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# Korean Affairs Report

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15 January 1985

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DAILY VIEWS INTERNATIONAL, DOMESTIC FRONTS OF 1985

SK010109 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 1 Jan 85 p 1

[Editorial: "Hope for Reconciliation"]

[Text] Occurring in the new year will be the 40th anniversary of the nation's liberation from Japanese colonial rule--and, for that matter, of the end of World War II.

If that lapse of time denotes that humanity has been spared the catastrophe of a global conflict for much longer than the interval between the first and second world wars, it testifies that the Korean people have been left divided for a period longer than the duration of alien domination.

With the dawning of year 1985, the two time factors stimulate renewed yearnings for peace and progress--the Korean aspiration for a meaningful breakthrough in the protracted inter-Korean confrontation and ultimate territorial unification, as well as the global longing for a world free from the threat of conflicts, particularly that of nuclear holocaust.

Fortunately, there are signs, however precarious, of reconciliation between major actors concerned in both dimensions--with initial talks slated for this month, the outcome of which will bode the probable future of their respective courses.

Taking place next week in Geneva will be high-level exploratory talks between the United States and the Soviet Union with the aim of hopefully initiating a new round of arms control negotiations, which bogged down a little more than one year ago.

The ministerial meeting, though dubbed as something like a "voyage into the unknown," is expected to serve as a touchstone in improving strained East-West relations as it comes on the eve of the inauguration of reelected U.S. President Ronald Reagan, who has recently toned down his anti-Soviet rhetoric in favor of rapprochement, and also at a time when Kremlin leaders have exhibited a flexible stance toward the West.

During the succeeding weeks in Korea, two sets of Seoul-Pyongyang talks will be in session--one to discuss the feasibility of exchanging goods and economic cooperation between South and North Korea and the other by Red Cross delegates on the reunion of families dispersed in the two halves of the divided country.

Chances of making tangible progress at the talks are indeed uncertain. But, if the negotiations proceed without disruption, circumstances may permit the opening of other venues of inter-Korean dialogue, including talks on sports exchanges and the formation of a single Korean team for major international sports events. The need for sports talks in particular will be raised as Seoul is to host the Asian Games next year as well as the 1988 World Olympiad.

The approach of the two grand sports festivals also call for circumspect yet stepped-up efforts in waging so-called "Nordpolitik": namely, steps aimed at improving relations with China and other communist states led by the Soviet Union, which thus far are noncommittal as to participating in the Seoul Olympics.

On the domestic front, the new year heralds various events of far-reaching political implications along with socioeconomic changes, some predictable and others unfathomable.

Outstanding among them is the upcoming parliamentary election, presently expected to be held in mid-February, which will be crucial in the process of the nation's political development--all the more so as the new National Assembly will be endowed with the task of witnessing a change of power in 1988 at the expiration of the incumbent president's seven-year tenure, a change that is destined to be the first peaceful power transfer in our republican history.

Facing the nation in other respects are numerous problems carried over from the past year and potential of new challenges arising from both internal and international developments.

For one thing, uncertainty in the international economic trend, compounded with domestic economic factors, may well generate much bearing on the national life. Already looming large is the possibility of trade frictions with our major trading partners, possibility of trade frictions with our major trading partners, which emerged as a major issue in recent years and are feared to persist affecting adversely the nation's export-oriented economy.

Another concern may involve the student--and possibly labor--problems, which were in the limelight last year despite the government steps for campus autonomy and liberalization on a broad spectrum of national affairs.

Transcending these pending issues and possible new challenges is the imperative that dictates the nation's sustained progress based on stability and vitality and directed to becoming an industrialized democracy.

That goal of joining the ranks of advanced countries in meaningful senses, together with the long-standing national yearning for territorial unification, stands out at this juncture of the passage of time, that leaves only 15 years till the close of the current century or the millenium itself.

Essential in carrying out the task will be how to upgrade the national dynamism and harmony in diversity, which in turn require reconciliation among varied social segments and spontaneous participation by the people in the march for progress.

The spirit of reconciliation is also pertinent to setting international issues, be they involving superpowers or small nations, so as to make the world a better and safer place to live.

The New Year's Day of 1985 indeed serves a particular occasion for all knowledgeable persons to ponder on the future and make their respective resolutions.

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DAILY HOPES FOR INTER-KOREAN RECONCILIATION IN 1985

SK010101 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 1 Jan 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Progress With Stability"]

[Text] As each New Year promises to bring happiness and prosperity to all, so does this New Year's Day seem to offer hopes for the better. As we usher in 1985 today, we are full of hope and confidence for a promising year.

Our confidence for a better future has been gained and firmed through our overcoming severe trials and tribulations thrust upon the nation in recent years, giving us fresh courage and will to push ahead with the national endeavor to sustain progress with stability.

The year 1985 marks an important milestone in the history of the republic. It is the 40th year since Korea was liberated from Japan's long domination, and the 20th since the country normalized its relations with the former colonial ruler.

The liberation, however, brought a tragic territorial division of the nation into the communist-ruled North and the democratic South against the will of the Korean people. It is highly significant that 40 years after the partitioning at the hands of the big powers the divided halves are scheduled to resume bilateral negotiations for rapprochement, if not for immediate reunification.

The Seoul-Pyongyang economic cooperation talks, which began last November, will be resumed January 17 at the truce border village of Panmunjom, while North Korean Red Cross delegates will visit Seoul five days later for the first time in 12 years for discussions with their southern counterparts on the question of arranging reunions of split families.

We earnestly hope that 1985 will go down in Korean history as the year opening an era of inter-Korean reconciliation and coexistence for lasting peace and common prosperity of the Korean people, though divided politically. The historical homogeneity of the nation must be recovered and preserved before it is too late.

It is deplorable, however, that North Korea, for all its rhetoric and gestures of peace, still refuses to give up its sinister dream of conquering the South by force of arms or subversion. Leaders in Pyongyang are urged to realize that they cannot succeed with a military option and, therefore, it is in their own interest to work in earnest for peaceful coexistence with the South.

Internationally, this will be a year of limited detente between the world's superpowers with the scheduled resumption of U.S.-Soviet arms control talks. In Asia, communist China will continue its economic reforms with capitalistic incentives and steadily expand its influence on the world scene. We should cope effectively with the fast-changing international conditions that may affect the balance of power on the Korean peninsula.

Domestically, 1985 will be a year of active politics with the National Assembly election to be held in February. It will be one of the most important elections in the constitutional history of the republic as it marks the halfway point of the current administration with a "peaceful transfer of power" promised for 1988.

The election should be an occasion to display the political maturity of our people by doing away with the unfair electioneering and voting irregularities that have been a part of the past. We cannot afford to bring back confusion and corruption into our political climate.

By the same token, nothing should be allowed to shake the stable basis of the national economy, which we have managed to consolidate with strenuous efforts in the last couple of years. Other tasks facing the economy include substantial improvement in the international balance of payments position and stepped-up efforts to develop industrial technologies.

For the first time in our history, the nation's per capita income this year will pass the \$2,000 mark--a mark considered by many economists as a watershed between poverty and affluence. The performance of the nation in 1985, therefore, holds the key to success or failure for us to reach soon the goal of an advanced nation.

On this auspicious New Year's Day, we should all resolve to devote ourselves to preserving the hard-won stability while accelerating our progress toward a peaceful, prosperous and unified Korea.

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

FAILURE OF NORTH KOREA'S LIGHT INDUSTRY NOTED

Seoul NAEWOE TONGSIN in Korean No 404, 5 Oct 84 pp 1K-8K

[Article: "Light Industry Policy"]

[Text] North Korea's industry is falling behind in general, and the state of the light industry sector is considered to be the worst.

The basic reason for the failure of light industry originated from North Korea's concentration on progress in heavy industry based on the production of military weaponry and the neglect of light industry which has been directly related to the people's daily life since deliverance from Japanese occupation.

The heavy chemical industry, in general, is established and supported by light industry and indirect resources produced by society. However, North Korea has neglected basic economic development laws and devoted its entire energy to heavy industry. The result was a certain amount of success in the 1950's during the beginning of economic development and the afterwar restoration period, however after the 1960's there has been not only a failure of the development of heavy industry but also an imbalance among industries and a production shortage. However, North Korea realizes that the ultimate purpose of the economic policy is the improvement of people's living conditions, and pretentiously advertises that "the revolutionary improvement of living conditions" is the main goal of the economic plan. But in actuality it has been intentionally restricting investment in light industry.

It was possible for North Korea to restrain politically the growth of light industry, due to the special characteristic of economic policies, an outstanding example of which is the centrally controlled economic planning board, which controls the product from production to final distribution and consumption. Another example is the controlled and restricted social structure, which subjectively monitors and manipulates not only people's need and desire, but also their emotion and opinion.

The long-term investment restrictions on light industry generated a critical slump in the production of daily necessities. Shortage of daily necessities and production necessities provoked people's complaints and caused numerous riots throughout the country, which is threatening the regulation of the social order of Kim Il-song and his son.

The above activity enabled Kim to continuously suppress people's complaints, but has since caused him to realize that he must now focus on the improvement of living conditions.

The change in Kim's attitude was noticed in his speech made at the Eighth Assembly of the sixth term held at the end of November last year. He said that the problem which needs immediate resolution in the socialist economic establishment is the "food" and "clothing" problem, and emphasized that the improvement of people's living conditions relies on the production of basic necessities and an increase in the supply of daily necessities.

In the beginning of the year, in his New Year speech, Kim said, "In order to improve people's living conditions, a revolution in light industry is a must." He gave a specific example by saying, "In light industry, by fully utilizing textile factories and corn starch factories, we must increase the production of various daily necessities and grocery items and improve the quality of the product."

On the other hand, in order to monitor Kim Il-song's instruction, Kim Chong-il personally oversees the light industry production site. And department and production supervisors are holding enthusiastic rallies to monitor Kim Il-song's instruction and Kim Chong-il's guidance.

Despite this concentrated effort, success has not resulted. The major reason is that North Korea's failure in the field of light industry is related to the failure of the entire economy. Another reason is that Kim Il-song himself does not wish a notable improvement of people's living conditions. Kim's and his son's social restriction policy has been maintained by the forceful restriction policy and thorough segregation policy; therefore, the improvement of living conditions will invoke a tremendous change in the people's living structure, and it will act against the maintenance of Kim's power.

#### Condition of Light Industry

The slump of North Korea's light industry is described above. The textile industry, which is the core of light industry, has not escaped the pre-contemporary slump.

The textile industrial facilities mainly accommodate the cotton and silk industries; however, the main line of production is chemical textiles such as rayon and vinyl, whose sources are reed, corn, and wood. The cotton industry and wool industry are only supplementary.

The fatal cause of the current slump in the textile industry is that since the deliverance from Japanese imperialism, previous cotton cultivation was suspended due to the expansion of the corn cultivation area and the industry came to rely solely on imports from Russia. The woolen industry resource, wool, has to depend on imports from Australia and western countries, however, the trade is suffering from the low exchange rate and lack of international credit; therefore it has to rely solely on the production within the country.

Silk larva, which is produced by the labor of women and children, is exported to Japan and Hong Kong to gain foreign money, and hemp, which had been a strong cultivation product, is abandoned by the staple cultivation. Therefore, the only possible textile resources are chemical textiles, such as vinyl and polyester.

North Korea's textile production is somewhat below 600 million, which meets 75 percent of the 800 million goal set by the second 7-year economic plan; the result shows inefficient production. Knitwear and under garments maintain a production of 70 million.

The majority of textiles produced in North Korea are blends made with vinyl and rayon, and the rest are cotton, wool, silk, and hemp, which are produced at a bare minimum.

Especially high quality textiles such as velveteen and velvet, and good quality chemical textiles and textile fabrics are hardly produced at all. Women's high quality clothing and woven goods are dependent solely on imports from Japan, Hong Kong, or Italy.

North Korea recently sent aid to South Korea to help flood disaster refugees, and selectively sent calico and wool to camouflage the deficiency in the textile standard. From which we deduce the heavy burden North Korea has to endure.

North Korea's food industry has not escaped the slump, either. The food industry does not exist to enhance or to improve the quality of food; it rather supports the socialist idealism and the maximum utilization of the labor force.

Traditionally home produced food such as soybean sauce, soy sauce, hot bean paste, and even kim-chi are commercially produced for public consumption, under the pretense of freeing housewives from domestic chores and avoiding waste.

Recently North Korea built a rice cooking factory, taking away the last of freedom to enjoy home cooking and changed to manufacturing; this is the so-called food industry of North Korea.

Each county has one or more brown rice factories which process corn and produce artificial rice, and corn starch factories process corn and produce cooking oil, syrup, and starch. The above are the major food factories.

Accordingly, a large incorporated cookie factory, soft drink factory, or brewing factory such as in South Korea is extremely rare in North Korea; the instant food industry, which is advancing daily, is almost non-existent.

However, the cannery industry produces relatively varied canned products such as fish, meat, vegetables, seafood, and fruit; but the production quantity is not enough to meet everyone's need. Medium and small local factories produce canned food, but this food is used for storage purposes and the majority of it is colored [as published] food.

There is no recent food product report available. According to past reports and the survey of main food production quantities, the production standards are as follows: soy sauce, 130,000 kilos; bean paste, 140,000 tons; food coloring, 100,000 tons; soft drinks, 100,000 kilos; seasoning, 3,000 tons; and canned foods; 30,000 tons.

The daily necessity industry is so small that it is doubtful whether it is one of the categories of industry.

The inevitable cause for the failure in daily necessities is that the need for the various daily necessities is small due to the North Korean social structure which does not allow leisure or hobbies.

The only major daily necessity industries are clothing factories which manufacture work clothes for laborers and office workers, and student uniforms; and the school product factory and tobacco company which produce the only luxury item, cigarettes. Factories that produce furniture, luxury items and domestic electric products exist in name only.

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

PYONGYANG YOUTHS OBSERVE 55TH KWANGJU ANNIVERSARY

Pyongyang NODONG CHONGNYON in Korean 4 Nov 84 p 3

[Text] (Pyongyang, 3 November, the Korean Central News Agency) -- On the afternoon of 3 November, a report meeting of Pyongyang City youths and students in commemoration of the 55th anniversary of the Kwangju Student Uprising was held at the Headquarters' building of the Socialist Working Youth League (SWYL).

A portrait of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and our people, was placed on the front wall of the meeting room. Also placed on the wall were slogans to read, as: "Long Live Comrade Kim Il-song, the Great Leader," and "Long Live the Glorious Korean Workers' Party."

The report meeting was attended by Ho Chong-suk, secretary of the Central Committee, KWP, Chong Yu-hwan, chairman of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland, and many college deans, together with youths and students in the city.

The report meeting promptly began with singing in chorus of the National Anthem. At the meeting, YI Yong-su, chairman of the Central Committee, SWYL, presented a commemorative report.

The rapporteur stated: Today we celebrate the 55th anniversary of the Kwangju Student Uprising amid the circumstances under which our workers, youths, and students are vigorously marching forward in every front of the construction of socialist economy in a spirit of the 'Speed of the 80's,' coupled with chollima while strongly upholding the programmatic instructions handed down by Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader, at the Ninth Plenary Session of the Sixth Congress of the KWP Central Committee and also amid the backdrop under which an ardent desire for reunification of the fatherland among all people and brethren in the north and the south and abroad is growing stronger than any other time in the past, especially on the occasion of the successful progress involving the delivery of relief goods to the flood victims in South Korea.

He went on to say that the Kwangju Student Uprising which took place 55 years ago was the outburst of the accumulated resentment and anger on the part of the Korean youths, students and people in defiance of Japan's

barbaric colonial rule, the intolerable national contempt toward the Korean people and the colonial slavery education, and it was also the anti-Japan patriotic mass strife calling for the nation's independence and sovereignty.

Shouldering the destiny of both fatherland and people, Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader, successively organized the Down With Imperialism Union, the Anti-Imperialist Youth League and the Korean Communist Youth League. He also organized and led anti-Japan struggles successfully to protest Japan's plan to build Kirhoe Railroad Line to be used for its invasion of Manchuria in 1928 and to boycott the Japanese merchandise. Encouraged by such brilliant achievements, he stressed, with a renewed confidence and courage, the youths and students within the country vigorously rushed forward to stage a mass struggle defying the Japanese imperialists.

The rapporteur also said: On the occasion of the incident in which the Japanese students insulted the Korean girl students in a train between Kwangju and Naju, the resentment and anger of the Korean youths, students and people against the Japanese invaders exploded into a mass struggle on 3 November 1929. The powerful patriotic flames lit by the youths and students in Kwangju swiftly spread throughout the country including such cities as Pyongyang, Seoul, Sinuiju, Kaesong, Taegu and Pusan.

He said: The mass struggle which went on for 6 months was participated in by no less than 60,000 students representing nearly 200 schools. The righteous patriotic struggle was enthusiastically supported by not only the Korean students abroad but also the progressive youths and students throughout the world.

He went on to say: Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader, instructed: "The Kwangju Student Uprising was a mass struggle for which tens and thousands of the Korean youths and students rose against the Japanese imperialism, and also it played a significant role in putting the anti-Japanese thought into the minds of the Korean youths and students."

The Kwangju Student Uprising dealt a serious blow on the Japanese imperialists who ran amuck to prepare for the invasion of the continent while causing the Korean youths, students and people to bear in their hearts an increased animosity against the Japanese imperialist invaders. It also proved that no one can destroy the national dignity and independence on the part of our people who have a long history as well as a glorious culture, and that no foreign invasion and oppression can break the unyielding will to fight and the patriotic spirit on the part of the Korean youths and students.

The rapporteur said that although the Kwangju Student Uprising did not result in victory due to the brutal suppression of the Japanese imperialists and the students' own limitation, the students, through this struggle, came to realize the need for the leader's superior leadership in converting the mass into an organization and consciousness in order to win the struggle for the national independence and the national sovereignty, and

also came to realize the true nature of valuable struggle to the effect that in a close combination with the workers and farmers in struggle, they must counter the fully-armed Japanese imperialists with a revolutionary force.

He also said: Although a long time had passed since the Kwangju Student Uprising, the aspiration for the national dignity and independence has never been realized in the southern half of the Republic. The U.S. imperialists' colonial rule over South Korea is being maintained under the vicious military dictatorial system. Through the barbarious massacre of the same race in Kwangju in 1980, Chun Doo Hwan and his Fascist group, the Fascist murderers and the human butchers, are covering the entire South Korea with the world's most well-knit military, police, intelligence and counter-espionage nets, and are destroying all elements which stand in the way of their colonial Fascist rule. They are especially wielding the brunt of the attack on the oppression of school while running amuck even more for the oppression of the youths and students, he reported.

He stressed that the Chun Doo Hwan group is not only sustaining power by wielding "Fascist" clubs but also are committing all sorts of acts of flunkeyism and acts of sell-out while attempting to find a way out clinging to their American and Japanese masters.

Referring to the recent anti-communist confrontation the South Korean puppet group is viciously waging against us, he said, the rascals are creating tension while increasing the frequency of "anti-communist commotions" on the occasion of our delivery of relief goods to the South Korean flood victims, and pointed out as follows:

Our sincerity was abused for an impure political purpose, thereby creating distrust and confrontation. This is a criminal act of selling out the country and the people so as to perpetuate the division of the country and the people. If they are truly concerned with the destiny of both the country and the people, and if they are really wishing for peace and the peaceful reunification of the country, they should continue to create and lead to the atmosphere for the national unity, dialogue and reunification which have been created between the North and the South through the relief activities out of brotherly love.

He also indicated that as a first step to improve the South-North relations, North Korea has recently expressed its position in order to bring about a broad range of joint ventures and exchanges in the economic, cultural, athletic and humanitarian fields between the South and the North. South Korea has responded to our position. In the not too distant future, the bilateral economic meeting and the Red Cross conference will be held, he said.

He went on to say that now the entire Korean people and the peace-loving people throughout the world are enthusiastically welcoming the bilateral talks that will be in progress smoothly to restore the national ties between

the South and the North and to achieve a new break-through for the national reunification. Recently some of the South Korean youths and students came up with a claim to hold a meeting between the South and North Korean students as well as athletic exchanges between the South and North Korean students, he added. He said as follows:

Nevertheless, the present South Korean authorities are not interested in the nation's peace and the peaceful reunification, but are still clinging to their mischief-making for war, Fascism and the permanent division of the people. The South Korean authorities are opposed to our plan for the Confederate Republic of Koryo and our proposal for the third meeting. Recently they once again showed their true color as a segregationist in their maneuver to split the country by carrying such an "outdated" package as the "proposal for obtaining U.N. membership" designed to internationally legalize the division of Korea.

He also said that through their experience, the South Korean youths, students and people have become aware of the impossibility of achieving the national prestige, sovereignty, the nation's reunification or being free from today's misfortune and agony if they overlook the American imperialist rule as well as the Fascistic and anti-people activities of the puppet group. So they are vigorously stepping up their struggle for independence, democracy and reunification.

He pointed out that the anti-government struggle vehemently staged by the youths, students and people on the occasion of the 24th anniversary of the April 19 Student Uprising and the 4th anniversary of the Kwangju People's Uprising escalated because of President Chun Doo Hwan's visit to Japan last September. Today the South Korean youths, students and people are positively waging struggles for the anti-Fascist democratization by forming such organizations as the Youth Federation for the Democratization Campaign, the Democratization Promotion Committee and the National Committee for Democracy and Reunification, he said.

Noting that today there is emerging an important task in that we must realize the historic work of the reunification of the fatherland as soon as possible, putting an end to the nation's division, the rapporteur said, the important issue is to bring about independence and democracy in the South Korean society. By gallantly waging the anti-Fascist democratization struggle, the South Korean youths, students and people will overthrow the present Fascist "regime," the sell-out and traitorous group, and must strongly fight to establish a democratic regime. He said as follows:

Chun Doo Hwan's sell-out group must immediately discontinue traitorous acts betraying the nation and people while clinging to the United States and Japanese masters. All Fascist oppressive organs and all Fascist bad laws which are covering South Korea like nets must be abolished. The political prisoners and youths and students who are in custody must be released unconditionally. They must step down from the position of "political power" without delay as demanded by the youths, students and people.

The rapporteur said that at the present time, the most important issue in achieving the reunification of the fatherland is to remove the threat of war that has hung heavily over the Korean peninsula, while firmly guaranteeing peace and creating a precondition for the autonomous peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

Noting that "our proposal for a three-way meeting can be the most realistic and reasonable method for the realization of reunification of the fatherland and in the removal of the threat of war which was created in the Korean peninsula, he said, the United States and the South Korean authorities should respond to our call for the three-party meeting as soon as possible.

Touching on the clarification of our position in clearing ways toward the reunification of the fatherland while realizing multi-facet joint ventures and exchanges on the occasion of the delivery of our relief goods to the South Korean flood victims, he pointed out that the South Korean authorities should not throw cold water on our sincere effort and should show their sincere attitude so as to open up bright prospects for dialogue and reunification as aspired to by all people.

