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22 AUGUST 1986

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

NORTH KOREAN SLOGAN 'ANTI-U.S. STRUGGLE' EXAMINED

Seoul PUK HAN in Korean Jul 86 pp 58-64

[Article by Kim Am-san, researcher, National Defense Management Research Institute: "North Korea's Slogan 'Anti-U.S. Struggle' Examined"]

[Text] The North Korean strategies are directed against South Korea, based on two fundamental propositions. They believe that "South Korea has been completely subordinated to the United States and Japan politically, economically, and militarily; and since the comprador capitalists and the reactionary bureaucrats, who are the ruling class, are exploiting the masses, and acting as guides for imperialism, they must "launch a solidarity struggle to destroy the current system by encouraging and instigating the exploited class" for the sake of South Korea's national liberation.

It is the characteristic of North Korean strategies toward the South, that are based on such a perception, to choose tactics that are appropriate to the particular time and circumstance. It seems that this year's temporal and circumstantial factors have, for the most part, established the struggle for autonomy as the central theme of their strategies toward South Korea, while pressing for anti-U.S. sentiments.

The primary objective of this article is therefore to analyze the strategy of the "anti-U.S. struggle for autonomy." I think it is truly necessary at this time to properly understand this kind of North Korean strategy for struggle and to exercise our prudence toward them by describing and explaining the meaning of self-reliance and the identity of the U.S. military in South Korea, and their subsequent reevaluation, while keeping this purpose in mind.

The General Interpretation of Autonomy

The term "self-reliance" is an attribute that existential units such as individuals, groups, or nations use to describe their existential aspect of existence. The broad interpretation of self-reliance refers to the fact that the units are based on themselves and to their existential state as an identity that is capable of ownership in an existential world. Therefore, the meaning of self-reliance, which is based on the premise of a national concept, signifies the materialization into a nation's right to self-determination and making its own decision on the form of its personal existence. As a political concept,

on the other hand, it refers to the subject's form of existence--a form of political independence; thus subordination would be an opposite concept.

Generally speaking, however, in discussing self-reliance in terms of the relationship between an autonomous nation and another nation, it signifies a political system which cannot make self-based decisions and take such actions due to a strong outside influence, even though it is without doubt an independent system politically, economically, and culturally. In other words, it means that the concept of self-reliance is endowed only when economic self-sufficiency and cultural identity are secured together with political autonomy. This is why in reality, the clarification of the standard reference of self-reliance is still vague.

It cannot be said that a political and social system that pursues political autonomy, economic self-sufficiency, and cultural identity is necessarily self-reliant. It is because a closed, self-defensive self-reliance is the most passive form of self-reliance. In other words, it is because cultural self-reliance is possible; one which adheres only to indigenesness, while culturally turning away from the world's common learning and the arts, maintaining its economic autonomy which is severed from the outside systems even under the economy of poverty and starvation while also maintaining minimum political autonomy by severing itself from outside systems. In general, most of the communist bloc countries belong to this category.

As for the true meaning of self-reliance therefore, it is the general tendency to interpret as the highest form of self-reliance only the one that is brought about by an open and positive international cooperation and interchange rather than that which results from the closedness of a social system. It is particularly true of the present that while on the one hand, the scope of a cooperative system is expanding beyond the limits of nation and state into a region that is composed of many nations, as in the case of the European Common Market, the existence of complete, functional self-reliance is difficult because the whole world's political, economic, and cultural interdependence is deep. It is rather the tendency in our present society, where the social systems' functional interdependence has risen that the closed form of self-reliance has lost even its reason for existing. It naturally pursues self-reliance that is found within an openness that acknowledges an international cooperation and interchange. It considers the latter as the most ideal. From the point of view of the type of self-reliance discussed above, we can say that South Korea has meanwhile headed in the direction of self-reliance as the basis on which to found national independence, as the ultimate goal of establishing democracy. South Korea has been concentrating on an effort toward a reform for a self-reliance consciousness of autonomy, self-help, and self-consolation, by overcoming subservience to greater authority, reliance on others, poverty, and stagnation, all prevalent in our past history.

North Korea's View of South Korea and Their "Struggle for Anti-U.S. Independence"

Although it is not possible to separate and think about only one part of North Korea's strategies toward the South, the most important task in discussing the

"anti-U.S. independence struggle" is the problem of the basic understanding of how North Korea views the South. When we examine the collection of various information on North Korea, we can see that they consider South Korea simply as being non-self-reliant and subordinated to foreign power. To summarize their content, 1) South Korea is completely subordinated to the United States and Japan politically, economically, and militarily. 2) South Korea's comprador capitalists and reactionary bureaucrats are exploiting the masses as guides for the U.S. and Japanese imperialists. Their anti-national acts will instigate the people's national sentiment, and the current system will be destroyed before long by the exploited masses, who will rise for national liberation, if North Korea aggravates the situation into a conflict between the imperialists' power and nationalism.

We can see that this kind of view and direction are based on the assumption that North Korea defines South Korea as an underdeveloped country and as a colony subordinated to the superpowers according to communists strategies and tactics.

It is the characteristic of the North Korean strategies toward the South, that are developing based on the above concept, that they include and combine the successes of communist revolutions in various regions so far or methods that have been illustrated as good means. They resort to such actions as sending armed guerrillas, according to Che Guevara's "Theory of Revolutionary Input", constructing an underground party organization, following the example of Ho Chi minh, of freely using the mutli-faceted revolutionary capacity, aimed internally, against the South, and externally, which Mao Zedong found to be very useful in achieving great success in the Chinese Communist Revolution and the so-called "combined strategy" through a psychological or negotiation warfare, that weakens or incapacitates the South Korean stronghold.

Such comprehensive strategies toward South Korea have appeared as actual action, for the last 40 years, depending on the situation, environment, and necessary and sufficient conditions. But they are neither subjective nor objective conditions that allow for the efficient pursuit of their strategies against South Korea, because of such factors as the logic of cold war having been sublated internationally, the trend of understanding reality subsequent to Detente, and the people's strong anti-communist spirit directed against communist infiltration, that fundamentally blocks the growth of underground communist parties in South Korea, which is their target, and natural geographic conditions that make the evolution of guerrilla warfare difficult. This is how North Korea adopted the strategy of the "anti-U.S. independence struggle", which is more intense than ever, as an effective measure that is appropriate to the current situation.

If we compile the contents of the statements that North Korea has made to the South during the early part of the 1980's, they can be arranged as follows. 1) the movement for anti-U.S. imperialists struggle, the struggle for anti-fascism, democratization, and anti-feudalism, 2) the federation of laborers, the farming class, and the progressive youths and students to overthrow the landlords, comprador capitalists, and reactionary bureaucrats, 3) strengthening the revolutionary capacity by strengthening the underground party

organization, 4) the development of all struggles including the political and economic struggle, legal, anti-legal, and illegal struggle, violent and non-violent struggle, and 5) the assistance of South Korea's revolutionary power.

Such North Korean strategies toward the South, which have centered on the slogans that appeared in their party organ (Nodong SINMVN), did not begin only in the early 1980's. They have continued ever since the Kim Il-song regime came into power through the Soviet military's presence in North Korea after World War II. It is only the case that North Korea's basic strategy, which is called the "national democratic revolution" or the "people's democratic revolution", have appeared alternatively, depending on the circumstances and the environment at the time. They are presently filled with the confidence that they can easily achieve communist revolution on the Korean peninsula, which they are ultimately pursuing, "if they throw out the U.S. imperialists and overthrow the South Korean government, which is the current reactionary power, by mobilizing all possible methods."

In carrying out their out their "anti-U.S. independence struggle", which was adopted as an "effective method" at this stage, North Korea first organized and trained its people in preparation for war while they sent widespread warnings that "the U.S. imperialists and their hunting dogs were plotting another war." Toward South Korea moreover, North Korea hastened the clash between the government and the people by promoting the slogan of "upholding the torch of democracy." They are actively developing psychological warfare primarily for instigating purposes through exaggerated interpretations of a series of anti-U.S. incidents like the arson of the U.S. Information Center in Korea by minor radical, leftist students.

Thus the nucleus of North Korea's "anti-U.S. independence struggle" lies in their attempt to look better as the only guardian of nationalism by denouncing the South Korean leaders as "hunting dogs of the U.S." and that they had sold their country to Japan. Furthermore, North Korea is promoting resistance and disorder within the South Korean society and planning a revolutionary climactic situation like the second 19 April student uprising by intensifying the distrust between the people and their government, regional conflicts, and the confrontation between classes.

Such North Korean attempts are intended to apply the brakes on the spectacular economic growth by weakening the South Korean people's capability and morale and to break the balance of the trilateral cooperative system by taking advantage of the people's sentiments between South Korea and the United States, brought about by the pressure to open up the markets, which is delicately developing around the trade relations, as well as the feelings between South Korea and Japan, caused by correction of the trade deficit, and those between the United States and Japan, which has even escalated into a trade war. Above all, North Korea is on this occasion furthermore stressing the withdrawal of the U.S. army in South Korea, which is the biggest obstacle to them in achieving their revolution. Of course, such an ulterior motive is also related to the environmental factors including the two big international events of the Asian Games and the Olympics to be held in South Korea, the change of members in the South Korean government, and the U.S. presidential election.

The Impossibility and Conditions of the "Anti-U.S. Independence Struggle"

The South Korean conditions are not necessarily convenient for North Korea in commanding their strategies toward the South. More than anything else the South Korean people's anti-communist consciousness they have been strengthening is serving as the biggest obstacle. The anticommunist consciousness of our people is not something that is emotional or abstract. It is a spirit of anticommunism that was personally experienced through the Korean War. At that time, the whole peninsula was occupied by North Korea with the exception of the Kyongsang Province. Their rule showed the South Korean people what the communist system is like, even if it lasted only briefly. The experiences of more than 5 million North Koreans who crossed the border to the South are also corroborative elements.

Their second obstacle is the strong administrative power of South Korea. According to S. Huntington's statement that "The Government exists to govern its people," the South Korean government has directed all of their administrative efforts toward modernization, referred to as "prosperity in stability," especially since the 1960's. Their quantitative results (i.e., highway construction, regional development, and improvement of living standards) are given positive evaluation by the people.

The third obstacle is economic development that has been achieved continuously. The results of the economic development plans started from the 1960's have enhanced the South Korean national power even to a high level, have adequately implanted confidence in the people that "they could surely overcome poverty if they only try," and are receiving an evaluation and courteous treatment as a developing country.

Fourthly, the South Korean attitude toward the United States is very positive. The general structure of the South Korean consciousness toward the United States is that they have been getting a lot of military and economic aid from them as their closest ally. They do not think that they are being used or exploited politically or economically.

Only recently has South Korea shown some phenomenon of dissatisfaction toward the United States. They are dissatisfied with the U.S. pressure to open up trade, as a result of their protective trade policy. For example, the South Koreans are wondering how an ally such as the United States could have an attitude of insisting only on their physical interests when South Korea is generally in a difficult situation of being in the deficit internationally, except in the area of trade where the balance of income and expenditure has been barely maintained and is paying more than \$1.1 billion annually for the U.S. army stationed in South Korea and is paying off foreign debts close to \$50 billion in addition to their defense budget amounting to 6 percent of their GNP. Even so, the general image South Koreans have toward the United States shows a positive consciousness as "the country that liberated South Korea from the Japanese occupation," "the country that saved South Korea from Communist invasion," "the country that reconstructed South Korea from the ruins of war," and "the country that is protecting South Korea from the North Korean communists who might invade at any unexpected time.

The Significance of the U.S. Military's Existence and the North Korean Responsibility

The U.S. policy toward South Korea is evaluated as U.S. interests in East Asia. Their policy is the prevention of armed clashes between the North and the South and the peace policy in the Korean peninsula that is related to the former. Securing such an interest is not merely for the benefit of the United States. The problem of balance of power among powerful neighboring countries is a consideration but more than that, it is aimed at preventing a possible large-scale confrontation that might be initiated by North Korea, who has the capability to do so in this region.

Dr Ralph N. Clough of the Brookings Institute in the United States said, "The United States has been deeply involved with the Korean peninsular issue and has also been trying to maintain the trust of their defense pledge to South Korea. He predicted that "If the United States gives up this commitment or acts as if it intends to do so, the current internally and externally desirable situation in the Korean peninsula will be turned over." Aside from the relative relationship between U.S. interests and South Korea's national security, the fact is that the presence of the U.S. military in South Korea is clearly necessary until the South's independent ability to defend itself from North Korea becomes established; that is, until the goal of self-defense is achieved after the plan for military modernization has been completed.

The report by William D. Whith, which can be considered to be the combined opinions of U.S. military authorities, disclosed that "The biggest obstacle to North Korean invasion of the South is the U.S. ability to intervene militarily and its conviction of such an intention. It says that the United States has been stationing about 38,000 armed forces in South Korea, reflecting such a sincere intention.

The U.S. military is stationed in Korea, based on this sincere intention. I will say that the issue of the U.S. forces in South Korea cannot be the focus of the "anti-U.S. independence struggle" that North Korea is promoting and that it would be more appropriate to understand the problem of the U.S. forces in South Korea as an issue which North Korea itself has induced and is being bound by it.

The U.S. forces landed in Inchon on 8 September 1945 as the occupation forces. But they all withdrew on 29 June 1949, the year after the South Korean government had been founded, leaving only the military advisory group behind, as they last vestige, North Korea committed a military provocation just 1 year after the U.S. forces withdrew. They had started the Korean War. Because of this, the U.S. participated in the war as a member of the United Nations (UN) forces and contributed to the protection of freedom and peace in our country by even sacrificing 35,000 armed men, the result of which has made South Korea what it is today. Moreover, if the division of the Korean peninsula into the South and the North is the result of the operation of foreign forces, the responsibility for this lies with the USSR, who entered the northern region in August 1945.

Professor Frederick C. Barghoorn pointed to Kim Il-song's system as "a government that was transported as one of the political baggages of the Soviet military" and "a system that the Soviet military carried in their transport vehicles and has placed in their baggage for the military. That is, when the Russian military forces declared war against Japan on 8 August 1945 toward the end of World War II, and forcibly swept into Manchuria and Korea, and when the 25th division under the command of Tchistchuyakov entered Pyongyang, approximately 300 trained political and administrative personnel consisting of Koreans naturalized as Russians and Kim Il-song's party followed. They soon after established the communist system in North Korea with Russian support in the background. Kim Il-song himself disclosed the evident fact on 8 February 1946 that "As soon as the Russian military forces advanced into North Korea, the people began to organize people's committees.

Thus we can say that no matter how North Korea talks about "self-reliance" and upholds its "independent policy", the establishment of its political power itself was heteronomous and dependent on foreign power. Especially with respect to the fact that they provoked a war that massacred their own kinsmen with the assistance of a foreign power, even though they superficially use words like "cuche" (autonomy) and "chachu" (self-reliance), North Korea itself makes it clear that they are nothing more than slogans for a psychological warfare.

Conclusion

The Korean issue is not just a problem for Korea. It cannot be treated in isolation from the peace structure of Northeast Asia, because it is so closely related to the global peace in Northeast Asia. As incidents that have arisen in Korea are most important in U.S.-Japan relations, in the development of U.S.-China relations, and ultimately most important for Asia, they give conclusive influence on the U.S.-Soviet relations.

The judgment on Korea from the U.S. viewpoint is related to what kind of Japanese role is desirable, and what kind of Chinese (PRC) role in this region can be expected, and even what form of security provisions are to be desired in Asia. Therefore, the maintenance and enhancement of the Korean-U.S. alliance relationship and a thorough achievement of U.S. commitments towards South Korea are related to their trustworthiness in an international society; and if South Korea, the country concerned, should be challenged in any way, this becomes a factor whereby the U.S. policy could be seriously frustrated.

Under present circumstances, South Korea lacks the ability to repel a North Korean invasion by means of its own strength. The partial withdrawal of the U.S. forces, a measure taken by the United States in 1971, has been judged to be unwise. It had implanted a feeling of insecurity in the hearts of the South Korean people and in other regions, it became an opportunity for questioning the trustworthiness of the United States.

The stationing of the U.S. military in South Korea and the United States's positive policies toward South Korea that are related to it should have as

their objective the cooperation with and assistance of South Korea in halting North Korea--as South Korea is currently doing--which is fully capable of provoking South Korea; and in efficiently achieving the goal of economic self-reliance by wiping out any feeling of insecurity in the South Korean people in order that a perfect defense capability can be attained from the successful execution of the plan for modernizing the South Korean military. In conclusion, the author expresses his opinion from the viewpoint of the policy toward North Korea that the change in the North Korean concept of the South or a change in the direction of the anti-U.S. independence struggle cannot be expected from the Kim Il-song-Kim Chong-il regime, which has authoritarian characteristics.

