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Korean Affairs Report

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

NODONG SINMUN DENOUNCES U.S. NUCLEAR STRATEGY

SK290524 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0454 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Pyongyang, May 29 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today, in a signed article titled "Nuclear Strategy of U.S. Imperialists and South Korea," assails the adventurous nuclear war moves of the U.S. imperialists.

The article stresses that top priority in the arms buildup and war preparations of the Reagan administration is given to the extensive development and renewal of nuclear weapons and their deployment at forward bases in various parts of the world and ceaseless nuclear war rehearsals.

Under the cloak of "protection" with a "nuclear umbrella," the U.S. imperialists have converted the strategic points into nuclear forward bases and made them a "nuclear lightning-rod" and "nuclear shield" for the U.S. mainland, the article notes, and says:

At present the areas the U.S. imperialists set as such nuclear forward bases abroad are the West European region and the Asian-Pacific region, South Korea in particular.

The U.S. imperialists chose South Korea as the "first line of the U.S. strategy" and the ignition point to start a nuclear war and are turning it into the biggest nuclear forward base in Asia by introducing various nuclear weapons to unleash nuclear war.

To avert the danger of nuclear war on the Korean peninsula, which is the greatest in the world, is a pressing question related to the destiny of the Korean nation and, at the same time, an important question for safeguarding peace in Asia and the rest of the world. If peace is not ensured on the Korean peninsula, Asia and the rest of the world could not be in peace. This is why anyone who values peace should pay due attention to the grave situation on the Korean peninsula and actively join in the struggle to eliminate the danger of nuclear war from Korea.

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DAILY DEPLORES U.S.-ROK 'MASTER-SERVANT' RELATIONSHIP

SK291101 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1022 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Pyongyang, May 29 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today comes out with an article entitled "Arrogant Master and Servile Stooge" laying bare the master-servant relations between the United States and South Korea.

The paper says: In order to cover up the fact that South Korea is a typical colony of U.S. imperialism, the U.S. imperialists and South Korean puppets cry that their relations are companion and horizontal ones. But, in actuality, they are master-servant relations.

U.S. Secretary of State Shultz who had visited South Korea some time ago went into the room of the puppet foreign minister with a search dog, and after he invited representatives of the "Democratic Justice Party," "New Korea Democratic Party" and National Party and other personages in South Korea to a breakfast at the U.S. "Embassy" in Seoul, he appeared there 30 minutes later than the appointed time. All this was not because of his ignorance of diplomatic courtesy or lack of common sense but because he depicted himself as a dominator of colony.

Shultz openly praised pro-American dictator Chon Tu-hwan before reporters after meeting the traitor, saying that he saw Chon Tu-hwan's more frank attitude in his promise of peaceful change of power in 1988. Such utterances can be made only by master.

After the Philippine incident, the United States is fretful, fearful of its influence on South Korea, the paper says: this is because South Korea is its colony.

Laying bare the true colour of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan as a servile stooge of the U.S. master, the paper goes on: The puppets without any real power are praising the U.S. imperialists who try to introduce into South Korea to exterminate fellow countrymen such satanic weapons as neutron bombs which have not been deployed in any other part for the world's denunciation and rejection, far from protesting the plan. Saddled with debts amounting to \$52,700 million, the Chon Tu-hwan group did not protest against the U.S. imperialists even though they forced it to open the door for import, their troops are engrossed in murder, rape and other atrocities against South Korean

people and spread aids and other fearful and dirty epidemic diseases in South Korea.

On the contrary, the puppet clique has turned South Korea into a more miserable colony through their mean acts to subsist in maintaining the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule.

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

KCNA REPORTS ANTI-U.S., ANTI-GOVERNMENT ACTIONS

Seoul, Koryo Students Hold Meetings

SK050453 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0429 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang 5 June (KCNA)--More than 3,300 students of 12 universities in South Korea on 2 June waged a massive anti-U.S., anti-"government" struggle, according to a South Korean newspaper.

About 300 students of Seoul and Koryo Universities held a "grand symposium of 1 million students for the overthrow of pro-U.S. dictatorship and for the peaceful reunification of the country" and published a statement denouncing the crimes of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique.

In the statement, they demanded "ouster of U.S. imperialism," "overthrow of pro-U.S. dictatorship," "conclusion of a peace agreement," "abolition of the national security law" and so on.

After the symposium, the students rushed out to the gate of Koryo University and held a demonstration.

The puppet police who had been on the alert, taking up their position, frantically pounced upon the students. But they persistently fought, chanting anti-U.S., anti-"government" slogans.

Female Teachers in Kaesong Denounce U.S.

SK060454 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0444 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang 6 June (KCNA)--The indignation meetings of female teachers in Kaesong municipality and in Wonsan of Kangwon Province were held on 4 and 5 June in denunciation of soldiers of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces for having brutally murdered a South Korean school mistress.

The speakers noted that on 5 March the U.S. imperialist wolves took away female teacher of the Pyongyang Primary School in Chewon County, North Chungchong Province, South Korea, and murdered her after raping her by turns, and bitterly denounced this brutal atrocity with national indignation.

Referring to the crimes committed by the U.S. imperialists after occupying South Korea by force of arms in violating chastity of Korean women at random and imposing misfortunes and disasters upon our fellow countrymen, they said: this clearly showed that the U.S. imperialists are a band of barbarians who take delight only in immorality, depravity and human slaughter, thinking nothing of ethics and morality.

Today the U.S. imperialists are committing murderous crimes and evil deeds at will in South Korea. This is because South Korea is entirely subjugated to the United States and the Americans are lording it over there.

The U.S. imperialists must look straight at the reality of South Korea which is being turned into an area of furious anti-U.S. struggle, stop running riot and withdraw at once from South Korea, taking along their forces, nuclear weapons and all other forces of aggression, stressed the speakers.

Kwangju, Pusan Students Demonstrate

SK060511 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0457 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang 6 June (KCNA)--Students of various universities in local areas of South Korea valiantly turned out to struggle in response to the undaunted anti-U.S., anti-"government" struggle of students in Seoul, according to a South Korean paper. On 22 May, more than 300 students of Chonnam University in Kwangju staged a demonstration in the heart of the city in defiance of the suppression by the riot police after holding the "fourth action meeting for declaring anti-U.S. day and finishing off the ringleader of 18 May."

Some of them inspired the cheering masses, shouting "Oust the United States, the author of the Kwangju massacre," "Let us win the prerogative of military command and establish an independent government of the nation" and other slogans. When dusk fell, the demonstrators marched through the streets, carrying torchlights in their hands. They continued the demonstration, fiercely fighting with the police.

Upwards of 700 students of Tonga University in Pusan held a powerful demonstration on 26 May against their in-camp military training at the frontline units of the puppet army.

On the same day, hundreds of students of the Liberal Arts and Science College of Choson University in Kwangju occupied the school affairs room of the college and held a sit-in strike, shouting "Incompetent, venal and unscientific professors, resign," "Stop fascist suppression" and other slogans.

That day more than 2,000 students of the Normal College of Chonbuk University in Chonju held a meeting and a demonstration in demand of democratic education and abolition of the "graduation limit system."

According to reports from Seoul, more than 200 students of Seoul University waged a fierce struggle of protest on 4 June indignant at the outrage of the university authorities in closing the memorial hall of victims. On the orders

of the fascist clique the university authorities took the fascist step of closing the memorial hall built on the campus to honor the memory of 26 students who fell in recent demonstrations, including 3 students who died in self-immolation during the anti-U.S., anti-"government" struggle.

Further on Student Rallies

SK060513 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0503 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang 6 June (KCNA)--More than 1,900 students of 13 universities and colleges in Seoul and local areas turned out in the struggle against outside forces and fascism and for democracy on 3 June, according to a South Korean newspaper.

Upwards of 200 students of Seoul University held a meeting at the campus plaza that day to carry forward the 3 June resistance for national independence and burned the U.S. and Japanese imperialists in effigy.

At the meeting the students shouted in high spirits "Let us carry forward the 3 June resistance and win national independence and democratisation" and "Let us win constitutional amendment for direct presidential election system."

On the same day, more than 200 students of Yonsei University held a ceremony for commemorating the 3 June struggle at the plaza in front of the campus library and went over to a demonstration, repeatedly shouting "Let us have the truce agreement abolished and a peace agreement concluded" and other slogans.

The students persistently answered the suppression by the puppet police who rushed to the scene with rock-hurling battle.

Two students embraced in the Seoul University Committee of the Struggle for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of the Country chanted anti-"government" slogans through portable loud speakers.

That day the students ardently called through handbills for the realisation of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and guaranteeing freedom of idea and culture, etc.

Over 500 students of Koryo University held a meeting on 3 June under the name of a seminar for reexamination of the 3 June struggle and criticised the moves of the Japanese militarists to stage a comeback to South Korea and the crimes of the pro-Japanese flunkeyist quislings in having ushered their old master into South Korea.

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CSO: 4100/161

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

KCNA REPORTS STUDENT DEMONSTRATIONS IN SOUTH

SK302205 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1457 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Pyongyang, May 30 (KCNA)--More than 4,500 students of 22 universities in Seoul, Inchon, Chongju, Sunchon, Kwangju, Pusan, Kyongju, Chonju and all other parts of South Korea held anti-U.S., anti-"government" demonstrations on May 27, according to South Korean newspapers.

More than 100 students of Seoul, Koryo and Sungjon universities who attacked the Chonho branch office of an American Bank in Seoul with petrol bombs fiercely clashed with the police, shouting "U.S. forces, bear responsibility for the Kwangju massacre and withdraw" and so forth.

They were in high spirits, scattering printed material titled "declaration of struggle against U.S. imperialism and for independence to satisfy the grudge of Kwangju victims" published in joint name of students of Seoul and Koryo universities.

In the daytime over 300 students of Seoul University held an anti-U.S. rally on the campus and called for the withdrawal of U.S. imperialist aggression forces. They decided to hold a grand rally for democracy at the Seoul stadium on June 3.

Almost simultaneously with this, more than 200 students of Koryo University held a meeting on the campus playground to hear a report on the struggle for the abolition of incamp training at frontline units for education of mercenaries of the U.S. imperialists and the may struggle and staged an anti-U.S., anti-"government" demonstration for an hour. The students adopted an 8-point resolution calling for the "ouster of the U.S. imperialists forcing conservative alliance," "overthrow of the treacherous 'regime' seeking long-term office" and so on.

At the same time, students of Yonse University staged a demonstration for 2 hours and a half on the campus after holding a meeting for honoring the memory of martyrs who dedicated themselves to the nation and democracy and for the institution of a national democratic constitution over 300 students of the Presbyterian seminary staged a street demonstration that evening in defiance of suppression, shouting "set free the detained fellow students."