The rapporteur said that today there is emerging an honorable task for the SWYL members and youths in the northern half of the Republic to step up the conversion of the society to the chuche ideology under the party leadership and to bring an early achievement of the peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

He also said the SWYL members and youths, as reliable successors of the chuche revolutionary work, should be prepared more firmly and should vigorously dash forward with a spirit of chollima together with the "Speed of the 80's." upholding highly the flag of the three revolutions; thought, technology and culture in all fronts. In doing this, they will be able to accomplish matters decided upon at the ninth full session of the Sixth Assembly and the socialist economic program of the 1980's.

In conclusion, the rapporteur urged everybody to firmly unite around the great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, the genius of revolution and the nation's sun as well as beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il, and must vigorously fight to expedite the winning of an ultimate victory for the independent and peaceful reunification and the chuche revolutionary work.

8915  
CSO: 4110/029

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

SOUTH'S DIRECTIVE ON UPCOMING ELECTION VIEWED

SK231405 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2153 GMT 22 Dec 84

[NODONG SINMUN 24 December commentary: "A Tyrannical Directive Designed for a Fraudulent Election"]

[Text] On 13 December, the puppet police headquarters formulated a guideline for controlling those who would violate an election law and issued this guideline to police bureaus in cities and provinces. This guideline included directives on ferreting out and severely punishing those who would disturb an election and who would slander candidates by spreading rumors and conducting false propaganda. These tyrannical directives were issued when puppet Chon Tu-hwan threateningly said that he would not tolerate the slackening of administration discipline with an election as momentum.

On 21 December, the puppet traitor threateningly ordered severe punishment, by law, of those who would illegally hinder the election, and thoroughgoing control of those who would create social disorder during the election period. On 19 December, the person occupying the position of puppet minister of education said that the joint activities of students to oppose the election would continue during the vacation season. He then threateningly said that he would sternly control these activities in accordance with the current law.

Facts well show how indiscreetly the Chon Tu-hwan ring has run amok to consolidate its ruling system by wielding swords. The puppet clique's fascist directives have revealed the intention of consolidating a system for long-term power by concocting the National Assembly election through means of violence and swindle after binding the hands and feet of the people on the pretext of an election climate and after banning all the activities of patriotic and democratic forces and political opposition factions. This is proven by the fact that, while threateningly saying that they will not tolerate those who violate the election law, the rascals have maneuvered to win votes by having the rabble of the Democratic Justice Party [DJP], a private party, establish an election headquarters and disseminate false election pledges.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring's frantic raising of a fuss in vowing to control those who will violate the election law by issuing a guideline after having all

the police forces assume a posture of vigilance reveals its uneasiness and panic resulting from a daily increasing crisis in its rule and from social disorder.

The antifascist struggle for democratization, which has continued among the South Korean students and people from all walks of life, has shown signs of expansion, with the election of the puppet National Assembly scheduled for the early part of next year as momentum. Students of Koryo University in Seoul recently decided to carry out a campaign to obtain 1,000,000 signatures of those who oppose the upcoming National Assembly election.

Kim Yong-sam, former president of the defunct New Democratic Party, said that the National Assembly election scheduled for this coming February is nothing but a procedure to consolidate a foundation for perpetuating one-man dictatorship by the puppet traitor. Figures from various social circles have raised their voices, denouncing and rejecting the current election system. Perplexed by this, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has created a whirlwind of tyranny in such a manner as to consolidate its ruling foundation by preventing the antigovernment spirit of the South Korean students and people from developing into a mass struggle by conducting the National Assembly election and staging another fraudulent election farce, and by suppressing the people with bayonets.

It is clear that the election, which will be conducted by binding the hands and feet of the people and forcing them to remain silent, will only become a frantic fascist farce, just as we witnessed in the past, and the monopolistic stage of the DJP, a private party of the dictator, and that we cannot expect from this election the emergence of a National Assembly that will represent the people.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring's raising of a tyrannical commotion in its maneuvers to conduct a fraudulent election reveals once again the falseness and deceitfulness of its clamorous pledge regarding a fair election and a peaceful transfer of power. Without eliminating the matchlessly atrocious fascist and terrorist ruling system of the Chon Tu-hwan ring, we can expect neither fair election nor a peaceful transfer of power. Furthermore, we will be unable to achieve democratic freedom and rights.

The more desperately the puppet clique maneuvers to strengthen the foundation of its fascist rule, the more fierce the struggle of the people to oppose and reject this rule will become.

CSO: 4100/097

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DAILY COMMENTS ON DJP 'CHEAP TRICKS' BEFORE ELECTIONS

SK300914 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0905 GMT 30 Dec 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 30 Dec (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan group, with the puppet National Assembly "elections" expected in February next year, is circulating more than one hundred items of "election commitments" and advertising the "feats" of the "Democratic Justice Party," a private party, while scattering bundles of banknotes here and there in its almsgiving campaign.

Commenting on this, NODONG SINMUN today brands this as a cheap claptrap tactics for turning the popular sentiments in its favor and laying a foothold for its long-term office.

The author of the commentary says:

Early this year, too, the band of the "Democratic Justice Party" put forward upwards of one hundred "plans for the promotion of people's conveniences," kicking up quite a dust as if it would do something for the peasants and fishermen and for the urban poor. But there is no change in their lot till today when the year is drawing to a close.

It is not without reason that the Chon Tu-hwan group is again resorting to appeasement and deception in its almsgiving campaign with the "elections" at hand.

The struggle of the South Korean students and people against the "Democratic Justice Party" is gathering force all over South Korea, getting fiercer with the approach of the "elections," and even conscientious churchmen and political and public figures are joining in it. This bodes no good to the Chon Tu-hwan group intending to stay in power permanently.

The military fascist clique driven into the corner within and without are making a desperate bid to find a way out in political intrigues and sword-brandishing while employing a more shameless fraud for concealing their treacherous color.

Though the puppet clique are circulating cheap ads and reeling off honeyed words to mislead public opinion at home and abroad, they can never fascinate the South Korean people who have heard their hypocritical slogans too often.

CSO: 4100/106

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

REMARKS OF SOUTH'S FOREIGN MINISTER ASSAILED

SK221040 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1050 GMT 22 Dec 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 22 Dec (KCNA)--The South Korean puppet foreign minister went abroad and drivelled before Koreans residing in the country a few days ago that it was dangerous to pin "a hasty hope" on North-South dialogue, vilifying us with a string of trash about the line of "unification by violence" and "stance and attitude" of us.

Commenting on this, MINJU CHOSON today says in its signed commentary: His outcry over the line of "unification by violence" is utterly a false prop-aganda invented by the anti-communist trumpeters of South Korea.

It is our consistent stand and policy to reunify the country in a peaceful way. So we have made sincere efforts to improve the North-South relations in a state of freeze and ease tensions through dialogue and negotiation and thus achieve national reunification.

Yet the puppets raised a hue and cry over the line of "unification by violence." This is an intolerable act entirely intended to provoke us.

In hurling mud at us while getting more feverish in their anti-communist sabre-rattling these days, the puppets seek to divert elsewhere the attention of the South Korean people. For this very purpose, they warned even overseas Koreans not to pin "a hasty hope" on North-South dialogue.

Intolerable is the puppets' false propaganda to cover up their splittist line by abusing the slogan of dialogue.

If the puppets truly want the improvement of North-South relations, they should discard their stance of confrontation and stop anti-communist din without delay.

There is no change in our fundamental stand for improving and developing the North-South relations and solving the reunification question through dialogue and negotiation.

CSO: 4100/097

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

FOREIGN SAILORS DENOUNCE SOUTH'S 'MURDEROUS ATROCITY'

SK221032 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1022 GMT 22 Dec 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 22 Dec (KCNA)--The crewmen of the Panamanian ships "Ceram Sea", "Shinyo" and "Ocean Venus" and the Japanese ship "Showa-Maru No 3" and the president of the Japanese Koei Trading Company, Ltd staying at Nampo port of our country held a meeting on December 20 in denunciation of the murderous piracy of the South Korean gangsters' group.

Speaking first at the meeting, the master of the Panamanian ship "Shinyo" noted that the South Korean pirates on November 16 sealed young men of Ghana, Benin and Sierra Leone into empty boxes and threw them into the sea after hiring and driving them hard. He denounced that this hair-raising murderous act could be committed only by the South Korean gangsters who make a practice of butchering men.

Though the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique is persistently trying to make its way into the new-emerging countries, loudly advertising "friendship" and "cooperation", facts clearly show that the puppet clique is a truculent violator of humanitarianism and a heinous enemy of the world's progressive people including Asia and Africa, he noted.

He stressed that the peace- and justice-loving progressive people of the world and the crewmen of ships of all countries should heighten vigilance against the deceptive moves of the South Korean puppets, expose and denounce their criminal acts and prevent their pirate ships from coming into their territorial waters and ports.

Speaking next, the master of the Japanese ship "Showa-Maru No 3", the deputy master of the Panamanian ship "Ceram Sea" and the president of the Japanese Koei Training Company, Ltd noted that the murderous crime of the South Korean gangsters is a piratic act which can never be tolerated and the murderers must be punished without fail.

The world's progressive people should thoroughly isolate the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique, a faithful stooge and agent of the U.S. imperialists, they stressed.

A statement denouncing the murderous outrage of the South Korean puppet group of pirates was adopted at the meeting.

CSO: 4100/097

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

KCNA REPORTS FURTHER ON DFRF MEMORANDUM ON SOUTH

SK241241 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1032 GMT 24 Dec 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 24 Dec (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland on December 23 published a memorandum accusing the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique of laying a stumbling block in the way of the democratic development of South Korean society and the peaceful reunification of the country.

The memorandum says:

CC DFRF is publishing this memorandum indicting the Chon Tu-hwan group of its fascist crimes, scathingly denouncing in the name of the entire people the South Korean military fascist dictators for creating grave obstacles to the democratic development of South Korea society and the peaceful reunification of the country.

The present rulers of South Korea have turned South Korea into a huge prison by fabricating fascist laws and repressive machines.

Having built a more truculent military fascist system after the "October 26 incident" in 1979, the South Korean military fascist clique malrevised the existing "laws" under the "Yusin system" of the former dictator on harsher fascist lines and enacted many evil laws in a bid to block the action of broad segments of the people calling for the democratization of society and a peaceful reunification of the country.

They cooked up a new "constitution" which would underline fascist laws after proclaiming even "emergency alert duty order A" in addition to "emergency martial law" and throwing out a water-tight cordon and then had 215 bills carried in five months.

This means 1.4 bills were faked up every day on an average including the holidays.

South Korea's military fascist system is maintained with vast and bestial repressive machines.

The South Korean military fascist clique renamed the notorious "Central Intelligence Agency" under the "Yusin system" "Security Planning Board" and largely increased the number of its staffers and agents to 420,000 (as of 1982) from 300,000.

The "Security Command" with 10,000 staffers and 220,000 agents was reorganized into a dual repressive machine which can perform the function of information-collecting and inspection not only in the army but among the civilians.

The military fascist clique covered South Korea with 12 police bureaus, 194 police stations and 3,117 police sub-stations and booths.

They increased the puppet police that numbered 66,000 at the end of the "Yusin" rule to 150,000 as of May 1984 and plan to steadily beef it up by 1987.

They put hundreds of thousands of "assistant police" in the foreground of human rights repression and plan to increase the number of the "police aids" by 9,500 in 1985.

They also built a large concentration camp extending 860,000 pyong, the largest prison in the world, in Chinbo-myon, Chongsong Coumoy, North Pyongsang Province, not contented with several dozen prisons and over 600 reformatories and detention houses all over South Korea.

The memorandum points out that the South Korean military fascist clique resort to harsh repression and brutal torture of people calling for independence against U.S. imperialism and for democracy against fascism.

In a year or more from the May 17 action in 1980 to October 1981, they walked away 55,000 students who called for campus democracy, imprisoned 15,000 of them for "supervision" by invoking the notorious "social protection law" and three 38,000 into the puppet army "concentration camps".

They expelled 112,944 students from 98 universities in three years after the enforcement of the "graduation limit system" in 1980.

Campus suppression has been most harsh this year. The Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique expelled or disciplined in groups over 10,000 students in Seoul under the pretext of "campus discipline" in an attempt to put down the student struggle against Chon Tu-hwan's treacherous tour of Japan.

Repression of workers fighting for vital rights and democratic liberties has also been intensified.

The South Korean military fascist clique who put down at the point of the bayonet the struggle of the colliers of the Tongwon coal mine in Chongsong District of South Korean Kangwon Province in April 1980 dissolved the Chonggye Clothing Workers Union and closed down the union's office and labor school classroom by invoking article 32 of the "law on labor unions" in January 1981. They let loose more than 100 bandits in a raid on the office room of the Wopung Woolen Textile Workers' Union on September 27, 1982. On September 19, 1984, they brutally suppressed the garment workers of the Pyonghwa market in Seoul when they called for vital rights and democratic liberties and arrested 100 of them.

Democrats, "old politicians", pressmen, intellectuals and churchmen are also subjected to harsh repression.

As many as 57,000 people were expelled and 30,000 were imprisoned allegedly for the sake of "social purification" in one year from the "December 12 army purge coup" in 1979 to 1980.

On July 31, 1980 the military fascist clique closed 617 publishing houses and put out of existence 172 kinds of publications on the pretext of "press purification."

They merged or closed down 44 press media and placed the remaining ones under "government" control.

They imposed jail terms upon 3,600 journalists and editors in 1980 and 120 in 1982 on charges of "lack of strong anti-communist consciousness" by invoking the "basic law on the press."

The South Korean military fascist clique stretched out their crooked hand of repression of the press even abroad. For instance, they closed down private broadcasting companies including the Korean-language TV station run by Koreans in Los Angeles, the United States.

In September 1980 the military fascist clique arrested 40 churchmen belonging to the "South Korean Christians Council" and in May 1983 pounced upon its office and in June 1983 made the riot police encircle the Songam Church and fire tear gas canisters into the church and destroy its furniture to check a lecture sponsored by the Seoul Federation of Presbyterian Churches to commemorate the 19th anniversary of the June 3 uprising.

The fascist junta had arrested 800 religionists by 1983 and penalized 60 of them through murderous trials.

The Chon Tu-hwan group are making desperate efforts to suppress the movement of the overseas Koreans for democracy and reunification.

They faked up "a case of spy infiltration through a roundabout way" by illegally arresting Japan-resident Korean Son Yu-hyong in June 1981 and sentenced him to death and rigged up five "spy cases of overseas Koreans" in one month from October 13 to November 11, 1981 to crack down upon Koreans abroad. They continue to persecute So Sung and his younger brother So Chun-sik, Japan-born Korean students, kept behind bars for 13 years. They extended without hesitation the expired prison term of So Chun-sik for the fourth time in June 1984.

They penalized over 200 Koreans overseas and patriotic youths by cooking up tens of "cases" including five persons put on trials on charges of involvement in the "Christian Academy case" in June 1980.

The military fascist clique practice most barbarous tortures ever known as a main means of fascist repression.

According to foreign press reports, they commit the "taekwondo torture" in which the bones of the so-called "criminal" are broken and their flesh is torn under blows of square sticks, the "beer torture" in which the victim is bound hand and foot to the torture frame and served water mixed with hot pepper, the "chicken roasting torture" in which the victim is hung head down-war, stripped naked, and showed with boiling water, the "Ghèngis Khan cooking torture" in which the victim is smoked in fire, the "aeroplane torture" in which the victim, bound hand and foot, is hung from the ceiling and revolved, the "electric torture" in which the electric current is put into the human body, the "bamboo needle torture" in which bamboo needles and gimlets are driven into the most sensitive parts of the human body, the "glow lamp torture" in which the victim's eyes and ears are harassed by electric lamps of high wattage and loudspeaker in a narrow room, the "Pollack-freeze torture" in which the victim is stripped of his clothes and poured with icy water in winter, the "snake torture" in which the victim is thrown into a room swarmed with serpents, and the "seasaw torture," "nail board torture" and "hair torture." They also commit without hesitation the "sex torture," the culmination of barbarism.

The memorandum says:

It is the U.S. imperialists who zealously patronize and encourage the military fascist clique, which was without political foothold, to establish a fascist suppressive system and freely commit bloody murder and fascist repression of fellow countrymen.

Egging the puppets on to fascism and war, treachery and division, the U.S. imperialists intend to keep hold on South Korea as their permanent colony and military base in reliance upon pernicious and crafty military fascist ruling system.

But, fascism and democracy cannot co-exist.

The day is bound to come when the South Korean puppets' fascist suppressive system, a product of the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule, will fall in face of the people's strong resistance, declares the memorandum.

CSO: 4100/097

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

SOUTH'S PEOPLE REVERE KIM IL-SONG IN 1984

SK240347 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0335 GMT 24 Dec 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 24 Dec (KCNA)--The South Korean people have been aglow with deep reverence and loyalty to the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song, the sun of the nation, this year, too.

Upon hearing with a deep emotion the news of Marshal Kim Il-song's visit to the Soviet Union and European socialist countries, a journalist in Seoul said: "The honor of our nation is with the august name of President Kim Il-song and so is the hope of mankind."

An old man living in Soscan County, South Chungchong Province, deeply moved at the news of Marshal Kim Il-song's foreign tour, had this to say: The welcome accorded to General Kim Il-song constitutes the honor of our Korean nation. General Kim Il-song is a great leader with peerless personality and extraordinary leadership ability whom no famous man in the world can match. Our nation must attend and follow him generation after generation.

The South Korean people's reverence for Marshal Kim Il-song has grown strong with the DPRK's relief measures for South Korean flood victims as a momentum.

Greatly excited by the news that relief goods had arrived in Taesong-dong across the demarcation line, a certain Kim in Chongno District, Seoul, informed inhabitants of this news, saying: Let us all extend thanks to President Kim Il-song and Mr Kim Chong-il.

A South Korean reporter who covered the delivery of relief goods in Taesong-dong said that thanks to the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song, the sun of the people and lodestar of national reunification, "the sufferings of flood victims are alleviated today and the entire nation will live a happy life in a unified land tomorrow".

The South Korean people revere Marshal Kim Il-song as the lodestar of reunification.

Student Han Hui-tok of Songgyungwan University in Seoul talked to his colleagues about their longing for the northern half of the country, braving repression at a place near the university on October 26. He sang "Song of General Kim Il-song," moving others.

Copies of leaflet headlined "President Kim Il-song Is the Greatest Man and Sun of the Nation" were scattered in different parts of South Korea including Seoul and Pusan city of South Kyongsang Province in July.

A young man surnamed Pak in Sokcho, South Korean Kangwon Province, told young villages: General Kim Il-song has shown deep love and care for the people. Feeling stronger pains than any others at the sufferings of our South Korean people caused by the country's division, he has bent all his energies for national reunification. To attend and follow General Kim Il-song is the only way of national reunification and eternal prosperity of Korea after reunification.

CSO: 4100/097

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON PANMUNJOM INCIDENT

Foreign Circles Denounce Incident

SK251050 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1002 GMT 25 Dec 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 25 Dec (KCNA)--The Communist Party of India (Marxist) in its statement December 10 branded the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet army's shooting to death guards of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in Panmunjom as a deliberate provocation intended to dampen the Korean people's aspiration for reunification and keep Korea divided into two permanently. It strongly condemned the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets for causing the Panmunjom gun-firing incident and strongly demanded the United States to quit South Korea at once taking along all its aggression forces.

The church idea study society of Lesotho University issued a statement on December 8 branding the gun-firing in Panmunjom as an outcome to the bellicose policy of the reagan administration hostile to the DPRK, and bitterly denouncing it.

This incident once again clearly showed where the danger of war is coming from in the Korean peninsula, it added.

The Denmark-DPRK Friendship Association in a statement released on December 7 declared:

The criminal act perpetrated by the U.S. imperialist aggressors this time was aimed at justifying their South Korean occupation and, furthermore, at freezing the division of Korea.

The United States and the South Korean authorities should be wholly responsible for the recent provocation, the statement added.

The Egyptian AL SIYASSI December 2 said the U.S. imperialist aggression troops and the South Korean puppet army's brutal murder (?was a) deliberate and premeditated action intended to hold in check peace talks in Korea.

The Mozambican NOTICIAS December 12 branded the gun-firing by the U.S. troops and the South Korean puppet army as a wanton violation of the armistice agreement and a grave provocation spoiling the atmosphere of North-South dialogue.

U.S. Korean Residents Condemnation

SK310815 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0806 GMT 31 Dec 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 31 Dec (KCNA)--SINHAN MINBO, a newspaper of Korean residents in the United States, December 13 reported that the Council for National Independence and Unification, an organization of Korean residents in Washington, published a commentary denouncing the U.S. imperialist aggression forces and South Korean puppet army for committing the gun-firing incident in the conference room area of Panmunjom and brutally killing and wounding guard personnel of the DPRK.

The commentary held that the U.S. imperialist aggression forces and South Korean puppet army, the author of the gun-firing incident, must be severely punished in view of the gravity of the incident and expressed hatred and curse against the crime of the U.S. imperialists and South Korean puppets in marring the atmosphere of North-South talks arranged with so much efforts.

As shown by the recent gun-firing incident, the best way for a durable peace on the Korean peninsula is for Washington and Pyongyang, signatories to the armistice agreement, to hold talks at an early date and replace the armistice agreement with a peace agreement, it said. It called for realizing peace on the Korean peninsula through tripartite talks.

CSO: 4100/097

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DAILY VIEWS WOLFOWITZ COMMENTS IN PENINSULA

SK251106 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1015 GMT 25 Dec 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 25 Dec (KCNA)--Wolfowitz, assistant secretary for East Asia and Pacific of the U.S. State Department, in a year-end special interview with Voice of America a few days ago, claimed that South Korea was under a very serious threat from the North's military power and cried for "sanctions" to ease tensions and guarantee a military stability in the demilitarized zone.

This rignarole comes under fire in a signed commentary of MINJU CHOSON Tuesday, which brands it as a replica of the fiction of "threat of southward invasion" brought forward by the U.S. imperialists from the first days of their occupation of South Korea.

The U.S. imperialists, says the commentary, disguise themselves as an apostle of peace and arbitrator for detente, raising a hue and cry over "threat from the North". But they cannot conceal their true color as aggressors and warmaniacs. The danger of a war comes entirely from the South, not from the North, in our country today.

The U.S. imperialists commit military provocations almost every day, having worked out even a war plan for a forestalling attack on us, crying that the second Korean war would be a nuclear war.

Wolfowitz acted like "the guilty party filing the suit first" when he threw together a balderdash about our military power and cried for "sanctions" for the maintenance of stability in the demilitarized zone.

Now the South Korean puppets are dancing with extra zeal to the drum-beating of the U.S. bellicose elements.

Though the aggressors and the puppets are sining chorus to reverse fact, no one would believe it.

Tensions would be dispelled in our country, should the U.S. imperialists stop encouraging the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique to the provocation of a war and get out of South Korea with their aggression forces and combat equipment.

