots, but make utmost efforts to make flight safe.

In light of international practice, the government and KAL should pay greatest attention to the question of compensating for the victims. We once again pray for the bliss of the victimized crewmen and passengers and express our deep condolences to the bereaved families.

ROK Ambassador Speaks on Canadian Television

SK050200 Seoul YONHAP in English 0143 GMT 5 Sep 83

[Text] Toronto, 3 Sep (YONHAP)--Korean Ambassador to Canada Yi Kyu-hyon Saturday said South Korea will take a common step with Canada and other friendly nations to ensure that the downing of a commercial Korean jetliner by the Soviet Union be thoroughly probed.

Appearing on a Canadian television's (CTV) special news program, the envoy reiterated Korean President Chon Tu-hwan's earlier demand that "Soviet authorities should apologize for and make a thorough explanation of the incident to the world and bear all responsibility for the consequences arising from the attack and destruction of a civilian airliner." The CTV is Canada's only nationwide commercial television network.

Yi also said the Soviet Government should make a provision for compensating the families of the victims and guarantee that no such tragic incident recur.

At the same time, the envoy voiced his deep sympathy for the Canadian victims among the 269 passengers and crew aboard the ill-fated plane.

Nine Canadian citizens and 11 other Canadian residents and landed immigrants were among the victims of the downed KAL plane, according to the latest casualty figures.

Downing KAL Airliner Warlike Act

SK050442 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 4 Sep 83 p 2

[Editorial: "Investigate Into, Apologize for and Compensate for the Incident--We Watch the Punishment of the Soviet Union by the UN Security Council"]

[Text] The Soviet warplanes' brutal and outrageous act of shooting down the KAL passenger plane, which is now arousing shock, indignation, and denunciation from the whole world, has been referred to the UN Security Council. This call of the UN Security Council into session to discuss Korean questions is the second one since the Korean War. Having instigated the Kim Il-song clique of the North to trigger a war in June 1950 and having reduced the Korean peninsula to ruins, the Soviet Union has fired a missile at our civil jetliner massacring 269 passengers from various countries. What implacable rancor does the Soviet Union harbor against this small neighboring country and why on earth did it unhesitatingly perpetrate such bestiality?

Under no circumstances and with no reason, can the Soviet Union excuse itself for its shooting down the KAL airliner. While denouncing the Soviet Union's atrocity in the most harsh tones, Kim Kyong-won, Korean ambassador in the United Nations, demanded that the Soviet Union immediately offer a full and detailed account of what exactly happened; offer full apology and complete compensation for the loss of the aircraft as well as to the families of the passengers and

crewmembers; punish those directly involved in the brutal violence; guarantee unimpeded access to the crash site to the representatives of international organizations as well as the KAL and the government of the ROK; and give credible guarantees against the recurrence of such an incident. Ambassador Kim's demands to the Soviet Union are, indeed, minimum ones under the situation in which the Soviet Union committed such an act against us if they were declaring war. The rage of the Korean people is far beyond the degree of Ambassador Kim's demands. Ambassador Kim's demands are now enjoying ardent support and sympathy from Korea and the countries except for the countries in the Soviet sphere. This was shown by the fact that 13 out of the 14 member nations of the UN Security Council turned out to denounce the Soviet Union. Even the Red Chinese representative stated his full support for the five demands raised by the Korean side.

If it wants to receive no more denunciation from the world's public opinion and not isolate itself from the international community, the Soviet Union should make efforts to obtain international credibility by frankly acknowledging its epoch-making bestiality and by accepting the due demands of the Korean side. As of this moment, the Soviet Government has not officially explained the incident. The Soviet ambassador in the United Nations babbled that the KAL jetliner consciously avoided communications while infiltrating into the Soviet territorial airspace and flying there and then disappeared from radar screens 10 minutes after it had received warning shots from Soviet aircraft. He even left his seat because he could not tolerate the remarks of the representatives of each member country which denounced the Soviet Union.

If Soviet warplanes had only fired warning shots at the KAL plane without shooting it down or the Soviet Union had conducted a fair act, the Soviet representative would not show a nervous and restless attitude. His restless attitude indicated that the Soviet Government had not yet conveyed to him a forged scenario that hid the truth. Despite the fact that the whole world has denounced the Soviet Union and that a succession of findings as slight as day have been made public, the Soviet Union is trying to make last-ditch efforts not to acknowledge its shooting down of the KAL plane.

A measure that the Soviet Union took in a desperate manner was a so-called "espionage activity" by the downed KAL plane. The Soviet representative said: "The KAL aircraft may have conducted an espionage act." In the wake of this remarks, TASS began maneuvering with fabrications as if the so-called espionage act were true. This news agency avoided mentioning the name of the KAL and, instead, stated that the infiltration of "an unidentified aircraft" into the Soviet territorial airspace is "a premeditated act" and is "an act to achieve a special espionage aim without impediment by camouflaging it as a civil airliner." The news agency avoided the shooting down of the plane and denied the fact, saying that Soviet aircraft fired warning shots with flares at the plane and they did not know what happened after that.

This vicious and bold lie is a fabrication which, plunged into predicament by international public opinion denouncing them, the Soviet authorities made in a hurried manner. The KAL passenger plane had neither the capability nor the will for such an espionage act. Talking about a spy act is a preposterous sophistry

under the circumstances in which the Korean Government has made strenuous efforts to improve its relations with the Soviet Union. We have no knowledge of whether or not there are top-secret military facilities in Sakhalin. If the United States wants to search out the military facilities there, it can use highly-efficient means, such as its radar base in Japan, satellites, ships and AWACS, instead of foolishly using a passenger plane.

The route the KAL airliners fly is a path which the Soviet Union knows like the palm of its hand. The passengers planes report to each control tower their flight circumstances, altitude, and location every hour and every moment. Has there ever been such an open method of spying in history? If the Soviet Union is trying to hide the fact with such a clumsy fabrication, this will make the world more enraged.

TASS prattled that the world's denunciation of the Soviet Union is "a provocative act" of the Soviet Union and at deliberately aggravating the international situation. Does the Soviet Union believe that the world will be cheated by these brazen, shameless and absurd remarks?

While avoiding any mention of shooting down the KAL plane, the Soviet Union expressed its regret over the loss of life. These contradictory remarks, in short, show how much the Soviet Union is nervous and perplexed. The Soviet Union is hell bent on searching for the remains of the downed KAL plane to stifle evidence and fabricate a story. Furthermore, the Soviet Union is desperately impeding the search operations of Japan on the high seas. This shows that the Soviet Union acknowledges its criminal act by itself.

With no method, however, can the Soviet Union conceal its international crime which has been exposed to the world. Its attempt to veil its crime is a useless act to hide the sky with its palm. If the Soviet Union were guiltless, it would voluntarily call for an investigative team to be composed of the representatives of international organizations, the countries concerned and the KAL. We demand that the Soviet Union accept the formation and dispatch of such a team. Countries which have a developed industry, power plants, subways, universities, ballet troupes, and sports are not necessarily civilized. The Soviet Union smashed with a missile the dignity of life and the humanitarian ideal which mankind had attained through a thousand years of arduous struggle.

If the Soviet Union refuses our demands in connection with the relentless shooting down of the KAL plane, it will be branded as a bestial country armed with modern scientific technology. The reason is that the shooting down of the KAL plane is not only the tragedy of the plane, but is also a challenge to civilization and peace.

Daily Urges World Unity to Punish Soviets

SK051200 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 3 Sep 83 p 2

[Editorial: "Free World Must Unite To Punish the Soviet Union"]

[Text] Something impossible has happened. An act of provocation, by which a total war could instantly break out if this were not an era of terror and nuclear

missiles, was committed at 0326 on 1 September in the skies above the waters near Hoakaido, Japan. A civil passenger airliner, unarmed and flying along the international air route established by the International Civil Aviation Organization, was shot down by missiles.

The stream of excuses which the Soviet Union has spouted on the merciless murder of the Korean Airline [KAL] jumbo passenger airliner will only intensify the indignation of civilized societies. According to U.S. Secretary of State Shultz, the Soviet Union tracked KAL airliner Flight No 007 on radar for and 1/2 or 2 hours and had eight fighters take off and chase it for 14 minutes [sentence as received]. Judging from the content of the communications which the Soviet fighters and its ground base exchanged on the final stage and from the development of the incident as has been revealed by the timetable, we can say that the shooting down of the KAL airliner was not an accident resulting from mere misjudgment or a mistake.

We can say that this is an incident reminiscent of the ax-murder of U.S. military officers at Panmunjom in broad daylight. Even if the KAL airliner went astray and intruded into Soviet airspace, as the Soviet Union says, this act can never be pardoned. No debates are needed to clarify this. The only difference is that the North Korean puppets used axes and the Soviets used missiles. Perhaps, the rampage committed by the use of missiles is an over-reaction calculated by Andropov who has not fully settled down yet.

However, we need to stress that the act of provocation by which the unarmed passenger airliner flying along its regular route and 269 innocent passengers aboard it were massacred is not a matter involving only Korea. International airliners are a public transportation means of mankind, no matter what national flag they may carry. Annually, almost 300 million people travel by air. In the case of the KAL airliner that was shot down, too, Americans, Japanese, Chinese, Filipinos, Thai and many other foreigners were aboard, in addition to Koreans.

In other words, the Soviet Union's rampage committed with missiles is a rampage against an unarmed airliner of the world and against the peace of the world. While appreciating Canada's campaign to reject the Soviet passenger airliners and the demonstrations that are being staged in Washington and Tokyo to protest the Soviets' atrocity, we, as the first party involving the tragedy, hope denunciation and protests escalate throughout the world.

We must clearly realize the meaning of the appalling missile rampage and must remember that we should take the lead in defending peace and reason of the world. In this regard, the government and people are in the same boat. We hope that the government, by concentrating and organizing the national strength, the greatest since the founding of the country, will seek a worldwide campaign to denounce and punish the Soviet Union. We hope that the government will exert comprehensive diplomatic efforts not only in international organizations such as the United Nations but also in Europe, Asia, Middle East and Africa. Above all, we must mobilize all private-level diplomatic abilities to awaken the world and to defend peace of the world from the missile rampage of the military power of the world.

If the Soviet rampage is not properly punished, not only 300 million air travelers but also peace of the world will be constantly threatened. Gunfire continues in the Middle East. However, we can definitely say that this is the first time since the Korean War that the peace of the world has been threatened to this extent. Accordingly, this will be the greatest trial for the United States.

What is also noteworthy is that the countries of the free world, whether they are in Europe or Asia, are all under the same circumstances, as has been revealed through the negotiations for the reduction of missiles. The free nations of northeast Asia and Europe must unite to firmly repel the challenge. In particular, we hope that the incident will serve as a strong warning for Japan, indulgent in the mood of free security. The incident will also serve as an opportunity for the Reagan administration, which is placing emphasis on active policies in the confrontation by strength with the Soviet Union, to disclose the outline of its policy toward northeast Asia.

In the long run, the Soviet missile-atrocity will, it is certain, leave the scar of shocks not only in the northeast Asia but also throughout the world, as was the case with the atrocity by the North Korean puppets. We think that the handling of the missile atrocity should not become something like a flash in the pan, as was the case with the murder of the North Korean puppets, because it is possible that the status quo which seems to have become firm in the Korean peninsula since the ceasefire, will be challenged, depending on the subsequent development.

Toward to the conscience of peace-loving peoples of the world, we urge campaigns to denounce and punish the Soviet Union and warn that the crisis of northeast Asia is a challenge to the peace of the world. The aim of the free world is to make the Soviets' playing with fire to remain a mere playing with fire.

If the sacrifice of 269 passengers can help defend peace of the world, this will serve as a tribute which the free people of the world pay to them.

KCCI Head Cables Foreign Economic Leaders

SK060129 Seoul YONHAP in English 0120 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Text] Seoul, 6 Sep (YONHAP)--Chairman Chong Su-chang of the Korean Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KCCI) Tuesday cabled messages to the heads of 48 national chambers of commerce in connection with the shot down Korean Airlines (KAL) Boeing 747 passenger plane.

In the messages, sent to Richard Leshner, president of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and 47 other foreign economic leaders, Chong denounced the Soviet Union for its appalling murder of 269 persons aboard the KAL jetliner and appealed to them to join hands in condemning the Soviet action.

Among the 48 countries are the 11 nations whose nationals had died in the incident, 12 members of the United Nations Security Council, excluding the Soviet Union, Poland and China, and other friendly nations who concluded protocols with KCCI.

Daily Suggests Reprimands Against USSR

SK060211 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 6 Sep 83 p 4

[Editorial: "Steps Against Moscow"]

[Text] Day after day following the tragic shooting down of a Korean Airlines (KAL) jetliner by missile-firing Soviet military fighters last Thursday, angry protests and censures are raging across the world--let alone in the principal victim nation of Korea--against the brutal terrorism by the Soviet Union.

Over the weekend, the United Nations Security Council met in an urgent session to deliver a barrage of condemnation and a set of demands to the Soviets, a session that is to continue this week.

While Korean Government authorities are mapping out extensive countermeasures, some of which have already been put into action, the United States and other Western countries are also to take various actions to respond to the Soviet barbarism which in fact has a global impact seriously undermining the safety of international civil aviation at large.

In the meantime, Moscow keeps on its inexplicably dubious and malicious stand of attempting to cover up the inexcusable murder in the sky of no less than 269 innocent passengers and crew members of the ill-fated airliner, despite irrefutable evidence so far established in abundance.

What makes us further indignant is the Kremlin's despicable maneuver to divert the world attention by making absurd and incredible claims about the KAL flight, instead of giving the slightest signs of repentance or apology.

While the international storm is raging against Moscow, it is also essential for government authorities of Korea and other nations to come up with shrewd and effective steps that can really reprimand the wanton Soviets.

The measures, many of which indeed require international backing, may be categorized into three phases.

The first naturally calls for the sharpest possible censures and substantive sanctions against the Soviet Union--the latter especially necessitating such tangible actions as a ruling by the UN Security Council and practical reprisals by the United States and other powers, either unilateral or coordinated.

If the UN council fails to produce a binding measure due to a probable Soviet veto, then the case should be brought to other world forums including the UN General Assembly and its pertinent committees, for the sake of marshalling international condemnation.

In particular, we hope that a package of measures due to be announced by U.S. President Ronald Reagan will contain actions really biting to the Soviets to match his harsh words so far made about the KAL incident.

The second points to the need of working out international arrangements--or at least securing a credible Soviet guarantee--against recurrence of such reprehensive acts against unarmed civilian aircraft. This question concerns the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) and other related UN organizations, which should promptly act on it.

What is more crucial and immediate not only for Koreans but other nations is the third phase, obligating the Soviet Union to offer a full apology and complete compensation for its criminal act against the KAL Airliner and those aboard it, as well as a fully credible account of the incident and a guarantee for unimpeded access to the crash site by impartial fact-finding teams.

For the present, the Kremlin does not appear at all to be willing to honor its obligations--now that it has persistently refused to plead guilty.

This brazen attitude, defying human conscience and morality, makes it all the more crucial to further mount international pressure on the Soviets to meet the least demands we make for the brutality.

ROK President Writes Hong Kong Governor

HK060222 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 6 Sep 83 pp 1, 4

[Report by staff reporters]

[Excerpts] The South Korean president, Mr Chon Tu-hwan, harshly condemns the Soviet destruction of the KAL jumbo jet in a letter of condolence to the Hong Kong governor, Sir Edward Youde.

Mr Chon describes the attack against the unarmed jet as an "inhumance act, blatantly violating international rules."

He says the Soviet Government deserves "severe worldwide condemnation."

The Korean president says in the letter that the jet was "shot down during a flight on a regular route by Soviet fighter planes off Sakhalin."

"I am extremely grieved at the tragic incident," he wrote.

"On behalf of the government and people of the Republic of Korea and on my own behalf, I wish to extend to you and through you to the bereaved families of the innocent Hong Kong passengers, my hearty condolences," the letter continues.

A reply was sent to Mr Chun yesterday from Sir Philip Haddon-Cave, the acting governor.

The role of the Soviet Union in the tragedy was not mentioned in the reply.

The incident was simply described as "the destruction of a Korean Airlines passenger aircraft on 1 September."

Sir

Sir Philip said, however, that he would like to extend his sincere sympathy and condolences and those of the people of Hong Kong to the relatives of South Koreans killed in the incident.

Meanwhile, two Hong Kong people yesterday urged the Reagan administration to take retaliatory action against the Soviet Government.

Mr Chow Hing-chuen and Mr Wong Cheong-chun of the now-defunct Wanderers' Association petitioned the U.S. Consulate General office, which was closed for an American public holiday.

Daily Calls for Countermeasures

SK061336 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 6 Sep 83 p 2

[Editorial: "Our Diplomacy and Effort to Settle the Matter"]

[Text] Witnessing the eruption of the resentment from our people and the people of the world in the wake of an attack on a Korean Airline [KAL] passenger plane, we have once again confirmed the warm patriotism displayed by our people and have convinced ourselves of the conscience of mankind. When the news report on the tragic fate of our passenger plane spread, even Koreans living in alien, distant, foreign countries--not to speak of the resentment of our people at home--joined ranks denouncing the Soviet Union despite their busy days' work. Transcending the political and emotional enmity and confrontation which have existed among them for a long time, our overseas compatriots have joined together to denounce the Soviet Union for committing a barbarous act. We are moved by this.

Many countries are also denouncing the Soviet Union. Third World countries, which have tilted toward the communist bloc, as well as free allies have expressed feelings of deep regret and surprise at the Soviet Union's shooting down of a KAL passenger plane, and they are urging the Soviet Union to act responsibly in the face of the world protest. Even some communist countries, including communist parties in Europe, are accusing the Soviet Union. So far, 56 countries have issued statements denouncing the Soviet Union. While announcing measures for chastising the Soviet Union on 6 September, such as the repeal of the U.S.-USSR accord for cooperation in the transportation sector, President Reagan urged all countries to render cooperation in this regard.

Witnessing the hearty manifestation of love for their fellow countrymen from compatriots at home and abroad and the denunciation of the Soviet Union on a global scale, we reflect on ourselves as members of the nation concerned. Shortly following the first news of the incident, we were confused for a long time because of the lack of information on the whereabouts of the missing passenger plane. We bitterly felt the limits of a lesser power. We felt the limits of our aerial intelligence system and that of our strength to cope with barbarous acts committed by a great power.

We should not forget that we more urgently need wisdom and adroitness in diplomacy because our country is not a great power. When we lack strength, we should make up for this by using wisdom. We know that, despite the lack of strength,

many lesser powers, such as Israel, Egypt and Yugoslavia, have fully advanced their own national interests in the international community.

Regardless of the cause of the incident, the majority of foreign countries as well as our compatriots at home and abroad, out of compassion over the tragedy of the KAL passenger plane, are enraged by the barbarous act committed by the Soviet Union. Our diplomacy should utilize the strength of international public opinion. In dealing with the shooting down of the KAL passenger plane, we should be correctly aware of the fact that our country is a victim and should display diplomatic capability by positively taking the lead in the effort to settle the matter rather than taking a passive attitude.

In light of the disposition of the Soviet Union and in light of its recent outrageous reaction to the incident, it seems that the issue involving the Soviet Union will not be settled quickly. No doubt, this issue will develop into a protracted diplomatic dispute. This will require wisdom and adroitness in our diplomacy.

