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Korean Affairs Report

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5 AUGUST 1986

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

'TALK' DENOUNCES DEPLOYMENT OF F-16 FIGHTERS

SK030557 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0445 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Unattributed talk "Military Expansion Maneuvers Are Bringing Dark Clouds of War"]

[Text] The reckless new war provocation maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique are reaching a more dangerous stage with each passing day.

As was already reported, the U.S. imperialists recently handed over the most-modern F-16 fighter-bombers to the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique. The U.S. imperialists, who dragged the F-16 fighter-bombers capable of carrying nuclear weapons into South Korea a long time ago, handed over this most-modern lethal equipment to the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique. This is an alarming situation. Furthermore, the puppet traitor Chon Tu-hwan, holding a farce called the christening ceremony following the introduction of the F-16 fighter-bombers on 27 June, appeared in this event and gave the name of "Pilsung Poramae" [ever-victorious hawk] to the F-16 fighters. Thus, he babbled that, with the introduction of the F-16 fighter-bombers which boasts of the highest function and might, they have an air force superior to that of the North and possess a key to ensuring the victory in the early stage of war.

Such absurd remarks by the puppet traitor Chon Tu-hwan nakedly reveal the rascals' dark intention for systematic military expansion maneuvers. Today, the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique are aiming at an opportunity to trigger a new war in our country to the end. It is a fact already known to the world that the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique accelerated military expansion and war preparations for launching a preemptive surprise attack on our Republic on the pretext of the threat of southward invasion.

More than 1,000 operational nuclear weapons and their delivery means have been deployed in South Korea. Moreover, 45,000 U.S. imperialist aggressor forces, more than 1 million puppet army forces, and more than 10 million paramilitary forces have assumed a combat-ready posture. Even after having turned South Korea into the largest nuclear war magazine in the Far East, the U.S. imperialists are continuously increasing the most modern lethal equipment and actively instigating traitor Chon Tu-hwan to the provocation of a new war.

As is known, at the Security Consultative Meeting last April, the U.S. imperialists decided to offer Redeye Missiles, Stinger Missiles, and other new-type military equipment including the most-modern armored cars, to the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique in addition to the F-16 fighter-bombers.

They also decided sometime ago to hand over 50 Uh-1 helicopters worth \$15.5 million and related equipment to the puppet clique. Furthermore, the U.S. imperialists are going to give military assistance amounting to \$23.2 million to the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique in FY 1987, 40 percent more than that of the previous year.

During the past 5 years the U.S. imperialist aggressors handed over the most-modern lethal weapons worth \$1 billion to the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique. They are going to offer various weapons worth some \$3 billion to the puppets during the period from 1986 to 1990. Thus, they are scheming to strengthen the puppet armed forces in accordance with their policy of war.

Because of the reckless military expansion maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique, South Korea has been turned into a more dangerous magazine of nuclear war and the dark clouds of war are approaching our country every day and every hour.

The new war provocation maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique which are becoming more undisguised with each passing day show that the rascals' situation has gradually become more difficult.

Today, the South Korean students and people from all walks of life are waging the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle for democratization more fiercely than ever before.

The South Korean students and people are not going to tolerate any longer the colonial fascist rule maintained for more than 40 years by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges.

The South Korean students and people are carrying out the fierce anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle for democracy every day shouting the slogans "Let us overthrow the U.S. imperialists who are scheming for permanent diversion!," "Let us remove the U.S. nuclear weapons!," and "Let us overthrow Chon Tu-hwan!" Their struggle is shaking the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan clique from its root.

The U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique which is faced with a serious crisis are running amok to find a way for survival in provoking a new war. It is stereo-typed technic of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppets to strengthen war maneuvers on the pretext of the threat of southward invasion whenever the rascals' situation is worsened and to adhere to adventurous war provocation.

Today, the danger of a new war comes from the South, not the North. Why are the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique continuously dragging in most-modern lethal equipment and constantly staging war rackets if they are not going to start a new war in Korea?

Even after receiving our letter proposing for talks of the military authorities, the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique staged a large-scale joint mobilization exercise by mobilizing all service branches of the puppet army and enforced military training even onto primary school students.

All facts show that the U.S. imperialists and the puppet traitor Chon Tu-hwan are going to ignite the flames of war as a last gamble.

Today, our people are keenly watching with lofty vigilance the war maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique. If the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique are continuously adhering to the policy of war while increasing armed forces despite our repeated warnings, only their disgraceful end will be expedited.

The U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique should not act recklessly.

/8918

CSO: 4110/072

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DAILY ON DANGER OF NUCLEAR WAR IN SOUTH KOREA

SK021027 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1012 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang July 2 (KCNA)--The United States intends to ignite a new war of aggression, a nuclear war, with South Korea as a nuclear forward base in order to lord it over on the Korean peninsula, bring the Asian continent under its control and, furthermore, realise its dream of world supremacy, declares Nodong Sinmun today in a signed article titled "Growing Nuclear War Danger".

The paper says that the U.S. imperialists are seeking to prevail over the socialist and progressive countries and realise their domination and control over the world by wielding nuclear weapons. It continues:

The deployment of nuclear weapons in South Korea by the United States draws attention of the world where over 1,000 pieces of war weapons have been installed in the land of South Korea which is not large.

With one or more nuclear weapon deployed per 100 square kilometres, South Korea is quadruple the [garble] in the density of nuclear deployment. This means that South Korea has turned into a nuclear arsenal, a most dangerous nuclear forward base.

The U.S. ruling quarters intend to use the Korean peninsula as a breakthrough for their nuclear war because of its military and strategic importance in their global strategy. The United States has no other forward base which is thrust so deeply into the Asian continent like a "dagger" as South Korea.

There is nothing binding on the U.S. imperialists in the use of nuclear weapons in South Korea.

In actuality, the United States can use nuclear weapons in Asia without any consultation. The power to press the buttons of nuclear weapons has been transferred to the U.S. commanders in the Pacific region.

In a bid to retain South Korea as "a bulwark of anti-communism" in Asia, the U.S. ruling quarters are making desperate efforts to keep the colonial ruling system in South Korea at any cost and find a way out in provoking a war against the north.

Having chosen the Korean peninsula for a breakthrough in their nuclear war, the U.S. imperialists are proceeding with preparations for a nuclear attack. A part of them is an open propaganda offensive on the use of nuclear weapons and another is the actual military manuevres.

The "Team Spirit 86" military exercises held in spring were a preliminary war to increase nuclear forestalling and deep-in-the-rear attacking capacity against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and complete nuclear war preparations.

/9716

CSO: 4100/195

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

SOUTH KOREANS PRAISE KIM IL-SONG, KIM CHONG-IL

SK012255 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1504 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang July 1 (KCNA)--South Korean people of all walks of life expressed their deep reverence for the great leader President Kim Il-song and dear comrade Kim Chong-il, according to radio "Voice of National Salvation."

A resident in Pusanjin district, Pusan, who was a seaman of overseas service told his friends at his home: "It is a world-wide trend now to revere and follow General Kim Il-song and Mr. Kim Chong-il."

He added:

Sailing to many foreign ports, I often saw foreign crewmen studying works of General Kim Il-song and Mr. Kim Chong-il, with their portraits hanging on cabin walls.

Those seamen highly praised General Kim Il-song as the great leader of the world people and Mr. Kim Chong-il as the outstanding leader of the present century.

A resident in Masan told his family about the emotion he had felt seeing at his friend's home a photograph of Comrade Kim Chong-il and an article dealing with his lofty virtues carried by the Japanese Paper MAINICHI SHIMBUN.

He said:

Mr. Kim Chong-il is a peerless great man, indeed.

His young sight representing the future of the nation, his modest and noble character and the glitter of his eyes overbrimming with foresight and wisdom themselves tells a great man.

Let us all hold him in high esteem down through generations.

A resident in Chongyang County, South Chungchong Province, who was demobilized from the puppet army and went back to his home village some time ago said:

Mr. Kim Chong-il is a great leader whom our people should follow, holding in high esteem.

Now Americans are running wild everywhere to ignite a war, but the north is never shaken, carrying on large-scale construction. We can gather from this how mighty the north is.

Our country with a long history of 5,000 years has never been so strong as the north which is led by Mr. Kim Chong-il.

A professor living in Taejon who had been to a foreign country for scientific research said:

When I saw foreigners most deeply respecting and revering General Kim Il-song and Mr. Kim Chong-il, I realized more clearly that they are the great leaders of our nation and illustrious great men of the world respected and revered by all people.

It is the highest honour and greatest happiness of our people to have them as the great leaders of our nation.

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CSO: 4100/195

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

HAVANA MEETING SUPPORTS KOREAN REUNIFICATION

SK041039 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1018 GMT 4 Jul 86

[All names as received]

[Text] Havana July 2 (KCNA)--A meeting of the liaison committee for the convocation of a meeting of Latin American parties to support the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea was held on June 30 at the meeting hall of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba [CPC].

Present at the meeting were Melba Hernandez, member of the CPC Central Committee, Roberto Salon, member of the political committee of the Central Committee of the Socialist Party of Costa Rica, Ulbericio Figueroa, member of the Central Committee of the Chilean Socialist Party, Patrick Panni, representative of the People's National Congress of Guyana and its Secretary of International Affairs, Olga Aviles Lopez, representative of the Sandinist National Liberation Front of Nicaragua, member of parliament and chairman of the Nicaraguan Peace Committee, and Jaime Figueroa, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Peru.

Melba Hernandez delivered a report on the purpose of the meeting and Kim Yong-Sun, first vice-director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, made a report on the situation of the Korean peninsula.

A liaison committee chaired by Melba Hernandez was formed at the meeting.

The meeting adopted a joint communique on the convocation of a meeting of Latin American parties, which says:

The attendants at the meeting lashed out at the introduction of new military equipment, particularly nuclear armaments in South Korea and on-going provocations to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from the U.S. occupation troops in the area south of the military demarcation line and the South Korean authorities.

They consider that such manoeuvres feed tensions in Korea, and could unleash a nuclear war of unpredictable consequences for humanity.

They also backed the DPRK's proposal for the co-hosting of the 1988 Olympic Games by the North and the South of Korea because South Korea's exclusive staging in Seoul will not contribute to the just and legitimate desire of Koreans for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

Basing itself on this analysis, the meeting agreed to convene a meeting of Latin American parties to support the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea in Havana in the first fortnight in December.

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CSO: 4100/195

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

KCNA CITES NODONG SINMUN ON CHON'S MEETING WITH JAILERS

SK030530 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0516 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang July 3 (KCNA)--Chon Tu-Hwan the traitor recently staged the farce of awarding "prizes" to jailers in recognition of their good service in dealing with inmates.

Commenting on this, NODONG SINMUN Thursday says:

The traitor that day told the jailers to dig up "the roots of communism" and show particular interest in "the reformation of the thought offenders." This was an order to redouble their efforts to quash the people's desire for independence and democracy and reduce them to slaves to the colonial fascist rule by tightening the prison-backed rule.

The author of the commentary notes that multitudes of people are brutally persecuted and tortured by the puppets on false charges in the prisons and detention houses built in all parts of South Korea.

The paper goes on:

The point is that the hounds who commit gang assaults and barbaric tortures against the people calling for justice are "commended" and their human-butchery is encouraged in South Korea.

The world human rights organisation pointed out that tortures had worsened to an inhumane degree in South Korea after the Kwangju incident. But Chon Tu-Hwan the traitor camouflages and defends the assaults and encroachment on human rights by the hangmen. This illustrates that he is the head jailer who resorts to the prison-backed rule for the maintenance of his power and that South Korea is a medieval dark society under the sway of fascism.

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CSO: 4100/195

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

KCNA REVEALS CHON'S 'SUPPRESSIVE' MEASURES

SK040423 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0411 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang July 4 (KCNA)--A whirlwind of wholesale suppression reminiscent of the May 17 violence in 1980 by the Chon Tu-Hwan fascist clique is sweeping South Korea these days, according to reports.

The military hooligans who have placed the whole of South Korea into a virtual state of "emergency martial law" by issuing emergency orders of suppression one after another have launched a wholesale checkup and search with the mobilisation of the police suppressive forces throughout South Korea, arresting and detaining indiscriminately patriotic students, democratic figures and other people who go against the grain with them.

On July 1 the fascist clique issued one more emergency order of suppression and started special checkup and search throughout South Korea from 8 to 11 o'clock that night and rounded up more than 1,310 people in Seoul alone, among them are patriotic students and figures who had been blacklisted and on the "want" list of the police.

The military fascist clique mobilized more than 17,000 policemen and 130,000 para-police personnel in the checkup and search in Seoul district.

The puppets mobilized even armoured cars around the U.S. Embassy and other organs and establishments related with the United States in Seoul, the buildings of the puppet government, the "National Assembly" and the "Democratic Justice Party", creating a terror-ridden atmosphere.

The military hooligans arrested 36 students in Seoul from June 28 to July 1 and have thrown a police dragnet to arrest 19 others additionally.

The fascist clique set more than 160 persons including students and workers as target of arrest and is frantically driving out the police, raving that all of them should be rounded up till the coming 15th.

The suppression is being intensified with increasing frenzy as the activities of students for arming the workers, peasants and people of all other strata with progressive ideas and rousing them to the anti-U.S., anti-"government" struggle are gaining momentum.

The fascist clique is intensifying checkup and search of students in Seoul. On June 27 and 30 it made a surprise search of Yonse University and seized many copies of anti-"government" printed material and searched all high schools in Seoul on July 2.

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

EDITORIAL ON NORTH'S TIES WITH BEIJING, MOSCOW

SK130032 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 13 Jul 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Pyongyang Ties With Beijing, Moscow"]

[Text] North Korea observed last week the 25th anniversaries of two pivotal treaties it had concluded with its two neighboring Communist giants--one of "friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance" with the Soviet Union on Sunday and a similar pact with China on Friday.

While the content and weight of the two pacts are more or less in the same vein for Pyongyang's interests, the anniversary commemorations highlighted a marked contrast, obviously underlining the differing intensity and nature of North Korea's current relations with the two powers.

Events celebrating the Pyongyang-Moscow pact were conspicuously elaborate and, what is more, tuned to demonstrate a show of force, presenting ominous military implications. In addition to an exchange of visits by ranking officials, air force units of the two states conducted mutual flights to each other's territory.

In particular, a Soviet flotilla, including the aircraft carrier Minsk and headed by the commander of the Soviet Pacific Fleet, made a port call at Wonsan, eastern North Korea, the first of its kind ever made by such a formidable naval force. The commander then made it plain that his fleet would go to North Korea's aid "at its first call" and stage joint military maneuvers with the North in case of emergency.

In contrast, Beijing's mood was apparently rather sober. Though China also exchanged visits by leading figures with North Korea, the Beijing leadership had reportedly placed emphasis on maintaining bilateral friendship, even dropping hints that it was downplaying the military aspect of the treaty.

For the Soviet Union, which has markedly stepped up its military buildup and political maneuvering in East Asia, especially since Mikhail Gorbachev's ascent to power 16 months ago, a closer military tie-up with North Korea must be deemed essential to counter the strategic cooperation among the United States, Japan, and China, and to check the U.S. influence in the region as well.

In this respect, Beijing was reported as being perplexed by the Pyongyang-Moscow military collaboration, particularly in regard to navy and air force fields, which poses a potential threat to China's security.

Above all, we in the South cannot but be vitally concerned about--and duly prepared to meet--the consequence of North Korea's undisguised tilt toward the Soviet Union to the extent of effecting a provocative military alliance. To be noted is the fact that the Soviets have already provided North Korea with sophisticated weaponry of offensive potential, including MIC-23 fighters.

/12913

CSO: 4100/198

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

PAPER DENOUNCES 'ULCHI 86' EXERCISES

SK130906 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0844 GMT 13 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang, July 13 (KCNA)--The scheduled "Ulji 86" military exercises of the South Korean puppets are an adventurous play with fire to step up preparations for northward invasion, says MINJU CHOSON July 13.

Noting that the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique plans to stage "Ulji 86" military exercises with the mobilization of the puppet army, police, "reserve forces" and residents throughout South Korea from July 15 to 18, the daily says in a signed commentary:

The "Ulji 86" military exercises are a dangerous war rehearsal for further aggravating the situation in our country.

The puppets plan to stage the provocative military exercises at a time when we repeatedly advanced new peace proposals for holding talks between the military authorities involving the DPRK, the United States and South Korea and for converting the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone to ease the tension and remove the danger of war in the country and are making all sincere efforts for their implementation. This is an open challenge to us.

While announcing the plan to hold the "Ulji 86" military exercises, the puppets in their July 11 telephone messages to us shamelessly called for the resumption of the dialogues.

If the North-South dialogues are to be resumed, above all, military exercises against the other party to the dialogues must be stopped.

Although the puppets are crying about the resumption of the dialogue, they in actuality seek only confrontation and war.

/8918

CSO: 4100/202

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

MINISTER URGES ACTIVE PARTICIPATION IN 'ULCHI-86' EXERCISE

SK150110 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 15 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] Minister of Culture and Information Yi Won-hong said yesterday that North Korea is expected to step up provocations against the South until 1988 when Seoul is scheduled to host the Olympics.

Saying the nation is facing the most dangerous security situation, he stressed the need to foster perfect combat readiness and an all-out defense capability to deter any armed aggression from the North.

Yi, an official government spokesman, made the remarks in a statement calling for an active participation by the people in Ulchi '86, a combined civil-military exercise which started yesterday.

During the six day annual command post exercise, the government will conduct various drills aimed at preparing the people for surprise attacks by North Korea, according to the minister. "We are facing greater threats of military provocations and psychological warfare from the North than in the past," Yi said. "Such threats from the North are expected to increase until 1988 when Seoul hosts the Olympics," he added.