CSO: 4100/097

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

NODONG SINMUN ON SUCCESS OF RELIEF MEASURES FOR SOUTH

SK251200 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1032 GMT 25 Dec 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 25 Dec (KCNA)--Our relief measure for the South Korean flood-sufferers and the North-South contact and dialogue arranged with this measure as the stepping stone are a shining victory of the line of unity over the line of confrontation and division, says a signed article of NODONG SINMUN today.

Noting that our sending of relief goods to the South Korean flood-sufferers was the greatest historic event in the North-South relations this year, the article writes:

Our ships and lorries unloaded at Inchon and Pukpyong ports and at Taesongdong, South Korea, relief goods imbued with the best wishes of the people in the northern half of the republic for the flood victims. This made it possible to make a breakthrough in the North-South relations that had been in a state of freeze for a long time rejoin the severed blood ties blow warm breath into the cool North-South relations and bring the two sides closer to each other.

The relief measure for the South Korean flood-sufferers was a shining fruition of the great patriotic love shown by the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song to lessen the sufferings of the fellow countrymen living separated, the wise guidance and extraordinary organizing ability of our glorious party for its materialization and the mighty economic potential built in the northern half of the republic.

Our relief measure totally upset the utterly groundless propaganda of the U.S.-led imperialist reactionaries and the South Korean puppet clique who had vilified our socialist system and mighty economic potentials.

This step opened the way of North-South contact and dialogue.

Hoping that our relief work would not end in a mere humanitarian service, but be a stepping stone for improving the North-South relations, restoring the severed national ties and paving the way of national unification, we proposed many-sided collaboration and interchange between North and South. This resulted in the arrangement of economic talks and a contact between Red Cross delegates for reopening the full-dress Red Cross talks.

This was another great success brought by our relief measure.

Fighting shy of the connection of the severed national ties, the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan group caused a firing incident in the Panmunjom conference room area some time ago, dampening the atmosphere of dialogue created with much efforts. But their provocation only precipitated their own political and moral bankruptcy declares the article.

Our relief measure for the South Korean flood-sufferers, it goes on, was a manifestation of our warm compatriotic love and noble humanitarianism for lessening our fellow countrymen's sufferings and distress and ardent patriotism for rejoining the severed national bonds.

History will convey our relief measure through generations as an epochal event previously unknown in the 40 year-long history of division.

CSO: 4100/097

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DAILY FLAYS CHON FOR REPRESSIVE ORDERS

SK260419 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0403 GMT 26 Dec 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 26 Dec (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan group has issued a string of repressive orders including one to "strengthen the alert posture in the vulnerable area" which it issued at "a meeting of the chiefs of the peace preservation operational sections of the provincial and city police bureau" a few days ago.

This is a topic of a MINJU CHOSON commentary today, which draws attention to the fact that those repressive orders came in the wake of the outcry of traitor Chon Tu-hwan that "illegalities" harmful to the "elections" should be severely "punished" by "law" and "any act liable to cause social disorder" during the "elections" be tightly "controlled."

It says: The hysterics into which the Chon Tu-hwan group has gone off, issuing one repressive order after another, with the approach of the puppet National Assembly elections, discloses its uneasiness and fear from the daily deepening crisis of the fascist rule.

Never ceasing in South Korea today is the struggle of students and people of all strata for the democratization of society and vital rights.

The spearhead of the struggle is directed against traitor Chon Tu-hwan and the "Democratic Justice Party," his private party, and the anti-"government" struggle of students and people portends a further expansion around the puppet National Assembly elections expected early next year.

Dismayed at this, the Chon Tu-hwan group is attempting to cast a damper on their anti-"government" struggle by intensifying fascist repression and lay a foothold for its long-term office by rigging the "elections" at the point of the bayonet. This once again proves that the puppets' "commitments" to "fair elections" and so on are no more than a hollow trumpeting.

CSO: 4100/097

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DAILY FLAYS 'CHRISTMAS MESSAGE' OF CHON TU-HWAN

SK270431 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0420 GMT 27 Dec 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 27 Dec (KCNA)--MINJU CHOSON today lambastes the "Christmas messages" sent by traitor Chon Tu-hwan and the puppet defense minister to the U.S. imperialist aggression forces occupying South Korea on December 24.

Noting that traitor Chon Tu-hwan in his "message" even "praised" the "efforts" of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces, babbling that they had made "a contribution" to "the preservation of peace" on the Korean peninsula, the author of the commentary says:

Due to the rash new war provocation maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists, tensions have been brought to a higher pitch than ever before and peace has been under threat on the Korean peninsula this year and the situation still remains strained.

Yet the puppets, distorting facts, claimed that "peace is maintained" on the Korean peninsula by the U.S. imperialist aggression forces' occupation of South Korea. Such thing can be uttered only by such flunkeyist traitors as the Chon Tu-hwan group who are prolonging their days with the U.S. imperialists' patronage and support.

By shamelessly praising the U.S. imperialist aggression forces, reversing black and white, they revealed their sinister intention to justify the U.S. imperialists' permanent occupation of South Korea and fasten their aggression forces to South Korea for an indefinite period.

In this they seek to lull the anti-U.S. sentiments daily growing among the South Korean people and the voice of the world peaceloving people demanding the withdrawal of the U.S. forces from South Korea and gratify their sordid desire for "power" with the patronage of the U.S. imperialists.

CSO: 4100/097

## INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

### SOUTH BLOCKING WAY TO KOREAN REUNIFICATION

SK281036 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1007 GMT 28 Dec 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 28 Dec (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN Wednesday carried an article titled "Challenge to Nation's Desire and Trend of Times," which reads in part:

This year we have made sincere efforts to improve North-South relations and solve the reunification question, but there have occurred in South Korea ceaseless acts running against the nation's desire and the trend of the times and laying hurdles in the way of peace on the Korean peninsula and the cause of national reunification.

Early this year we proposed to hold tripartite talks with a view to guaranteeing a peaceful settlement of the Korean question, but the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets kicked up an anti-communist, anti-DPRK campaign and war rackets, deliberately heightening the tension.

The intensified moves to form the U.S.-Japan-South Korea tripartite military alliance, the unprecedented-in-scale war exercises "Team Spirit 84," traitor Chon Tu-hwan's tour of Japan aimed at completing the tripartite military alliance, the reinforcement of U.S. troops and puppet army in South Korea and the firing incident at Panmunjom--all these desperate war moves on the part of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges this year have further aggravated the situation on the Korean peninsula.

The prevailing situation proves once again that the tripartite talks involving the parties responsible for the Korean question proposed by us is the most realistic and reasonable way of improving the relations of confrontation between the DPRK and the United States, between North and South Korea and providing a guarantee for peace and conditions for independent and peaceful reunification in Korea.

The ever-undisguised war moves on the part of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges in South Korea were accompanied by the brutal policy of military fascistization.

This year the South Korean puppets' fascist policy has been strengthened as a whole and a policy more repressive than that under the defunct dictator's "Yusin" rule is in force.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique who regard dependence on foreign forces as the only means of existence have clung more tightly to the coattails of their U.S. and Japanese masters to maintain the fascist ruling system this year, too.

The puppets begged for a permanent presence of the U.S. troops in South Korea and undertook all conceivable moves to receive more up-to-date military equipment and military loans.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan's Japan trip marked an occasion in putting the political and military collusion between the South Korean puppets and the Japanese reactionaries to a more dangerous stage and strengthening Japan's political, military and economic aggression and the moves to create "two Koreas."

The Chon Tu-hwan clique undisguisedly committed treacheries to block the way of reunification and perpetuate the division of the country under the manipulation of the U.S. imperialists.

The puppets claimed they would formally submit to the United Nations a motion calling for "separate entry into the UN" and begged for support to the planned Seoul Olympiad through invitations and visits and made despicable efforts to put down the spirit of national unity and aspirations for reunification rapidly mounting among the South Korean people occasioned by our relief measures for the South Korean flood victims.

The South Korean puppets have met with curses and denunciation from the world people for their fascist terrorism and war moves, treacheries and splittist moves against the trend of the times. They have been further isolated in the international arena as never before.

CSO: 4100/106

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DAILY FLAYS SOUTH MINISTER'S REMARKS

SK310403 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0334 GMT 31 Dec 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 31 Dec (KCNA)--Commenting on the outcry of the South Korean acting puppet prime minister for strengthened "anti-communist education of the younger generation," MINJU CHOSON today brands this as an outburst revealing the sinister intention to whip up the spirit of hostility and confrontation against the northern half of the country among the South Korean students and people.

Noting that the South Korean puppet let loose this blast at a so-called "round-table conversation," the author of the commentary says:

With North-South economic and Red Cross talks expected in January next year thanks to our active and patient efforts, the entire fellow countrymen hope that the talks will make a successful progress.

The South Korean people in particular are lifting up louder voices expressing the hope that the talks would make headway successfully in an atmosphere of national reconciliation and unity to bring into realization North-South economic collaboration and interchange and relieve the sufferings of the families and relatives living separated.

Nervous about this trend of the situation, the Chon Tu-hwan group is kicking up a din of anti-communist confrontation in a desperate bid to divert the people's attention elsewhere and bar the realization of their desire and purpose.

Facts show that the puppets, for all their noisy talk about "dialogue," propose, in fact, the improvement of North-South relations and dialogue for reunification and seek only confrontation and division.

CSO: 4100/097

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

CHON REMARKS DURING VISIT TO ARMY COMMAND HIT

SK220812 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0801 GMT 22 Dec 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 22 Dec (KCNA)--Papers today hit at the loud cry of traitor Chon Tu-hwan that "full preparedness" should be maintained against someone's "attack" when he showed up at the field army command of the U.S. Army and the South Korean puppet army, a puppet army unit in the central sector of the front and the puppet army training corps, a naval base on the west coast and an airforce base in the central area.

A signed commentary of NODONG SINMUN says:

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan let loose a torrent of rubbish about "southward invasion," prowling about like a roving market dealer. But no one paid heed to him.

From the beginning of the year, he made quite a noise, contending that this year is "a period fraught with the greatest danger of southward invasion," as if something would happen that very moment. But, that turned out to be a sheer lie today at the close of the year.

What went to the South from the North this year is nothing but relief goods imbued with our sentiments of kinship. Who would lend an ear to his fiction of "southward invasion."

In his inspection tour, traitor Chon Tu-hwan lauded the "role" of the U.S. forces occupying South Korea, claiming that it serves as "a deterrent to war" and "a preventer of world war." By describing the U.S. imperialist aggression forces, the very one increasing tensions in Korea and creating the danger of war, as "a deterrent to war," and the very violator of world peace as "a preventer of world war," traitor Chon Tu-hwan stood stripped naked before the world as a faithful executor of the U.S. imperialists' war policy and their war servitor.

We cannot but pay attention to the fact that the puppet clique are shipping up war hysterics, frequently calling at units of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces and the puppet army at this moment when North-South dialogue is expected to be resumed in the new year. Facts prove that the puppets are in fact pursuing North-South confrontation and war, while paying lip service to "dialogue."

CSO: 4100/097

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

REPORTAGE ON STUDENT ACTIVISM

Minister Threatens Students

SK212347 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2329 GMT 21 Dec 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 22 Dec (KCNA)--The puppet minister of education of South Korea, turning up at a "round-table conversation of presidents of universities and chiefs of organs" in North Cholla Province on December 19, insulted the struggle of students against the "National Assembly elections" slated for February next year as a "provocative act" divorced from the character of the student movement", threatening that it would be severely dealt with by the "Law".

Forecasting that the joint struggle of students against the "elections" to the puppet National Assembly would continue during the winter vacation, too, he instructed the professors to stand in the van in suppressing the students.

Koryo University Hunger Strike

SK231037 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1026 GMT 23 Dec 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 23 Dec (KCNA)--Students of Koryo University on December 19 staged a hunger sit-down strike at the students' hall in the campus expressing solidarity with their fellow students' hunger sit-in in prison, according to a South Korean newspaper.

Students including Ho In-hoe, vice-chairman of the General Students' Council of Koryo University, calling the hunger sit-in, demanded the unconditional release of fellow students arrested on charges of involvement in the occupation of the "Central Party" building of the "Democratic Justice Party on November 14.

Students Have International Support

SK260835 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0820 GMT 26 Dec 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 26 Dec (KCNA)--An extraordinary meeting of the Asian-Pacific Regional Sub-committee of the International Union of Students was

held in Prague on December 5 supporting the anti-"government" struggle of the South Korean students.

The meeting adopted a solidarity letter to the South Korean students, an appeal urging the world progressive students and the international organizations to extend more active support and solidarity with the just struggle of the South Korean students and a letter of protest to the puppet traitor Chon Tu-hwan.

The solidarity letter said the South Korean students' struggle is a just one for new politics, new society and freedom and democracy, and a patriotic struggle for the sovereignty of the nation and peaceful reunification of the country.

Their just struggle is bound to triumph, it emphasized.

The appeal to the world progressive students and the international organizations said:

The struggle of the South Korean students is a patriotic struggle to destroy the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule and the Chon Tu-hwan dictatorial "regime" and build an independent and democratic new society and a righteous struggle for the peaceful reunification of the country and the cause of world peace.

We, on behalf of millions of students the world over, bitterly denounce the suppression and cruel terrorism of the Chon Tu-hwan dictatorial "regime" branding them as a malicious challenge to the world people and students aspiring after freedom and democracy.

The letter of protest to the puppet traitor Chon Tu-hwan strongly demanded a stop to all sorts of suppression of the South Korean students and an instant release of the students arrested.

#### Two Students Arrested

SK260349 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0335 GMT 26 Dec 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 26 Dec (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique on December 24 referred two students of Seoul University to the "summary trial" on the charges of distributing leaflets critical of the puppet National Assembly "elections", a South Korean radio reported.

They were arrested on December 22 while distributing to citizens leaflets titled "Whom and What 'Elections' Are For" in front of the puppet southern police station in Kwanak District, Seoul.

### Student Antielection Organization

SK260830 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0811 GMT 26 Dec 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 26 Dec (KCNA)--Students of Seoul and Yonsei universities formed on December 21 an organization called "Election Measure Committee of the National Students Alliance" to struggle for checking and frustrating the puppet National Assembly "elections," according to a South Korean newspaper report.

More than 250 students of the two universities assembled in the students hall of Seoul University on the afternoon of that day where they held an inauguration of this organization and issued a statement.

Declaring that the "elections" slated for the coming February of next year were aimed at "perpetuating the military dictatorial regime," the statement called the students across South Korea to undertake the struggle for democracy against dictatorship and the "Democratic Justice Party", solidarizing with all democratic forces.

### Yonsie University Student Prosecution

SK310808 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0803 GMT 31 Dec 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 31 Dec (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan military rogues on December 29 prosecuted Yi Kyu-hui, a student of Yonsei University, on charge of involvement in the struggle for occupying the "Democratic Justice Party" building by invoking a fascist evil law, according to a radio report from Seoul.

Yi Kyu-hui was elected co-chairman of the students alliance of struggle against dictatorship and for democracy when it was formed in Seoul in early November. He valiantly struggled in the van when the struggle was waged on November 14 to occupy the "Democratic Justice Party" building.

The fascist clique arrested and persecuted him in every way and prosecuted him this time by invoking a fascist evil law.

This brought to 18 the number of students who were detained and prosecuted on charge of involvement in the struggle for occupying the "Democratic Justice Party" building.

Such suppressive racket of the military fascist clique shows how wild the fascist clique, frightened at the patriotic action of students, is running.

CSO: 4100/097

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

JAPAN-BORN KOREAN STUDENT EXPOSES BRUTAL 'TORTURES'

SK230902 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0844 GMT 23 Dec 84

[Text] Tokyo, 21 Dec (KNS-KCNA)--Ko Sun-cha, a Japan-born Korean student who had been imprisoned on charges of involvement in a "spying case" fabricated by the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique held a press conference in Tokyo on December 19 upon her return to Japan after being released thanks to the pressure of broad public opinion and exposed in all nakedness its intrigues and outrageous tortures.

While studying at Koryo University in Seoul after graduating from Tenri University in Nara Prefecture, Japan, in March 1980, she was arrested by gangsters of the puppet army security command in September last.

At the press conference she said the South Korean fascist clique forced a false confession upon her, saying "Haven't you been to the North?" in order to impose the charge of being a "spy" upon her at all costs, and when she denied it, put her to brutal torture beating her with club at random.

She also said that the fascist hangmen brutally tortured her, giving no sleep for six days.

Setting me free, she said, they threatened me that they would pass a prison term of 10 years upon me if I expose their outrages outside.

Noting that she had to return to Japan from South Korea having suspended her study due to the harsh suppression and brutal tortures by the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique, Ko Sun-cha flailed its crime in suppressing Japan-born Korean students studying in South Korea.

CSO: 4100/097

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

SOCIALIST PAPERS OPPOSE SEOUL OLYMPIAD

SK311532 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1515 GMT 31 Dec 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 31 Dec (KCNA)--Papers in socialist countries continue to publish articles repudiating the 1988 Seoul Olympiad.

In an article titled "Seoul Unfit for Olympic Games" the Mongolian paper KHEDELMER December 8 noted that world public was opposed to the 24th Olympic Games in Seoul.

The paper carried gists of statements made by the president of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Union of Physical Culture and Sports, the general secretary of the Nicaraguan Union of Physical Culture and Sports, the chief of the Italian Olympic Committee and the secretary general of the Yugoslav Olympic Committee rejecting the Seoul Olympiad.

In a commentary the Mongolian paper SPORTYN MEDEE December 19 said that holding Olympiad in South Korea where human rights are violated and fascism is rampant would result in splitting the Olympic movement.

The Polish DZIENNIK LUDOWY December 3 observed that Seoul is not a place corresponding to the Olympic idea and urged the International Olympic Committee to reconsider its decision.

The Czechoslovak RUDE PRAVO December 12 recalled the delegates to the Lausanne extraordinary general meeting of the IOC criticized it for having wrongly chosen Seoul as the venue for the 1988 Olympic Games.

The Czechoslovak PRAVDA December 17 in a commentary headlined "Robbers" exposed the despicable scheme of the U.S. imperialists to fix the time for main games to their advantage by paying a huge amount of dollars in bribes to the organizers of Seoul Olympiad.

Noting that international sports organizations are expressing indignation at this, the paper pointed out an absolute majority of countries are demanding to keep the traditional Olympic schedule.

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## INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

### BRIEFS

CONSTRUCTION LAW REVISION CONDEMNED—Pyongyang, 22 Dec (KCNA)—The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique railroaded the "draft amendment to the law on construction business," a fascist "bill", through the puppet National Assembly, according to a radio report from Seoul. The fascist clique has so far passed a prison term up to three years and a fine up to 30 million won upon those who built without "license" houses in the "areas marked off under the urban construction plan." But in the "revised law" it increased the amount of fine up to 50 million won along with prison term. In malrevising the "law", the military fascist clique schemes to prevent poor inhabitants from building board-hovels and expel them from cities. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1001 GMT 22 Dec 84 SK]

'LONG-TERM OFFICE SCHEME' CONDEMNED—Pyongyang, 22 Dec (KCNA)—MINJOK SIBO, a newspaper of Koreans under the influence of the "ROK Residents' Association of Japan" (MINDAN), carried an article criticizing the scheme for long-term office stepped up by the Chon Tu-hwan group with the approach of the puppet National Assembly "elections" slated for February next year. Noting that the traitor Chon Tu-hwan is trying to "lay a foothold for long-term office, throwing away the promise of the 'single term system of the president' by winning a overwhelming majority in the coming National Assembly elections at any cost", the paper said: Disgusting irregularities of power have always prevailed so far in the successive "elections." This time, too, as in the past, there is no guarantee that "fair elections" vaunted by the "government" and the "Democratic Justice Party" will be ensured and it is clear that large scale irregularities would be plotted. Noting that "open fraudulent elections will only give rise to resentment and discontentment among the people," it predicted that the present movement for democracy will be further developed with the approach of elections next year and the "political situation" will be stirred up in South Korea. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0807 GMT 22 Dec 84 SK]

KIM TAE-CHUNG'S RETURN SUPPORTED—Pyongyang, 22 Dec (KCNA)—The December 11 issue of MINJOK SIBO, a newspaper of Koreans under the influence of the "ROK Residents' Association in Japan" (MINDAN), editorially called for guaranteeing Kim Tae-chung's return home and freedom of his political activity. The Chon Tu-hwan fascist group's cry that Kim Tae-chung will be rejailed when he returns to South Korea is an open threat and can be regarded as an expression of its will to reject his return to South Korea, the editorial said.