ROK diplomacy should not ignore the fact that, in the wake of the shooting down of the KAL passenger plane, all foreign countries are paying close attention to the ROK's ability to settle the matter and to its attitude. We should not be negligent of our right as a sovereign country, should satisfactorily express condolences to the victims, and pay compensation, and should adroitly and organizationally handle the work of settling the matter. We believe that only by coolly, effectively and resolutely taking countermeasures can we dauntlessly overcome the tragedy which has suddenly befallen us.

Daily Reviews 'Lessons' From Incident

SK080658 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 7 Sep 83 p 2

[Editorial: "Lessons From the KAL Incident"]

[Text] We have spent a week in a nightmare. On 7 September, we held a joint memorial service to console the souls of the departed and to show the people's indignation against the atrocity by the Soviet Union. We, however, cannot just fall in shock, resentment, and bitterness forever. We have a new future, and a renewed awakening and resolution to prepare for the future and demanded.

The shooting down of the Korean Airlines [KAL] plane marked a symbolic moment through which the whole world keenly felt how cruel and inhumane the Soviet communists, hell bent on expansionism, are. The incident gives a lesson that the Free World should foster its strength to defend peace and freedom and intensify its posture of defense and alertness.

The Soviet Union's hostility against mankind--the smashing of the unarmed passenger airliner into pieces and the ending of numerous lives aboard the plane--cannot escape condemnation by history. In the name of mankind, we demand that the Soviet Union frankly reveal the truth of the incident, apologize for it, fulfill its responsibility for reparations for the losses, and guarantee the safe flights of civilian airliners from now on. We also urge the Soviet

Union to hand over corpses and remains, if any, found in the waters of the incident, to the bereaved families, and to open its territorial sea so that the countries concerned can participate in joint search operations.

While hearing the news reports from foreign countries every moment and the Soviet Union's brazen and shameless reactions since the shooting down of the KAL plane on 1 September, we have experienced and witnessed what kind of country the Soviet Union is and what the true picture of communism is.

In connection with the incident, we have shared indignation and denunciation with our friendly nations, communist states--including Red China--and socialist parties and organizations as well as the countries whose citizens were victimized. This is the reflection of mankind's conscience which transcends differences in systems and ideologies. We, of course, know that each country has its internal and external interests. This notwithstanding, the spirit of humanitarianism has displayed vitality. This fact pleases us and we feel a ray of warmth and hope in the cold international reality.

Meanwhile, through the shooting down of the KAL plane, we were surprised and felt relief at the strategic surveillance of the United States, Japan and other friendly nations and the accuracy and preciseness of their intelligence networks. We came to know that modern electronic science and technology has contributed to developing strategic and tactical equipment beyond our imagination, thus making it possible to put every place of the world under sharp surveillance. We feel that this helps our security. Witnessing the might of the surveillance networks which detected and recorded the happenings at an altitude of over 10,000 meters and in the dead of night, we, threatened by the puppet north's southward invasion, feel safe. We optimistically view the demonstration of the power and capabilities of such perfect equipment as helping fundamentally check the reckless provocation of the countries standing opposed to us or their dark attempt.

We do not think that our country totally depends upon the capabilities of friendly nations, thus neglecting our own surveillance. We firmly believe that our country has also an intelligence network watching the vicinity of the Korean peninsula. It is thought that, with the incident as an opportunity, we should thoroughly check whether or not there is a dead region of intelligence and make more efforts to further strengthen our intelligence network.

We cannot hide such anxiety about our intelligence network when we recall that our country, to which the downed airliner belongs, wondered what was going on despite the fact that foreign news media were seething with the KAL accident and ministers concerned of the United States and Japan frequently got together and informed the people of the whereabouts of the KAL plane.

It is not too much to stress that there is need for us, a member of the Free World confronting communism, to have monitoring equipment for ourselves so that we can equally exchange information with friendly nations. This will be possible with our own technology and capabilities.

What we should really warn is self-torture and self-contemptuous complaints prevailing within us. A country which possesses armed forces as strong as the superpowers is not necessarily a top-class nation. We do not have to be so.

Only if we establish a proud modern, democratic country by fostering our economic power and political force can we display our dignity to the world. Only when we become a people who respect and love one another and possess national strength can no other country in the world ignore us.

KAL should reexamine the question of the flight and the management of the airliners. KAL experienced the "Murmansk Incident" in 1978. The cause of the accident should be assiduously investigated and the question of the going astray of the airliners--the key question of the incident--should be discussed fully. Even though we believe that there was neither a mechanical problem nor pilot error, KAL should exert its utmost efforts to ferret out the cause of the incident. Such efforts will help the 269 souls rest in peace and prevent a recurrence of the incident.

At this moment, we should keep in mind the lessons from the KAL incident and review the problems that have been raised.

In conclusion, may the souls of the 269 victims rest in peace.

Replies From Foreign Chambers of Commerce

SK081158 Seoul YONHAP in English 1149 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] Seoul, 8 Sep (YONHAP)--The chambers of commerce and industry of four countries--Malaysia, Ecuador, Hong Kong and Panama--expressed shock and indignation over the shooting down of a Korean commercial jetliner last week by Soviet fighters.

The four countries replied to the appeal of the Korea Chamber of Commerce and Industry's (KCCI) to collaborate in condemning the Soviet Union for the downing of a Korean Airlines (KAL) passenger plane.

The message of the Malaysian Chamber of Commerce and Industry said, "the news of shooting down the unarmed KAL 007 on a commercial flight is received, not only with shock and disbelief, but also utter revulsion and condemnation by all Malaysians."

President of the Chamber of Commerce of Panama Dominador B. Bazan said in his condolence message to his Korean counterpart Chung Su-chang, "such a horrendous event perpetrated by the Soviet Union is a crime against humanity and we condemn it with utmost indignation."

President of the Spanish-Korean Bilateral Economic Committee E. Bages said in his message, "We hope that the international reprobation to this action might help to avoid such incidents in the future."

Daily Castigates Soviet Countercharges

SK140213 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 14 Sep 83 p 4

[Editorial: "'Pressure on Moscow'"]

[Text] As anticipated, the Soviet Union has vetoed a resolution proposed to the United Nations Security Council to "deplore" its brutal act of shooting down a Korean Airlines (KAL) passenger plane nearly 2 weeks ago.

The resolution, thumbed down by the Soviets despite majority support for adoption, was itself a version much watered down from what Korea and its allies had wished to present in harsher terms to punish the Soviet Union for its inhumane act and obligate it to take due compensatory and remedial steps.

Shortly before the exercise of its veto power at the UN council Monday, the Soviet Union also rejected formal requests fielded by Korea and the United States for reparations for the tragic downing of the airliner with 269 passengers and crew members on board.

And the Soviet rebuffs were but the two latest instances of Moscow's despicable and inexcusable attempts to defend its totally indefensible assault on a civilian airliner, barbarously victimizing so many innocent people of over a dozen nationalities.

What is notable in the Soviet attitude during the past 2 weeks are the changes made in its response to the snowballing condemnations of the KAL tragedy, though the basic line remains the same--trying to justify the inexplicable massacre in the sky.

At first, Moscow even refused to acknowledge the airliner's downing. But, as evidence piled up, the Soviets began to back down by conceding the firing of warning shots at an "unidentified" aircraft in its airspace, then admitting the "termination" of the KAL flight by firing two missiles from their interceptors.

In that process, the Kremlin strenuously campaigned to mount countercharges--with flagrant lies to link the KAL flight with an intelligence-gathering activity for the United States--in its attempt to shirk off its irrefutable responsibility and pass the buck to someone else.

The changes in Moscow's reactions gave rise to varied speculations as to the credibility of the Soviet Union as a superpower, especially concerning the new leadership of Yuri Andropov, in light of international politics including East-West relations.

More essentially pertinent to the KAL incident on hand is the fact that the Kremlin had to give in to the mounting worldwide censures and threats of sanctions by Western powers, though thus far limited to moderate and measured steps.

This phenomenon conversely underlines the crucial need for sustained and stepped-up international moves to pressure or squeeze Moscow into making reasonably sensible responses to such tangible questions as the compensation for the loss of the aircraft as well as the precious human lives, impartial international probe of the incident and guarantee against recurrence of similar violence--some of our minimal demands.

For instance, efforts are in order at the forthcoming UN General Assembly to revive at least the resolution vetoed at the Security Council so as to keep up the international censure against Moscow.

Close at hand is an extraordinary session of the International Civil Aviation Organization which, opening tomorrow in Montreal, should be instrumental in materializing a package of air safety arrangements, including a ban on the use of military means against civilian aircraft.

It is to be pointed out anew that these efforts are needed not only as reprisals for the KAL incident but as means to secure circumstances for safer international civil aviation and more importantly to safeguard the humanitarianism and international justice.

Daily on Diplomatic Achievements

SK140218 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 14 Sep 83 p 4

[By Choe Nam-hyon]

[Text] The majority vote at the UN Security Council for a resolution against the Soviet shooting down of a Korean airliner is the outcome of the government's intense diplomacy and Western countries' cooperation.

It was the government's goal from the outset of UN Security Council deliberations on the downed Korean Airlines (KAL) plane to win at least nine votes.

It was expected, the Soviet Union vetoed the resolution. However, majority support for Korea to the UN forum has paved the way for a Korean victory at another possible showdown at the UN General Assembly.

The anti-Soviet resolution was scheduled to be voted one day after it was introduced at the council last Thursday, but the voting was delayed until yesterday apparently to garner supporters.

Of the nine countries which supported the resolution, Korea does not have diplomatic relations with Togo and Pakistan. The diplomatic relationship between Korea and Malta has been suspended since 1971.

A diplomatic source said the government lobbied intensely for the backing of these countries and that Britain helped Korea earn the support of Pakistan.

It was learned that Jordan did not want to commit itself at first. However, King Husayn I promised to support Korea when he discussed the KAL incident with

President Chon Tu-hwan in the summit meeting Saturday, the source disclosed.

British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, he said, had called up the prime minister of Guyana, which abstained later.

Other Western countries, he said, made "all-out diplomatic efforts" to earn broader support in their capitals as well as the United Nations.

China, which had censured the Soviet act of violence against an unarmed civilian airliner, seemed likely to vote for the resolution at one time but abstained probably under the influence of North Korea, the source said.

In the first 2 days of the Security Council deliberations, all the countries that took the floor attacked the Soviet Union. In an effort to reverse the trend on the 3d day, the Soviet Union had its proxies such as East Germany, Bulgaria and Poland defend its position.

Most of the 48 countries which made remarks at the Security Council supported the Korean Government's five-point demand presented to [the] Soviet Union. It was notable that there was a large turnout of Third World countries, justifying the government's claim for a success in its diplomacy toward the Third World.

The Soviet Union was concerned from the beginning because the issue concerned was not of ideological confrontation between the East and the West but of the safety of human lives and international civil aviation.

Libya, an anti-American Arab country, compared the KAL incident with the Israeli shooting down of its airliner over Sinai in 1973. Even the Soviet client state of Nicaragua chose to abstain in the vote with three other countries.

The diplomatic source said the government is preparing to take up the issue at the UN General Assembly scheduled to convene 10 September and at relevant UN committees.

When the General Committee adopts the issue concerning the KAL incident as an additional item for deliberation, Korea will be able to steer an anti-Soviet resolution through the General Assembly if it musters up majority support.

The Soviet Union cannot help yielding to a majority vote because the assembly does not authorize the use of veto power, unlike the UN Security Council.

As the diplomatic source puts it, the UN Security Council has succeeded in confirming the seriousness of the KAL incident, angering world opinion against the Soviet act of violence and decent human conscience although it failed to adopt the anti-Soviet resolution.

It also has given moral support to the Republic of Korea, which plans to proceed with its legitimate demands to the Soviet Union at the conferences of the International Civil Aviation Organizations as well as the UN General Assembly.

CSO: 4100/221

S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY JORDAN'S KING HUSAYN

To Visit ROK 10-13 September

SK250107 Seoul YONHAP in English 1000 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Text] Seoul, 25 Aug (YONHAP)--Jordan's King Husayn will make a 4-day state visit to Korea 10-13 September at the invitation of President Chon Tu-hwan, the Foreign Ministry announced Thursday.

Queen Noor al-Husein and high-ranking Jordanian officials will accompany the king, the ministry said.

Husayn and Chon will "review bilateral relations and discuss matters of mutual concern in order to further strengthen the existing friendly ties between the two countries," according to the announcement.

Visit Seen As 'Turning Point'

SK250858 Seoul YONHAP in English 0749 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Text] Seoul, 25 Aug (YONHAP)--The scheduled state visit by Jordan's King Husayn to Korea is expected to be a turning point in South Korea's 20-year-old relations with the Middle East countries.

Especially for South Korea which is deeply involved in the Middle East, Husayn's 10 September visit bears a symbolic significance in expanding its friendly ties with Arabian nations.

Since 1960's South Korea has sought to strengthen its ties with the region. Moreover, the 1973 oil crisis, which rocked the Korean economy and the government's diplomatic diversification policy, spurred Korea to establish friendly relations with the Middle East.

Such efforts resulted in the foundation of stabilized oil supplies for Korea and in more than 10 billion U.S. dollars worth of construction orders a year from the Middle East.

However, there has been virtually no diplomatic state visits between Korea and Middle East countries.

Husayn, thus will be the first head of an Arab state to visit Korea. He is expected to deepen the relations between the two countries during his scheduled visit.

In addition, his influence inside Arab circles could bring about closer relations between Korea and other Arab states and improve South Korea's status in the eyes of Arab leaders.

Husayn's visit is also expected to expand Korea's economic role in the Middle East.

South Korea exports 50-million-dollars worth of goods annually to Jordan. Construction orders awarded to Korea in Jordan were worth \$98 million last year.

Meanwhile, Jordan's non-aligned status is another aspect attracting attention. South Korea has made desperate efforts to improve relations with non-aligned nations.

Jordan has taken notice of South Korea efforts to resume the long-stalled inter-Korean dialogue, and supported Seoul in international meetings, including non-aligned conference.

Husayn's visit is expected to be an opportunity South Korea to consolidate its relations with non-aligned nations and Third World countries.

Itinerary of King Husayn

SK100037 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 10 Sep 83 p 1

[Text] President Chon Tu-hwan and King Husayn I of Jordan will hold a summit meeting at Chong Wa Dae this afternoon. King Husayn will arrive at Kimpo International Airport in the morning for a 4 day state visit.

The two leaders are expected to confer on ways to promote friendly relations between Korea and Jordan and bilateral economic cooperation and discuss issues concerning world politics.

In the evening, King Husayn and Queen Nor al-Husayn will attend a state dinner to be hosted by President Chon and First Lady Yi Su-cha at Chong Wa Dae and the performance of traditional Korean folk arts.

On the second day of his visit, King Hussein will tour the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) and inspect an infiltration tunnel dug underneath the truce zone by North Korea.

Following a luncheon with the leaders of four major economic organizations, he will inspect army and air force units.

He will tour industrial facilities in the southern region of the country Monday before leaving Seoul for Japan Tuesday.

The first Jordanian head of state to visit Korea, King Husayn will be accompanied by a 15-member official entourage, including Princess Iman Bint al-Husayn chief of the Royal Court Ahmad Lowzi and Lt Gen Sharif Said Bin Shaker, commander in chief of the Jordan Armed Forces.

Editorial on Visit

SK100047 Seoul. THE KOREA TIMES in English 10 Sep 83 p 4

[Editorial "King Husayn's Visit"]

[Text] Arriving here today is a welcome royal guest from the Middle East, King Husayn I of Jordan, who will be making a 4-day state visit at the invitation of President Chon Tu-hwan.

Noteworthy is the fact that the king will be the first head of state from Jordan to visit Korea--and for that matter, from the Middle East region, though there were occasions when ruling leaders of Arab states in Africa were here.

Taking this rare opportunity, Korea and Jordan are certainly expected to pave the way for further strengthening their bilateral friendly and cooperative relations, which in turn will have far-reaching effects in facilitating a promotion of the nation's ties with other Arab states and non-aligned countries at large.

During his visit here, a leg of his Asian journey, King Husayn is scheduled to have summit talks with President Chon and meetings with Korean business leaders, along with extensive tours of industrial complexes and frontline areas.

The itinerary appears to be rather tight, but should well serve both Koreans and the visiting monarch and his party members in their exploration of a wide range of possibilities--and agreement on feasible points--for the upgrading of bi-national relations.

The two countries, though geographically distant and having distinctly different historical and sociocultural backgrounds, share many similarities in that both are developing countries prone to the enormous influence of international power politics.

Being developing countries, the two nations have ample room to share their respective development experiences--ranging in fields from the task of nation-building to the overriding one of economic development.

The latter sector especially points to the need for "South-South Cooperation," a new mode of international cooperation in which developing countries help each other on a complementary basis for mutual benefit, without the fear of an economic dominance that deals with advanced power often entails.

Korea is one country championing complementary cooperation with the sophisticated technical know-how and managerial expertise that it has accumulated in the course of rapid socioeconomic development during the past two decades.

In terms of national security, Korea and Jordan, each situated in a focal area often called an international powder keg, are under the constant menace of their neighbors and the precarious international balance of power.

In this connection, King Husayn should be highly lauded for his prominent role in steering his kingdom through the all too intricate and explosive circumstances

of the Middle East, while contributing as a regional stabilizer to the cause of restoring peace in that part of the world.

On the other hand, the Seoul government has been striving to lessen tension on the Korean peninsula and ultimately achieve peaceful territorial unification by making various proposals to Pyongyang and diplomatic efforts in the international community.

Based on these similarities, together with the conspicuous world trend of interdependence among nations, Korea and Jordan are indeed expected to pool their wisdom and experiences in further promoting bilateral ties and thereby contribution to international stability and peace.

It is hoped that the visiting royal couple, King Husayn and Queen Nor al-Husayn and the members of their delegation will find their stay in Korea most fruitful and enjoyable.

Editorial on Summit Meeting

SK121318 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 12 Sep 83 p 2

[Editorial: "The ROK-JORDAN Summit Meeting"]

[Text] The most important thing that the ROK and Jordan have in common is that both countries are heavily dependent upon foreign countries both in terms of security and economy. ROK security is within the boundary of the U.S. strategy toward Asia. In the same manner, as a state, Jordan hinges upon the balance of power in the Middle East where the interests are complicatedly conflicting.

The same may be said of economies. This is well explained by the export-oriented ROK economy and the Jordanian economy, heavily dependent upon foreign aid.

Because such a firm common viewpoint exists, we think it is worthwhile to highly value, the diplomatic and symbolic meaning of the summit meeting between the heads of state of the ROK and Jordan, held on the occasion of the visit by King Husayn who began his visit on 10 September, even though the summit meeting has not paved the way for our building contractors to make a further advance.

In fact, although the ROK's dependence on the oil dollars of the Middle East is overwhelmingly high in economic terms, its diplomatic relations with the Arab countries have never been satisfactory.

This is not because we are insincere, but because the conservative Arab countries are closed and the radical Arab nations are tilting toward the Soviet Union, thus they are anti-American.