Meanwhile, more than 2,000 students of the normal college of Chonbuk University in Chonju, North Cholla Province, entered into a boycott of classes for an indefinite period on May 26 in demand of "democratisation of education," "total abolition of the graduation limit system" and etc.

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

KCNA REPORTS ON SELF-IMMOLATION OF SOUTH STUDENTS

SK280441 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0414 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Pyongyang, May 28 (KCNA)--A 21-year-old student Yi Chae-ho, Ho, chairman of the anti-war, anti-nuclear and peace struggle committee of Seoul University, breathed his last on May 26, according to a report.

He joined more than 400 fellow students in a street demonstration on April 28 against anti-national training at a forward unit of the puppet army forced upon them by the fascist clique. At that time, he soaked his body with gasoline and set fire to himself to show his hatred and curse of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan hooligans.

A student Kim Se-chin, chairman of the Student Council of College of Natural Science of Seoul University, who set himself on fire together with Yi Chae-ho on the scene of the demonstration, died on May 3. On the 20th Yi Tong-su, a student of Seoul University's agricultural college died in self-immolation, shouting "let us drive out U.S. imperialism" at the site of a demonstration.

The three deaths in self-immolation in anti-U.S., anti-fascist, anti-war demonstrations in less than 1 month indicate that the distress of the South Korean people under the U.S. imperialists' colonial fascist terror rule has gone past endurance and the people's resentment at the anti-popular system reached its apex.

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CSO: 4100/156

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

REPORTAGE ON REACTION TO MUN IK-HWAN ARREST IN SOUTH

NODON SINMUN Assails Arrest

SK271227 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2149 GMT 26 May 86

[NODONG SINMUN 27 May commentary: "The Dictator's Outrageous Fascist Frenzy"]

[Text] The fascist Chon Tu-hwan military clique has recently arrested clergyman Mun Ik-hwan, chairman of the Federation of the National Movement To Achieve Democracy and Reunification, on charges of participating in a May memorial meeting held at Seoul National University [SNU]. Having persecuted him by interrogating him, making him sit up all night for several days, the fascist clique has committed the fascist and violent act of imprisoning him on charges of violating the law on assembly and demonstration. The puppet clique is trying to extend his term of imprisonment by overturning the decision to suspend the execution of a prison sentence it handed down, linking him to the Kim Tae-chung case. The puppet clique has devised a sinister plot to severely punish him by charging him with the crime of manipulating the Inchon incident.

Cherishing the memory of the Kwangju uprisers, who were sacrificed by the bayonets of fascism after shouting for democracy, is very just both from an ethical and moral point of view in society and from the viewpoint of the conscience and fidelity of the people. While cherishing the memory of the Kwangju uprisers, who were cruelly sacrificed, the conscientious people of the world have extended positive support for a solidarity with the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle of the South Korean people. The day of the Kwangju people was designated in a city in the United States, and a solidarity function was held there.

How can the organization of a function by the fellow countrymen, who share the same blood lineage, to cherish the memory of the heartrending sacrifice of the righteous uprisers constitute an illegal act? What crime did a religious figure's participation in this function after being asked to participate constitute? On what ground does the party concerned harshly suppress him?

While staging the farce of visiting the graves of those who were sacrificed during the 19 April people's uprising, the rabble of the DJP, including traitor Chon Tu-hwan, who is sitting in the seat of power, has suppressed

students and religious figures, who have no power, by charging them with the act of cherishing the memory of those who were sacrificed during the Kwangju uprising and by terming this act as illegal. This is despotic and self-righteous.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring is trying to punish clergyman Mun Ik-hwan by terming his act of denouncing the United States after participating in a May memorial meeting held at SNU and his assertion that the demand of the students is not radical and that the miserable status of peasants has been caused by the lack of democracy as a crime and as the antinational act of agitation. The fascist clique is trying to find fault with his remarks made during the period when the execution of a sentence was suspended, saying that by participating in student meetings on many occasions, he delivered speeches whose contents were similar to the North's proposals, calling for the withdrawal of U.S. forces, the obstacle to reunification.

Mun Ik-hwan is a religious figure. His support for the good and his hatred of vice are matters belonging to his sacred right to freedom. In particular, does anyone among the South Korean people who does not long for the reunification of the country and the people, does not demand the withdrawal of U.S. forces, and does not denounce military dictatorship exist? If those representing such a person exist, they are the minority of traitors and a small number of shameless human trash who are flattering and subserviently following these traitors.

If the fascist Chon Tu-hwan clique possesses man's rudimentary conscience, it should be concerned about the miserable status of the fellow countrymen, who have been trampled underfoot by the military boots of the U.S. imperialists and who are groaning after being bound by the iron shackles of military fascism, and, before blaming those who demand justice, it should deeply examine why such a demand has been raised not by a few people but by tens of thousands of people.

Nevertheless, having arrested clergyman Mun Ik-hwan on charges of committing the crimes of participating in an illegal meeting, of staging a demonstration, and of engaging in demagogism, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is trying to severely punish him by linking him to the Inchon incident. This is a base, barbarous, and tyrannical maneuver to bury him politically.

We label the puppets' illegal suppression of clergyman Mun Ik-hwan as a violent violation of democracy and human rights and as a wicked challenge to the people's aspiration for independence and for democracy, and bitterly denounce this act.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring's barbarous and violent act against clergyman Mun Ik-hwan shows what level the fascist frenzy of the military hooligans has reached in South Korea. The great whirlwind of tyranny has blown into South Korea against the patriotic students who have risen in the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle, and the campuses have been frequently attacked by police forces. The targets of suppression, such as politicians, off-stage forces, writers, professors, and religious figures, are not limited. Under circumstances which

have been plagued by bayonets--under the rule of a virtual martial law--all people who have offended the dictator have been dragged to prison and died on a false charge.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring's outrageous and cruel tyrannical rackets are the reproduction of the fascist and rash act of 17 May, the overture to the mass holocaust in Kwangju. These rackets foretell that in order to extend the term of office, the Chon Tu-hwan ring plans to unhesitatingly carry out another operation resembling the one it carried out in Kwangju to slaughter the fellow countrymen.

The democratic development of politics advocated by the Chon Tu-hwan ring is an empty word, and the superficially attractive signboard representing this idea has been stained by the blood shed by the people. This, in fact, is the prelude to the final hour of the Chon Tu-hwan military dictatorial system. The quicker the hour of death approaches, the more fiercely the fascist dictator runs amok. This is truth illustrated by history.

Lurking behind the wielding of a sword by the Chon Tu-hwan ring is the black tentacle of the United States. This is shown by the recent maneuvers to suppress the students who seized the American Cultural Center in Pusan. However, the party concerned will never be able to resolve problems by using bayonets. The U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring must correctly view the trend of the times and behave discreetly.

At a time when the demand for releasing clergyman Mun Ik-hwan has increased in South Korea, figures belonging to the Federation of the National Movement To Achieve Democracy and Reunification have launched a collective hunger strike sit-in struggle, demanding his release. Off-stage figures have warned that his arrest will have grave consequences.

The U.S. imperialists should stop promoting the Chon Tu-hwan ring's military dictatorship and should return to their den. The Chon Tu-hwan ring should stop posing as an executor for the U.S. imperialists' colonial policy for aggression, should immediately release clergyman Mun Ik-hwan whom it has illegally arrested, and should stop suppressing the students and the people without delay.

Demands for Mun Ik-hwan Release

SK302212 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1517 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Pyongyang May 30 (KCNA)--Choe Hui-chun, vice-chairman of the Central Guidance Committee of the Korean Chondoist Society, in a press statement May 29 demanded the Chon Tu-hwan group to put an immediate end to the suppression of figures of various strata including Rev Mun Ik-hwan and patriotic students and release illegally arrested and imprisoned democrats and patriotic students unconditionally and promptly.

He criticized the South Korean puppet clique for having walked off to the police Rev Mun Ik-hwan nearing the old age of 70, chairman of the Alliance of

the People's Movement for Democracy and Unification, because he made a speech at the May memorial service of students for the victims of the Kwangju popular uprising and putting him to an all-night interrogation.

The Chon Tu-hwan group is harshly suppressing Rev Mun Ik-hwan because he supports the righteous actions of students, calling for the withdrawal of U.S. forces and independent national unification, Choe Hui-chun said, and stressed: this suppression is entirely unjust.

/12712
CSO: 4110/061

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

AAPSO COUNCIL MEETING RESOLUTION CITED ON KOREAN ISSUES

SK301020 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1001 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Pyongyang, May 30 (KCNA)--The report, resolution and general declaration of the 14th meeting of the Council of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organisation held in Moscow expressed full support to the DPRK's proposals for national reunification and strongly demanded an immediate withdrawal of the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea.

The report of the permanent secretariat of the AAPSO said that the United States has harshly repressed the democratic movement of the people in South Korea, turned down all the constructive proposals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to reunify the country independently and in a peaceful way and zealously instigated the fascist and anti-popular Chon Tu-hwan "regime" to commit provocative acts and sabotage against the DPRK.

The resolution on the Asia-Pacific region adopted at the meeting fully supported the proposals put forward by the DPRK for a peaceful solution of the Korean question including the proposal to found the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and the proposal to hold tripartite talks involving the DPRK, the United States and the South Korean authorities.

The meeting, in particular, denounced the revival of Japanese militarism and the acceleration of the formation of the Washington-Tokyo-Seoul axis, a bridgehead for forestalling nuclear strikes at Asian and Pacific countries and called for support to the Korean people's just struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Referring to the Korean question, the general declaration of the meeting demanded that the United States give up the "two Koreas" plot and withdraw its troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea and supported the daily growing democratic movement in South Korea.