Branding the overseas dispatch of Kim Tae-chung as an exile policy which was employed by the despotic feudal rulers of the medieval age to banish their rivals, the editorial repeatedly called for recognizing the return of Kim Tae-chung and the freedom of his political activity after his return to South Korea. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0337 GMT 22 Dec 84 SK]

FOREIGN IMPORT RESTRICTION ON SOUTH--Pyongyang, 22 Dec (KCNA)--The puppet overseas cooperative committee of South Korea in a report recently submitted to an international organization published that South Korea's export goods were strictly restricted in foreign countries, 50 percent in Japan and 42.5 percent in the United States, according to a report. It said that the South Korean goods were also rejected in other countries under various pretexts and South Korea's export was hit hard in various countries due to their trade protectionism. The military fascist clique plans to pay foreign debts by increasing export. But, its export is dwindling, far from increasing, under various restrictions, making the position of the puppets more difficult. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0814 GMT 22 Dec 84 SK]

'CLASS PROFESSOR SYSTEM' CONDEMNED--Pyongyang, 23 Dec (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique decided to set up "a class professor system" for the first year students at Seoul University next year, for "strengthening guidance of the campus life" of students in order to strengthen the suppression of students from the moment of their entering into the university gate, according to a radio report from Seoul. According to it, a professor would have to control 50-60 students regularly under the pretext of the "special guidance". The puppets claimed that the so-called "guiding professors" would control not only the students' joining of circles but also their life as a whole even to the content of reading. The fascist clique seeks to put down the rising political consciousness of the students through this. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1023 GMT 23 Dec 84 SK]

ARRESTED PERSONNEL'S RELEASE 'DEMANDED'--Pyongyang, 23 Dec (KCNA)--The South Korean Council for Promotion of Democracy (CPD) published a statement on December 20 in demand of the release of personnel illegally arrested by the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique, according to a REUTER report from Seoul. The statement noted that the fascist clique has been illegally holding "parliamentarians" Kim Hyon-kyu and Hong Sa-tok since last Wednesday when they defected from the "Democratic Korea Party" (DKP) to the council and demanded their immediate release. The two were among 10 "parliamentarians" who left the "DKP" to join a party being formed by the CPD members and other personages to campaign in the puppet National Assembly "elections" expected in February next year. According to the report, more than 100 supporters of the new party held a rally on December 20 at which they resolved to fight the dictatorship of Chon Tu-hwan's government. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0856 GMT 23 Dec 84 SK]

CUBA, MOZAMBIQUE REUNIFICATION SUPPORT--Pyongyang, 23 Dec (KCNA)--Cuba and Mozambique supported the Korean people in their cause of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, according to a report. The two sides express full support to the just struggle of the Korean people to

peacefully reunify the country on a democratic principle without any outside interference, said a Cuba-Mozambique joint communique published in Havana at the end of the Minister for External Relations of Mozambique Joaquim Alberto Chiusano's visit to Cuba on December 1. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0852 GMT 23 Dec 84 SK]

SOUTH'S 'TIGHTENED ALERT' ASSAILED--Pyongyang, 23 Dec (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique held a "meeting of security operation section chiefs of city and provincial police bureaus" throughout South Korea on December 20, at which he issued an order of suppression to "tighten alert posture in the so-called vulnerable areas." The "vulnerable areas" clamoured about by the puppets mean those areas where the anti-"government" action of people of different social strata including students and workers is strong. Following its suppressive order on entering into an "80-day emergency alert duty" at the "city and provincial police bureau chiefs' meeting" some time ago, the fascist clique is busy with a suppressive racket to "intensify the watch" on "Chongwadae" and other major buildings and establishments in Seoul on the threshold of the new year. The continued suppressive racket of the military fascist clique only shows the uneasiness of those forsaken by the people. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0849 GMT 23 Dec 84 SK]

OVERSEAS PAPER ON PANMUNJOM--Pyongyang, 24 Dec (KCNA)--The NEW KOREA TIMES, a Koreans newspaper in Canada, December 1 carried an article entitled "We Denounce U.S. Soldiers' Action in Panmunjom." We can hardly repress resentment at the U.S. soldiers' brutal action throwing cold water on the development of the situation where the tension between North and South Korea began to be eased and a sign of cooperation is seen, said the paper. Condemning the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique, it said: We have to point to the puppet nature of the Chon Tu-hwan "regime" revealed by the recent incident. The Chon Tu-hwan "regime" is criticizing the North and praising American soldiers' firing. Do they have any national conscience? Does their blood belong to the Korean nation? The paper writes about the desire of overseas Koreans to see the withdrawal of foreign troops from South Korea and the reunification of the country. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0817 GMT 24 Dec 84 SK]

SUPPRESSION OF PEACE NOTED--Pyongyang, 24 Dec (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique is intensifying its repression of those who translated and published a foreign-printed book containing articles by a South Korean democrat, according to South Korean newspaper reports. Kim Song-won, chief of the human rights department of the Youth Alliance for Democratic Movement, and Sin Hung-min, representative of the Hanulrim Publishing House, and one other were reported to have translated into Korea and published a foreign book of dissident stories and sold it. On December 18 the puppet clique arrested them on groundless charges of "spreading wild rumors and distorting stories" and sentenced them to detention at a "summary trial." The detainees are putting up a stubborn struggle in demand of the withdrawal of the unwarranted sentence imposed upon them by the fascist junta. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1020 GMT 24 Dec 84 SK]

FOREIGN CREWMEN ON KILLING AFRICANS--Pyongyang, 25 Dec (KCNA)--A meeting was held at Hungnam port on December 21 to denounce the South Korean puppet clique's international gangsterism. It was attended by crewmen of Chinese ships "Jiasing" and "Lin Hai 7", Cyprus ship "Ioannis" and Japanese ship "Ebis Maru No 25" anchoring there. Speeches were made by the master and crewmen of "Ioannis," assistant master in charge of political affairs of "Jiasing," and master of "Ebis Maru No 25." They denounced the South Korean pirates for having put young black men of Ghana, Benin and Sierra Leone into empty boxes and drowned them in the sea after driving them hard. The world's progressive shipping businessmen and people should more pungently denounce the South Korean puppets' shuddering murder and undertake a vigorous action to isolate them, they declared. The meeting adopted an appeal to the world's shipping businessmen and a letter of protest to the South Korean puppets. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0334 GMT 25 Dec 84 SK]

STUDENT SUPPRESSION MOBILIZATION--Pyongyang, 25 Dec (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique mobilized 138,500 policemen and 20,600 police vehicles to suppress students' demonstrations that flared in Seoul in 2 and one-half months from September, according to South Korean TONGA-ILBO. Besides that, enormous manpower and a stupendous amount of money were expended to crack-down upon students' demonstrations, the paper added. This strips naked viciousness and brutality of the Chon Tu-hwan military ruffians in surprising the patriotic students' struggle. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0810 GMT 25 Dec 84 SK]

SK INTELLECTUALS DEMAND FREEDOM--Pyongyang, 26 Dec (KCNA)--The Council of Men of Letters for Practicing Freedom, an organization of South Korean intellectuals, held a meeting in Seoul on December 19 and issued a statement demanding freedom of speech, according to the South Korean newspaper TONGA-ILBO. In the statement the council decided to readjust the organization and take the lead in cultural enlightenment through mass literature in the future and demanded the puppet clique to guarantee freedom of speech, the press, assembly, and association and compensate for the agricultural production cost. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1501 GMT 26 Dec 84 SK]

MADAGASCAR BOYCOTT OF OLYMPICS--Antananarivo, 25 Dec (KCNA)--Madagascar will not take part in 1988 Seoul Olympiad, declared the general secretary of the Ministry of Population, Social Environment, Youth and Sports. He officially manifested his government's stance not to participate in Seoul Olympiad when he met the charge d'affaires ad interim of the Korean Embassy in Antananarivo on December 21. He went on: The stance taken by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea regarding the venue of the 24th Olympic Games is completely identical with the position of the Malagasy Government supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea. International Olympic meetings to be held in future should seek a solution to the problem of shifting the venue for 1988 Olympiad from Seoul to another place. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0826 GMT 28 Dec 84 SK]

JAPANESE YOUTH SUPPORT STRUGGLE--Tokyo, 25 Dec (KNS-KCNA)--A forum of young Japanese people supporting the South Korean people's anti-fascist struggle for democracy was held in Tokyo on December 21. It was co-sponsored by the People's Council for Japan-Korea Friendship and Solidarity and the Japan-Korea Central Youth Solidarity Committee. The forum heard a report delivered by Akira Sano, director of the youth department of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan, on the visit to Korea. In his lecture, critic Akio Yamagawa said: The South Korean student struggle these days is characterized by the fact that the students join in the workers' mounting struggle. They set it as an important task to strengthen solidarity with the workers and democratic forces and put up such political slogans as "guarantee of three rights of labor" and "revision" of evil "labor law," demanding not only campus democracy but the revision of the fascist laws such as "labor relations law" and "basic law on the press." He dwelt on the rapidly mounting student struggle in South Korea with the approach of "National Assembly elections" stated for next year. The general secretary of the People's Council for Japan-Korea Friendship and Solidarity expressed the resolve to continue to express active solidarity with the South Korean people and students in the just patriotic struggle. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0803 GMT 28 Dec 84 SK]

JAPANESE 'EDUCATIONISTS' VISIT SCORED--Pyongyang, 28 Dec (KCNA)--Sixteen servants of the Japan militarist aggressor forces under the cloak of "educationists" flew into Seoul on December 25, guided by the Chon Tu-hwan traitorous clique, according to a radio report from Seoul. Their week long visit to South Korea is reportedly aimed to "survey" all its parts and choose and determine the "excursion sites" for Japanese students. This shows how frenzied the puppet clique have become to leave South Korea to the tender mercy of the Japan aggressor forces. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0807 GMT 28 Dec 84 SK]

INTERNATIONAL AMNESTY DENOUNCES 'REPRESSION'--Pyongyang, 29 Dec (KCNA)--The London-based Amnesty International in its 1984 report denounced the Chon Tu-hwan clique's brutal repression, the ASIAN-AMERICAN NEWS, Koreans' paper published in the United States, reported. The report said the South Korean puppet clique "still practices tortures and uses confessions wrested through torture as evidence of accusation." It continued: The South Korean authorities have detained many students, imprisoned them for no reason and kept dissident figures under house arrest. A majority of the prisoners of conscience are students jailed for their involvement in anti-"government" demonstrations or for scattering printed material critical of the "government." To crack down upon anti-"government" demonstrators, the fascist clique drive the police to fire tear gas canisters and arrest them, said the report. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0333 GMT 29 Dec 84 SK]

'PUPPETS' STAGE ANTICOMMUNIST 'BURLESQUE'--Pyongyang, 30 Dec (KCNA)--The South Korean puppets staged on December 28 the anti-communist burlesque called "rally to evince resolve to defend Seoul region" frantically fostering antagonism and war fever towards the northern half of the republic, according to a radio report from Seoul. The puppets revealed their intention to undertake with increased frenzy the moves to invade the north croaking about the "establishment of the regional defence posture" and "augmentation of the combat

capacity" through "exercises reminiscent of an actual warfare". The Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique are getting evermore frenzied in the anti-communist dividing and confrontation, not unity and reunification, and increasing tensions at a time when a climate of national harmony and unity is being created and desire for national reunification growing stronger than ever before among the entire people in the North and the South thanks to our positive measure. This strips naked their true color as treacherous split-tists and war-mongers. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0843 GMT.30 Dec 84 SK]

AFRICANS DENOUNCED INTERNATIONAL 'GANGSTERISM'--Pyongyang, 30 Dec (KCNA)--The Korean Committee for Solidarity With the World People and the Korea-Africa Friendship Society in the talks recently released by their spokesmen denounced the South Korean ruffians for putting young black people of Benin, Ghana and Sierra Leone into wooden boxes and drowning them. The spokesman of the Korean Committee for Solidarity With the World People said: It is quite natural that the South Korean puppets are bitterly denounced and cursed by the world people for their international gangsterism. They should be severely punished for the cruel murder. The spokesman of the Korea-Africa Friendship Society said: The recent murder clearly proved that the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique is not the "friend" of the African people but their enemy. The spokesman recalled that similar murder was committed by the South Korean puppets in a number of other African countries and expressed the belief that the peoples of the African countries would take appropriate steps to repudiate the South Korean puppets in the African continent. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0857 GMT 30 Dec 84 SK]

JAPAN MEETINGS SUPPORT REUNIFICATION--Pyongyang, 31 Dec (KCNA)--A meeting supporting the reunification of Korea was held on December 12 in Niigata, Niigata Prefecture, Japan. Present at the meeting were former member of the House of Representatives Togo Yoneta, member of the House of Councillors Yutaka Shitoma, representative of the Niigata Prefectural Council of Trade Unions Koji Miyashita and other representatives of trade union and public organizations. At the meeting Togo Yoneta and Yutaka Shitoma made speeches respectively on the recent situation of the Korean peninsula and the problem of Korean reunification and on developing to a higher stage the movement for supporting the reunification of Korea and the international working-class movement. Earlier, on December 11, a Niigata prefectural meeting supporting the reunification of Korea was held at the welfare hall in front of Nakaoka station in Niigata Prefecture. Kichinosuke Neguro, general secretary of the Japan Farmers Association, made a speech on the problem of Korean reunification. Then a report was made by a journalist who had recently visited Korea. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0810 GMT 31 Dec 84 SK]

RUBBER COMPANY WORKERS STRIKE--Pyongyang, 31 Dec (KCNA)--Workers of the Taehwa Rubber Company in Pusan stated a collective sit-in strike in protest against the company's harsh exploitation, according to MINJU NODONG, the organ of the South Korean Workers' Welfare Council. Bitterly accusing the company of readjusting the production process to work them harder, more than 600 workers

of the company held a sit-in strike in front of its gate. Carrying placards expressing their demands in their hands, they loudly shouted slogans denouncing the employer's unjust act in seeking only profits. They also demanded the payment of discharge and severance allowances and wages kept in arrear. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1011 GMT 31 Dec 84 SK]

POLITICAL PARTY TRIAL--The Seoul Appellate Court will resume the trial of Yi Ki-taek, former vice president of the now-defunct New Democratic Party, January 9, court officials said yesterday. Yi is now affiliated with a new party tentatively named the New Korea Democratic Party. Yi has been accused of violating the National Assembly Law in his election campaign in 1978. The trial has been suspended since January 1984 when a three-member appeals court panel held the first hearing on the case. In December 1981, the Seoul District Criminal Court sentenced Yi to six months in prison with the term suspended for one year. The court found Yi guilty of campaigning in a night rally in violation of the National Assembly Election Law. He appealed the sentence later. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 1 Jan 85 p 8]

CSO: 4100/106

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DKP EMBARKS ON ASSEMBLY NOMINATIONS

Seoul TONGA ILBO in Korean 29 Oct 84 p 3

[Article by Hwang Chae-hong, reporter: "In Agony Over Compromise Between 'Moral Justification and Personnel Connections'" "Candidate Nomination Begins After the Deadline Date for Applications for Responsible Men Posts of the DKP Organizations" "Considerable Change May Come in 17 Nonparliamentary Area Responsible Men Posts; New Party and Nongovernment Party Movements Are Also Working as Variables"]

[Text] On 28 October, the Democratic Korea Party [DKP] stopped accepting applications for posts requiring responsible men to reorganize 19 problematic local party chapters. At noon on 29 October, a meeting of the Special Committee for Consolidating and Strengthening Organization under the presidency of Party Chairman Yu Ch'i-song was convened. Thus the DKP has embarked on the first stage work of candidate nomination for the general election of the 12th National Assembly.

On 18 October, the DKP began accepting the applications. Sixty-six persons have applied for the posts of 18 areas, except for the areas of Chinhae, Ch'angwon, and Uich'ang of South Kyongang Province. The ratio of successful to total applicants is 3.47 to 1. Those who have applied are as follows: 10 incumbent National Assemblymen--Chong Kyu-hon, Sin Chae-hyu, Yun Ki-tae, Kim Hyong-rae, Kim Mun-sok, So Chong-yol, Ch'oe Su-hwan, Yi Hong-pae, Yang Chae-kwon, and Kang Po-song; 6 former National Assemblymen who joined the party after the ban on political activities was lifted--Yi Chung-chaе, Yu Che-yon, Cho Se-hyong, Kim Tong-uk, Sin Chin-uk, and Sim Pong-sop; 3 members of the Party Supporters' Association--Kim Un-chup, Chang Ki-uk, and Kim Pong-uk; and 18 former Sinmin Party officials, including Yi Ki-han, former local party branch chairman.

A breakdown of applicants in terms of local areas is as follows: eight for the Yongch'on and Kyongsan areas in North Kyongsang Province--competition is keenest; six for each of the following areas: Songbuk and Kangnam areas in Seoul, the Central and Western areas of Taegu; Kyongju, Wolsong, Ch'ongdo, Kimch'on, Kumnung, Sangju in North Kyong-sang Province; and only one for the following areas: Kunsan and Okku areas of North Cholla Province, Yosu, Yoch'on, and Kwangyang areas of South Cholla Province; and Cheju area.

There was no applicant for Chinhae, Ch'angwon, and Uich'ang areas of South Kyongsang Province. However, Hwang Nak-chu, member of the Party Affairs Committee and member of the Special Committee for Consolidating and Strengthening Organization, who joined the party after the ban on political activities was lifted, has been informally designated as the responsible man for these areas.

The area in which incumbent National Assemblymen and former National Assemblymen are keenly competing is Kangnam area of Seoul. This is a so-called "policy area" in which the DKP did not nominate any candidate at the time of the election of the 11th National Assembly. Speculation is already rife that the candidate nomination for this area would be conducted in the policy-oriented dimension also for the general election of the 12th National Assembly. It would be noteworthy to see how this speculation will turn out.

A breakdown of the applicants in terms of their ages is as follows: those in their 40's are 33 (50 percent--highest in number; those in their 50's are 22 (33.3 percent); those in their 30's are 7 (10.7 percent); and those in their 60's are 4 (6 percent). Im Kap-su (head of the Women's Department) is the only female applicant.

At its second meeting held on 29 October, the Special Committee for Consolidating and Strengthening Organization (Chairman: Secretary General Yu Han-yol) received President Yu's instructions regarding the selection of responsible men for organization. It is planning to start screening in earnest on 30 October and to end its work of selecting responsible men for organization by the end of November.

The Special Committee for Consolidating and strengthening Organization is planning to divide the 19 problematic local party chapters into the following regions: a region in which there is no competition; a region in which there is not much competition; and a region in which competition is keen. And the selection and announcement of responsible men for organization will be made step by step. As for those areas in which it is expected that there will be some people who would join the party following the third lift of the ban on political activities, the committee will withhold the selection of responsible men for organization for the time being; and a committee for screening candidates for recommendation, which will be established after regular sessions of the National Assembly are over, will be charged with the selection work.

Furthermore, the committee will designate even those who have not applied as responsible men for organization, provided that the party accepts them.

At the first step of selection, the committee will work on the following several regions: Cheju (Kang Po-song); Yosu, Yoch'on, and Kwangyang (Yi Hong-pae); Chinhae, Ch'angwon, Uich'ang (Hwang Nak-chu); and Mun'gyong and Yech'on (Kim Mun-sok). As for the Namhae and Hadong region and the Kunsan and Okku region, negotiations are under way with nonaffiliated National Assemblymen Yi Su-chong and Kim Kil-chun who have expressed their intention to join the party.

Furthermore, while carrying out the work of selecting responsible men for organization, the DKP will designate the existing 17 nonparliamentary local party branches as the problematic chapters with due regard to the possibility of winning election and the actual condition of operation of local branches, and will change chairmen of those branches. And the change will reportedly involve quite a few of them.

However, as to whether the change in branch chairmen will be made along with the work of the Special Committee for Consolidating and Strengthening Organization of selecting responsible men for organization or will be left up to the committee for screening candidates for recommendation, the party leaders vary in their views; and the matter has been left unsettled. There is a prospect of this matter being settled this week.

All of the 17 nonparliamentary local branches have been designated as branches to be examined, except for the following: Ch'unch'on, Ch'unsong, Ch'orwon, and Hwach'on (Kim Chun-sop, chairman of the party convention); Changsong, Yonggwang, and Hamp'yong (Yi Chin-yong, chairman of the South Cholla Province Party branch); and Yondong, Poun, and Okch'on (Chong Son-Yong, special assistant to the party president). There is a high possibility of at least seven or eight of these local branches being designated as the problematic local party chapters, it is reported.

At any rate, the DKP has begun the work of screening for candidate recommendation. The DKP headquarters has declared that the screening will be conducted objectively and in line with moral justification. However, what is worthy of attention is what kind of variables the personnel connection, school affiliation, and the dynamics within and outside the party would work.

Furthermore, strong rumors are prevailing now that a new party will emerge after the third lift of the ban on political activities and its main shift will consist of former Sinmin Party leading National Assemblymen. Such rumors and movements in the non-governmental party circles might affect [the DKP's screening] with no short wavelength.

Therefore, the present work of selecting responsible men for organization, which is in fact directly connected with the candidate recommendation, might bring about unexpected results in some regions.

#### Applicants for Responsible Men's Posts for Organization

Constituency	Name	Age	Occupation
Songbuk	Cho Se-hyong	53	National Assemblyman of the 10th National Assembly
	Hweng Chong-sik	50	Representative of the Sinil Business Firm

	Yun Kyu-hyon	60	Chairman, Songu Corporation
	Song Su-kang	45	Namyang Business Firm Corporation
	Ho Man-ki	55	Representative director, Mansong Products Company
	Pak Pyol-kun	47	Representative, Uil Industry Corporation
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Kangnam	Sin Chae-hyu	48	National Assemblyman, 11th National Assembly (National constituency)
	Yun Ki-tae	55	National Assemblyman, 11th National Assembly (National constituency)
	Chong Kyu-hon	56	National Assemblyman, 8th and 11th National Assembly (National constituency)
	Chang Su-wan	42	Member of the Central Standing Committee; Representative, Sant'ae Confectionery Industry Company
	Yi Chung-chaeh	60	Member, Party Affairs Committee; National Assemblyman, 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th National Assembly
	Kim Hyong-nae	45	National Assemblyman, 11th National Assembly (National constituency)
<hr/>			
Taegu	So Pyong-hwan	37	Director, ROK-U.S. Chamber of Commerce
	Kwon Yong-sik	46	Representative, Ch'owon Housing Corporation
Chung-So	Yi Chong-sop	53	Former director of the Training Institute of the T'ongil Party
	Im Kap-su	35	Head, First Department, Women's Bureau
	Kim Un-chup	42	Attorney-at-law; member, Party Supporters' Association
	Pak Chong-kyu	47	Attorney-at-law
<hr/>			
North Ch'ung-ch'ong Province Chinch'on, Koesan, Umsong	Kim Yon-t'ae	46	Director, ROK-U.S. Partnership "Take One"
	O Song-sop	45	Member, Central Standing Committee of Sinmin and T'ongil Parties
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South Ch'ungch'ong Province Ch'ongyang, Hongsong, Yesan	Kim Song-sik	46	Former chairman, T'ongil Party
	Paek Song-tok	45	Member, Central Standing Committee
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Sosan, Tangjin	Im Sok-chaeh	49	Vice chairman, local party branch
	Chang Sung-hun	43	Member, Central Standing Committee
	Chong Song-won	49	Vice chairman, provincial party branch
	Chang Ki-uk	41	Attorney-at-law; member of the Party Supporters' Association
	Yu Che-yon	50	National Assemblyman, 8th and 9th National Assembly

North Cholla Province Kunsan, Okku	Kim Pon-uk	55	President, Hanil Fuel Corporation; member, Party Supporters' Association
South Cholla Province Yosu, Yoch'on, Kwangyang	Yi Hong-pae	47	National Assemblyman, 11th National Assembly (National constituency)
North Kyongsang Province P'ohang, Yongil, Ulnung	So Chong-yol	49	National Assemblyman, 11th National Assembly (National constituency); Director, General Affairs Bureau
	Ch'oe Su-hwan	46	National Assemblyman, 11th National Assembly (National constituency) Construction Subcommittee
Kyongju,	Kim Il-yun	45	Dean, Kyongju Business Professional College
Wolsong, Ch'ongdo	Chang Pyong-yun	39	Chairman, North Kyongsang Province Branch
	Yi Chong-ho	51	Member, Central Standing Committee
	To Sung-hui	41	Representative, Tongsan Trading Corporation
	Pak Chae-kon	55	Member, Central Standing Committee
	Sim Pong-sop	55	National Assemblyman, 8th National Assembly
Kimch'on, Kumnung, Sangju	Yi Chae-ok	45	Standing auditor, Koryo University
	Kwon Tu-o	54	Vice chairman, local party branch
	Yi Sang-un	37	Director, Social and Labor Department, Central Party Headquarters
	Im P'al-man	49	Representative, Kuktong Products Business Corporation
	Ch'oe Myong-kil	43	Chairman, Sangji Development Corporation
Andong, Uisong	O Kyong-ui	44	Member, Central Standing Committee, Sinmin Party
	U Tong-ch'ol	51	Chairman, Finance Committee, Sinjong Party
	Sin Chin-uk	60	National Assemblyman, 8th National Assembly
Yongch'on, Kyongsan	Yun Yong-t'ak	50	Managing director, Taeu Corporation
	Cho Pyong-hwan	40	Member, Central Standing Committee, Sinmin Party
	Yi Chae-yon	51	Representative director, Han'guk Mining Industry Corporation
	Ch'oe Kyu-t'ae	43	Representative, VIP Tourist Corporation
	Cho Hui-rak	42	Director of a bureau, North Kyongsang Province Party Branch

	Yi Sang-cho	66	Member, Advisory Committee
	Ch'oe Chong-nok	55	Vice chairman, local party branch
	Kim Chin-kwang	37	Managing director, Kogyong Safe Corporation
Mun'gyong,	Kim Mun-sok	58	Chairman, Human Rights Protection Committee; National Assemblyman, 11th National Assembly (National constituency)
	Ch'oe Chu-yong	45	Deputy director, Industrial Machine Business Department, Samsung Products Corporation
South Kyongsang Province	Yi Wi-t'ae	51	Representative director, T'aesong Corporation
Chinju, Smch'onp'o, Chinyang, Sach'on	Yang Chae-kwon	55	National Assemblyman, 11th National Assembly (National constituency)
	Kang Kap-chung	35	Vice chairman, Kyongsang College Alumni Association
	Pak Yong-sik	47	Member, Central Standing Committee
Ch'ungmu, Koje, Kosong	Kim Tong-uk	46	National Assemblyman, 10th National Assembly
	Yi Kap-yong	38	Member, Central Standing Committee, Sinmin Party
	Che Chong-hun	40	Representative, Chonghung Precision Industry Corporation
Namhe, Hadong	Kim Ki-ho	58	Businessman
	So Yong-on	50	Director, Han'guk Automobile Sales Association
Cheju	Kang Po-song	53	National Assemblyman, 11th National Assembly; chairman, provincial party branch

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CSO: 4107/027

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

STUDENT OPPOSING ELECTIONS SOUGHT--Seoul police said yesterday that they were searching for two students on suspicion of opposing the upcoming National Assembly election. Song Yong-kil, 22, student council chairman of Yonsei University, and Chong Hyon-tae, 22, a senior of Seoul National University, were suspected of having played key roles in forming antielection committees at their universities, the police said. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 1 Jan 85 p 8 SK]

CSO: 4100/108

## S. KOREA/ECONOMY

### EXPORT STRENGTHS OF ROK, JAPAN, TAIWAN, SINGAPORE COMPARED

Seoul HANGUK, ILBON, TAEMAN, SINGAPORU UI SUCH'UL KYONGJAENGRYOK PIGYO PUNSOK in Korean, 1983 pp 65-91

[Text] Chapter IV. A Comparative Analysis of Export Competitiveness by Commodity

In the foregoing we have reviewed mainly in terms of macro factors the change in the export competitiveness of our country throughout the 1970's. With the results of such an analysis we may be able to explain in what status our overall export competitiveness is compared with competing countries. However, we cannot explain the change in the export competitiveness of individual commodities. Therefore, following an analysis of our overall export competitiveness, we propose to analyze here how the export competitiveness of individual commodities is changing in comparison with competing countries.