Although it is small in size, Jordan's importance in the Arab world is not small because of its special circumstance of being located in the forefront of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

In particular, King Husayn, who has been on the throne for more than 30 years, knows the complicated Middle East situation like the palm of his hand. Thus, his attitude and remarks have a large influence on resolving the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Middle East peace cannot be achieved without resolving the issue of the Palestinian refugees as the Reagan peace plan shows, the Jordanian territory is the most realistic site for the Palestinians when their country is established.

Our side's difficult situation is well displayed by the case of a downed Korean Airlines passenger plane and by the campaign to reunite separated families, the issues which King Husayn has witnessed and heard about firsthand during his stay in the ROK.

At the recent summit meeting, the heads of state of the two countries pledged to cooperate closely while taking notice of the confrontations between the big powers, the continued international conflicts and the unstable international economy. This can be said to be the voice of harmony between the peoples of the two countries who are not discouraged by the difficult situation and who are making a colossal effort as the main body of history.

King Husayn has inspected the frontline and the underground tunnel [dug by the North Koreans]. He has also inspected industrial facilities, including the Pohang Iron and Steel Corporation. We suppose that he has been greatly impressed by the ROK citizens who are recognized internationally for their nation-building efforts under the difficult situation of territorial division and the South-North confrontation.

Jordan, too, is well overcoming the difficult situation in which its security is seriously threatened as the Middle East situation changes rapidly and a considerable part of its territory is occupied by Israel.

We sincerely hope that King Husayn's visit will be conducive to broadening the scope of the ROK's diplomacy in the Middle East as well as to consolidating spiritual relations between the countries which are at the mercy of foreign forces and are fighting a hard struggle for raw materials.

Editorial on King Husayn's Visit

SK131359 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 11 Sep 83 p 2

[Editorial: "The Visit to South Korea of King Husayn of Jordan--'We Hope for Increased Friendship Between the Two Countries'"]

[Text] King Husayn of Jordan visited our country. Jordan's King Husayn, who is visiting South Korea as the first of the monarchs of the Arab kingdoms, is a very familiar face to us. And that is because he has, for the past 30 years, firmed up his position not only as the king of Jordan, but also as a leader of the Arab world.

King Husayn was representative of the monarchs of the Arab kingdoms, and yet, he was not negative toward the development of society. The king respected the great nationalistic cause of the Arab world on the one hand, and, on the other, did not underrate the necessity for cooperation with the Western world.

In that regard, King Husayn can be rated as a moderate person who advocates development or a traditionalist from the dawn of civilization, and he is regarded to possess the outstanding advantage of being able to adjust to the Arab world's multipolarized courses. From such a position, King Husayn has already displayed his abilities, worthy of close attention, in the course of probing for Mid-east peace. In today's international politics in the Middle East, we cannot find any forces ignoring the indispensable role of King Husayn either among the big powers or among the Arab countries.

This is evaluated as a success not only for Jordan's international position, but also for King Husayn's individual skill, knowledge, and his unique political belief.

Jordan has suffered more damage than any other country in the Middle East due to the violent upheavals in world history since the Second World War. It is similar with South Korea in this point, and for that reason the summit level talks between the two countries evoke special feelings and thoughts and thoughts in us.

South Korea and Jordan, more than anything else, can join in sharing historical agonies and hopes as developing countries. The common sufferings--the artificial division of territory, tragic national questions, endless international tension, the struggle for self-reliance, and so on--and the will to overcome those sufferings can be tapped as a precious motive to increase the amity between the two nations in the future. We believe that the amity and cooperation between South Korea and Jordan will contribute much to protecting the national interests of both countries and to increasing peace in both pertinent regions. We would like to note that South Korean technology and service will continue to enjoy an adequately complementary relationship with the Jordanian plan in the field of construction and, in the process, Jordan will achieve trade balance with South Korea, helping bring about a more mutually-beneficial relationship.

On the occasion of King Husayn's visit, we think that it would be a beneficial undertaking for both countries to review the technological problems in the two nations' joint ventures with a view to effecting further development.

In international politics, both nations should reconfirm each other's support and encouragement to the other's efforts for peace by exerting a common interest in maintaining peace in northeast Asia and in the Middle East. In seeking to make of King Husayn deeply understand South Korean efforts for peaceful reunification, we expect that there will be solidarity from King Husayn for our government's diplomatic efforts toward Third World countries. Welcoming King Husayn's visit to South Korea, we wish him a joyous stay in South Korea.

CSO: 4100/221

S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

DAILY ASSESSES ROK-JAPANESE MINISTERIAL TALKS

SK060223 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 6 Sep 83 p 4

[By Han Kon-chu]

[Text] The 12th Korea-Japan Ministerial Meeting held in Tokyo last week left us with various points to assess.

Between 1965 to 1982, the year the two neighboring countries normalized their diplomatic ties, Korea's accumulated trade deficit with Japan reached \$24 billion.

The adverse balance of trade occurred for specific reasons. Thus, the trade imbalance issue was one of the top agenda items of the Tokyo conference.

Transfer of industrial know-how, insisted upon by Korea, is deemed one of the long-range measures to rectify the trade imbalance, now heavily in Japan's favor.

During the first half of this year, Korean imports from Japan amounted to \$2,876 million, whereas exports to that country remained at \$1,436 million, bringing about an import excess of \$1,440 million. The trade imbalance ratio between Korea and Japan is marked at 1.2.

To correct the ever-deteriorating trade deficit, Korea should increase its exports to that country, instead of making efforts to reduce imports. Import restriction is a passive tactic. We should upgrade our industrial structures.

To this end, we are given to understand that both countries agreed that Japan will provide 300 to 400 Korean technicians with on-the-job training annually over a 4-year period.

According to the 14-point press statement released at the close of the 2-day talks, both sides agreed to establish a working-level committee for technological cooperation at an early date, and to hold a separate bilateral trade ministers meeting when the regular Korea-Japan Ministerial Meeting is held.

Japanese Government officials always explain that the transfer to technical know-how based on a horizontal international division of labor is up to Japanese private enterprises, and therefore they are reluctant to make firm commitments.

There should be created an atmosphere conducive to the encouragement of technical exchange. For instance, public or government-run research institutes of both countries must first of all cooperate more closely for the transfer of technologies aimed at improving Korea's industrial structures.

What Korea wants to obtain from Japan does not go as far as "front-line," high and sophisticated technology the Japanese intend to keep secret or are still developing, but only the industrial know-how in the field of declining industries in Japan.

Some Japanese officials said Korea's heavy import excess from Japan is attributable to the differences in industrial structure between the two countries. However, economic observers here said the trade imbalance is caused by Japanese "visible and invisible" trade barriers.

Of the total exports to Japan, which recorded \$3,314 million last year, about 52.4 percent was exported under Japanese import regulations.

However, Korea's exports under import restraints to the nations of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) remained at 41.1 percent of the total. Japanese import restrictions vary--quantity restrictions, strict inspection on quality and standards, customs clearance procedures and other "invisible" non-tariff barriers.

The economists further said that it is a contradiction for Japan to call on advanced countries such as the United States to restructure their industries involving steel and automobiles, for example, while Japan still maintains its declining industries such as textiles and footwear.

It has also been learned that the United States is applying the generalized system of preference to 3,000 items out of 5,000 tariff items for developing countries. But, Japan is reportedly applying the GSP to only 200 items out of 1,000 tariff items.

Furthermore, the observers said, Japan's GSP items under the "special product" system on which 50 percent of the general tariff rate is imposed, amounted to 30 percent of the total GSP items. In the case of the United States there is no tariff imposed on GSP items.

The critics pointed out that Japan's imports through the GSP system accounts for no more than 4.1 percent of its total imports, whereas Japan's exports to developing countries amounted to 47 percent of its total export volume. The figures show that Japan neglects the imports from developing countries like Korea.

Japanese reluctance in the field of technological cooperation, particularly with Korea, is apparently based on the fear of a so-called "boomerang effect," entailing the loss of the competitive edge of Japanese products over Korean goods in the world market.

However, Japan, which is one of the world's largest economic countries, will have to give special consideration to Korea in view of many factors--Korea's enormous defense expenditure for the security of East Asia, the historical relationship between the two countries, the chronic trade imbalance, and the above-mentioned facts.

CSO: 4100/221

S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

KOREA-JAPAN LAWMAKERS UNION MEMBERS--Seoul, 7 Sep (YONHAP)--President Chon Tu-hwan Thursday met with 73 Korean and Japanese delegates to a joint general meeting of the Korea-Japan Parliamentarians Union. The visitors to the presidential mansion, Chongwadae, were 42 Japanese lawmakers led by chairman of the Japanese side to the binational body Ken Yasui and 31 Korean parliamentarians headed by Seoul's chairman to the union, Yi Chae-hyong. Korean Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok and Japanese ambassador to Korea Toshikazu Maeda were also present. [Text] [SK070507 Seoul YONHAP in English 0241 GMT 7 Sep 83]

ROK, JAPANESE PARLIAMENTARIANS MEET--Seoul, 30 Aug (YONHAP)--South Korea and Japan will hold the 11th joint meeting of their parliamentarians' league 5-7 September in Seoul to discuss a wide range of issues including economic cooperation, Pak Kyung-suk, Seoul-side spokesman for the league, said Tuesday. The Seoul side also is expected to call for Japan's help in bringing back to Japan the Koreans living in the Soviet territory of Sakhalin and reuniting those Koreans residing in communist bloc countries with their relatives in South Korea, Pak said. While staying in Seoul, the Japanese delegation led by Ken Yasui, Japanese side chairman of the league, will pay a courtesy call on Korean President Chon Tu-hwan and meet with government and parliamentary leaders. [Text] [SK301111 Seoul YONHAP in English 1056 GMT 30 Aug 83]

'HIGH-LEVEL' CANADIAN GROUPS VISIT--Toronto, 19 August (YONHAP)--A series of high-level visits by Canadians to Korea is scheduled for later this month and October, reflecting what a senior Canadian Government official calls "heightened Canadian interest" in Korea. Communications Minister Frances Fox is to lead a seven-man delegation to Seoul 29 August-1 September during his Asian tour, which includes stops in Tokyo and Beijing. Fox will hold discussions with Korean leaders on bilateral issues, a Korean Embassy spokesman in Ottawa said Friday. The agenda and the list of Koreans Fox will meet, however, are still to be worked out. Veterans Affairs Minister Bennett Campbell will head a 74-man delegation on a pilgrimage to Korean War battlegrounds on 16 October to mark the 30th anniversary of the end of the Korean War. Included in the delegation, which is the single largest Canadian group ever to visit Korea, are six lawmakers and 10 journalists. International Trade Minister Gerald Regan also plans to visit Seoul in October for talks with his Korean counterpart Kim Dong-whie on bilateral trade issues. [Text] [SK200227 Seoul YONHAP in English 0219 GMT 20 Aug 83]

DIPLOMATIC RESHUFFLE--Seoul, 25 Aug (YONHAP)--The government Thursday appointed Pak Kyong-ho, consul at the Korean Consulate in Chicago, and Cho Sang-hun, first secretary at the embassy in Japan, to serve at the Foreign Ministry. Also transferred to the ministry are Pak Tae-hui, consul in San Francisco, and Yi Sang-hun, first secretary at the embassy in West Germany. Others reassigned home are: Chu Chin-yop, counselor at the embassy in Mexico; Hwang Kil-sin, first secretary at the embassy in New Zealand; Pyon Sung-kuk, first secretary at the embassy in Kenya; Chang Ki-ho, consul in Vancouver; Yun Chi-hun, first secretary at the embassy in the United States; Consul Pae U-kon in Osaka. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 1134 GMT 25 Aug 83 SK]

KOREA-FRG CULTURAL EXCHANGES--Seoul, 31 Aug (YONHAP)--South Korea and West Germany agreed Wednesday to promote the exchange of students and scholars during a meeting of their joint cultural commission here. A memorandum, signed at the close of the commission 2-day a meeting, said the two countries also agreed to study the establishment of an intensive Korean language course at Tuebingen University in West Germany and to increase the number of German language teachers in Korea. The memorandum stipulated enhanced cooperation between research institutes in both countries for science development and between pertinent institutions for the arrangement of Korea-related historical materials belonging to the West German Government. Thirteen Korean cultural programs, including an art exhibition will be held in West Germany to commemorate the centennial of Korean-German diplomatic relations, while 10 German programs such as the performance of Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra are scheduled in Korea, according to the memorandum. During the fourth biennial meeting of the Korea-Germany Joint Cultural Commission, Chu Tong-un, director-general of the information and cultural affairs bureau at the Foreign Ministry, led for four-member Korean delegation. The four-member West German delegation was led by Jurgen Kalkbrenner, director of cultural affairs of the West German Foreign Ministry. Nineteen hundred eighty-three marks the centennial of diplomatic relations between Korea and Germany. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0506 GMT 31 Aug 83 SK]

SPECIAL ENVOY--Seoul, 20 Aug (YONHAP)--H. W. Jayewardene, younger brother of Sr Lankan President J. R. Jayewardene, flew into Korea Saturday for a 6-day visit. Jayewardene, coming here as a special envoy of the Sri Lankan president, will visit President Chon Tu-hwan on 23 August. He will explain the domestic situation in Sri Lanka to Chon. Chon will travel to Sri Lanka (14-16 October) on the third leg of his state visits to south Asia and Oceania. Jayewardene also will meet with other government officials, including Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok and Justice Minister Pae Myong-in, as well as tour Korea's major industrial complexes. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0209 GMT 20 Aug 83 SK]

MINISTER'S AFRICAN VISIT--Seoul, 21 Aug (YONHAP)--Government Administration Minister Pak Chan-kung embarked Wednesday on a 3-week tour of four African nations. Pak will visit Ivory Coast, Upper Volta, Niger and Ghana as a special envoy of President Chon Tu-hwan. [Text] [SK020219 Seoul YONHAP in English 1127 GMT 31 Aug 83]

TAIWANESE ARMY COMMANDER--Seoul, 6 Sep (YONHAP)--Defense Minister Yun Song-min Tuesday decorated Gen Yen Pai-chien, deputy commander-in-chief of the Republic

of China's Army, with the order of national security merit, the Tongil Medal. Lt Gen Pak Hui-to, deputy chief of staff of the Korean Army, and Hsueh Yu-chi, Taiwanese ambassador to Korea, were also present. Yen arrived in Seoul Monday for a 5-day visit at Pak's invitation. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0752 GMT 6 Sep 83 SK]

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL TECHNICIANS--Seoul, 5 Sep (YONHAP)--Thirty agricultural technicians from southeast Asia, the Middle East and Africa Monday began a 3-week educational program on South Korea's agricultural techniques. The program on South Korea's agricultural techniques. The program, provided by the agricultural development corporation, is part of a government effort to provide developing countries with Korean agricultural civil engineering and irrigation techniques. The trainees also will visit a model of successful agricultural development. Another 29 foreign technicians will receive similar training which begins 24 October. Since 1980, Korea has offered such a program to 327 foreign technicians. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0239 GMT 5 Sep 83 SK]

CSO: 4100/221

S.KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

TRADE DEFICIT FIGURE WITH JAPAN REVEALED

SK040129 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 4 Sep 83 p 2

[Text] Korea's trade deficit against Japan reached \$1,439.7 million during the year's first half, according to a tally by the Korea-Japan Economic Council (KJEC).

The figure was \$207 million higher than the nation's overall trade deficit in the cited period, an indication that Korea has chalked up trade surplus in other regions.

The trend shows the evergrowing trade gap between Korea and Japan despite Korea's efforts to depend less on Japan as an import source.

Last year, Korea registered \$1,439.7 million in red ink in its trade with Japan. It compared with the nation's 1982 total trade deficit of \$1,990.7 million, according to available statistics.

The KJEC, a major private-level bilateral organization, reported that Korean exports to Japan totaled \$1,583.9 million during the first half. The figure meant a 9.3 percent drop from the corresponding period last year. The considerable drop contrasted with a 6 percent rise in Korea's overall overseas shipment during the year's first 6 months.

Korean imports from Japan totaled \$2,876 million during the first half, up 10 percent from the year earlier. The rate was more than three times the 2.9-percent overall import increase rate recorded during the same period.

The combination of the figures and rates indicates that Korea is likely to suffer serious trade deficits with Japan unless measures are taken to improve the setbacks.

Specialists view that Korea imports from Japan will grow further in light of the Korean need for capital products to meet the growing demands at home and abroad.

The Korean move to gradually liberalize imports is also expected to fuel the rush of Japanese products into Korea.

Under these circumstances, increasing exports to Japan is believed the best way to ease the trade deficit. But the reality is that Japan has been imposing stiff restraints against Korean imports.

Blocked by Japanese import restrictions, Korean silk product exports to Japan decreased to \$39 million during the first half from \$50.4 million during the January-June period last year.

The tally shows that Korean exports of steel products and footwear have also suffered a devastating plunge on the Japanese markets so far this year, mainly because of Japanese trade protectionism against Korean products.

CSO: 4100/221

ROK-MAURITANIA FISHERIES DEAL SIGNED 3 SEPTEMBER

SK110007 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 11 Sep 83 p 3

[Text] The conclusion of a fisheries agreement between Korea and Mauritania will add fresh vigor into the sector of the Korean deep sea fishing industry operating in Atlantic waters.

The National Fisheries Administration (NFA) announced yesterday that a commercial fishing agreement was reached 3 September between the two countries as a direct result of NFA Administrator Kang Yong-sik's visit to the African country. The agreement was signed by Kang and Mohamed Ali, Mauritanian minister of fisheries and maritime economy.

According to the agreement, 13 Korean fishing ships will begin operating this autumn in Mauritanian seas, which are one of the world's three largest fishing grounds. The Korean ships are required to provide \$3 million to the fisheries cooperation fund of the Mauritanian government to [be] paid in installments over 3 years.

In addition, they are subject to a \$450 fishing charge for every ton of the ship's weight and a \$120 export duty per ton on their fishing harvest.

In return, the Korean ships will net 50,000 tons of fish which are expected to earn \$75 million for the next 3 years. The Mauritanian seas abound in such expensive fish as octopus, cuttlefish and sea bream.

The contract terms are favorable for the Korean fishing industry considering the terms the African country offered a few years ago to the Japanese. The Japanese firms then suggested a \$1,200 fishing charge per ton on their ships, only to be turned down by the Mauritanian government, the administration officials said.

The agreement also resumed the dispatch of Korean crewmen for employment on Mauritanian ships, which the Korean Government had suspended in 1978. Most of the Korean fleet had pulled out of the Mauritanian seas in 1976, when the African nation declared a 200 nautical mile exclusive economic zone.

With the withdrawal of the ships, the number of Korean crewmen working on causing losses to the African nation's deep sea fishing fleet, which had benefited from the Korean crewmen's longer stays aboard Mauritanian boats.

The two nations also agreed to cooperate in the exchange of information in order to maintain high fish prices.