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

TOKYO INTERNATIONAL ACADEMIC SYMPOSIUM REPORT ON NORTH KOREA

Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 16 Jun 86 p 11

[Article by Komaki Teruo, chief of Asian Economy and Takesada Hideshi, instructor at the Defense Research Center: "The Anxious State of North Korea "]

[Text] An international academic symposium on the Peninsula of Korea, sponsored by the Institute for the Study of Pan-Pacific Affairs was held in Tokyo on 15-16 June. Summarized here are the two among the 10 subjects discussed.

Military

Recently, North Korea has greatly reinforced its military forces through three phases.

North Korea reinforced ground forces in 1978 and 1979 and ground forces and strategic planes in 1981, and the military reinforcement of last year, which is the third phase, is a rare event in terms of quality and quantity.

The military force has increased by more than 53,500 over 1984, the number of tanks has increased by 500, and the field artillery is being converted to self-propelled artillery. And 19 new war vessels including missile boats, submarines and destroyers have been posted for war service.

Particularly, North Korea has imported 26 MIG-23s, 52 AN-2s and 47 MI-2 helicopters, and has been promised delivery of SA-6 and SA-8 ground-to-air missiles, SCUD missiles and T-72 tanks, by the Soviet Union, and some of them have already been delivered.

Moreover, North Korea has been moving its military posts forward since 1985.

North Korea has posted mechanized corps and artillery brigades within 80 kilometers of the truce line, and advanced its nine armored divisions around places like Kaeson after reorganizing them. In the areas near the truce line, it has built underground positions, which can accommodate military forces and equipment for four to five divisions at once.

In addition, there is a report that North Korea has moved forward over 30 percent of its mobile troops and 65 percent of its military forces. Besides, it is noteworthy that the imports of helicopters and AN-2s greatly improved North Korea's ability for low-altitude infiltration and sudden raids.

In connection with this, a distinctive feature is that North Korea has strengthened its position to suddenly invade South Korea, such as the reportedly known over 100,000 forces of special corps.

North Korea's ability to produce arms has also grown significantly. It has localized production of M-21 planes, and has been producing even helicopters since 1983. It is exporting bombs, ammunitions and rifles, and is even producing torpedoes.

The remaining task is to produce anti-tank missiles and anti-vessel missiles.

The North Korean expansion of military power is being attained along with its recent closer relationship with the Soviet Union. Allowing Soviet fighters to fly over North Korean airspace, imports of six M23 planes (in May 1985), agreement on extended utilization the Soviet Union of Najin Port (in 1984), and increased calls of Soviet's war vessels at North Korean ports are some of the examples. It is particularly noteworthy that the military exchange between the Soviet Union and North Korea is becoming more active through the reinforcement of North Korean military power. On the average, the overall military power of South Korea is judged to be inferior to that of North Korea.

Economy

If we compare the economy of South and North Korea, we can see that South Korea has attained an overwhelming superiority over North Korea while recording a high level of economic growth since the 1970's, thereby greatly widening the gap between South and North. Such a trend will continue for a while. North Korea broadcast abroad that its Second Year Economic Plan (1978-1984) was a success. Although North Korea said that its gross industrial product had increased 2.2 times and that its industrial production had grown at an annual average of 12.2 percent, it acknowledge in the same official announcement that its planned objective could not be attained.

The agricultural sector has improved somewhat, but industrial area, particularly in the areas of energy and raw materials including steel, electricity and nonferrous metals, made a very poor showing, thereby creating persistent conditions under which even processing operations cannot be done smoothly. Because of the failure of its Economic Plan, North Korea has not commenced a new long-term economic plan of two years to date.

It could be said that this is because North Korea adopted self-sufficiency as a growth strategy. North Korea should have done energy development ahead of all other projects, but it failed to do so, not to mention the poor results of its attempt.

One of the reasons for North Korea's economic failure could be the deterioration of its equipment and technology. In addition, heavy expenditures on their military and a significant lack of imports in technology and foreign currency from the West could be part of the reasons.

Particularly, North Korea is isolated from the international finance organizations (such as IMF and IBRD), and it could not penetrate those organizations by itself.

We cannot overlook the fact that North Korea was also entangled in economic competition with South Korea.

Stimulated by the remarkably rapid growth of South Korea in the 1970's, North Korea abandoned its original plan to steadily develop its economy at its own pace, and in order to catch up with South Korea, North Korea expanded its investment from the beginning of the 1970's and unreasonably imported gigantic plants from part of the West, which is certainly part of the reason for the North Korea's encounter with economic troubles.

In order to overcome the economic difficulties, North Korea is promoting an open-door policy.

North Korea adopted and has been implementing the Joint Management Law, but has not produced any concrete results. Such an open-door policy, too, carries negative elements in it. North Korea's internal political systems and the so-called independent ideology cannot coexist with an open-door policy. Furthermore, North Korea's policies, particularly militant policies, toward South Korea cause uneasy feeling in foreign countries--another problem. Considering that communist countries are promoting open-door policies, we think North Korea, too, will follow a suit and promote the same policy, although it may be slow.

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

EX-AIDE OF SOUTH PREMIER CALLS FOR REVOLT AGAINST CHON

SK290437 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0428 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 29 Jul (KCNA)--Kim Hyong-pae, a former aide to the South Korean puppet prime minister in charge of youth problems, issued a "declaration of conscience" on 28 July urging the entire South Korean "state officials" to revolt against the Chon Tu-hwan fascist dictatorial "regime", according to a foreign press report from Seoul.

"I will not remain silent any more. State officials can no longer be the running dogs of the dictator," he stressed in the declaration read at the headquarters of the "New Korea Democratic Party" ("NKDP").

He said: I was forced to quit the post two days after I was arrested for taking part in a rally planned at Myongdong Roman Catholic church on 19 July to denounce the sexual torture of a girl student. He told that he was dismayed by the brutal suppression of a peaceful rally by the police.

"All of a sudden, I realized that I should be a state official for the people, not for a handful of those in power who deceive the people," he said.

Declaring that he would fight against the Chon Tu-hwan dictatorial "government", Kim Hyong-pae asked the one million civil servants to resist becoming "running dogs of the dictatorial 'regime'" and to reject "unjust or illegal instructions" from their superiors.

He "received a warm welcome" when he read the declaration, before over 80 reporters and opposition politicians, said the foreign press report. "NKDP" President Yi Min-u and party permanent advisor Kim Yong-sam encouraged him after he read the declaration.

"Kim's declaration was a sharp indictment of the Chon Tu-hwan 'government' which has recently come under public fire for torture of political dissidents in jail or under arrest," noted the report.

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CSO: 4100/211

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

YONHAP REVIEWS NORTH'S VIOLATION OF ARMISTICE AGREEMENT

SK280257 Seoul YONHAP in English 0211 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Text] Seoul, July 28 (YONHAP)--Since the Korean armistice agreement was signed on July 27 in 1953, North Korea has violated it nearly 100,000 times, reflecting its determination to communize the Korean peninsula by force.

In the past 33 years, North Korea has infringed the agreement 99,952 times, averaging 8.3 violations per day.

Between January and May of this year, Pyongyang breached the agreement on 8,000 occasions.

Of the total violations to date, 110 cases were made in the air, 97 on the seas and 99,746 on the land. Pyongyang has admitted only two violations, however.

While ignoring the armistice agreement, North Korea has used the Military Armistice Committee (MAC) for political purposes. The MAC serves an official forum between the United Nations command and Pyongyang, and supervises observance of the armistice accord.

North Korea has repeatedly used MAC meetings to spread propaganda and slander South Korea.

For instance, North Korea tried to shift responsibility for the heightening of tensions on the peninsula to South Korea and the United States, arguing that the defensive "Team Spirit" exercise is offensive in nature.

Pyongyang recently suggested that a meeting be held among the military leaders of the three countries, in order to avert international criticism for its unilateral suspension of inter-Korean dialogue. North Korea withdrew from several sets of inter-Korean talks, citing the joint South Korean-U.S. team spirit exercise as an excuse.

North Korea is expected to step up its propaganda activities prior to the forthcoming non-aligned summit meeting, slated for August in Zimbabwe, and an international meeting for the establishment of a nuclear-free Korean peninsula, scheduled for early September in Pyongyang.

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CSO: 4100/213

INTER KOREAN-AFFAIRS

THREE ACTIVISTS ARRESTED FOR STUDYING NORTH KOREAN MATERIAL

SK250023 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 25 Jul 86 p 8

[Text] Police have arrested a group of three student activists suspected of studying a teaching material issued by communist North Korea, said a police spokesman yesterday.

The teaching material, he said, glorifies Kim Il-song's "chuche" (self-reliance) ideology and Pyongyang's scheme for popular revolution.

He said the book is titled "History of Policies of North Korean Workers (Communist) Party," which is a textbook for a North Korean radio and correspondence college.

Arrested on charges of violating the National Security Law were Kim Kong-lim, 24, and Yi Kun-won, 25, both expellees from Seoul National University and Chungang University, respectively, and Han Sang-chol, a graduate of Song Gyung-wan University.

The three are accused of reading and debating the Pyongyang-issued book for use in their indoctrination program at a boarding house in Paktal-dong, Anyang, Kyonggi-do.

According to investigators, the "History of Policies of North Korean Workers (Communist) Party" chronicles the party's policies based on Kim Il-song's "chuche" ideology. It also outlines the Pyongyang regime's strategies for proletarian revolution and communizing the peninsula, investigators said.

Yi was quoted as telling police investigators that he received the publication from one of his seniors last June 24 and used it to indoctrinate student activists with leftist and communist ideologies.

Police were checking whether the group has maintained any ties with pro-communist organs.

CSO: 4100/213

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

SOLIDARITY REUNIFICATION STATEMENT--Pyongyang, 30 Jul (KCNA)--The Shikoku District, Japan, solidarity delegation for supporting Korea's reunification headed by Hisatuna Kamiuchi, general secretary of the Ehime prefectural headquarters of the Japan Socialist Party, in a statement issued prior to its departure for home, stresses: It is none other than the U.S. imperialists who obstruct the reunification of Korea and maneuver to finalize her division. It says: to ease the tension on the Korean peninsula is an urgent problem for preserving peace and security not only in the DPRK but also in Japan and in Asia and the world. To this end, tripartite talks and north-south parliamentary talks should be realized as early as possible. We hope the early opening of talks between the military authorities proposed by the DPRK in order to prevent the danger of war and remove the acute military confrontation on the Korean peninsula and promote the suspended dialogue. Considering it to be natural for the north and the south to cohost the 1988 olympiad, we hope that this proposal will be realized without fail. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0441 GMT 30 Jul 86 SK] /9738

INTENSIFIED SUPPRESSION IN SOUTH--Pyongyang, 29 Jul (KCNA)--The indian paper PATRIOT 16 July said that the South Korean puppet clique invited those applying interpreter, translator, technician, recorder and guard, etc. for the 1986 Asian games, but those who were employed boycotted a "short-term course" started in June. The paper stressed that this was an expression of protest against the South Korean puppets' suppression of people intensified on the pretext of the Asian games. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1001 GMT 29 Jul 86 SK] /9738

FUND RAISING BY NORTH KOREAN STUDENTS--Tokyo--(YONHAP)--A North Korean students art troupe, which made a recent month-long performance trip under the guise of cultural exchanges between North Korea and Japan, was in fact engaged in raising funds in foreign currency for de facto political purposes, a Japanese security agency source revealed Friday. The source, who wanted to remain anonymous, said all 100 members for the Pyongyang students art troupe have their relatives living in Japan and were compelled to seek target amount of contributions from their clans--5 million yen per boy and girl and 10 million to 20 million yen per official. Not subjected to usual restrictions on their travel and lodging, the troupe members and officials were allowed to stay at their relatives' homes in an unprecedented move, the source noted. The troupe collected donations in yen and received a huge amount of contribution from the Chochongnyon, a pro-Pyongyang Korean residents' federation, in return for attending on banquets sponsored by the organization. All boys and girls returned to Pyongyang with cameras donated by the federation. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 26 Jul 86 p 1 SK] /8918

OLYMPIC GAMES

BRIEFS

CHONGNYON-MINDAN ON COHOSTING PROPOSAL--In connection with the problem concerning the realization of the cohosting of the 24th Olympics in the North and South, Han Tok-su, chairman of the Chongnyon Central Standing Committee, sent a letter of suggestion to Pak Pyong-hon, chairman of the Mindan Central Headquarters on 2 July. In the letter of suggestion, indicating that there are no differences in the desire of the compatriots in Japan for national harmony and reunification despite differences among them in ideologies, ideals, and organizations, Chairman Han Tok-su stressed that the compatriots in Japan should pool strength to make the 24th Olympics conducive to achieving trust between the North and South and to promoting national reunification. Chairman Han proposed that a joint statement of the Chongnyon and the Mindan supporting the proposal for cohosting the 24th Olympics in the North and South be issued and that for this goal, a committee composed of an adequate number of representatives from the Chongnyon and the Mindan be formed. [Text] [(Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 4 Jul 86 SK] /12232

CSO: 4110/070

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DAILY CONCERNED ABOUT U.S. PRESSURE FOR WON REVALUATION

SK010127 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 1 Aug 86 p 4

Editorial: "U.S. Trade Pressure"

Text Scarcely had the Korean Government announced a sweeping market-opening package when the United States began to apply pressure on the nation again to further open its market to a number of additional American products and services.

What is more, Washington is said to be intending to open talks with Korea, as well as Taiwan, aimed at revaluating the local currency against the U.S. dollar as part of a move to narrow the U.S. trade deficit.

As for the further market-opening, news reports indicate that the U.S. side is threatening to curtail, if not exclude altogether, the portion of Korean export items to be benefitted from the generalized system of preference (GSP), in working out guidelines for the system's second phase operation during the 5-year period beginning in July 1987.

When the government made public last week a set of liberalization steps for the import of foreign cigarettes, the opening of the U.S. insurance business here and the protection of intellectual property rights, it was widely assumed that Washington would come up with an additional request, after the lapse of some time.

But, the reality is that moves for the followup demands are surging without respite--and, at that, in harsh manners--to the dismay of the Korean people, who have already been perplexed by last week's package, obviously a product of sustained American pressure.

Though the U.S. request for the further market-opening and the reduction of customs duties and other import restraints have been pending for many months, it must be stressed basis, lest the domestic market be inundated by foreign goods and local industries ruined by a sudden opening of floodgates.

Particular concern is directed to the reported Washington move to have Korea's own currency revaluated against the U.S. dollar; an indication that the United States is now attempting to employ the tool of exchange rate adjustment, so far addressed to Japan and European countries, to newly industrializing nations.

While there is no denying that Korea is one of the countries which have benefited from the fall of the U.S. dollar value, the hard fact is that she is suffering from a chronic trade deficit with Japan to the extent that, for this year alone, it may virtually countervail any trade surplus earned from other countries.

What should also be noted is the guiding principle that arm-twisting tactics will not be much help to redress a complicated problem like trade friction in the long run, and that keen attention ought to be paid to the sociopolitical impact of any such approach.

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CSO: 4100/213

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

EDITORIAL CALLS FOR CONVOCATION OF SPECIAL ASSEMBLY SESSION

SK231238 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 22 Jul 86 p 2

[Editorial: "Convene a Special National Assembly Session--The Truth of Matters Must Be Inquired Into and Responsibility Must Be Identified"]

[Text] In view of all of the domestic and foreign issues that are currently being intertwined, we feel that it is time to convene a National Assembly session.

It seems that no issue is more important than the revision of the Constitution. No one can raise an objection to the fact that the ruling and opposition parties, following the will of the people, must, by all means, realize the revision of the Constitution by mutual agreement in a desirable direction. Nonetheless, the revision of the Constitution is simply a means for the country to make good progress. This means that as one must not go hungry in anticipation of a party, so too we must not adhere only to the revision of the Constitution, thereby postponing the dealings of all other state affairs, no matter how important this issue may be.

While we were absorbed in desperate wranglings over the direction of the revision of the Constitution between the ruling and opposition parties in only a month since the National Assembly session closed in June, very serious problems have arisen and accumulated in various sectors. This is really a phenomenon more serious than the revision of the Constitution. Korean-U.S. trade negotiations and a dispute over sexual torture are serious matters. However, the distortions of facts relating to Korea in a Japanese textbook, a corruption scandal involving high-ranking government officials, and a dispute over the dealings [word indistinct] professors who signed statements on the current situation are by no means light matters. Is it not natural for a National Assembly session to be convened? If these issues alone do not constitute a reason to convene a National Assembly session, when and over what issues will a National Assembly session be convened? It seems that the ruling and opposition parties are reaching an agreement on convening some National Assembly committee sessions. However, we feel it necessary to convene a special National Assembly session, instead of some committee sessions.