As for the method of analysis, we have adopted the constant market share analysis method, which traces by what factors the world market shares of individual export commodities of our country and competing countries are made. At the same time, we have investigated how the comparative advantages of export commodities of our country and the remaining competing countries has changed by using the revealed comparative advantage index.

The period the analysis by commodity covered was the 1977-1981 period during which our overall export competitiveness was relatively weak compared with the competing countries.

#### 1. Comparison of Export Competitiveness Through the Constant Market Share Analysis

The constant market share analysis method is an analysis of the factors that influence the changes in one country's world market share by dividing factors into four factors:<sup>1</sup> 1) the factor for increasing one country's exports in accordance with the world demand growth, 2) the factor for increasing demand for export commodities in one country comparatively more rapidly than the demand for other commodities, 3) the factor for increasing demand of the major export partner countries of one country more rapidly than other countries, or 4) the factor for a more advantageous competitiveness of one

country's exports than other countries. In other words, it is a method of analysis which views that the change in the market share is caused by: 1) the growth of the world demand, 2) the commodity composition, 3) the composition of the market, and 4) competitiveness. Each effect is considered separately for analysis.

Note 1: J. D. Richardson, "Constant Market Share Analysis of Export Growth," University of Michigan, 1970.

The formula used in the constant market share analysis is as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}
 V' - V = & r \cdot V + \sum_i (r_i - r) V_i + \sum_i \sum_j (r_{ij} - r_i) V_{ij} \\
 & \text{(a)} \qquad \qquad \text{(b)} \qquad \qquad \qquad \text{(c)} \\
 & + \sum_i \sum_j (V'_{ij} - V_{ij} - r_{ij} V_{ij}) \dots \dots \dots (1) \\
 & \qquad \qquad \qquad \text{(d)}
 \end{aligned}$$

Provided:

V = Total export amount of one country in the basic year

V' = Total export amount of one country in the comparative year

V<sub>i</sub> = Export amount of i commodity in one country in the basic year

V<sub>j</sub> = Export amount of one country to j country in the basic year

V'<sub>ij</sub> = Export amount of i commodity of one country exported to j country in the comparative year

V<sub>ij</sub> = Export amount of i commodity of one country to j country in the basic year

r = Growth rate of the total world export between the basic year and the comparative year

r<sub>i</sub> = Growth rate of world export of i commodity between the basic year and the comparative year

r<sub>ij</sub> = Growth rate of world export of i commodity to j country between the basic year and the comparative year.

Here, (a) in formula (1) is the change of export when the exports of all commodities of all countries are assumed to increase at the same growth rate (r), that is, it represents the export growth of one country following the growth world demand. The (b) represents the export growth caused by the growth of demand for a specific commodity which is gained by deducting the total growth of world demand for a specific commodity from the growth of world demand. The (c) represents the export growth caused by the growth of demand for a specific commodity by region by deducting the growth of world

demand for a specific commodity from growth of demand for a specific region for a specific commodity. The (d) represents the residue gained by deducting all above from the total export growth. This represents [actual] competitiveness. The competitiveness here signifies the export growth caused by the strengthened competitiveness during the comparative period.

In order to measure the competitiveness by this constant market share analysis method, it becomes necessary to compile a trade matrix by commodity and country for all the countries of the world. However, since it was difficult to accomplish such a task because of the inadequacy of statistical data, we had no choice but to analyze the data of only four countries, Korea, Japan, Taiwan and Singapore, as objective countries for analysis. Also, we modified the constant market share analysis method as shown below for application.

$$V' - V = \underset{(a)}{r} \cdot V + \sum_i \underset{(b)}{(r_i - r)} V_i + \sum_j \underset{(c)}{(r_j - r)} V_j + X \dots\dots\dots(2)$$

Provided:

V = Total export amount of one country in the basic year

V' = Total export amount of one country in the comparative year

V<sub>i</sub> = Export amount of i commodity of one country in the basic year

V<sub>j</sub> = Export amount of one country to j country in the basic year

r = Total export growth rate of the four countries between the basic year and the comparative year

r<sub>i</sub> = Total export growth rate of i commodity of the four countries between the basic year and the comparative year

r<sub>j</sub> = Total export growth rate of the four countries to j country between the basic year and the comparative year

X = Effect of international competitiveness, that is,

$$\sum_i (V'_i - V_i - r_i V_i).$$

In this modified formula, (a) represents the growth of world demand, (b) represents the commodity composition, (c) represents the market composition, and X represents the export change caused by export competitiveness.<sup>2</sup>

Note 2: When the two sides of formula (2) is divided by  $(V'-V)$ , that is,  $V$ , then

$$1 = \frac{rV}{V'-V} + \sum_i \frac{(r_i-r)V_i}{V'-V} + \sum_j \frac{(r_j-r)V_j}{V'-V} + \sum_i \frac{(V'-V_i-r_iV_i)}{V'-V}$$

is gained. The first term on the right side represents the growth of world demand, the second term represents the commodity composition, the third term represents the market composition and the fourth term represents export competitiveness.

The results of the analysis of export changes of Korea, Japan, Taiwan and Singapore during the 1977-1981 period as separated into factors by using this modified formula are shown in Table IV-1. According to this table, while the export change caused by the growth of demand in the world market was strong with 92.0 percent for Korea and 112.9 percent for Japan, in the case of Taiwan and Singapore the competitiveness, too, showed a considerable increase in the aspect of the factor for export growth together with the growth of world demand. In other words, while the strengthened international competitiveness was 30.3 percent for Taiwan and 26.1 percent for Singapore, in contrast, there was a decrease for Korea and Japan, as it was only 13.3 percent for Korea and -12.1 percent for Japan.

Table IV-1 Analysis of Total Export Competitiveness (1977-1981)

	Effect of world demand growth	Effect of commodity composition	Effect of market composition	Effect of competitiveness
Korea	92.0	-3.5	-1.8	13.3
Japan	112.8	-0.5	-0.3	-12.1
Taiwan	70.9	-1.1	-0.1	30.3
Singapore	65.0	7.1	2.8	25.1

The fact that the growth of world demand in the analysis of the total export competitiveness was strong for all four countries was due to the fact that all four countries under consideration showed a strong export growth rate. In other words, the growth of world demand as used here is the average export growth rate of the four countries for comparison.<sup>3</sup>

Note 3: Accordingly, as can be seen in the formula presented above in Note 2, since the total of the right side of the formula is 1, when the value of any term becomes excessively large, the values of the remaining

terms become relatively smaller. Especially in the case of Japan, when its export growth rate is smaller than the average export growth rate of all four competing countries, the first term (the growth of world demand automatically exceeds 1; accordingly, the total of the remaining terms may be a minus value.

As can be seen above, despite the fact that the absolute value of competitiveness is low for all countries considered, a relative comparison of the four countries for comparison through this [method] is possible. That is, in the case of Korea, the competitiveness, which was known to have functioned as the main factor for export growth at least up to the middle of the 1970's, drastically declined by the end of the 1970's compared with that of Taiwan and Singapore. We may thus interpret that such a phenomenon was caused by the fact that the price competitiveness of export commodities that Korea had in the past declined relatively due to the rise in wages and prices of commodities.

(1) Comparison of Export Competitiveness by Commodity

In the foregoing [discussion] we have separated the total export change of the four sample countries for comparison into several factors in order to investigate the growth of exports by factor. However, we may say that analysis by factor may enable us to study more effectively the change in the specialization of export commodities of each country and the change of their comparative advantages when such an analysis is made on each commodity in detail. Therefore, in order to investigate export competitiveness by commodity at this point, the above formula was modified for application as follows:<sup>4</sup>

$$V'_i - V_i = rV_i + (r_i - r) V_i + X_i \dots\dots\dots (3)$$

Provided:

$V_i$  = Export amount of i commodity of one country in the basic year

$V'_i$  = Export amount of i commodity of one country in the comparative year

$r$  = Export growth rate of the four countries between the basic year and the comparative year

$r_i$  = Total export growth rate of the four countries for i commodity between the basic year and the comparative year

$X_i$  = Effect of export competitiveness by commodity ( $v'_i - V_i - r_i V_i$ ).

Note 4: In this modified formula, a term for the growth of exports, that is, market composition as generated by demand growth (or decline) for a specific commodity in a specific market was omitted. However, this was inevitable because of statistical restrictions. Therefore, the first term on the right

side in the formula (3) is the export growth of a specific commodity (the average export growth rate of the four competing countries here) when the same demand growth by commodity is assumed to have been achieved. The second term represents the export growth of a specific commodity, that is, the commodity composition, in accordance with the difference between the demand growth rate for a specific commodity and its world demand growth rate. The last term includes both the export growth due to the favorable export market composition for a specific commodity and the export growth due to the competitive factor. However, as can be seen in Appendix Tables 18-21, the market composition for a specific commodity is not so strong as to have an absolute impact on the competitive factor.

On the other hand, for the analysis of export competitiveness by commodity, it is necessary to link the trade classifications in accordance with the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) Revised used until 1978 and the SITC Revision 2 which has been in use since 1978. Here, the SITC Revised and the SITC Revision 2 were linked in accordance with the method described in Table IV-2.<sup>5</sup>

Note 5: The method used here is not an accurate linking method. For instance, for accuracy, 71 in the SITC Revised must be linked to (71-75+7753+77512+79191-716-73732-75919) of the SITC Revision 2.

Results of the analysis of export growth by commodity and by factor using the modified formula presented in the foregoing are as follows:

First, in the case of Korea, items that showed a strong competitiveness, that is, items with strengthened competitiveness during the 1977-1981 period, were ships, artificial resins and plastic products, cosmetics, iron and steel products, television receivers, home electric appliances, radio receivers, passenger cars, chemical elements and chemical compounds and non-ferrous metal products. Of these items, those with heavy export weights were ships, iron and steel products, television receivers and radio receivers. Items showing competitiveness together with an increase of demand growth by commodity that were particularly effected were cosmetics and home electric appliances. (See Appendix Table 14.)

The fact that the demand growth by commodity was positive means that the total export growth rate of the four countries in these items was stronger than the total export growth rate of the four countries as a whole. Therefore, these were items that showed relatively high export growth rates of the four countries alone compared with that of the remaining items. The fact that competitiveness of one country was strong in these items, suggests that its comparative advantage for these items was that strong.

On the other hand, in the case of Korea, items with weak competitiveness were comprised of beverages and tobacco, wooden and cork products, furniture and travel goods. Such results of the analysis show that in our export commodity composition, a considerable number of items among light industry products with competitiveness in the past showed weakened export competitiveness, while on the other, the export competitiveness of heavy and chemical industry products was relatively strengthened.

Table IV-2 Linkage Between SITC Revised and SITC Revision 2

<表Ⅳ-2> SITC Revised와 Revision 2의 連結

SITC Revised	SITC Rev. 2	SITC Revised	SITC Rev.2
0	0	7222	772
1	1	7241	7611+7612
2	2	7242	762
3	3-3352	725	775
4	4	8911	763+76499
5	5+3352	73	78+79
51	51+52	7321	781
6	6	734	792
7+8911	7	735	793
71	71+716+72+73+74+75	8-8911	8
72+8911	76+77+716	86	87+88
7221	716+771	89-8911	89

Still, we find the following characteristics gleaned from the comparison of the competitiveness by commodity and by country as was summarized in Table IV-3.

First, while the export competitiveness of newly industrializing countries such as Korea has been strengthened in heavy industry products with a comparatively high labor intensity such as shipbuilding, in contrast Japan appeared to have drastically lost its comparative advantage.

Second, While the newly industrializing countries strengthened their competitiveness in such electric and electronic products with comparative technical standardization as television receivers, home electric appliances and radio receivers, in contrast Japan declined in competitiveness.

Third, in the export growth of passenger cars in the case of Korea, the competitiveness was strong at 63.7 percent. However, it showed a minus effect in the case of newly industrializing countries such as Taiwan and Singapore. This may suggest that in automobile exports, Korea strengthened its competitiveness more rapidly compared with the remaining newly industrializing countries.

Table IV-3 Comparison of Competitiveness by Commodity and Country

		Unit: percent
		percent
	Items with strong effect of competitiveness	Items with Weak effect of competitiveness
Korea	Ships (97.0)	Beverages and tobacco (-1,017.5)
	Artificial resins and plastic products (87.9)	Wooden products and cork products (-917.6)
	Cosmetics (83.4)	Tape recorders and repro- ducing machines (-893.6)
	Iron and steel products (80.3)	Mineral fuel (-541.7)
	Television receivers (79.7)	Furniture and parts (-182.7)
	Home electric appliances (75.2)	Electric circuit products (-83.6)
	Radio receivers (66.4)	Travel goods (-78.6)
	Passenger cars (63.7)	
Japan	Aircraft and parts (51.1)	Wooden products and cork products (*)
	Beverages and tobacco (45.0)	Ships (*)
	Foodstuffs and live animals (36.0)	Footwear (-666.3)
	Mineral fuel (39.4)	Clothing (-266.4)
	Tape recorders and reproducing machines (8.3)	Travel goods (-221.3)
	Professional, scientific and optical instruments (3.3)	Radio receivers (-81.1)
	Passenger cars (-0.2)	Television receivers (-77.5)
	Pharmaceuticals (-3.6)	Chemical fertilizers (-61.6)
		Artificial resins and plastic goods (-41.5)

	General machinery (-5.3)	Non-ferrous metal products (-41.5)
	Rubber products (-8.9)	
	<hr/>	
	Ships (93.2)	Chemical fertilizers (*)
	Leather and leather products (82.9)	Passenger cars (**)
	Artificial resins and plastic goods (80.0)	Beverages and tobacco (-168.1)
Taiwan	Iron and steel products (78.1)	Tape recorders and reproducing machines (-102.9)
	Metal products (62.3)	Cosmetics (-98.4)
	Dyes, softening agents and coloring materials (61.2)	Professional, scientific and optical instruments (-55.6)
	Radio receivers (55.0)	Foodstuffs and live animals (-29.6)
	Heavy electric machinery	Rubber products (6.6)
	Home electric appliances (53.2)	Television receivers (7.3)
	Pharmaceuticals (51.6)	
	<hr/>	
	Ships (96.6)	Travel goods (-300.1)
	Nonferrous metal products (82.2)	Passenger cars (-43.2)
Singapore	Chemical elements and Chemical compounds (76.6)	Sanitation ware (-40.5)
	Radio receivers (73.5)	Professional, scientific and optical instruments (-26.8)
	Beverages and tobacco	Pharmaceuticals (-20.5)
	Wooden and cork products	Cosmetics (-1.4)
	Home electric appliances (61.9)	Rubber products (-0.9)

Electric Circuit products (60.6)	Mineral fuel (0.2)
Non-metal mineral products (59.3)	Fiber yarns for woven goods, woven goods (1.1)
	Foodstuffs and live animals (19.4)

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Sources: Compiled from Appendix Tables 14, 16 and 17

Note: \* denotes items with export amount of the comparative year less than that of the basic year.

\*\* denotes items with almost no export records or with export amounting to less than 1 million dollars.

Lastly, in the case of Japan, the reason that the competitiveness was negative in the export growth of passenger cars, general machinery and heavy electric equipment was more because the competitiveness was "eaten up" by the export growth by commodity than because the export competitiveness was weakened. In other words, the total export growth rate ( $r_i$ ) of the four countries in those items was high mainly because of Japan's export growth. Thus, in the case of Japan, the positive demand growth of these items heavily encroached on their competitiveness.

However, the comparison of the factors for change in the export market share of our major export items with other competing countries are shown in Table IV-4.

Table IV-4 Comparison of the Effect of Export Growth of Our Major Export Items by Factor Among the Four Countries

Unit: Percent

SITC Revised	(1) 商品名	(2) 國家	(3) 世界需要 增大効果	(4) 商品別需要 增大効果	(5) 競争力効果
84	衣(6) 類	韓(7) 國	114.8	- 10.6	- 4.2
		日(8) 本	403.8	- 37.4	- 266.4
		臺(9) 灣	87.4	- 8.1	20.7
		싱가포르(10)	82.0	- 7.6	25.6
65(11)	織物用 纖維絲 織物 및 纖維 製品	韓(12) 國	78.9	- 15.3	36.4
		日(13) 本	174.9	- 34.0	-40.9
		臺(14) 灣	83.5	- 16.2	32.7
		싱가포르(15)	122.7	- 23.8	1.1
67	鐵鋼製品 (16)	韓(17) 國	27.1	- 7.4	80.3
		日(18) 本	171.6	- 46.9	-24.7
		臺(19) 灣	30.1	- 8.2	78.1
		싱가포르(20)	64.1	- 17.5	53.4
735	船(21) 船 <sup>1)</sup>	韓(22) 國	60.6	- 57.6	97.0
		日(23) 本	-	-	-
		臺(24) 灣	135.9	- 129.1	93.2
		싱가포르(25)	68.6	- 65.2	96.6
69	金屬製品 (26)	韓(27) 國	109.8	- 20.5	10.7
		日(28) 本	167.3	- 31.2	-36.1
		臺(29) 灣	46.3	- 8.6	62.3
		싱가포르(30)	52.4	- 9.8	57.4
85	신(31) 발	韓(32) 國	91.3	16.9	- 8.2
		日(33) 本	646.4	119.9	-666.3
		臺(34) 灣	74.7	13.8	11.5
		싱가포르(35)	57.9	10.7	31.4

(Table continued on following page)

(Table IV-4 continued)

SITC Revised	商品名 (1)	國家 (2)	世界需要 大 (3)	商品別需要 大 (4)	競爭力效果 (5)
89-8911	雜製品 (36)	韓(37)國	139.9	1.7	- 41.6
		日(38)本	300.7	3.6	- 204.3
		臺(39)灣	54.6	0.7	44.7
		싱가포르(40)	48.3	0.6	51.1
66	非金屬礦物製品 (41)	韓(42)國	81.2	4.9	13.9
		日(43)本	117.8	7.2	- 25.0
		臺(44)灣	52.9	3.2	43.9
		싱가포르(45)	38.4	2.3	59.3
7241	텔레비전受像機 (46)	韓(47)國	25.4	- 5.1	79.7
		日(48)本	222.2	- 44.7	- 77.5
		臺(49)灣	116.1	- 23.4	7.3
		싱가포르(50)	53.5	- 10.8	57.3
7242	라디오受信機 (51)	韓(52)國	57.4	- 23.8	66.4
		日(53)本	309.4	- 128.3	- 81.1
		臺(54)灣	76.8	- 31.8	55.0
		싱가포르(55)	45.3	- 18.8	73.5

(56)資料：〈附表 14, 15, 16, 17〉에서 作成

(57)註：1) 日本의 경우에는 比較年度의 輸出額이 基準年度에 比해 줄어 들었음.

(key on following page)

(Key to previous page)

Key:

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. Commodity   | 32. Korea  |
| 2. Country   | 33. Japan  |
| 3. World demand growth   | 34. Taiwan   |
| 4. Demand growth by commodity                                      | 35. Singapore  |
| 5. Competitiveness   | 36. Sundary goods  |
| 6. Clothing  | 37. Korea  |
| 7. Korea   | 38. Japan  |
| 8. Japan   | 39. Taiwan   |
| 9. Taiwan  | 40. Singapore  |
| 10. Singapore  | 41. Non-metal mineral products   |
| 11. Fiber yarn for woven, goods,<br>woven goods and fiber products | 42. Korea  |
| 12. Korea  | 43. Japan  |
| 13. Japan  | 44. Taiwan   |
| 14. Taiwan   | 45. Singapore  |
| 15. Singapore  | 46. Television receivers   |
| 16. Iron and Steel products  | 47. Korea  |
| 17. Korea  | 48. Japan  |
| 18. Japan  | 49. Taiwan   |
| 19. Taiwan   | 50. Singapore  |
| 20. Singapore  | 51. Radio receivers  |
| 21. Ships  | 52. Korea  |
| 22. Korea  | 53. Japan  |
| 23. Japan  | 54. Taiwan   |
| 24. Taiwan   | 55. Singapore  |
| 25. Singapore  | 56. Sources: Compiled from Appendix<br>Tables 14, 15, 16 and 17  |
| 26. Metal products   | 57. Note 1: In the case of Japan,<br>the export amount of the com-<br>parative year decreased compared<br>with the basic year. |
| 27. Korea  |  |
| 28. Japan  |  |
| 29. Taiwan   |  |
| 30. Singapore  |  |
| 31. Footwear   |  |

From this we gleaned the following characteristics. Of our major export items, as divided into light industry products and heavy industry products, the majority of light industry products, except fiber products, had a weaker competitiveness compared with Taiwan and Singapore. On the other hand, in the case of heavy industry products, Korea's competitiveness was relatively strong. Korea appeared to hold a strong competitiveness, compared with Taiwan and Singapore, especially in iron and steel products, ships and television receivers.<sup>6</sup>

Note 6: Since incentives or subsidies for exports given to each item are not taken into account at this point, it cannot be said that items with strong competitiveness here will always be items with competitiveness without all incentives.