S.KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

BRIEFS

LPG PRICE CUT--Seoul, 7 Sep (YONHAP)--Saudi Arabia cut its price for liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) by 20 U.S. dollars per ton during the past month. Petromin, Saudi Arabia's state-run oil company, has notified its Korean business partner, the Jungwoo Energy Co., that PT lowered its export price for a ton of LPG by \$10 to \$260 retroactive to 1 September, the Energy-Resources Ministry said Wednesday. This marks the second \$10 per-ton drop in a month. Saudi Arabia, the largest-LPG producing Middle East country, lowered the LPG price to \$270 per ton from the previous \$280 on 1 August. The two price cuts will save Korea about \$3 million this year because Jungwoo Energy Co has not yet imported 150,000 tons of its contracted 330,000 tons of LPG this year. The government will not lower the domestic LPG prices. Instead, it will absorb the price drop into the petroleum business stability fund, a ministry official said. [Text] [SK070145 Seoul YONHAP in English 0121 GMT 7 Sep 83]

CSO: 4100/221

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

INTENSIFIED POLITICAL INDOCTRINATION THROUGH MOVIES URGED

Pyongyang NODONG CH'ONGNYON in Korean 23 Jul 83 p 1

[Editorial: "Let Us Further Intensify Political Indoctrination Among Youth Through Movies"]

[Text] Presently the ideological and spiritual condition of our people and youth is rising to a new high level. The entire society is brimming with enthusiasm of loyalty and the revolutionary spirit, and endless reform and leaps forward are occurring in socialist construction.

Such a desirable spirit pervading our society is the brilliant result of the wise guidance of our party which has provided people with powerful movies leading them to a lofty spiritual world and which has strongly led the struggle for the practical effects of movies.

The great leader, Marshal Kim Il-song, has taught us as follows: "In indoctrinating workers in the revolutionary manner the role of revolutionary literature and art is extremely large. Especially movies play an important role." ("Treatise on Socialist Literature and Art," p 328)

Following the direction that the dear leader, Comrade Kim Chong-il, has pointed out, our workers and youth are vigorously waging the struggle for the practical effects to be gained from such art films as "The Responsible Secretary of the County Party Committee," "Wolmi Island," "Always With Our Heart," and "The Oath Taken on That Day."

Our party is organizing, and intensifying for the masses the struggle to have practical effects of movies suit the special character of youth. And it has wisely guided us to conduct written discussions in NODONG'CH ONGNYON with the fixed headline: "Let Us Become Indomitable Revolutionary Fighters and Youth Vanguards Who Live and Fight Like Movie Heroes!"

Written discussions in this newspaper have been conducted for the past 4 months with deep interest shown by the entire youth and they are ending with today's issue.

During the written discussions conducted in the newspaper its editorial department received more than 10,000 letters on an average per day, and sometimes as many as 40,000 to 50,000.

Thus, during the period of these discussions we received more than 1.5 million letters.

More than 1.5 million letters of discussion contributed to the newspaper by Socialist Workers Youth League functionaries and youth were brimming with the intense aspiration and steely will of our youth who want to become indomitable revolutionary fighters and youth vanguards living and fighting like movie heroes by highly upholding the lofty will of the party.

It is widely known that letters with excellent themes were carried in the newspaper and caused immense repercussions and greatly contributed to the indoctrination of youth.

Letters to the newspaper by a large number of youth caused immense resoundings among their peers, and received their enthusiastic support and response. These discussions included ones especially by Comrade So Yong-hui of the 6 July Farm who enthusiastically discussed putting roots down permanently in socialist rural areas; Comrade Kim Ch'un-sik of Samsin Coal Mine who participated in the discussions with the resolution to fight and live like movie heroes and with the pride of the Five-Brother excavators; Comrades Han Song-hui and Han Hui-sun who pledged to live in accordance with the will of the party, and consulted their families before they went to the 8 February Trade Union Coal Mine to achieve great revolutionary service and to participate in the discussions; and construction workers from Kammun, Namp'o, who said that there was nothing in the world that they could not do when they fought on with the same indomitable revolutionary spirit as movie heroes. They participated in the discussions bringing in their heroic achievements and the results of their struggles.

The written discussions in the newspaper recently provided by the Party Center, unprecedentedly intensified the ideological task designed to grasp deeply the profound ideological chuche contained in movies and emulate their live models. This led youth correctly to establish their revolutionary view toward the leader and the revolutionary outlook on life, and to bring about a new shift in their ideological, spiritual, and moral character. In the recent process of studying and writing about the art film, "Wolmi-do," youth engraved in their hearts the steely conviction that the fatherland is equal to the great leader and the comrade dear leader, and tempered their burning resolution to struggle for the party, the leader, the fatherland, and the people by devoting all of their youth and even their lives.

Our youth, who were endlessly influenced by the lofty models of movie heroes, compared themselves with the models of movie heroes during the period of letter writing, and looked back at their past lives to set the true goals of life and strengthen their new resolutions. They voluntarily advanced into such difficult and arduous areas as coal mines, mines, and farms to demonstrate their loyalty to the party and the leader with practical actions.

Amidst the vigorous struggle for practical effects of movies among our youth there is displayed, more than ever, the absolute and unconditional spirit, the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and resolute struggle, and the

unlimited devotion to the fatherland and the people in their struggle to implement the great leader's instruction and party policies.

Truly, letter discussions in the newspaper have served as a powerful means and a motive force for firmly transforming ideological indoctrination through movies into the work of youth themselves, for developing ideological indoctrination work with freshness to suit the character of youth, and for remolding the ideological consciousness of youth in a revolutionary manner.

As the struggle for the practical effects of movies and letter discussions in the newspaper were waged in connection with the struggle to create the "speed of the 1980's," it enhanced extraordinarily the vanguard and shock brigade role of youth in socialist economic construction.

Youth with the spirit of standing in the same trench, side by side, with heroic Wolmi Island fighters waged a struggle for more production, blazed the way by tackling unsolved problems to open a breakthrough in production. They prepared new blind tunnels and excavation sites in mines, discovered new ore bodies and veins, and introduced numerous technological innovations into production.

Also, rural youth broadly waged a struggle to find new lands and cultivate them as farms of loyalty.

Ideological indoctrination work through movies led to the improvement of the work method and work style of Socialist Working Youth League [SWYL] functionaries, to strengthening the organizational life among SWYL members, and to further raising the combat capability of the SWYL.

Emulating the models of the heroic Wolmi Island fighters and the 10 party members of Nagwon, SWYL members and youth have participated self-consciously and sincerely in the organizational life with endless loyalty to the party and the leader, with ardent patriotism, and with a high organizational idea, and strengthened revolutionary training and glorified political life.

Today, within the SWYL the revolutionary spirit and discipline to think and act in accordance with the party ideology and intention, and to move in unison under the party leadership have been strengthened more than ever.

Truly, the letter discussions in the newspaper on emulating movie heroes which were conducted under the party leadership have achieved great successes, and clearly demonstrated power as a unique and active indoctrination method of youth to suit its enthusiastic revolutionary aspiration and character.

Realities strongly prove the legitimacy of our party policy and the wisdom of our party leadership, and the great vitality of our party leadership which has led to strengthening ideological indoctrination work through movies and especially to conducting letter discussions about movies among youth.

Ideological indoctrination work through movies is a new form of ideological remolding which embodies the affirmative indoctrination method of our party.

Movie heroes with whom we are currently waging the struggle for the practical effects, and whom we emulate are the models of true revolutionaries and the chuche-type revolutionaries.

It is the idea and intention of our party to lift the ideological and spiritual character of all youth to the ideological and spiritual world of movie heroes and to make them become the Kim Hyok's and Ch'a Kwang-su's of the 1980's.

It is never a simple thing to realize these ideas and intentions of the party. It cannot be accomplished by studying, lecturing on, and discussing movies only once or twice.

In order to lift all SWYL members to the height of the ideological and spiritual world of movie heroes as designed and intended by the glorious Party Center, we must further intensify indoctrination through movies to meet that demanded by the development of realities.

The hero models in the art film, "Wolmi Island," "Always With One Heart," and "The Oath Taken on That Day," effectively represent in a lofty manner such ideological, spiritual, and moral character as the chuche-type revolutionaries should possess of endless loyalty to the party and the leader, enthusiastic patriotism, and the devoted service to the party and the people. For that reason the models exert tremendous influence on youth.

We must continue to intensify indoctrination through movies and achieve a new shift in the indoctrination of loyalty to the party and the leader, revolutionary indoctrination, class indoctrination, and socialist patriotic indoctrination.

In order to consolidate the successes achieved in the struggle for the practical effects of movies and written discussions in the newspaper, and continuously to raise the ideological indoctrination work through movies to a higher level as intended by the party, we must concentrate on making all youth fully implement what they have learned and perceived through movies in practical work and life, and wage a more intensified and substantive struggle for the practical effects of movies.

SWYL organizations must first of all effectively lead youth so they might be influenced by movies and put into practice the resolutions they have pledged through letters to this newspaper, and concentrate on positively presenting and generalizing the affirmative models and successes gained in the process of the struggle for the practical effects of movies.

All SWYL members and youth must be made to temper their ideology and to endlessly innovate their work and life by contrasting with the ideological and spiritual character of movie heroes and with the model of the revolutionary work style.

The basic element in ideological work through movies is to make them possess loyalty to the great leader and the glorious party.

The great leader, Marshal Kim Il-Song, taught us as follows: "The basic element in ideological indoctrination is to indoctrinate people with the loyalty to the party." ("Theses of Socialist Education," single-volume publication, pp 6-7)

What is central to the lofty character that movie heroes possess is the flawlessly clean and clear loyalty to the party and the leader.

Under all circumstances movie heroes trusted and followed the party and the leader, did their thinking only in accordance with the ideology and intention of the party, and waged struggle by devoting even their youth and lives for the realization of the ideas of the party and the leader.

At difficult outposts of the fierce life-and-death battles and socialist construction, movie heroes demonstrated how the party's fighters and leader should live and fight each and every moment of life.

Nowhere else but in heightened loyalty as demonstrated by their models lies a guarantee for becoming the reliable youth vanguards of the party and the Kim Hyok's and Ch'a Kwang-su's of the 1980's.

SWYL organizations must focus their power particularly on clearly teaching SWYL functionaries and members to learn how movie heroes cherished their loyalty to the party and the leader, and with what position and posture they supported the leader and the party, and further intensify the struggle for the practical effects of movies.

They must, thus, make youth trust and follow the party and the leader anytime, anywhere, and make them become reliable youth vanguards who will permanently share their destiny with our party.

SWYL organizations must continue to concentrate their power on intensifying socialist patriotic indoctrination especially among the new generation of youth. Thus, they must make all youth, just as the heroes in the art film "Wolmi Island" did, acquire the basic conviction that the fatherland is at once the great leader, possess patriotism on that basis, endlessly love our socialist system and fatherland, and struggle with devotion to consolidate and develop our socialist system and the fatherland.

One of the main goals of the struggle for the practical effects of movies waged throughout the League is to enhance the vanguard and shock brigade role of youth and thus further heighten the revolutionary upsurge, and kindle the flames for the creation of the "speed of the 1980's" in socialist construction.

In this manner they must make youth thoroughly implement party policies on the absolute and unconditional principle, without even the slightest deviation and without even a moment's delay just as movie heroes did, and make them become the champions and heroes in the creation of the "speed of the 1980's."

In order to further intensify the struggle for the practical effects of movies, SWYL organizations must strongly carry out this task with correct methodology and strategy instead of general theory or routine emphasis.

Without correct methodology, strategy, and ingenuity, we cannot expect successes in the struggle for the practical effects of movies.

SWYL organizations must seek countermeasures, methodology, and ingenuity suitable to their real condition, instead of asking others to formulate ingenuity and methodology, and substantively organize each operation for the struggle for the practical effects of movies with purpose and aspiration. Especially SWYL functionaries must take direct control of this task, mobilize all posts and functionaries, and execute the task with boldness and ambition. Also, SWYL organizations must routinely oversee, control, and summarize the struggle for the practical effects of movies, and continue to press ahead with it by formulating new strategy and with new deployment.

It is an important link in continuously intensifying the struggle for the practical effects of movies to raise the level of SWYL functionaries, and to enhance their role.

The SWYL must organize lectures, exchanges of experiences, and workshops widely, using movies to teach primary level functionaries of the SWYL, especially primary level party committee chairmen, the method of indoctrinating, organizing, and mobilizing their members, and provide positive aid so that they can develop their task with confidence.

The struggle for the practical effects of movies can gain success only if it is closely related to the organizational life of the SWYL.

SWYL primary level organizations must assign SWYL functionaries with a division of labor connected with the struggle for the practical effects of movies, to activate them, and pay close attention to them in order to carry out substantively the summarization of organizational life in connection with this task.

It is also important to develop ideological indoctrination through movies with various forms and methods, and with diversity.

SWYL organizations must continue to strongly press ahead in studying movies. At the same time they must endlessly intensify indoctrination through movies with such diverse forms and methods as meetings to explain movie theme songs and famous lines, meetings to explain the main movie scenes, meetings to present written compositions on movies, and speech-making meetings in connection with the practicing process.

The struggle for the practical effects of movies must be carried out in combination with the movement for winning the Red Banner of the Three Revolutions and for emulating the hidden heroes.

It is a powerful method of solving the central task of our party's ideological task this year to strengthen indoctrination through movies and vigorously to stage the struggle for the practical effects of movies. SWYL organizations must continue to intensify indoctrination through movies as the dear leader, Comrade Kim Chong-il, has planned and wanted, so as to strongly prepare all youth as youth vanguards with endless loyalty to the party, and to be the Kim Hyok's and Ch'a Keang-su's of the 1980's, and thus make true contributions to stepping up the chuche ideologization of the entire society.

10372

CSO: 4110/96

ARTICLE URGES STEPPING UP 'ANTI-U.S. STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE'

Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 9 Jun 83 p 5

[Article by Pae Won-suk: "Let Us Launch the Anti-U.S. Struggle for Independence More Energetically!"]

[Text] It is an urgent task that cannot be put off that we must put an end to U.S. imperialism's military occupation and colonial rule of South Korea and establish the national right for independence there.

Only when the plan set forth by Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader, to make South Korean society independent and democratic is materialized, can this supreme task of the nation be successfully carried out.

Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader, taught us as follows:

"Under the conditions in which South Korea is under the colonial, military, fascist rule of U.S. imperialism, an important problem in realizing the unification of our country is to make South Korean society independent and democratic."

The plan set forth by Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, to make South Korean society independent and democratic embodies the immortal chuche ideology. It is a revolutionary plan based on the scientific analyses of the colonial characteristics of South Korean society, the essential elements of the unification problem, and the demands of the era.

Under the conditions in which South Korea is under the colonial fascist rule of U.S. imperialism, to make South Korean society independent and democratic is a prerequisite and an essential requirement for the independent peaceful unification of our country. The most important thing in this issue is to realize the independence of South Korean society.

To make South Korean society independent is in essence to make it anti-American and independent. This will be realized when the U.S. imperialist forces of aggression withdraw from South Korea and the people there are liberated from the colonial rule and subjugation and exercise their right of national sovereignty.

The plan enunciated by Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader, to make South Korean society independent embodies the profound principles of the chuche ideology regarding the national problem.

The profound ideology of chuche tells us that the independence orientation of the nation is a prerequisite to the realization of the independence orientation of the masses of the people.

Only when a nation becomes independence-oriented, can the dignity and honor of the nation be safeguarded, and the independence and prosperity of the nation be achieved.

When a nation is subjugated to another, the masses of the people of the former cannot get away from the status of colonial slavery. Where a nation is not independence-oriented, the masses of the people cannot become independence-oriented. Therefore, the masses of the people must, above all, struggle to make the nation independence-oriented.

The basic content of the plan to make South Korea independent by opposing the United States includes the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist forces of aggression, putting an end to the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism, and the establishment of sovereign rights of the nation; and the plan is initially based on such demands of the chuche ideology.

The plan set forth by Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader, to make South Korean society independent is made on the basis of a scientific analysis of the colonial characteristics of South Korean society.

South Korea is an out-and-out colony, that is thoroughly subjugated to U.S. imperialism politically, economically, culturally, and militarily.

The U.S. imperialists are propagandizing as if South Korea were "an independent country." It is nothing but a sophistry designed to camouflage their colonial rule there.

The South Korean puppet regime, which, without any initiative orientation and independence orientation whatsoever, simply moves in accordance with the directions and instructions from U.S. imperialism. It is only a puppet and a tool which faithfully implements the aggressive policy of U.S. imperialism.

From the very first day of its occupation of South Korea, U.S. imperialism took over into its hands all rights in South Korea. It has set forth and controlled domestic as well as foreign policies there; and, putting up a puppet regime, it has exercised a colonial military fascist rule.

U.S. imperialism formed the puppet regime with its faithful stooges. And, by means of those subordinate and aggressive "agreements" and "treaties" concluded with the puppets, U.S. imperialism is making all the personnel and material resources of South Korea serve the purpose of aggression.

As for the South Korean puppet forces, U.S. imperialism has the right of command, the right of operation, and the right of control over various means of war. It is actively mobilizing and utilizing the South Korean puppet forces for schemes designed to provoke a new war.

By means of "the agreements on waging war" and "the minutes of conferences" which were already agreed upon with the South Korean military fascist clique, U.S. imperialism has exercised control over the puppet army, navy, and air forces, while enjoying the right of command and operation and the right to decide on the scale of the strength of forces and the standard of equipment. And, taking the opportunity of establishing "the joint military forces command," U.S. imperialism firmly reestablished its prerogative of supreme military command and the right of command and operation over the puppet forces. Thus the South Korean puppet forces are in a position at which they are not allowed to use weapons, ammunitions, or even a drop of gasoline without U.S. imperialism's approval.

Holding the prerogative of supreme command over the South Korean puppet forces, U.S. imperialism has its aggressive forces of over 40,000 men stationed in South Korea. It has brought in all kinds of war supplies, including the nuclear weapons. It has turned over an enormous amount of murderous equipment to the puppets, actively urging them to provoke a new war.

By means of its field control organizations stationed in South Korea, including "the U.S. Agency for International Development," "the Economic Cooperation Committee," and "the Joint Investment Committee," U.S. imperialism is taking part in the process of the puppets' economic policy making and compilation of budgets. It is supervising and controlling the process of implementing the budgets as well. Using its "aid" as a bait, U.S. imperialism has seen to it that its monopoly capital has infiltrated into South Korea. Thus, U.S. imperialism has left the lifeline of South Korea's economy dependent on its mercy and is squeezing an enormous amount of colonial surplus profit from it, year after year.

The total amount of property which U.S. imperialism has plundered from South Korea since "August 15" [1945] to the present has reached \$120 billion.

The U.S. imperialists are stepping up their reactionary ideological and cultural attack against South Korea and thereby causing the people's consciousness of national independence and revolution to atrophy. Inspiring the ideology of respecting the United States and opposing communism in the minds of the people and infusing the national nihilism into them, the U.S. imperialists are planting American immorality and vices.

Employing such means and methods as stated above, U.S. imperialism is giving in to its whims in South Korea, ruling and controlling it.

U.S. imperialism's occupation of South Korea, and its colonial rule there are the cause of all the miseries which the South Korean people are experiencing. It is the primary obstacle to the unification of our country, and a constant factor that may bring about a war in Korea.

Without making the U.S. aggressors withdraw from South Korea, and without putting an end to their colonial rule there, it would be impossible for the South Korean people to escape the destiny of colonial slavery and their present disasters and miseries; and the unification of the country would not be possible either.