First of all, as for the controversy over Korean-U.S. trade negotiations, which is related to the diplomatic, economic, social, and cultural sectors, it is difficult to comprehensively inquire into this matter only in the Foreign Affairs Committee. Even though the negotiations were a last resort to secure a market for Korean goods in the United States, the violent waves of internationalization, which have risen suddenly, will greatly shock the Korean people who are not prepared for them. Whether we took much from the negotiations, while giving a little in favor of material gains, or whether we took a little, while giving much, must be inquired into and measures to survive in the era of internationalization must be probed on a pan-national basis. This must be done in the National Assembly, which represents the people.

The same is true with the dispute over sexual torture that has further brought about more disputes. This is not a matter that must be covered up nor a matter that should be treated impulsively on the ground that [an opposition National Assemblymen] was directly hit by a tear gas canister. It is necessary for the ruling and opposition parties to clear the people's doubts over this incident by putting this on the agenda and mobilizing all systematic methods, thereby revealing actual facts.

As long as this is not a "case under investigation" because the prosecutor's office announced that the investigation was concluded, there is no reason not to invoke the right to inspect state affairs.

Second of all, the most important and indispensable mission of the National Assembly is to identify responsibility by distinguishing right from wrong. If there is no one who will be held responsible for mistakes, while even though it is stated that democratic politics are the politics of responsibility, "the politics of responsibility" are like seeking the impossible.

It is clear that a cabinet minister is definitely a person of political significance who is in charge of one sector of state affairs. A resolute attitude is one in which he is willing to be held responsible before the people after doing his best according to his convictions.

It is necessary to remember the fact that the trend and logic prevailing these days are basically different from those of the days when [the government circles] asserted that they would protect the Constitution. We feel that it is time that the government authorities seriously think about whether they can overcome the current difficult situation and persuasively deal with state affairs with the line-up of the past intact. In a word, those who must take responsibility must be held responsible. This is not bad even if horses for riding and those for carrying loads are not the same.

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CSO: 4107/192

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS TO BE HELD NOVEMBER 1987

SK270047 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 27 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] The ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) is mapping out a political schedule, by which the general elections for the 13th-term National Assembly are to take place in November next year, it was learned yesterday.

The election for the next president is to be held in January, 1988, according to the party-envisioned program.

A highly-placed source of the government party said, "The current 12th-term National Assembly will be dissolved soon after it passes a 1988 budget bill in a regular House session to open on September 20 next year and the elections for the elections for the next Assembly may be held in November."

President Chon's term ends legally on February 24, 1988.

Along this political schedule, the DJP is planning to hold its national convention in June or July next year to pick its next candidate for the presidential election, irrespective of whether it may be held on a direct or indirect voting.

The [word indistinct] camp will push for negotiations with the opposition forces so as to work out a formula of constitutional amendment during the upcoming regular House session, which will legally end on December 18.

If the negotiated constitution bill is born as envisaged by the ruling camp, the bill may be put to a national referendum, slated for early next year, the party source revealed.

In case the rival parties fail in efforts to draw up a negotiated draft, the ruling camp is likely to open an extra House session around May next year in order to solve all major political issues, including constitutional revision, through a "grand political compromise."

The party source made it clear that his party would not hold fast to the current Constitution for the next government, even if the rival parties fail in negotiations on constitutional revision.

He then hinted at the possibility of an overall reshuffle involving some Cabinet members and leading officers of the DJP around the end of this year.

The postponement of the much-talked-about shakeup is aimed at ensuring continuity and efficiency in the major task of preparations for the Asian Games (September 20-October 5).

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CSO: 4100/212

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

UNDERGROUND COLLEGE PAPERS' EDITORS REVEALED, ARRESTED

Chamint'u, Minmint'u Involved in Papers

Seoul HANKUK ILBO in Korean 1 Jul 86 p 11

[Text] On 28 June police detained three Korea University students on suspicion of violating the National Security Law, following an investigation of Korea University's underground paper LIBERATION, which has been providing activist students with support for trends in student movements. The three are the publication's chief editor, Yi Sang-su (age 22. Third-year trade major); guidance committee member Chin Pyong-ki (age 22. Expelled third-year history major); editorial committee member Ch'a T'ae-hwa (age 22. Third-year law major).

Police have also taken in and are investigating Mun Song-han (age 27. Second-year graduate student in politics and diplomacy at Kukmin University on leave of absence, who handled the printing. Police are also looking for four others of the editorial committee on suspicion of violating the same law.

Police investigation disclosed that funds of the Korea University student council have gone into the printing of LIBERATION, and it has become known that the student council is deeply involved in publication of the underground paper.

Police analysis of the contents of the paper showed that many portions were identical to assertions of North Korea and that military secrets were also carried in the publication. Police believe there is a strong likelihood that there are outside financial backers or some forces involved behind the scenes. Yi and the others, using the slogan "under the banner of anti-foreign power, anti-dependency, and national liberation," put out the inaugural issue of the publication this past 28 March, and have issued three editions of 2,000 copies each, distributing them to core activist students. They were about to publish the fourth edition of the paper on 20 June when they were taken in by police.

In the fourth issue of LIBERATION, the students advocated the withdrawal of U.S. troops, saying "The present regime is scheming to rigidify the division of the country by its monopoly of sponsorship of the olympics; the division of the country into north and south was planned by the aggressive U.S. imperialists.

In the third issue of the paper, published this past 5 June, these students also declared that the period from 1986 to 1988 was a period of explosion of objective contradictions and incited workers and farmers, saying they must struggle for construction of a liberated society.

The students stated that "the present constitution, which came to be written by the neocolonial ruling order, a proxy ruling power for U.S. imperialism, is part of the political superstructure that has been established by the enemy."

Korea University's Paper HAEBANG

Seoul KYONGHYAN SINMUN in Korea 28 Jun 86 p 11

[Text] Police, who have been investigating Chamint'u and Minmint'u, the leading underground activist student organizations at Seoul National University (SNU), uncovered for the first time on 30 June the organization responsible for those organizations: publications NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC DECLARATION, NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC FRONT, ONE MILLION STUDENTS, and LIBERATION DECLARATION. Police have put out a dragnet for the persons involved. Meanwhile, just as with Minmint'u's underground newspaper NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC FRONT and the Chamint'u newspaper LIBERATION DECLARATION, police are taking seriously the fact that the paper's contents are similar to the arguments of the northern puppets. Police also have begun a concentrated investigation into whether northern puppet arguments have been illicitly received via radio broadcasts to the south and reprinted.

The police, enlightened by the discovery that the organizations that publish these underground papers are in fact the central committees--the leading underground organizations of Chamint'u and Minmint'u--have arrested 23 individuals and have put out a special watch for 18 of 39 individuals already being looked for who are connected with production of the underground papers. The 23 include Chong Kyong-min, in charge of production (age 21, fourth-year economics major); Cho Yu-muk, in charge of propaganda for Chonmin Haknyon (age 21, fourth-year sociology major at Songgyun'gwan University); So Yong-chin, in charge of the propaganda section of Chonhaknyon (age 23, expelled fourth-year nuclear engineering major); Pak Kum-sop, chief of the central committee propaganda department of Chamint'u (age 21, fourth year public law major).

Meanwhile, police have discovered that not only Chamint'u and Minmint'u at SNU, but also Minmint'u at Songgyun'gwan and Yonsei Universities have a central committee-type leadership structure. These organizations are also under investigation.

According to the police, Yonsei's Minmint'u has a central committee under the general guidance division of Minmint'u. The central committee is under an overall authority and is made up of sections responsible for student council, propaganda, theory, and inter-school struggle liaison. At Songgyun'gwan as well there is a section for inter-school struggle liaison guidance and four guidance committee members, under a general guiding authority.

The police stated that a statement in the inaugural issue of NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC FRONT (11 July) was similar in content to North Korean arguments. The statement said "the goal of our struggle is the eradication of military fascism, which is the dominant order of U.S. neocolonialism, and the construction of a liberated society of the laboring masses (nodong taejung). The subjects of our struggle are the laboring masses of this country and we take as comrades all progressive forces that resist imperialism and military fascism.

Moreover, police said that statements in the second issue of NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC FRONT (24 July), in both tenor and expressions used, borrowed arguments of the northern puppets intact. Such statements included one that "As for the issue of assignment to front line units, we must establish a constitutional assembly as one method in the struggle for the goal of driving out U.S. imperialism and smashing military fascism. U.S. Imperialism and military fascism are using our weaknesses as a tool to recreate a structure with which to exploit the Korean masses.

The production group that produced the paper which was uncovered for the first time as a result of the investigation included nine members. The group was under the responsibility of Yi Song-kon (fourth year Korean language education major), chairman of Minmint'u's umbrella central standing committee; Chong Kyong-min was in charge of production and 3 persons had responsibility for distribution. Yi Un-chip (age 23, third year expelled geography major) was responsible for guiding the gathering of information, with three others gathering information.

Moreover, it was disclosed for the first time that the paper NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC FRONT was produced by 11 person in all, under the direction of Cho Yu-muk, head of the propaganda section of Chonhaknyon and including Ko Won (Fourth year international economics major, arrested) and two other SNU students; four Yonsei University students including So Song-yon, and three Songgyun'gwan students, including Tak Tok-su (fourth year expelled sociology major).

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CSO: 4107/175

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

REPORTAGE ON STUDENT ACTIVIST KWON'S CASE

Panel To Investigate Sexual Torture

SK300110Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 30 Jul 86 p 8

[Text] Dissident lawyers yesterday forced a defense council for Miss Kwon In-suk, a former female student activist who claims that she was sexually molested by a police investigator during an inquiry.

The formation of a defense panel of 36 dissident lawyers was decided on during a meeting of 13 key dissident lawyers including six lawmaker-lawyers, which was held at the Koreana Hotel.

The participants included lawyer-lawmaker Pak Chan-chong, chairman of the Human Rights Committee of the New Korea Democratic Party, lawyer Cho Sun-hyong, chairman of the human rights committee of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy, and lawyer Yi Ton-myong, chairman of the Justice and Peace Commission of Korea, a Catholic dissident body.

The defense attorneys also agreed to seek arbitration by the court to counter the prosecution's action of dropping charges against the police officer made by Miss Kwon for her alleged sexual abuse.

Also on the defense panel are lawmaker-lawyers Pak Han-sang, Sin Ki-ha and Chang Ki-wuk and attorneys Hong Song-u and Cho Yong-nae.

NKDP Women Members Adopt Resolution

SK300107 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 30 Jul 86 p 4

[From the "Press Pocket" Column]

[Text] About 100 woman members of the main opposition NDP yesterday adopted a resolution at party headquarters in protest against repeated police blockades of rallies to denounce alleged "sexual harassment" by police during interrogation.

The resolution said that it goes beyond human understanding that the police engaged in sexual torture of a frail woman detainee. About 30 wives of NDP Assemblymen signed up in the protest action.

They criticized the police break-up of a religious service to protest against alleged sexual torture, scheduled to be held at the Anglican Church In Taepyongno last Sunday. The resolution asserted that they will continue their struggle for the truth, resorting not to violence but to peaceful means.

One participant, who declined to be identified by name, said, "Fragile as women are, we will go up against any injustice committed by the ruling forces."

She also said that they are going to see Miss Kwon, the alleged victim of the incident, to cheer her up.

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CSO: 4100/212

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DAILY CITES TWO KIMS' VIEWS ON POLITICAL SITUATION

SK290052 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 29 Jul 86 p 4

[From the "Press Pocket" Column]

[Text] Different views on the current political situation between Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam popped out in a meeting with NDP officers at the Diplomatic Club in downtown Seoul yesterday morning.

The meeting was arranged by the two Kims to encourage the party's members of the ad hoc House Committee for Constitutional Reform and policy-makers to push for national democratization.

Kim Tae-chung, taking the rostrum, said pessimistically that the launching of the Constitution committee at the National Assembly leaves much to be desired, particularly in that it starts business with no release of political detainees.

He also said, "The government is trying to delay democratization by playing various tricks on the committee and eventually to attain a national referendum early next year, when the people will be less interested in the election because of cold weather.

"We don't fear any threat from the government but fear the people turning their backs on the NDP and opposition forces," he said.

In contrast, Kim Yong-sam expressed an optimistic view, saying that the ruling camp will, in the long run, find no other way but to comply with the national wish to realize "democratization" in Korea.

Kim said that he had observed much progress in the current political situation, being compared with that of last year.

"The most important thing at the moment is self-confidence--confidence that we can win a victory," he stressed.

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CSO: 4100/212

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DJP EXPECTED TO SUGGEST SOLUTION TO INDICTED NKDP MEMBERS

SK290040 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 29 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] The ruling Democratic Justice Party is expected to suggest a solution to the long-pending political issue involving 7 lawmakers of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party, indicted for their alleged acts of violence at the National Assembly last year, when leaders of the two parties meet today.

DJP sources said yesterday that the case of the NCP lawmakers might be settled in a form of the prosecution's withdrawal of their indictment.

The JDP's stance was learned to have been conveyed to the NDP yesterday in a meeting of the two parties' secretary generals held in preparation for the talks between DJP Chairman No Tae-u and NDP President Yi Min-u to be held at the Assembly today.

The NDP lawmakers were indicted on charges of having committed violences on the floor to deter the DJP's unilateral passage of this year's budget bill last December. Eleven of their aides were also charged.

The secretary generals also discussed the release of political prisoners and amnesty for Kim Tae-chung and others demanded by the NDP as preconditions for partisan negotiations on constitutional amendment.

DJP Secretary General Chong Sun-tok, after 80 minutes of talks with NDP counterpart Yu Che-yon, immediately held a meeting with senior administration officials probably to discuss what to do about the indicted NDP Assemblymen and other issues.

A well-placed party source said after the consultation with the administration that Reps Pak Chan-chong and Cho Sun-hyong, who were indicted on charges of inciting student demonstrations in front of Korea University last September, will be excluded from the expected government's lenient measures.

Chong told reporters that his party will recommend to President Chon Tu-hwan for the release of political detainees on National Liberation Day which falls on August 15.

Chong also said that secretary generals of the rival parties agreed to exert joint efforts to hold the Special Constitutional Revision Committee of the National Assembly be operated smoothly.

NDP's Yu told the press that he and Rep Chong discussed in depth the release of political detainees, amnesty and political reinstatement (for Kim Tae-chung) and recent police torture scandal.

"I demanded that the ruling camp handle those issues in a sincere manner. We will wait and see what happens on August 15," he said.

/8918

CSO: 4100/212

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

POLICE BLOCKADE OF RELIGIOUS RALLY--The main opposition New Korea Democratic Party yesterday denounced the police break-up of a religious service to protest alleged "sexual torture" as a "despicable action" designed to cover up the violation of human rights. In a statement, a party spokesman asserted that the police foiled the "prayer meeting to condemn sexual torture" at the Anglican Church in Taepyongno Sunday by committing "violence" on NDP lawmakers and their wives who tried to attend the meeting. Deputy spokesman Kang Sam-chaе said, "The police blockade is a despicable action committed in fear of the exposure of the crime of sexual torture." He urged the government to take punitive steps against those who were responsible for aborting the meeting. About 20 NDP Assemblymen and 37 lawmakers' wives attempted to enter the cathedral, near City Hall. Police troops escorted 32 NDP lawmakers' wives, including Mrs Cha Kil-cha, 45, wife of floor leader Kim Tong-yong, who were staging a sit-in protest against police blockade, and released them half an hour later. In the course of the police action, four of them were injured. Mrs Cha sustained an injury on the root of her left ear, which required three stitches, and Mrs Pak Kyong-hui, 40, wife of Rep Kim Hyon-kyu, fainted on a police bus and received treatment at Seoul National University Hospital. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 29 Jul 86 p 1 SK] /8918

PLAN FOR PRISONERS' RELEASE--Seoul, July 29 (YONHAP)--The Korean Government and the ruling Democratic Justice Party are considering a plan to release people detained for political reasons and to pardon and reinstate some politicians on the independence day, August 15, sources here said on Tuesday. Through the actions, the government hopes to create an atmosphere conducive to the smooth operations of the national assembly's ad hoc committee for constitutional revision. The ad hoc committee will convene on Wednesday to deliberate over revision of the constitution. The clemency measures are needed to help create an atmosphere for constitutional revision through agreement among the ruling party and opposition parties, the sources said. The constitutional revision committee was set up after the political parties reached consensus, overcoming many difficulties. The DJP is discussing the lenient measures with the government and has sounded out the views of the opposition parties through private contacts. After the secretary generals of the DJP and opposition New Korea Democratic Party met on Monday, NKDP Secretary General Yu Chae-yon said that the government and the DJP are likely to release those detained for political reasons on the occasion of the independence day. The measures will not affect dissident leader Kim Tae-chung, it has been learned. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0526 GMT 29 Jul 86 SK] /8918