(2) Comparison of Export Competitiveness by Market

In order to investigate export competitiveness by market using the same method as the analytical method of export competitiveness by commodity, formula (1) was modified as follows for application.<sup>7</sup>

$$V'_j - V_j = rV_j + (r_j - r)V_j + X_j \dots \dots \dots (4)$$

Provided:

$V_j$  = Export amount of one country to j country in the basic year

$v'_j$  = Export amount of one country to j country in the comparative year

$r$  = Total export growth rate of the four countries between the basic year and the comparative year

$r_j$  = Total export growth rate of the four countries to j country between the basic year and the comparative year

$X_j$  = Effect of export competitiveness by market ( $V'_j - V_j - r_j V_j$ )

Note 7: The composition of formula (4), too, is the same as that which was elaborated in Note 4 above. That is, the first term in the right side represents the effect of export growth by region as was caused by world demand growth when the same demand growth by region is assumed to have

occurred. The second term represents the effect of export growth rate by region as was caused by the difference between the demand growth rate by region and the world demand growth rate. The third term represents overall international competitiveness, which includes the commodity composition by region and the export growth rate by competitive factor.

Results of the analysis of the export change of the four countries for comparison by market during the 1977-1981 period using the modified comparison formula presented above are as shown in Table IV-5. According to this table, in the case of Korea, the competitiveness was positive in its exports to the oil exporting countries and non-oil producing countries of Asia, Central and South America. In contrast, Korea showed a negative competitiveness in its exports to the countries of the OECD. However, in the case of Taiwan, it showed a plus effect in its exports to almost all regions. Singapore, too, showed a positive competitiveness in its exports to all regions with the exception of Middle East and non-oil producing countries of Africa. Such results of the analysis as limited to the four subject countries for comparison suggest that Taiwan and Singapore maintain a better export competitiveness than Korea and Japan in exports to advanced countries, while Korea maintains a stronger export competitiveness in its exports to Asia and Central and South American regions.

Table IV-5 Comparison of Export Competitiveness by Market

	Unit: percent			
	Korea	Japan	Taiwan	Singapore
United States, Canada	-29.7	-2.5	21.2	16.6
Advanced countries of Western Europe <sup>1</sup>	-38.1	-0.5	13.4	19.3
Other Western European Countries <sup>2</sup>	98.2	--	--	96.7
Oil exporting countries	10.4	-11.2	31.3	64.4
Non-oil producing developing countries				
Asia	43.7	-25.2	33.1	39.2
Middle East	-82.0	6.5	19.6	-45.8
Africa	-18.0	-13.2	58.0	-3.4
Central and South America	68.2	-16.5	55.7	20.7

(Table IV-5 continued)

	Korea	Japan	Taiwan	Singapore
Soviet Union and Eastern Europe	48.8	-4.2	n.a.	46.0

Sources: IMF, Direction of Trade Yearbook, 1982

Note 1: Australia, New Zealand and Japan included.

Note 2: "-" denotes that the export amount of the comparative year is less than that of the basic year.

## 2. Changes in the Revealed Comparative Advantage

In order to investigate what comparative advantages the four countries have in their export commodities to the remaining competing countries, we have computed the revealed comparative advantage indexes as follows:

$$C_{ij}^t = \frac{X_{ij}^t}{\sum_j X_{ij}^t} \bigg/ \frac{\sum_i X_{ij}^t}{\sum_i \sum_j X_{ij}^t} = \frac{X_{ij}^t}{\sum_i X_{ij}^t} \bigg/ \frac{\sum_j X_{ij}^t}{\sum_i \sum_j X_{ij}^t}$$

Provided:

$X_{ij}^t$  = Export amount of j commodity of i country in t year

i = 1, 2, 3, 4 (Korea, Japan, Taiwan, Singapore)

j = Export commodity classification (based on the SITC)

t = 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981

In this case,  $C_{ij}$  was obtained by using the ratio over the total export of the four countries for comparison, instead of using the ratio over the total world export as used in obtaining the revealed comparative advantage index. In other words, we obtained the ratio of a specific commodity exported by one country of the four countries over the country's total export, and, by dividing this by the ratio of the commodity export concerned, we obtained the revealed comparative advantage (RCA) index.<sup>8</sup>

Note 8: If we use only the exports of the four competing countries instead of the world export as the comparative base in computing the RCA index, the sizes of the index by commodity become different, but this has no bearing on the order of the specialization by country.

Results of the RCA index by commodity of Korea, Japan, Taiwan and Singapore by using this computation formula are shown in Table IV-6. In this case, the indexes mean that if the RCA index of a specific commodity surpasses 100 in Korea, then Korea has a comparatively specialized export of that commodity compared to the other four countries. The achievement of such specialization may be interpreted as that comparatively the competitiveness of this commodity is stronger than not only that of other commodities of Korea but also that of other countries.<sup>9</sup>

Note 9: Kim Su-yong, "Growth and Structural Change of Korea's Trade," (Korea Institute of Industry and Economic Technology), 1982, p 85.

Viewed in this way, those items with a strong competitiveness on the basis of the average RCA index during the 1979-1981 period in the case of Korea were clothing, footwear, chemical fertilizers, beverages and tobacco, travel goods, wooden products, foodstuffs, fiber products and rubber products.<sup>10</sup>

Note 10: These are items with a high comparative advantage index at a particular time, that is, these items had weight in the total export of Korea that were more than those of the competing countries. Therefore, these are different from the results of the comparison of export competitiveness by commodity as was revealed previously through the change of competitiveness in a certain period for a specific commodity (III-1) and also from results of dynamic comparative advantage which will be discussed later.

On the other hand, passenger cars, mineral fuel, general machinery and electric circuit products were found to be still with a comparative disadvantage. Such results of the static analysis of comparative advantage indexes show that our country's export commodity structure is still geared toward specialization of light industry products, but results of a dynamic analysis are different from this. That is to say, the change of the comparative advantage during the 1977-1981 period are shown below.

Note 11: Since the analysis made here is a dynamic analysis, the results are generally similar to the previous (III-1) analysis.

First, as of 1981, of export commodities with an RCA index of 100 or over, those commodities with increased competitiveness were found to be television receivers, ships, chemical fertilizers and fibers. Even among these, while television receivers and ships had the comparative advantage index figures of 100 or less in 1977, they have drastically increased their advantage recently. On the other hand, during the same period, items with comparative advantages that decreased were found to be wooden and cork products, travel goods, clothing and various other goods. Thus, characteristically these were light industry products.

Table IV-6 Change of the Comparative Advantage by Commodity (1977-1981)

Unit: percent

	(1) 韓					(2) 日					(3) 臺					(4) 新 加 坡				
	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
(5) 0 食料品 및 산동물	298.4	255.6	200.9	235.0	247.1	31.6	34.7	36.2	39.7	40.9	370.1	352.3	306.6	304.4	279.1	219.2	224.9	168.3	171.5	188.3
(6) 1 飲料 및 煙草	548.4	473.6	354.5	375.3	321.3	42.3	49.2	60.5	57.9	60.9	58.7	33.2	33.4	34.7	36.7	164.5	202.8	191.8	200.4	234.3
(7) 3 礦物性 燃料	43.3	12.6	4.4	6.2	19.5	7.2	10.5	12.7	12.7	10.0	60.9	73.6	56.9	47.1	53.6	1119.9	1104.7	861.8	824.0	882.9
(8) 5 化學 製品	68.1	57.7	69.7	97.7	78.7	114.7	114.3	116.8	102.8	110.5	49.6	46.5	45.7	50.7	61.5	76.6	82.8	72.2	140.0	86.6
(9) 51 化學 元素 및 化合物	51.7	43.1	55.4	64.4	67.6	120.9	123.2	126.6	123.2	121.6	34.4	30.3	28.7	41.5	31.8	28.8	34.8	35.4	36.4	49.5
(10) 53 鹽 및 유색 염료	33.4	37.1	46.7	44.9	41.7	118.1	118.9	119.8	118.9	114.8	35.1	32.4	47.9	44.6	53.8	77.8	81.2	71.7	78.8	101.1
(11) 54 醫藥 製品	41.5	38.0	41.5	42.7	49.2	82.4	85.0	89.4	86.2	86.1	56.8	56.5	44.4	50.1	68.3	391.8	376.7	301.5	295.5	285.7
(12) 55 精油, 化粧品類	27.3	23.9	27.4	38.2	94.1	86.9	96.2	97.4	92.4	88.2	158.4	108.2	92.3	112.3	98.7	250.4	221.9	204.0	194.5	194.7
(13) 56 化學 肥料	25.5	34.2	33.4	40.2	305.8	91.3	75.8	76.1	66.6	79.9	14.6	14.0	13.2	0.3	3.1	128.9	147.1	103.1	109.1	145.1
(14) 58 人造 樹脂	14.1	22.8	27.5	66.2	58.5	122.2	120.2	124.5	115.8	112.8	46.5	50.8	54.7	82.1	104.6	48.5	55.9	50.9	42.8	44.4
(15) 59 原料 別 製品	123.1	128.3	130.5	182.5	155.8	105.0	102.2	103.5	102.8	100.5	91.4	100.6	104.0	98.1	102.9	32.6	42.3	37.5	35.5	37.6
(16) 51 가 수 및 同 製品	89.4	147.3	105.0	125.4	99.0	111.5	95.1	98.9	92.3	92.4	93.6	164.3	183.1	215.9	238.1	9.8	7.4	7.4	9.9	5.1
(17) 52 高 平 製品	153.6	180.4	204.9	220.5	183.8	104.3	100.6	100.4	99.9	105.4	69.8	74.0	69.0	73.9	60.6	24.8	25.6	21.3	18.3	19.3
(18) 53 木 製品 및 木 製 品 類	403.0	352.4	299.6	279.5	285.5	17.1	13.9	11.2	10.7	10.6	451.6	470.0	445.3	467.7	468.8	141.5	149.4	141.2	160.0	165.2
(19) 54 종이 및 종이 製品	124.2	137.9	91.1	129.2	134.9	103.3	101.5	111.7	105.3	103.0	81.9	80.7	76.3	88.1	91.4	59.3	61.8	51.5	50.2	52.8
(20) 55 雜物 類 雜物 類	197.3	236.5	231.2	247.8	237.7	84.4	76.9	74.4	77.3	77.9	180.7	179.1	186.2	178.1	182.3	42.6	51.6	48.3	37.7	33.8
(21) 56 非金屬 礦物 製品	179.0	149.2	126.3	184.7	185.5	95.4	96.3	101.1	95.3	90.8	111.5	115.5	113.3	126.7	130.0	35.6	54.9	49.2	45.9	19.3
(22) 57 鐵 鋼 製品	38.0	46.9	68.3	99.7	98.9	127.1	125.7	127.9	125.8	123.5	10.6	20.9	29.8	17.5	22.0	12.7	18.0	10.9	11.6	14.9
(23) 58 非鐵 金屬 製品	36.4	5.6	33.3	47.0	51.8	120.9	114.5	115.6	115.1	109.4	20.6	26.2	26.3	22.4	19.5	64.0	133.7	140.7	126.0	166.6
(24) 59 金 屬 製 品	166.4	128.0	131.0	140.1	168.1	98.6	100.2	98.5	98.7	92.1	99.1	119.0	132.6	136.7	143.1	33.1	38.6	40.9	35.3	42.1

(table continued on following page)

(Table IV-6 continued)

	(1) 總 國												(2) 本 國												(3) 東 亞												(4) 全 球											
	1977			1978			1979			1980			1981			1977			1978			1979			1980			1981			1977			1978			1979			1980			1981					
	1977	1978	1979	1978	1979	1980	1981	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981																
(25) 7-8911 機 械 器	38.2	43.0	46.1	42.6	44.1	118.8	119.4	121.4	121.6	121.5	18.0	17.1	50.8	51.9	51.0	51.2	50.8	57.7	56.5	53.0																												
(26) 71 一 般 機 械	13.6	14.0	17.3	19.3	15.6	122.3	124.7	127.8	126.5	126.0	39.5	37.6	41.8	12.3	44.4	56.4	48.5	52.2	54.3	55.9																												
(27) 72-8911 電 氣 機 器	67.6	65.3	74.2	69.1	62.6	104.1	104.5	103.6	104.3	107.5	103.5	97.8	97.7	100.1	94.6	95.8	99.6	103.8	99.7	88.8																												
(28) 7221 直 電 機 器	32.6	29.4	44.4	52.0	44.8	118.1	120.5	118.7	115.8	115.7	61.7	56.0	80.0	86.9	85.1	48.7	46.5	46.3	50.6	57.2																												
(29) 7222 電 氣 回 路 用 品	40.6	34.7	36.6	32.6	28.1	116.2	120.3	118.4	117.4	113.5	46.1	40.2	51.6	54.8	61.5	75.6	61.0	81.5	90.4	115.8																												
(30) 7241 T.V. 受 像 機	59.4	112.4	135.5	157.4	156.6	97.6	83.6	84.4	83.9	83.4	176.4	201.3	176.8	164.6	151.2	86.1	115.9	88.6	99.3	108.2																												
(31) 7242 半 自 動 機 械	44.9	55.9	76.7	68.0	74.4	108.2	105.5	99.3	96.1	95.7	108.7	107.4	119.3	117.0	130.8	77.3	92.9	108.2	137.3	123.2																												
(32) 725 家 庭 用 電 氣 機 器	18.7	24.4	31.2	48.6	49.8	114.9	112.5	105.9	106.1	103.6	96.0	102.4	122.4	127.4	132.4	58.0	71.1	75.8	77.5	88.9																												
(33) 8911 音 音 器 · 博 生 機	78.3	58.2	50.6	29.1	24.7	116.5	121.6	124.4	112.4	131.9	53.8	42.6	53.2	21.5	27.7	17.6	16.6	14.3	21.5	21.8																												
(34) 73 運 搬 用 機 械	29.3	40.0	38.9	33.2	44.8	127.0	127.5	133.2	133.6	130.8	15.0	15.0	14.9	15.7	17.4	19.2	16.9	20.9	21.5	21.1																												
(35) 7321 乘 用 自 動 車	2.0	4.1	4.4	3.3	3.8	133.3	135.0	142.7	142.4	141.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.5	8.4	5.3	5.3	4.9																												
(36) 734 航 空 機 · 同 航 品	615.1	611.6	642.4	377.9	177.2	28.1	31.3	25.1	32.8	51.1	0.0	0.0	1.8	1.5	2.3	287.4	244.3	179.4	400.0	482.7																												
(37) 735 船 隻	63.1	100.9	105.9	112.7	153.0	121.0	117.8	115.8	115.1	109.4	18.6	19.2	18.4	17.2	25.5	31.8	28.6	71.9	71.7	58.8																												
(38) 8-8911 雜 製 品	264.0	256.1	234.8	218.0	221.8	62.9	62.0	62.1	65.1	64.7	285.7	273.2	262.2	279.2	273.3	51.8	53.1	48.3	44.3	47.3																												
(39) 91 衛 生 用 機 器	57.3	60.5	58.7	53.4	44.3	88.1	92.6	89.6	84.5	80.4	234.8	197.9	228.4	284.5	314.4	115.3	88.9	74.0	57.2	74.2																												
(40) 92 家 具 用 同 航 品	141.2	130.5	135.1	66.7	75.8	40.2	37.2	31.9	41.0	36.6	562.5	536.6	545.2	501.2	529.8	109.0	119.4	117.0	115.1	119.5																												
(41) 93 旅 行 用 具	432.0	424.1	322.6	286.5	306.6	15.1	8.4	8.7	8.8	9.6	534.6	540.8	554.0	617.9	596.6	31.0	23.6	14.0	12.9	13.5																												
(42) 94 女 類	547.0	528.3	509.1	498.8	514.4	15.3	13.0	9.2	11.4	10.6	376.7	358.9	330.8	362.2	350.8	68.1	76.1	70.5	65.2	62.5																												
(43) 95 吐 煙 器	446.5	466.4	410.5	390.8	410.6	6.6	5.7	3.6	3.8	3.7	605.4	524.6	496.9	556.8	536.4	16.3	16.9	20.2	14.6	16.5																												
(44) 96 科 學 博 覽 會 機 器	37.8	37.0	36.3	43.2	35.3	116.8	119.6	124.8	124.1	126.5	67.1	56.7	52.1	53.0	43.5	48.9	44.9	42.4	37.9	33.6																												
(45) 99-8911 雜 製 品	148.2	147.0	136.2	113.0	121.0	75.3	70.7	68.8	73.0	64.6	304.8	316.5	309.4	314.2	355.4	50.0	52.6	50.4	50.3	60.1																												

(46) 資料: <附表 10, 11, 12, 13> 中 作 成

(Key on following page)

Key:

1. Korea
2. Japan
3. Taiwan
4. Singapore
5. Foodstuffs and live animals
6. Beverages and tobacco
7. Mineral fuel
8. Chemical products
9. Chemical elements and chemical compounds
10. Dyes, softening agents and coloring materials
11. Pharmaceuticals
12. Refined oil, aromatics and cosmetics
13. Chemical fertilizers
14. Artificial resins and plastic products
15. Products by raw material
16. Leather and leather products
17. Rubber products
18. Wooden products and cork products
19. Paper and paper products
20. Fiber yarns for woven goods and woven goods
21. Nonmetal mineral products
22. Iron and steel products
23. Nonferrous metal products
24. Metal products
25. Machinery and equipment
26. General machinery
27. Electric machinery
28. Heavy electric machinery
29. Electric circuit products
30. Television receivers
31. Radio receivers
32. Home electric appliances
33. Tape recorders and reproducing machines
34. Transportation equipment
35. Passenger cars
36. Aircraft and parts
37. Ships
38. Sundry goods
39. Sanitation ware
40. Furniture and furniture products
41. Travel goods
42. Clothing
43. Shoes
44. Professional, scientific and optical instruments
45. Sundry goods
46. Sources: Compiled from Appendix Tables 10, 11, 12 and 13

Table IV-7 Items with Higher RCA Indexes and Items with Lower RCA Indexes by Competing Country

Unit: percent

	Higher Index Items	Lower Index Items
Korea	Clothing (507.4)	Passenger cars (3.8)
	Footwear (404.0)	Mineral Fuel (10.0)
	Chemical fertilizers (369.8)	General machinery (17.4)
	Beverages and tobacco (350.4)	Electric circuit products (32.4)
	Travel goods (305.2)	Tape recorders and reproducing machines (34.8)
	Wooden products and cork products (288.2)	Professional, scientific and optical instruments (38.3)
	Foodstuffs and live animals (244.3)	Home electric appliances (43.2)
	Fiber yarns for woven goods, woven goods (238.9)	Nonferrous metal products (44.0)
Rubber products (203.1)	Dyes, softening agents and coloring materials (44.4)	
		Pharmaceuticals (44.5)
Japan	Passenger cars (142.1)	Footwear (3.7)
	General machinery (126.8)	Travel goods (9.0)
	Iron and steel products (125.7)	Clothing (10.4)
	Professional scientific and optical instruments (125.1)	Wooden products and cork products (10.8)
	Chemical elements and chemical compounds (123.8)	Mineral fuel (11.8)
	Tape recorders and reproducing machines (123.6)	Aircraft and parts (36.3)

Dyes, softening agents and coloring materials (119.2)	Furniture and products (36.5)
Artificial resins, plastic products (117.7)	Foodstuffs and live animals (38.9)
Electric circuit products (116.8)	Beverages and tobacco (59.8)
Heavy electric machinery (116.7)	Sundry goods (68.8)

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Travel goods (589.5)	Passengers cars (9.9)
Footwear (530.0)	Aircraft and parts (1.0)
Furniture and furniture products (525.4)	Chemical fertilizers (5.5)
Wooden products and cork products (460.6)	Ships (20.4)
Clothing (347.9)	Nonferrous metal products (22.7)
Sundry goods (326.3)	Iron and steel products (23.1)
Foodstuffs and live animals (296.7)	Chemical elements and chemical compounds (34.0)
Leather and leather products (212.4)	Tape recorders and reproducing machines (34.1)
Fiber yarns for woven goods, woven goods (182.2)	Beverages and tobacco (34.9)
Sanitation ware (275.8)	General machinery (42.8)

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Mineral fuel (862.9)	Passenger cars (5.2)
Pharmaceuticals (294.2)	Leather and leather products (7.5)
Beverages and tobacco (208.8)	Iron and steel products (12.5)
Refined oil, aromatics, and cosmetics (197.7)	Travel goods (13.7)

Foodstuffs and live animals (176.0)	Footwear (17.1)
Wooden products and cork products (155.5)	Tape recorders and reproducing machines (19.2)
Nonferrous metal products (144.4)	Rubber products (19.6)
Radio receivers (123.1)	Professional, scientific and optical instruments (38.0)
Chemical fertilizers (119.1)	Metal products (39.5)
	Fiber yarns for woven goods, woven goods (39.9)

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Source: Table IV-6

Still, even of items with less than 100 in the RCA index as of 1981, the change of the comparative advantage pattern showed a similar trend; that is, during the 1977-1981 period those items exhibiting a drastic increase of competitiveness were comprised mostly of heavy and chemical industry products such as iron and steel products, artificial resins and plastic products, cosmetics and home electric appliances. Those items with drastically reduced competitiveness were furniture and tape recorders.

In the case of Japan, as the comparative advantage by commodity based on the average revealed comparative advantage index during the 1979-1981 period was high in passenger cars, general machinery, iron and steel products, professional scientific and optical instruments. This indicated that the export commodity structure of Japan was highly upgraded compared with that of Korea, Taiwan and Singapore. Also in terms of the change in the comparative advantage in the 1977-1981 period, it was characteristic that only ships, television receivers, radio receivers and other goods showed some decline in their high comparative advantages, and that the comparative advantage index of the majority of commodities indicated stability.

In the case of Taiwan, compared with our country, while the degree of specialization was low compared with Korea in clothing, fibers, iron and steel products and transportation equipment all of which may be called the major export items of Korea, Taiwan showed a higher comparative advantage in such items as travel goods, footwear, furniture, electric circuit products and sundry goods.

On the other hand, Singapore represented a pattern of competitiveness quite different from that of the competing countries. It had a far superior comparative advantage in mineral fuel compared with other countries.