/8918

CSO: 4100/156

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

WORKERS' STRIKE AT U.S. BASES--Pyongyang, May 30 (KCNA)--More than 18,000 South Korean workers at organs of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces including over 3,000 workers overdriven at U.S. bases in the Seoul area rose in a massive struggle, according to a radio report from Seoul. They started a strike as from zero hours May 29 and staged a demonstration at the gate of a base. The protesters denounced the outrages of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces including over 3,000 workers overdriven at U.S. bases in the Seoul area rose in a massive struggle, according to a radio report from Seoul. They started a strike as from zero hours May 29 and staged a demonstration at the gate of a base. The protesters denounced the outrages of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops in looking down upon, maltreating and exploiting them and strongly demanded a 14 percent wage hike. Before the demonstration, the workers held a meeting in Seoul on the evening of May 28 and decided to counter the outrages of the U.S. Army with struggle. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0451 GMT 30 May 86 SK] /8918

ANTI-JAPANESE PAPER--Pyongyang, 5 June (KCNA)--A wall-paper rejecting the South Korea-Japan "treaty" fabricated in 1965 was found at Koryo University on 2 June, just 1 day before the 22nd anniversary of the 3 June uprising to frighten the fascist junta, according to the Japanese paper ASAHI SHIMBUN 3 June. The paper branded the "treaty" as a "country-selling treaty" and called for waging an "anti-Japanese national struggle." That day more than 300 students of the university held an undaunted demonstration, chanting anti-Japanese, anti-U.S. slogans in defiance of the brutal suppression by the riot police. According to the paper, the South Korean students set the period from 2 to 4 June as a "period of anti-Japanese struggle." [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1010 GMT 5 Jun 86 SK] /12232

CSO: 4100/161

OLYMPIC GAMES

VNS TALK OPPOSES OLYMPICS IN SEOUL

SK300346 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea
0300 GMT 28 May 86

[Talk by Ko Il-chol in the program "Hour for Compatriots Abroad": "Why Do They Resolutely Oppose the 1988 Olympics in Seoul?"]

[Text] How are you, compatriots abroad? Recently voices opposing the holding of the 1988 Olympic games in Seoul have been rapidly increasing at home and abroad. This has become the focus of the masses at home and abroad.

Admitting that the decision on Seoul as the site for the 1988 Olympics was a wrong selection, which was made without taking the South Korean political situation into consideration, the world's people as well as personages concerned with the Olympic Games have unanimously supported the North's proposal for cohosting the Olympic Games.

Now, why do they so resolutely oppose holding the Olympic Games in Seoul? It is because Chon Tu-hwan is now attempting to achieve his wicked ambition of one-man dictatorship and long-term power through holding the 1988 Olympics in Seoul. This is well proven by the fact alone that he already holds the seat of honorary chairman of the Seoul Olympics Organizing Committee.

The 1988 Seoul Olympics are to be held after the termination of the presidential tenure that Chon Tu-hwan has pledged to hold only once. Therefore, Chon Tu-hwan's holding the position of honorary chairman of the organizing committee means that he will continuously retain his seat of power even after the termination of his presidential tenure.

It is only too clear that he is attempting to conduct the presidential election at a stretch in March 1988, when his tenure will end, by simplifying election procedures under the pretext of making successful preparations for the Olympic Games in Seoul, thereby attempting to easily hold the seat of the president again.

Another reason for opposing the holding of the Olympic Games in Seoul in that South Korea has become the most tense region in the world, and that it has become a region where the danger of nuclear war is daily increasing in particular.

Because of the war exercises the U.S. aggressors and the Chon Tu-hwan ring are staging every day, the atmosphere of Seoul is too similar to that of Berlin in 1936, when Hitler introduced the Olympics while driving his country into Nazist fascism by igniting World War II, which submerged mankind in a sea of fire.

Seoul has been condemned by the world as a symbol of war, not as a symbol of peace, friendship, and unity. Various types of large-scale military exercises are being staged in this land throughout the year and numerous nuclear weapons have been deployed there. Because of this, this land has long been turned into a dangerous area of nuclear disaster.

How can we hoist the Olympic flag, the symbol of peace, friendship, and unity, amid such a warlike atmosphere in which the dark clouds of war are hanging at all times?

World voices that Seoul is not suitable as the site of the 1988 Olympics are also due to the fact that running counter to the expectation of the world sports circles, this land has become a land where fascism and terrorism are rampant and where human rights are being trampled underfoot. Today this land has been turned into the worst land, barren of human rights, where even the basic freedoms and democratic rights of the people have been completely trampled underfoot. The Kwangju incident proves this.

Even at this moment, numerous patriotic masses of all strata are being arrested, imprisoned, and murdered by the Chon Tu-hwan ring's barbarous suppression. The tyrannical rule of the Chon Tu-hwan ring, which has trampled underfoot even the basic freedom of the people participating in the petition movement for signature collection campaign for constitutional revision, while placing the whole country under the state of emergency security without a declaration of martial law, surpasses previous dictators in terms of its viciousness and brutality.

If the Olympic Games are held in such a place, the personal safety of all sportsmen cannot be ensured, nor can their free activities be expected.

Furthermore, the reason for opposing the hold of the Olympic Games in Seoul is also due to the fact that Seoul is not only a chronic area of infectious diseases, but also experiences the worst air pollution. In Seoul today various types of infectious diseases prevail. In particular, patients suffering from AIDS, a modern leprosy, are increasing so rapidly that people are trembling with fear and unease.

This disease prevails in South Korea because of U.S. Army soldiers' corrupt sexual morality and the Chon Tu-hwan ring's prostitution tourist policy. The mortality rate of this disease is almost 100 percent, and its contagious speed is very high. As a result, patients suffering this disease increased from 4,400 last year to some 11,000 this year. The air pollution in Seoul is so serious that the city is known as an unsuitable site for international sports games. In the case of the marathon course on the Han River side alone, the rate of the air pollution on this marathon course is 1.8 times higher than the international tolerance rate.

When an international marathon contest was held in Seoul in the past, a foreign marathon ace reportedly complained about his slow time, saying: How can an international sports event be held in this heavily polluted city? I will never come to Seoul again. This is nothing but an example showing the serious air pollution in Seoul.

Such an international sports festival as the Olympics cannot be held in such a place. In a nutshell, Seoul is not a suitable site for an international sports festival because it is the area where the danger of war is the highest in the world, where the fascism unprecedented in the world is rampant, where such an incurable infectious disease as AIDS prevails, where and serious air pollution exists.

Compatriots abroad, we firmly believe that you will extend more active support and encouragement to the struggle of the masses in the motherland to check and frustrate the Chon Tu-hwan ring's wicked maneuvers for abusing the 1988 Olympics for its impure political purposes.

/8918

CSO: 4110/060

OLYMPIC GAMES

KCNA: WORLD PUBLIC URGES COHOSTING OF OLYMPICS

SK302210 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1504 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Pyongyang, May 30 (KCNA)--World public circles strongly hold that the 24th Olympic Games must be cohosted by the North and the South of Korea.

In its statement dated May 17, the Yemen Association for Friendship with Korea and support of Korea's reunification said:

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea put forward a constructive and fair proposal on cohosting the 24th Olympiad by the north and the south to create a favourable condition for the reunification of the country and prevent the crisis of the Olympic movement.

If the South Korean authorities refuse to the end to accept the Olympiad cohosting proposal, Yemen will not participate in all sports games held in South Korea including the 24th Olympic Games.

The Malian Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea in its appeal May 20 stressed: South Korea is unfit for holding Olympic Games as it is a horrible graveyard of human rights where human dignity and freedom are trampled underfoot contrary to the Olympic idea of friendship and solidarity.

The appeal called upon the peace-loving people and sportsmen of the world to denounce the criminal attempt of the imperialists and the South Korea puppets to attain their sinister political purpose through the Olympic Games and lift up the voices of justice so that the 1988 Olympic Games may be cohosted by the North and the South of Korea.

The Jordan-Korea Friendship Association in its May 15 statement pointed out that the South Korean puppet clique is trying to create favourable international circumstances for the creation of "two Koreas," opposing the DPRK's proposal for cohosting the Olympiad, and expressed full support to the proposal.

In his press statement on May 20, the chief of the study group of the chuche idea in Chittaranzan park, New Delhi, India, said: The realisation of the DPRK's cohosting proposal is the only way to save the Olympic movement from split and destruction.

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CSO: 4110/060

OLYMPIC GAMES

KCNA: FOREIGNERS VIEW SEOUL UNFIT FOR 24TH OLYMPIAD

SK052248 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1507 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 5 June (KCNA)--Broad public circles of the world insist that Seoul, South Korea, which is called "den of diseases," and "show window of diseases," is unfit for the 24th Olympic Games.

Foreigners who visited South Korea say "people are fearful to go there."

More than 14 million people are suffering from hepatitis, tuberculosis, venereal disease, carditis and nephuritis in South Korea.

The hepatitis cases number more than 4.5 million and 17 million people await urgent preventive inoculation.

There are above 1 million tuberculosis cases and 23 million people are carrying tubercle bacilli. The positive tuberculosis cases liable to spread tubercle bacilli number more than 180,000 people.

Nearly 3.5 million people suffer from mental diseases and 8.3 million from distomiasis.

A large number of people are going down with various diseases including dyspepsia, bronchitis and colitis. There spreads even smallpox, which the World Health Organization had declared exists no more.

Susukamushi, a terrible endemics which occurred in Japan, Australia and Southeast Asia has attacked South Korea, taking a heavy toll of human lives.

The cases of Acquired Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) call "the worst epidemic in the 20th century" and "modern leprosy" are rapidly increasing these days in South Korea.

Epidemic hemorrhagic fever, a fatal disease, is rife. It has already left 20,000 people dead.

Above 263,000 people die from various infectious diseases every year in South Korea which has turned into a "den of diseases."

/12232

CSO: 4100/159

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DEBATES OVER MODIFICATION OF TWO ELECTION LAWS EXPECTED

SK300056 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 30 May 86 p 1

[Text] The forthcoming bipartisan negotiations on constitutional revision are expected to spark debates over the modification of presidential and parliamentary election laws.

Political sources said yesterday next month's formation of a special constitutional committee is certain to accelerate discussions on amendment of the Constitution.

The sources said rival parties are likely to negotiate over the revision of the Presidential and National Assembly Election laws in conjunction with debates on constitutional amendment.

The basic law and the two election laws are closely tied with one another, and debates on constitutional revision should go hand in hand with discussions on modification of the election laws, they said.

The sources said the ruling Democratic Justice party is cautiously studying the wisdom of adopting either a parliamentary or a dual-executive government system.

The DJP seems to be planning to use the revision of election laws as a bargaining chip in negotiating with the opposition New Korea Democratic Party over constitutional rewriting, they said.

It is still premature to talk about the direction of amending the Presidential Election Law, with full-fledged discussions on constitutional revision yet to start, the sources said.

They said future discussions on amending the National Assembly Election Law, however, will probably center on the rearrangement of electoral districts.

At present, the nation is divided into 92 electoral districts, each of which elects two lawmakers to a 276-member National Assembly. One-third of the 276 lawmakers are elected by what resembles a proportional representation system. DJP sources said the ruling party is working on a comprehensive package for operating domestic politics in years leading up to 1988.