Ulchi '86, Yi said, is a defensive exercise aimed at checking wartime preparedness and ensuring the nation's all-out defense capability against a full-fledged and unpredicted armed provocation by North Korea.

The government will take the six day exercise as a drive toward upgrading security awareness among the people, Yi added. He pointed out the North has recently strengthened its military power on a large scale, with an apparent objective of invading the South.

"We should do our level best to deter a recurrence of war on the peninsula and foster conditions for a peaceful national unification," Yi stressed.

The government spokesman warned that Pyongyang has been stepping up disguised peace offensives, as shown in its proposal for military talks.

Noting that North Korea is also attempting to instigate some radical leftist elements in the South, Yi also said, "The time is right for the nation to enhance efforts to intensify security awareness."

He then called on the nation to participate actively in and cooperate with the exercise, adding that there exist no front lines or rear areas in modern warfare.

Among the drills to be held during the exercise are those designed to help citizens attain full knowledge about wartime behavior, especially under biochemical warfare.

Other drills include traffic restriction, blackout, curfew and the rationing of food and energy.

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CSO: 4100/198

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

INTERNATIONAL JURISTS URGE HUMAN RIGHTS IN SEOUL

OW152325 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang, July 15 (KCNA)--Delegates of various countries and of human rights and jurists organizations and prominent public figures from many countries spoke at the enlarged meeting of the international committee of jurists for democracy and human rights in South South Korea held in Paris over June 14-15.

The speakers were unanimous in denouncing the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique for the brutal suppression of the South Korean people calling for human rights, democratisation of society and national reunification and proved by law that the blame for this rests with the United States illegally occupying South Korea. And they stressed that in order to put an end to the violation of human rights in South Korea the U.S. forces must be withdrawn from South Korea and Korea be reunified at an early date.

Luxembourg delegate Charles Doerner said: after usurping power, the Chon Tu-hwan clique, in a bid to prop up his dictatorial "regime" and gratify his wild ambition for long-term office, has issued such fascist repressive orders as "emergency martial law," "emergency duty order" and "emergency alert order" one after another almost every day, while fabricating fascist laws of all brands including "national security law" and drastically increasing repressive machines and forces.

Repressive forces more than one million strong including operatives and special agents of the puppet security planning board and gendarmes of the puppet security command are constantly mobilized in crackdown upon people.

The amnesty international and other human rights organisations worldwide brands South Korea as the worst living hell in the late 20th century, a most horrible land of human rights violation where all democratic freedom and rights are trampled down.

Member of British Parliament Robert Parry said that three resolutions concerning democracy and human rights in South Korea, the peaceful reunification of Korea and the withdrawal of all foreign troops and military bases from South Korea were submitted to the British House of Commons and that such movement would be strengthened still further.

General secretary of the International Democratic Jurists Association Amar Bentoumi stressed that the root cause of violation of democracy and human rights would not be uprooted in South Korea as long as the United States remains there and that the U.S. troops must be withdrawn from South Korea, if peace, democracy and human rights are to be guaranteed.

Chairman of the Austrian lawyers union for the defence of democracy and human rights in South Korean Friedebert Kollmann stated:

Above 40 military bases and 200 military establishments have been set up in South Korea today and 40,000 U.S. troops and 1,000 nuclear weapons deployed there.

Turning the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone is of particular importance in view of the situation prevailing on the Korean peninsula.

Therefore, the world peace-loving people should pay deep attention to the Korean question and lift up louder voices demanding the withdrawal of the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea.

General secretary of the International Liaison Committee for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, Guy Dupre said that the human rights problem in South Korea is an inevitable offspring of the policy of the United States which necessitates such a "regime" resorting to all sorts of suppressive means, a "strong regime" stamping out all forms of democracy, freedom and will of independence and obedient to its policy, in order to subjugate South Korea.

Danish delegate Anders Kristensen noted:

The question of turning the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free zone is directly linked with world peace and security.

We, defenders of human rights and democracy, should have world public strongly demand the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea with deep attention to the Korean question.

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CSO: 4100/202

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

INTERNATIONAL GROUPS URGE KOREAN REUNIFICATION

OW152255 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1505 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang, July 15 (KCNA)--In the current month of anti-U.S. joint struggle the All-Africa Students Union and public organisations of Afghanistan, Norway and Ghana sent a message and letters of solidarity to their counterparts of Korea expressing solidarity with the Korean people in the struggle to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The All-Africa Students Union in its letter demands an unconditional withdrawal of the U.S. occupation troops from South Korea and expresses its readiness to continue to extend support and encouragement to the Korean people in their future struggle to realise the peaceful reunification of Korea, free from outside interference.

The chairman of the peace, solidarity and friendship organisation of Afghanistan in his letter denounces the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet regime for staging massive military exercises in South Korea with the reinforcement of military power including nuclear weapons and aggravating the situation on the Korean peninsula by stepping up the formation of a Washington-Tokyo-Seoul tripartite military alliance.

In its message the union of municipal employees in Oslo, Norway demands that the South Korean authorities show their earnest will at the negotiations for the cosponsorship of the 1988 Olympiad and notes that such international sports events as Olympics should contribute to realising broad international exchange and accelerate the reunification of Korea.

In its letter the national secretariat of the Ghanaian Committee for Defence of the revolution expresses support to the principled stand concerning the reunification of Korea clarified by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and extends solidarity with the struggle of the Korean people to turn the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone.

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CSO: 4100/202

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

EXHIBITION CIVILIAN DEFENSE TRAINING--Pyongyang July 3 (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-Hwan military ruffians staged a "nation-wide exhibition civilian defence training" in Ulsan, South Kyongsang Province, on June 30, according to a radio report from South Korea. Puppet army units and more than 300 "civilian defence corps" men kicked up much ado in this military training watched by the "chief of the Civilian Defence Headquarters" of the puppet Ministry of Home Affairs, municipal and provincial officials in charge of "civilian defence" and other vicious puppet officials, over 800 in all. While staging a frantic "training" of defence against chemical, biological and radioactive warfare" and "training for prevention of blow up of explosives" under the pretext of "joint defence", the fascist clique incited a war fever of aggression against the northern half of Korea. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0431 GMT 3 Jul 86 SK]

CLIQUE DENOUNCED--Pyongyang July 5 (KCNA)--The secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland on July 4 issued information No. 347 denouncing the South Korean fascist clique for indiscriminately suppressing students of Songsin Women's University and Toksong Women's College in Seoul and infringing upon their human rights because they held a demonstration on June 30, shouting such slogans as "down with the pro-U.S. dictatorship" and "win constitutional amendments for direct presidential elections". Noting that it is a unanimous demand of the South Korean people and students to amend the fascist "constitution" and overthrow the pro-U.S. dictatorial "regime", the information stressed: it is quite natural that the South Korean girl students should turn out in the struggle for the realization of this just demand. The fascist outrages of the Chon Tu-Hwan group taking girl students who put up a just demand and rose in a peaceful demonstration as a target of fascist suppression are the death-bed frenzy of the doomed. This self-exposes that this group is weak, not strong. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1024 GMT 5 Jul 86 SK]

STUDENTS OPPOSE EVICTIONS--Pyongyang, July 9 (KCNA)--More than 200 students of Koryo University in Seoul on July 2 held a meeting under the sponsorship of the General Council of Students to condemn the eviction of "unlicensed buildings" by the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique with the Asian and Olympic Games ahead, according to a South Korean newspaper. Noting that the poor urban dwellers are deprived of the site of their living due to the 1986 Asian Games and the 1988 Olympic Games, the students resolutely demanded in printed material that the eviction perpetrated under the pretext of sports games be withdrawn. After the meeting the students went over to a demonstration, shouting "we oppose the eviction by death" and other slogans. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1502 GMT 9 Jul 86 SK] /8918

ANTICOMMUNISM EDUCATION IN SOUTH DENOUNCED--Pyongyang, July 11 (KCNA)--
NODONG SINMUN today lambastes the Chon Tu-hwan group for forcing "a march on foot to the ceasefire line" upon collegians and intensifying anti-communist ideological education and "mental education" among them. In a signed commentary the daily says: the frontline area along the military demarcation line to which the puppets are taking collegians before and after June 25 is a dangerous area where almost all the U.S. imperialist aggression forces and the puppet army forces in full combat array to invade the north are massed and tunnels are being built at over 180 places to attack the north. It further says: In taking the collegians to the frontline area where the situation is at the highest pitch of strain the puppets try to make it appear as if "threat of southward invasion" actually existed and divert their anti-U.S., anti-dictatorship struggle to anti-communism. This is why the puppets are crying that communism must be vanquished at anti-communist "lectures," "seminars," and "symposiums." Such moves of the puppets are nothing but the last resort of those seized with fear in face of the unending struggle of students. Their dastardly behavior will only result in stimulating the determination of the students to fight. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0519 GMT 11 Jul 86 SK] /8918

CSO: 4100/202

OLYMPIC GAMES

OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON ASIAN, OLYMPIC GAMES

OWI40855 Tokyo KYODO in English 0840 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] Seoul, July 14, KYODO--South Korea will and must show it has the ability to host the olympics by successfully staging the Asian games here in September, the head of the South Korean athletic delegation at the Asian games said.

In a recent exclusive interview with KYODO news service, Kim Jip, vice president of the Korean Olympic Committee, who will head the delegation of a record 630 South Koreans, including 495 athletes, said the Asian people should be brought closer to each other by the Asiad.

Kim said South Korea is aiming at 65 gold medals and second place in medal standings behind China.

"We got only 28 gold medals (third place) in the previous games in New Delhi. But we know it is not that simple to more than double the medals in a mere 4 years, though the number of medal events will also increase by 73," he said.

South Korean athletes in tennis and handball are showing great improvements in current training, he added.

Asked for his views about the prospects for Japanese athletes in the Asiad, he said, "I understand Japanese athletes are improving to a considerable extent. If China does not compete in such new sports as taekwondo (a Korean martial art), Japan will be in an advantageous position, since Japan will participate in all the sports."

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CSO: 4100/200

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

GOVERNMENT CONDUCTS 'ULCHI-86' EXERCISE

Spokesman on Beginning of Drill

SK140637 Seoul YONHAP in English 0550 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] Seoul, July 14 (YONHAP)--The South Korean Government will conduct the 6-day "Ulchi 86" exercise, a nationwide annual civil defense exercise, beginning on Monday.

This year's command post exercise will be focused on practical fields calling for obligatory nationwide participation and mobilization in wartime in such situations as chemical warfares, traffic controls, mid-night curfew, blackout, and the rationing of food and energy, according to the government.

Yi Won-hong, culture and information minister and the government spokesman, Monday said in a statement that the threat of armed provocation by the communist North Korea to the national security will most likely be more crucial than ever before in 1988, when Seoul is scheduled to host the summer olympic games.

Yi said the nation is facing the most dangerous situation in security as the north has been launching fierce offensive of psychological warfares, and stressed the need to build up impregnable all-out defense system among the citizens, coupled with perfect combat readiness of armed forces, in order to deny the enemy any chance to infiltrate into the south.

"Ulchi 86," Yi said, is a defensive exercise aimed at checking the wartime preparedness and ensuring nation's perfect all-out combat capability, in an event of a full-fledged and unpredicted armed provocation by North Korea as in the case of North Korea-triggered 1950-1953 Korean War.

The government will take the 6-day exercise as a momentum of upgrading security awareness among the nation, Yi said.

"The time is high for the nation to step up the efforts for security consciousness and guard against the north as Pyongyang is proposing unprecedented military talks with increasing disguised peace and psychological offensives against Seoul," Yi said.

Yi called on the nation to actively participate in and cooperate with the exercise, stressing that civilians in the rear front should also have full knowledge about wartime behaviors and the military operation since there exists no more front or rear battlefield in modern warfare.

Chon Observes Blackout Drill

BK160046 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 16 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] President Chon Tu-hwan observed in a blackout drill conducted in Seoul and adjacent areas last night from an observation deck of the 63-story Dachan Life Insurance Co building in Yoido.

The president arrived at the deck on the 60th floor at 9:15 P.M., 15 minutes before the drill started, and was briefed by Seoul City officials on the training.

Chon instructed the officials to help citizens realize the necessity of the blackout drill so that they can actively participate in the training.

"In densely populated areas like apartment complexes, negligence by one or two houses may cause damage to the entire neighborhood in case a real situation breaks out," noted the president.

He also directed the officials to have hospitals and other places which cannot turn out the light during blackout drills be equipped with light shields.

After observing the 20-minute drill, President Chon visited a disaster prevention center in the basement and inspected fire equipment and facilities.

He stressed that thorough safety measures should be mapped out in big buildings against possible fire and earthquakes.

The president was accompanied by Prime Minister No Sin-yong, Minister of Home Affairs Chong Sok-mo, Minister of National Defense Yi Ki-paek and Seoul City Mayor Yom Po-hyon.

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CSO: 4100/199

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DAILY VIEWS FRICTION BETWEEN DJP, NKDP

Reportage on Constitutional Revision

SK040009 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 4 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] Partisan confrontation over the form of government for the planned new Constitution is gearing to escalate outside the National Assembly, even before parties have had a chance to start formal negotiations over the issue in the Assembly.

The ideological friction between the ruling Democratic Justice Party of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party set off sparks as the DJP bared its ideas on the form of the government Wednesday.

The DJP indicated that it would approve either a parliamentary cabinet system or a presidential government system based on indirect election of the president as the power structure to be prescribed in the new basic law.

The party also reconfirmed that it would never adopt the presidential government formula based on the election of president through popular vote.

But, the NDP which adheres to the direct presidential election system came up with an immediate objection to the DJP's ideas yesterday.

A DJP source said, "Most of the members of the party's special constitutional committee favor the British model of a pure parliamentary cabinet system."

However, many leading party officers prefer the presidential government system based on indirect election of president, he said.

The party leaders, the source added, wish that the president will be elected by the National Assembly.

He said that the final choice would be made on the basis of people's opinions to be collected in the party's public hearings beginning tomorrow in Taejon.

Officially, top leaders of the ruling party took a cautious stance not to give the public the impression that a decision has already been made on the form of government.

No Tae-u yesterday denied reports that the DJP has tilted toward the parliamentary cabinet system.

Party spokesman Sim Myong-po quoted him as saying, "Such reports on the party position are not correct and our party has not made an official position on the issue yet."

A leading officer of the party said, "The constitutional amendment will be possible only when the two parties agree. Eventually, we have to find a compromised version."

"In this case, both parties should make concessions to create an amendment which provides for a form of government which is a compromise between the presidential government system based on direct election and the parliamentary cabinet system," he observed.

NDP President Yi Min-u said that without a revision of the current "undemocratic" National Assembly Election Law, a parliamentary cabinet system only enables the ruling party to remain in power.

Meeting reporters at the party headquarters, the leader of the main opposition party maintained that the parliamentary election law should be changed to adopt an election method based on the proportion of the population.

Yi made the remarks in response to the reported move by the DJP to choose the parliamentary cabinet system as its draft for the constitutional revision.

He stressed, "The parliamentary cabinet system based on the present undemocratic election statutes which gerrymander electoral districts is a way to prolong the DJP's stay in power. So, it is not worth discussing."

He went on, "Under the current parliamentary election law, the people's free choice of their own government will not be guaranteed."

Asked whether he will accept the parliamentary ruling system if the election law is amended, Yi replied, "The DJP's draft is yet to be decided. He held out a direct presidential election. I think it is not the time to say anything now."

He added that his party prefers a small-district electoral system which produces a single representative from each constituency.

Opposition Leaders Criticize Delays

HK080632 Hong Kong AFP in English 0556 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Seoul, July 8 (AFP)--South Korea's two top opposition politicians Tuesday charged the government and ruling party with delaying constitutional changes and mounting a crack-down on dissidents.

Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam, leaders of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) also denounced the government and ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) for reneging on their recent promise to free political detainees.

The statements from the opposition leaders came after they met to discuss the current political situation in South Korea.

They said the government and ruling DJP were mounting a police manhunt for dissidents and students in hiding instead of keeping their promise to free political prisoners.

Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam also said the government and DJP were "clearly" maneuvering to procrastinate constitutional changes.

The government and DJP have failed to present a draft proposal for constitutional changes 2 weeks after parliament agreed to form a special bipartisan commission to discuss the matter, the opposition leaders said.

The DJP has said it would formally present its proposal on constitutional changes sometime in August.

Meanwhile, the floor leaders of the DJP and NKDP met Tuesday to discuss the composition of a planned constitutional commission, which is to be made up of 23 DJP deputies and 22 opposition deputies.

NKDP floor leader Kim Tong-yong has reportedly demanded that the commission begin work before Constitution Day, July 17. He has also reportedly asked the government to show "sincerity" by releasing political prisoners.

President Chon Tu-hwan and his ruling party have promised "leniency" for political detainees, estimated the number about 1,000, under a "grand compromise" designed to facilitate the work of the parliamentary constitutional commission.

Mr Chon, the target of growing popular demand for democratic reforms, has agreed to constitutional changes if parliament can work them out.

Parties Fail To Narrow Gap

SK082333 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 9 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] The floor leaders of rival political parties failed again yesterday to iron out differences over the composition of the Special Constitution Revision Committee (SCRC).

Technical differences concerned whether to include the New Conservative Club (NCC), a splinter political group, in the forthcoming committee.

As the floor leaders of the Democratic Justice and the New Korea Democratic parties agreed to make their maximum efforts to establish the committee before Constitution Day (July 17), they are likely to meet again soon.

During a morning meeting at a Seoul hotel, NKDP floor leader Kim Tong-young proposed that the ad hoc committee be composed of 43 members, leaving the issue of the NCC unsettled.