POLICE APPREHEND KEY CHAMINTU FIGURE--Police apprehended a Seoul National University student activist whom they view as a key behind-the-scenes figure controlling radical campus groups Chamintu, on July 25, it was learned yesterday. The student, who has been using the alias of Mingi (flag of the people), was identified as Choe Yong-hwan of the engineering college. Choe is the chairman of the Central CMmmittee of Chamintu, which follows "anti-American and anti-Fascist" lines. Police suspect that the Central Committee of Chamintu has connections with an underground organization involved in labor movement around the Seoul and Inchon areas. Police also found that Chamintu was managed by another leadership higher than the Central Committee, according to a police source. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 29 Jul 86 p 8 SK] /8918

SACKED OFFICIAL ATTACKS GOVERNMENT--Seoul, July 28 (AFP)--A ranking South Korean official, dismissed after taking part in an anti-government demonstration, accused the administration Monday of "violating basic human rights." Kim Hyung-bae [name as received], 35, a former official in the prime minister's office in charge of youth problems, made his stagement in a "declaration of conscience" he issued at opposition party headquarters here. He told a press conference at the New Korea Democratic Party headquarters that he was dismayed by the "brutal" suppression 9 days ago by police of a peaceful gathering of several thousand people at the Myongdong Roman Catholic Church in downtown Seoul. The demonstrators were protesting against alleged sexual harassment during police interrogation of a woman dissident. The government has denied the allegations. Mr Kim said he was arrested during the demonstration after demanding "the whole truth about...sexual torture," and was forced by his superiors to resign 2 days later. In his statement Monday, he asked the nation's one million civil servants to resist becoming "running dogs of the dictatorial regime" and to reject all "unjust or illegal instructions" from their superiors. [Text] [Hong Kong AFP in English 0514 GMT 28 Jul 86 HK] /8918

SNU ASKS HALT TO POLITICAL ACTIVITIES--Seoul National University has requested three of its professors to make a written pledge that they will not repeat their collective action as they did last April. The three were among a group of 48 SNU professors who jointly issues a controversial statement concerning campus autonomy, constitutional amendment and other academic and political issues on April 11. However, the three professors were bolting against the demand. "We'll never make such a written promise," a professor was quoted as saying. The three are Prof Yim Hyon-chin, 37, of socilory, Prof Yi Song-won, 37, of English literature and Prof Yun In-sop, 37, of chemical engineering. The three are those whose teaching contracts should be renewed in September. It was learned the university made the demand in return for their reappointment. Earlier, the state-run university disapproved a plan by Prof Chong Un-chan, 40, to visit Britain in September for a year-long study there. The school reportedly took the action because he refused to comply with a school's demand that he return home whenever he is requested to do so for questioning with regard to the controversial statement. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 26 Jul 86 p 8 SK] /8918

CO-EDS TRY ARSON IN PROTEST--Inchon (YONHAP)--Three co-eds of Korea University set fire to the front door of the prosecutor's office here yesterday afternoon in protest of the alleged sexual harassment of an ex-coed by a policeman in Puchon last month. The arson occurred around 4:15 P.M. when the three female students set afire the door of the office in Chuan-dong, southern part of the city, with a volatile liquid after chanting slogans criticizing the harassment, police said. A 35-year-old guard of the office suffered from burn while trying to put it under control. Pak Un-mi, a senior majoring in the nursery science at the school, was also burned. Both are under emergency medical treatment in the Sekwang Hospital here. Police led away the remaining two students for questioning. One of them was identified as Kim Yong-chin, a senior home economic science major, and the other was identified only by her family name, Chang, majoring in English literature. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 29 Jul 86 p 8 SK] /8918

ACTIVIST LIST TO PARENTS' OFFICES--The Education Ministry was learned to have sent lists of activist students they obtained from universities to government agencies and corporations where the students' parents are employed. Thus, some parents of the "problem" students have been reportedly warned by their supervisors at offices to rein in their children with enhanced alertness. This was revealed at a meeting of the parents of Seoul National University students Monday. In the session at the SNU College of Social Science, the father of a freshman at the Department of Diplomacy disclosed that he had been told by his supervisor to pay attention to his son's behavior. "I wonder why authorities have not informed parents personally of the problem beforehand?" said the 52-year-old government employee, who declined to give his name. As for the incident, Professor Yi Sung-hun, in charge of student guidance, admitted that a list of some 190 students of the college was sent to the ministry in May. Prof Yi said the listed students are mostly leading activists, some of them representatives of the college or departments. According to sources, the ministry has been compiling lists of activist students, particularly children of school teachers and government employees, to inform the supervisors of their parents. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 30 Jul 86 p 8 SK] 12228

NKDP TO DRAFT CONSTITUTION AMENDMENT--Yi Chung-chaeh, vice president of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party, said yesterday that the NDP will forward the draft for constitutional amendment next Thursday for debates at the special parliamentary committee. After a weekly meeting of the Tonggyo-dong faction, headed by Kim Tae-chung, at an office in Mapo, Yi revealed that the NDP's draft will be given the final touches on its clauses providing basic rights of the people and some phrases in bylaws. He also noted that public hearings to be sponsored by the special House panel for constitutional revision should be held separately in the provinces of Cholla, Kyongsang, Chungchong and Kyonggi. Yi said, "Because we should finish the discussion on the power structure of the next government by the end of September, there will be no time to hold more public hearings." The ruling Democratic Justice Party asserted that the public hearings should be held in 12 major cities across the nation. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 1 Aug 86 p 1 SK] 12228

CLUB TO FORM NEW PARTY--The New Conservative Club, a group of 12 former lawmakers of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party, is accelerating its preparations to found a new political party, named the "People's Democratic Party (Minjung-Minju-Dang)." The group of NDP defectors set up 20 local chapters

as of yesterday. Twenty-three chapters are legally required for the creation of a party. Leader Yu Han-yol said that they plan to hold an inaugural convention toward the middle of next month, after setting up 30 local chapters. He was elected chairman of the envisioned party's Taedok-Yonki-Kumsan chapter in an inauguration session yesterday, attended by some 1,000 club members and constituents. He was elected in the constituency for three times in a row. The club's 12 lawmakers left the NDP, ostensibly objecting to the party's choice of the presidential government system based on direct election. /Text/ /Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 1 Aug 86 p 4 SK/ 12228

STUDENT ACTIVISTS RELEASED—The Ministry of Justice recently released seven former college students convicted of playing leading roles in antigovernment demonstrations, it was learned yesterday. Ministry officials said the seven were freed on probation last Friday along with other exemplary prisoners. They said the seven had served more than two-thirds of their terms and had exhibited model behaviors while in prison. This was the second time the government has released jailed student activists for good behavior. The Justice Ministry freed five college students imprisoned for organizing protest rallies last month. The ministry announced earlier that it would be lenient to student activists serving jail terms if they show repentance and pledge not to commit similar offenses. /Text/ /Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English Aug 86 p 8 SK/ 12228

DJP TO PROBE CO-ED TORTURE CASE--The ruling Democratic Justice Party plans to convene relevant committee sessions in the National Assembly to probe the alleged sexual abuse of a female detainee. Senior policymakers and committee chairmen of the party yesterday decided to call some standing committees of the Assembly into session to establish the facts on the case. Rep Yu Sang-ho, chairman of the Assembly's Legislative-judiciary Committee, said, "A lot of people do not believe in the prosecution's investigation of the case whose results have recently been announced." "It would be desirable to establish the truths about the incident in the National Assembly," he said. Most other lawmakers also agreed on the need to open relevant committee sessions in the Assembly, saying the party should not suffer damage from the case. The incident involves a female detainee who has argued that she was sexually abused by a police investigator at a police station in Puchon, Kyonggi-do. /Text/ /Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 30 Jul 86 p 8 SK/ 12228

CSO: 4100/213

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

WORKERS' RIGHT TO COLLECTIVE ACTION URGED IN NEW BASIC LAW

SK310138 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 31 Jul 86 p 8

/Text/ The Federation of Korean Trade Unions demanded yesterday that a new Constitution have articles guaranteeing the workers access to management and a "due" share of profits.

In its own draft bill concerning labor-related matters, the organization representing the workers' interests also demanded the scrapping of articles in the Labor Law which reserve their right to take collective action.

With an intention to fully reflect the organization's position in the ongoing Constitution debate, FKTU sent its position in writing to the National Assembly, political parties and the government.

Pointing out that the current Constitution in part comprises contents restricting basic human rights, including labor rights, FKTU declared that full guarantees of worker's basic rights would will directly contribute to social stability and national development, and also to the construction of a welfare society.

FKTU claimed that the establishment of an article in the new Constitution to allow workers' representatives to participate in management is necessary to realize "industrial democracy," which may raise productivity and also promote amicable labor-management relation.

In a bid to realize "fair" and "equal" distribution of wealth among people, the new Constitution should include an article guaranteeing worker's due share of profits, FKTU asserted.

The establishment of a "Socioeconomic Consulting Council," composed of representatives of each occupation and farmers, was recommended by FKTU to help reflect their interests in the course of policymaking.

Beside this, the workers' body demanded the protection of female and minor employees, restriction of monopoly and proper compensation for industrial accident victims.

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CSO: 4100/213

S.KOREA/SOCIAL CONDITIONS

EMIGRATIONS TO U.S., OTHER NATIONS INCREASE

SK020122 Seoul YONHAP in English 0052 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] Seoul, July 2 (YONHAP)--In the first five months of this year, 15,595 Koreans obtained approval from the government to emigrate, up 38.5 percent from the corresponding period of last year, the Korean Overseas Development Corp. reported Wednesday.

A total of 13,022 Koreans settled in the United States during the January-May period, making it the most popular nation among the emigrants.

In addition, 380 Koreans went to Canada, 579 to Australia and 63 to Europe, according to the sources.

A total of 1,438 Koreans expressed their intention to settle in Latin American countries, about the same number as last year.

Prospective emigrants to other Asian countries decreased by 40 percent to 113, the sources said.

Although most of the emigrants were invited by family members or relatives, those interested in investing abroad represented a larger share of the total. The number of investment emigrants rose from 96 last year to 449 during the cited period.

The number of applicants for investment emigration to Canada tripled to 110. In an effort to encourage investment emigration to Canada, the government decided to allow each household to take up to 300,000 U.S. dollars out of the nation, on a selective basis.

Conditions for emigration have recently become more favorable. Australia, which has opened its doors more widely to foreign immigrants, has agreed to accept 50 households for investment immigration, according to the sources.

To expedite emigration, the Korean Government joined the inter-governmental committee for migration last November.

In addition, it plans to revise the overseas emigration law in order to ease procedures for emigration and to subsidize organizations that make special arrangements for emigration.

Meanwhile, the Korea Overseas Development Corp. is recruiting 100 families for investment emigration to Argentina.

Argentina is keeping its doors open to immigrants as part of its policy of doubling its population of 28 million by the year 2000.

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CSO: 4100/192

S. KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

NUCLEAR POWER PLANT UNITS 11, 12 CONSTRUCTION POSTPONED

Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 17 Jun 86 p 2

[Article: "With Electric Power Surplus, \$1.1 Billion in Foreign Capital Will Be a Burden; Construction of Units 13-18 Will Be Reevaluated After 1988"]

[Text] In light of the fact that there is currently an excess of electric power, and of the need to attract an enormous number of foreign loans to construct nuclear power plants (NPP), the government decided to make an overall reevaluation of the NPP construction plan, which would include delaying the ground-breaking period of the new NPP's scheduled for construction.

In accordance with this decision, the construction of the NPP units 11 and 12, originally scheduled to start in 1988, has been postponed to June 1989. A plan to delay this date is also being evaluated, considering the predicted electric power demand and the economic growth forecast.

It was decided that the long-term NPP construction plan for units 13-18, targeted for the 21st century, will be dropped and will be reevaluated after 1988.

According to the Ministry of Energy and Resources on 16 June, although construction of NPP units 11 and 12, each having a power-generating capacity of 950,000 kw, was originally scheduled to start in 1988 and to end in March 1995 and March 1996, respectively, the new schedule is such that instead of reducing the construction period to 70 months (originally about 90 months), the start of construction will be postponed to June 1989 and an additional delay will also be considered, depending on the economic situation, such as the problem of foreign debt management.

The reasons why the government is trying to delay the construction of units 11 and 12 are as follows:

Since the appropriation of foreign capital is scheduled to be 40 percent (.98 billion won, about \$1.1 billion) of the total expected construction expense of 2.7 trillion won (about \$3 billion), it will make only a wrinkle in the foreign capital management.

Considering the condition of the Korea Electric Power Company (KEPC) management, the appropriation of remaining domestic funds might also be

difficult. In addition to the excessively high ratio of the current reserves of electric power, it will become even higher by the early 1990's through the completion of NPP units 7-10 during the years 1986-89, thus making additional NPP construction less urgent.

Although KEPC claims that it is maintaining the reserved electric power ratio at 35 percent by reducing the normal supply capacity to 12 million kw by shutting down, or limiting the operation or repair of some of the thermal power plants, they are being criticized because the current 35 percent is substantially higher than the optimum reserve ratio of 10 percent of the advanced countries, and thus they are uneconomical as well as overcapitalized.

The KEPC sent out the bidding requests for the construction of units 11 and 12 in November 1985 to 23 companies from 7 countries, including Westinghouse in the United States and Framatome in France. Fifteen companies from four countries made bids in March 1986. KEPC is now evaluating the bids to select the finalist by the end of this year.

In the meantime, because the rate of increase in electric power demand was reduced substantially more than was expected, the Ministry of Energy and Resources modified last year's long-term plan for the development of power resources and made a firm decision to construct only 12 units, reducing the number of the bituminous-coal power plants by 5 in the original plan to construct 17 total units (2 nuclear power plants, 3 hydroelectric and/or thermal power plants and 12 bituminous coal power plants) during the years 1991-96.

Energy and Resources Minister Yi arrived in Karachi on 14 June for a 3-day visit as part of his visit to four Southwestern Asian countries.

During his visit, Minister Yi also plans to visit the Afghan refugee camp located near Peshawar to whom Korea provided an aid of \$1 million and relief goods.

13302/5915
CSO: 4107/165

S.KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

BRIEFS

STUDENT IN JAPAN QUESTIONED--Tokyo (YONHAP)--The Tokyo immigration office of the Justice Ministry called in Korean student-poet Kim Myong-sik Tuesday for interrogation about his refusal to be fingerprinted. The college exchange student had his status in Japan changed to that of an illegal resident when his residence permit was not renewed last Thursday because of his opposition to fingerprinting. The interrogation, known to be part of the procedure for deportation, continued for two hours, instead of the initially scheduled one hour, Kim said. The authorities urged Kim to comply with the fingerprinting requirement and asked about the reasons for his refusal to be fingerprinted to which Kim reportedly replied: "I cannot obey the requirement because it violates the human rights of foreigners and it discriminates against them." The immigration office did not take measures to force him to leave Japan, but it is uncertain how long he will be able to stay in Japan because the office is entitled to deport him at anytime. In Japan, foreigners over the age of 16 and staying for more than one year are required by law to provide the print of their index fingers when they apply for or renew their alien registration cards. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 26 Jun 86 p 8 SK] /6662

CSO: 4100/191

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

JAPAN APOLOGIZES FOR MINISTER'S TEXTBOOK REMARK

OW311441 Tokyo KYODO in English 1429 GMT 31 Jul 86

/Text/ Seoul, 31 Jul KYODO--The Japanese Government has officially expressed regret to the South Korean Government over a recent controversial remark by Japanese Education Minister Masayuki Fujio on the so-called textbook issue, a South Korean Foreign Ministry source disclosed Thursday.

The source described it as showing a sufficient self-examination on the part of the Tokyo government, hinting that the Seoul government may stop taking up the issue officially.

The Japanese official regret was conveyed Wednesday by Kimio Fujita, head of the Asian Affairs Bureau of the Japanese Foreign Ministry, to the Seoul government through Yi Ki-chu, minister at the South Korean Embassy in Tokyo, the source said.

Fujita conveyed the Japanese regret in response to Seoul's earlier question, at the instruction of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, Chief Cabinet Secretary Masaharu Gotoda and Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari, the Korean source said.

Fujio's remark, made in a press conference in Tokyo last Friday, was widely reported here the following day.

The Sankei Shimbun of Japan was quoted as reporting that Fujio said "those who complain of Japan's history textbook should look back themselves if they didn't commit similar things in the world history."

Fujio was commenting on an earlier criticism by South Korea and China of a controversial Japanese school textbook on history. They said the book distorted Japan's actions in Asia before and during World War II.

When Fujita conveyed Japan's regret Wednesday, he said Prime Minister Nakasone regretted that Fujio's remark had caused a misunderstanding and displeased the South Korean people, the Korean source said.

Chief Cabinet Secretary Gotoda and Foreign Minister Kuranari said that Japan would pay full respect to the feelings of its neighboring countries in screening its school textbooks, the Korean source quoted Fujita as conveying.

Fujio also apologized to the Seoul government that his remark caused trouble to other countries, the source said.

Fujio said his remark was wrongly reported by the Japanese media, though his expression was not fully sufficient, and he said he never particularly referred to South Korea or any other country, according to the source.