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CSO: 4100/157

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

EDITORIALS VIEW PARTIES AGREEMENT IN CONSTITUTIONAL REVISION

Conciliatory Stance Welcomed

SK290214 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 29 May 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Momentum for Conciliation"]

[Text] The local political scene witnessed a remarkable and rapid turn this week for what is hoped to be a negotiated settlement of the outstanding constitutional amendment issue, which has created not only an acute confrontation between the government and opposition parties but also growing social unrest involving student radicalism.

In sharp contrast with last week's bipartisan feud that had foiled the scheduled meeting of a National Assembly standing committee, the rival parties agreed Tuesday to open a 20-day special session of the full Assembly next week, which will be charged with inaugurating a parliamentary ad hoc committee on constitutional revision.

To pave the way for smooth political management, a high-level meeting between Rep No Tae-u, chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, and Rep Yi Min-u, president of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party, will take place today--a get-together that is expected to lead to the latter's meeting with President Chon Tu-hwan, who concurrently heads the government party, possibly during the early part of next week.

Facilitating such a quick turn of events was a conciliatory stance jointly taken by Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung, the two "wirepullers" of the opposition party, reflecting a drastic departure from the tough preconditions they had previously attached to the formation of a parliamentary committee on the Constitution.

In terms of the sequence of developments, the duo's switch to moderation closely followed Rep Yi's return from a tour to Washington, during which he met with a number of U.S. administration and congressional leaders.

In practical terms, the opposition leaders might have opted for the shift in the face of the obvious limitations and vulnerability of the opposition's street campaign, shunning the Assembly chamber, and of the worsening student

radicalism that recently featured outright anti-Americanism and horrible acts of self-immolation.

The oppositionists are also presumed to be counting on the chance of taking the lead in managing political affairs by adopting a conciliatory posture on constitutional issues vis-a-vis the government camp, which has just started the work of ironing out its own formula for rewriting the basic law.

By many accounts, precariousness and volatility still prevail over the political theater. Nonetheless, there is no denying that the latest developments have created a conciliatory political climate, giving an impetus to the ruling and opposition parties to resolve pending political questions through negotiations.

The rival parties are thus sincerely called upon to make the best of this rare and precious momentum for political progress by exerting every possible effort to forge a "grand compromise" and discarding partisan interests, in the cause of paramount national interests.

'Refreshing' Agreement Hailed

SK310117 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 31 May 86 p 4

[Editorial: "No-Yi Compromise"]

[Text] Leaders of the two main political parties arrived at a painstaking agreement on working together to seek constitutional revision through a special panel to be formed in the National Assembly, thus heading off a collision course detrimental to the peace and stability of the nation.

The dramatic accord was reached in a meeting between Democratic Justice Party Chairman No Tae-u and the New Korea Democratic Party President Yi Min-u Thursday evening. Since democracy is concerned more about the means than the end, their consent to the basic process of changing the basic law is most significant and important.

They pledged to undertake joint efforts to achieve a great compromise on major state affairs including the constitutional amendment. They also agreed on effecting constitutional change through a parliamentary channel in a way that would insure the people the right to free choice of government.

The promise made by Rep No for arranging a talk between President Chon Tu-hwan and Rep Yi at an early date augurs well for the trend set in motion toward finding open-minded dialogue and mutual accommodation between the ruling party and the chief opposition party.

The flexible attitude taken by the NKDP leader on some points which his party had raised as preconditions to be satisfied prior to such a bipartisan accord deserves welcome in that continued and one-sided intransigence on such pre-requisites has always stood in the way of productive compromise in the past.

Now that the main avenue has been paved, no captious, fretful elements in the NKDP ranks should take issue with minor technical matters to scuttle the bid for dialogue and upset the legitimate progress of parliamentary politics.

The unusually refreshing agreement is hoped to prove a turning-point in our troubled party politics which tended to run off the rails and resort to tactics of mass manipulation, agitation and violence. An end to a free-for-all approach is essential to the success of this hard-earned compromise.

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CSO: 4100/157

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

RALLIES AGAINST GOVERNMENT, U.S. --About 4,500 students of 22 universities across the nation held protests in their campuses yesterday, shouting anti-government, anti-American slogans. Some 300 students of Seoul National University (SNU) staged a rally on the campus' Acropolis Plaza yesterday afternoon for an hour and demanded the withdrawal of the American troops from the country. They resolved to hold a "pannational meeting" June 3 in Tongdaemun Stadium to discuss a peaceful unification of the national territory. About 100 Yonsei University students held a memorial service around 1 p.m. for three college students and a worker who recently committed suicide by setting their bodies on fire. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 28 May 86 p 8 SK] /8918

TAE-CHUNG UNDER HOUSE ARREST--Seoul, May 31, KYODO--Police Saturday placed dissident leader Kim Tae-chung, a cochairman of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy, under house arrest to prevent him attending a political meeting. The meeting was to be held by the No 1 opposition new Korea Democratic Party later in the day in Chonju in North Cholla Province to inaugurate the local chapter of the party's committee for the promotion of constitutional amendment to allow direct elections for the country's president. The house arrest came after police told Kim not to attend the meeting Friday. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0343 GMT 31 May 86 OW] /8918

LETTER ON TORTURE DISAPPEARED--Dissident Kim Kun-tae claimed yesterday that the prosecution authorities "illegally and unfairly" destroyed his letter in which he recounted how he was "inhumanely" treated by police investigators. "The 113-page letter, which listed the names of nine investigators who engaged in torturing me between September 4 and 26 last year, disappeared before my court documents reached the appellate panel," Kim argued, in an appeals trial yesterday. Kim, 39, former chairman of the Youth Alliance for the Democratization Movement, was sentenced to 7 years in prison at a district court in early March this year, having been convicted of playing a key role in the formation of the "pro-communist" organization in violation of the National Security Law. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 30 May 86 p 8 SK] /8918

AMENDMENT ON CONSTITUTION DRAFTED--The Korean Federal Bar Association has drafted its own version of a revision to the Constitution, featuring the popular election of a president who would serve only a single term of office for 6 years.

One year shorter than now. The draft revision also calls for the election of National Assembly members in proportion to the electorate and indirect election of the chief justice and Supreme Court justices. The association said yesterday that it plans to finalize the draft amendment in its general conference soon and recommend it to the government and the National Assembly. The bar association's draft amendment is expected to be taken into account by the government and the National Assembly which will draft their own constitutional amendment versions. The draft amendment calls for a presidential system of government with the president to be elected directly by the people through secret voting. The president thus elected should serve only one 6-year term. It also proposes deleting from the current Constitution the provisions that empowers the president with the right to issue emergency measures decrees and to disband the National Assembly. On the National Assembly, the draft revisions stipulate the term of lawmakers would be 4 years as it is now. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 1 Jun 86 p 8 SK] /8918

CSO: 4100/157

S.KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

TWO NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS IN KORI

SK020324 Seoul YONHAP in English 0305 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Kori, Korea, June 2 (YONHAP)--South Korea Monday dedicated two nuclear power plants in this southeast coastal village, bringing to five the total number of nuclear reactors in operation.

The two reactors, which have a combined generating capacity of 1.6 megawatts per hour, cost more than 1.7 trillion won (U.S. \$2 billion: U.S. \$1 is worth about 890 won) and were constructed over a period of 8 years and 4 months, officials at the Korea Electric Power Corp (KEPCO) said.

With the dedication of the twin-type nuclear power stations, the largest of their kind in Korea, the share of the nation's total electricity supplied by nuclear reactors rose to 22.3 percent (more than 3.8 megawatts per hour).

The two pressurized, light water-type reactors, built by Westinghouse Electric Corp of the United States, will save Korea an estimated \$170 million worth of crude oil per year.

GEC of Britain supplied the turbine generators for the plants.

KEPCO plans to dedicate six more nuclear reactors by 1996, including four now under construction, thereby raising the share of nuclear energy in Korea's total electricity generation capacity to 36.8 percent.

KEPCO participated in most of the stages of construction on the new reactors, unlike Korea's first three reactors, and 29.4 percent of the parts were made in Korea.

Hyundai Heavy Industrial Co and Hyundai Engineering and Construction Co, both of Korea, and Bechtel Power Corp of the United States also took part in the construction.

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CSO: 4100/157

S.KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

BRIEFS

NUCLEAR PLANTS PROVEN SAFE--An intensive safety inspection conducted for atomic power plants following the Chernobyl disaster showed that the plants are all safe, the Ministry of Science and Technology announced yesterday. The check was conducted for 2 weeks from May 6 by a joint team composed of experts from the ministry and other relevant agencies. The ministry, based on the latest inspection, said Chernobyl-type mishap would never happen in Korea under even the worst case because the domestic power plants, unlike those in the Soviet Ukraine, are protected by special shields which prevent radioactive materials from leaking out. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 30 May 86 p 8 SK] /8918

CSO: 4100/157

JPRS-KAR-86-024
20 June 1986

S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

CREDENTIALS FROM FOREIGN ENVOYS--Seoul, May 29 (YONHAP)--South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan Thursday received credentials from three new ambassadors to Seoul at Chongwadae, the presidential residence. The three ambassadors are Anthony Yeo Keat Seong of Malaysia, Fermin Prieto-castro Roumier of Spain and Gaudy Eli Gimenez Rodriguez of Venezuela. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0150 GMT 29 May 86 SK] /8918

CSO: 4100/157

N.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DAILY URGES DEEPENING CHUCHE INDOCTRINATION

SK280957 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2137 GMT 27 May 86

[NODONG SINMUN 28 May editorial: "Let Us Further Deepen the Indoctrination of the Chuche Idea"]

[Text] What plays a decisive role in the revolutionary struggle is the people's ideology. In ideological work, there should be no breaks. To carry out the revolution vigorously, the ideological work should be carried out preferentially and should be deepened ceaselessly.

In our party's ideological work, the indoctrination of the chuche idea takes a very important place. Ceaselessly deepening this indoctrination in accordance with the developing revolution and construction is an unchanging requirement. What is important in deepening the indoctrination of the chuche idea is to further display its vitality by linking the principles of the chuche idea, its fundamental rules, and its themes with the thought and practice of the working people, and to make all other indoctrinations contribute to establishing the chuche ideological system. This is a new demand of the developing reality and the party's ideological work.

Our party's ideological work is to prepare all party members and working people as chuche-type communist revolutionaries. An important trait of the chuche-type communist revolutionaries is to regard the chuche idea as a revolutionary world outlook. Nurturing people as such revolutionaries is not completed within a day or two, but continuing the chuche idea should be as the level of the people's thought and ideology is enhanced at every stage of the revolution.