Kim suggested that the 43 members break down to 22 for the ruling DJP, 17 for the main opposition NKDP and four for the minor opposition Korea National Party.

He demanded that rival parties continue negotiations over the issue involving the NCC.

The unicameral National Assembly unanimously approved on June 24 a resolution on the formation of the committee of 45 members or less.

DJP floor leader Yi Se-ki, however, rejected his NKDP counterpart's proposal by reiterating his party's previous position that the SCRC should consist of 45 members--23 from the DJP and 22 from the opposition.

Yi said the NCC should be regarded as an opposition political entity, while Kim asserted the splinter body is not an opposition group because it does not endorse direct election of the president.

At present, the opposition NKDP and the KNP strongly call for a direct presidential election system.

The ruling DJP, which has yet to determine its position on the form of the next government, adamantly opposes the opposition's demand for direct presidential election.

The splinter NCC joins the ruling party in objecting to direct election of the president. The group consists of lawmakers who recently defected from the main opposition NKDP.

The DJP floor leader said Speaker Yi Chae-hyong should settle the issue involving the NCC ex officio.

The NKDP floor leader maintained that the government and the ruling party should show more sincerity in resolving the issue involving those detained for alleged political reasons.

The detainee issue was the major roadblock to the proposed formation of the special committee that would draw up a compromise constitutional reform bill.

Rival parties--the DJP and the NKDP--agreed to the resolution on the formation of the committee after promising to make common efforts to create a mood for an early solution to the issue.

NKDP floor leader Kim proposed that the Assembly Home Affairs and Legislative-Judiciary committees be convened soon to look into the alleged sexual assault of a female detainee by a policeman during interrogation.

DJP floor leader Yi, however, turned down the proposal on the ground that the prosecution is investigating the case.

He said the convocation of the two committees might be considered after the prosecution winds up its investigation.

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CSO: 4100/199

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

CONSTRUCTION MINISTRY OFFICIALS ARRESTED FOR TAKING BRIBES

SK070749 Seoul YONHAP in English 0740 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Seoul, July 7 (YONHAP)--The prosecution Monday arrested 10 persons, including construction ministry officials and a company executive, for allegedly giving and taking bribes in connection with government-ordered construction projects. It also put five other officials on a wanted list for similar charges.

The supreme prosecutor's office announced that it has arrested seven officials, including No Won-tae, director general of the ministry's Road Bureau, for receiving 135 million won (about U.S. \$151,000; U.S. \$1 is worth about 890 won) from Kwon Yung-won, executive vice president of the Pacific Construction Co, who was also arrested.

The ministry officials, in return for the bribe, provided the company with various favors in the course of implementing government-ordered construction projects, including the construction of piped water supply system at Daechong Dam in south Chungchong Province.

Two former construction site managers of the company were also arrested for their alleged extortion of money from the company in connection with the bribery case.

Song Ki-hwan and Han Chae-su, the former managers, intimidated the company leaders that they would reveal the misfeasances of the company including the bribery scandal and received 100 million won, according to the announcement.

Announcing the arrest, prosecutor general So Tong-kwon said the prosecution will sternly deal with malfeasances by public servants. Those who bribe the government officials will also face strict punishment, he said.

It is the government's firm determination to establish a disciplined officialdom by cracking down public servants' irregularities regardless of their rank, he added.

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CSO: 4100/199

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

SEOUL DAILY VIEWS GOVERNMENT FORMULA FOR LOCAL AUTONOMY

SK100012 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 10 Jul 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Local Self-government"]

[Text] Public hearings being held in the provincial capitals this week provide a good opportunity for local residents and special interest groups to air their views based on their immediate needs and firsthand experiences.

The first round took place in Suwon Tuesday and the second moved on to Chunchon in Kwangwon Province yesterday.

The hearings were part of an effort by the government and the ruling Democratic Justice Party to prepare for reinstating local autonomy in 1987 in the way best suited to the particular political culture and local conditions of the respective local administrative units concerned.

The circumspection with which the objective is being approached stems from the bitter failure of the natural appurtenance of democracy decades ago. The nation has to restore the institution sooner or later but with a guarantee that it would work and pay, without making a further bungle to discredit the viability of our democracy and self-rule.

Three draft formulas have been offered for consideration by the government. The first calls for complete [words indistinct] from the lowest-echelon governing entities--town and county. This system would best promote the cause of grass-roots democracy, but might might alternate the electoral process with undesirable neighborhood or family favoritism.

The second formula suggests self-government beginning with districts of larger size like provinces and big cities. This appears to be more feasible because of the greater financial resources of such entities.

The third plan seeks a period of trial with some pilot areas before introducing full-fledged and nationwide autonomy.

All of these proposals contain advantages and disadvantages. There are also concerns over the degree of party affiliations of prospective local government leaders in light of its possible divisive effect.

By far the most important question relates to the fiscal independence of our local autonomous bodies. At present they are only 63 percent self-sufficient. They draw only 13 percent of the nation's gross tax revenue. Most of these entities cannot afford to pay more than their employees.

Under the circumstances, across-the-board and immediate implementation of local autonomy is difficult even if a much larger share of revenues is to be granted from the central government. This budgetary requirement, along with the political aspirations and administrative demands of local communities, ought to be well considered before finalizing the self-government scheme.

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CSO: 4100/199

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

PROFESSORS REFUSE TO COMPLY WITH AUDITORS' DEMAND

SK110135 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 11 Jul 86 p 8

[Text] Professors are balking at the inspectors of the Education Ministry who are demanding that they turn over the exam papers they checked.

The criticism is being voiced at Hanguk University of Foreign Studies and Songgyungwan University, which are now undergoing inspection with regards to their handling of academic affairs.

It was learned that ministry officials now doing the job of inspection are insistent upon seeing the students's exam papers.

The inspection teams are now investigating the two higher learning institutions to see whether they have observed pertinent regulations about checking class attendance and academic achievements of students.

The teams, each composed of three ministry officials, are also checking whether or not the arrested students are being duly punished according to school regulations.

According to Songgyungwan University, the inspection team has demanded that 51 professors present the exam sheets they graded over the past three semesters.

They were also asked to turn over class attendance sheets.

However, professors are refusing to comply with the demand, arguing that the matter of preparing and marking exam sheets are the proper, exclusive and inviolable domain of professors.

Some observers said the ministry's inspection heavily reeks of a kind of action against the professors who signed the so-called political statement, which is why so many professors are resisting the inspection.

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CSO: 4100/199

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

CHAMINTU, MINMINTU DIFFERENCES DISCUSSED

Police Search for Student Leaders

Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 5 May 86 p 1

[Text] On 5 May the police determined that the Struggle Committee for Anti-American Independence and Antifascist Democracy (Chamintu) and the Struggle Committee for National Democracy against U.S. Imperialism and the Military Fascists (Minmintu)--the two nationwide leftist student organizations--were "pro-communist leftist organizations" and issued nationwide search orders to arrest their 27 leaders in 13 universities across the country. The police security headquarters has evidence proving that these two organizations led the student activist forces in the joint student demonstration in Inchon on 3 May. In this connection, the Seoul Metropolitan Police on 5 May determined that the two leading student activist organizations, namely, the Chamintu and the Minmintu, which are believed to have played a leading role in the recent unrest on and off campus under anti-American, antiwar, and antinuclear slogans were procommunist leftist organizations. It then instructed each police station which has jurisdiction over any of the universities involved to search for all the members of these organizations. The list of the students sought by the police is as follows:

Seoul National University (10 persons): Minmintu Chairman Kim Kil-o (a Philosophy Department senior); Minmintu Vice Chairman Kim Chang-ho (a Philosophy Department senior); Kim Myong-kwan (a Social Welfare Department senior), chairman of the Minmintu-affiliated Struggle Committee for Punishment of the Pro-American Lackeys and for Democratic Rights; Yim Chol-pong (a Business Administration Department senior), chairman of the Struggle Committee for Solidarity with and Support for the Movement for the Liberation of Workers; Yi Myong-chaeh (an Economics Department senior), chairman of the Seoul National University Chamintu organization; Pak Chong-chin (a Shipbuilding Engineering Department senior), vice chairman of the same; Ho Yong-ku (a Shipbuilding Engineering Department senior), chairman of the Chamintu-affiliated Struggle Committee for a Democratic Constitution; Pak Song-kun (a Business Administration Department senior), chairman of the Struggle Committee for Solidarity with and Support of the Movement for the Liberation of the Workers; Kim Chi-ryong (an International Economics Department senior), chairman of the Struggle Committee for Refusal To Join Frontline Military Units; and Choe Chin-ho (an Oriental Studies Department senior), vice chairman of the same committee.

Yonsei University (3 persons): Kim Wan-tae (an Economics Department senior), chairman of the Struggle Committee for the Abolition of the Fascist Constitution; Kim Song-taek (a Business Administration Department senior), chairman of the Struggle Committee for National Democracy; and Kim Chon-sok (a Chemical Engineering Department senior).

Koryo University (2 persons): Sim Song-bo (a Russian Literature Department senior), chairman of the Struggle Committee for Solidarity with the Right of Survival and Chong Pom-chin (a Government and Diplomacy Department senior), chairman of the Anti-imperialist Struggle Committee for National Democracy.

Songgyungwan University (2 persons): Kim Tae-yong (a Business Administration Department senior), chairman of the Struggle Committee for the Establishment of a Self-reliant National Economy and Cho Yu-suk (a Sociology Department senior), chairman of the Struggle Committee for National Democracy.

Kyonghui University (1 person): Cho Chin-su (an expelled Electronics Department sophomore), chairman of the Struggle Committee for the Abolition of the Fascist Constitution.

Chungang University (1 person): Chong Chun-ho (an Engineering Department junior on leave), chairman of the Struggle Committee for National Democracy.

Hongik University (1 person): Cho Un-mi (an Education Department senior), chairman for the Anti-foreign Forces Antifascist Struggle Committee for National Democracy.

Kungmin University (1 person): Yu Wang-son (a History Department senior), chairman of the Struggle Committee for National Democracy.

Hanyang University (1 person): Yi Yon-ku (a Metallurgy Department senior), chairman of the Anti-imperialist, Antifascist Struggle Committee for National Democracy.

Sogang University (3 persons): Yi Yong-kun (a History Department senior), chairman of the Struggle Committee To Overthrow Subservient Military Fascism and to Win Anti-Imperialist National Independence; An Hyo-mun (a Biology Department sophomore), chairman of the Anti-imperialist, Antifascist Struggle Committee for National Democracy; and Min Yang-un (a German Literature Department senior), chairman of the Struggle Committee for Worker-student solidarity To Win the Right of Survival for the Masses.

Methodist Seminary (1 person): No Tok-ho (a Theology Department senior), chairman of the Antifascist Struggle Committee for National Democracy.

Tanguk University (1 person): Kang Myong-chol (a Geology Development Department senior), chairman of the Struggle Committee for the Abolition of the Fascist Constitution.

Rivalry Between Chamintu and Minmintu

Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 2 May 86 p 10

[Article by reporter Hong Son-kun: "Scramble for Hegemony Intensifies Between Chamintu and Minmintu--Anti-american, Antinuclear Demands Versus Demands for End to Antidictatorship and Establishment of a Constituent Assembly"]

[Text] How will student unrest shape up? In May each year, students customarily stage demonstrations, so when May comes, the general public becomes uneasy and tense. Recently, a faction of the student activist forces founded a new intercampus organization named the Nationwide Federation for National Democracy (Chaminturyon, joined by students in 25 universities) in preparation for what they call a "May struggle." The coming May struggle is expected to be radically different from similar student struggles in the past in content and form, as it relates to the rapidly changing circumstances surrounding the constitution revision issue and as it carries on the issue of the 28 April self-immolation of the two Seoul National University students as a key issue.

For the first 2 months of the new school term this year, the student forces engaged in an internal ideological struggle, resulting in a sharper decrease in the number and scope of demonstrations than anticipated. In the March-April period last year, there were 453 on-campus demonstrations participated in by a total of 124,000 students in 72 colleges and universities. But in the same period this year, the number of demonstrations dropped somewhat, with 103,000 students participating in 400 demonstrations in 73 schools. As for street demonstrations, there were 38 in the last year, with 5,770 students participating. This compares with this year's 38 demonstrations by 2,250 students. This represents a 50 percent drop in the number of students involved.

In particular, the number of demonstrations marking the anniversary of the 19 April student uprising fell sharply from 49 (participated in by 17,000 students) in 46 schools last year to 36 (participated in by 6,790 students) in 34 schools this year. Last year, 1,780 students took part in street demonstrations in 8 different places, but in fact there was no street demonstration this year. Nevertheless, it is a fact that this year's student demonstrations have become far more violent and leaned farther to the left in content and method than before.

According to the Education Ministry's analysis, the drop in the number of demonstrations and their increasing radicalism stem from the schism between the study-comes-first student group and those other students belonging to the student activist forces. But it may be said that the split and confrontation within the student activist forces themselves were a greater factor. At Seoul National University, which, in the words of Education Ministry officials, has served as "the demonstration center," the scramble for hegemony intensified between the Minmintu and the Chamintu from the beginning of the new school term.

While the Chamintu, which had been in a weaker position in terms of organization, tried to seize hegemony through its advocacy of a more forceful ideology, "anti-Americanism"--which had been only a latent ideology in the student movement before--came to the fore and became the main theme of various demand and slogans in the past 2 months. Currently anti-Americanism assumes a more "radical" tint, different in character from that of "moderate anti-Americanism," which calls for a realignment of relations between the ROK and the United States. Latter-day anti-Americanism, however, calls for a hostile severance of ROK-U.S. relations.

The rivalry between the two student factions first surfaced during the election of a new president of the Seoul National University General Student Council (GSC) in early March. In his campaign speech during the election, Kim Chi-ryong (23, an International Economics Department senior on the wanted list) rehashed the main concepts of both factions, namely, the Minmintu's main slogans calling for the formation of a popular assembly for the establishment of a new constitution (Constituent Assembly) and the Chamintu's main slogans calling for struggle against reducing the Korean Peninsula to a nuclear wasteland, as well as an antiwar, antinuclear struggle. But after he was elected GSC chairman, the call for the Constituent Assembly was dropped from the GSC demands and slogans. Kim himself declared, "I have concluded that under the present circumstances, the Chamintu's logic is correct," thus indicating that the GSC was now linked to the Chamintu.

Subsequently, on 18 March, GSC held the ceremony inaugurating the "Antiwar, Antinuclear Struggle Committee" (Chairman Yi Chae-ho, who committed suicide by self-immolation on 28 April) and on the afternoon of the same day, it started an on-campus anti-American demonstration, during which the demonstrators burned an effigy wrapped in a star-spangled banner. On the same day, the GSC also staged an anti-American street demonstration, during which the demonstrators threw stones at the U.S. engineering unit on Fifth Street in Ulchiro.

Concluding that all this proved that the GSC had abandoned the Minmintu's leading concepts, the Minmintu inaugurated its own on-campus organization on 21 March, separate from the GSC, precipitating an acute conflict between the two factions. From then on, the GSC and the Minmintu held separate campus rallies and demonstrations. The GSC-Chamintu group has begun demonstrating against U.S. organizations, as a major target, including the 18 April demonstration in front of the U.S. military unit at Namyong-tong, above all, under "antiwar, antinuclear, and Yankee-go-home" slogans.

On 18 April, the Minmintu also held a separate demonstration in front of the Yongdungpo Railway Station, under the major slogan of "Down with the Dictatorship; Fight for a Constituent Assembly." From the beginning, the Chamintu, criticizing the past student movement, urged, as a major objective: "Revive the movement for anti-American independence and antifascist democracy, which was buried by the anti-trusteeship movement soon after liberation." The Chamintu defines the present ROK social system as one in which "the former running dogs of Japanese imperialism, now metamorphosed into the U.S. imperialists' lackeys, are ruling the country as proxies for the United States, the real ruler."

Therefore, in the Chamintu's view, the overthrow of the indigenous dictatorship alone is not sufficient as an ideal for the transformation of Korean society, and "liberation is possible only when the U.S. imperialist who are forcibly occupying the ROK are driven out and, at the same time, the neocolonial fascist rule by their lackeys is overthrown."

On the basis of this line of logic, the Chamintu brands the American attack on Libya and the U.S. support for the Nicaraguan contras as "imperialism's deathbed struggle."

On the other hand, although the Minmintu shares the same view of the present social system as the Chamintu, it advocates the "overthrow of the military dictatorship and the inauguration of a popular assembly for the establishment of a new constitution" as a solution.

The Minmintu, therefore, criticized the Chamintu, saying that the Chamintu's antiwar, antinuclear struggle made the students spend all of March in a state of confusion.

The Minmintu contends that the Chamintu's slogans are right-leaning slogans lacking timeliness and direction for the struggle and have bound the feet of the students because its demands do not reflect the existing situation.

When its own "festival commemorating the 19 April student uprising" was obstructed by the Chamintu on 13 April, the Minmintu criticized the Chamintu for having committed "a Struve-like treachery" (Struve was a Russian who deserted the Russian revolution and served in the White Army). Minmintu regards the constitution revision drive led by the NDP and the extra-parliamentary forces as an attempt to reapportion power among various political groups and demands that the passions of the masses who are capable of reform be organized into the spirit of fighting for genuinely revolutionary power.

Similar strife developed in several other universities besides Seoul National University, with the result that up to the early part of April, there were fewer demonstrations on and off the campus than expected. At Seoul National University, where the factional strife was more intense, the conflict intensified all the more beginning in mid-April, with juniors scheduled to join the frontline military units for training. At Seoul National University, two different large placards were placed in the same location on the same question of why college juniors have to refuse to join frontline units.