Only when the South Korean people raise high the banner of seeking independence by opposing the United States and courageously launch the struggle against U.S. imperialism's occupation of South Korea and its colonial rule, can they regain the dignity and sovereignty of the nation.

The policy of seeking independence by opposing the United States is a reflex of the South Korean people's intentions and the tendency of their struggle. It is a just policy that thoroughly conforms to the demands of our era of marching toward independence.

The South Korean people have unceasingly struggled to liquidate the fascist dictatorship of the past, to democratize their social and political life, and to realize the unification of the country.

However, the righteous struggle of the South Korean people has failed to bring about the fruition it deserves. None of their demands of livelihood has been met. The reason for this is that the U.S. imperialists have continuously occupied South Korea, implemented the policy of colonial subordination, and blocked with their guns and bayonets the desires and demands of the people.

Through their bloodstained life experience, the South Korean people came to realize that no problems could be resolved in circumstances in which U.S. imperialism's occupation and colonial rule were allowed to continue. In particular, they felt this in their very bones after witnessing the atrocity of the Kwangju massacre which was committed under U.S. imperialism's behind-the scene manipulations.

Thanks to the Kwangju people's uprising, the momentum for the anti-U.S. struggle rapidly rose high among the South Korean people. "The U.S. Information Agency" in Pusan was burnt down; U.S. flags were burnt in Ch'unch'on; and there was a bombing incident at the U.S. Air Force base in Taegu. The anti-U.S. struggle began among the youths and students. It has been rapidly spreading in the wide circles of society and in religious circles. It is becoming an active struggle while spreading.

The struggle to seek independence by opposing the United States, the flame of which is forcefully spreading throughout South Korea, is a result of the struggle of the South Korean people launched under trials; it is a lesson of the struggle.

It is inevitable that the struggle of the South Korean people will become more serious and develop further.

The cause of seeking independence by opposing the United States thoroughly conforms to the demands of our era of marching toward independence.

Our era is an era of independence. The peoples who were oppressed and looked down upon in the past have emerged as the masters of the world. They are hewing their destiny and forcefully pushing the history ahead. A great number of countries are marching along the road to independence.

The current trend with the world moving along the road of independence in opposition to imperialism's subjugation and oppression is demanding that the South Korean people also regain their national sovereignty and go on the road of creating a new life.

The cause of seeking independence by opposing the United States is a righteous policy embodying such demands of the era.

The policy of seeking independence by opposing the United States, which was set forth by Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader, is a banner of patriotism that enunciates the truthful way of regaining national dignity and rehabilitating the right of independence in South Korea.

The cause of seeking independence by opposing the United States is a firm guarantee for the democratization of the South Korean society.

The democratization of the South Korean society, the basic content of which is in line with the liquidation of the military fascist dictatorship of the puppet clique, the establishment of an independent government, and the substantial guarantee of the democratic freedom and rights of the broad masses of the people, can never be realized until the U.S. aggressors, who are obstructing the democratization, are forced to withdraw and their colonial rule is brought to an end.

Putting its stooges in front in order to maintain the colonial rule over South Korea, U.S. imperialism is cruelly suppressing the people's struggle for democratization. The U.S. imperialist aggressors are the very authors of the situation in which South Korea has been turned into a human hell on earth, the most miserable in the last part of the 20th century, where atrocities of massacring the masses are being committed through the fascist violence of the Chon Tu-hwan murderers.

Only when we make the U.S. imperialists withdraw from South Korea and liquidate their colonial rule there through forcefully launching our struggle to seek independence by opposing the United States, can we realize the democratization of the South Korean society.

To carry out forcefully the struggle to seek independence by opposing the United States is a decisive guarantee for attaining the unification of the fatherland ahead of schedule.

Those who are blocking the unification of the fatherland are none other than the U.S. imperialist aggressors. In order continuously to hold South Korea as its colonial military base, U.S. imperialism has been scheming to perpetuate the division of our country. It is suppressing the people's passionate desire for unification and cruelly oppressing the patriotic forces who are calling for the unification. Until we put an end to U.S. imperialism's military occupation of South Korea and its colonial rule there, we can never realize the unification of our country.

In order to make the U.S. imperialist aggressors withdraw from South Korea and put an end to their colonial rule there, it is imperative that the struggle to seek independence by opposing the United States be launched forcefully, and that, in close combination with that struggle, the antifascist democratization struggle be launched.

The South Korean people must actively launch their struggle to seek independence by opposing the United States and their anti-fascist democratization struggle. They must liquidate the military fascist dictatorship and destroy the foundation of the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism.

When we succeed in making the U.S. imperialist aggressors withdraw from South Korea and liquidate the military fascist dictatorship there, our people will be able to accomplish the unification of our country independently and peacefully by means of the united forces of the North and the South.

The plan set forth by Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader, to establish a democratic confederal republic of Koryo is a grand platform designed to build an independent unified country, a firm guarantee for the complete independence of the country and the prosperity of the nation.

When the democratic confederal republic of Koryo is founded, there will be, on the Korean Peninsula, a sovereign country which is not dependent upon the foreign forces and which enjoys its dignity--a unified independent country.

The South Korean people must uphold higher the banner of seeking independence by opposing the United States and energetically launch the struggle to materialize the plan for founding the democratic confederal republic of Koryo.

Under the banner of seeking independence by opposing the United States, the will of our people to make U.S. imperialism withdraw from South Korea and unify the fatherland is indefatigable.

The struggle to seek independence by opposing the United States which is designed to hew the life line of the nation will bring about victory without fail.

7989

CSO: 4110/075

PARTY'S CONSISTENT GUIDELINE ON THREE REVOLUTIONS DISCUSSED

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 5 Jul 83 p 2

[Article by Chu Pyong-sun: "Vigorously Carrying Out the Three Revolutions Is a Consistent Guideline Held by Our Party."]

[Text] The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught as follows:

"By vigorously carrying out the struggle to realize the three revolutions line, our party is achieving shining victories in the ideological, technological, and cultural revolutions and has brought great transformations in all areas of socialist construction." ("Kim Il-song Collected Works" vol 8 p 322)

Under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our people have truly come far since the time they set forth on the path of construction of a new society.

This whole process, embroidered with proud feats, is characterized by having forwarded a vigorous march under the banner of the three revolutions of ideology, technology, and culture. With the vigorous carrying out of the three revolutions, our revolution and construction has developed at a very rapid pace and shining victories and successes have been achieved in all areas of politics, the economy, and culture. All these facts constitute clear evidence of the indomitable vitality and correctness of the guideline of carrying out the three revolutions set forth by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, secretary and member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee, has revealed the full range of the necessity and the historical position of the three revolutions set forth by the great leader in his many immortal classic works and documents, as well as, the principle requirements for realizing the three revolutions and the struggle of our party to fulfill the three revolutions.

Here the document made public on 1 July 1975 has very great significance.

The document was made public at a time when vigorously carrying out the three revolutions to achieve a new upsurge in production stood out as a more important problem than ever before.

At that time our people were carrying out the battle of loyalty to achieve ahead of time the major goals of the 6-year plan and were achieving great success. Facing the 30th anniversary of the founding of the party as the festival of victors, they had to hold even higher the banner of the three revolutions in all the sectors of the people's economy--particularly in the extractive industries sector which is the first process of production--in order to bring about a new upsurge in revolution and construction.

This urgent requirements was able to be resolved even more shiningly with the presentation of the historical 1 July document.

The document revealed scientifically the historical position occupied by the three revolutions in socialist and communist construction.

The three revolutions of ideology, technology and culture from our party's basic line of strategy for the socialist and communist construction set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

There in the document which revealed the three revolutions of ideology, technology and culture as the strategic line of our party for socialist and communist construction is embodied the firm stand of our glorious Party Center striving to complete the chuche revolutionary cause pioneered by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The victory of the socialist revolution and the establishment of the socialist system form a historical turning point in the revolutionary struggle of the working class. However, even after the socialist system has been established, there are still a number of differences such as the difference between city and village, between the working class and the peasants, between the material and cultural living standards of members of society, and between types of labor.

This is related to the fact that even after the founding of the socialist system, there are still many vestiges of the old society in the ideological, technological, and cultural areas. Thus, in order to convert the whole society to the chuche ideology and complete the communist cause, we must set forth the three revolutions of ideology, technology, and culture as a basic revolutionary tasks and thoroughly fulfill them.

As indicated in the document, it is important to make such production and living units as the Komdok Mine come to the forefront in fulfilling the party's three revolutions line.

This is related to the position occupied by the Komdok Mine in vigorously pushing forward socialist construction.

A large group of the revolutionary working class is working and living at the Komdok Mine. And the Komdok Mine is responsible for a large share of the first process of production. Thus, the Komdok Mine must fan the flames of the three revolutions higher so that they may spread throughout the whole country and a new productive upsurge can take place in all sectors of the people's economy.

The document revealed concrete tasks for carrying out the three revolutions vigorously to bring about a great productive upsurge.

Here the most important thing is furthering the technological revolution.

The technological revolution is a revolutionary task that develops productivity to liberate from difficult and arduous labor, the workers who have been liberated from exploitation and suppression, and this makes the people's livelihood more bountiful and civilized.

The first task which faced the Komdok Mine in the conduct of the technological revolution was to build a large-scale, long-distance belt conveyor line to increase its ore transport capacity.

The Komdok Mine has large ore reserves much of which can be mined. However, the mine's functionaries were unable to resolve the ore transport problem and experienced difficulties in developing the mine to meet the party's goals.

Our party, which scientifically perceived the situation at that time and the mine's prospects for development with its wisdom of foresight, set forth in the document its guideline for realizing a belt conveyor at Komdok, thereby opening a wide road enabling us to develop the mine more favorably.

With the building of the large-scale, long-distance belt conveyor line, that great monumental creation, under the vigorous guidance and the bold operation laid out by the party, the working class of Komdok was able to easily bring out large quantities of ore from mine galleries thousands of fathoms underground.

Another important problem in the conduct of the cultural revolution is furthering the conversion to larger and more modern equipment and firmly solidifying the technological foundation of production.

Due to the special nature of its production technology, digging out underground resources is very difficult and expensive. Thus, without converting to larger and more modern equipment, we cannot mine and process large quantities.

In the struggle to fulfill the guidelines set forth in the document, the production technology base of the extractive industry sector was further solidified.

Now all the country's collieries and mines, including Komdok, have converted to larger, modern, and high speed mining machinery so that such equipment as the combination excavator and the cylindrical coal cutting machine have been widely introduced into production. At the same time, small tools and gallery equipment have been improved to a high level.

Thus we have achieved great progress in liberating the workers from difficult and arduous labor and improving their working conditions, and production is rising every year.

A particularly important problem in bringing about a new upsurge in production is vigorously carrying out the ideological revolution.

Setting forth firmly the ideological revolution while at the same time vigorously pushing the technical and cultural revolutions is a consistent principle held by our party in the conduct of three revolutions.

All things are determined by people's ideological consciousness. If people are motivated ideologically, they overflow with revolutionary zeal and militant spirit, and collective innovations and miracles take place.

The document concretely revealed such problems as that of the basis of the conduct of the ideological revolution--arming all the workers with the great ideology of the respected and beloved leader and indoctrinating them to be endlessly loyal to the leader--and the problem of basing ourselves in the ideological revolution actively to help the mine.

With the thorough fulfilling of the guideline set forth in the document for vigorously carrying out the ideological revolution, a fundamental transformation arose in the ideological aspects and the ethics of people.

Now, the whole society is filled with the chuche ideology and overflowing with the ethic of working and living revolutionarily. Also, all workers are struggling sacrificially only for the party and the revolution, for the fatherland and the people, for the society and the group, with endless loyalty to the party and the leader.

The reality of today, when group innovations and miracles are arising everywhere throughout the country in such places as the Komdok Mine Combined Enterprise or the Nampo lock construction site where new transformations are taking place in the struggle to modernize and to carry out the chuche and scientific conversion of the people's economy, shows how correct our party's guideline was in vigorously carrying out the ideological revolution.

Vigorously furthering the cultural revolution along with the ideological and technological revolutions is an important problem in bringing about a new upsurge in production.

The cultural revolution is an important revolutionary task for encouraging the workers to develop fully as human beings and for smoothly fulfilling their cultural needs. The cultural revolution must be vigorously pushed to enable the workers to attain a more enlightened lifestyle and increase production quickly.

Our party scientifically revealed in the document the natural law-governed process of cultural development in the socialist society.

Looking back, in the old exploitive society only certain affluent urban classes enjoyed culture. The exploited masses such as the workers were excluded from modern culture and had no cultural life. However, in our present society the whole working class and people enjoy a civilized life.

The working class is the most revolutionary and cultured class.

As revealed in the document, a revolutionary culture must necessarily be created in such groups of the working class as the Komdok Workers. Thus the new culture created among the working class of the factories and mines must spread to the cities and villages. This is the natural law-conforming process of cultural development of a socialist society.

The original thought on the natural law-conforming process of cultural development in the socialist society which was set forth in the document is a powerful weapon enabling us to further the working classbase of the whole society.

The working classbase of the whole society means remaking all members of society in the image of the working class. In order to realize successfully this historical cause, we must enhance the working class' cultural nature as well as strengthen its ideological and organizational natures. Thus we must make the working class a model in all aspects for the whole society.

When our working class actively creates the new culture to make a socialist culture filled with revolutionary romance, blossom even more the labor classbase of the whole society will be vigorously advanced.

Having the correct standpoint toward the working class and providing all the conditions so that they can create the new culture as befits the masters of the new society is an important requirement for actively furthering the cultural revolution.

Today in our country admist the beneficent love and concern of the party, all the conditions enabling the creation of the new culture of the working class--the socialist culture--have been well provided.

Many nicely done cultural halls have risen in places where working class groups work and live, and the activities of the worker art teams are actively carried out. In particular, a work-study educational system has been developed so that anyone can receive a professional education as high as college.

Converting the whole society to the chuche ideology is the overall duty of our revolution. This historical cause of realizing the independence of the working masses is being completed through the three revolutions of ideology, technology, and culture.

All party members and workers must occupy ahead of time the lofty peak of socialism by displaying even more highly the Red Banner of the three revolutions in all units and sectors of the people's economy.

9137

CSO: 4110/071

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

FUNCTIONARIES URGED TO ENHANCE FUNCTIONS OF PEOPLE'S GOVERNMENT

Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 14 Jul 83 p 1

[Editorial] "Let Us Further Enhance the Functions and Role of the People's Government in Conformity With the New Demands of the Revolutionary Development!"

[Text] Today when fresh transformations are being brought about on all fronts of the socialist construction amid the forceful flames of the creation of "the speed of the 1980's," strengthening the people's government, a powerful weapon of the revolution and construction, and enhancing the functions and roles--in all aspects--of the government represent one of the primary prerequisites for an energetic advancement of the cause of socialism and communism.

Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader, taught us as follows:

"The people's government is a political weapon which guarantees an independent and creative life for the working masses of the people." ("The Tasks of the People's Government to Model the Whole Society After the Chuche Idea," monograph p 4)

The people's government, which was founded by Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, in conformity with the government by demands of natural laws in the development of the revolutionary cause of the working-class, represents a new form of the proletarian dictatorship. It is a political organization that represents the interests of the working masses of the people. It is a political weapon serving the working masses of the people.

Therefore, only when the people's government is unceasingly strengthened, can the independent rights and creative activities be guaranteed for the working masses of the people, can a happy material and cultural life be provided for them, and can the independent and creative life of the people be reliably safeguarded.

Today our revolution is at a new level of development.

In all the fields of ideology, technology, and culture, in compliance with the militant platform of our party designed to model the whole society after the

chuche idea, we are fully implementing a grand historical task to liquidate the residue of the old society and create the new communism-oriented ideology, technology, and culture. The transitional characteristics of the socialist society have been further overcome. The independence-orientation of the masses of the people is materializing widely in all fields.

In face of the realities in which our revolution and construction are intensifying and developing onto a new higher stage, our people's government, as a political weapon designed throughly to realize the independence of the working masses of the people, is faced with a task which is heavier and more stupendous than ever before.

The people's government, as a political weapon designed to guarantee an independent and creative life for the working masses of the people, must liberate the masses of the people from all the subjugations and restrictions and call for the creative wisdom and resources of the masses to remake the nature and society in accordance with the demands of chuche. It must thereby bring about more efficiently the social and political prerequisites, material prerequisites, and ideological and cultural prerequisites for the people's full enjoyment of an independent life.

The government organizations at all levels and their functionaries have successfully fulfilled, at every stage of every period of revolutionary developments in the past, their functions and roles as the weapons of revolution and construction, as the defenders of the people's freedom and rights, and the guardians of the fatherland and revolution. They have upheld the guidance of the party and scored a great victory. As they did so, they must enhance in every way their combat capabilities and roles in conformity with the new realities of today. They must further strengthen our revolutionary bases politically, economically, and militarily. They must forcefully push further the march movement of the people designed to model the whole society after the chuche idea.

Enhancing the functions and roles of the people's government represents an important guarantee for a high display of the superiority of the socialist system and a firm solidification of the system of our state and society.

The socialist society is a society highly organized on the basis of collectivism.

The superiority of the socialist society is to be found in the fact that a collective, organized united action of all members of the society is guaranteed, and that the whole society moves as a single body in accordance with a single ideology and will. We can find here the foundation of the solidarity of the system of our state and society.

In a socialist society, the united action of all members of that society is achieved as a first priority on the basis of law being enforced statewide.

In order to guarantee the united action of all members in a socialist society, which is a transitional society, we must strengthen the functions and roles of

the government of the state which uniformly organize and control the common action of the people on the basis of legal norms and regulations on a society-wide scale. Only when this is done, can the united action of the people be guaranteed, and can the revolution and construction be pushed energetically.

Furthermore, the circumstances prevailing today demand that the organizations of our people's government enhance higher than ever before its combat capabilities as the guardian of the fatherland and the revolution.

Our people are building socialism today under circumstances in which they are directly confronted with the U.S. imperialists, who are a ringleader of the world reactionaries and who are fanatic warmongers. The aggressive schemes of U.S. imperialism and its stooges who are opposing our people are becoming more intensive with each passing day. Under these circumstances, only when the government organizations at all levels fiercely launch the class struggle and strengthen the functions of proletarian dictatorship as the guardians of the fatherland and revolution, can the socialist system and the gains of revolution be firmly safeguarded from the enemies at home and abroad, and can the revolutionary cause of chuche be reliably safeguarded.

In order to firmly solidify our revolutionary bases in conformity with the demands of the development of our revolution and the circumstances prevailing, and in order to successfully build up socialism and communism, the people's government, as a weapon designed for those purposes, must be further strengthened.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the KWP Central Committee and the secretary of the party Central Committee, pointed out as follows:

"In order thoroughly to accomplish through to the end the revolutionary cause of the working-class and the cause of socialism and communism, the people's government must be strengthened unceasingly."

In order to strengthen our people's government, it is imperative that the government organizations at all levels be firmly organized with those excellent functionaries who are loyal to the party and who enjoy the confidence of the people, and that the party's unitary system of ideology and the work system designed to implement the intentions of the Party Center be established firmly among those functionaries. To establish among the government organizations and their functionaries the unitary system of ideology of the party and the work system designed to implement the intentions of the Party Center is an essential prerequisite for our state management system designed, in general, to carry out the guidance of the party and the leader regarding the revolution and construction. It is a decisive guarantee for strengthening the people's government.