The indoctrination of the chuche idea is for the purpose of making the people defend their positions and play their roles as masters. In nurturing people as revolutionaries and in accelerating the revolutionary struggle and social development, the indoctrination of the chuche idea is of great significance. All indoctrinations to promote the people's revolutionary sense and their class spirit and to enhance their sense of patriotism should be conducted in close relation with the work of arming the people with the chuche idea. All indoctrinations should be concentrated on arming the people with the revolutionary ideology of our party, the chuche idea.

At present, deepening the indoctrination of the chuche idea is a task which has been put forth by the struggle to embody the chuche idea and by the great achievements won in the party's ideological work.

Throughout the entire course of building a new fatherland and carrying out the socialist construction and revolution ever since the first day of its founding, our party has advanced always under the banner of the chuche idea, and placed great emphasis on the work of arming the people with the chuche idea. During this course, chuche has been firmly established and the chuche ideological system established in the party. At the historic fifth party congress, the victory of the chuche idea was summed up proudly. Under the leadership of our party, the cause of imbuing society with the chuche idea was comprehensively accelerated. This was an epochal turn in deepening the indoctrination of the chuche idea. In particular, when the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il's thesis "On the Chuche Idea" was published, deep study of the thesis was conducted. During this course, the party members and working people came to deeply realize the rich content of the chuche idea, its system, and its significance and correctness. All people are now taking the chuche idea as their firm faith, and the unity and cohesion of the party have been achieved based on the chuche idea.

In the history of our party to embody the chuche idea, the seventies and eighties were indeed a shining period in which great progress was made and immortal achievements were won. At present, deepening the indoctrination of the chuche idea is an important work to defend and glorify these achievements. As in the past, we must continue to advance along the road directed by the chuche idea and persistently struggle to build a society imbued with the chuche idea, a communist society.

Only under the banner of the chuche idea, can we achieve the independent reunification of the fatherland, consummate the Korean revolution, and contribute to the anti-imperialist cause for independence actively. All our revolutionary missions can be successfully accomplished, only when the whole party is armed with the chuche idea and when all people possess lofty national pride and confidence, hold what they have dear, and solve problems in accordance with our own way.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and secretary, has noted: We should make all functionaries and working people deeply realize the principles of the chuche idea and its fundamental rules. By so doing, we should make them solve the problems arising from the revolution and construction in accordance with the demand of our revolution and in conformity with the situation of our country.

What is important in deepening the indoctrination of the chuche idea is to correctly realize the position of this indoctrination in the overall work of the party and to conduct it accordingly.

The chuche idea is our party's only leading ideology, and is the revolutionary ideology to make the people independent, creative, and self-conscious social beings and complete communist revolutionaries. Without being armed

with the chuche idea, people cannot become true revolutionaries. Therefore, all indoctrination to nurture communist-type man should be conducted on the basis of the chuche idea. Without the work of arming the people with the chuche idea, no indoctrination can be correctly conducted.

By realizing that all other indoctrination is closely linked with the indoctrination of the chuche idea, party organizations and propaganda functionaries of the party should conduct those indoctrination in close relation with the indoctrination of the chuche idea. Only then, the indoctrination of the revolutionary tradition, the indoctrination of the party's policy, the indoctrination of the revolution, the indoctrination of communism, the indoctrination of socialist patriotism, and all other ideological indoctrination can become the work of nurturing chuche-type communist revolutionaries in accordance with the demand to imbue society with the chuche idea.

Conducting the indoctrination of the chuche idea in close relation with the people's thought and practice is an important task to deepen this indoctrination. The chuche idea is a guiding principle of the revolution and construction. At the same time, it is an ideology which should be embodied in the people's thought and practice. The chuche idea is a direct reflection of the people's aspiration and interest and the demand of their revolutionary practice. Therefore, the indoctrination to arm the people with it and the practice to embody it are inseparable. All units should make functionaries and working people take the principles of the chuche idea, its fundamental rules, and its themes as tools for their practice, not as mere knowledge. At the same time, they should make functionaries and working people live their organizational and ideological lives and carry out their revolutionary missions only in accordance with the demand of the chuche idea. Only then, can their thought and practice become uniform in accordance with the demand of the chuche idea.

In the indoctrination of the chuche idea, it is important to place emphasis on grasping the fundamental questions. However, grasping the fundamental questions is only a part of the indoctrination of the chuche idea. The chuche idea is not a theory for the sake of a theory. The objective of the chuche idea is to properly embody the fundamental questions in reality.

Therefore, party organizations and propaganda functionaries of the party should convincingly elucidate the fundamental rules and themes of the chuche idea to the party members and working people in close relation with the practical problems of our revolution, the experiences and lessons of the communist movement, and the comprehensive knowledge of nature and society.

Conducting the indoctrination of the chuche idea with new contents and in a new way is an important task to deepen this indoctrination. Today, the work to deepen the indoctrination of the chuche idea is carried out under a new condition different from that of the past. Through the vigorous struggle to imbue developed, and the level of the people's knowledge of the chuche idea has incomparably increased. As a result, it has become possible to conduct the indoctrination of the chuche idea with even richer contents, on an even higher level, and in an even more diverse and lively way.

Above all, it is important to make all party members and working people realize the great reality which has been created through the struggle to imbue society with the chuche idea. The present shining reality which has been created under the leadership of our party makes our people possess the noblest national pride. This is a living textbook for the indoctrination of the chuche idea. This reality makes the old and new generations realize the correctness and vitality of the chuche idea more clearly than hundreds of words can.

In particular, it is very important to make the people deeply realize the immortal achievements won in the course of advancing the banner of the chuche idea. When the party members and working people deeply realize the achievements that our party won in strengthening and developing itself as a powerful chuche-type party and in bringing about the changes of the century in the economic and cultural construction and in all other areas, their trust in the party will be further deepened and their fighting spirit and faith to persistently advance under the banner of the chuche idea will be further strengthened.

The present reality is calling for us to conduct the indoctrination of the chuche idea more specifically in accordance with the situations of those participating in the indoctrination. The indoctrination to remake the people's ideology cannot be conducted in a uniform way. In our society, the people's revolutionary guardposts, the level of their knowledge, and their characters are different. At the same time, the degree in which they have armed themselves with the chuche idea and the level of their knowledge of it are also different. The question is to find methods to more specifically conduct the propaganda of the chuche idea in accordance with the people's different situation.

As for the guidance functionaries, the methods of study should be different in accordance with their position in the central and local areas, in accordance with their [word indistinct], and in accordance with the sectors to which they have been assigned.

In conformity with the high demand of the masses, more specific textbooks, more specific method of today, and more specific methods of evaluation should be adopted. The basic textbooks for the indoctrination of the chuche idea are the works of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the documents of the party. Arming oneself with the chuche idea entirely depends on the study of the works of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the documents of the party. Therefore, all people should deeply study the works of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the documents of the party in accordance with their systematical and historical orders.

It is important to conduct the study of the works of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in accordance with sectors, time, and situation. The creation of the chuche idea, its shining embodiment, and leading the revolution and construction to ceaseless victories are the immortal achievements of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Under the banner of the chuche idea, we must complete the Korean revolution. The indoctrination of the chuche idea is a rewarding task to achieve this sacred cause. Thus, it is an important mission which all party organizations should always adhere to and should deepen ceaselessly.

N.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DAILY STRESSES PEOPLE'S REVOLUTIONARY SPIRIT

SK301318 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2136 GMT 29 May 86

[NODONG SINMUN 30 May special article: "The People's Revolutionary Spirit at the Time of Socialist Construction"]

[Text] The great and powerful march of the times finds a great revolutionary spirit that pushes the march. One of the precious traditions of our revolution is the fact that the great revolutionary spirit was created and has been inherited on the road of the protracted and arduous revolution. Because of this, our party is proud of itself as a revolutionary party advancing through struggle, and our people are proud of themselves as the most revolutionary people.

The acceleration of socialist construction by our functionaries and working people today, with the revolutionary spirit of Paektu, the spirit of Chollima, is a rewarding struggle to further glorify this valuable tradition of our party and the revolution.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: We should follow the heroic struggle of the revolutionary martyrs and should inherit and develop their struggle spirit.

In order to carry out the revolution, we need the revolutionary ideology as well as the revolutionary spirit. The revolutionary ideology defines the purpose and direction of the revolutionary cause, and the revolutionary spirit becomes the source of the strength spurring the implementation of this revolutionary cause.

The revolutionary spirit is literally the noble struggle spirit of struggling for the revolution, devoting all things for it. Revolutionaries devotedly struggle for the fatherland, the people, and the victory of the revolution, devoting their whole lives on the road of the revolution. This is because they have noble revolutionary spirit.

What is important before anything else in the revolutionary struggle is the people's revolutionary spirit. The revolutionary spirit is synonymous with strength. What is decisive in all revolutionary struggles, including the struggle against the class enemies and the struggle to remake nature, is not the extent of manpower, technology, or equipment, but the revolutionary spirit of the masses of people.

When we view, in retrospect, the history of the struggle of the working class, we can note the fact that the revolution which the people carried out with the revolutionary spirit has never failed.

For the people to arm themselves with the revolutionary spirit becomes a more important problem as the revolution advances and the society develops. When the revolution advances far and the society develops, the circumstances and conditions in the revolutionary struggle change, even though the revolution still continues. Therefore, the inheritance of the revolution demands the inheritance of the revolutionary spirit.

Even in the socialist construction period, a high stage in the development of the revolution, the people should continuously display the revolutionary spirit. In the socialist construction period, the struggle to further deepen and consolidate the established socialist system and to constantly complete it is continuously carried out.

As the revolution is deepened and developed, the revolutionary task becomes broader and the generations change.

In our country today, socialist and communist construction is being vigorously carried out under the banner of the three revolutions. Our revolution has not ended. We are faced with the heavy duty of achieving national reunification, of achieving the final victory of the Korean revolution, and of accelerating the world revolution.

In order to carry out this historic duty, we should continue the revolution and advance it more rapidly.

At a time when the foundation on which a greater victory can be achieved in the revolution and construction has been firmly deepened, it is important to continuously spur the people to display their revolutionary spirit.

For our people today, it is important to deeply cherish the resolute struggle spirit of carrying out the revolution to the end. We should have not only the firm determination to struggle against the enemies of the revolution, to drive out foreign forces, and to establish national sovereignty throughout the entire country, but also the spirit of brilliantly carrying out the three revolutions.

The three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural--are the basic revolutionary task being carried out in today's historic phase in which the socialist system has been established and in which the work of imbuing the whole society with the chuche idea is being vigorously accelerated. The three revolutions are the struggle between new and old in the ideological, technological, and cultural fields. As long as old things exist, the struggle will continue. Therefore, it is important for the people to have the revolutionary spirit in this struggle, too.