The Chamintu organized a special committee on this issue. The committee, while calling for "a death-defying struggle to block the militarization of the ROK by the U.S. imperialists," advocated, as its first slogan, "death-defying refusal to join frontline units for training, which is designed to make students the Yankees' mercenaries." For the Chamintu, the students' refusal to join the frontline units does not mean a demand for improvement in the method, like the demand that on-site training be conducted during a vacation because joining military units during the school term would interfere with their studies, but such refusal means active behavior on the part of the students "against becoming mercenaries of the U.S. imperialists." The Chamintu also demanded

that students take advantage of the drive against on-site military training to do away with a red complex (an aversion to communism-socialism) and calls for the establishment of a national university as against a colonial university while students refuse to join frontline units.

On the contrary, the Minmintu, believing that the drive against students' on-site military training will provide an opening for the convocation of a constituent assembly, calls for "refusal to join frontline units and a fight for the constituent assembly" as its primary slogan.

Contending that the foremost task in refusing to receive on-site military training is to mount an attack on the whole military fascist ruling system and to organize the people toward the goal of establishing a constituent assembly, the Minmintu criticizes the Chamintu's slogan against "on-site military training intended to make students mercenaries of the Yankees" by saying that the slogan is too simplistic a doctrine against conscription, lacking the point of view of organizing a mass struggle into a political struggle.

Irrespective of whose logic is valid, the Chamintu actually led the drive for the students' refusal to enter frontline units. This is because the Chamintu had a larger support base at Seoul National University than the Minmintu. However, the Chamintu's drive against on-site military training encountered an obstacle as the university authorities and the police took swift countermeasures in the wake of the turmoil at Songgyungwan University over the on-site military training issue. They closed the Seoul National University Library and also closed the university itself on the Sunday preceding the day students were supposed to leave for frontline units, and the police forestalled the students from seizing the Medical College. All this dealt a severe blow to the refuse-to-join-military-units drive by the Chamintu leadership, culminating in the worst outcome, namely, the self-immolation of two Chamintu leaders. In the wake of the self-immolation of two Chamintu leaders. In the wake of the self-immolation of the two Chamintu student leaders, large-scale violent Chamintu-led student demonstrations were anticipated. But the scale of the Seoul National University rally organized by Kim Chi-ryong, a key Chamintu member, and Chamintu Chairman Yi Myong-chaе (22, an Economics Department senior) on the afternoon of 29 April apparently fell short of expectations. Nearly 3,000 students were presented at the beginning of the rally, but when Kim and others made radical anti-American speeches, many of them walked out, forcing the cancellation of the plan to maintain a vigil through the night.

On the same day, the Minmintu held a ceremony inaugurating the "Minmintu Federation" at Yonsei University. This federation is meant to be the Minmintu's nationwide student setup, but it also represents an effort to counter the hegemony seized by the Chamintu on the Seoul National University campus, the main staging area of the student movement, with the formation of an intercampus federation. However, it must be noted that despite the confrontation between the two factions, one faction's theory may be diffused with the other faction's theory through a process of polemics, thereby portending ominous consequences. Their schism is very wide, but it is possible that they will collaborate when they need to. Depending on the circumstances, no one can

preclude the possibility of the Chamintu expanding to other universities. Interested officials are of the opinion that the 30 April meeting in the Blue House will probably have little significant effect on the students belonging to the radical student activist movement.

Comparison Between Minmintu and Chamintu (Education Ministry Data)

Name	Minmintu	Chamintu
Date of Inauguration	21 March	11 April
Origin	From Sammintu to Minmintu	From Sammintu to Chamintu
Official Paper	Declaration on National Democracy (issued on 11 and 24 April)	Liberation Declaration (issued on 20 March, 17 and 30 Apr)
Political Line	Struggle against military fascism. (The present government is a military fascist dictatorship; Minmintu advocates overthrow of the dictatorship by the masses.)	Anti-U.S imperialists struggle for national liberation. (The present government is a puppet of the U.S. imperialists. Chamintu calls for antiwar, antinuclear struggle, including opposition to Operation Team Spirit.)
	Refusal to receive on-site military training. (This training is aimed at maintaining the present regime; therefore, the determination to overthrow the regime must be enhanced.)	Refusal to receive frontline military training. (Chamintu calls for refusal to become mercenaries of U.S. imperialism; expulsion of foreign forces including removal of U.S. nuclear bases.)
	On constitution revision issue: Minmintu calls for a revision of the constitution and struggle for a democratic parliament.	On constitution revision issue: Abolition of the fascist constitution.
	Positively appraises the constitution revision struggle by opposition parties and forces outside the National Assembly.	The constitution revision struggle by opposition parties and forces outside the National Assembly is a deception by conservatives, liberals, and opportunists.
Others	Brands the Chamintu as an extreme rightist group and a saboteur of the unity of the student movement.	Criticizes the conventional struggle for being "idealistic and unsystematic."

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KBS DEVELOPMENT PLAN CRITICIZED, CALLED DIFFICULT TO FOLLOW

Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 9 Jun 86 p 12

[Article by Kim Sang: "KBS Explains Biased Reports Are All Medias' Problems, KBS Standard of Public Interests Unconvincing"]

[Text] At 9:30 pm on 7 June, the KBS (Korea Broadcasting Station) TV1 broadcasted a special program called "The KBS Developmental Plan," and clarified their position and resolution following the KBS reorganization plan by the government. In this program, President of KBS, Pak Hyon-t'ae, discussed various topics such as TV subscription fees, the topic of how to gather TV viewers' opinions, and the reinforcement of the advisory committee.

The KBS president's personal appearance on television can be considered to be a sincere attitude reflecting his sensitivity to the TV viewers' interests, since it occurred at a time when a nation-wide campaign against paying the TV subscription fee is spreading due to the public's dissatisfaction with its biased broadcasts.

However, this special program gave an impression that it only beat around the bush, avoiding the central issue, and therefore, was unable to accomplish anything.

There is some truth in the claim that the subscription fee cannot be disregarded as long as KBS advocates the public broadcasting system. However, the viewers have been resisting payment of the subscription fee not so much to abolish it but to pressure KBS to promote fair broadcasting because of its failure to do so.

Therefore, the president's explanation, which focused more on improvement of the subscription fee collection method, fee discount, fee waiver, and TV ad reduction, without addressing the main issue of fair broadcasting was much too inadequate to convince the viewers.

Professor Kim U-ryong from the Department of Journalism in Suwon College pointed out that "it was difficult to understand the president's attitude of involving the other media by indicating vaguely that all media are equally responsible for the citizens' criticism of being guilty of biased broadcasting, while he discussed the issue of fairness." He added that "the president evaded the focus of the problem by explaining evasively that they could not adhere to fair broadcasting because of the special nature of TV-media and other technical problems."

Professor Kim also said, "The president's statement that there is room for improvement due to the short history of public broadcasting is rather convincing, but generally speaking, in this special program, KBS might have misunderstood the main point of the problem and the basic nature of media." He continued, "Although the program seemed to suggest several directions for improvement, it gave the impression that it was nothing more than a temporary measure, since it lacked any suggestions for fundamentally reforming the broadcasting phenomenon as well as its contents."

Yi Ch'ol, a member of the National Assembly and also of its Culture and Information Committee refuted him saying, "When KBS mentioned the issue of fairness, they said, '... beyond the simple dimension of fairness, we would like to say that we have difficulties in making a careful selection of news materials on the basis of whether or not they fit the public interest,' but I think it's absurd to distinguish public interests from fairness. Is there any public interest that is better than 'fairness'?"

He also said, "If fairness is guaranteed, everyone will pay the subscription fee even before being asked." and emphasized, "although it is good that KBS has broadcasted its explanations and resolutions, it should more than anything else, try to make the people feel that KBS is 'our broadcast.'"

Reverend Kum Yong-kyun (Executive Committee Chairman of Pan-Christian Campaign Headquarters for the Denial of KBS TV Subscription Fee) also pointed out that "The statement that KBS particularly has difficulties in selecting broadcasting materials on the basis of whether or not they fit the public interest disclosed KBS's intention to understand the concept of 'public interest' only from their standpoint."

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VARIOUS POLITICAL TOPICS REPORTED IN COLUMN

Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 9 Jun 86 p 2

[Column "Followup": "Under the Circumstance Where Reports Are Being Distorted, Expecting No False Rumor Is Like Wishing Not To Get Wet in the Rain"]

[Excerpt] Ruling and Opposition Party Speeches Allocate Time on the "Big Reconciliation"

In the speeches by the representatives of the three parties at the main National Assembly conference on 9 June, both the ruling and the opposition parties allocated substantial time to an appeal for the "Big Reconciliation," while expanding their own denunciation, perhaps due to mutual acknowledgement of the rapidly changing political situation.

Unlike his former speeches, the address by No T'ae-u, Chairman of the Democratic Justice Party (DJP), gave a very 'progressive' impression, as though importance had been placed on the fact that it was his first speech since the so-called 'Party Initiative Theory' had been created and in a sense, it was a reinforcement of his political image.

Chairman No, in his speech today, under the proposition of "True Democratization of the Country" and "The Flag of New Reform," expressed his theory on political development based on those standards. They say it took 10 days for the party's polemicist to prepare the text of his speech.

Chairman No emphasized in particular the "Request for Reform" coming from the universities recently and promised to promote a bold reform policy to prevent "radicalization" by quoting an old Chinese adage which says, "Bend the chimney and move the fuel" to prevent a fire.

After Yi Min-u, head of the Opposition New Democratic Party (NDP) today expressed his mixed feelings saying, "Never in my 40 years of political career experiencing numerous crises have I given as much thought with such intensity and tension as these days," He began his speech with the words, "Please understand that what I'm going to say from now is not for the benefit of a specific political party, but it is meant to be a candid advice for the survival and prosperity of this nation."

Chairman Yi criticized the government saying, "The politics of the Fifth Republic has brought about a condition where people were wounded, jailed, and killed." He also pointed out the nondemocratic nature of politics and the economy saying, "The current government has been constantly satisfying the avarice of the affluent and the minority of privileged classes with the same hands that whipped the people who were struggling for survival."

Chairman Yi, while speaking figuratively that "Under the circumstances whereby the press, that should be delivering facts and the truth, has been pressured by the government into transmitting transformed and distorted news, it would be more foolish to expect no false rumor than to expect to stay dry while walking in the rain," and urged the government to take the initiative in getting rid of the tendency for distrust.

Yi Man-sop, head of the Korea National Party (KNP), insisted in his speech that "the political detainees be released although this should not be a 'prerequisite' for the organization of the Special Constitutional Committee." He requested both the DJP and the NDP that the DJP not linger on side issues, such as the committee name, the ratio of members, and the limitation on the activity period.

Chairman Yi (of KNP) said, "I highly esteem the courageous decision of the NDP leaders in fundamentally agreeing to organize the special constitutional committee." He insisted that "the government and the ruling party return the detained students and workers to their campus and workplace, respectively, in order to prove their will for democratization."

Chairman Yi also expressed his concerns for campus problems and even angrily denounced the government by citing an example of the recent arrest of a college girl for private tutoring saying, "Where in the world would a poor college student be punished for tutoring to earn tuition?"

Let's Improve Our Attitude for Practical Political Initiative

On the morning of 9 June, Chairman No T'ae-u of the DJP expressed his views on the DJP's "political initiative" saying, "Although it is a fact that governing by the two wagon wheels of politics and administration has so far inclined toward administration, it should lean toward politics from now on instead."

At a get-together held simultaneously with the last reading of the DJP Chairman's speech at the main session of the National Assembly, Chairman No said, "The fact that the administrative government will change to a political one is supported by President Chon Tu-hwan's ardent wishes." He gave a meaningful explanation saying, "President Chon has confidence in our party's capability and supports the politically oriented government."

Chairman No said, "Since our party's status has been enhanced to this degree, we have to try our utmost to maximize our political capacity. To this end, we must undergo a complete change in our attitudes." He urged that they "grasp the true meaning of the DJP speech delivered at the National Assembly and prepare for a practical political initiative."

DJP spokesman, Shim Myong-bo conveyed that Chairman No also emphasized that "we should broaden our dialogue without any limitation for the political initiative and dash in anywhere for the sake of this dialogue." When asked if "the limitless dialogue includes Kim Tae-chung," spokesman Shim replied vaguely that Chairman No had not mentioned any specific person but rather referred to those having views different from ours, such as the anti-system and anti-government powers.

Tonggyodong Faction Applies the Brakes on the Joint Secretaries' General Meeting

The opposition NDP held an extended staff meeting on the morning of 9 June at the party's central building and corrected some expressions in Chairman Yi Min-u's National Assembly speech and adjourned the meeting after showing a negative reaction to the proposed joint meeting of the Secretaries General and the Secretaries of General Affairs with the DJP.

In this meeting, Deputy Chairmen Choe Hyong-u and Yang Sun-jhik suggested adding to Chairman Yi's speech "our party's firm will in preparation for the event in which constitutional revision cannot be achieved," but Deputy Chairman Kim Su-han, who is also one of the committee members drafting the speech rejected the proposal saying, "The Chairman can express his political philosophy and we can deal with the details during the questionnaire session directed against the government."

In the meantime, NDP Secretary General Yu Je-yon expressed his opinion on the joint meeting of the secretaries general and the secretaries of general affairs with the DJP saying, "It might be meaningless for the secretaries general to get involved when the dialogue between the two secretaries of general affairs is going smoothly." For the time being, he took the position of applying the brakes on the promotion of a joint meeting conceived by the Sangdodong faction's Chairman Yi and Secretary of General Affairs Kim Tong-yong.

The fact that the Tonggyodong faction is against the alleged joint meeting between the secretaries general and the secretaries of general affairs was disclosed through the Tonggyodong faction's Deputy Chairman No Sung-hwan's comments that "since the Secretary of General Affairs Kim will successfully carry out the agreement made between Chairman Yi and the two Kims (Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam), I am against the involvement of the secretaries general." Party observers guessed that the faction was "avoiding their future blame by not interfering with the negotiation between the secretaries general by merely observing the negotiation results with a critical attitude."

On the other hand, Chairman Yi met with the acting Seoul National University (SNU) student body president, Hwang Yi-su (senior in the Anthropology Department), who visited the chairman's office after the extended staff meeting, and listened to Hwang's account of the students' views on the current national situation before he also conveyed his own opinions.

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5 August 1986

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BRIEFS

YONSEI UNIVERSITY SCUFFLE--A plainclothesman was injured and two other officers were briefly detained inside Yonsei University following a scuffle with about 50 students yesterday afternoon. It was learned that Kim Chin-hak, 46, of the Sodaemun Police Station, suffered injuries on his forehead and right arm during the fisticuffs that broke out around 4:30 P.M. when the three policemen entered a school building to apprehend three "wanted" students. The incident occurred when the policemen in plainclothes entered the building to nab the three students who have been wanted by police for their leading roles in recent campus demonstrations. The students were inside the building after staging an outdoor rally for about 2 hours until 3 P.M. The policemen were caught by a group of students who became suspicious of the presence of strangers. Following the ensuing scuffle, an injured policeman was taken to the Severance Hospital around 5 P.M. The students held the other two plainclothesmen, but released them around 5:40 P.M. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 10 Jul 86 p 8 SK] /8918

TAE-U TO UNVEIL POLICY PROGRAM--Seoul, July 16 (YONHAP)--No Tae-u, chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP), will unveil his party's major policy program on democratization covering overall state affairs next week. No will disclose the program dubbed "five directions for democratization" during a massive rally the government party will stage to boost morale and unity among rank-and-file party members at a resort in Mt Dukyoo in north Cholla Province. A DJP source said the program is expected to contain the separation of powers with emphasis on the decentralization of powers, prevention of the concentration of economic power, a balanced distribution of wealth and measures to protect people in lowest income category and those in agricultural and fishery sectors. It also is expected to refer to the minimum wage system, expansion of the medical insurance system, a substantive expansion of compulsory education and autonomy in regard to the press and the campus. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0055 GMT 16 Jul 86 SK] /8918

'INDOCTRINATION' LETTERS TO STUDENTS--Inchon--A total of 75 letters have been sent to high school students here since late last month, apparently by collegians, to indoctrinate them, teachers said yesterday. The letters were attached to "subversive" printed material on leftist ideology. Teachers in nearby Pyongtaek also reported 160 anti-government and anti-American leaflets to the Kyonggi provincial board of education as of yesterday. They were found at four high schools in Pyongtaek. Of them, 50 leaflets were found on the play-

ground of Hangwang High School at around 5:30 A.M., when a teacher on night duty was on patrol around the school. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 16 Jul 86 p 8 SK] /8918

STUDENTS STAGE RALLY--A group of college students offering rural labor service staged an anti-government demonstration in the town of Koesan-gun, Chungchong-pukto, Sunday. Some 600 students from Seoul's Songgyungwan University took to the streets of Koesan-up at 10:45 A.M., carrying placards reading "Form a New National Assembly to Legislate a New Constitution." The protesters, who have just wound up their activities in the rural area, also distributed leaflets criticizing the government for its farm policy. A 480-strong police force rushed to the scene of agitation soon after the disturbance broke out. They fired tear-gas bombs to repel the stone-throwing students. But the students continued the demonstration after withdrawing to the outskirts of the town. They sang such protest songs as "Farmers' Song." The 3-hour-long demonstration ended around 1 P.M. when the students were taken to Seoul in 17 school buses provided by the university authorities. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 15 Jul 86 p 8 SK] /8918