The functionaries of government organizations at all levels must hold high sentiments of loyalty toward the party and the leader and let the guidelines and policies of the party be the yardsticks in every matter with which they deal. They must safeguard and implement through to the end the guidelines and policies of the party under any adverse circumstances.

Unconditionally accepting, safeguarding, and implementing through to the end the teachings of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader, and the guidelines and policies of the party which embody the leader's teachings represent a fundamental yardstick to measure loyalty toward the party and the leader. It is the first duty of the functionaries of our government organizations, who are directly charged with the implementation of the party policies; it is their lofty lifestyle.

The functionaries of all government organizations must have the high sense of responsibility and the self-consciousness of masters, on whose struggle the implementation of the policies of the party importantly depends. As the heroes of the artistic movies "The Responsible Secretary of the County Party Committee," "Always With One Heart," and "The Oath Taken on That Day" did, they must unconditionally and thoroughly implement, without a bit of hesitation, the guidelines and the policies of the party with the indefatigable revolutionary will and the militant mettle of meeting the party demands in all difficulties.

In order to strengthen the people's government and enhance its roles, all of its functions must be intensified. In particular, the nationwide organizational life, in which all the members of the society uniformly act and take common actions, must be intensified.

Intensifying the nationwide organizational life is one of the effective ways of implementing through to the end the policies of the party, of revolutionizing and making working class all members of the society, and thereby of bringing them up as truthful chuche-oriented communist revolutionaries.

Experience shows that only when nationwide organizational life is intensified in political and ideological indoctrination work on the basis of the socialist legal norms and regulations, can the superiority of the socialist system, the pushing of social transformations, and the work of remaking the people communist-oriented be highly displayed successfully carried out.

All the norms of our laws, including the socialist constitution of our country, represent a weapon designed to safeguard and implement the guidelines and policies of our party. They are the important means of guaranteeing the enforcement of the dictatorial functions of the people's government. They represent a powerful guarantee for forcefully pushing the socialist economic construction, for intensifying the ideological and cultural revolutions, for establishing the socialist way of life, and for revolutionizing and making working class the whole society.

Government organizations at all levels must always firmly uphold the norms of laws and regulations of the state. They must pay great attention to intensifying the nationwide organizational life of all members of the society on the basis of the laws and regulations. They must thereby see to it that the whole society will move like a single body in accordance with a single ideology and will. They must further solidify and develop the system of the state and the society forcefully to push the revolution and construction.

In order to strengthen the people's government and enhance its combat functions and roles, the revolutionary work method and the revolutionary lifestyle must be thoroughly established among the functionaries of government organizations; and their resources for the actual political work must be increased.

Improving the work method and work style of the functionaries of government organizations is an important prerequisite to further increasing the combat capability of the people's government and the successful implementation of the guidelines and policies of the party.

The functionaries of government organizations must understand profoundly the revolutionary guidance method of our party. They must thoroughly implement the anti-Japanese guerrilla work method, the Chongsan-ri spirit, and the Chongsan-ri method, which were created by Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader.

All the functionaries of government organizations must overcome all the old-fashioned work methods and work styles, including bureaucracy. They must firmly establish the revolutionary work style which is based on the revolutionary masses outlook. Upholding the party slogan "Production, Study, Life--All in the Manner of the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas!", they must become deeply involved among the masses, teach them, learn from them, and forcefully lead them to the implementation of party policies through leadership and by personal examples. They must be aware of where the deadlocks and demands of the people are, and resolve and meet them on time with the attitude of a head of the household.

The functionaries of government organizations must thoroughly establish a revolutionary learning style and become energetic self-educating persons. They must understand better than anybody else the ideology and theory of our party governing the construction of a chuch-oriented state and the policies of the party. They must raise the economic, technological, and cultural standards and thereby unceasingly increase their command capabilities amid the pressing realities of the socialist construction.

Strengthening our people's government and enhancing its functions and roles in every aspect--the government which was founded by Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, when he solved in an original way the problem of state sovereignty in conformity with the circumstances of the new era, and the government which our party is leading today--represents a sacred cause, designed to push the cause of modeling the whole society after the chuche idea. It is a lofty revolutionary duty of the functionaries of our government organizations, who were brought up as servants of the people and the command personnel of revolution in the bosom of the party and the leader.

Enjoying the burning loyalty toward Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, and the glorious Party Center, all the functionaries of government organizations must forcefully launch their struggle to strengthen the people's government, which is a great banner of communist construction, and to enhance the militant functions and roles of the government in every aspect. They must, thereby, further strengthen our revolutionary bases and forcefully push forward the cause of communism.

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

NEW REVOLUTIONARY TRANSFORMATION IN SWYL WORK SEEN

Pyongyang NODONG CH'ONGNYON in Korean 13 Jul 83 p 2

[Article by Yi Yong-su: "Let Us Thoroughly Realize the Party's Guidelines To Achieve a New Transformation in Socialist Working Youth League Work"]

[Text] Along with the victorious advance of the chuche cause, the Korean Communist youth movement, which has walked a path of proud victory, has now reached a new high level of development and is on the verge of a great era of prosperity.

Our country's youth movement is now brilliantly carrying out its momentous mission and duties according to the requirements of the cause of converting the whole society to the chuche ideology and is overflowing with unprecedented militant spirit and vitality. Socialist Working Youth League [SWYL] members and youth have grown up to be true victors of the chuche revolutionary cause who are endlessly loyal to the party and the leader. They have grown up to be the party's trustworthy youth vanguard, holding high the standard of the three revolutions, they are displaying the glory of the spearhead unit, the shock attack unit in the fulfilling struggle of creating the "speed of the eighties."

Today's era of prosperity of the Korean youth movement is the result of preparation by our glorious party which leads in the struggle for the succession to and completion of the chuche cause, as well as, leading the chuche youth movement along the one path to victory.

The respected and beloved leader Marshal Kim Il-song has taught as follows:

"There can be no victory of the chuche cause, no strengthening and developing of the youth movement, and no hopeful future for youth apart from the leadership of our party." ("Kim Il-song Collected Works" vol 8 p 484)

The leadership of our party, which brings to fruition the lofty intentions of the great leader, is the decisive guarantee of all the victories and successes of the youth movement.

Our glorious party has revealed the bright path which is to be followed by the youth movement at this new, high level of revolutionary development where the conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology is seen across the full spectrum. It has actively pushed forward and vigorously led SWYL organizations and youth, and has most brilliantly ensured all work conditions, thereby opening up an unprecedented period of prosperity for the Korean youth movement.

In particular, the youth work guidelines, newly revealed by the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il while teaching about further strengthening party guidance of youth work, form a brilliant lighthouse and a powerful ideological and theoretical weapon which open the way for great leaps in the development of SWYL work.

Based on his penetrating analysis of the requirements of the revolution in our time, of the urgent requirements of the youth movement, and particularly of the historical duty confronting the SWYL in the conduct of the programmatic tasks set forth by the Sixth Party Congress, the dear leader Comrade has set forth for the resolution of current youth problems and the development of SWYL work the most scientific and revolutionary guidelines providing answers to all the theoretical and practical problems.

The guidelines first revealed the problem of boldly making the SWYL ranks into revolutionary battle ranks. The guidelines clearly present concrete tasks for properly arranging and enhancing the role of the SWYL cadre ranks and nuclear ranks, and for strengthening organization life among youth while making each level of SWYL organization, from the primary level up, into militant organizations moving forward energetically.

These guidelines newly revealed by the dear leader comrade also set forth tasks and concrete methods for strengthening such political ideology and ethical indoctrination as chuche ideology indoctrination, revolutionary tradition indoctrination, class indoctrination, and socialist patriotism indoctrination among youth in order to train them to be chuche-type communist revolutionaries prepared in all ways and endlessly loyal to the party and the leader. At the same time, an original guideline was set forth regarding youth becoming positive defenders and thorough fulfillers of party economic policy. In addition, concrete guidelines were established for placing youth at the fore in occupying the 10 prospective goals of socialist construction and advancing the chucheization, modernization, and scientific transformation of the people's economy and guidelines for actively encouraging innovative initiatives and expanding the movement among youth to do good work.

The party's youth work guidelines also revealed the full range of guidelines for SWYL functionaries to work according to the nature of youth and for enhancing the political and technical level of the functionaries.

Indeed the theory and guidelines newly set forth by the dear leader comrade regarding youth work give scientific answers for all the problems arising in the youth movement of our time and is an encyclopedia of youth work and the general work of the chuche youth movement which comprehensively compiles the content and methods of SWYL work.

The youth movement theory and guidelines of the dear leader comrade are theory and guidelines which were developed with full loyalty to the leader as their fundamental goal, and which present very high demands in meeting the requirements of succession to the revolutionary cause and conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology. In the development and enrichment of the chuche communist youth movement ideology created by the great leader, this is a programmatic guide to which the SWYL must firmly adhere in this era and a boundlessly valuable ideological theoretical asset.

All the ideological theories and guidelines of our glorious party are filled with the great faith, expectations, and love of a party which believes greatly in and pushes to the fore SWYL members and youth.

With their scientific nature, correctness, and revolutionary nature, and with the great faith in and love for youth contained therein, the party's youth work guidelines, newly set forth by the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il to fit the development of reality, grabbed the hearts of all the SWYL functionaries and young people and displayed great vitality in practical administration.

With the shining fulfillment of the party's guidelines through the great concern and wise leadership of the dear leader comrade, a new transformation occurred in SWYL work.

The SWYL also has even more thoroughly assumed the aspects of the party's political reserve unit according to the requirements of the new high level of revolutionary development which converts the whole society to the chuche ideology.

Also, within the SWYL an orderly work system which thoroughly protects and fulfills the party's youth work guidelines has been established, as well as, a firm foundation allowing the SWYL to strengthen and develop eternally as the youth league of our party.

Under the party's unitary ideological system and the Party Center's unitary guidance, a revolutionary work system and organizational discipline where all move as one has been established more solidly than ever before, while the organization life of SWYL members has risen to a higher level and the combat power of SWYL organizations has increased greatly.

In particular, SWYL functionaries and nuclear ranks have been solidly arranged and their roles enhanced; while SWYL organizations have been strengthened as energetically moving militant organizations.

With the intensification among youth of ideological indoctrination work based on loyalty indoctrination, SWYL members have displayed even more highly the proud traits of heroic Korean youth who are endlessly loyal to the party and the leader, like to make revolution, like to work, and who have discipline and spirit.

Today our youth uphold the party with loyalty, and burn with one heart in the cause of loyalty in following the party to succeed to and complete the chuche revolutionary cause, and the revolutionary ethic which unconditionally defends and fulfills the party's line. This policy is overflowing throughout the whole SWYL.

Furthermore, with the brilliant realization of the party's guideline to enhance the role of youth as the spearhead unit and the shock attack unit in socialist economic construction, SWYL members and youth are in the vanguard of innovation, and many youths have rushed forth to the assistance of the socialist rural areas and the construction of such monumental creations of everlasting planning as new railroads, power plants and locks.

This is the truth, unstintingly proven through real life, that shining successes and revolutionary transformations can be achieved in SWYL work when the party's guidelines are thoroughly realized.

Today the SWYL and the whole youth have been entrusted with the glorious and important mission of following the glorious party to succeed to and complete the great leader's revolutionary cause, the chuche revolutionary cause.

Our glorious party has great expectation of youth and the SWYL--the party's political reserve unit--in the struggle to complete the holy chuche revolutionary cause, the cause of converting the whole society to the chuche ideology. It is our party's intent and determination to bring up the millions of SWYL members as revolutionary fighters to reunify the fatherland and succeed to and complete the chuche revolutionary cause.

In order to repay the party's trust and expectations and shiningly fulfill the epochal mission entrusted to them, SWYL organizations and youth must be endlessly loyal to the party and above all else they must highly display their loyalty in the practical struggle of thoroughly realizing the party's guidelines.

All SWYL functionaries and members must bring a new transformation in SWYL work by shiningly fulfilling with the principles of absoluteness and unconditionality the guidelines for youth work set forth by the dear leader comrade.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il has indicated as follows:

"...We must strengthen SWYL work to train organizationally the broad youth, educate and indoctrinate them revolutionarily, and have them fully accomplish their shock attack unit role in revolution and construction."

The most important thing in fulfilling the party's guidelines for youth work is solidly arranging the SWYL ranks as chuche revolutionary battle ranks endlessly loyal to the leader.

We must solidly arrange the SWYL ranks in order to enhance the militant function and role of SWYL organizations in all ways and bring up the new generation brilliantly as the youth vanguard of the party while shiningly realizing the cause of converting the whole society to the chuche ideology.

All SWYL organizations and functionaries must establish even more thoroughly the work system where all move as one within the SWYL under the party's unitary ideological system and the party's unitary guidance while bunching all SWYL members like a steel cordon around the party and the leader to further firmly the political ideological unity and solidarity of the SWYL ranks.

In order to arrange solidly the ranks of the SWYL, the ranks of the SWYL cadre must be qualitatively enhanced while devoting attention to solidly arranging the nuclear ranks and enhancing their role.

Strengthening SWYL organization work is an important guarantee for bringing up youth as true chuche type communist revolutionaries and making their political life shine.

SWYL organizations must put great effort into having all youth participate sincerely in SWYL organization life and they particularly must fulfill thoroughly the party's guideline for regularizing and establishing organization life.

At the same time, as the main guidance organs, they must enhance in all ways the functions and roles of the SWYL committees of each level and put great effort into having all SWYL primary level units act vigorously.

In particular, we must stoutly arrange SWYL functionaries such as primary level unit committee heads while planning and coordination and sustantively carrying out work to enhance their responsibility and role.

Strengthening ideological indoctrination work among young is a fundamental duty of SWYL organizations.

SWYL organizations must further intensify political ideology indoctrination such as chuche ideology indoctrination, loyalty indoctrination, revolutionary tradition indoctrination, class indoctrination, and socialist patriotism indoctrination among youth to train them all as the Kim Hyoks and Ch'a Kwang-sus of the eighties, as a youth vanguard endlessly loyal to the great leader and glorious party.

In chuche ideology indoctrination, such historical works of the great leader as the "Kim Il-song Collected Works" and such documents of the dear leader comrade as "On the Chuche Ideology" must be studied systematically and deeply to gain thorough knowledge of their contents.

Strengthening indoctrination in loyalty to the party and the leader is a fundamental problem in succeeding to the revolutionary cause.

Loyalty indoctrination establishes as its basic goal having all youth hold loyalty to the great leader and the glorious party as a revolutionary conviction and righteousness, and while strengthening principle indoctrination to establish the revolutionary view of the leader we must carry out deeply indoctrination in the greatness and beneficence of the respected and beloved leader and the party. In particular, it is important to adhere firmly to and continue to intensify the movement of learning the glorious youthful days of the great leader and the work of learning the party's achievements.

At the same time, we must substantively carry out the work of indoctrinating via living models of loyalty to the party and the leader such as the absolute loyalty to the leader of the anti-Japanese guerrilla unit members and the communist youth of the time of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

In order to train youth as communist revolutionaries we must strengthen intellectual, ethical, and physical indoctrination among them.

SWYL organizations must put great effort into their work with student youth to make them study hard while holding high the slogan of studies first and particularly, they must vigorously push the 10,000 page reading movement. At the same time they must plan, coordinate, and substantively carry out communist ethics indoctrination among youth so there will be no youth falling behind, while emphasizing and enlivening physical training and broadly carrying out such extracurricular physical training activities as the "height increasing" movement.

Putting youth in the forefront of socialist economic construction is an important task confronting the SWYL organization.

The dear leader comrade has emphasized that youth must become the active defenders and the thorough fulfillers of our party's economic policy.

By placing youth in the forefront of the struggle to finish ahead of time the Second 7-Year Plan and occupy the 10 prospective goals of socialist constructions, and particularly by vigorously carrying out such various innovative movements as the youth shock attack brigade movement, SWYL organizations must open up breakthroughs for attack at every difficult and stressed guardpost.

We must make youth uphold the determination of the Seventh Plenary Session of the Sixth Party Central Committee and participate actively in the struggle to erect such monumental creations of the everlasting plan as the building of the northern interior railroad and the four construction of nature remaking, in the struggle to achieve the chemical goal and the 1.5 billion meter fabric goal.

SWYL organizations must vigorously lead all working youth to respond to the party's call and stand in the forefront of the struggle of creating the "speed of the eighties" to create new records and new standards, while gathering their creative intelligence to make them contribute greatly to forwarding the chucheization, modernization and scientific transformation of the people's economy.

Vigorously carrying out the movement to win the Red Flag of the Three Revolutions among youth is an important method for bringing about a new transformation in SWYL work.

SWYL organizations must carry out more vigorously movements such as "the glorious Red Flag group," "the glorious Red Flag school," "the glorious Red Flag primary level group," "the glorious Red Flag troop," "the glorious model primary level group," and "the loyal double model primary level group" while responsibly doing guidance on the movement to win the Red Flag of the Three Revolutions in colleges and secondary technical schools.

In order to realize thoroughly our party's youth work guidelines and bring about a new transformation in SWYL work, we must enhance the role and responsibility of SWYL functionaries.

All SWYL functionaries must thoroughly eradicate old work methods and carry out SWYL work freshly and energetically to suit the nature of youth as taught by the dear leader comrade while always working with youthful spirit and vigor.

SWYL functionaries must not set up forms but should rather go in among and become one with youth to indoctrinate and organize and mobilize them and they must plan all work boldly with daring vision and revolutionary developing power while pushing on, in lightning-fashion, work already begun with strong revolutionary spirit and indomitable fighting spirit.

SWYL functionaries must also concretely research methodology and carry it out substantively when planning and laying out work.

SWYL functionaries must decisively improve their political technical level in order to fulfill smoothly their duties.

SWYL functionaries must steadily study the great leader's teaching and the party's guidelines, becoming thoroughly versed in them while reading many scientific and technical materials, literary materials, party publications, and publications for youth.

SWYL work is work for the shining future of our fatherland and revolution, and glorious responsible work for upholding the party and shiningly succeeding to and completing the chuche cause.

Let all SWYL organizations and functionaries have glory, pride, and responsibility in their work and shiningly realize our party's guidelines for youth movement ideology and youth work, thereby bringing about a new revolutionary transformation in SWYL work as intended and hoped for by the party.

9137

CSO: 4110/081

N. KOREA/POLITICAL AND GOVERNMENT

IMPORTANCE OF SWYL WORK IN SOLVING QUESTION OF YOUTH STRESSED

Pyongyang NODONG CH'ONGNYON in Korean 24 Jul 83 p 2

[Article by No Myong-chun: "The Question of the Youth Is a Very Important One That Influences Success in Revolution and Construction and the Destiny of the Nation"]

[Text] The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, providing in his historic thesis "Let Us Go Forward, Holding Aloft the Banner of Marxism-Leninism and the Chuche Ideology" a classical answer to the question of leadership in socialist and communist construction, has generalized the importance of solution to the question of youth and the proud experience of our party in having brilliantly solved it.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il pointed out as follows:

"The question of youth is a very important one that influences success in revolution and construction and the destiny of the nation."

This teaching of comrade the dear leader that the question of youth is a very important one that influences success in revolution and construction and the destiny of the nation is a most scientific formalization of the position and importance of the question of youth.