In the period of pioneering the revolution, it was important for the people to have hostile feelings against the hostile classes and to arm themselves with

the revolutionary will and determination of breaking through any difficulties. However, in today's struggle for the three revolutions, it is important for them to have the firm determination and will to eliminate old things in the ideological, technological, and cultural fields and to achieve victory in new things.

In the socialist construction period, this spirit is more important. The tempo and success of socialist construction depend entirely on such determination and will of the people.

In the socialist construction period, spurring the people to continuously display their revolutionary spirit is the principled problem proceeding from the inevitable requirement of the development of the revolution. People's ideology and consciousness reflect the objective circumstance and conditions.

The revolution develops constantly, and the circumstances and conditions change according to such development. The people's ideology and consciousness are to be influenced by such change and development in the objective circumstances and conditions. Presented here is the serious problems of the relationship among the development phase of the revolution and construction, existing circumstances, and people's ideology and consciousness.

Socialist construction is generally carried out under social circumstances characterized by great successes in the revolution. This period has different circumstances and conditions from those of the period during which the socialist system was established through bloody struggle against the hostile classes. In other words, in this period, the revolution and construction are carried out under conditions and circumstances more favorable than in any period of the past.

Such characteristics of socialist construction influence the development of the people's ideology and consciousness. That is to say, the people lead a peaceful life for a long time, their lives become better off, and, consequently, they come to have no worry about food, clothing, and housing. As a result, their will to carry out the revolution can be weakened gradually. This can constitute an objective factor causing a weakening of the people's determination and will to devote themselves to the revolution.

Therefore, under such a circumstance, the people should advance, holding higher the banner of the revolution.

Only when those generations who have carried out the revolution for a long time as well as the new generations who have grown up struggle with a high revolutionary spirit can the gains of the revolution attained by the revolutionary martyrs and the previous generations be defended and the victory of the revolution be expedited.

The revolutionary spirit that the people should have in the period of socialist construction is the struggle spirit created and displayed in the historic phases in which the revolution was pioneered and advanced.

The period of pioneering the revolution is generally characterized by the fiercer waging of the struggle against the hostile classes and the enemies than in any other periods. There is a period of such a fierce struggle as well as a period of dark trials on the road of the revolution. The revolution-

ary spirit created and displayed in these periods is precisely the genuine revolutionary spirit that should be inherited and embodied by the people out [of] the revolution generation after generation.

The period of pioneering our revolution was indeed arduous and rigorous. The Korean communists pioneered the road of the revolution with empty hands. In the process, they displayed great revolutionary spirit.

This revolutionary spirit created under unprecedentedly arduous struggle is indeed incomparably noble. This is why the revolutionary spirit of the anti-Japanese struggle has been brilliantly inherited in the historic phases of the revolution and is being cherished deep in the hearts of the people today.

The revolutionary spirit created in the struggle for pioneering and revolution under the leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is the noble revolutionary spirit. It is the spirit vowing to carry out the revolution to the end with our people's own strength. This revolutionary spirit was created in the early period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

The ranks of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle were formed by the young communists and revolutionaries armed with the revolutionary spirit, the Hanbyol [reference to Kim Il-song] spirit, based on the chuche-oriented stand and viewpoint, and the revolutionary struggle against the Japanese imperialist aggressors was waged by these young communist and revolutionaries.

Along this course, the great revolutionary spirit, the revolutionary spirit of Paektu, that our people should inherit and embody generation after generation was created and displayed highly.

The spirit of Chollima, which effected the great upsurge of socialist construction in the postwar rehabilitation period by breaking through the postwar ashes, constitutes precisely the inheritance and embodiment of the anti-Japanese revolutionary spirit.

In order for functionaries and the working people to display the revolutionary spirit in socialist construction, it is important for them not to forget the revolutionary spirit created in the period of pioneering the revolution and to inherit and embody it.

The Paektu revolutionary spirit is the revolutionary spirit showing how the Korean communists and people should carry out the Korean revolution. The characteristic of this revolutionary spirit consists of firmly maintaining an independent position in carrying out the revolutionary struggle and in carrying out revolution based on an independent line, strategy, and tactics and on the basis of their own strength.

Today's conditions and environment in which socialist construction is being accelerated are different from those days, but this spirit is as valuable as ever before. We should inherit and realize this revolutionary spirit continuously in the future as well for a greater advance of socialist construction. By so doing, we can adhere to the independent nature of our revolution, and the people can carry on the struggle without forgetting the foundation of revolution.

The fact that we have built the Nampo lockgate, the great monumental creation of the era of the Workers Party, damming the 20-ri untamed sea, is another heroic epic created by the KPA soldiers and constructors with the Paektu revolutionary spirit. This is the shining fruition of the chuche idea and a proud creation brought forth by the revolutionary spirit.

It is important for the functionaries and workers to have such revolutionary spirit in socialist construction today. Everyone's living and working with such spirit leads to inheriting and realizing the revolutionary tradition. The functionaries and workers should have the spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle. The Paektu revolutionary spirit is the psirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle. This spirit is the traditional struggle spirit which our party and people have demonstrated through history.

Even when the prospect of the economic construction of the country is bright and we have favorable conditions as today, we should always remember the history in which the spirit of self-reliance has been demonstrated, and should arm ourselves more firmly with this spirit, so that we can continue creating a high speed of march in socialist construction as we did in the past.

It is also important for the functionaries and workers to have the firm will to overcome any difficulties and trials. Revolution does not always develop without difficulties. There can be difficulties, trials, and vicissitudes in the course of the advance of the revolution. There cannot be revolution without difficulties. If we thought revolution was easy, we would not be able to have the revolutionary spirit, nor would we be able to highly demonstrate it. No matter how arduous the road of struggle may be and no matter how vast the task may be, if the entire people have high resolve, they can overcome any difficulty and can lead revolution and construction to continuous upsurges.

In order for the functionaries and workers to highly demonstrate the revolutionary spirit in socialist construction, it is important for them to have faith in victory and the spirit of loving the future. The revolutionaries can carry on their struggle in an indomitable manner, firmly adhering to their political position and faith under any conditions because they have faith in victory and love for the future.

As shown by the history of the revolutionary struggle of the working class, those who cannot see the future of revolution and who do not have faith in victory cannot carry on the revolution in a resolute manner. The functionaries and workers should cherish deep in their hearts the noble spirit of the fallen anti-Japanese revolutionaries who, in the past, fought indomitably, surrounded by the enemy, behind iron bars and on the gallows, having a firm faith in the future of the liberated fatherland.

The struggle spirit of the unheralded heroes and unheralded persons of merit who solved the difficult problems which the party wanted them to solve, during the period of socialist construction, not even during the time of war, overcoming all difficulties and trials, is a valuable example which we must learn from. When the entire people have high revolutionary spirit, we can continue to realize a high speed of march in socialist construction with indestructible might, as we did in the past.

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N.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

MEETING MARKS FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY OF PARTY SCHOOL

SK010945 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0915 GMT 1 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 1 (KCNA)--A meeting commemorating the 40th anniversary of the founding of Kim Il-song higher party school was held on May 31 at the People's Palace of Culture.

Yim Chun-chu, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-president, conveyed a congratulatory message of the WPK Central Committee to the entire teachers and students of the school.

Noting that Kim Il-song higher party school is a pure breed station and highest seat of the training of Chuche-type party officials, the message says the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song founded the school on June 1, 1946, with a deep insight into the importance of the training of party cadres in strengthening and developing the party and building a new society.

The message further says:

The higher party school which was founded with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as its first director, has successfully discharged the honorable tasks assigned it in the past 40 years as our party's reliable center of the training of party cadres.

It has thoroughly implemented the policy of training party cadres put forward by our party in each period of the developing revolution and always fought resolutely to defend the party and the leader politically and ideologically and with its own life and strengthen the unity and cohesion of the party.

It has trained a large number of competent party officials armed with the idea and theory of our party and possessed of the leader's work method by steadily improving and strengthening teaching and education with main stress on the establishment of the monolithic ideological system of the party, and thereby made a great contribution to firmly building the ranks of cadres of the party and strengthening and developing the party.

The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea highly appreciates the great feats performed by Kim Il-song higher party school in the past 40 years

in educating and training cadres, the core unit of the party, by successfully implementing the Chuche-oriented policy of training party cadres under the leadership of the party.

Cha Chol-won, secretary of the primary party committee of the school, made a report at the meeting.

Saying that Comrade Kim Il-song gave them the classic work "Historical Experience in the Building of the Workers' Party of Korea" on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the school, he stressed: this work is an immortal encyclopedia which comprehensively consummates the theory of the building of the Chuche-oriented party and the great program of education which newly indicates the road of the training of party cadres.

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CSO: 4100/155

N.KOREA/ECONOMY

BRIEFS

WAGON PRODUCTION CAPACITY--Pyongyang May 31 (KCNA)--The wagon production capacity will be largely increased at the June 4 rolling stock complex, a powerful wagon producer of Korea. The expansion project is now in full swing. Large-scale material, processing and assembling workshops will be built on a modern line in a short time in the complex compound. A general wagons shop covering an area of 26,000 square meters will take shape in the central part of the complex. All its production processes from preparatory processing of plate to painting and finishing processing will be operated on an assembly line. A new modern stamping forging shop will make its appearance and the general processing shop, technical equipment shop and steel casting factory will be doubled or trebled in scale. Scientists, technicians and designers from different parts of the country help solve scientific and technical problems arising in increasing the capacity of equipment. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0409 GMT 31 May 86 SK] /12712

AMNOK RIVER IN TIDELAND RECLAMATION--Pyongyang May 30 (KCNA)--The river Amnok extending 800 kilometers, the longest in Korea, is supplying life-giving water to hundreds of hectares of tideland-turned paddy fields where the project of setups has been completed. The river waters tens of thousands of hectares of paddy and non-paddy fields through main and branch channels with a total length of 100 kilometers, and now is supplying water to the reclaimed tideland of the Taegye Island, north Pyongan Province. The water will prove effective in the farming on the tideland-turned paddies this year. With the river water reaching there, the water problem is expected to be completely solved in nearly 3,000 hectares of paddies of reclaimed tideland where the project of setups is to be undertaken. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1015 GMT 30 May 86 SK] /12712