MINISTER ON ELIMINATING LEFTISM--KWANGJU (YONHAP)--Minister of Education Son Chae-sok has urged college newspapers to spearhead a campaign to drive out radical, leftist ideas from campuses beginning this fall semester. Son noted that some college papers were being used by radical student activists as a medium to spread their "dangerous" ideas by indiscreetly carrying their ideologically motivated articles. He made the points in a speech which he delivered Thursday at a meeting here of college professors, from across the country, who oversee publication of campus papers. Son also said that some radical students, though they are small in number, harbor such dangerous ideas as bloody revolution to topple the government. These dangerous ideas should never be tolerated and their advocates should be sternly punished to safeguard the country, he said. "If professors sit idle while their students are being victimized by radical, precarious ideas, this is tantamount to giving up due responsibility as educators and elite members of a society," he said. He said that it is the right time for all professors to act together to restore teachers' prestige and to end chaos and disorder on college campuses. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 12 Jul 86 p 8 SK] /8918

TEACHER DISMISSED FOR POLITICAL REMARKS--A 28-year-old middle school teacher in Tongyong, Kyongsangnam-do, was dismissed early April for making political-oriented remarks while chatting with his colleague, it was belatedly learned yesterday. The teacher, So Yong-sok, a teacher of Chinese character in Tosan Middle School, was eventually referred to the disciplinary committee set up by the provincial Board of Education on April 9, and was given the walking papers. While chatting with his colleague at teachers' room on March 26, So allegedly said that Korea is ahead of the Philippines in the field of economy, but lags in politics. He also reportedly claimed that the current government appears to be an extension of the late President Pak Chong-hui's regime, the Constitution should be revised and local autonomy should be enforced. Challenging the disciplinary measure, So asked the Ministry of Government Administration's Appeals Commission to review his case on May 2. But the commission turned down his request. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 12 Jul 86 p 8 SK] /8918

CHANG KI-PYO INDICTED IN INCHON CASE--The Seoul District Prosecution yesterday indicted Chang Ki-pyo, 41, director for policy study of the United Minjung (the masses) Movement for Democracy and Unification, for his alleged main role in the May 3 Inchon rioting. Chang, a long-time dissident, is accused of having led violent street demonstrations in the worst anti-government protest since the inauguration of the current regime, together with other officials of the United Minjung Movement, or Mintongnyon. He is also accused of "serving the interests of North Korea" by championing a Minjung movement strategy centered on a popular uprising, in violation of the National Security Law. In his manuscript titled "The Minjung Movement Theory for Democracy and Unification," Chang assigned Mintongnyon a pivotal role in achieving the goal of the "emancipation of Minjung," according to the prosecution. Chang has been exercising the right to remain silent to questions by a prosecutor during inquiries at the prosecution. Meanwhile, National Police Headquarters said that those being sought by police for their involvement in anti-government activities total some 100. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 11 Jul 86 p 8 SK] /8918

POLICE WHITEWASH 'AGITATING' MURALS--The Seoul City government and metropolitan police yesterday whitewashed murals painted by art college students on a three-story building in Sinchon near Yonsei University, charging that they were "agitating" and "ideologically motivated." But the six students who painted the murals bitterly griped about the authorities' action, claiming that their works were just normal paintings depicting people who "work hard for a brighter tomorrow." According to the students, the main theme of the oil paintings on the run-down building in Taihyon-dong is the "delight of national unification." The painting on the third-floor well depicted a group of children playing in the field, and one on the second-story described "Chonji," the lake at top of the Mt Paiktu in North Korea and a mob of exuberant youths. The painting on the ground-floor wall showed a middle-aged woman selling flowers in the streets. Sodaemun-gu ward officials said they were forced to clear off the murals because of "residents' criticism" of the paintings for their "gloomy tone and low taste." [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 11 Jul 86 p 8 SK] /8918

NKDP DEMANDS PROBE INTO WORKER'S DEATH--The Human Rights Committee of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party yesterday demanded a prosecution investigation into the "mysterious" death of a worker, which it claims may have been the work of police investigators. In a letter of appeal to the prosecutor general, the committee, headed by Rep Pak Chan-chong, said that Sin Ho-su, an employee of Yonan Gas Co based in the western port city of Inchon, was found dead in a cave on a hill near his home town in Cholla-namdo on June 19. Sin, 24, was taken by three men who claimed to be investigators of the Seoul Metropolitan Police, while working at a gas station on June 11, for questioning for his alleged involvement in the May 3 Inchon rioting, the committee said. "We have a strong suspicion which regard to why his death, claimed as a suicide by police, was informed to his family members as late as June 27." [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 11 Jul 86 p 8 SK] /8918

DEALER SENTENCED FOR SOVIET OIL PURCHASE--PUSAN (YONHAP)--The Pusan District Court yesterday sentenced a 39-year-old petroleum retailer to one and a half years in prison for the illegal purchase of Soviet-produced bunker oil from the crewmen of a foreign tanker in 1984. The court also ordered the defendant, Yi Chong-uk of Chungmu, to pay 36.7 million won in fine. The penalty sum was equivalent to the value of the illegally purchased Soviet oil, court officials said. However, the court suspended the prison term for 3 years, releasing Yi later in the day. Court records showed that Yi bought 170 kiloliters of Soviet Bunker-A oil worth 36.7 million won for 25.5 million won from the crewmen of a Honduras-registered oil tanker berthed at the Yokji-do Island off Chungmu, a south coastal city, on October 21, 1984. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 9 Jul 86 p 8 SK] /8918

RADICAL TAPES SEIZED; PROTEST--Investigators yesterday combed the office of a radical cultural group and bookstores near major universities in Seoul and confiscated 734 cassette tapes containing "resistant" songs. They confiscated 120 such tapes from the office of the "Association of the Cultural Movement for Masses." Also seized were 244 tapes from the Iodo Bookstore in front of Hongik University and 200 tapes from the "R" Bookstore in front of Yonsei University. The rest were confiscated from bookstores in front of Seoul National University, Korea University and Hanyang University. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 9 Jul 86 p 8 SK] The Minjung (the masses) Cultural Movement Association and an association of book stores Thursday issued a statement, protesting the seizure on Tuesday by police of cassette tapes containing anti-government songs. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 12 Jul 86 p 8 SK] /8918

RELEASE OF DETAINEES DEMANDED--Leaders of opposition forces demanded yesterday that the government release all "political detainees" who were arrested for calling for "democratization" not later than Constitution Day, July 17. They also maintained that police should cease searching for those who are on a wanted list immediately. They said that there are about 250 people who are being sought by the police now. The opposition leaders were Kim Tae-chung, Kim Yong-sam, Yi Min-u, Ham Sok-hon, Kim Sung-hun, Pak Hyong-kyu and Yi Ton-myong. After the luncheon meeting at a restaurant, Kim Yong-sam, who acted as the spokesman for the seven, noted, "We decided to urge the government to free the political detainees en bloc by July 17, at the latest." He also said that government authorities should stop torturing detainees. Kim asserted that the "sexual assault" on a female suspect by the police at the Puchon Police Station early last month was a "very grave matter." [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 9 Jul 86 p 1 SK] /8918

ANTIGOVERNMENT LETTER --Pusan (YONHAP)--A letter with anti-government and anti-U.S. contents was delivered to a primary school girl here last Saturday, it was reported yesterday. It was the first time that such a letter was mailed to a primary school student. Similar letters, apparently written by college student activists were mailed to some high school students late last week. The letter mailed to a sixth grader of the Koejong Primary School here simply identified the sender as "From your sister." The stamp was cancelled by the Saha Post Office here on July 3. Police said the letter contained contents critical of the government with regard to the "Kwangju incident" of 1980 and slogans against the United States. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 9 Jul 86 p 8 SK] /8918

INDICTMENTS FOR 'SUBVERSIVE' PUBLISHING--The Seoul District Prosecution yesterday indicted three students of Seoul National University and two printing shop owners for their involvement in the publication of subversive underground leaflets titled "Paekmanhakto (million students)." The indicted, charged with violation of the National Security Law, include O Chong-un, 23, a senior majoring in political science, and Kim Chong-min, 22, a sophomore in the department of Korean literature. Through the anti-government publication, they voiced opposition to military training at frontal bases for sophomores, which they described as "mercenary training for U.S. imperialists," according to the prosecution. The prosecution also indicted three students of Yonsei University for their major roles in forming a radical campus group called Minmintu. The student activists, including An Sang-chong, 24, a senior in the philosophy department, are accused of espousing the so-called National Democratic Revolution theory which "dovetails with" North Korean strategies. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 9 Jul 86 p 8 SK] /8918

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S. KOREA/ECONOMY

LITTLE RESULTS REPORTED FROM GSP MEETING WITH U.S.

Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 5 May 86 p 2

[Article by reporter Kang Yong-ch'ol: "U.S. Steps up Its Methods To Open Markets in Developing Countries"]

[Text] Korea and the United States concluded the GSP meeting, the first session this year, with a repetition of each side's unilateral positions concerning the issues of GSP (Generalized System of Preferential Tariffs) curtailment.

The notable feature of this meeting is that the United States raised again the issues of GSP curtailment and an open market in Korea as conditions for barter.

In the meeting held on 2 May in the conference room of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, the United States urged Korea to be faithful in opening markets for beef, tobacco, and computers and about labor rights protection and implementation of Article 301 (intellectual rights and opening up the insurance market), while saying that it will either exclude Korea from the GSP beneficiary countries or curtail GSP benefits if the U.S. demand is not met. This is a repetition of the previous U.S. demand for an open market in Korea, using the GSP as a cover.

The United States had already made its position clear in December last year at the Seoul meeting, following implementation of Article 301 of the Commerce Customs Law.

But it could be said that we had more room at this meeting than at the first one.

The first meeting was nothing but a meeting "to which Korea was dragged by the United States," which was all flustered to prepare policies according to the Reagan administration investigative directions involving unfair trade practices between Korea and the United States in the areas of insurance and intellectual rights.

However, after all the complications and the collection of national opinions, we were prepared at this time to respond to the U.S. demand, with a relatively

firm schedule for the open market; hence, it is known that we were not necessarily in the same position of being "unilaterally defensive," which we were before.

We have already issued an advance notice regarding the revision of the patent law to implement the material patent regulations beginning 1 July of next year and have drafted plans to implement the Copyright Act within 6 months from enactment.

In particular, it has already been known that we have somehow scheduled the open market dates for the items that the United States had actually demanded, such as beef, tobacco, and computers.

It is known that numerous meetings have been held with the United States through such informal contacts as the visits by Kim Ki-hwan, former leader of the Ocean Planning Committee, early this year and by Kum Chin-ho, minister of commerce and industry, in April.

Thus, the U.S. demand was limited at this time to the extent that the market will be opened a little earlier and that the open market will be broadened.

A notable feature of this meeting is that unlike the previous meeting, the United States has strongly demanded protection for labor rights. But it is known that the United States has shown sympathy because Korea had already prepared plans to implement the minimum wage rules and because we asserted that Korea is not behind other countries considering the special circumstances of developing countries.

As we made our firm position clear "with our backs to the wall," the GSP meeting has again been postponed until June-July.

Such a schedule might have been set after taking into consideration the results of the Article 301 meeting to be held between Korea and the United States in May or June.

Thus, it is necessary to examine how the United States is able to use the GSP mechanism just like a "heirloom sword" to pressure Korea to open markets.

Under the 1984 Commerce Customs Law, the United States extended GSP support for developing countries, which was set to expire by the end of 1984, for an additional 8 years and 6 months until June 1993.

In return for the extension of preferential treatment to developing countries under the 1984 Commerce Customs Law, the United States created dual standards for GSP support (based on adequate competition). In addition to the previous standard for adequate competition (Standard 1), which is for up to \$70 million in exports to the United States (based on the U.S. GNP of 1985) and a 50 percent market share, the United States created a new standard (Standard 2), which is for up to \$35 million in exports to the United States and a 25 percent market share.

the United States, with Korea will lose exports equivalent to about 10 percent of the GSP exports to the United States.

Given the fact that the GSP exports to the United States last year amounted to \$1.4 billion (estimate), this translates into a loss of \$150 million in exports.

In terms of money, this is indeed insignificant: 1 percent of total exports to the United States.

However, considering that these GSP exports are mostly done by the small and medium-size companies, we cannot regard them lightly.

Therefore, our position in the GSP negotiations is aimed at nurturing the medium-size and small businesses rather than expanding exports.

Besides such practical calculations, our efforts to remain as a GSP beneficiary country contain a conceptual meaning in that we attempt to correct certain misconceptions about the economic growth of Korea.

In other words, once Korea is graduated from the GSP benefits, it will have to behave like an advanced country, while being misunderstood as a "second Japan."

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The projected bilateral energy cooperation conferences are also expected to spur the ties-up in the private sectors.

The government is to make the Petroleum Fund available for the private industries which are engaged in the overseas development projects.

Some refineries are moving to take part in the crude oil development projects abroad. The Sangyong Oil Refinery, for instance, is studying the possibility of oil exploration project in Alaska, according to related business sources.

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S. KOREA/ECONOMY

PATENT LAW REVISION EXTENDS TERMS 3 YEARS

Foreign Property Rights Protection

Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 30 Apr 86 p 1

[Text] Patent Law Revision Preview Announced; Term of Patent Rights Extended for 3 Years.

The government has decided to revise the Patent Law effective 1 July 1987 in order to protect foreign property patent rights.

According to the draft Patent Law revision announced by the Patent Office on 30 April, the scope of patent protection will be expanded to include foods and beverages, luxury items, pharmaceuticals or their methods of preparation, products manufactured according to chemical formulas, and discoveries on the use of chemical substances in order to protect property patent rights.

However, the existing system of protection for patented methods of manufacture will not be affected by the introduction of property patent rights.

The law currently in force limits the terms of patent rights to 12 years from the date on which the patent application was published or 15 years from the date of filing the application, but the revision extends this limit to 15 and 18 years, respectively, or an extension of 3 years. In addition, the revision permits a maximum 5-year extension beyond this new limit.

In the case of patent rights on pharmaceuticals and their preparation formulas, the revised law provides for protection of medical practices by making these rights inapplicable to medicine prescribed by physicians, dentists, and herbalists.

The existing law permits the government to take unilateral administrative action to grant no unexclusive licenses on dormant patents, but the revision changes this procedure to arbitration proceedings so that the patentee may have an opportunity to deal with the loss he may incur from keeping his patent unused.

On the other hand, the revision provides for a system of enforcing the use of patents, whereby the government may nullify the patent right of a foreigner who fails to use his patent after its being issued.

revision tightens up punitive measures against patent infringement. Existing law provides prison terms of up to 5 years and a fine of up to 10 million won, but the revision changes this to a prison term of up to 5 years and a fine of not less than 500,000 won but no more than 10 million. In this way the revision sets a lower limit on the fine.

Contents of Revised Law

Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 30 Apr 86 p 2

[Text] MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN editor's note: The government has announced a draft revision of the Patent Law and the Trademark Law to cope with the U.S. demand for the protection of intellectual property rights. The following are the contents of the draft revision.

Patent Law

1. Range of Discoveries Entitled to Patent Protection Enlarged

The discovery of new foodstuffs or beverages, discovery of new luxury articles, discovery of a new medicine or its preparation formula, discovery of an item which can be manufactured by a chemical formula, discovery of a new use for chemicals, and discovery of new chemicals are not covered under the existing patent law. But the revised law expands the range of discoveries entitled to patent protection to include all these discoveries.

2. Exception to Time Limit on Loss of Novelty

Anyone desiring novelty determination is required to prove the novelty within 30 days of the application. However, in cases where the novelty was lost against the applicant's will, the revised law stipulates an exception to the time limit for submission of documents proving the novelty so that such applicants can be protected from undue disadvantage.

3. Readjustment of Limits Beyond Which Patent Rights Are Unenforceable

Under the existing law, a petition for an injunction may not be filed against a patent infringement on articles for which an export permit has been issued and for which an application for an export customs clearance has been filed before loading on the ship. But the revision makes such a petition possible. (The in-force provisions stipulating a unilateral preferential treatment of export articles are deleted because they are regarded as a backward system.)

The existing law excludes medicines or their preparation formulas from patent protection. But in the revised law, they fall under the category of property patents and are entitled to patent protection, raising the fear that this may affect the dispensing of medicine by physicians and others. To insure the smooth dispensing of medicines, the revised law, although it grants patent protection to medicines and their preparation formulas, makes their patent protection unenforceable when physicians, dentists, and herbalists prepare a medicine or when medicine is prepared according to their prescriptions.

4. When a patent has not been used at all or has been used inadequately its issue, a nonexclusive license to use that patent may be granted to an applicant for such a license simply through administrative action under the existing law. But the revised law changes this to an arbitrary procedure.

Under the existing law, an interested party may apply for a license to use a dormant patent, without having to hold prior negotiations with the patent holder. But to protect the patentee, the revised law makes such prior negotiations mandatory and, when no agreement is reached in these negotiations, allows the party in question to request arbitration by the director of the Patent Office.

The revised law stipulates that when arbitration is requested, the patent holder will have an opportunity to submit a written reply within a prescribed time limit, and that when the director of the Patent Office decides to arbitrate, he is required to solicit the opinion of the Industrial Property Rights Council.

The revised law requires that the scope of a nonexclusive license to use a patent, the compensation for such a license, and the method and time of its payment be specified in the arbitration ruling and that a copy of the ruling be delivered to each interested party.

If the person who was awarded a patent use license by arbitration fails to pay the compensation for such right or deposit the money in escrow within the prescribed time limit, his license will be nullified.

5. Under the existing law, patents expire in 12 years from the date of record and may not last for more than 15 years from the date of their application. But the revised law provides for a longer life by extending the term to 15 years from the date of record and 18 years from the date of filing the application.

When it takes a long time, before putting an invention to use, to go through necessary procedures prescribed by presidential decrees, such as those for obtaining a permit or making a registration as required under other pertinent laws, the terms of a patent may be extended by 5 years.