The question of youth is a question of liberating youth from all manner of enslavement and constraint and comprehensively realizing their independent stand and attitude, a question of bringing them up as reliable workers for the building of a new society and continuers of the revolution, responsible for the destiny of the nation.

To say to go forward to solve correctly the question of youth means thoroughly to unite broad circles of youth in the revolutionary organization, revolutionarily educate and indoctrinate them, and prepare them as workers who will be shouldering the construction of a new society, as continuers of the revolution responsible for working out the destiny of the country and the people.

The question of youth is a question exerting great influence on overall revolution and construction, a strategic question which must be solved with a continued tight grip on it for the ultimate victory of our revolution.

Depending on whether or not the question of youth is correctly solved will greatly influence success in the revolution and construction and the destiny of the fatherland and the people.

The question of youth is first of all a very important question influencing success in revolution and construction.

To say that the question of youth is a very important question influencing success in revolution and construction bespeaks the fact that it is a matter exerting great influence on whether or not victory will be won in the revolution, whether or not the construction of a new society will be stepped up, that is, whether or not the revolutionary struggle and construction task will be moved forward and victory hastened.

The reason the question of youth becomes very important, influencing success in revolution and construction is because youths are a powerful force for social revolution and the construction of a new society.

Youths are a powerful force playing a great role in the revolutionary struggle of the working class.

Youths have a strong sense of justice and are sensitive to the new, advanced thought and contemporary trends, and courageous in the revolutionary struggle. In particular, the youth of those countries which used to be the imperialist colonies, semi-colonies, are even stronger in their revolutionary spirit. That is why they participate most positively in the struggle to bring about social change in opposition to exploitation and oppression, and courageously fight in the forefront of the revolutionary struggle, shedding a lot of blood.

As the great leader taught early on, there has been no victory won in the revolutionary struggle where youth were not in the forefront.

Youth represents a great force not only in the revolutionary struggle for changing the social system but also in socialist, communist construction.

Youths not only account for a majority of the members of society but are a fresh, militant force possessing admirable qualifications and characteristics.

Youths are the rising generation vibrant, vigorous, courageous, and free of fear and fatigue. The time of youth is a time when strength surges through the body, a time full of vigor.

Therefore, youth constitutes the main force unit on the labor front for the construction of a new society.

Generally, youths are free of conservatism and technological mysticism, and in the cultural life, too, they are stronger than anyone else in their aim for the new and higher goals in cultural character.

Moreover, youth, born and raised in the socialist society and having received a lot of education from a tender age while making their wonderful

characteristics blossom to full bloom under the solicitude of the party and the leader, have relatively higher standards of general knowledge and technology.

Because of all of this, the youth are capable of displaying great strength in revolution and construction if the party correctly indoctrinates and leads them.

As comrade the dear leader taught, only if youths sizzle, so will the whole country; if youths fail to sizzle, it is in the scheme of things that the country will be dawdling at one place.

That is why the question of youth constitutes an important question influencing success in revolution and construction.

The question of youth is also a very important question influencing the destiny of the country and the people.

To say that the question of youth is a very important question influencing the destiny of the country and the people bespeaks the fact that it exerts decisive influence on carrying forward the leader's revolutionary cause from generation to generation and carrying on the bloodline of the country and the people.

The reason the question of youth constitutes a very important question influencing the destiny of the nation is because youths are not only a powerful force for revolution and construction but also are the continuers and future leading workers of the revolution.

Young people are reliable continuers of the revolutionary cause.

Revolution is not something that is ended in a day or two or accomplished in one generation, but it is a long-term task continued generation after generation and a difficult struggle.

Under conditions where the revolution takes on a long-term nature, it is inevitable that the change of generations takes place in the course of attainment of the cause. Therefore, unless efforts are made as to the question of the youth, and the younger generation is admirably brought up as genuine continuers of the revolution, the bloodline of the revolution will come to be severed midway, and if this comes to pass, not only will it be impossible to go forward to win the ultimate victory of the revolution but it is possible even the gains of the revolution already won will be lost.

Young people as future leading workers are a generation representing the future.

The future belongs altogether to our younger generation. Young people are the people who not only will be building the supreme ideal human society, the communist society but will be personally living in that society.

Therefore, only when the question of youth is correctly solved by commendably bringing up youth as reliable continuers of the revolution responsible for working out the destiny of the nation, will the country and the people come to enjoy an unending growth and prosperity, and the future of the nation, the communist future, will come to be firmly guaranteed.

The lessons of history show that failure properly to solve the question of youth, will make it not only impossible to go forward to work out the destiny of the nation but that destiny will be endangered.

Herein lie the reasons that the question of youth constitutes is crucial influencing the rise or fall of the country and the people.

The question of youth is, in the final analysis, a question of carrying forward from generation to generation the revolutionary cause charted by the leader of the working class and attaining it in the end, and as such, it is one of the important strategic questions the party of the working class must necessarily solve on the road to socialism, communism.

Today, under conditions that prevail in many countries of the world, while the target of the revolution has not changed, the change of generations has taken place and the younger generation has entered the stage as the master of the country and society, the question of youth is presenting itself as an even more important and acute question.

The question of youth being so important, our party has been brilliantly solving it, always directing keen attention to it.

The great leader Marshal Kim Il-song, from the first day he embarked on the road of revolution setting forth the question of youth as an important strategic question in the attainment of the chuche revolutionary cause, put priority efforts into indoctrinating and uniting youth, and in each stage of the developing revolution, setting forth unique and precise guidelines for the solution to the question of youth, has been sagaciously leading the youth movement.

While going forward to make the great leader's lofty will blossom in full bloom, the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, by comprehensively enunciating the correct guidelines for more brilliant solutions to the question of youth to suit the new demands of our developing revolution wherein the whole society is being converted to the chuche ideology, and by energetically organizing and leading the youth movement, has brought about a period of a new turnabout, the heyday, in the solution to the question of youth and the developing chuche-oriented youth movement.

Because of the presence of the tested leadership of the great leader and comrade the dear leader, today the ideological features of our youth have reached a very high standard and they are admirably growing up as the most revolutionary youth, fond of revolution, fond of struggle, as the reliable continuers of the church revolutionary cause infinitely loyal to the party and the leader. They are demonstrating to the hilt their might as the

vanguard unit, as the shock brigade, in the defense of the fatherland, socialist construction, and pursuit of the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural.

Because of the presence of such revolutionary youth boundlessly loyal to the party and the leader, the infinite future of our revolution and the bright future of our nation are being more firmly guaranteed.

All these facts bear vivid testimony to the correctness of the teachings of comrade the dear leader about the position and importance of the question of the youth, and eloquently prove that when the question of the youth is correctly solved, it is possible to bring about a great upsurge in revolution and construction and an unending growth and prosperity of the country and the people.

While consolidating and developing the achievements already scored in the solution to the question of the youth under the leadership of the party, we must exert ourselves to go forward and more brilliantly solve the question of youth to suit the demands of conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology.

Here, the duty assigned our Socialist Working Youth League [SWYL] organization is very heavy and important.

SWYL organizations, enhancing in every way their role as the political organization of political reserves of the party, continuers of the revolution, must ceaselessly temper the youth organizationally, and educate and indoctrinate them more revolutionarily.

All of the SWYL functionaries and youth, more loyally upholding the guidelines of the party for the question of youth, the youth movement, and uniting themselves airtight around the great leader and comrade the dear leader, shall more dynamically struggle and move forward in order to carry forward and attain the chuche revolutionary cause.

12153

CSO: 4110/099

N. KOREA/MILITARY AFFAIRS

ARTICLE COMMEMORATING 'VICTORY IN LIBERATION WAR' DENOUNCES U.S.

Pyongyang NODONG CH'ONGNYON in Korean 26 Jul 83 p 3

[Article by North Korean Army Lt. Gen. Yi Tu-ch'an: "U.S. Imperialists Should Withdraw Themselves From South Korea by Discarding Their Anachronistic Policy"]

[Text] This is the 30th anniversary since our people achieved a historic victory in the great fatherland liberation war by destroying U.S. imperialist aggressors.

In greeting this meaningful day, we are looking back with profound feelings to the day of the victory which was filled with great joy and emotion as well as an immortal and heroic achievement displayed by our people and the People's Republic armed forces personnel during every single day of the war. At the same time, we cannot help but feel extreme hatred and hostile feelings toward the U.S. aggressors.

The war which had been forced upon us by the U.S. aggressors over a 3-year period was the most relentless trying period for our people.

In an attempt to destroy our young republic in its infant stage, the U.S. imperialists who had dreamed of a world conquest waged a most barbaric and destructive war, unprecedented in the history of any war. They brought into the Korean war enormous aggressive military power and even troops from its supporting nations.

The fatherland liberation war opposing U.S. armed aggression was a war of justice to safeguard the nation's independence and people's autonomy, and it was an intense military confrontation between the independent people and the imperialist aggressors and also between the revolutionary army and the counter-revolutionary aggressor force.

Upholding the militant appeal of Marshal Kim Il-song, the great leader, who said: "Make every effort to win the war," our people, youth, and the officers and men of the People's Army, who had risen and united around the party and the great leader, displayed peerless bravery and mass heroism thereby fighting bravely to overcome every ordeal. As a result we achieved the historic triumph by handing a disgraceful defeat to U.S. imperialists and their stooges. This was a historic event which enabled us to record a brilliant chapter in the history of our people.

Marshal Kim Il-song, the great leader, has instructed us as follows:

"Our people's victory in the Korean war was that of the revolutionary people against the imperialist reactionaries, and also the revolutionary army's victory against imperialist aggressive military power." ("Collected Works of Kim Il-song," Volume 19 p 496)

The respected and beloved leader, Marshal Kim Il-song, is a great military strategist who led our people's fatherland liberation war to a shining victory. He is an invincible iron general as well as a legendary hero.

At a serious time during the war in which the destiny of the fatherland was to be decided, Marshal Kim Il-song, the great leader, called in the entire party, the entire armed forces and the entire people to fight a holy war aimed at destroying enemies.

Marshal Kim Il-song, the great leader, led the fatherland liberation war to a victory with his peerless and tested military leadership as well as chuche military ideology.

By strengthening political-ideological indoctrination among our people and military men, the great leader enabled them to display fully an unmatched bravery and mass heroism, coupled with their full conviction of victory as well as revolutionary optimism, in fighting powerful imperialist aggressor forces.

The great leader sagaciously saw, through the military and political situation which developed in every phase of the war, strategic matters involving both the enemy and friendly forces, and enemy attempts and weaknesses, thereby providing excellent military strategy and tactical plans. He also created independent and creative tactics and provided leadership under which these tactics could thoroughly be put into practice.

On each day of this cruel war, the great leader personally visited the front-line and actively organized operations and combat for the People's Army units. With a strategic and tactical superiority based on the political and ideological superiority, he made it possible for the People's Army to overcome the enemy's superiority in number as well as technology, and also he enabled them to take the initiatives thereby inflicting persistently deadly blows to the enemies.

Upholding the unsurpassed strategic and tactical plans of the great leader, the officers and men of the People's Army who had risen together in an enthusiastic chant of "Long live Gen Kim Il-song," destroyed and mopped up the enemies at every battlefield thereby defending the fatherland with their blood.

On each day of this cruel war, the people and the youth in the rear also fought heroically together with the brave soldiers in the frontline. Under the unsurpassed and tested leadership of the great leader, our heroic People's Army, the people and the youth waged a brave fight with firm unity and achieved a victory by destroying the U.S. imperialist aggressors who were known to have suffered no defeat in the history of an aggressive war.

The victory achieved by the people in the fatherland liberation war was also a brilliant victory of the chuche idea, self-reliant military idea, chuche tactics and unsurpassed military leadership on the part of Marshal Kim Il-song, the great leader. It was also a powerful demonstration of the undefeated power of our people and People's Army which had been firmly forged around the party and the leader.

By achieving a victory in the fatherland liberation war, our people and youth were able honorably to protect the independence of fatherland and the achievement of revolution thereby safeguarding peace in Asia as well as the rest of the world. Also for the first time in history, the myth of the "powerfulness" of U.S. imperialists was destroyed thus beginning a downhill slide for rascals.

For the time and the revolution, it was an immortal achievement of the respected leader who led the fatherland liberation war to victory, displayed the nation's glory and created an occasion for a new turning point in the anti-imperialist and anti-U.S. struggles as well as a struggle for liberation of the world.

While recalling the historic victory in the fatherland liberation war with a deep emotion and a great national pride and confidence, our people, the officers and men of the People's Armed Force and the entire youth are attributing a great glory and gratitude to the great leader and are filled with a resolve to expedite an ultimate victory of the Korean revolution as well as the fatherland reunification through an ever increasing firm unity around the party and the leader.

After the victory of our people's fatherland liberation war, the strength of the world socialism increased and the colonial people's liberation struggles developed into a new, higher stage. The Third World has been created. Bloc nonalignment movement has taken place.

In contrast, the downhill process of the U.S. imperialists, which had started with the defeat in the Korean war, has accelerated. The overall colonial system of imperialism has begun rapidly to collapse. The time has passed when imperialists could threaten others with force and conquer and plunder small nations as they pleased.

The forced occupation of South Korean by U.S. imperialist aggressors and the policy of "confrontation by force" are criminal acts contrary to the spirit of the time and human aims. Despite all kinds of sincere efforts on the part of our party and government, our people's aspiration for the fatherland reunification has not been realized to date, 30 years after gunfire ceased in Korea. This is entirely owing to U.S. imperialist aggression and its war plots.

The great and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song pointed out as follows: "U.S. imperialists are openly stepping up their maneuvers to start a new war in Korea". For the benefit of their "national interest," the U.S. imperialists declared the Korean Peninsula a "testing ground for confrontation by force" in the 1980's and also as a "forward defense zone" of the United States, and they are now frantically increasing their aggressive military power in South

Korea. Therefore, South Korea today has been converted to a huge ammunition storage and a nuclear base where most aggressive military power of the world as well as war devices are densely deployed and nuclear arms are displayed. The U.S. imperialists are trying to bring the most deadly neutron bombs into South Korea.

The U.S. imperialists have already completed their operation plans and the disposition of military power so that they can conduct their military operations against us at any time. They are frantically conducting military provocations and large-scale war games while awaiting an opportunity to stage a first attack.

Early this year, the U.S. imperialists, together with South Korean puppets, conducted a joint military exercise, "Team Spirit '83," the largest of its kind in history. This exercise was an intensive expression of war maneuvers. The U.S. ploys to provoke a new war are openly shown in their effort to organize a three-party military alliance among the aggressive United States, Japan and South Korea.

Maneuvers to organize the tripartite military alliance are part of the U.S. imperialist policy toward Asia and Korea in which they attempt to bring the Japanese "Self-Defense Forces" military power into an aggressive war aimed at Korea by having Japanese reactionaries who are already eager for overseas expansion as their proxy for the invasion of Asia.

On the occasion of "Team Spirit '83," a joint military exercise, the Japanese reactionaries, who had been propped up again by the U.S. imperialists, have even more positively taken part in U.S. aggression and war policy against Korea.

The Chon Tu-hwan fascist group, together with the U.S. and Japanese aggressors, is running amuck in its preparation for war, allowing our fatherland to become a fighting ground for foreign powers. Facts indicate that none other than the U.S. imperialists are the masterminder of aggression and war, the obstacle to Korean reunification, and the primary author in driving the South Korean puppet into aggression and division.

Both the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the South Korean fascist group should act sensibly, taking the spirit of the time and today's reality into consideration. It would be a miscalculation if the U.S. imperialists were to think they could threaten us and bring us to our knees with some type of nuclear weapons or "power superiority."

Our people are a dignified people who regard national dignity and honor most highly. We are under the leadership of Marshal Kim Il-song, the respected leader, the great military strategist and the ever-victorious iron general who destroyed the two powerful imperialist enemies--the U.S. and Japan in his lifetime. We are also under the sagacious leadership of Comrade Chong-il, the dear and respected leader, who is a remarkable military genius of our generation.

We also have both the people and the People's Armed Forces who are firmly united around the party and the leader. Our revolutionary military power has been strengthened peerlessly under the tested leadership of Comrade Kim Chong-il, the dear and respected leader who has taken over and is brilliantly developing the great achievement in the founding of the military.

Today our People's Army has grown and strengthened into a one-a-match-for-100 fighting force which is capable of destroying and mopping up any aggressors at a blow. Indeed, our revolutionary military power has never been such an unbeatable power as today, throughout its own history during the past half-century.

We love peace and do not want war. But if any rascals dare provoke us, we would never spare them. Our people, youth and the officers and men of the People's Armed Force are keenly watching the U.S. imperialist aggressive maneuvers which are becoming more and more undisguised.

If the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their stooges started a reckless aggressive war in Korea at last, the rascals could hardly escape a great defeat or death that would be ten times larger than that of the Korean war time.

The U.S. imperialists have no excuses of any kind to remain in South Korea. The rascals should immediately withdraw from South Korea and should stop a reckless uproar of war in defiance of the people's great cause of peace.

The Japanese reactionaries should discard their foolish delusion under which they want to rule South Korea once again and should discontinue such criminal acts as providing the U.S. imperialists with the Japanese land as a base for the U.S. imperialist aggression.

Chon Tu-hwan's gang should get out from the position of power without delay while doing away with acts of treason against the nation, in which they blindly follow foreign powers, causing South Korea to become a war ammunition storehouse and their attempts to drive the people into the ravages of war.

It is our unchanging position that the U.S. aggressors must withdraw from South Korea and the nation's autonomous peaceful reunification must be achieved. The aim of our people and youth is firm. As a response to the emerging situation, the entire officers and men of the People's Armed Forces should enhance their revolutionary vigilance and firmly solidify their unit's combat capabilities and combat readiness.

There is no way to block the future path of our people and youth who are fully committed to fulfill the great cause of justice by firmly uniting around the great leader and the glorious party.

Under the sagacious leadership of the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song, and under the guidance of our dear and respected leader, Comrade Kim Chong-il, the entire Korean people and youth and the officers and men of the People's Armed Forces will vigorously fight to achieve the fatherland's reunification and the great revolutionary work of chuche.

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

EDITORIAL CALLS ON YOUTH TO HELP IN 'SPEED OF THE EIGHTIES'

Pyongyang NODONG CH'ONGNYON in Korean 15 Jul 83 p 1

[Editorial: "Let Youth Become Riders and Heroes in the Creation of the 'Speed of the Eighties'"]

[Text] Our country's Socialist Working Youth League (SWYL) members and youth are now following our party's call and are achieving proud feats in the solemn struggle for the creation of the "speed of the eighties."

All the sectors of the people's economy, including the areas fighting to achieve the goals in chemicals and fabrics, the extractive industries sector and the steel front, and the electric power sector and the transportation front, are burning strongly with the flames of the creation of the "speed of the eighties" and new miracles and innovations are being achieved.

Overflowing with revolutionary zeal and burning loyalty to the party and the leader, our youth have built up ardently the third line mining site of the Komdok Mining Combined Enterprise while strongly increasing the wind and flames of the battle in every socialist construction site such as the Nampo'lock gate, the Taecho'n power plant and the northern interior railroad building site. Reality shows the vigorous correctness and vitality of our party's guideline for the creation of the "speed of the eighties" in all sectors and requires that we carry out this great mass movement forward even more vigorously.