PYONGNAM IRRIGATION SYSTEM ANNIVERSARY--Pyongyang May 30 (KCNA)--30 years have passed since the completion of the Pyongnam irrigation setup (May 1956). This setup was the first large-scale irrigation works in Korea. It supplies life-giving water to the vast Yoldusamcholli Plain in the western part of the country. The great leader President Kim Il-song initiated the Pyongnam irrigation project and wisely directed it so that it could be completed in a short time. With the completion of the project, the centuries-old aspiration of the peasants for water came true. Over the past three decades south Pyongan Province has witnessed the appearance of many reservoirs including the Pyongwon Reservoir, pumping stations and channels, the formation of grand-scale dense

networks of interlinked channels and rapid growth of grain production. There are over 1,700 reservoirs in the country. Irrigation canals extend more than 40,000 kilometers in total length. Irrigation was completed long ago. A meeting marking the 30th anniversary of the completion of the Pyongnam irrigation setup was held at the Anju Theater in south Pyongan Province on May 9.
[Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1017 GMT 30 May 86 SK] /12712

TAEDONG RIVER BRIDGE--Pyongyang May 31 (KCNA)--The construction of the modern Rungra Bridge is progressing at fast speed on the river Taedong in Pyongyang. People's army soldiers have undertaken the project. They worked out a plan to carry out in a short time the caisson-sinking projects for scores of piers in the whole section. Through their intensive drive, they have completed more than half of those projects in no more than three months. This is double the speed at the time of the construction of the Chungsong (loyalty) Bridge in 1983 and the Yanggak Bridge in 1986 by people's army soldiers on the river Taedong. The Rungra Bridge begins from the Chongnyu Cliff of Moran Hill, a beauty spot of Pyongyang. This grand structure consists of the main bridge, the bridge branching off to the Rungra Islet and the intercrossing roadway bridge on the riverside of Munsu Street which took shape in east Pyongyang. When this bridge is completed, there will appear a stairway down to the recreation ground of the Rungra Islet and a new promenade up the Moran Hill to create better conditions for joyous cultural rest of Pyongyang citizens.
[Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1007 GMT 31 May 86 SK] /12712

CSO: 4100/155

N.KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

DELEGATION ATTENDS CULTURAL SYMPOSIUM IN JAPAN

SK291036 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1015 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Pyongyang May 29 (KCNA)--An international symposium on "Koguryo culture and ancient Japan" was held in Tokyo on May 24 under the sponsorship of the committee for the practice of the Koguryo culture exhibition, according to a report. Present there were a DPRK scientific delegation of the Koguryo culture exhibition, Namio Egami, chairman of the committee for the practice of the Koguryo culture exhibition and honorary professor of Tokyo University, prominent university professors and more than 400 people of various circles of Japan. Invited there were Paek Chong-won, vice-chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), and historians of Chongnyon.

Namio Egami and Chu Yong-hon, a member of the DPRK scientific delegation, made keynote reports respectively on the subjects "the royal line of the Northeast Asian ancient state of horse-riding people" and "Koguryo and culture of ancient Japan." Speeches were made by Vice-President of the Academy of Social Science Kim Chol-sik who was heading the Korean scientific delegation of the Koguryo culture exhibition and Japanese professors. They spoke about the Dokhung-ri ancient mural tomb, ancient culture of Koguryo and Japan, Koguryo ancient mural tomb and other questions. The symposium was addressed by the members of the Korean scientific delegation.

Concluding the symposium, Masaaki Ueda, professor of Kyoto University, stressed the need to further strengthen exchange between Korean and Japanese scholars in the future. Koguryo is an ancient state of Korea that existed from early 1st century B.C. to the 7th century A.D.

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CSO: 4100/155

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

REPORTAGE ON ROMANIAN ARMY OFFICERS GROUP'S VISIT

Kim Il-song Receives Group

SK311055 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1021 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] Pyongyang May 31 (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on May 31 received the delegation of political officers of the Romanian Army headed by Ilie Ceausescu, vice-minister of National Defence of the Romanian Socialist Republic and secretary of the Supreme Political Council of the Romanian Army, on a visit to Korea.

Present on the occasion were Lieutenant General of the Korean People's Army Yun Chi-ho and vice-director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea Kwon Min-chun.

Also present was Constantin Iftodi, Romanian ambassador to Korea.

Comrade Kim Il-song had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The head of the delegation presented a gift to Comrade Kim Il-song.

Comrade Kim Il-song arranged a luncheon for the guests.

Delegation Gives Gift

SK311100 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1024 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] Pyongyang May 31 (KCNA)--A gift was presented to Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, from the head of the visiting delegation of political officers of the Romanian Army.

Head of the delegation Ilie Ceausescu, vice-minister of National Defence of the Romanian Socialist Republic and secretary of the Supreme Political Council of the Romanian Army, handed the gift to an official concerned.

KPA Soldiers Meeting Welcomes Visitors

SK021052 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1019 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 2 (KCNA)--A meeting of Korean People's Army soldiers was held at the February 8 House of Culture on June 1 in welcome of the delegation of political officers of the Romanian Army.

Attending the meeting were O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and minister of People's Armed Forces, generals, officers and soldiers.

The meeting was addressed by Yun Chi-ho, lieutenant general of the Korean People's Army, and head of the delegation of political officers of the Romanian Army Ilie Ceausescu, vice-minister of National Defence of the Romanian Socialist Republic and secretary of the Supreme Political Council of the Romanian Army.

Yun Chi-ho said:

The Korea-Romania friendship is based on deep intimacy between the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il-song and the outstanding leader of the Romanian people Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.

In particular, the historic meeting Comrade Kim Il-song had with Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu when he was in Romania in June 1984 marked an epochal occasion in demonstrating the solidness and invincibility of the friendship and unity between Korea and Romania and expanding and developing the friendly relations between the two countries onto a new higher stage.

He said: Today the Romanian people and army, closely rallied around the party, are registering big successes in their endeavours to successfully carry out the decisions of the 13th Congress of the Romanian Communist Party and implement the party's programme of building a multilaterally developed socialist society. He wished them greater success in their advance for the development and prosperity of the country.

We highly estimate the efforts made by the Romanian party, government, people and army to remove the danger of nuclear war from Europe, turn the Balkan peninsula into a nuclear-free zone and guarantee peace and security in Europe and the rest of the world and express full support to them, he declared.

Ilie Ceausescu said:

The climax of the delegation's visit to Korea was that it was received by the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il-song. This is the highest honour for us.

Comrade Kim Il-song, a close friend of the general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party who is also president of the Romanian Socialist Republic, has made distinguished contributions to strengthening cooperation and unity between the two parties, governments and peoples of Romania and Korea.

He stressed that Romania firmly supports the initiatives and proposals advanced by Comrade Kim Il-song to ease tensions in Korea, hold a wide-range dialogue between the north and the south and found the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

Souvenirs were exchanged at the meeting.

At the end of the meeting the attendants appreciated a music and dance performance given by the song and dance ensemble of the Korean People's Army.

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CSO: 4100/155

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KCNA REPORTS ON VISIT BY BURKINA FASO DELEGATION

Delegation Arrives

SK301106 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1030 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Pyongyang May 30 (KCNA)--A delegation of the Committees for Defence of the Revolution of Burkina Faso headed by its National Secretary General Pierre Ouedraogo arrived in Pyongyang on May 30 by plane.

It was met at the airport by Chong Chun-ki, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-premier of the administration council, and Kwon Min-chun, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee.

Chong Chun-ki Speaks at Reception

SK310501 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0425 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] Pyongyang May 31 (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea hosted a reception for the visiting delegation of the Committees for Defence of the Revolution of Burkina Faso at the people's Palace of Culture on May 30.

Speaking at the reception, Chong Chun-ki, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-premier of the administration council, noted that the friendly relations forged between the two countries on the same road of the struggle for independence against imperialism and for the building of a new society were favorably developing day by day and said these relations fully accorded with the interests of the two peoples and the non-aligned movement.

Pointing out that today the Burkina Faso people under the leadership of respected President Thomas Sankara were successfully carrying out the people's democratic revolution, courageously overcoming all difficulties, he warmly congratulated them upon their achievements in the struggle for national unity, political stability and the building of an independent national economy.

Head of the delegation Pierre Ouedraogo, national secretary general of the Committees for Defence of the Revolution of Burkina Faso, in his speech said

the visit by his delegation was aimed to further deepen the sentiments of friendship already expressed by Comrade Thomas Sankara, president of the National Revolutionary Council of Burkina Faso, to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the Korean people, while visiting Korea.

The National Revolutionary Council of Burkina Faso, he said, expresses deepest esteem and reverence for the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song who has performed immortal great feats and for the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il who is successfully carrying forward his cause. The Chuche idea is the source of inexhaustible strength for the people of the third world countries who are struggling for justice, peace and progress.

He said the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is playing a big role in the struggle to establish a new international economic order.

Burkina Faso expresses full support and firm solidarity for all the initiatives and efforts of the DPRK for a peaceful reunification of the country, he stressed.

Talks With WPK Group

SK311050 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1019 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] Pyongyang May 31 (KCNA)--Talks were held here today between the delegations of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Committees for Defence of the Revolution of Burkina Faso.

Present there on our side were Chong Chun-ki, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-premier of the administration council, and officials concerned and on the opposite side were the members of the delegation headed by Pierre Ouedraogo, national secretary general of the Committees for Defence of the Revolution of Burkina Faso, and Dah Fatimata, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Burkina Faso embassy in Pyongyang.

At the talks the two sides exchanged views on further developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries and on a series of problems of common concern.

The talks took place in a friendly atmosphere.

Kim Il-song Meets With Delegation

SK021110 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1034 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 2 (KCNA)--The great leader President Kim Il-song on June 2 received the delegation of the Committees for Defence of the Revolution of Burkina Faso headed by Pierre Ouedraogo, national secretary general of the committees, on a visit to Korea.

The head of the delegation conveyed a personal letter and a gift of Thomas Sankara, president of the National Revolutionary Council, president and head of the government of Burkina Faso, to President Kim Il-song.

President Kim Il-song expressed thanks for this and conversed with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Present there were Chong Chun-ki, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-premier of the administration council, and Kwon Min-chun, deputy-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee.

Dah Fatimata, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Burkina Faso embassy in Pyongyang, was also on hand.

Presents Gift to Kim Chong-il

SK021112 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1037 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 2 (KCNA)--A gift came to Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, from Comrade Thomas Sankara, president of the National Revolutionary Council, president and head of the government of Burkina Faso.

It was handed to Comrade Chong Chun-ki by Pierre Ouedraogo, national secretary general of the Committees for Defence of the Revolution of Burkina Faso, on a visit to our country.

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CSO: 4100/155

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

SFRY'S ZARKOVIC MEETS NODONG SINMUN DELEGATION

SK310455 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0420 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] Pyongyang May 31 (KCNA)--Comrade Vidoje Zarkovic, president of the presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, met a NODONG SINMUN delegation led by its Editor-in-Chief Yi Song-pok on May 28.