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CSO: 4100/213

S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

DAILY WORRIES ABOUT SIDE EFFECT OF CIGARETTE IMPORT

SK290047 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 29 Jul 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Import of Cigarettes"]

[Text] One highlight of the government's sweeping market-opening package announced last week was the import liberalization of foreign-brand cigarettes, mainly American brands, beginning in September, timed for the staging of the Asian Games in Seoul.

The measure stipulates that the import of cigarettes will be limited to a maximum 1 percent of total domestic consumption, or about 40 million packs worth \$15 million a year.

However, doubt prevails as to the effect and durability of the announced 1-percent limit. There is a likelihood that the import volume would eventually exceed the limit in view of the Korean people's propensity for better-brand cigarettes and things foreign, let alone the growing pressure of U.S. producers.

What must be noted in this respect is the hard fact, however deplorable, that a considerable number of foreign cigarettes, mostly American, have illegally flowed out of the post exchanges and commissaries of the U.S. forces stationed here.

According to an estimate by Korean authorities, about half of the eight million packs of duty-free cigarettes annually sold by the PX networks have been "black-marketed" to Korean smokers. And, it is feared that the portion is likely to grow, taking advantage of the open import of cigarettes, which will make it enormously difficult to distinguish the "contraband" from the imported.

These points conversely bespeak that the U.S. cigarette producers have long had access to the Korean market and will possibly enjoy a bigger share than the 1-percent limit imposed on the importation, even though they are not accountable for the black-marketing, which reportedly involves both Koreans and Americans here.

Aside from the allegations that the stepped-up efforts by U.S. tobacco manufacturers to expand overseas markets may have something to do with the snowballing anti-smoking campaign in American society, including the military, effective measures should be taken to check the illegal outflow of foreign cigarettes from U.S. military installations here, making full application of or even revising pertinent provisions of the status-of-forces agreement concluded between Korea and the United States.

Otherwise, sensitive controversies may prevail among Koreans, who are already perplexed by an advanced import liberalization of cigarettes for its impact on social mores and its blow to the local tobacco industry.

While incessant efforts to improve the quality of Korean cigarettes are vital to keep the Korean smokers' preference for domestic products, the market-opening for foreign cigarettes may well serve as momentum to gear up the local anti-smoking drive, which has so far been sporadically launched.

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CSO: 4100/212

S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

TALKS WITH JAPAN--Seoul, July 29 (YONHAP)--South Korean and Japanese officials will hold a meeting to discuss bilateral cooperation in the fields of science and technology here August 4-5, the Foreign Ministry said Tuesday. The meeting will be the first to come out of the scientific and technological cooperation agreement concluded last December by the two northeast Asian nations. Kwon Pyong-hyon, director general of the Foreign Ministry's Asian Affairs Bureau, will head the Korean delegation, while Kwon's Japanese counterpart, Kimio Fujita, will lead the Japanese delegation to the inaugural meeting of the committee on scientific and technological cooperation. In their 2-day talks, the officials are expected to discuss cooperation in a variety of technological fields, including oceanology, resources and energy, electronics and electric communications, space and aeronautics engineering, genetic engineering and computer technology, Foreign Ministry officials said. The two sides are also likely to discuss ways to exchange information about their respective science-technology policies and to arrange exchanges of scientists and technicians. The Korean side plans to urge the Japanese delegation to transfer technologies as soon as possible, the officials said. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0109 GMT 29 Jul 86 SK] /8918

DELEGATION TO ATTEND TOKYO CONFERENCE--Seoul, July 29 (YONHAP)--About 80 politicians, businessmen, journalists and scholars are scheduled to attend the 24th joint conference of the South Korea-Japan Cooperation Committee in Tokyo on Wednesday. At the end of the 1-day conference, they are expected to adopt a resolution pledging Japanese support for the successful hosting of the Seoul Summer Olympic Games in 1988. The participants also plan to adopt a proposal promoting an exchange program for Korean and Japanese youths. The 36-member Korean delegation, led by former Prime Minister Yu Chang-sun, and the 48-member Japanese delegation, headed by former Prime Minister Nobusuke Kishi, will discuss overall situation in east Asia, global economic cooperation and Korean-Japanese economic cooperation. On Thursday, the Korean delegation is scheduled to pay courtesy calls on Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and several other important figures in both the ruling Liberal Democratic Party and the new cabinet, which was formed after the LDP's landslide victory in the July 6 parliamentary elections. In addition, the Korean delegation plans to meet with the leaders of the three leading Japanese business groups, including Keidanren. The delegation left Seoul earlier Tuesday for Tokyo. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0324 GMT 29 Jul 86 SK] /8918

JOINT INDIA TAXATION AGREEMENT--Seoul, 1 Aug (YONHAP)--A double taxation avoidance agreement signed last year between Korea and India went into effect on 31 July. A Korean Government official said that the accord will facilitate the efforts of Korean businesses trying to make inroads into India. The agreement was inked by Korean and Indian officials in New Delhi in July 1985. [Text] /Seoul YONHAP in English 0044 GMT 1 Aug 86 SK/ 12228

CHINESE DEFECTORS DEPART FOR TAIWAN--Seoul, July 8 (AFP)--Nineteen Chinese who fled the mainland in a small wooden boat last month left South Korea for Taiwan Tuesday, reliable sources said here. The sources said the Chinese defectors were being flown from Seoul to Taipei aboard a China Airlines of Taiwan plane. South Korean authorities refused to comment on the defector's departure and the press here was not informed they had left until after they had gone. The sources said that Seoul apparently wanted to handle the matter as quietly as possible so as not to irritate Beijing and harm South Korean hopes of improving relations. Authorities here imposed a news blackout on information about the defectors immediately after their arrival in Inchon. The defectors, all men in their 20's, included farmers, merchants, welders, civil servants, truck drivers and a cook. They were picked up by South Korean maritime police June 17 while drifting in the Yellow Sea. They reportedly left their homes in the Guangxi autonomous region of southern China on June 8, travelling on foot and by train to the Shandong peninsula, which they reached eight days later. They then bought a small wooden boat for 6,000 yuan (1,870 U.S. dollars) and sailed eastwards from Weihaiwei, a naval base on the peninsula, according to press reports in Taiwan. [Text] [Hong Kong AFP in English 0818 GMT 8 Jul 86 HK] /6662

OFFICIALS ATTEND U.S. RECEPTION--U.S. Amb. Richard Walker hosted a garden reception at his official residence in Seoul yesterday to mark the 210th anniversary of American Independence. The reception was attended by an estimated 1,000 dignitaries, including Korean Government officials, National Assembly leaders and foreign envoys. Opposition leaders Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam were present at the occasion. Kim Tae-chung received the first invitation in 15 years from the U.S. Embassy. Among the participants were Speaker Yi Chae-hyong, No Tae-u, chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party; Yi Min-u, president of the New Korea Democratic Party; and Yi Man-sop, president of the Korea National Party. Minister of Foreign Affairs Yi Won-kyong also came to the party after seeing off Brunei's Foreign Minister Mohamed Bolkiah at Kimpo International Airport. Prime Minister No Sin-yong did not attend the function. Government officials said it is not customary for the prime minister to attend national day celebrations hosted by foreign envoys. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 5 Jul 86 p 8 SK] /6662

BRUNEI EMBASSY IN SEOUL--Seoul, July 8 (YONHAP)--Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong and his counterpart from Brunei, Mohamed Bolkiah, Thursday agreed to establish a resident embassy for Brunei in Seoul. In a meeting at the Foreign Ministry, the two foreign ministers also agreed that South Korean companies should participate in Brunei's fifth economic development plan, scheduled for 1986-90. They also discussed ways to ensure the stable flow of crude oil from Brunei to Korea and agreed to cooperate closely in the field of natural resources. Yi briefed Bolkiah on recent developments on the Korean peninsula, the inter-Korean dialogue and South Korea's efforts to join the United Nations. The Korean foreign minister also expressed his gratitude to Brunei for supporting Seoul's position in international forums, including the United Nations. Neither Brunei nor the Philippines, has diplomatic relations with North Korea. During their meeting, Bolkiah promised that Brunei will not change its present policy toward North Korea and asked for the participation by South Korean companies in Brunei's economic development plans, including construction and agricultural projects. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0545 GMT 3 Jul 86 SK] /6662

CSO: 4100/191

S.KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

YONHAP ON U.S. ANTIDUMPING RULING AGAINST COLOR TV SETS

SK240611 Seoul YONHAP in English 0600 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Seoul, July 24 (YONHAP)--Korea's three leading home appliance manufacturers Thursday expressed discontent with the U.S. Commerce Department's anti-dumping rulings against their color TV sets and began research to justify documents that they submitted to the department.

As part of its biennial investigations into foreign trade practices in the United States, the Commerce Department recently made a preliminary ruling stating that color TV sets made by Daewoo, Goldstar and Samsung were sold in the United States at prices 14.25 percent, 4.71 percent and 1.55 percent, respectively, under fair market value.

A business source said Thursday that the 1986 rates failed to fully reflect what Korean firms asserted in the documents they submitted to the Commerce Department, however. The rates did not reflect all of Daewoo's sales expenses in the United States, the source said.

Daewoo and the other two companies recently began work to support their contention, made in the documents, that the rates are too high.

The three companies' efforts to supplement the documents will go into full swing after July 26, when the Commerce Department is scheduled to clarify in a briefing session how it arrived at the preliminary anti-dumping rates, the source said.

U.S. regulations require the Commerce Department to hold a public hearing within 45 days of the announcement of anti-dumping rates to review the effects of the alleged dumping activities on U.S. businesses.

Korean firms should submit supplementary documents before the 45-day deadline, according to the source.

The Commerce Department is scheduled to make a final anti-dumping ruling on the color TV set case on October 25.

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CSO: 4100/212

S.KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

OPENING OF ADVERTISING MARKET DISCUSSED

Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 18 Jun 86 p 3

[Article by Yi Ch'ang-jae: "Time Is Premature for Opening Advertising Market"]

[Text] American Side Still Requests "Opening in 1987"

The United States is tenaciously demanding the opening of the Korean advertising market, and the advertising industry is racking its brains to prepare countermeasures.

This is because the United States, at the Korean-U.S. GSP (Generalized System of Tariff Preferences) conference held in Seoul this past 2 May, requested the adoption of legal measures to permit foreign advertising agencies to engage in all forms of investment, including the establishment of branches, joint ventures, direct investment, etc.

Considering that the U.S. side, which five times in succession last year requested the opening of the advertising market, this time concretely presented the form of opening and clearly requested that the time of opening be January 1987. According to its analysis, the intensity will be greater this time than at any time in the past.

Moreover, it is a notable point that the United States, which previously had made the opening of the advertising market an incidental problem in relation to the acute, outstanding problems between Korea and America concerning intellectual property rights, the opening of the insurance market, etc., these days it including it among the important topics for discussion and is re-question an opening.

The United States, at the GSP conference, specifically requested, along with the liberalization of merchandise imports, a reduction in customs duties, the removal of restricting measures on U.S. banks, and the opening of the advertising market. This kind of high-pressure request by the U.S. side began first with the estimation that the Korean advertising industry had reached a considerable level in the area of scale of transactions. This can easily be seen by examining the report entitled "Opening the Korean Advertising Market to American Agencies," which was distributed to the government and the press by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce in Korea in September 1985.

According to this report, the advertising expenses of Korean enterprises in 1984 reached \$823 million and are expected to exceed \$1 billion in 1986. The U.S. side estimates that advertising fees are growing 10-15 percent per year and insists upon the opening of Korea's fast-growing advertising market.

In America's contention there are points that are more or less exaggerations, but it is difficult to deny that the Korean advertising industry has developed at a fast pace.

The Korean advertising industry, which began in 1886 with an advertisement in the HAN-SONG WEEKLY by the Se-chang Trading Company and which will see its 100 anniversary this year, has been transformed into a market of 740 trillion won a year (1985 year-end first planning estimate). After Japan it is the largest market in Asia.

Also, since 1980, except for last year, economic stagnation was serious, and the growth of advertising fees was 20 percent or more each year. In 1984 it showed a growth rate that exceeded 1 percent of the GNP. Accordingly, advertising companies in advanced countries (first from the United States, then from Japan and Europe) already 2 or 3 years ago have promoted business ties with domestic advertising companies as outposts from which to penetrate Korea. Now more than 30 companies have ties in Korea.

Among these, U.S. advertising companies, which number more than 10, are the most active. In particular, the actual conditions are that some of these companies already have agreements with their Korean partners to form joint-venture corporations in the event that the market is opened.

In the advertising industry it is expected that if U.S. companies enter the domestic market, as a first step they will launch a concentrated attack on the area of export advertising.

That is because, following the trend of enterprises increasing their export advertising, increased profits are expected, and in this sphere the competitiveness of domestic advertising companies is slight. Also, it is because in this category errors in cash transfers are easy and the possibility that friction will arise with domestic media companies is practically nonexistent.

The U.S. advertising companies which are eyeing the penetration of Korea have, for the most part, worldwide branch networks and display strengths for export advertising. However, the industry perceives that as U.S. advertising companies pass through this kind of process, gradually their eyes will turn toward domestic advertising too, and the luring away of advertisers will become full-scale.

It is feared that in these circumstances, advertising companies which are relatively lagging in advertising craftsmanship and production skill will suffer a serious blow.

The domestic advertising industry's resistance to U.S. demands is fierce.

The Korean Advertising Council (chairman Kim Sok-nyon) recently submitted a recommendation to the Ministry of Culture and Information, which is the responsible government agency, requesting that as the time is still premature for the opening of the advertising market, protection be given to the domestic advertising industry until it gains international competitiveness.

In this recommendation, the association insisted that in looking at the example of Southeast Asian nations, the establishment of branches or direct investment would greatly encroach upon the domestic advertising market, and stated that if there were to be an opening, the joint-venture form, which would have the smallest effect on the industry, should be used for at least 5 years. According to the contention of the association, the result of the market opening in the nations of Hong Kong, India, Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand, etc. in Southeast Asia was that the number 1 through 10 rankings in sales were seized by U.S. advertising companies.

To the contention that it is necessary for Korea to open the advertising market in order to receive more benefits under the GSP, the industry resists strongly.

Industry sources said that "because the situation is not urgent to the degree that our government, using the advertising market as collateral, requests an expansion of GSP privileges, and in principle there is agreement on financial markets, the opening of which is the United States' strongest demand, and on the opening of the market for some consumer goods, it is not necessary also to open the advertising market, whose competitiveness is still weak, stubbornly using the GSP as the reason."

Industry sources emphasize that to the extent that full-scale development of the advertising industry began only a little over 10 years ago, and most advertising companies are in the infant stage in capital, manpower, and income, the time is premature for opening. Moreover, as the advertising agency business is in the special service area, which requires little capital, even if foreign advertising companies enter, the effectiveness of overseas capital inducement would be small.

However, the industry is not without opinions favoring a market opening.

Supporters mention as benefits that opening would bring the rapid reception of overseas market intelligence; the inducement of advertising, marketing, and business technology; and easy cooperative promotion of large-scale international functions.

They point out that even if foreign advertising companies enter, because of differences in culture and customs they will not be able to make an effective advertising performance and cannot seriously damage the domestic industry, and they say that advertising companies must use the pains of opening as an opportunity to foster latent strengths in preparation for the trend toward internationalization.

The supporters' position is more strongly apparent regarding some of the small and medium-size advertising companies. This is because if foreign companies enter there is a possibility that present barriers will collapse.

Persuant to the Korean Broadcasting Advertising Corporation Law enacted in 1980, the broadcasting advertising agency fee is paid at a rate of 5-7 percent (advertising fee) from the fixed sales amount and by the sponsor's chosen advertising company, and in the case where newspapers have sales of 600 million won or more, a 15 percent fee is recognized.

Advertising companies that cannot meet the requirements of these regulations cannot receive the fixed agency fee, so their operating deficits are worsened. The situation is that some advertising companies which are affiliates of a major group mobilize all sorts of expedients, and by their attracting advertisers, they put the small and medium-size companies' existence at risk.

It follows that if foreign companies enter, small and medium-size companies, through lobbying activities, will work to try to get this kind of regulation cancelled and are inwardly hoping for the opportunity for all enterprises to achieve the international standard of 15 percent.

Notwithstanding this kind of outward harmony and hidden conflict between large-scale companies, which are group affiliates, and small and medium-size companies, at the Korean-U.S. Trade Affairs Committee conference which will be held on the 19th and 20th it appears that final negotiations about the problem of opening the advertising market will ensue.

It is a fact that with the U.S. request for opening the pressure has become higher than last year, but the authorities concerned state that "examination in stages is necessary," and it is judged that the possibility still remains that the time of the opening can be delayed.

Industry sources insist that "as the opening is a matter that will be realized sometime, the important thing at this stage is not the form of opening but the policy chosen for developing the domestic advertising industry."