Besides, it had higher comparative advantage in pharmaceuticals, dyes, coloring materials, cosmetics compared with Korea and in chemical products compared with Korea and Taiwan.

Characteristics shown in the change of export commodity structure of the four countries for comparison during the 1977-1981 period may be summarized as follows:

First, of the major export commodities of Korea such as clothing, fiber products, footwear, iron and steel products, electric machinery and transportation equipment, the comparative advantage of such major light industry products as clothing and footwear was weakened. On the other hand, the competitiveness of such heavy industry products as iron and steel, electric machinery and transportation equipment appeared to be rising.

Second, in heavy industry products Japan still appeared to hold high competitiveness. However, in television receivers, radio receivers, home electric appliances and electric circuit products the so-called newly industrializing countries of Asia such as Korea, Taiwan and Singapore appeared to be increasing their comparative advantage more than before. Especially in television receivers, Korea increased its competitiveness compared with Taiwan and Singapore. In contrast, Taiwan showed a high comparative advantage in home electric appliance, and Singapore in electric circuit products. However, even of home electric appliances, Japan appeared to have a far stronger competitiveness in tape recorders and reproducing machines compared with the remaining three countries.

Third, Korea and Japan showed a far stronger competitiveness in iron and steel products and ships compared with Taiwan and Singapore. Especially in ships, Korea had the strongest competitiveness among the four countries, and Korea appeared to be continuously increasing its competitiveness.

Finally, Japan appeared to have a stronger comparative advantage in passenger cars among the four countries.

Table IV-8 Major Items with Increased Competitiveness and Declined Competitiveness by Competing Countries

(1) Of Items with More than 100 of the RCA index as of 1981

Country	Korea	Japan	Taiwan	Singapore
Items with increased competitiveness	Chemical fertilizers (1.36)	Tape recorders, reproducing machines (1.13)	Artificial resins, plastic products (2.25)	Beverages and tobacco (1.42)
	Rubber products (1.20)	Passenger cars (1.06)	Leather products (2.54)	Dyes, softening agents, coloring materials (1.30)
	Fiber products (1.20)	Professional, scientific and optical instruments (1.08)	Non-metal mineral products (1.17)	Wooden products and cork products (1.17)
	Television receivers * (2.65)		Metal products* (1.44)	Nonferrous metal products (2.60)
	Ships* (2.42)		Radio receivers (1.20)	Electric circuit products (1.53)
			Home electric appliances* (1.38)	Television receivers* (1.26)
			Travel goods (1.12)	Radio receivers* (1.59)
			Sundry goods (1.17)	Furniture (1.10)

Items with declined competitiveness	Wooden products and cork products (0.71)	Artificial resins, plastic products (0.92)	Foodstuffs and live animals (0.75)	Foodstuffs and live animals (0.86)
	Travel goods (0.71)	Nonferrous metal products (0.90)	Television receivers (0.86)	Mineral fuel (0.79)
	Clothing (0.94)	Home electric appliances (0.90)	Furniture and parts (0.94)	Pharmaceuticals (0.73)
	Footwear (0.92)	Ships (0.90)	Clothing (0.93)	Refined oil, aromatics, cosmetics (0.78)
	Sundry goods (0.82)		Footwear (0.89)	
	Foodstuffs and live animals (0.83)			
	Beverages and tobacco (0.59)			

(2) Items with Less than 100 of the RCA index as of 1981

Country Classification	Korea	Japan	Taiwan	Singapore
Items with increased competitiveness	Chemical elements and chemical compounds (1.31)	Foodstuffs and live animals (1.29)	Pharmaceuticals (1.20)	Chemical elements and chemical compounds (1.72)
	Refined oil, aromatics, cosmetics (3.45)	Beverages and tobacco (1.44)	General machinery (1.12)	Heavy electric machinery (1.17)
	Artificial resins, plastic products (4.15)	Aircraft and parts (1.82)	Heavy electric machinery (1.38)	Home electric appliances (1.53)

Iron and steel products (2.60)  
 Radio receivers (1.66)  
 Home electric appliances (2.66)  
 Passenger cars (1.90)  
 Electric circuit products (1.33)  
 Ships (1.85)

Items with declined competitiveness	Mineral fuel (0.45)	Wooden products and cork products (0.62)	Refined oil, aromatics, cosmetics** (0.62)	Fiber products (0.79)
	Electric circuit products (0.69)	Television receivers (0.85)	Rubber products (0.87)	Sanitation ware** (0.64)
	Tape recorders and producing machines (0.32)	Radio receivers** (0.88)	Tape recorders, reproducing machines (0.51)	Professional, scientific, optical instruments (0.69)
	Furniture and furniture products** (0.54)	Sanitation ware (0.91)	Professional, scientific and optical instruments (0.65)	Clothing (0.92)
	Sanitation ware (0.77)	Sundry goods (0.86)		

Source: Table IV-6

Note: Value in ( ) is RCA index of 1977

\*denotes items with less than 100 of RCA index in 1977 but recently with more than 100 RCA index

\*\*denotes items with more than 100 of RCA index in 1977 but recently with less than 100 RCA index.

S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

DAILY CARRIES INTERVIEW WITH JAPANESE FOREIGN MINISTER

SK010018 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 1 Jan 85 pp 1, 4

[Text] Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe said yesterday that Japan would seek to ease tension on the Korean peninsula by enhancing the environment for the promotion of the inter-Korean dialogue together with other related world powers.

"What Japan and other related countries can do for the easing of tension of the Korean peninsula is, I think, to form the environment for the promotion of the South-North Korean dialogue," Minister Abe said in a written interview with the KOREA TIMES.

He said that Japan would not establish government-to-government relations with North Korea while it supports the dialogue between the two halves of the Korean peninsula.

He went on that his government's lifting today of the sanctions it had imposed on North Korea after the Rangoon bombing attack in 1983 does not represent stepped-up overtures toward the communist regime.

"Japan has decided to lift the sanctions it had imposed against North Korea in connection with the Rangoon incident as of January 1, but will maintain its relations with North Korea only at the private level in the economic and cultural fields as it did before taking the sanctions," the minister said.

He affirmed, "There is no change in the Japanese Government's policy not to have any government-to-government relations with North Korea."

As for the Korean territorial reunification, the minister said his government supports the idea that tension on the peninsula should be eased through the direct dialogue between the South and North Korean authorities.

Turning to President Chon Tu-hwan's visit to Japan last September, Minister Abe viewed that the first visit to Japan by a Korean head of state would cement an "immobile, mature partnership" between the two countries and would put an end to the uncomfortable relations of the past."

The journalist-turned-politician who has been elected a Diet member nine times since 1958 said his country would sincerely follow up what was achieved by President Chon's successful visit to Japan in the New Year, which marks the 20th anniversary of the normalization of Korea-Japan relations.

Following are excerpts from the questions and answers with Minister Abe.

Question: What do you think of President Chon Tu-hwan's visit to Japan and what kind of efforts are being made to translate into action the spirit of cooperation enhanced by President Chon?

Answer: As you know, President Chon Tu-hwan paid an official visit to Japan in September, 1984, as the first head of state of Korea to do so. This visit and Prime Minister Nakasone's visit to Korea were historical events in the binational relations.

In my opinion, President Chon's visit to Japan served as an important momentum in cementing immobile Korea-Japan relations as mature partners and in putting an end to the uncomfortable relations of the past.

As was announced in the joint communique, the establishment of amicable cooperative relations between the two countries is believed to contribute to the peace and stability of not only East Asia but elsewhere in the world.

Japan will sincerely follow up what was achieved by President Chon's successful visit to Japan. It is noteworthy that trade talks, working-level consultations for cultural exchange, negotiations for the science-technology cooperation agreement and various other working meetings were held frequently during the past year and we make much of these contacts.

Question: Since the normalization of relations between Seoul and Tokyo 20 years ago, the bilateral relations have steadily improved despite occasional strains. What is your vision of the future?

Answer: As was clearly pointed out in the joint communique (during President Chon's visit to Japan), our government is fully aware that expanding exchanges on the basis of the people is extremely important for the development of the good-neighbor, friendly relations between Korea and Japan, and therefore, plans to expand exchanges in academic, cultural, sports and other broad fields in the coming days.

Especially because this year is the 20th anniversary of the normalization of Korea-Japan relations which is worth commemorating, we will take it as a moment to further speed up exchanges between the two countries.

Question: Japan has decided to lift as of January 1, 1985, its sanctions against North Korea for the Rangoon terrorist attack in 1983. Is it going to be the first step toward a visible approach to Pyongyang?

Answer: Japan has decided to lift the sanctions it had imposed against North Korea in connection with the Rangoon incident as of January 1, but will maintain its relations with North Korea only at the private level in economic and cultural fields as it did before imposing the sanctions. There is no change in the Japanese Government's policy not to have any government-to-government relations with North Korea.

Question: What is your government's prescription for the reunification of Korea? How is the situation around the peninsula going to affect Japan's policy on the Korean question?

Answer: It is the basic policy of the Government of Japan that the easing of tension on the Korean peninsula should be realized through the direct dialogue between the South and North Korean authorities.

Japan welcomes the recent resumption of South-North dialogue including the South-North trade talks and the preliminary contacts for the Red Cross talks, and expects this dialogue to progress.

Japan will further support the (South) Korean efforts for dialogue and will at the same time contribute to easing tension on the Korean peninsula.

Question: Non-political contacts are growing between Korea and China and they are expected to accelerate in the future in parallel with China's economic reforms and progress in inter-Korean dialogue. What is your views on Korea's improving relations with China?

Answer: What Japan and other related countries can do for the easing of tension on the Korean peninsula is, I think, to form the environment for the promotion of the South-North dialogue.

Japan, for instance, has offered sideline cooperation for the deepening of relations between Korea and China in such non-political fields as sports exchange and the home visit by Koreans residing in mainland China, because we think it desirable to contribute to easing tension on the Korean peninsula by so doing.

CSO: 4100/108

S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

DEVELOPMENT OF SPORTS EXCHANGES WITH CHINA IN 1985

SK310221 Seoul YONHAP in English 0210 GMT 31 Dec 84

[Text] Seoul, 31 Dec (OANA-YONHAP)--South Korea will push ahead with sports exchanges with China next year to aid in the development of sports and the promotion of peace in the Asian region, President No Tae-u of the Korea Amateur Sports Association (KASA) said Monday.

In a New Year's message to the people, No said that the KASA will do its best to expand international sports exchanges with nations with which Seoul has no diplomatic ties.

No, who serves concurrently as president of the Korea Olympic Committee (KOC), also stressed that his organization will deal with the suspended inter-Korean sports talks patiently and cogently.

This year, the South-North sports dialogue was sparked by the April 9 meeting of the two sides' sports officials to discuss formation of single inter-Korean teams for the Los Angeles Olympics and other international sports events.

Since the rupture of the third meeting on May 25, Seoul repeatedly has called on Pyongyang to resume that meeting, but the latter has not directly replied.

In an effort to upgrade the nation's sports capability and to promote international sports friendship, the KASA and the KOC will send their national teams to compete in such international events in 1985 as the summer and winter universiads, the message indicated.

To prepare for the 1986 Asian Games and the 1988 Summer Olympiad, both scheduled for Seoul, the KASA and the KOC will try hard to strengthen their sports diplomacy in the interest of the nation, No said.

CSO: 4100/108

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

THREE REVOLUTIONS MOVEMENT MEETING CONTINUED

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 26 Sep 84 p 2

[Article by Yu Bom and Kim Yong-chol: "Our Party's Three Revolutions Movement Hoists the Grand Emblem of Socialist and Communist Construction]

[Text] For nearly 40 years our people have energetically marched forward following the three revolutionary lines.

On this long and worthy road, the three revolutionary lines have become the ones that our people have come to believe in firmly.

The three revolutionary lines are our party's uniquely creative lines. From the first day that our party began to undertake the work of constructing a new society, it has transformed our country into a prosperous socialist country by adhering to the three revolutionary lines. The reality confirms that our party's three revolutionary lines are the correct ones which assure successful results in the building of socialism and communism.

The Ninth Plenary Session of the Sixth Central Committee drew up the combat task plan to bring about a new turning point in the construction of socialism and communism by continuously carrying through the three revolutionary lines, the correctness and the truth of which have been proven through actual implementation. As before, our people will permanently raise the banner of the three revolutions high, intensify the construction of socialism, and realize brilliantly the great historic task of bringing the entire society under the chuche ideology.

Communism is mankind's hope for the future. Presently, many countries are waging powerful struggles to build communist societies.

Building socialism and communism is the most important revolutionary duty of the working class for the party and the state. To realize this great historic task, the party must seize the ideological fortress of communism as well as the materialistic fortress. These two fortresses constitute the basic strategic goals for constructing communism. A communist society is the one in which all people enjoy overall development, and in which it is possible to carry out distribution in accordance with demands. Without indoctrinating and transforming the people into communist men,

and without developing the productivity to satisfy the needs of their materialistic cultural life, it is impossible to successfully build a communist society.

The struggles for seizing the ideological fortress of communism and the materialistic fortress are unprecedentedly large tasks in terms of the depth of transforming the nature, society, human beings, and in its long term nature and arduousness. Accordingly, in order to successfully seize those two fortresses, there has to be a precise policy line.

Our respected and beloved leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, has already presented a theory on how to seize the two fortresses, and decided upon the implementation of the three revolutions in thought, technology, and culture as the party's policy line. This was the first of the most correct revolutionary lines which was in accord with the laws of building socialism and communism.

With the three revolutionary lines presented by our great leader, our people, firmly holding the powerful weapon of creation and change, have made an enormous advance in building a new society and in the struggles for socialism and communism. In this historic path, we have become convinced that the ideological fortress of communism and materialistic fortress can be successfully seized only when we march with the banner of the three revolutions.

It is our people's great integrity and pride to push forward the revolution and the construction on a straight path, and to open the future of communism convincingly.

Our party's three revolutionary lines are the most revolutionary and correct lines for building socialism and communism.

Our respected and beloved leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, gave the following instructions: "The works of the three revolutions in thought, technology, and culture that our party has presented are independent, creative, and are communistic revolutionary tasks. The three red banners of the three revolutions with which our party marches are the greatest revolutionary emblems." ("Selected Works of Kim Il-song," Vol 7, p 462)

Revolution and construction are the sacred struggles for the independence of the working masses of the people. Building a communist society is, in the final analysis, to realize completely the independence of the masses. It cannot be said that a revolution is completed unless the working masses free themselves from all sorts of control, subjugation, and social inequality, and unless they enjoy an independent and creative life. If the independence of the working masses is to be completely realized, a revolution must be carried out to change the political and economic systems of the worn-out society. The three revolutions must be continued to wipe out the legacies of the worn-out society in the areas of ideology, technology, and culture.

Victory in democratic and socialist revolutions, which reorganize the outmoded social system and production relations, is a historic turning point in the struggle for the independence of the people. But this never implies the completion of the revolution. Even if a socialist system is established, the class difference and the difference in material and cultural life among the members of society remain.

Under a condition where the outmoded societal legacies remain and where complete social equality among the people is not achieved, overall independence cannot be realized. The working masses can achieve independence through the three revolutions.

In building socialism and communism, the three revolutions are the required and important revolutionary tasks.

In building socialism and communism the iron rule to be observed is the execution of these tasks. The great revolutionary tasks of the working class, which had begun as struggles to overturn the old exploiting system, are linked to the struggle to eradicate backwardness in thought, technology and culture, which are the legacies of the old, worn-out society. Through these struggles the revolutionary tasks are accomplished.

The three revolutions in thought, technology, and culture are the new ways of conducting the revolution. These suit the basic nature of the socialist system and the idea of the masses.

When a socialist system is established, the nature of revolution changes. Revolution in a socialist society is to be carried out by the masses who have become the masters of the nation. It becomes a task for them to undertake. Therefore, the revolution in this society must be conducted in such a manner that indoctrinates and transforms the people by the method of the three revolutions which create new and destroy the outdated. Only if the three revolutions are energetically undertaken can the masses unite firmly as a political force. Their inexhaustible strength and wisdom must be mobilized, and then all problems arising in the process of building socialism and communism can be effectively dealt with.

When a communist society is established, the struggle for the eradication of the legacies of a worn-out society would be concluded. But, even then, the tasks of educating and indoctrinating the people, improving social relationships, and conquering nature would continue. In a communist society also, the struggles to discard the outdated and to create new things in thought, technology, and culture would go on. Through these struggles, society would keep on developing. This shows that our party's three revolutions are the banners to be raised permanently in building and perfecting a socialist and communist society.

Our party's three revolutionary lines are the revolutionary ones that give the initial strength for the seizure of the ideological fortress in building a communist society.

The principle that has been held consistently by our party in embodying the three revolutions is that priority is firmly placed on the ideological revolution while, at the same time, the technological and cultural revolutions are advanced. This principle is the most proper one which is based on the scientific analyses of the controlled functions and the importance of the ideological consciousness of the people in revolution and construction.

The ideological reform of the people is a more difficult and complicated task than the task of raising the standards of their material conditions and cultured life. It is because the remnants of the worn-out ideology and backward habit of life are very conservative and persistent.

Only when priority is placed on the ideological revolution, can the people be transformed into communist men by reforming their ideological consciousness, and only then can economic and cultural constructions be effectively advanced by raising the revolutionary fervor and positiveness of the workers. History shows us that if emphasis is placed solely on a materialistic foundation, not only is it impossible to build socialism and communism effectively, but also the fruits of revolution cannot be firmly defended.

Giving top priority to the ideological revolution does not necessarily mean that technological and cultural revolutions can be neglected, nor does it suggest that the work for the seizure of materialistic fortress can be underestimated. The struggles for the seizure of the communist ideological fortress and materialistic fortress are linked together closely. Therefore, the technological and cultural revolutions should be advanced forcefully and simultaneously with the ideological revolution.

The task of turning the people's ideological consciousness into a communist one can be advanced effectively only if socialist economic construction is carried out well, and if the materialistic and technical foundations of the state support it from within. On these basic problems arising in the struggle for the seizure of the communist ideological fortress and materialistic fortress, our party, by firmly recognizing these problems, is leading the revolution and construction on the road to victory. This firmly guarantees success in building socialism and communism in our country.

The propriety and vitality of our party's three revolutionary lines has been clearly proven through a long period of practical struggles.

Our party and people, from the very inception of building a new society, have held the banners of the three revolutions aloft and marched forward. In this historic journey, the three revolutionary lines have brightly lighted the future road of struggle for our people, for the social progress and change, and have energetically supported the revolutionary struggles and construction tasks.

Despite enormous difficulties and ordeals in the wake of liberation, our people have transformed our country into an affluent and prosperous socialist nation by successfully achieving a two-stage socialist revolution, and by intensifying the socialist construction. In building a new society and socialism, all the successes and changes that our people have achieved cannot be viewed apart from the three great revolutionary lines. Practical experiences testify to the fact that the best way to build socialism and communism is to follow the three great revolutionary lines.

In the past, our country was a backward, colonial, and semi-feudalistic society. The economy lagged far behind the times, and the people were far behind modern civilization. Under such circumstances, our sovereign people were compelled to carry out the three revolutions in thought, technology, and culture to solidify our national independence and to build a new society.

Our beloved and respected leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, presented to us wise policies suitable to our revolutionary duties and to our country's specific conditions, for the launching of the movement for the ideological mobilization for nation-building, the increased production movement, and the movement for the eradication of illiteracy. He led the struggle for its successful realization. Since then, the three revolutions have begun in our country, and these revolutions have given a powerful push to the struggle for building a new society.

Through the struggle for the implementation of the policy of the three revolutions, our party has raised class-consciousness, revolutionary consciousness, and cultural and technological standards of party members and workers. It has made them participate actively in the works for the reform of the outmoded social system and production relationships. Thus, it has enabled the successful carrying out of the tasks of wiping out the relationships of colonialistic and feudalistic exploitations, and of transforming the outmoded production relationships. The fact that our people were able to wipe out centuries-old backwardness and poverty in a short period of time, and that our people were able to carry out the democratic and socialist revolutions successfully has an important relationship with the brilliant implementation of the three revolutionary lines. The experiences show that when the party and the people of the sovereign working class carry out the three revolutions, they can open the wide path leading to a new society, socialism, and communism.

Following the establishment of a socialist system, the struggles of our party and our people for carrying out the three revolutions have advanced to a new high. Providing that the three revolutions are the basic revolutionary tasks in the socialist society, our party has incessantly intensified the ideological, technological, and cultural revolutions. In this worthy struggle, the chollima movement was born, and it has become a powerful impetus in bringing about a great revolutionary upsurge. The chollima movement was a brilliant embodiment of the three revolutionary lines for the eradication of all backward things and for the speeding up of socialist construction to its fullest extent.

Our party has achieved great success in reforming the people into revolutionaries by forcefully launching the chollima movement, and has completed the historic task of socialist industrialization in a mere 14 years. Our people have a proud history of having transformed our country into a chollima nation and an affluent socialist industrial nation by taking 10 or even 100 steps, while others took only 1 step. This history was created in the midst of the struggle for the realization of the three revolutions.

Since the time when the powerful all-out historic march began under the leadership of our party to convert the whole society into one which is armed with the chuche ideology, a new revolutionary turning point has been marked in the struggle of our people for the realization of the three revolutions.

In accordance with the need for revolutionary development, our beloved comrade Kim Il-song presented revolutionary policies to us to intensify the three revolutions, and organized and mobilized the entire party and people powerfully to wage a struggle for its realization. Our Party Central Committee presented the three revolutions as a basic means to turning the entire society into a chuche-oriented society, strengthened the party leadership to that end, and has taken positive measures to mobilize the masses for the execution of the three revolutions. The three revolutions team movement, the competition for the red banner for three revolutions movement, and the movement to model after the unsung heroes that our party has initiated and has led have helped organize and energize, and have become the means to boost the revolution and construction. As these movements are energetically advanced and the three revolutions are making positive headway, great changes are occurring in the ideo-mental demeanor, the disposition of life, and the economic and cultural construction.

Today, taking the chuche ideology as their firm weltanschauung, and accepting the party lines and policies as most proper, our people are doing their best to carry through those policies. Never before in our history have our entire people been so solidly united around the party and the leader, and marched powerfully towards the victory for the great works of socialism and communism. The fact that all the members of society have grown up to be revolutionaries of the chuche type, and that the unity of the revolutionary column has become as firm as a rock in an irreplaceably precious achievement.

As the technological and cultural revolutions are making positive headway, every sector of the people's economy is built on the foundation of modern science and technology, and the workers are freed from difficult and laborious labor. Thus, a great change has been made in building socialist culture.

All these victories and achievements in the struggle for the realization of the three great revolutionary lines are the firm foundation for bringing about the brilliant communist future ahead of schedule. Today, the three

great revolutions are incessantly advancing forward on a very high stage, where the legacies of the outmoded society are wiped-out thoroughly, and the autonomy of the masses is completely realized.