The head of the delegation conveyed regards of Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il to him.

Comrade Vidoje Zarkovic expressed deep thanks for this and asked Yi Song-pok to transmit his heartfelt greetings to them.

He said since respected Comrade Kim Il-song visited Yugoslavia in June 1984, the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries, two parties and two peoples of Yugoslavia and Korea have expanded and developed still further on a more solid basis.

Noting that the entire people, communists and working class of Yugoslavia cherish deep reverence for respected Comrade Kim Il-song, Vidoje Zarkovic emphasized he has performed great exploits in the whole course of leading the revolutionary struggle and constructive work of the Korean people.

The Yugoslav people, he added, are really happy to note that the cause pioneered by Comrade Kim Il-song is being successfully carried forward by Comrade Kim Chong-il and the Korean people are making great successes in socialist construction under his guidance.

The League of Communists of Yugoslavia will as ever extend positive support and encouragement to the policies of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country advanced by Comrade Kim Il-song and the Workers' Party of Korea and to the Korean people's cause of the struggle for their materialization, he declared.

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CSO: 4100/155

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

NIGER LEADER MEETS ENVOY--Pyongyang June 2 (KCNA)--Seyni Kountche, president of the Supreme Military Council and head of state of the Republic of Niger, on May 27 said when he met Korean Ambassador to his country Kim Kye-se that the government of Niger fully supported the proposals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to reunify the country independently and peacefully, without outside interference. The ambassador conveyed regards of President Kim Il-song to Seyni Kountche. Seyni Kountche expressed deep thanks for this and asked the ambassador to transmit his friendly greetings to President Kim Il-song. He referred to the development of the friendly and cooperative relations between Niger and Korea. The conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1016 GMT 2 Jun 86 SK] /12712

CHILDREN'S UNION JOINT ACTIVITIES--Pyongyang June 2 (KCNA)--The Korean Children's Union on June 1 wound up functions of joint activities of children's organizations of socialist countries which opened under the slogan of "fireworks, peace exc!" During the functions which began with a national meeting of active Children's Union members on May 14 the Korean Children's Union organizations held meetings of the Children's Union unit committees and members, composition reading meetings, picture-explanation meetings, concerts, sports and amusement games, meetings with combat heroes and other colorful functions. The functions were participated in by millions of Children's Union members. The functions vividly showed the desire of the Korean Children's Union members to strengthen friendship and solidarity with the children of progressive countries of the world including the socialist countries and lead an independent and peaceful life in a new world free from all manner of exploitation and oppression. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1031 GMT 2 Jun 86 SK] /12712

DPRK ENVOY TO SOMALIA--Pyongyang June 1 (KCNA)--Chong Yong-kwa has been appointed as Korean ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Somali Democratic Republic, according to a decree of the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0924 GMT 1 Jun 86 SK] /12712

DIPLOMATIC TIES WITH NIGERIA--Pyongyang May 31 (KCNA)--Korean Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam and Nigerian Minister of External Affairs Bolaji Akinyemi exchanged messages on the 10th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Korea and Nigeria. The messages note that the opening of diplomatic relations between Korea and Nigeria marked an important occasion in further expanding and developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the two peoples. Expressing satisfaction over the fact that the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Nigeria are favourably developing in the interests of the two peoples' the messages put stress on further developing these relations in the idea of independence, friendship and peace. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000 GMT 31 May 86 SK] /12712

LEFT SOCIALIST PARTY OF DENMARK--Pyongyang May 30 (KCNA)--A delegation of the Left Socialist Party of Denmark headed by Inger Johansen, member of the executive committee of the party, arrived here today by plane. The delegation was met at the airport by Kim Yong-sun, first vice-director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and officials concerned. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1032 GMT 30 May 86 SK] /12712

MESSAGE TO BOTSWANAN PRESIDENT--Pyongyang May 30 (KCNA)--The Korean committee for solidarity with the world people sent a message of solidarity to Dr. Q.K.J. Masire, president of the Republic of Botswana, denouncing the brigandish air raid and armed attack on the capital of Botswana by the South African racists. The message branded their high-handed military attack as a most barbarous and brigandish act of aggression against a legitimate independent and sovereign state and a monstrous crime disturbing peace in this area. In committing this armed terrorism under the command of the imperialists, the South African racists sought to detach your country and other frontline states in this area from the anti-imperialist and anti-racist road. With no military threat or invasion can they frighten the Botswanan people and other peoples in this area or bar the daily mounting people's liberation struggle against imperialism and racism there. The message expresses full support to and firm solidarity with the peoples of the frontline states including the Botswanan people and assures them of strongest support and encouragement in their just struggle. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1006 GMT 30 May 86 SK] /12712

BRITISH COMMUNIST PARTY GROUP--Pyongyang May 30 (KCNA)--The delegation of the Communist Party of Great Britain headed by its General Secretary Gordon McLennan left for home on May 30 by plane after concluding its four-day visit to Korea. The delegation had visited Korea at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea. Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, received the delegation and arranged a luncheon for it on May 29. During its stay in Korea talks were held between the delegations of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Communist Party of Great Britain. The delegation visited Mangyongdae and went round the Tower of Chuche idea, Arch of Triumph, Exhibition of Successes in Socialist Construction, Grand People's Study House, Pyongyang Metro and Nampo barrage construction site. The delegation appreciated a music and dance performance. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1028 GMT 30 May 86 SK] /12712

MESSAGE TO ZIMBABWEAN PRIME MINISTER--Pyongyang May 29 (KCNA)--The Korean-Zimbabwe Friendship Association sent a solidarity message to Prime Minister Robert G. Mugabe in denunciation of the South African racists' acts of aggression on the capital of the Republic of Zimbabwe. The message says their arrogant armed attack was an open encroachment upon the sovereignty and territorial integrity of an independent state and an intolerable challenge to the entire African people and world peaceloving people. Expressing firm militant solidarity with the peoples of Zimbabwe and other frontline states in their struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racism and for the complete liberation of South Africa, the Korea-Zimbabwe Friendship Association vows to render support and encouragement to them in every way till final victory, the message stresses. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1009 GMT 29 May 86 SK] /12712

DPRK ENVOY TO IVORY COAST--Pyongyang May 29 (KCNA)--Son Chang-su, new Korean ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Ivory Coast, on May 23 presented his credentials to President Felix Houphouet Boigny. The ambassador conveyed cordial regards of President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il to the president. The president expressed deep thanks for this and asked the ambassador to transmit his friendly greetings to President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il. He said: Although Ivory Coast and Korea are far away from each other, they stand side by side for the common sincere desire to achieve peace. He wished the Korean people success in their struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1507 GMT 29 May 86 SK] /12712

ANNIVERSARY OF TIES WITH NEW GUINEA--Pyongyang June 2 (KCNA)--Dailies here June 1 dedicated signed articles to the 10th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Korea and Papua New Guinea. NODONG SINMUN says: Over the past 10 years since the opening of diplomatic relations the peoples of the two countries deepened mutual understanding and developed the friendly and cooperative relations on a new basis. The Korean people are rejoiced over the favourable development of these relations between the two countries with each passing day. The government and people of Papua New Guinea are developing the national economy by actively developing and exploiting the rich underground resources and aquatic resources of the country. Papua New Guinea resolutely opposes nuclear testing in the Pacific, denounces the imperialists' interference and pressure against the countries in this region and energetically struggles in defence of peace and security in the Pacific. The Korean people positively support the demand of Papua New Guinea for the creation of a nuclear-free zone in the southern Pacific and express firm solidarity with her in her just struggle. Convinced that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries will further expand and develop in various fields, the Korean people wish the people of Papua New Guinea greater success in their endeavours for the independent development and prosperity of the country. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1007 GMT 2 Jun 86 SK] /12712

DAILIES ON TUNISIAN NATIONAL DAY--Pyongyang June 2 (KCNA)--Dailies here June 1 dedicated signed articles to the national day of Tunisia. The Tunisian people have made big advance in the building of a new life under the leadership of

President Habib Bourguiba, NODONG SINMUN says, and goes on: Pursuing the non-aligned foreign policy, the Republic of Tunisia makes efforts for the unity of the Arab and African countries and the development of their good-neighbourly relations. In recent years the government of Tunisia has expanded diplomatic relations with non-aligned countries and actively developed bilateral cooperation and interchange with them. Diplomatic relations between Korea and the Republic of Tunisia were established in 1975. Since then the friendly relations between the two peoples have become closer. Although they are far away geographically from the Tunisian people, the Korean people prize the friendly relations with them and make efforts to further develop and strengthen them. The Korean people hope the Tunisian people's future struggle will bear better fruit. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1011 GMT 2 Jun 86 SK] /12712

KIM IL-SONG MEETS ILIE CEAUSESCU--Pyongyang AGERPRES 31/5/1986--RCP General Secretary and Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu conveyed a warm salute to Kim Il-song, general secretary of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea, president of the DPR of Korea, as well as best wishes of further successes in his highly responsible activity for the building of the socialist system on the Korean soil and the achievement of the Korean nation's loftiest cause--the peaceful and independent reunification of the fatherland. President Kim Il-song requested that a warm salute of friendship be conveyed to President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu as well as wishes of personal happiness and great successes in their tireless activity for the building of the multilaterally developed socialist society in Romania and the safeguarding of world peace. The exchange of messages was occasioned by Kim Il-song's reception of a Romanian delegation of military party activists led by Lieutenant-General Ilie Ceausescu, deputy minister of national defence, secretary of the Higher Political Council of the Army, now on an exchange-of-experience visit to the DPR of Korea. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1720 GMT 31 May 86 AU] /12712

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N.KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

BRIEFS

TOKYO SUMMIT'S TERRORISM STATEMENT--Pyongyang, May 11 (KCNA)--The "statement against terrorism" adopted at the Western summit in Tokyo under the pressure of Reagan is a very shameful, disgusting and brigandish document willfully worked out by big capitalist countries, says NODONG SINMUN in a signed commentary today. It notes: The adoption of this document means justifying the U.S. brutal aid raid on Libya and its state terrorism worldwide and, at the same time, encouraging it to continue such odious acts and fostering them. If "prevention of terrorism" was to be debated, the U.S. crude violation of international law and its undisguised armed action against Libya, a sovereign state, should have been denounced. But, keeping mum about such state terrorism, they freely label progressive and independent countries out of favour with them as "terrorist states" and scheme collective pressure upon and armed intervention against them. This is an arrogant and violent act. The U.S. authorities must give up reckless state terrorism against sovereign states and act with discretion. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0917 GMT 11 May 86 SK] /8918

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