History of Requests for Opening the Advertising Market

<u>Time</u>	<u>Setting of Debate</u>	<u>Details Requested</u>
Feb 85	Korean-U.S. Commerce Ministers' Conference	Request for opening of the domestic market in the service area: insurance, finance, etc.
Mar 85	Visit to the United States of Overseas Cooperation Committee Planning Team	Supplementary request for market opening in the areas of advertising, accounting, freight shipping; request for foreign capital inducement laws and resolution of legal measures concerning advertising.

[Table continued]

<u>Time</u>	<u>Setting of Debate</u>	<u>Details Requested</u>
May 85	Leo Burnnett J. Walter Thompson	Request for establishment of branch in Korea.
Jun 85	GSP Public Hearing (location--U.S.)	J. Walter Thompson requested establishment of a branch in Korea but contends that Bank of Korea rejection is expected; opinion expressed that the advertising industry should be excepted from the industries in which investment is not permitted.
Sep 85	Korean Branch of the American Chamber of Commerce	Submission to Korean Government and press of report that the Korean advertising market must be opened.
Oct 85	Korean Advertising Council	Submission of recommendations that time is premature for the opening of the advertising market.

9259/6662
CSO: 4107/162

S.KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

INDIA HOPES TO SET UP JOINT VENTURES WITH KOREA

Trade Talks Held

Seoul YONHAP in English 0308 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Seoul, June 24 (YONHAP)--South Korea and India have agreed to boost their bilateral trade, promoting joint investments in the fields of textiles, communications, machinery, auto parts and electronics.

At the fifth joint economic cooperation committee meeting held Tuesday at the Federation of Korean Industries (FKI) building, the two countries also agreed to diversify the variety of commodities that can be trade between the two countries. At present, trading items are limited to ships, steel products and iron ore. Delegations from the two countries also discussed ways and means to jointly advance to third markets.

Chong Mun-to, president of Hyundai Corp., led a 50-member Korean delegation to the private-level economic cooperation meeting, while a 12-member Indian delegation of the Association of Indian Engineering Industries was headed by Rajive Kaul. The Indians arrived in Seoul Sunday to explore and promote economic collaboration with Korea.

Electronic, Electrical Energy Ties Desired

SK270118 Seoul YONHAP in English 0108 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] Seoul, June 27 (YONHAP)--India hopes to set up joint ventures with South Korean businesses in the fields of electronics and electrical energy, Rajive Kaul, president of the Association of Indian Engineering Industries (AIEI), said here on Thursday.

Kaul told reporters that it would be desirable for Korean investors to advance into India through joint venture projects in the areas of electronics and electrical power.

Kaul, heading a 12-member Indian delegation, came to Seoul on Sunday to attend the fifth joint conference of the Korea-India and India-Korea economic cooperation committess.

He said that the Indian Government has already opened or plans to open communications and road construction sectors, which had been managed by state-run corporations, to private business firms. Such sectors would also be promising areas for joint venture projects with Korean investors, he added.

In an effort to facilitate Korean investments in India for the establishment of joint ventures, the AIEI, which comprises 1,850-member companies, plans to set up a branch office in Seoul, Kaul said.

Business leaders in Korea and India have agreed to form joint ventures in the electronics, automobile components, machinery, telecommunications equipment and textile industries.

In an eight-point joint statement issued at the end of the annual economic cooperation meeting, held here on Tuesday, the two sides also agreed that they should abide by the spirit of South-South cooperation, paying particular attention to the principle of free trade.

In the one-day meeting, Korea was represented by a 40-member delegation led by Chong Mun-to, chairman of the Korea-India Economic Cooperation Committee.

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CSO: 4100/191

S.KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

AUSTRALIAN TRADE MISSION SIGNS PURCHASING CONTRACTS

SK230228 Seoul YONHAP in English 0210 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] Seoul, June 23 (YONHAP)--A large-scaled Australian trade mission concluded contracts with South Korean business concerns last week to purchase a total of 15 million U.S. dollars worth of Korean commodities, a Korean Trade and Industry Ministry official said Monday.

The Australian economic delegation, comprising 11 leading companies, conducted active business consultations with some 80 Korean exporters, including nine general trading companies (GTCs) during its weeklong purchasing mission until June 21, the official said.

According to the official, its purchasing target for Korean-made products had been originally set at an estimated 12 million dollars.

Major shopping items for the Australian mission included chemicals, color picture tubes, computer components, oil rigs, and consumer electronics, he added.

As part of efforts to rectify the chronic trade imbalance between the two countries, now in favor of Australia, the Korean Government plans to ask the oceanic country to dispatch such buying missions to Korea every year.

Last Year, Korea exported only 368.7 million dollars worth of commodities to Australia while importing an estimated 1,116 million dollars worth, resulting in the trade deficit of 747.3 million dollars.

Korea's cumulative deficits in its trade with Australia since 1975 is roughly five billion dollars worth, triggering considerable criticism from the Korean media and business communities.

The 11 Australian mission members are Himaco Ltd., Bell Holdings, B.P. Chemicals, S.K.I. Peripherals p/l, Hart Steel and Allied, Mullins Wheels p/l, Australian Drilling and Mining Supplies, Teletronics p/l, CSR Ltd., Sava Vision p/l, and Dunlop Slazenger Dunlop Olympic Ltd.

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CSO: 4100/191

S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

PLANNING BOARD DETAILS GROWING TRADE DEFICIT WITH JAPAN

SK310849 Seoul YONHAP in English 0801 GMT 31 Jul 86

/Text/ Seoul, 31 Jul (YONHAP)--The main factors behind Korea's growing deficit in its trade with Japan in the first half of this year were imports of machinery, electric and electronic products, chemicals, industrial raw materials and fuels, the Economic Planning Board (EPB) reported Thursday.

Korea recorded a 732 million U.S. dollar surplus in its trade of primary products with Japan in the first 6 months. It incurred a 3.5 billion dollar deficit, however, in the trade of manufactured goods, resulting in an overall deficit of 2.7 billion dollars.

The 3.5 billion dollar deficit in manufactured products included 2.9 billion dollars in the trade of heavy and chemical goods, 456 million dollars in the trade of raw materials and fuels used in the production of manufactured goods and 98 million dollars in the trade of other products.

The 2.9 billion dollar deficit that Korea recorded in the heavy and chemical industry included 1.2 billion dollars in the trade of machinery for the expansion of Korean firms' production facilities, 890 million dollars in the trade of parts and components for electric and electronic products, 386 million dollars in the trade of chemical raw materials and 485 million dollars in the trade of precision machinery and transportation equipment.

Korea's deficit in its machinery trade with Japan increased from 498 million dollars in the first quarter to 663 million dollars in the second quarter, according to the EPB.

The deficit in Korea's trade of electric and electronic products increased from 362 million dollars to 528 million dollars in the cited 6-month period, that in the trade of chemicals climbed from 159 million dollars to 217 million dollars, and that in the trade of raw materials and fuels rose from 159 million dollars to 297 million dollars.

The EPB predicted that Korea's overall deficit in its trade with Japan will increase continuously in the second half, to more than 5 billion dollars by the end of the year, compared with 3 billion dollars in 1985.

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CSO: 4100/213

S.KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

BRIEFS

TRADE DISCUSSIONS WITH EC OFFICIALS--Seoul, July 4 (YONHAP)--Working-level officials representing South Korea and the European Community (EC) are scheduled to meet July 15-16 in Brussels to discuss the expansion of bilateral trade and the promotion of cooperation in science and technology, the Foreign Ministry announced Friday. During the Korean-EC meeting, which will be the first since President Chon Tu-hwan visited Europe last April, the Korean side is expected to urge the EC to establish a permanent mission in Seoul, ministry sources said. The Korean officials are also expected to ask the EC to expand generalized scheme of preferences (GSP) benefits for Korean exports and to ease import regulations on Korean electronic products, including video tape recorders, they added. The two sides also plan to discuss the upcoming fourth Korean-EC high-level consultative meeting, slated for later this year in Brussels. Yi Tong-ik, director general of the ministry's economic affairs bureau, will lead a 10-member Korean delegation, according to the sources. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0850 GMT 4 Jul 86 SK] /6662

CSO: 4100/191

N.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

NODONG SINMUN ON DEVELOPMENT OF THREE REVOLUTIONS

SK240542 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2132 GMT 22 Jul 86

[NODONG SINMUN 23 July editorial: "Let Us Deepen and Develop the Movement To Win the Red Banner of the Three Revolutions"]

[Text] Our party's policy for carrying out the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions is demonstrating great vitality. Today, our party demands that this movement be vigorously carried out to a higher level by all domains and all units.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Today, our party is successfully carrying out the work of reforming man based on communism together with socialist economic construction by actively accelerating the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural--and by vigorously waging the movement to win the red banner of the three revolutions in all domains of socialist construction in accordance with the new demand in the development of the revolution, when the cause of remodeling the entire society on the chuche idea is being put forward to the front.

Ten years have passed since the movement to win the red banner of the three revolutions began at the initiative of our party. During this period, some 2,000 units have [words indistinct] glorious banner of the three revolutions and numerous successes and experiences have been attained in this movement.

Party organizations and functionaries should put forth a higher standard and demand on the basis of these successes and should more substantively carry out the movement to win the red banner of the three revolutions. What is important in developing the movement to win the red banner of the three revolutions is to give priority to the ideological revolution, which fosters party members and workers to be genuine revolutionaries, who are a demand of the eighties.

As the priority work in carrying out the three revolutions is the ideological revolution, we should seize the implementation of the ideological revolution as the basic element in the struggle to win the red banner of the three revolutions. Execution of state plans without fail and management both within and outside of the plants and enterprises in a cultured and sanitary fashion are important in the struggle to win the red banner of the three revolutions.

However, the work of reforming the ideology and consciousness of party members and workers is more important than any other work. Thus, our party has put forth this issue as consistent demand since the outset of initiating the movement to win the red banner of the three revolutions.

Today, when the movement to win the red banner of the three revolutions is being deepened and developed, our party is placing more emphasis on this issue. Deeply understanding such an intention of the party, party organizations and functionaries should place more emphasis on implementing the ideological revolution.

Party organizations should put forth targets and tasks that correspond to the developing reality, to the prevailing situation, and to the preparedness of the people and should organize ideological indoctrination work.

Thus, party organizations should make all the party members, workers, and new generations prepare themselves to be chuche-oriented revolutionaries--genuine communist revolutionaries--who tenaciously struggle to accomplish the revolution through their own strength, by assuming the chuche idea and our party's lines--the embodiment of the chuche idea--as their firm faith under any circumstances. Party organizations should not allow any unsound ideological element contradictory to the chuche idea to permeate the revolutionary ranks.

Implementing the work of winning the red banner of the three revolutions and of glorifying this banner in a substantive manner to a high level is important. The units have failed to win the red banner of the three revolutions should accelerate this movement.

It is an important issue to newly amend the targets put forth in accordance with the demand of the reality and to actively implement this work. Thus, they should attain outstanding success in carrying out the three revolutions and in socialist construction, should make their plants, enterprises, and job sites exemplary units to which the entire nation looks up, and should win the glorious red banner of the three revolutions.

The unit which has won the red banner of the three revolutions should put forth a higher goal while consolidating its success and should vigorously struggle to implement the goal. The unit which has won the red banner of the three revolutions should vigorously carry out the struggle to win the twofold red banner of the three revolutions. In the unit in which the work team has won the red banner of the three revolutions, the workshop should vigorously carry out the struggle to win the red banner of the three revolutions. In the unit in which the workshop has won the red banner of the three revolutions, plant and enterprise should vigorously carry out the struggle to win the red banner of the three revolutions.

All units that have won the red banner of the three revolutions should more excellently carry out the tasks of the three revolutions without recession and should advance at the forefront of the entire nation, thus endlessly glorifying their honor.

Plants and enterprises in key industries should take the lead of the movement to win the red banner of the three revolutions. The key industries including power, mining, and metallurgy and railway transportation occupy important positions in carrying out the three revolutions and in the nation's economic development.

Only when innovations and upsurges are effected in these domains can the epochal advance be made in carrying out the three revolutions and in overall socialist construction.

Major plants and enterprises in key industries which include the working class of Kangson have advanced by taking the lead in innovation, and have highly raised the beacon fire of the great chollima upsurge during the period of the great chollima upsurge. Thus, they have made the entire nation see with revolutionary upsurge.

The working class in key industries should, as in the past, highly uphold the lines and policy of the party at the forefront of the march to win the red banner of the three revolutions. Deeply realizing the important nature of their position and the revolutionary mission, the plants, enterprises, party organizations and functionaries in key industries should carry out the movement to win the red banner of the three revolutions more vigorously than any other sector.

As elucidated by our party, the movement to win the red banner of the three revolutions is the basic factor in the struggle to create the speed of the eighties. The plants, enterprises, and workshops in key industries should correctly establish and implement targets and method to implement the tasks related to the party's policy laid before them. They should effect greater innovations in production and construction with the spirit of self-reliance for arduous struggle.

Amid the flames of the movement to win the red banner of the three revolutions, the working class in the mining industry should produce more coal and ore and the working class involved in metallurgy and the machine industry should produce more steel, iron, machines, and facilities and innovative success in transporting more cargo to the sites of socialist construction should be effected in railway transportation.

The rural economic sector should further deepen this movement according to demand in the development of reality so that the ideological level and the level of consciousness of peasants is more highly enhanced and the material and technological foundation of rural economy is firmly consolidated.

By so doing, we can develop cooperative ownership into ownership by all of the people, thus successfully carrying out the tasks of rural thesis, and can expedite the complete victory in socialism.

To deepen and develop the movement to win the red banner of the three revolutions, party organizations at all levels should actively organize work to popularize the example and experiences of the advanced units. A number of advanced units emerged through the movement to win the red banner of the three revolutions.

The Sinpoyang cast iron workshop in the Nagwon Machine Complex, the third work team in the Songsan Cooperative Farm and the commercial management office in Chonchon county which have won the honorable twofold red banner of the three revolutions and the Komsan pit in the Yongyang mine, the Songsan mine and the Kwangchon food plant in Tanchon city which have won the red banner of the three revolutions have created good experiences. Such units can be seen in all areas, such as the industrial, agricultural, educational, cultural, and public health domains.

Therefore, all domains and all units should properly organize the work of learning from and following the examples and experiences created in their own domains and units and in related domains and units.

Party organizations should visit the advanced units to introduce their example, and should organize meetings to introduce their experiences. By so doing, all domains and units can carry out the movement to win the red banner of the three revolutions based on methodology and can comprehensively develop this movement.

The movement to win the red banner of the three revolutions is an important mass movement advanced by the party and is the work of the party. Seizing the movement to win the red banner of the three revolutions as an important component in the party works, all party organizations and sections within the party should direct their strength to settle the tasks arising in this movement.

The movement to win the red banner of the three revolutions is a movement whose target is very high. Therefore, the success in this movement depends on how the party organizations organize and carry out the struggle to implement targets established by the resolution. Experiences of numerous advanced units show that when party organizations and functionaries organize and carry out this movement, considering it important party work and consistently seizing [word indistinct] great successes can be won.

Party organizations should put forth tasks to be resolved in each step and should inspire all workers' organizations, functionaries, and masses to implement these tasks, correctly establishing the steps and goals of this movement. When, how, and what tasks should be resolved in implementing the ideological, technological, and cultural revolution not only by plant units, enterprises, and cooperative farms, but by workshops, work teams, and the individual worker, and should be clearly indicated in their goals. This is an important issue.

In particular, party members and workers should properly organize political work so that their resolutions can be implemented in their daily work and life. At the same time, party organizations should substantively carry out the work of summing up the implementation of the resolved goals and the work of evaluation.

Party organizations should firmly turn the movement to win the red banner of the three revolutions into the work of party committees and should encourage responsible functionaries of the party to push ahead with this movement in a responsible manner. The sections of the three revolutions in city and county party committees are the sections which supervise and lead the implementation of the three revolutions.

Therefore, the sections of the three revolutions should seize the overall control of this movement and realize unified guidance of the movement. To do so, they should each day understand and seize the situation of this movement in each domain and unit. They should understand overall aspects of this movement from establishment, execution, and summing up of the resolved goals to the evaluation of such goals.

The guidance of this movement cannot be ensured only by the strength of the sections of the three revolutions. All departments and sections of the party committees, including the propaganda and organizational departments, should each day discuss and jointly prepare work to push ahead with the movement to win the red banner of the three revolutions in close cooperation among themselves.

Enhancing the role of the three revolutions teams is important in deepening the movement to win the red banner of the three revolutions. The three revolutions teams should actively support this movement by briskly carrying out organizational and political work in each unit and should help carry out this movement as a mass movement.

In his immortal classical work, "The Historic Experiences in Building the WPK," the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song stressed the movement to win the red banner of the three revolutions as an important mass movement of our party.