6. Review System Created

For the smooth handling of the appeals system against a ruling which rejected a patent application, and for a speedy patent issue on pending patent applications on inventions, the original examiner who rejected the patent application will first review the rejected application instead of putting the case through appeals proceedings, when corrective steps may be taken on the appealed case. Only when the application is rejected again in the review proceedings will the case be put to appeals adjudication.

7. International Patent Application Procedures Improved

In line with the revised Patent Cooperation Treaty [PCT] adopted at the 1984 PCT Assembly, a translated copy will no longer be required of a patent application to the PCT office. Only the first translated copy may be submitted without designation of a patent agency.

8. Punitive Measures Tightened up Against Patent Violations

The existing law stipulates up to 5 years of imprisonment or a fine of up to 10 million won for patent violators. But the revised law provides for up to 5 years of imprisonment and a fine of no less than 500,000 won and no more than 10 million won, thus setting the amount of the lowest fine.

Appendix:

This law will go into effect on 1 July 1987.

The existing law will apply to the term of patents existing when the revised law takes effect and to the term of patents which are pending when the revised law takes effect but which will be issued subsequently.

Matters relating to extension of the term of patents which exist when this law goes into effect but which have not been used after their issue, disposal of these patents, and litigation involving them, will be subject to the existing provisions.

Trademarks Law

1. Licensing Requirements for Use of Trademarks

A nonexclusive license referred to by the existing law is renamed a license which has the dual effect of nonexclusive and exclusive licenses.

In line with the policy of liberalizing the usage of trademarks, the revised law deletes the requirement for identical quality as prescribed in the existing law in setting up nonexclusive trademark license on a particular article and allows the establishment of a trademark license through agreement between the interested parties.

The existing law has no clear provisions on the joint ownership of a trademark, whereas the revised law bans any of the joint owners from granting a trademark license to a third party without the consent of other joint owners.

2. Revocation or Cancellation of Trademark Licenses

With the elimination of the requirement for identical quality for granting a license to use a trademark, the revised law eliminates the provisions of the existing law for cancelling or revoking a license when the stipulations concerning such requirement are violated.

3. Cause for Revocation of Registered Trademarks

Under the existing law, a registered trademark is revocable when the trademark owner acquiesces in the use of his trademark by others or when he lets others use his trademark, except in cases otherwise stipulated or in cases where he allows the use of his trademark only on exported goods. But the revised law makes a trademark revocable even when it is used on exported goods. (The current provisions granting unilateral preferential treatment to export goods are regarded as backward.)

The revised law imposes stricter obligations on trademark owners by stipulating the revocation of their trademarks or other measures in case they neglect quality management on their articles to the detriment of the consumers' interests.

4. Postface

Registered trademarks existing when the revised law goes into effect will be regarded as trademarks registered under the revised law.

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S.KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

NEW TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPED, VENTURE CAPITAL DISCUSSED

Seoul KISUL KWALLI in Korean Apr 86 pp 40-50

[Article by Yi Chin-ju, professor KAIST: "Development of New Technology and the Role of Venture Capital"]

[Excerpts] Related Concept and History

Recently as the development of new technology picks up steam, various problems related to venture business are being actively discussed and its importance is also being clearly recognized. But the debates on venture business vary greatly depending upon viewpoints. In particular, a mistaken understanding of and confusion about the related concepts are so great that a systematic arrangement and reexamination of the related terms are necessary.

Therefore, by understanding the present status of our country's venture business and its related elements and by comparing it with the reality of the advanced industrial nations, we seek a way to activate venture business and venture capital to speed up the development of new technology.

The related concepts for venture business can be largely divided into three categories, that is, the venture business itself, the venture entrepreneur or the founder of the technical enterprises, and lastly, the venture capital needed for the venture business.

First of all, "mohom kiop" is a translation of "venture business" and is a relatively new term. The word venture means adventurous business, speculation, and opportunity. Therefore, venture implies primarily a one-time business. When an adventurous business is promoted to a form of continuous enterprise, it becomes a venture business.

Here the source of the venture is confined to technology only. That is, the definition of the venture business is restricted to either the capital invested in a technology development project or a business activity, the profitability of which is very great but its potential business or technical failure is also very great. Different countries use different terms for the venture business.

Venture Capital

The four major venture capital companies of our country are: the Korea Technology Advancement Corporation (KTAC), which was created in 1974; the Korea Technology Development Corporation (KTDC), which was established by the 1981 special law; the Korea Development Investment Corporation (KDIC), which started out as a venture capital specialty company in 1982; and the Korea Technology Finance Corporation (KTFC), which was established in 1984 as a subsidiary of the Industrial Bank.

In addition, the Medium-size and Small Enterprise Bank, the Industrial Bank, the People's Bank, and the Credit Guaranty Fund, which possess the funds to assist in starting the medium-size or small businesses, and the Machine Industry Promotion Fund, the Electronic Industry Promotion Fund, and the Medium-size and Small Business Promotion Public Corporation are assisting the venture projects of the technology-intensive medium-size and small businesses. Recently, it was learned, the People's Investment Fund has decided to finance 530 million won to those who start technology-intensive businesses. Some investment trust companies such as the Taehan Investment Trust Company are establishing trust funds for venture capital.

1. KTAC

KTAC is the first venture capital company in our country. In September 1974, as a subsidiary of the Korean Institute of Science and Technology (KIST, presently the Korean Advanced Institute of Science and Technology, KAIST), it was established with exclusive responsibility for commercializing the fruits of the research of KIST with full funding by KIST. KTAC, which had started with a capital fund of 30 million won, is now run with 1.5 billion won in capital, with 930 million won invested by KAIST, 380 million won by the Korea Mechanical Engineering Institute, and 170 million won by other research firms.

The principal business of KTAC includes: arranging sales to industrial firms, industrial ownerships through licensing, setting up new companies by joint investments with business firms or financial institutions, and promoting research and development and commercialization activities through technological transfers from the business firms or research institutes of advanced industrial countries to our industries. But, in fact, the main functions are the commercialization of the research results of government-financed research institutes such as KAIST and the Korea Mechanical Engineering Institute.

From September 1974 to June 1985, it actually invested 1.34 billion won in 12 new technology industries such as Namhae Ceramics Industry.

2. KTDC

KTDC was created in May 1981 with paid-up capital of 7.5 billion won by the joint efforts of the private business sector under the leadership of the

government with the purpose of improving productivity, and help build the people's economy through technological development and innovation in the enterprises. Its capital has now reached 26.8 billion won.

KTDC is assisting various technological development projects of industry in a variety of ways. That is, it is to make investments in or finance the enterprise from the stage of research and development to commercialization. Unlike the ordinary banks, in providing fund assistance, it makes the fund for technical development available in the form of venture capital. But, in reality, a more ordinary form of financing is done through the existing financial organizations than the fund assistance in the form of such venture capital investment. There are also a good number of credit loans of the intermediary-type form. As the object of the venture business will grow in the future it might be necessary to reform and adjust the way the funds are supplied.

Also according to KTDC's record of fund assistance by stage of technological development, the order is that the largest portion of the investments and loans was made for the research and development stage (52.3 percent), and it was followed by the technology introduction stage (21.0 percent), then for the purchase of machinery and material for research (15.7 percent), and then for commercialization of the results of research (11.0 percent).

3. KDIC

KDIC is a purely private venture capital company which was created with joint investments of 5.26 billion won and 800 million won by the seven short-term loan companies and the International Finance Corporation (IFC), respectively, for the purpose of contributing to the development and promotion of technology of the medium-size and small enterprises by nurturing and reinforcing the research and development type of enterprise.

According to the certificate of incorporation, KDIC too is supposed to conduct a variety of businesses, but so far it has been primarily investing in the final stage of commercialization except the stage of research and development. KDIC is different from KTDC in that KDIC's object is primarily the medium-size and small businesses, it uses a method of fund assistance in the form of investment rather than loans, and it makes investments at the final stage of commercialization rather than at the stage of research and development. But in principle, it is not to be involved in management in order to assure the maximum degree of autonomy of management of the invested enterprise, and therefore, it does not control more than 50 percent of the total shares.

4. KTFC

KTFC is a company specializing in venture capital and was created by the Korean Industrial Bank. It opened in November 1984 with the paid-up capital of 10 billion won. As of the end of December 1985, the paid-up capital has increased to 20 billion won. The main business of KTFC is similar to that

of KTDC. That is, through such methods of investment and financing as conditional financing, investment, unsecured loans, and general loans, it supports the new-technology development activities and helps create venture businesses.

The investment policy of KTFC is: 1) limiting the proportion of the subscription of share to below 50 percent of the total shares issued; 2) basically refraining from participating in management except dispatching its staff or cooperating only upon request by the enterprise; and, 3) giving investment priority to high technology and the basic-science industrial fields such as semiconductors, computers, fine chemicals, and parts manufacturing.

According to the 1984 ratio of approval to application (money percentage in parentheses) by KTFC, in the case of big business it showed 100 percent (88 percent) of a review rate with 4 approvals of 4 applications; in the case of medium-size and small businesses, the rate of review was 11.3 percent (10.6 percent) with 6 approvals (1.76 billion won) for 53 applications (15.8 billion won). As of the end of June 1985, the first year of the actual operation of the business, the ratio was 66.7 percent (68.5 percent) in the case of big business, and 22.3 percent (25.9 percent) in the case of the medium-size and small businesses. The cumulative total of the scale of the investment and financing reaches 12.4 billion won.

2. Operation of Venture Capital

Should it take the form of an investment or of a loan?

If the venture capital of our country is the one to promote the development of new technology in the broader sense of the term rather than the one in the narrower sense of the term and to be invested in the venture business with the sole purpose of making profits, then the operation of venture capital too should be different.

In the case of the venture capital companies of our country, of the cumulative amount of investments of 120 billion won by the end of 1984, 113 billion won were known to have been ordinary bank loans. In a sense, it meant that only 0.6 percent of the total capital fund was used for venture capital in the narrower sense and that venture capital was used as ordinary capital, which is not venture capital.

A number of causes may be seen for such low-level use of venture capital of the stock investment type. The sluggish investment may be the result of the venture capital companies' avoidance of risk despite the existence of many venture companies which are the objects of investment, or the institutional difficulty in making a capital profit even though there are many enterprises which are the objects of investment, or the scarcity of venture businesses deserving investment. It is generally viewed that the last reason is the cause of the sluggishness of the investment record.

Therefore, it appears that the venture capital of our country should be understood for the time being in the broader sense. In other words, venture capital should be understood as capital to be used for technological development rather than pure venture capital as in the English language. If we examine the capital to be used for technological development more closely, first of all the objects of investment such as the acquisition and ownership of convertible debentures and middle- and long-term loans are limited to the venture enterprise; second, even though they are not a form of capital for commercializing new technologies they are unsecured loans and the general loans for trial financing to research institutes, for technological development, for technology imports, and for the training costs of technical personnel.

If the investment support for the overall technical development activities is understood as venture activities in a broader sense it is necessary to recognize clearly the investment behavior in the process of technological innovation. Generally, the process of technological innovation goes through the stages of basic research, applied research, developmental research, and eventually commercialization. As the research progresses, the scale of investment is progressively expanded and the risk of failure decreases accordingly.

Ordinarily, the basic research is undertaken at universities and public research institutes, and the applied and developmental research is mainly undertaken at industries. The expenses for the basic research are given to research in the form of grants-in-aid and not loans. For applied and developmental research, the industry's own funds or loans are used. In the case of other countries, unless the research is of a special nature, the venture capital is not offered at the initial or intermediate stage of the research.

However, in the case of our country, because of the extreme meagerness of the investments in basic research or in applied and developmental research, the foundation for technology-intensive industries is shaky. Accordingly, it is difficult to nurture the venture business, which could be successful within a short time, with the supply of venture capital. Therefore, from a long-term standpoint, it is not only inevitable but also desirable to employ for the time being the venture capital in the form of loans for the applied and developmental research which could speed up technological development. With venture capital and by readjusting the research fund for specific research projects, the technological development that could directly lead to commercialization must be promoted, and at the same time, there must be a sharp increase in basic research funds for high-technology areas in such institutions as universities.

3. Investment Areas

Is it high technology or technological maturity?

Even though the areas where venture business moves are multifarious; in the case of the United States, it is concentrated mainly in such

high-technology areas as the computer industry, the semiconductor and electronic fields, genetic engineering, and the medical industry.

The areas of technology in which the 50 largest venture business of Japan have moved are also mainly in the areas of information-related high technology, which produces computers and electronic and communications products. In the case of our country, the areas of technology in which the venture businesses have moved are, unlike the advanced industrial nations, primarily in those of manufacturing technology-intensive import-substituting items.

According to the results of the analysis of those venture businesses which have been supported by KTDC, unlike those advanced industrial nations which have either entered the period of growth or the period of maturity in their manufacturing technology, in our case either the manufacturing technology has just been introduced or our venture businesses have primarily been in the manufacture of new items, which have experienced increased demand. The result of the study of the technology-intensive medium-size and small industries made by Professor Kim Chok-kyo also shows that most of the new technology development is limited to the mature technological area aiming at import replacements or exports.

Venture Business

Is it really a high-risk adventurous enterprise? About the characteristics of the venture industry, it has always been pointed out that the profitability as well as the risk of failure are equally high in addition to the high intensiveness of technology, and it is also led by the founder of a technical enterprise who showed a vigorous entrepreneurial spirit.

In other words, one of the main characteristics of the venture business is that if it is successful, the profits will be very high. However, at the same time, the risk of technical and commercial failure is also high. But according to the result of a study conducted by an advanced industrial nation, the rate of failure of venture businesses is rather lower than that of ordinary medium-size and small enterprises. In the case of the United States, the result of a survey of venture businesses along Route 128 outside Boston shows about a 20 percent failure rate even 5 years after the opening of their businesses, whereas the mean value of the entire United States reached 50 percent. The difference is considerable.

Such a phenomenon is not just limited to the United States alone and the same study results are seen in Sweden and Israel. Accordingly, these countries have started to give their utmost policy attention and support to nurturing not only the venture business but also venture capital and the founders of technical enterprises.

In the case of our country, because of the brief history of our venture business, no statistical report on the failure rate is available, but it may be asserted on the basis of the following two reasons that the failure rate of venture businesses in our country is not any higher than that of the advanced industrial nations.

First, as has been pointed out, since the new technologies developed by our venture businesses are almost always not in the forefront in terms of world technological standards, and their marketability has been reasonably confirmed as they have already been manufactured by the advanced industrial nations, the level of commercial risk does not seem to be present even though there might be a high degree of technological risk. Also, with regard to the risk of technological development, we may be in an advantageous position as compared with the advanced industrial nations since our technological goal is clearly defined.

Second, according to the Kelly study (1971), in the case of the United States, the rate of immediate rejection of the investment proposal of the venture capital companies is 97 percent, and only 0.5 percent of the total becomes the final investment object. In our case, according to a study on KDIC made by Ku Pon-ho and Paek Che-min (1985), out of a total of 508 investment proposals made between December 1982 and June 1985, 59 were adopted and therefore the rate of adoption was 11.6 percent.

Of course, even though there are differences in the absolute number of proposed investments and in the evaluation criteria between our country and the United States, those figures may be seen to indicate that the failure rate of our venture businesses is not much higher than that of the advanced industrial nations.

5. Sources and Objects

Should our venture capital be confined to our country or should it expand abroad?

The biggest difficulty factor in nurturing venture capital in our country and the problem to be dealt with on a long-term basis should be the development of the manpower resources of the founders of the technical enterprises and the expansion of the technological foundation. Since the buildup of highly skilled manpower requires a long time, the policy makers must give sustained cooperation to help find the basic solution to the problem. At the same time, they should consider thousands of Korean scientists and technicians residing in the United States, Europe, and Japan as potential founders of technical enterprises and must give a positive thought to find a way to utilize them.

Also, they must have detailed information on foreign scientific and technical personnel, the foreign organizations specializing in research and development, and foreign businesses and weigh the possibility of using their services. Further, not only should they develop themselves but they should also consider including the venture businesses which import foreign technology as the object of support if necessary. They should also actively promote investments with foreign-venture capital companies and venture businesses. So far, participation in venture capital has been seen mainly among the independent spin-off enterprises; however, it is necessary to consider the

expansion of the scope of cooperation and the inclusion of even the mainstay companies and the big businesses as objects of investment.

In fact, what we need most may be the commercialization of new technology which makes use of basic and applied knowledge and not the foundation of knowledge itself for basic and applied research. In this sense, on the one hand, we must make sustained efforts to invest in basic and applied research and to develop scientific and technical manpower. On the other hand, as a means of catching three rabbits, that is, of activating the venture businesses and venture capital in a short time and of speeding up the development of new technology, it is desirable to utilize actively the scientific and technical foundation, ideas about venture projects, the technicians residing abroad who are interested in setting up new enterprises, and the foreign research and development organizations.

6. Entrepreneurship

Is the commercialism of scientific and technical professionals desirable?

Along with the activation of venture businesses and venture capital, what must be taken into consideration in speeding up the development of new technology is the question of the founders of the technical enterprise. In the case of the United States, the cradle of the venture enterprise, we see most often the scientist and technicians who had participated in technical development for big businesses in the high-technology field moving onto found venture businesses with new ideas. Lately, we see an increasing number of college professors in the field of high technology and researchers in noted research firms setting up the venture enterprises.

The social milieu favors those people switching to become the founders of technological enterprises rather than stressing the cultural values that look upon them with disapproval. To enable them to concentrate on the work of technical development, securing and utilizing the full-time managers have been made easy.

Not only is our enterpreneurial milieu detrimental to the creation of venture businesses spinning off from big businesses but also there are very few among the college professors and researchers who are technically capable of starting new businesses, and even if there were such people, the milieu is not conducive to it.