Our people have come to understand through actual experience that the unique noble truth that only through steadfast observation of the three great revolutionary lines can the socialist banner be firmly guarded, its honor and dignity brightened, and communism established to perfection. The convictions of our people that there are no better banners than the three revolutions banners in building socialism and communism has taken shape, and has been hardened through long and hard revolutionary struggles. Therefore, the conviction will never waver under any circumstances in the future.

By marching with the three revolutionary banners raised high, we must realize the complete victory of socialism and bring about a new advance in the struggle for the seizure of the two fortresses of communism.

The basic question for the implementation of the three great revolutions in thought, technology, and culture is the reinforcing of the party's leadership. Comrade Kim Chong-il, member and secretary of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the party's Central Committee, pointed out as follows: "By reinforcing the party's leadership for the three revolutions, we must organize and step up the revolutions in thought, technology, and culture even further, and mark a new turning point in their implementation." ("Let us march forward with the banners of Marxism-Leninism and the chuche ideology held high," Monograph, p 22)

The party of the working class is the political leadership organ and the general staff. The degree of success in the implementation of the three great revolutions will depend entirely upon the leadership of the party. The strength of the party, which leads the construction of socialism and communism, will be displayed when it leads the three revolutions to victory.

Our party is the refined leader of the three revolutions. Our party has reinforced the party leadership for the three revolutions to meet the needs of each stage of the revolution and construction. By presenting the completion of the three revolutions as an important mission, our dear comrade Kim Chong-il subordinates all activities of our party to this mission.

By our party's refined leadership, which leads the entire party and people through bold planning, extraordinary organizational ability, and ambitious operations, the three revolutionary works that have been initiated by our great leader are brilliantly being implemented.

Today, we have a task before us to lay the materialistic and technical foundations suitable to the victorious socialistic society, and to improve the living standards of the people dramatically by realizing the 10 major

prospective targets for economic construction in the 1980's by carrying through the decision of the Ninth Plenary Session of the Sixth Party Central Committee. The firm guarantee for the successful implementation of this task lies in the firm undertaking of the three great revolutions under the leadership of the party.

We must firm up the unity of the party and the revolutionary column around the party's Central Committee, and steadfastly push the three revolutions forward under the leadership of the party.

The three great revolutions in thought, technology and culture arm the entire society with the chuche ideology, and they are the strategic lines that our party has held consistently. The true path for the completion of the chuche revolutionary tasks initiated in the thick forests of Mt Paektu, and for the realization of the inexhaustible prosperity of our fatherland lies in the thorough implementation of these lines. The three revolutionary tasks are the holy tasks that our party leads. Our party's leadership in revolution and construction has a brilliant record in the struggle for and victory in the thorough implementation of the three revolutionary lines.

By preserving great integrity and revolutionary pride for the great three revolutionary lines, and by moving energetically forward with the force of chollima plus the "speed of the 80's", we must mark a turning point in the construction of socialism, and advance still further the future of communism.

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N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

REVITALIZATION OF COMMUNIST IDEOLOGY STRESSED

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 22 Oct 84 p 1

[Editorial: "Let Us Arm the Party Members and the Workers Firmly With the Heightened Class Consciousness"]

[Text] Our people, firmly maintaining a heightened revolutionary spirit with steadfast conviction in the victory of the great cause of the revolution, are now vigorously accelerating socialist construction. This is the result of our party's consistently proceeding with the work of class indoctrination.

We must continue to vigorously move ahead with the work of arming the party members and the workers with a heightened class consciousness in accordance with the demands of real development.

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

"It is imperative that we energetically indoctrinate everyone so that they will always observe and judge everything, no matter how difficult and complicated the situation, from the working-class standpoint, will unremittingly defend revolutionary principles, and will go on fighting alongside us to the end for the victory of the revolution."

Having heightened class consciousness means not forgetting the fundamental class character of the working class and maintaining the resolute viewpoint and standpoint of going on fighting to the end for their class, their system. No one without heightened class consciousness and revolutionary spirit can hold fast with constancy to revolutionary principleness with no class deterioration. For that reason heightening class consciousness is an important issue in the revolutionary and principled indoctrination of the party members and the workers.

In accordance with the demands of the current stage of revolutionary development and of the prevailing situation, our party stresses the importance of all the people firmly establishing a revolutionary world view and thinking in a revolutionary manner as they carry on the struggle.

Achieving this aim of the party has enormous significance for blocking the rise of petty non-working-class elements in our society and for filling society to overflowing with a sound revolutionary ethos only.

The more the revolution and construction intensifies and the more the socialist system consolidates and develops, the more immediate is the need to arm the party members and the workers with heightened class consciousness.

Today a sharp struggle between socialism and imperialism is being waged in the international arena. As the power and influence of socialism grows, this struggle in turn is growing more intense and is spreading into all spheres. We must live and work militantly with a heightened class consciousness befitting a people living in a time of struggle, a time of revolution.

Today the socialist system in our nation is consolidating and developing and the lives of the people are infinitely improving. Nevertheless, we have not yet totally accomplished the class mission entrusted to us. We must continue the revolution to the end to achieve the reunification of the fatherland and to make the communist ideal a reality. While the road of the revolution is still long and steep, we absolutely cannot slacken as a class in the revolutionary ranks.

The more time flies and life improves as people live and work under the revolution, the more important it becomes to indoctrinate them so that they do not forget conditions in the past.

Our older generation had a miserable life in the past, suffering harsh exploitation and oppression and subjected to all sorts of contempt and disdain. But today the workers, the farmers, and the intellectuals all enjoy an infinitely happy and rewarding life under the benevolent care of the party. The more everyone enjoys greater happiness and higher living standards, the more it becomes imperative that they absolutely not forget the past and that they continue always to live revolutionarily, with gratitude toward the socialist system treasured deep within their hearts.

In particular, when a new generation, one which has not experienced the exploitative system of the past and has not been tested by the rigors of war, arrives on the scene as the driving force of the revolution, it is of grave concern for the future of the revolution that they be well indoctrinated as a class. When all of our new generation clearly understand how our current happiness came about and wage a determined struggle on behalf of the party, the revolution, and the interests of the working class, then we can bring the great cause of the revolution to a successful conclusion.

Arming all the party members and workers with a resolute class consciousness is an important link in the great undertaking of staunchly defending and enhancing the socialist fatherland.

The U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet gang are now intensifying more than ever before their aggressive machinations and anticommunist agitation against the northern half of the republic. The enemy's machinations and schemes to slander, vilify, and obliterate our socialist system far surpasses the shamelessness, viciousness, and craftiness of all anticommunist maniacs that preceded them. The more the enemy intensifies his aggressive machinations, the more we must stride forward with an intense hatred, furnished with all sorts of politico-ideological preparations to check and frustrate them. Acting this way is the way to firmly safeguard our socialist fatherland and our revolutionary gains built from the blood and sweat of the people and of the revolutionary patriots of the past and to go on to successfully conclude the great cause of the revolution.

There is nothing more imperative in firmly equipping the party members and the workers as a class than having them think and act from the standpoint of the working class.

The working-class stand and viewpoint are an extremely thorough revolutionary world view. The true glory of a revolutionary is to hold this viewpoint and struggle on, sacrificing everything in order to fulfill totally his class role.

No matter how complicated the situation, we must always, with heightened class awareness and keen political judgment, display principled discernment from the point of view of the working class and manage everything correctly.

Revolutionaries with a firm class stand can never put aside class interest and the interest of the people for the sake of individual luxury and enjoyment. In particular, only if all our workers, farmers, and particularly our working intellectuals firmly hold this kind of sound class consciousness can they live a useful life and truly contribute to the noble mission of the working class and working people.

A firm class stand and viewpoint comes from a deep awareness of one's own class origin. The more improvement in our lives and progress in our condition, the more imperative it is that we not forget the miserable situation in the past in which we suffered from all sorts of powerlessness and poverty under the oppression and exploitation of landlords and capitalists. We must inscribe in our memory how we have been saved from our fate and provided with the happiness of today under the leadership of the party and the revolutionary government of the working class, and we must resolutely fight to strengthen and develop our fatherland and our system. Understanding our class position clearly in this way, we will not deviate in the slightest from the stand of the working class, no matter what the situation.

In order to arm the party members and the workers with heightened class consciousness, it is imperative to have them reach a deep principled understanding of the true reactionary nature of imperialists and the exploiting class.

Capitalist society dominated by the exploiting class is a hell for the broad masses of working people. All workers must be deeply aware that the true character of imperialism flows out of the capitalist system dominated by monopoly capital and it absolutely cannot change as long as that system survives. Accordingly, with heightened class self-confidence and sense of superiority, they must display disdain for the exploiting class and entertain not even the most trivial illusion of the work done by the bourgeois under capitalism.

Imperialists and their lackey propaganda tools are now intensifying the reactionary ideological offensive to numb the people's awareness of class and consciousness of national independence. We must make it impossible for any tide eroding the socialist system and embellishing capitalism to dampen us. Everyone, even while making their lives more comfortable and civilized, must remain determined and thoroughgoing in their class stand.

It is important to proceed with heightening the class consciousness of party members and workers with realistic materials that are full of life.

Party organizations must use all sorts of forms and methods to inform the party members and the workers well with materials that tell of the infuriating savagery and exploitative behavior that the American and Japanese imperialists have dared to commit throughout history. It is imperative that all workers be made to understand clearly that imperialism and the exploiting class are treacherous enemies who impose all sorts of unhappiness and calamities on the working masses and that all workers be inspired with a steadfast revolutionary spirit of uncompromising struggle against them to the end. In particular, the generation growing up now must be made never to forget the bitter past in which their parents were exploited and oppressed, and must be made to continue the fight into the next generation against the system of reactionary rule by imperialists, landlords, and capitalists.

The two diametrically opposed realities of North and South Korea are a living textbook for class indoctrination. All the party members and workers must clearly understand the reactionary character of South Korean society, a rotten and diseased society (in which the rich get richer and the poor get poorer) ruled by oppression, exploitation, and all sorts of immorality and corruption, and they must not forget even for a moment the agony the people of South Korea are experiencing. In particular, they must be deeply cognizant that the degeneracy of South Korean society comes from that colonial and anti-people social system itself.

Heightened class consciousness comes from having an infinite pride in and love for one's own class and one's own polity. Party organizations must instill in the workers a fitting pride in the superiority of the socialist system and the stability of the economic foundation of our nation and have then hold in infinite regard the results and creations they themselves have produced. In particular, they must be made to, with a firm recognition of the incomparable superiority of our socialist life style over the reactionary and corrupt bourgeois life style, go on establishing it even more thoroughly.

All the party members and the workers, with firm class consciousness, must vigorously expedite the reunification of the fatherland and the final victory of the great cause of the revolution through living and fighting revolutionarily.

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CSO: 4110/024

N.KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

BRIEFS

PRESIDENT SENDS EDUCATIONAL FUND--Pyongyang, 2 Jan (KCNA)--The great leader President Kim Il-song sent 291,100,000 yen (in Japanese currency) of educational aid fund and stipends for children of Korean nationals in Japan. The 94th remittance of educational aid fund and stipends sent by him this time brought the total amount of educational aid fund and stipends to 36,305,522,033 yen (in Japanese currency). The educational aid fund and stipends sent by President Kim Il-song will contribute to the development of the work of democratic, national education of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (CHONGNYON). [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0455 GMT 2 Jan 85 SK]

CSO: 4100/105

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

DAILY BLAMES U.S. FOR INTERNATIONAL SITUATION

SK291027 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1009 GMT 29 Dec 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 29 Dec (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN Saturday ascribes the very complex and strained international situation today entirely to the imperialists' policies of aggression and war.

In a signed article captioned "Policy of 'Strength' Cannot Be a Way Out" the paper says:

Aggression and war is the inherent nature of imperialism and its constant companion. It is because imperialism is underlain by monopoly with plunder as the main mode of its existence.

Imperialism cannot exist apart from monopoly and the aggressive nature of imperialism can never change as long as monopoly holds sway.

Imperialism gets more hysteric in its maneuver of aggression and war when it faces a crisis. The two world wars that spelled grievous misfortunes and calamities to mankind were offsprings of such imperialist maneuvers.

Now imperialism is undergoing an acute political and economic crisis previously unknown in history. It is seeking a way out of its crisis in a war.

In the United States the munitions monopolies are picking up thanks to the arms buildup policy, while production is on the decline in the civilian industry. The operation rate in the civilian industry was as low as 78 percent of its production capacity last year. The U.S. economy is sinking deeper into a hopeless bog as can be seen in the annual financial deficit of 200,000 million dollar mark, the state debt to the tune of 1,500,000 million dollars, the wholesale bankruptcy of enterprises, the growing army of the unemployed, jumping prices, etc. These are the consequences of the U.S. Government's policies of aggression and war.

These policies do not open a way out to the imperialists but precipitate their doom. Aggression and war are the last-ditch wriggle of imperialism whose end is nearing.

CSO: 4100/105

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM IL-SONG GREETED BY CHERNENKO, HU YAOBANG, OTHERS

SKO20520 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0457 GMT 2 Jan 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 2 Jan (KCNA)--Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, exchanged New Year's cards with party and state leaders of various countries, greeting the New Year 1985.

New Year's cards came to President Kim Il-song from:

Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR; Comrade Nikolai Alexandrovich Tikhonov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR; Comrade Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China; Comrade Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the Central Advisory Commission of the Communist Party of China and chairman of the CPC Central Military Commission; Comrade Li Xiannian, president of the People's Republic of China; Comrade Peng Zhen, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China; Comrade Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China; Comrade Nicolai Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Romanian Socialist Republic; Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic; Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic; Comrade Henryk Jablonski, president of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic; Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Bulgaria and president of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic; Comrade Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia; Comrade Ali Sukrija, president of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia; Comrade Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia; Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic; Comrade Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian

Socialist Workers' Party; Comrade Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic; Comrade Jambyn Batmunk, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic; Comrade Ramiz Alia, president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania; Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam; Comrade Truong Chinh, chairman of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam; Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and prime minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic; Souphanouvong, president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and president of the Presidium of the Lao People's Supreme Council; Mohammad Ziaul Haq, president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan; Suharto, president of the Republic of Indonesia; Ibni Sultan Abu Bakar Ahmad Shan, king of Malaysia; Hafiz Al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic; Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization and commander-in-chief of the Palestine Revolutionary Armed Forces; Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, president of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan; Husayn the First, king of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan; Amin Jumayyel, president of the Republic of Lebanon; Habib Bourguiba, president of the Republic of Tunisian; Canaan Banana, president of the Republic of Zimbabwe; Robert G. Mugabe, prime minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe; A. Milton Obote, president of the Republic of Uganda; Aneerood Jugnauth, prime minister of Mauritius; Lansana Conte, president of the Military Committee of National Redemption of the Republic of Guinea and president and head of state of the Republic of Guinea; Aristides Pereira, president of the Republic of Cape Verde; Siaka Probyn Stevens, president of the Republic of Sierra Leone; Samuel Kanyon Doe, head of state, speaker of the Interim National Assembly and commander-in-chief of the Republic of Liberia; Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham, leader of the People's National Congress of Guyana and president of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana; Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the Council of the Government of National Reconstruction of the Republic of Nicaragua; Edward Seaga, prime minister of Jamaica; Antonio Remalho Eanes, president of the Republic of Portugal; Rudolf Kirchschrager, federal president of the Republic of Austria; Agatha Barbara, president of the Republic of Malta; Margrethe the Second, queen of Denmark; Olav the Fifth, king of Norway; H. Kamuzu Banda, president of the Republic of Malawi; John Michael Geoffrey Manningham Adams, prime minister of Barbados; Leon Schlumpf, president of the Swiss Confederation; and Florizel A. Glasspole, governor-general of Jamaica.

President Kim Il-song sent New Year's cards to them.

CSO: 4100/105

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

AGRO-TECHNICAL COOPERATION GROUP IN MOZAMBIQUE

SK241326 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1012 GMT 24 Dec 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 24 Dec (KCNA)--President Kim Il-song received lately a personal letter and rice and maize as a gift from President Samora Moises Machel of Mozambique. The rice and maize were reaped by Mozambicans after carrying out an irrigation project for 1,000 hectares with the help of a Korean agro-technical cooperation group dispatched to Maingalewa, Mozambique.

Upon receiving the gift, President Kim Il-song expressed his satisfaction with the fact that Koreans and Mozambicans have admirably succeeded in the rice and maize cultivation, cooperating with each other in Maingalewa.

The group went to Mozambique a few years ago to carry into effect President Kim Il-song's teachings and the noble intention of the Workers' Party of Korea on effectively helping Mozambique in agriculture.

Maingalewa covered with thick forests and lakes is several hundreds kilometres off Maputo, the capital.

No small difficulties cropped up when members of the group set out on their work.

To level 1,000 hectares of fields, they rooted out several dozen thousand big trees and built many irrigation setups including first- and second-stage pumping stations under scorching equatorial sunshine.

They carried out a water-way project to bring water from the Muera River through dense forests, anticipating a worst dry season. The project had not been included in the blueprint.

Hearing what they had done, the great leader President Kim Il-song highly estimated their success and repeatedly encouraged them to do work well in future.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il dispatched a crop cultivation technical cooperation group to Maingalewa and showed deep care for the group lest it should have inconveniences in its work.

Tractors with the wheels for harrowing made by Korean technicians after a series of setbacks conducted harrowing in water and sowed seeds on the vast fields in Maingalewa, which had been a moorland.

A "group for the study of the chuche farming method" was formed in the village and the group members tried to do farming as demanded by the chuche farming method in the van of villagers.

A grand ceremony for the completion of the Mozambique-Korea friendship Maingalewa irrigation project took place in Maingalewa on October 5, 1984.

In his address at the ceremony, President Samora Moises Machel said Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, had sincerely helped the Mozambican people ever since the period of armed struggle for national liberation. The Mozambican people should learn the spirit of self-reliance from the Korean people, he said.

CSO: 4100/097

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO SOMALI--Pyongyang, 28 Dec (KCNA)--Chon Myong-hui, new Korean ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Somalia, on December 19 presented his credentials to Mohamed Siad Barre, president of the Somali Democratic Republic. The ambassador conveyed the warm regards of President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il to President Mohamed Siad Barre. The president expressed deep thanks for this and asked the ambassador to transmit his sincere greetings to President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il. Recalling his visit to Korea, he said President Kim Il-song has performed undying feats by wisely leading the revolution and construction. Saying he supports the DPRK, the president stressed the Korean people would certainly win a victory in their struggle. The talk passed in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0007 GMT 28 Dec 84 SK]

AMBASSADOR TO CONGO--Pyongyang, 28 Dec (KCNA)--Kim Pong-kon, Korean ambassador to the Congo, on December 15 paid a farewell call on Denis Sassou Nguesso, president of the Congo. The ambassador conveyed the cordial regards of President Kim Il-song to President Denis Sassou Nguesso. The Congolese president expressed deep thanks for this and asked the ambassador to transmit his heartfelt greetings to President Kim Il-song. Referring to the impressions of his Korean visit, he noted his historical meeting with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was an important occasion in radically strengthening and developing the friendly relations between the two parties, governments and peoples. Our party, government and people consider it as their lofty duty to unconditionally support and encourage the Korean people's struggle for the reunification of the country, the president noted, and stressed: We manifest an unquestioned support to the policy for national reunification advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. He wholeheartedly wished President Kim Il-song good health and a long life. The talk took place in a friendly atmosphere. On hand were the minister of foreign affairs and cooperation and the foreign policy advisor to the president. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0003 GMT 28 Dec 84 SK]

DPRK-SYRIA CULTURAL PLAN--Pyongyang, 30 Dec (KCNA)--A 1985-1986 working plan for the cultural agreement between the governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Syrian Arab Republic was signed in Damascus on December 17. It was signed by Yi Hung-yop, DPRK ambassador to Syria, and 'Abu al-Hamid Dargal, vice-minister of education of Syria. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0839 GMT 30 Dec 84 SK]

SWEDEN COMMUNISTS GREETED--Pyongyang, 2 Jan (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea sent a message of greetings to the 27th convention of the Left Party-Communists of Sweden on January 1. The message reads: The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea warmly congratulates the Left Party-Communists of Sweden on its 27th convention and extends through the convention warm brotherly greetings to the entire member of your party. We believe the convention of your party will greatly contribute to your party's activities to defend the vital rights and interests of the working people and establish a nuclear-free zone in Scandinavia against the imperialist policy of aggression and war. Convinced that the friendly and cooperative relations forged between our two parties will continue to expand and develop on good terms, we sincerely wish great success in your party's future activities to strengthen and develop the party and in the convention's work. [Text]  
[Pyongyang KCNA in English 0525 GMT 2 Jan 85 SK]

CSO: 4100/105

N.KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

BRIEFS

TRADE DELEGATION BACK HOME--Pyongyang, 2 Jan (KCNA)--The government trade delegation of our country headed by Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Han Sukil returned home on December 31 by plane after visiting Czechoslovakia. It was met at the airport by personages concerned and Czechoslovak Ambassador to our country Vaclav Herman. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0521 GMT 2 Jan 85 SK]

DPRK DELEGATIONS RETURN--Pyongyang, 29 Dec (KCNA)--The Korean commerce delegation headed by Vice-Minister of Commerce Kim Pyong-hwan which had visited the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and Hungary, the Korean delegation of the Academy of Sciences headed by its Vice-President Cho Chang-sok which had visited China, the Korean stockbreeding [word indistinct] delegation headed by Kim Ok-chong, director of the general bureau of poultry and stockbreeding, which had visited the German Democratic Republic and Denmark, returned home. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0336 GMT 29 Dec 84 SK]

CSO: 4100/105

N.KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

DAILY SUPPORTS PROPOSAL BY ANGOLAN LEADER

SK281152 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1139 GMT 28 Dec 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 28 Dec (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today comments on the letter sent by the Angolan President to the UN Secretary general on November 17 outlining the Angolan Government's consistent demand for making the aggression forces of the South African racist clique withdraw from the southern territory of Angola illegally occupied by them and guaranteeing the independence and sovereignty, security and territorial integrity of Angola. Stressing that the proposition of Angola is justifiable, the author of the commentary says:

It is entirely due to the brigandish and shameless aggressive acts of the South African racist clique encourage by the United States that Angola is faced with such complicated situation as today after her independence. What they seek is to nip the Angolan revolution in the bud and thus check the development of a sovereign and independent state for Africans next door.

The South African racist clique have supplied weapons and money to the counter-revolutionary group of Angola and egged them on to the moves to disorganize and destroy Angola from within and, on the other hand, infiltrated their own armed personnel into the southern area of Angola for brutal murder. Their anti-Angolan moves continue today.

All the acts of the South African racist clique are a wanton violation of the Angolan independence and sovereignty and aggressive moves endangering peace and security in this region.

For a just solution of the Angolan problem the South African racists must stop aggressive acts and withdraw their troops from the Angolan territory first of all. At the same time, they must accept the Angolan Government's just proposal, not resorting to the crafty trick to mislead public opinion.

CSO: 4100/105

END