Today we are faced with the glorious duty of having to bring about an unprecedented upsurge in the struggle laid out by our party for the creation of the "speed of the eighties" and making the 1980's shine as a historical decade filled with victory and glory.

Rushing like the wind in the spirit of adding the speed battle to the chollima, we must fulfill ahead of time the Second 7-Year Plan and shinningly realize the 10 prospective goals of our mammoth socialist economic construction. In order to do this, every socialist construction site must create the "speed of the eighties" and bring about a great leap in the spirit of the time of the high tide of chollima.

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

"The struggle for the creation of the 'speed of the eighties' is the satisfying struggle to bring about a new upsurge in socialist construction with the spirit of the time of the high tide of chollima, and is a great mass movement forward based on the extraordinarily high revolutionary awareness and zeal of the workers."

We must raise the flames of the creation of the "speed of the eighties" with the spirit at the time of the high tide of chollima, in order to be able to achieve ahead of time the goals of the Second 7-Year Plan and the 10 prospective goals of socialist economic construction and establish our fatherland as a world power while providing our people with a happier life.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, succeeding to and making shine history at the high tide as created by the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song, and fanning the flames of creation of the "speed of the eighties" with the noble intent and firm resolve of providing a happier and more sufficient livelihood for our people, has set forth the slogan "Let youth uphold the party's militant slogan to become riders and heroes of the shock attack for the creation of the 'speed of the eighties'". He has placed SWYL members and youth at the front of this satisfying march forward.

This militant slogan set forth by the dear leader comrade is the militant standard and immortal torch which our SWYL members and youth must hold high in the 1980's.

This militant slogan contains the lofty intent of the dear leader comrade who always believes firmly in the strength of youth and places SWYL members and youth at the front of the battle while opening up routes for fulfilling the Second 7-Year Plan and the prospective tasks of socialist economic construction in the 1980's. It includes in this satisfying struggle efficiently training the new generation of youth as the reliable youth vanguard of the party and as fervent communist revolutionaries with unyielding revolutionary spirit.

There is nothing more glorious to our SWYL members and youth, the party's personal guard and shock attack brigade, than upholding with loyalty the lofty intent of the dear leader comrade.

Our SWYL members and youth, always upholding the lofty intent of the party and the leader, are a generation that, as heroes of construction and creation, are writing a heroic epic of miraculous transformation in our land. They are a struggling and revolution-making generation that has made shine the leadership authority of our party and has proudly displayed the wisdom and courage of the chuche Korean youth.

There is nothing in this world they cannot do when our SWYL members and youth--vigorous, brave, and burning with revolutionary zeal--display highly their inexhaustible strength and intellect.

All SWYL members and youth must repay with loyalty the great trust and expectations of the dear comrade leader by inscribing deep in their hearts the lofty intent of the dear comrade leader for them to become riders and heroes in the

creation of the "speed of the eighties: and by bringing about heroic feats at the front of the new general march forward.

The most important thing here is that all SWYL members and youth display the spirit of absoluteness and unconditionality in the fulfillment of the party's guidelines with burning loyalty to the party and the leader and with hot revolutionary zeal.

Burning loyalty to the party and the leader and the spirit of absoluteness and unconditionality toward the party's guidelines are basic traits which SWYL members and youth must have and they form an important guarantee of the creation of the "speed of the eighties".

The whole course of struggle of our country's victory- and glory-filled youth movement shines as a glorious struggle which has displayed the pride of the honor guard unit, the do-or-die unit, the personal guard unit, and the shock attack unit in protecting and fulfilling the teaching of Marshal Kim Il-song and the guidelines of the party with revolutionary zeal and fiery loyalty to the party and the leader.

Like the young communists of the 1920's who followed as the guiding star of revolution the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song and upheld his lofty intent with loyalty, and like the youth of the time of the Fatherland Liberation War and the time of the high tide of chollima who sacrificed their youth struggling to fulfill the orders of the leader and the guidelines of the party, SWYL members and youth must display brightly the spirit of burning loyalty to the party and the leader and absoluteness and unconditionality toward the party's guidelines by becoming riders and heroes in the creation of the "speed of the eighties".

Displaying the revolutionary ethics of self-reliance and arduous struggle is an important requirement which must be held by SWYL members and youth in the struggle for the creation of the "speed of the eighties."

We must realize the 10 prospective goals of socialist economic construction in the 1980's; and do all work such as the chucheization, modernization and scientific transformation of the people's economy with our own strength, and we must display highly the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle. In every battle site of the creation of the "speed of the eighties," SWYL members and youth must beat the wings of the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle which the anti-Japanese guerrillas used to make weapons with their bare hands in the Paektu forest. The same spirit which our people and youth used to make what they did not have and what was short supply on the post-war ash heap made the people of the world gasp at our surprising miracles and innovations.

SWYL members and youth must also overcome any difficulties they encounter and always work beneficially and militantly, overflowing with vigorous fighting spirit and zeal while progressing--progressing, struggling, and progressing again--with the lofty ideological awareness of the heroes of the art films "Always With One Heart" and "The Oath Taken on That Day."

In order to become riders and heroes in the creation of the "speed of the eighties", SWYL members and youth must hold high the banner of the technological revolution.

As taught by the dear leader Comrade Kim Ching-il, our age is the age of science and technology.

We must rapidly develop our science and technology in order to advance socialist construction and develop the people's economy to a new high level as well as to resolve successfully the problem of enhancing the people's livelihood and the problem of strengthening the country's power.

Furthermore, the unprecedentedly grand struggle for the creation of the "speed of the eighties" cannot be successfully carried out without the development of science and technology.

The party has great expectations of SWYL members and youth, who are sensitive to new things, strongly progressive and armed with modern science and technology, for the fulfillment of the technological revolution.

SWYL members and youth must use their heads and draw on their intellect as benefits the spearhead unit in the conduct of the technological revolution to plan extraordinarily, and widely accept bold new technology and advanced work methods while stepping to the fore in the creation of the "speed of the eighties."

In particular, SWYL members and youth must vigorously carry out a mass technological march and strengthen their "technical innovation youth shock attack unit" and "automation youth shock attack unit" activities to contribute proudly to the furthering of the chucheization, modernization, and scientific transformation of the people's economy. They must resolve successfully the urgent technological problems of socialist economic construction.

SWYL members and youth must also widely carry out various innovative movements in order to boast proudly as riders and heroes in the creation of the "speed of the eighties."

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il teaches about widely carrying out various innovative movements among youth such as the youth squad movement, while devoting great love and care to this area.

Widely carrying out various innovative movements by SWYL members and youth has important meaning for bringing about collective innovations in production and construction, as well as for training themselves revolutionarily.

SWYL members and youth must vigorously carry out such movements as the "loyal youth troop," the "youth speed polishing contest," the "youth speed tunneling contest," the "SWYL" movement and socialist competition, and the youth squad and youth work team movements. They must also carry out youth shock attack unit activities, the correctness and vitality of which have been proven, amid the wide leadership and warm concern of our party while resolving difficult problems and continuously creating new miracles and innovations in production.

The struggle to create the "speed of the eighties" requires the continuous raising of the revolutionary zeal and creative activeness of SWYL members and youth. The role of SWYL organizations here is very important.

SWYL organizations must aggressively and freshly carry out organization political work among SWYL members and youth under the guidance of the party.

SWYL organizations must raise the drum beat of political propaganda and economic agitation at every boiling battle site. Particularly, they must carry out more actively and effectively the movement to capture the Red Flag of the three revolutions and to learn more about the hidden hero models in order to make all SWYL members and youth display highly mass heroism with unblemished and pure loyalty to the party and the leader.

Also SWYL organizations must link SWYL organization life with the practical struggle for the creation of the "speed of the eighties" and make functionaries lead SWYL members and youth to shining feats with the model of trading by personal example while furthering their revolutionization and working class orientation.

The whole world is now watching our general march movement led by our party for the creation of the "speed of the eighties."

By becoming riders and heroes in the general shock attack for the creation of the "speed of the eighties" as desired by the party, let all SWYL members and youth give joy to the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and demonstrate once more the revolutionary spirit of the heroic youth of Korea.

9137

CSO: 4110/093

YOUTHS ARE URGED TO IMPLEMENT PARTY'S RURAL CONSTRUCTION POLICY

Pyongyang NODONG CH'ONGNYON in Korean 17 Aug 83 p 1

[Editorial: "Youths Must Become the Prop and Stay Which Uphold the Party's Rural Construction Policy."]

[Text] Today our rural villages are energetically getting ahead and bringing about brilliant changes in accordance with our party's policy of building the socialist and communist rural villages.

To push actively the industrialization and modernization of agriculture, to strengthen further the rural camp, and to solidify and develop unceasingly the socialist rural economic system--all these are in line with the revolutionary policy which our party is importantly setting forth today.

Our party expects that the youths will become the prop and stay for realizing the grand plan of the socialist rural construction.

Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader, taught us as follows:

"The party relies on the inexhaustible power and creative talent of the youths and places its big hope on them." ("Selected Works of Kim Il-song," v 8, p 487)

Youth should become the strong prop and stay in supporting the party plan of rural construction--this is an important prerequisite for further strengthening the socialist rural camp.

Thanks to the magnificent gifts they have, the youths can play a very great role in establishing a strong rural camp.

Being full of life, having fiery energy, being brave, and knowing no fear or tiredness--all these are the characteristics of the youth.

In particular, our youth are fully armed with the chuche ideology. They are firmly determined to be loyal, to dedicate their youth entirely to the cause of revolution following the party and the leader. They are fond of working and struggling in such a way that fits youths who live in the era of revolution. They are equipped with the glorious spiritual characteristics in which they consistently struggle for the party, the leader, the fatherland, and the people.

Only when these excellently indoctrinated youths become the nucleus, can the rural camp be firmly established, and can the party plan of rural construction be implemented successfully.

Furthermore, the realities in which the succession of generations is taking place are setting forth, as essential prerequisites, the propositions that they take root deeply in the socialist rural area and that they become the strong prop and stay in support the party plan of rural construction.

Today in our country there are many rural revolutionaries who, upholding the rural policy of the party, played the central role from the time when the land reform was carried out immediately after the liberation. Now they are older. Today in the rural areas, those youths who succeeded them and who grew up under the socialist system are satisfactorily taking over their roles. Now whether or not the agricultural policy of the party is successfully implemented depends on how the rural camp is organized with the nucleus of youth from the new generation.

Only when the rural camp is strongly organized with those youths who are strongly revolution-oriented, who are intelligent, and who are healthy, can the revolution be carried on generation after generation in the rural areas under the guidance of the party, and can the rural problems be solved once and for all.

Youth should become the strong prop and stay to uphold the party plan of rural construction--this is an essential prerequisite for the development of the realities which are charged with the important task of developing the socialist rural economy to a higher level.

In the field of today's rural economy, there are so many things to be done in order to unceasingly develop the socialist rural economy. Farming must be done more efficiently and agricultural production must be increased. The 15 million ton grain goal must be reached. The revolutionizing and working-class orientation of peasants must be pushed energetically. The operation and management standard of cooperatives must be further enhanced. Furthermore, the work of defending the rural areas to cope with the enemy's design to provoke a new war must be carried out efficiently. All these are very difficult and stupendous tasks.

Only when the rural camp is strongly organized with those youths who are trained politically and ideologically, and who are equipped with scientific technology, can all the problems arising in the field of rural economy, including that of increasing agricultural production, be solved successfully. This has been eloquently attested to by the actual experiences of our youths who rendered great meritorious services in the socialist rural construction.

It is very honorable and valuable that youths are in the vanguard of upholding the plan of the socialist rural construction. The youth's valuable lives are devoted to it and their pride in their devoted struggle, designed to achieve happiness rather than in their enjoyment of happiness.

That our young people brilliantly portray youth in their honorable struggle to realize the plan of the socialist rural construction set forth by the great leader and the party--this is the very valuable and principled life of our youth.

The youth must fully understand their honorable missions and duties as the youth vanguard of the party. They must become a strong prop and stay in upholding the party plan of rural construction. They must, thereby, build our rural areas into a paradise of socialism and communism which is more civilized and more comfortable to live in.

Above all, the youth must be fully conscious of their position as the masters who are to safeguard and brilliantly build the socialist rural areas, generation after generation. They must place their roots deeply in rural areas.

Our youth should be standard bearers of the rank and file of rural construction.

These youth are the personnel in charge of the socialist communist rural construction. They grew up in the bosom of the party and the leader and are manning important outposts.

Our youth are those who should realize the lofty will of the great leader designed to realize communism starting with rice before anything else. The youth must maintain their high consciousness, higher than ever before, as the masters of rural construction.

The presence of those youths, including members of our youth subwork teams and members of our work teams, who volunteered and marched into rural areas with a deep understanding of their missions and duties for the cause of the era and revolution, produced a great impression on our people and youth. This is a source of pride for our youths. Thanks to the presence of those youths who are loyal to the party, our rural areas are marching forward, more and more forcefully, along the lines of the guidance of the party and the road set forth by the theses on rural areas. The youth must unceasingly and intensely display their proud presence. They must become the primary force of the rural construction.

To disregard rural areas is an expression of capitalist thought.

The socialist rural areas are a valuable living stage for youth on which the grand plan of the great leader and the lofty will of the party for the construction of the communist paradise are to be realized. Ambitions, hopes, and ideals of youth are to come true truthfully and to be glorified in upholding the party plan of rural construction. Youth must have a firm will to make their young years valuable and successful by means of their struggle and creation in the socialist rural areas. Thus they must become revolutionary fighters who are loyal to the party and who will carry on revolution in the rural areas generation after generation.

Furthermore, youth must play the central role in the struggle to implement ahead of schedule our party's plan of the socialist communist rural construction.

The absoluteness and unconditionality toward the policies of the party consist of those fundamental factors which bring about peerless devotion and meritorious labor services in the revolution and construction. They are a decisive guarantee for the materialization of the party plan of rural construction. Like those 10 party members of Nagwon who went through fire and water to implement the policies of the party, and like those heroic fighters of Wolmido who gave up, in their fight, both their youth and their lives, without hesitation, for the sake of the party and the leader, youth must thoroughly implement the agricultural policies of the party, in time without delay, and after their exact design.

The chuche-oriented agricultural method is a most scientific method which brings about bumper crops every year without fail regardless of any natural calamities. The youths of the new generation who are trained in the chuche-oriented education must become those who actively safeguard, publicize, and implement the chuche-oriented agricultural method. They must stage, more forcefully, the struggle to employ scientific technology in farming in conformity with the requirements of the chuche-oriented agricultural method.

To implement as soon as possible the comprehensive mechanization of rural economy is one of the most important problems which our party is trying to solve. Youth must display the best of their energy and creativity in the struggle to industrialize and modernize agriculture. And, through that very display, they must fully display their loyalty toward the party and the leader. Every youth must be equipped with more than one scientific skill and must become an engineer or junior engineer. The youth must forcefully launch the mass technological innovation movement.

Building socialist culture in rural areas is one of the valuable tasks which faces youth in these areas. While building a house, dike, road, or waterway, young people must build it to last forever. Thus they must build our rural areas more magnificiently as civilized and developed socialist rural areas.

The youth must strictly observe the regulations governing cooperative farms which lay down the standards and rules that should govern the management and operation of cooperative farms. They must improve all the works of management and operations in accordance with the regulations. Thus they must thoroughly observe the socialist principle of distribution, and make active contributions to making management activities scientific and rational.

The SWYL [Socialist Working Youth League] organizations are charged with very important roles in firmly organizing the rural camp and in upholding the party plan of rural construction.

The organizations and functionaries of the SWYL must step up the ideological indoctrination work among youth. They must, thereby, see to it that youth will have a thorough understanding of our party's plan of rural construction, that all youth will have endless pride and self-esteem to uphold the party plan of socialist rural construction, and that, under all circumstances, the youth will let the great leader and the glorious Party Center decide their fate as they launch an endlessly loyal struggle along the only road of revolution.

In particular, the organizations and functionaries of the SWYL must further step up their guidance for youth subwork teams and youth work teams. They must exert great efforts to increase decisively the combat capability of the primary organizations of the SWYL.

Implementing the party's plan of strengthening the rural camp and upholding our party's plan of socialist rural construction represent a valuable struggle designed to attain ahead of schedule the brilliant future of communism in rural areas.

The SWYL members and youth must have a deep-in-the-heart understanding of our party's lofty will and grand plan of strengthening the rural camp. They must vigorously launch themselves into the struggle to implement the party's will and plan. They must thereby push the socialist rural construction more and more forcefully.

7989
CSO: 4110/082

END

BRIEFS

GOODS EXCHANGE WITH MONGOLIA--Ulaanbaatar, 21 Sep (TANJUG)--A protocol on goods exchange between the SFRY and the People's Republic of Mongolia in 1984, which was signed in Ulaanbaatar today, envisages an increase in goods exchange between the two countries of about 30 percent compared with the preceding year. The protocol was signed on the Yugoslav side by Metodi Milenski, assistant federal secretary for foreign trade, and on the Mongolian side by Y. Ayuush, first deputy minister of foreign trade of the People's Republic of Mongolia. The signing of the protocol was also attended by the Yugoslav ambassador to the People's Republic of Mongolia. [Text] [LD221100 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1130 GMT 21 Sep 83]

SFRY, JAPANESE ECONOMIC TALKS--Belgrade, 23 Sep (TANJUG)--A delegation of the Japanese-Yugoslav economic committee chamber with Yugoslav economic representatives on possibilities of increasing trade between the two countries and reducing our trade deficit. Both sides assessed that economic cooperation should not only concentrate on promoting commodity exchange, which is valued at only 70 million dollars so far this year while exports have reached a symbolical 15 million, but that long-term production undertakings should also be agreed. The talks focussed mainly on cooperation in the agricultural industry. The Yugoslav side also expressed interest in cooperation in bioenergetics and joint project in Africa and Asia. The possibility was also discussed of building plants in Yugoslavia using Japanese technology and producing articles which Japan needs to import. [Summary] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1226 GMT 23 Sep 83 ID]

POWER CUTS IN CROATIA--Zagreb, 14 Sep--In order to reduce electricity consumption, starting tomorrow 15 September households in Croatia will start being taken off the grid. Reduction will be affected in such a way that consumers will have power cut off once every 3 days between 1400 and 2300. This decision has been dictated by the very unfavorable power situation in the republic. The announced entry of the Krsko nuclear powerplant into the grid on 22 September should to some extent mitigate the energy situation in Croatia. [Summary] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0901 GMT 14 Sep 83 LD]

POWER CUTS IN MONTENEGRO--Titograd, 14 Sep (TANJUG)--Because of the grave electric power situation the second degree of power restrictions has been applied in Montenegro since today. Overall consumption will be reduced by 10 percent. The electric power situation in Montenegro will become even more difficult be-

cause the routine annual overhaul of the Pljevlja thermal power plant, which supplies 60 percent of the Montenegrin consumers' requirements and which has been put off on several occasions already, must begin by 1 October at the latest. It is totally uncertain at the moment how the electricity shortfall will be made good then. [Summary] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0856 GMT 14 Sep 83 LD]

CSO: 2800/477

END