Deeply understanding the profound ideas and theory included in the work, party organizations and functionaries should actively push ahead with the movement. All party organizations and functionaries should further deepen and develop the movement to win the red banner of the three revolutions under the party's leadership and should attain greater miracles and innovations in carrying out the three revolutions and in socialist constructions.

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CSO: 4110/085

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

SEMINAR MARKS HIM CHONG-IL WORK ON EDUCATION

SK241033 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1020 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 24 Jul (KCNA)--A seminar was held by educationalists on 22 July at the grand people's study house to mark the 2nd anniversary of the publication of "on further developing educational work", a historical work of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Speeches were made at the seminar by educationalists of Kim Il-song University, Kim Chaek University of Technology, Educational Science Institute, etc. on the subjects "'on further developing educational work', a historical work of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, is a programmatic document for a new turn in education in conformity with the demand of the developing situation", "to strengthen education in basic science and foreign languages is a key to bringing the quality of secondary general education to a higher stage", "to improve the method of education is an important demand to enhance the quality of education to a new stage at present" and so on.

The speakers stressed that the work of Comrade Kim Chong-il is a powerful ideological and theoretical weapon and a militant banner to which our party and people should constantly keep a tight hold in bringing up able and useful communistic revolutionary personnel of chuche type and in building socialist and communist education.

They explained that the historical work advanced a new educational policy to further develop educational work to suit the developing revolution in which the cause of modeling the whole of society on the Chuche idea is attaining greater depth, and opened a road of an eventful turn in education.

The work, they said, advanced an original idea of developing education with emphasis on lifting the level of scientific and technological education on the basis of intensified political and ideological education, and indicated in a concrete way the orientations and ways of strengthening education in basic science and foreign languages, the training in rudiments of technology and specialized technological education.

They stressed that the work gave comprehensive answers to all questions arising in further developing educational work such as the question of improving the method of education and nursing systematically the distinguished aptitudes and talent of the students and pupils, the question of improving the training of technicians and experts and accelerating the intellectualization of the whole society, the question of raising the qualifications of teachers and enhancing their role, improving educational conditions and strengthening party's guidance of educational work.

/9738
CSO: 4100/210

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22 August 1986

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYEES PLEDGE 'LOYAL SOCIALIST EMULATION'

SK250008 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1508 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 25 Jul (KCNA)--Industrial establishments throughout Korea have held employees meetings and risen in the "loyal socialist emulation" in response to the call of the employees of hydraulic power station construction complex No. 1.

At the meetings reporters and speakers said the Korean people have covered the road of the glorious struggle and victory as they hold in high esteem respected president Kim Il-song as the leader peerless in the history spanning thousands of years, and have successfully carried forward under the leadership of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il the revolutionary cause of Chuche pioneered in the forest of Mt. Paektu.

They stressed the need to vigorously wage the "loyal socialist emulation" in all domains and at all units in order to greet the greatest fetes of the nation next year with a high degree of political enthusiasm and shining feats of labor.

The employees of the Kim Chaek iron and steel complex said they would sharply boost the production of pig iron, steel and rolled steel and send in good time iron and steel needed for the main construction targets and various domains of the national economy and thereby discharge the duty of steel workers.

The employees of the Hyesan youth mine stressed that they would raise the production of ores over 1.5 times and the employees of the August 28 factory declared that they would fulfill this year's assignments far ahead of schedule, and surpass them over 20 percent till the end of the year.

The employees of the Sungni general motor works made a determination to honor this year's plan till 10 October, the plan for the first quarter of 1987 till mid-February 1987 and the first half year plan till mid-April 1987.

The employees of the June 13 mine, the Changjingang power station, the Pukchang thermal power complex, the Nakwon machine complex, the October 5 general automation works, the Chongjin chemical fibre complex and many other power stations and factories as well as coal mines resolved to effect a great upswing in the production.

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CSO: 4100/210

N.KOREA/ECONOMY

NODONG SINMUN EDITORIAL ON IRON, STEEL PRODUCTION

SK250502 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2138 GMT 23 Jul 86

[NODONG SINMUN 24 July Editorial: "Let Us More Vigorously Accelerate Production of Iron and Steel Materials"]

[Text] In the teachings given during his recent on-the-spot guidance to various domains of the national economy in North Hamgyong Province and in his recent teachings in other areas, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has concretely elucidated ways to increase the production of iron and steel materials and to discover the potential for greater production of iron and steel materials.

These teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song constitute an important guideline that we should firmly grasp in developing the metal industry and in increasing the production of iron and steel materials. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Smoothly producing iron and steel materials has become an urgent requirement for the development of today's national economy.

[Words indistinct] is urgently required in various domains of the national economy today, as socialist economic construction rapidly accelerates, is iron and steel materials. Only when we have sufficient iron and steel materials can our modern machine plants operate at full capacity and can we produce and supply more plant facilities and production facilities needed in the extraction industry.

Accelerating the construction of reclaimed tideland, power plants, the Suchon Vinalon complex, the (Kali) fertilizer plant, and other major plants greatly depends on the smooth production and supply of iron and steel materials.

Proceeding from the importance of iron and steel materials in developing the national economy, our party has consistently presented the slogan. "Iron and machines are the king of industry" and has concentrated major efforts on increasing the production of iron and steel materials.

The metal industry sector should continue to make strenuous efforts and vigorously accelerate the production of iron and steel materials by upholding

the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's teachings and the party's call. The existing metal plants should also increase production. This is an important task facing the metal industry sector today.

The production potential of the metal industry provided under the wise leadership of our party is very great. Properly utilizing this great potential alone, can further increase the production of iron and steel materials.

Functionaries and working people in the metal industry sector should be deeply aware of the importance of their duty and responsibility in developing the national economy and should struggle to increase production of iron and steel materials.

One of the important factors of increasing production in the metal industry is managing facilities and the material supply. Therefore, functionaries in this sector should operate all facilities at full capacity by properly and correctly establishing the facility management system and by strengthening the maintenance work system. They should have daily, 10-day, monthly, and quarterly production quotas and production quotas by index fulfilled without fail by firmly grasping and strengthening the work of supplying raw materials, fuel, and materials.

In particular, the Kim Chaek iron works has a great role in the production of iron and steel materials. Therefore, when the Kim Chaek iron works is properly operated, the overall national economy can be developed briskly. Accordingly, functionaries and workers at the Kim Chaek iron works should maintain a high level of production of iron and steel materials by vigorously struggling to implement the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's on-the-spot teachings.

It is also important to find more reserves to increase production of steel materials. When metal plants strengthen and perfect production processes a bit more and establish measures, they can produce more steel materials.

Therefore, functionaries of the metal industry sector should rapidly readjust production processes at their units, if needs, and, should thus maintain steel production at a high level.

It is important to increase steel production to properly utilize the steel casting furnaces at plants and enterprises. When we properly utilize the steel casting furnaces at plants and enterprises, we can produce more steel. All plants and enterprises which have steel casting furnaces should wage a struggle to properly manage the steel casting furnaces so as to operate them at full capacity.

We should correctly assign production tasks to increase the rate of use of steel casting furnaces. Accordingly, functionaries at various organs concerned, including the State Administration Council and the State Planning Committee, should correctly assign steel production tasks to the steel casting

furnaces of plants and enterprises and should thoroughly establish measures to smoothly implement the tasks. In particular, responsible functionaries at provincial party and administrative and economic organs should firmly grasp and properly push ahead with this work.

What is also important in accelerating steel production is to vigorously conduct the movement to collect magnetite.

Magnetite is important in the production of iron and steel materials. Without magnetite, steel works cannot maintain their production. When large quantities of magnetite are collected, more steel materials can be produced. Magnetite can be found everywhere.

All sectors of the national economy should actively conduct the movement to collect magnetite among the masses and, thus, should effect a new innovation in collecting magnetite.

There are no specific persons who should be responsible for collecting magnetite. All people should collect magnetite. Plants, enterprises, cooperative farms, and people's neighborhood units should conduct the movement to collect magnetite.

Party organizations and functionaries at all levels should more vigorously inspire the masses to participate in this movement so that all people will participate in this movement with the attitude of being the master. Thus, party organizations and functionaries at all levels should inspire the masses to collect more magnetite and send it to the metal plants.

The movement to collect magnetite cannot achieve its success if it is conducted at occasional intervals. This movement should be conducted at all times. In implementing party policy, there should always be a consistency. Therefore, being deeply aware of the fact that collecting magnetite is an important requirement of the party policy to further increase steel production, all functionaries should correctly assign magnetite collection tasks to plants, enterprises, workshops, work teams, and even individual persons and should inspire them to collect magnetite. Thus, they should have the movement to collect magnetite [and] effect great success.

Economizing iron and steel materials is no less important than the production of iron and steel materials. Economizing is synonymous with increased production. The wasteful [word indistinct] steel materials has nothing to do with the attitude of being the master. Today, when steel demands are rapidly increasing, those who try to economize even one gram of steel materials are precisely those who are loyal to the party and the revolution. Therefore, all functionaries and the working people should try to seek ways to economize steel materials and should use them economically and sparingly.

In particular, functionaries at steel material supply units should supply standardized steel materials only, and the units which use these standardized steel materials should stage the struggle to correctly use them according to standardized sizes.

Today's reality, in which we should thoroughly implement the task the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has given to the metal industry sector and effect upsurges in the production of iron and steel materials, urgently demands that functionaries in this sector have a lofty revolutionary spirit and properly carry out their organizational and command work. Experiences in enterprise complexes where upsurges and innovations are being effected clearly show that all successes greatly depend upon functionaries' revolutionary work attitude.

Functionaries' sense of the revolution finds expression in the thorough implementation of their assigned tasks. The national economic development plan is precisely a directive of the party and a state law. Once receiving a task, functionaries should implement it without fail under any difficult circumstances. There is no knotty problem in the production of iron and steel materials today. The way to increase steel production rests precisely with functionaries' revolutionary organization and command of the economic work.

Functionaries at plants and enterprises, including enterprise complexes in the metal industry sector, should have a lofty sense of responsibility and should carry out their organizational work in a revolutionary manner. Thus, they should achieve production quotas of iron and steel materials without fail and, at the same time, thoroughly implement all assigned tasks, including the work to improve the quality of iron and steel materials. By so doing, they should effect a new upsurge in the production of iron and steel materials.

/8918
CSO: 4110/085

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

BRIEFS

INDUSTRY , TECHNICAL REVOLUTION --Pyongyang, 25 Jul (KCNA)--July 27 every year is "day of support to the rural technical revolution" in Korea. On the threshold of this day, sizable achievements are reported by the Kumsong general tractor works and other heavy industrial plants directly serving the fulfillment of the rural technical revolution and the farm machine stations. In the first half of this year, thousands of tractors and upwards of 4,000-rice-transplanting machines and rice seedling-plucking machines and other modern farm machines were supplied to the countryside. Repairers groups for aiding the countryside have been formed with workers, technicians and experts in various areas for a brisk social movement to give material and technical assistance to the rural districts. Now above 500 repairers groups are active on cooperative farms, according to data available. During the first half of the year, they made a big contribution to the full-capacity operation of tractors, rice-transplanting machines and other farm machines by their energetic work. The Korean countryside is recording enormous successes in the comprehensive mechanization of agriculture with the powerful support of the working class. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1001 GMT 25 Jul 86 SK] /9738

CSO: 4100/210

N. KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

EDITORIAL ON DEVELOPING TECHNICAL PERSONNEL

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 14 Jun 86 p 1

[Editorial: "Let Us Continuously Step Up the Upbringing of Technically Talented Brains and the Development of Science and Technology!"]

[Text] Today in our country, under the judicious leadership of the party and the leader, a struggle designed to improve and step up, on a fresh higher stage, the work of bringing up technically talented brains and to develop quickly science and technology is being launched energetically.

It is gravely important work for the socialist and communist construction and the prosperity of the nation to deepen and develop further the work of bringing up technically talented brains and science and technology in conformity with the requirements of reality. The reigning party of the working-class must constantly take interest in and render great efforts for that work.

Twenty-five years ago, Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, drew an important conclusion entitled "On the Improving and Stepping Up of the Work of Bringing Up Technically Talented Brains and Quickly Developing Science and Technology" at the fifth plenum of the cabinet he had convened. That meeting was recorded as a historical one that established a new milestone in the course of implementing the work of bringing up technically talented brains and of developing science and technology.

The conclusion drawn by Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, at the meeting represents an important theoretical and practical weapon for stepping up the socialist and communist construction and for making the fatherland more flourishing and prosperous.

In that work, Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader, set forth a new idea and a concrete way of deepening and further developing the work of bringing up technically talented brains and the development of science and technology on the basis of the results already achieved there.

Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, taught as follows:

"It is imperative that chuche be thoroughly established in the scientific research work and the work of education." ("On the Improving and Stepping Up of the Work Of Bringing Up Technically Talented Brains and Quickly Developing Science and Technology", monograph, p 27)

In his work, Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader, who had taken a deep interest in the work of education and the scientific research work clearly enunciated the tasks, as well as ways of implementing them, of increasing the number of factory colleges, in which students are to study while working in conformity with the realistic requirements of the state, and of quickly developing science and technology. This represents a correct shortcut for our party to improve and step up the work of bringing up technically talented brains and to develop quickly science and technology of the state on its own; it is a guiding instruction to which we should continuously hold fast in accelerating the socialist and communist construction and in materializing the intellectualization of the whole society.

The justness and invincible vitality of the excellent thoughts and policies set forth in his work have been clearly testified to by the incessant struggle of our party and the people launched during the past 25 years in order to implement them.

Our party greatly increased the number of those colleges, including factory colleges, in which students can study while working, and made efforts in order to prove the worth of those colleges. Thus a great number of graduates of factory colleges are truly making contributions in accelerating technical revolution and solving difficult and hard problems arising in the socialist construction.

Today in our country, a system of higher education in which students are studying while working has been established well; and a great number of workers are receiving higher education while they are engaged in production activities and their basic work.

Rushing forth toward the implementation of teachings of Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, scientists and technicians in our country have forcefully launched the scientific research work designed to accelerate the socialist economic construction by rationally utilizing natural resources of their country. They scored a success in the work of introducing the industrialization of anthracite gasification into many fields of the national economy in compliance with the party's will; they solved technical problems of producing carbide by a new method and of weaving various textile fabrics with vinalon fibre; and furthermore, they scored a conspicuous success in developing scientific technology in our country by producing large-model machine tools, including large-model oxygen separators and 10,000 ton presses.

All these successes are the precious fruits attained as a result of the energetic advancement we made along the unique path of victory in line with the chuche thought under the refined leadership of our party.

It is the firm will of our party to implement the work of bringing up technically talented brains and to enhance further the higher science and technology of the state. Our party requests that struggles be forcefully launched so that the work of bringing up technically talented brains may be improved and

stepped up, fresh transformations may be effected in developing science and technology, those scientific and technological problems, the solution of which is urgent for the socialist construction, may be satisfactorily solved, and thereby the science and technology of this country may be developed quickly.

Today we are faced with heavy and honorable tasks of thoroughly implementing the programmatic instructions given by Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader, at the 5th plenum of the cabinet and the decisions of the 11th plenum of the 6th session of the party Central Committee.

Everywhere today are needed the competent technically talented brains, and modern science and technology. It is imperative for all the functionaries, educators, scientists, technicians, and workers to familiarize themselves thoroughly with the deep thoughts, theories, and policies enunciated in the historical work of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song entitled "On the Improving and Stepping Up of the Work of Bringing Up Technically Talented Brains and Quickly Developing Science and Technology" by studying it continuously and to realize them thoroughly in their work and life.

The establishment of more of those colleges in which students are studying while working and the improvement of the qualitative standard of higher education represent an important factor in developing the science and technology of this country and in attaining the intellectualization of the whole society.

In cities and rural and fishing villages, we must establish a great number of factory colleges, farms colleges, and fishing grounds colleges, where students may study while working; and we must equip them with more modern experimentation alliances, including electronic computers. Furthermore, the party organizations and functionaries of all levels must plan and coordinate their organizational work in order to operate the higher education system more efficiently so that students may study while working there in conformity with the realities of their units. They must efficiently organize classrooms in production sites. They must see to it that workers will take part in the on-the-spot classes in accordance with plans without exceptions; and they must see to it that all things needed in their classes will be supplied without fail.

Making students study in colleges and universities is designed to develop them as capable scientists and technicians and thereby to develop science and technology of the state. It is imperative for colleges and universities to step up the political ideology indoctrination work and to improve the quality of education. Members of the teaching staff must make active efforts to make the content of their teaching thoroughly conform to the party policies, to teach the vivid technology needed in solving the scientific and technological problems arising in accelerating the chucheization, modernization, and scientization of the national economy and in achieving the 10 major prospective targets in the socialist economic construction. The party organizations must firmly organize the rank and file of the teaching staff and see to it that the quality of education will be improved. Thus they must systematically bring up a great number of those talented brains who are thoroughly trained so that they are capable of working devotedly for the party, revolution, the fatherland, and the people and who are equipped with high quality scientific knowledge.