Accordingly, in the case of our country, the conditions for the full-time technical experts of the industry, college professor, and researchers to demonstrate sufficiently their technical abilities must be satisfied first. Further, the reality is that it is more desirable for them to join with the venture businessmen or to start a venture business by transferring their ideas than to start the business themselves.

Cultural Milieu

Why is the evasion of business partnerships a problem?

In our entrepreneurial cultural milieu, a feeling of distrust and evasion is pointed out as a common phenomenon. Of course, although there have been cases of success in business partnerships as exemplified by the Lucky Goldstart Group, we have seen numerous examples when most of the businesses that had started in the form of partnerships ultimately ended in failure as a result of discord deriving from conflicting interests between the partners.

Especially, the sort of the business partnership ethic that is seen in other countries whereby the business partners, who are in a relationship of supporting each other, make the most of each other's strength, trust each other, and encourage each other in time of difficulties or overcome the various difficulties at the start of a business or after the business has been set up has not taken hold in our country.

Most of the technological innovators of the venture businesses have received a regular education and gained specialized technical experiences at their previous places of employment, the embryonic organizations, but often they either lack ability or are inexperienced in financial affairs, marketing, and general management. According to [Litvak] and Maule (1973), very few founders of technical enterprise possess an excellent ability in areas of both technology and management, and one of the important reasons for the failure of many venture enterprises is the lack of management ability on the part of the founders of the technical enterprise.

Accordingly, in other countries, a large number of venture enterprises starts as a joint enterprise involving two or more participants.

It is necessary to recognize the fact that one of the ways to activate venture businesses is to set up a new enterprise under a partnership after making a correct judgment of each other's ability, the fairness of the conditions presented, and each other's intentions; by overcoming our cultural milieu which is negative to the business partnership; and by either the venture capitalists inviting the technological innovators who possess a knowledge of high technology to start a business together or, vice versa, the technological innovators inviting the capitalists to start a business together.

Operation and Management

Should venture capital be left to its own rules or should support be given to management and control?

It has already been pointed out that the management ability of the founders of technical enterprises who are the main figures of the venture business is often limited. In addition, in our country, the operation of medium-size and small businesses is difficult in many respects because of picky rules, complicated administrative procedures, and numerous regulations. Most of these are also directly applied to the operation of venture businesses. Therefore,

it is necessary to have an appropriate attitude of support and ability without making participation in the control of the management or operation of the enterprise an object of investment, although the characteristic of venture capital takes the form of investment. The venture capital companies in other countries are either supporting or participating almost to an excessive extent in the crucial matters of management of the venture enterprise. On the part of the venture enterprise, it accepts participation as a matter of fact.

The most satisfactory form of participation in and support for management is to prevent failure resulting from weakness in management, albeit good technology by conducting a thorough analysis, at the time of investment examination of the venture capital of not only the technical aspects of the venture business but also the main elements of management and control, that is, the demand, marketing, production control, and manpower composition. According to the recent analyses of the cases of the success or failure of several venture companies, the picture of management problems in the way of efficient operation of the business is emerging relatively clearly. That is, the requirement directly linked to the success or failure of the venture business was to secure the market. In other words, the question was whether or not to secure the demand of a minimum economic scale. The analysis showed that without exception the venture business which failed did not have the expected demand that had been projected.

Despite the fact that most of the venture businesses enjoyed a market monopoly by having been in the area of high technology by having developed products of high technical standards, often the level of demand for the product was not clearly known ahead of time due to the nature of the newly created market or the actual sales did not reach the expected demand even if the demand was known.

Therefore, by fully recognizing such dimensions ahead of time in the examination of the investment in the venture business, it is essential to estimate accurately the level of demand for the products involved. It also shows that for the stable and successful development of the venture business, the additional product development capacity after the opening of the business or the actual record of achievement is essential. Since the essential element in the success or failure of the venture business is to secure the demand, an effort should be made to develop either the examination method or policy which could help forecast accurately the demand or the sales.

Also, even if they involve themselves in guiding the management or in the actual management, the venture capital companies must make it clear in principle that they do not intend to control the management. Frank communications of ideas with the venture entrepreneurs must come first. But even if they are unable to participate directly in the management or guide it, the assistance of the related organization, for example, outside specialists such as the Medium-size and Small Business Promotion Public Corporation, must be made mandatory.

9. Interlocking System

Should the venture enterprise be centered around a big business or should it be centered around the medium-size and small enterprise that produces the parts?

In view of our present conditions, the chance of success in competing with the advanced industrial nations in developing high-technology products in a short time is zero. Therefore, the high-technology or technology-intensive products of our country are the products which were recently developed by the advanced industrial nations and which were not developed by our country. The foreign imports that we depend on constitute the mainstay of the high-technology goods because of the technological gap.

Such products with good prospects should be identified and announced through a careful examination in advance of the list. At the same time, if someone develops the item that has been announced, not only should the developer be provided with the venture capital but it should also be given the benefit of the Domestically Developed New Technology Protection Measures and various other comprehensive policy supports. If these measures are taken they will make a great contribution not only to the speeding up of our technological development but also to the activation of our venture capital. However, constant discord is seen between the big industries, which are complete-assembly business organizations, and the medium-size and small business which produce parts. The government is dealing with their relationships in accordance with the Fair Transaction Law, but an exemplary business ethic should be clearly established as in Japan to enable them to create a basic relationship of mutual help and support.

Generally, the venture business is viewed as an exclusive form of medium-size and small enterprise and some people are of the opinion that the big business too much make positive use of the venture business. However, speaking in conclusive terms, the related organizations of venture businesses are divided in unique types to enable all of them to participate. That is, those types include: venture capital, venture nurturing, venture spin-off, joint-venture enterprise, merger of venture enterprise, and internal ventures.

Of these, for the big business, venture capital, venture nurturing, venture merger, and internal venture are the types that could be appropriately utilized. For the medium-size and small business the venture spin-off and joint-venture enterprise are the main types. Systematizing the retiring technical staff or officers or utilizing them as founders of cooperative parts-producing businesses by the big business can be viewed as a way to kill two birds with one stone that could solve simultaneously the stagnation of personnel promotions and the activation of venture enterprises.

10. Indiscriminate Numerical Emphasis

Would an unfortunate situation that produces insolvent medium-size and small businesses not continue?

For the last few years, as the interest in the venture business and venture capital has increased explosively and as policy consideration has been given to help support it institutionally, a concern has been expressed that the number of improperly run medium-size and small enterprises such as insolvent overseas construction firms and the shipping business might increase sharply.

In reviewing our economic history, because of the government's near-sighted policy of excessive support during the period of the rising construction boom in the Middle East, riding on the wave of the powerful oil dollars and during the shipping business boom that resulted from the world's trade expansion, a good number of improperly run businesses have appeared. Then as the oil dollars declined, the overseas construction business in the Middle East stagnated, and as the volume of trade declined and the competition in maritime shipping intensified, the overseas construction firms and the maritime shipping business collapsed, and this has become a major social issue. In view of such a development, the concern that the people have expressed is rather a natural reaction.

But such a problem may be viewed as a result of the implementation of two mistaken policies. One is that the government policy was not implemented by taking into account a long-term forecast of the prospects of the international environment and with a sufficient degree of planning. The other is that in the area of policy support, the government was unable to sort out the businesses that were internationally competitive and were solid, and it was overly concerned with the actual record of achievement primarily based on the number of business transactions. Since such an error in policy implementation could be repeated exactly the same way in the government's policy support for venture enterprises, we must keep in mind the following lessons:

First of all, is assistance to new technology development through venture businesses indeed an effective policy? From a long-range point of view, is there anything to help realize the development of high technology and to upgrade the technology to a higher standard?

Second, in providing support to the venture enterprise, is it given selectively to the venture enterprise which has the technological ability and is interested in technological development or is it given mainly on the basis of the number of business transactions?

At this point when the history of the venture enterprise is still short and when only recently the government announced its policy of nurturing venture enterprises and venture capital, if we do not deal with the problem, a recurrence of improperly run overseas construction firms or maritime shipping companies may be a possibility. Unfortunately, we should not overlook the point that such a concern has a possibility of becoming a reality.

4. Policy Problem

According to the findings of the overall analysis, the conditions conducive to the growth of the venture business in our country are, first, the vigorous

entrepreneurship of our businessmen and, second, the overall expansion of support for the development of technology. That is, the scale of the formation of venture capital, which enables the commercialization of superior technology without sufficient capital of one's own, is expanding greatly.

But we still have the following unfavorable conditions:

1. Feeble technological ability and a shortage of objects to be commercialized.
2. External participation in management and the phenomenon of evasion in the partnership.
3. Unsatisfactory level of administrative support for the creation and operation of venture businesses and complicated regulations.
4. Lack of management ability.
5. Difficult of achieving early capital earnings as a result of non-development of over-the-counter-market.

By taking these problems into account, several policy directions to nurture venture businesses are suggested as follows:

First, in order to advance the overall level of technology, basic research must be seriously supported; graduate studies in the science and engineering field must be supported; scientific and technical personnel residing abroad must be utilized; and full-time research firms in the country must be created, utilized, and supported.

Second, through the support organizations related to the existing medium-size and small businesses such as the Medium-size and Small Enterprise Promotion Public Corporation, an effort should be made to provide management guidance and to improve the environment and other related conditions.

Third, by developing a policy which encourages the capital earnings of the venture business, the turning of idle funds into venture capital and a measure to nurture the over-the-counter-market must be promoted.

Fourth, by expanding the function of the venture capital company, the two-tier system for the fund supply and the management and control of the venture enterprise must be established.

Fifth, through the advance indication system for the list of items to be purchased and for the technical development by the government-affiliated organizations and the investment organizations, a policy to promote organically the domestically developed technology goods must be developed.

Sixth, in the case of the machinery whose domestic technology produce price is high, through a certain examination and official approval of the quality, institutional support which gives the user priority financing must be developed.

Seventh, by setting up scientific and industrial complexes or parts industry complexes in the technologically oriented cities and in the areas of development by policy, a basic solution must be sought to the problem of locating plant construction sites.

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S. KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

NEWS PIECES FROM HIGH TECHNOLOGY INDUSTRY

P'ohang Institute To Open in 1987

Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 3 Jul 86 p 12

[Text] Many Korean scientific experts active in foreign countries have been invited to join the faculty of a new institute of technology to be established in P'ohang next year. Their return to Korea means bright prospects for the government's program to attract overseas scientific expertise.

P'ohang Institute of Technology (Dean: Dr Kim Ho-kil), an annex of P'ohang Steel Co, received authorization to become established in July 1985, and is scheduled to begin classes next March. The school contacted Korean scholars working in universities and research institutes overseas, in the United States and elsewhere, in order to secure a superior faculty. As a result, 40 experts have agreed to return to the motherland, and 30 more showed a positive response to the idea of returning, according to school authorities.

As of the end of June, 40 scientific experts are definitely scheduled to return within the year or by next year, including Ch'oe Sang-il (age 55, head professor of astrophysics at the University of North Carolina); Pyon Chong-hwa (age 56, professor of chemistry at Lowell University); Kim Tong-han (age 52, chemistry, former president, Association of Korean Scientists in the United States); Yi Ch'ang-hui (age 51, researcher at [U.S. Stelco] metals); Yi Chong-rim (age 55, professor, Michigan State University, mathematics); and Dr. Yi Chong-muk (age 51, chief researcher at U.S. Naval Laboratories, hydrodynamics). World-class mathematician Dr. Kwon Kyong-hwan (age 57, head professor of mathematics, Michigan State University) is also scheduled to join the Ehwa University faculty in about 1988.

Eight departments are to be established in the first stage when P'ohang Institute of Technology begins classes next year, including metals, materials, chemical engineering, machines, measurement, controls, manufacturing, and computers. Each department will be recruiting 30 new students. In the second stage, the school will set up departments of physics, chemistry, and mathematics, and in the third stage four more departments concerned with high technology will be set up, making 15 departments in all. There will be 1,800 undergraduates and the school will operate a graduate school with an authorized enrollment of 950 (800 masters degree students and 150 doctoral candidates), growing into a research university fully worthy of the name.

School authorities say the teacher-student ratio will not exceed seven-to-one even when the number of students increases.

P'ohang Institute of Technology is spending 43.6 billion won to complete construction before the start of classes next year and is hurrying to construct support facilities, including various instructional and research facilities and dormitories for all students. Scholarships will be provided to 80 percent of the students, and promising graduates will be assured of employment by the school.

Memory Board Introduced

Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 1 Jul 86 p 8

[Text] The Sangun Co (Kum Min-ho, president) has developed a memory board and a 1 mega-byte RAM (random access memory) disk adapter that can expand the memory capacity of the IBM 5550 personal computer.

According to information released by Sangun on 1 July, a single memory board, which is called the 5550 MEB, will be able to expand the system memory capacity of the IBM 5550, enabling the user to run large-scale programs and effectively to manage large amounts of data.

Moreover, connecting the 1 mega-byte disk adapter, called 5550 RD (Ram disk), will enable the computer to be used just as with a disk driver, but with a working processing speed 20 times that of a disk drive and the capability to add special characters and Chinese characters.

Sangun is marketing these two newly developed products to users of the IBM 5550.

Active Technology Imports

Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 1 Jul 86 p 8

[Text] The impact of technology imports is on the increase in high tech industrial fields, such as precision chemicals, electronics, and precision machines.

According to concerned authorities on 1 July, our country has imported technology on 129 occasions during the first quarter of this year (January through March). These are broken down into 38 cases of technology import in the machine field, the field with the highest number, followed by 30 cases in electrical and electronics fields, and 27 cases of technology import in chemical engineering.

Looking at these technology imports by country of origin, Japan accounts for more than half, with 70 cases. Imports from the United States amounted to 34 cases.

In particular, imports of technology in high tech production fields have been very active this year, continuing a trend from last year. In the case of the

electronics field, for example, Gold Star brought in VTR manufacturing technology from Hitachi Co of Japan; Hyundai Electronics imported car stereo manufacturing technology from [Staun] SA of Belgium; Samsung Electron Tube Co imported Braun tubes for color televisions from General Electric in the United States; Cheil Precision Co brought in 24-pin dot matrix printers from Fujitsu in Japan; Koni Electronics imported microwave absorbent material manufacturing technology used in making microwave ovens from Japan; Handok imported liquid crystal display manufacturing technology from Switzerland; and Samsung Semiconductor and Telecommunications imported semiconductor manufacturing technology from the IXYS Co of the United States.

Moreover, Hyundai Electronics imported 256K DRAM manufacturing technology from [Bitech] Co of the United States; Tongyang Nylon imported 16-bit personal computer manufacturing technology from the [Tomcat] Co of Japan; Samsung Electronics imported manufacturing technology for microwave ovens from Design Manufacturing Co of the United States; Haedong Ceramic imported heat-emitting element manufacturing technology from Japan Ceramic Co; and Sambo Computer Co imported personal computer software technology from Microsoft in the United States.

In the machine field, Korea Foxboro imported industrial measurement and control system technology from Foxboro in the United States; Samsung Heavy Industries imported combination truck cranes from Japan's [Tatamoro] Co, KIA Industries brought in automotive diesel engines from Matsuda Motors of Japan; Hyundai Automobile imported numerical control lathe manufacturing technology from Cincinnati Micron in the United States; Tusan Machine Co imported aircraft rotors from [Transat] in the United States; and Samsung Precision imported aircraft engine component technology from JGW Co in the United States.

Artificial Intelligence Seminar Scheduled

Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 1 Jul 86 p 8

[Text] The Korean Advanced Institute of Science and Technology, together with private industry, is holding a public seminar on artificial intelligence applications for manufacturing firms, to be held from 7 July to 14 July at the Tongbu regional facility, lecture room 201.

The conference, which is aimed at researchers and students specializing in fields related to artificial intelligence at various research centers, firms, and universities, will examine the capabilities and limitations of currently existing artificial intelligence technology and will introduce examples of applications currently in actual on-site use at companies.

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S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

REPORTAGE ON 'DISTORTED' JAPANESE TEXTBOOK

Historians Urge Correction

SK160048 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 16 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] A group of leading Korean historians yesterday issued a statement strongly urging an "early and comprehensive" correction of distorted descriptions of past Korean history contained in a controversial Japanese history textbook.

The historians, representing the Council of Korean History Research Associations, also called on Japan to "deeply reflect upon its past historical wrong-doings," defining the distortions as "its intention to justify the past crime of invading Korea."

The statement was released after a meeting at the office of the National History Compilation Committee. The council comprises seven Korean history-related research bodies.

The scholars enunciated their views on the issue that the explicitly intentional misrepresentation of Korean history "hurts the pride of the Korean people," thus undermining the efforts of the two nations for mutual prosperity.

The statement points out that the historical alteration by Japanese side reflects "the colonialist historical perspective established by the imperialist Japan to support its invasion of Korea."

In face of a new international order which sharply breaks with the past colonial relations, the statement said, Japan should undergo a thorough self-reflection process before attempting to develop normal and friendly ties with Korea as well as other Asian countries.

The statement reminded Japanese historians of the principle that historical descriptions should be based on objective facts, criticizing an interpretation of these facts in light of national interests would "impair friendly relations with neighboring countries."

The historians expressed hope that the milieu of Japanese educational community, which is evidently biased enough to allow the controversial textbook

to be authored and authenticated for use, could be "normalized" in the nearest possible future.

While pressing for an immediate correction of the warped Korean history in the Japanese textbook, the historians also suggested measures to cope with possible future historical adulteration by Japan.

They proposed that an organization be set up to exclusively deal with identifying and correcting problematic foreign views of Korea, that government support joint research by Korean and Japanese historians of the past relations between the two countries and that scholars of the two nations exchange information and research results to formulate an appropriate historical perspective of the past history.