One of the important problems confronting us today is to develop science and technology onto a higher stage. Unless science and technology are developed rapidly, the socialist construction cannot be pushed even one step further. No target can be attained, nor can our people be led to a better life.

Upholding the leadership of our party, the whole party, the whole nation, and the entire people must vigorously launch into the technical revolution, must effect a fresh transformation in it, must accelerate the socialist construction, and must raise the nation's standard of science and technology up to a higher level as fast as possible.

The fortress of science and technology set forth by our party today is very high. However, we are equipped with the force and probability of attaining it.

Today in our country, there is a large group of 1,250,000 scientists, technicians, and specialists who have been brought up in the bosom of the party and the leader; strong scientific research bases have been established; and the requirements for scientific research works have been sufficiently fulfilled. As long as we have such a firm foundation and the judicious leadership of the party and the leader, we are capable of taking any fortress of science. All the scientists, technicians, and workers must vigorously launch, with faith and optimism, into today's march designed to achieve fresh developments of science and technology, and must successfully render meritorious services there.

The core tasks in the scientific research work at this time are to chucheize, modernize, and scientize the national economy and to solve successfully those scientific and technological problems arising in the course of taking the 10 prospective targets in the socialist economic construction.

It is above all of importance to see to it that scientists and technicians will firmly establish chuche and forcefully launch their scientific research work. Only when chuche is firmly established, can science and technology be rapidly developed onto a higher stage so that raw materials and resources of our country may be utilized effectively in conformity with the trends of modern science and technology.

Firmly setting forth their views on a chuche-oriented one, scientists and technicians must step up the scientific research work designed to develop our economy on the basis of rich natural resources and raw material resources in our country; they must render their scientific and technological support in order to take the grand 10 prospective targets.

Now is an era in which science and technology are developing very swiftly. It is imperative for us to launch our research works with a view to the future in order to develop actively the basic sciences, to introduce the results of the most up-to-date scientific technology into the national economy, and to develop the science and technology of our country up to an advanced level of the world.

Scientific research work is a difficult and complicated work that requires a maximum display of human intellectual capability and that opens up an unknown world. Scientists and technicians, following the examples of unsung heroes, must energetically launch their scientific research work with the loyalty toward the party and the leader, the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle, and an extraordinary enthusiasm. They must thus bring about new inventions and practical achievements and render integral contributions to the party, the revolution, the fatherland, and the people.

The shock brigade movement of scientists and technicians sponsored by our party is a mass technological innovation movement of scientists and technicians, which is designed to combine science and production and to embody the principle of the speed battle in scientific research works. We must further enhance the role of the shock brigade of scientists and technicians, must further step up the creative cooperation among scientists, technicians, and producing masses, and thereby must accelerate energetically the march of developing science and technology of our country.

The progress in technology and the success in scientific research work depends largely on the innate talent of scientists and technicians. Scientists and technicians must establish a life style of revolutionary study, must all become scholars of enthusiasm and passion, must study foreign languages hard while working on their major fields, and must incessantly try to absorb the most up-to-date science and technology.

In order to develop science and technology of the state rapidly, it is of importance to step up guidance regarding them.

The party organizations and functionaries must see to it that scientists and technicians will carry out smoothly their activities of scientific research, studying, and living, and that measures will be taken in time for introducing their research results into production.

Unless scientists and technicians, who are directly in charge of the development of science and technology of the state, are capable of bringing about more than one success in their research, we cannot say that they are capable of meeting the great confidence, solicitude, and expectations of the party. The party organizations and functionaries must see to it that scientists and technicians will have greater pride and self-confidence, that research tasks will be assigned to them fearlessly in accordance with their ability, and that they will be supported responsibly till their research bears the fruits of success.

All the functionaries, educators, scientists, technicians, and workers, upholding high the leadership of our party, must step up the work of bringing up technically talented brains, must develop science and technology rapidly, and must thereby make the 1980's shine more brightly as the golden days of socialist construction.

JPRS-KAR-86-033
22 August 1986

N. KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

CHONGNYON SUPPORTS NEW PEACE PROPOSAL

SK271019 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1008 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] Tokyo 26 June (KNS-KCNA)--The Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean residents in Japan (Chongnyon) made public a statement on 25 June in support of the statement of the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea containing a new peace proposal to establish a nuclear-free, peace zone on the Korean peninsula.

The statement stressed that the proposal of the DPRK is an epochal initiative to relax tensions obtaining on the Korean peninsula, peacefully solve the Korean question and ensure a durable peace and security of the world.

Stating that unless nuclear weapons are withdrawn from South Korea, neither the Koreans nor the peoples of the neighbouring countries can escape the danger of nuclear war nor can they live in peace, the statement said:

We strongly demand that the United States and the South Korean authorities accept the DPRK government's fair and aboveboard peace proposal and take practical measures to withdraw nuclear weapons from South Korea and dismantle the nuclear bases there as soon as possible.

We believe that this year, the international year of peace, the world peaceloving people including the Japanese people will pay close attention to the prevailing grave situation and express active support and solidarity for the Korean people's struggle to have nuclear weapons withdrawn from South Korea and convert the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone.

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CSO: 4100/187

JPRS-KAR-86-033
22 August 1986

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

PYONGYANG MEETING MARKS MPR ANNIVERSARY

SK091026 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1016 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang, July 9 (KCNA)--A meeting was held Tuesday at the Central Workers' House to mark the 65th anniversary of the Mongolian people's revolution.

Yun Ki-chong, minister of finance and chairman of the Korea-Mongolia Friendship Association, and Janchivdorjiin Lombo, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Mongolian Embassy in Pyongyang, spoke at the meeting.

Yun Ki-chong said today the Mongolian people are waging a vigorous struggle to convert their country into a socialist industrial-agricultural state in near future by further consolidating the material and technological foundations of socialism.

She said: The Korean people sincerely wish the fraternal Mongolian people greater success in their endeavours to hit the new targets of socialist construction advanced by the 19th Congress of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party.

We extend full support to and firm solidarity with the fraternal Mongolian people in their struggle against the imperialists' war moves and for defence of peace in Asia and the world.

Janchivdorjiin Lombo noted that the industrious Korean people are registering enormous achievements in the work to build a socialist society and the struggle to attain the 10 long-range objectives of socialist economic construction put forward by the 6th Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea under the leadership of the WPK headed by Comrade Kim Il-song.

The Mongolian people support the proposals of the WPK and the DPRK government to have the U.S. troops and military equipment withdrawn from South Korea, replace the armistice agreement with a peace agreement, relax tensions on the Korean peninsula, adopt a non-aggression declaration between the North and the South and reunify the country by means of negotiation.

Present at the meeting were Kim Hwan, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the WPK Central Committee, Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, and others.

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CSO: 4100/201

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM IL-SONG SENDS MESSAGE TO OAU'S 22ND ASSEMBLY

SK241039 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1028 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 24 Jul (KCNA)--The great leader president Kim Il-song in a message of greetings on 24 July extends, on behalf of the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean people and on his own behalf, warm congratulations to the 22nd assembly of heads of state and government of the organization of African unity and the entire delegates participating in the assembly.

He says: Today, the African continent is under unprecedented tense situations due to the increasingly barbarous suppression of the people and aggressive moves against the neighboring countries on the part of the South African racists, and faced with serious socio-economic difficulties resulting from the aftermaths of the past colonial rule, economic plunder based on the old international economic order and continuous natural disasters.

The current assembly of heads of state and government of the OAU will be an important occasion in solving the pressing problems confronting this continent including the issues of decolonization of Africa and the over-all sanctions against the South African racists.

We are convinced that once the entire peoples of the African countries are firmly united and unfold the joint struggle vigorously against imperialism, colonialism and racism, adhering steadfastly to independence, they will be able to overcome all difficulties standing in their advancement, taking their destiny in their hands.

The Korean people resolutely denounce the criminal aggression and intervention acts committed by the imperialists and the South African racists against the African people and send constant active support and solidarity to the entire African people in their righteous struggle for the consolidation of national independence and complete liberation and unity of Africa.

Believing that this assembly will successfully discuss all problems placed on the agenda in accordance with the noble ideas of the OAU and make a great contribution to promoting the common cause of building a new Africa independent and prosperous, I sincerely express my wishes for the excellent result in the assembly.

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CSO: 4100/210

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

PAPERS CARRY ARTICLES ON SOLIDARITY WITH CUBAN PEOPLE

SK110545 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0532 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang, July 11 (KCNA)--Papers today come out with signed articles upon the opening of "a month of solidarity with the Cuban people" from July 11 to August 10 on the occasion of the 33d anniversary of the armed uprising of the Cuban people.

Colorful functions including celebration meetings and solidarity meetings will be held during the month, NODONG SINMUN notes, and says:

The Cuban people have made big successes in the socialist revolution and construction, firmly defending the gains of the revolution under the correct leadership of Comrade Fidel Castro, the supreme leader of the Cuban revolution.

They have achieved successes in all fields, pushing ahead both production and national defence and determinedly repulsing the repeated aggressive and interventionist moves of the U.S. imperialists along the bright road indicated by the Third Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba.

The Korean people warmly hail the achievements made by the Cuban people and voice full support to and firm solidarity with their just struggle to thwart the U.S. imperialists' anti-Cuba moves and drive the U.S. forces out of Guantanamo.

As class brothers and close comrades-in-arms standing together on the forefront of the anti-imperialist struggle, Korea and Cuba have constantly developed and strengthened the friendly and cooperative relations in all fields.

In particular, the historic meeting between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and respected Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz in March last was an epochal event which has brought the friendly and cooperative relations between the parties, governments and peoples of the two countries to a new higher stage.

Cuba's principled and determined stand on the question of the co-staging of the 24th Olympiad in the North and the South of Korea gives great encouragement to the Korean people in their struggle for national reunification. The Korean people will advance hand in hand with the fraternal Cuban people in whatever trials and do everything they can to consistently develop the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries.

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CSO: 4100/201

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

PAPERS MARK ESTABLISHMENT OF SYRIAN DIPLOMATIC TIE

SK250510 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0459 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 25 Jul (KCNA)--Nodong Sinmun and Minju Choson today dedicate articles to the 20th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Syrian Arab Republic.

The author of the Nodong Sinmun article says the establishment of diplomatic relations between Korea and Syria constituted an important milestone in the history of friendship between the two peoples, and continues:

The Korean and Syrian Arab peoples are comrades-in-arms and close brothers, advancing hand in hand in carrying out the common cause against the imperialists and their stooges.

Today the Syrian Arab people, upholding the slogan of "unity, freedom, socialism," are making all efforts to implement the decision of the 8th regional congress of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, repulsing the ceaseless provocations of the imperialists and the Israeli zionists.

Our people have always and firmly supported the Syrian Arab people in their just cause.

Meanwhile, the author of the Minju Choson article says the Korean people believe that the militant friendly and cooperative relations forged between the Korean and Syrian Arab peoples on the road of the common struggle for independence and against imperialism would further develop and strengthen and wish the Syrian people greater success in the endeavors for the prosperity of the country.

/9738
CSO: 4100/210

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

PAK NAM-KI MEETS BULGARIANS--Pyongyang, July 8 (KCNA)--Pak Nam-ki, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, met and conversed in a friendly atmosphere Monday with the party workers delegation of the Bulgarian Communist Party headed by Iliya Bochukov, deputy director of a department of the BCP Central Committee. Present there were Pak Pyong-chan, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, and Angel Kozovski, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Bulgarian Embassy in Pyongyang. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1001 GMT 7 Jul 86 SK] /8918

JOINT CZECHOSLOVAK FRIENDSHIP COMMITTEE--Pyongyang, July 8 (KCNA)--The Czechoslovak-Korean Friendship Committee was formed in Prague on June 25. Zdenek Smunely, first deputy chairman of the Czech Commission for the Development of Science and Technology and Investment, was elected chairman of the committee. In his speech he said the Czechoslovak people resolutely denounced the U.S. imperialists' scheme to frame up a three-way military alliance and expressed full support to the Korean people in the efforts for the peaceful reunification of the country without outside interference. Czechoslovakia, he noted, actively supports the proposals for the conversion of the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free zone and tripartite talks and other peaceloving proposals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and will always stand on the side of the Korean people. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1506 GMT 8 Jul 86 SK] /8918

DELEGATION LEAVES FOR NICARAGUA--Pyongyang, July 9 (KCNA)--A Korean Government delegation headed by Kim Yong-chaë, minister of post and telecommunications, left Pyongyang today to attend celebrations of the 7th anniversary of the victory of the Nicaraguan revolution. It was seen off at the airport by Minister of Natural Resources Development Kim Se-yong, Nicaraguan Ambassador Adolfo Moncada Zepeda, Cuban Ambassador Ricardo Danza Sigas and minister-counsellor of the Soviet Embassy Boris Morozov. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1052 GMT 9 Jul 86 SK] /8918

DANISH ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS--Pyongyang, July 12 (KCNA)--Arner Belling, new Danish ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Korea, presented his credentials Saturday to the great leader President Kim Il-song. Kim Chung-il, first vice-minister of foreign affairs, was present on the occasion. President Kim Il-song conversed with the ambassador after receiving the credentials. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1523 GMT 12 Jul 86 SK] /8918

HU YAOBANG RECEIVES BROADCASTING DELEGATION--Pyongyang, July 13 (KCNA)--Comrade Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, met in Zhongnanhai, Beijing, on July 10 the delegation of the DPRK Radio and Television Broadcasting Committee headed by its Chairman Chu Changchun on a visit to China. The head of the delegation conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il to respected Comrade Hu Yaobang. Comrade Hu Yaobang expressed deep thanks for this and asked the head of the delegation to forward his warm greetings to Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il. The talk proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0821 GMT 13 Jul 86 SK] /8918

YANG HYONG-SOP MEETS THAI SENATORS--Pyongyang, July 14 (KCNA)--Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, on July 13 met and had a friendly talk at the Mansudae Assembly Hall with the delegation of senators of Thailand headed by Senator Khunying Nanthaka Supraphatanan [spelling as received]. Yi Chun-sik, general secretary of the Parliamentary Group Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, was present there. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0514 GMT 14 Jul 86 SK] /8918

CHUN-KI MEETS JILIN, LIAONING GROUPS--Pyongyang, July 15 (KCNA)--Vice-premier Chong Chun-ki met at the Mansudae Assembly Hall on July 14 the Jilin provincial friendship delegation of China headed by Zhao Xiu, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Jilin provincial people's congress, and the Liaoning provincial friendship delegation of China headed by Bai Lichen, deputy governor of the Liaoning provincial people's government, and had a conversation with them in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0508 GMT 15 Jul 86 SK] /8918

KIM YONG-SUN MEETS BOLIVIAN DELEGATION--Pyongyang, July 15 (KCNA)--Talks were held in Pyongyang on July 14 between the delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea and the delegation of the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement of Bolivia. Present at the talks on our side were first vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee Kim Yong-sun and other officials concerned and on the opposite side were the members of the delegation headed by Emilio Lopez Arteaga, general secretary of the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement of Bolivia. The talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0452 GMT 15 Jul 86 SK] /8918

CSO: 4100/201

N. KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

NODONG SINMUN CALLS FOR NEW WORLD ECONOMIC ORDER

SK280508 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0456 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 28 Jul (KCNA)--The old economic order should be destroyed as early as possible and a new international economic order including a fair and equitable international banking and monetary system and trade order be established, stresses NODONG SINMUN July 27 in an article headlined "non-aligned movement and new international economic order".

The article says: The old international economic order is a product of the colonial system and an important lever of the imperialists for their domination, control, exploitation and plunder.

The difficulties and sufferings of the developing countries caused by the inequitable, old international economic order render the international situation unstable and endanger peace and security.

Because of their nature, the imperialists will never refrain from exploitation and plunder of their own accord nor do they help the developing countries in their efforts for progress and prosperity.

Only through their resolute and vigorous struggle can the developing countries compel the developed capitalist countries to come out to negotiation for destroying the old international economic order and establishing a new one, do away with their privileges and arbitrariness and abolish their protectionism, high interest policy and non-equivalent exchange.

To this end, it is important, first of all, for the non-aligned countries to achieve unity in the idea of independence against imperialism. Unity is a powerful weapon of the non-aligned countries and the source of their invincible strength.

At present the developed capitalist countries stake the fate of their economy on the natural resources of non-aligned countries.

Without depending on the abundant natural resources of Asia, Africa and Latin America, the imperialist monopolies can hardly maintain their aggrandized economy.

This bespeaks that the developed capitalist countries have their necks in the grip of non-aligned countries and, therefore, if the latter struggle in close unity with each other, they can wring the former's windpipe.

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END