The seven scholars who attended the meeting also made public an in-depth analysis of the Japanese textbook in question which pinpointed distortions on 35 items ranging from the ancient to contemporary Korean history.

The statement represents the first official response of Korean historical circles to the repeated emergence of Japanese textbooks that mispresent Korean history. The historians expressed concern that such distortions may not be limited to one specific textbook.

Japanese Arrested for Protest

SK120222 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 12 Jul 86 p 8

[Text] Tokyo (YONHAP)-- Police arrested two Japanese Thursday for injuring a member of the Korean Embassy staff while demonstrating in front of the embassy building.

They were among members of a conservative group who staged a demonstration in protest against "foreign interference in Japan's internal affairs" in reference to Korea's demand for school textbook revisions.

When they started the protest with a maximum-volumed speaker on their car, members of the embassy staff sprayed anti-fire powder over the car.

The demonstrators responded by throwing a steel pipe, which hit one of the staff members on the thumb of the right hand, an embassy spokesman said.

CPD To Lodge Protest

SK150056 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 15 Jul 86 p 89

[Text] The Council for the Promotion of Democracy (CPD), co-headed by Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam, yesterday decided to lodge a protest with Japan against its distorted description of historical facts involving Korea in its history books and fingerprinting matters.

The decision was made in a meeting attended by the two Kims and other top officials of the council yesterday. For this, the CPD will prepare a written protest by Wednesday which, according to spokesman Han Kwang-ok, will be conveyed to the Japanese Government through its embassy in Seoul.

"We will no longer keep silent if Japan does not give up such undemocratic and unfair policies," he noted.

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S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

MINISTER MEETS WITH GABON'S BONGO--Seoul, July 8 (YONHAP)--South Korean Government administration Minister Chong Kwan-yong, who is now visiting African nations, met with Gabonese President Omar Bongo and Foreign Minister Martin Bongo on July 5 in Libreville to discuss issues of mutual concern, the Foreign Ministry here said Tuesday. According to the ministry, the Gabonese president promised Chong that his country would continue supporting Korea's position in international forums including the conferences of non-aligned countries. Chong delivered a personal letter to Bongo by President Chon Tu-hwan and explained to him the situation surrounding the Korean peninsula. The Gabonese foreign minister also promised that Gabon would extend its every possible cooperation to the Korean government for the successful hosting of the 1988 Summer Olympics slated for Seoul. The outcome of the talks was reported to the Foreign Ministry by the Korean Embassy in the African nation. Chong visited the African country from July 3-5 as part of his tour of African nations as a special envoy to President Chon. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in english 0631 GMT 8 Jul 86 SK] /8918

CSO: 4100/200

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

KIM IL-SONG EXTENDS THANKS TO TAEAN MACHINE PLANT

SK080158 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2100 GMT 29 Jun 86

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has sent a letter of thanks to the workers, technicians, and office workers of the Taeon heavy machine plant of the Taeon heavy machine industrial complex. In this letter of thanks, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song extended warm thanks to all workers, technicians, and office workers of the Taeon heavy machine plant for attaining great success in producing electricity-generating equipment by upholding the decision of the 11th Plenary Session of the 6th Party Central Committee and by displaying the revolutionary fighting spirit of self-reliance.

In the letter of thanks, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song stated that heartily responding to the party's call for bringing about innovation in producing electricity-generating equipment, workers and technicians of the Taeon heavy machine plant have performed proud exploits by producing a large 125,000-cubic-meter hydraulic turbine and generator during a short period of time using their own plan and technology and courageously overcoming mounting difficulties.

In the letter of thanks, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song stated that workers and technicians of the plant had successfully resolved difficult and complicated scientific and technological problems by producing large electricity-generating equipment by boldly planning their work and by adopting many new and innovative technological plans in a manner worthy of the working class in charge of the production of heavy machines.

In the letter of thanks, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song stated that workers and technicians of the plant have independently produced insulators needed to manufacture electricity-generating equipment and that they have firmly laid a foundation for the production and supply of materials.

In the letter of thanks, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song stated that the independent production of a large-capacity 125,000-cubic-meter hydraulic turbine and generator is the brilliant victory of our party's policy for Chuche-type machine industry and another festive event in the history of machine development industry in our country.

In the letter of thanks, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song stated that by attaining success in producing large electricity-generating equipment, the working class of the Tae'an heavy machine plant has developed a capability to produce any large electricity-generating equipment if they are determined to do so and has opened the prospect for resolving the country's strained problem of electricity and for achieving the goal of 100 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity.

In the letter of thanks, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song expressed great satisfaction that the workers, technicians, and office workers of the Tae'an heavy machine plant have quietly done a great job in producing large electricity-generating equipment and highly appraised the brilliant success they have attained.

In the letter of thanks, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song described continuously bringing about innovations and continuously advancing in large equipment without knowing conceit and stalemate as reflecting the fighting spirit of the working class in our country and urged workers, technicians, and office workers of the Tae'an heavy machine plant to continuously and vigorously advance without boasting of the success they have already attained.

In the letter of thanks, the great leader Kim Il-song stated that he firmly believes that workers, technicians, and office workers of the Tae'an heavy machine plant will return the party's expectations of them without fail by successfully performing the task of producing equipment by firmly arming themselves with the Chuche idea and by showing loyalty to the party and to the revolution.

A meeting was held at the site concerned yesterday morning to deliver the letter of thanks from the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Participating together with workers, technicians, and office workers of the Tae'an heavy machine plant were functionaries from sectors concerned Pak Nam-ki, secretary of the WPK Central Committee; Pak Sung-il, responsible secretary of the WPK Nampo Municipal Committee and chairman of the Nampo Municipal People's Committee; and Chang In-sok, chairman of the Nampo Municipal Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee.

At the meeting, Secretary Pak Nam-ki delivered the letter of thanks sent by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Following this, Kye Hyong-sun, manager of the Tae'an heavy machine plant; Paek Cho--taek, head of the cutting shop of the Tae'an heavy machine plant; Pak Hyo-sik, lathe operator at the first workshop of the plant; and Pak Ung-sok, primary party secretary of the first workshop of the plant participated in the discussion of resolutions.

Those who participated in the discussion panel said that they enjoyed the great honor of receiving the letter of thanks from the respected and beloved leader after receiving the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's on-the-spot guidance with great excitement. They said that the great leader earlier visited Tae'an and opened the new history of electric industry in our country and that he developed the Tae'an work system--a communist-type economic management system--in 1961, helped the Tae'an heavy machine plant take the

lead in implementing this system, developed the plant into a leading heavy production base, and guided the working class at this plant in bringing about an innovation in producing equipment. Conveying the unanimous feelings of loyalty from the participants, they extended the supreme honor and the warmest thanks to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for showing great love and considerations for them while leading them along the single road of victory, glory, happiness, and prosperity.

Those who participated in the discussion panel said that the working class of the Taeon heavy machine plant is assigned the weighty but honorable task of bringing about a new upsurge in producing equipment by upholding the militant task set forth by the leader during his on-the-spot guidance and in the letter of thanks. They then called for vigorously and preferentially accelerating equipment for hydraulic and thermal power plants. In particular, they called for concentrating on the production of equipment for the Tachon power plant and for waging a struggle to carry out the task of producing equipment for the Tachon power plant by the end of this September ahead of schedule. To achieve this end, they called for reinforcing material bases and for operating all machinery equipment at full capacity by correctly maintaining balance among machines and by thoroughly establishing equipment inspection and maintenance systems.

They urged the functionaries of the Taeon heavy machine plant to become the example of the entire country in the management of enterprises by bearing deep in their hearts the honor of working at a proud plant in which the Taeon work system--a communist-type form of managing the economy--and by correctly organizing the work of organizing the economy.

Those who participated in the discussion panel said that no matter how vast the assigned task may be, there will only be victory and honor on the road of following the wise leadership of the party and the leader. They then said that the working class of the Taeon heavy machine plant will return the great consideration and expectation shown by the great leader and by producing and supplying on a smooth and timely manner equipment required by various sectors of the people's economy, including the electric power sector.

The meeting adopted a letter of pledge to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. After the meeting, the participants headed for their work sites in groups, receiving warm welcome from the crowd.

/9738

CSO: 4110/073

N.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

SYMPOSIUM HELD ON KIM IL-SONG'S LECTURE

SK100549 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0536 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang, July 10 (KCNA)--A central symposium on "historical experience of building the Workers' Party of Korea," a lecture delivered by the great leader President Kim Il-song, was held Wednesday at the people's palace of culture.

In the symposium, officials of the party cadre training institutions and men of science, education and press made speeches under the titles "'historical experience of building the Workers' Party of Korea,' a lecture delivered by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, is an immortal encyclopedia which consummates the principle and theory of building the party of chuche and a great revolutionary programme of socialist and communist construction," "theory on the inheritance of the cause of the party is the bedrock for strengthening and developing the party through generations and carrying the revolutionary cause of chuche to accomplishment," "theory of building the party under a farreaching plan into the guide of socialist and communist construction is a programmatic guideline for the completion of the cause of building a working class party and the cause of independence of the popular masses" and other subjects.

The speakers emphasized that "historical experience of building the Workers' Party of Korea," a lecture delivered by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, is a monumental work which has made an immortal contribution to developing and enriching the chuche-oriented revolutionary theory on the party building and socialist and communist construction and promoting the Korean people's cause of revolution.

What is important in the idea and theory of the party building clarified by him in the lecture is the original idea and theory on the Working Class Party of new type, the Revolutionary Party of Chuche, they noted:

They said the great leader in the lecture propounded for the first time that the chuche idea is the starting point of the party building and party activities, the foundation for the organizational and ideological consolidation of the party and the guiding principle of the party in leading the revolution and construction. This is an original idea which clarifies the great position and important role of the guiding idea in the party building, they added.

Another important point in the idea of building the party of chuche propounded by him in the lecture is the idea on the law of the inheritance and completion of the cause of party building of the working class, they said.

Comrade Kim Il-song, they stressed, gave a new proposition that what is essential in carrying forward the cause of the party is the question of the heir to the political leader and this, in essence, is the question of succeeding the position and role of the political leader.

This means that he laid a theoretical foundation to scientifically and theoretically prove the theory on the question of the heir to the political leader and integrally develop and systematize it into a theory on the decisive role of the heir to the leader like the theory on the decisive role of the leader, the speakers said.

They stressed that "historical experience of building the Workers' Party of Korea," a lecture delivered by Comrade Kim Il-song, is a great revolutionary programme of socialist and communist construction.

/8918

CSO: 4100/201

N.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

NODONG SINMUN ON EXPERIENCE IN BUILDING WPK

SK082351 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1513 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang, July 8 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today carries an article explaining "historical experience of building the Workers' Party of Korea," a lecture authored by the great leader President Kim Il-song.

The author of the article titled "starting point in building of revolutionary party of new type" says that the starting point in the building of the Workers' Party of Korea was the formation of the down-with-imperialism union (DIU) in October 1926 by President Kim Il-song.

Noting that in the first part of the work President Kim Il-song deeply argued, citing detailed historical materials, the experience gained in building the party in those days when roots were being laid for the construction of a revolutionary party of a new type, the article says:

The formation of the DIU was a glorious declaration announcing that our people held respected Comrade Kim Il-song in high esteem as their great leader.

The significance of its formation lies, above all, in that it was a historical event announcing the new start of our revolution.

The revolutionary struggle of our people for national and class liberation entered the glorious road of realising the great cause of chuche under the banner of the programme of the "DIU" after its formation by the respected leader. Since then our people have hewed out their destiny independently and creatively holding it in their own hands and the Korean revolution which had undergone bitter failures and twists and turns has vigorously advanced along the road of independence.

The formation of the DIU by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was a starting point in the building of the revolutionary party of chuche type, a party of a new type distincts from the former party in our country. Herein lies another significance of the formation of the DIU. This is because, first of all, its programme became the basis of our party's programme.

The programme of the "DIU" was a great programme for building communism which indicated the final goal of our party for the first time in history. Our

party's programme for accomplishing the revolutionary cause of chuche, the cause of communism by modelling the whole of society on the chuche idea, is rooted in the programme of the "DIU."

The formation of the DIU was the starting point in the building of a revolutionary party of a new type in our country also because the principle of Chajusong put up by the "DIU" has become the principle of our party's construction and activities.

It is also because communists of the new generation trained by the "DIU" became the backbone for the founding of our party.

The "DIU" formed with true young communists of Korea was the most pure and solid integrity in ideology and purpose and a shining pattern of revolutionary ranks dyed in the revolutionary ideas of the great leader.

Thanks to such ranks, the organisational and ideological preparations for founding the party were energetically carried on in the flames of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and the cause of founding the party was successfully carried out with the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters tempered in the struggle as the backbone under so complicated situation after the country's liberation.

Our party put it forward as the basic principle of party construction and activities to carry forward the revolutionary of chuche pioneered by the "DIU" and has creditably implemented it in the whole period since the founding of the party. This is precisely the source of greatness, sagacity of leadership and invincible might of our party.

/8918

CSO: 4100/201

5 August 1986

N.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

KIM HWAN ATTENDS MEETING ON HYDRO-METEOROLOGICAL SERVICE

SK100521 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0509 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang, July 10 (KCNA)--A meeting was held Wednesday at the Central Workers' House to commemorate the 40th anniversary of the founding of the hydro-meteorological service (July 10, 1946).

A congratulatory message to the entire scientists, technicians, workers and office employees of the Hydro-meteorological Service from the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was conveyed at the meeting by Kim Hwan, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the CC, the WPK.

The message notes that the Hydro-meteorological Service over the last 40 years has creditably discharged the honorable duty assigned it and actively contributed to socialist construction, covering a fruitful road under the wise leadership of the party and the leader.

The staff of the service, it says, has helped towards the development and utilisation of the natural power resources including hydraulic and wind energy resources by their scientific researches and technical services for implementing the policy of grand nature-remaking indicated by the party and solved a host of oceanographic and hydrological problems cropping up in barrage construction and tideland reclamation.

A report was made by Yi Kon-il, director of the Hydro-meteorological Service.

He said President Kim Il-song founded the Hydro-meteorological Service and has wisely organised and guided the efforts for the development of hydro-meteorological work to suit the demand of revolution and construction.

Stating that the Hydro-meteorological Service has entered a new, higher stage of its development today under the tested guidance of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, the reporter said: under his meticulous care for the hydro-meteorological work, the meteorological, hydrologic and oceanographic forecasts are now making an active contribution to the scientisation of the organisation of production and management activities.

A letter of pledge was adopted at the meeting.

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CSO: 4100/201

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DPRK DAILY ON SUPPORT FOR VINALON PLANT CONSTRUCTION

SK020827 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2141 GMT 1 Jul 86

[NODONG SINMUN 2 July editorial: "Let Us Actively Support the Construction of the Sunchon Vinalon Complex"]

[Text] The construction of the Sunchon Vinalon Complex is of great significance for our country's socialist economic construction. Only when we accelerate and complete the construction of the Sunchon Vinalon Complex can we more smoothly resolve the question of the people's clothing.

In order to vigorously accelerate the construction of the Sunchon Vinalon Complex, various domains of the national economy should effect collective innovations, and the entire party, the entire nation, and all the people should support the construction of this complex materially and technologically with manpower.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: In order to successfully implement the new prospective tasks put forth by our party for socialist economic construction, the entire party and all the people should rise in a strenuous struggle and effect constant innovations and upsurges in all domains of the national economy.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has put forth tasks many times for accelerating and completing the construction of the Sunchon Vinalon Complex in a short period of time and has called on the entire party, the entire nation, and all the people to rise in a struggle to actively support the construction of the Sunchon Vinalon Complex.

The construction of the Sunchon Vinalon Complex is a rewarding project carried out in accordance with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's profound idea to more smoothly resolve the question of the people's clothing and is very important construction work carried out amid the great interest and attention of the entire country.

This construction requires enormous labor power, material, and facilities. In order to accelerate and complete the construction of the grand chemical industrial base, unprecedentedly large in scale and production capacity,

within the period demanded by the party, all sectors of the national economy should properly supply facilities and material and actively support the construction materially and technologically with labor power.

The whirlpool of the speed battle is taking place in the construction site of the Sunchon Vinalon Complex at present. Thanks to the devoted labor struggle of numerous constructors, soldiers of the People's Army and supporters who dashed to the construction site heartily accepting the party's political appeal, overall construction projects including basic excavation, basic concrete work, erection of pillars, and fabrication of frameworks are being vigorously accelerated.

Indeed, the appearance of the construction site is changing every day and every hour. The question is for the relevant sectors and units to promptly supply facilities and material to comply with the enhanced spirit of the constructors and supporters. If facilities and material are more properly ensured and support work for constructors is strengthened further heroic exploits will be effected in the construction work of the Sunchon Vinalon Complex just as the heroic soldiers of our People's Army struck the world with admiration in the construction of the Nampo Lockgate.

By so doing, we can open the decisive phase in the production of textiles and attain the garget of 1.5 billion meters of fabrics, and can make our people's lives richer and more civilized by completely resolving the question of the people's clothing. Thus, it is a rewarding and honorable work to actively and vigorously support the construction of the Sunchon Vinalon Complex, which is being carried out in accordance with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's profound idea and our party's wise leadership, both materially and spiritually.

Functionaries and workers of all domains and units of the national economy should carry out the support work more vigorously than ever before in compliance with the demand of the reality in which construction is being carried out on a full scale.

It is important, above all, for the functionaries and workers to have the correct position and traits for the support work. There are important sectors and units to which priority should be given in accordance with the demand of the party's policy in the course of rapidly developing the socialist economy.

At present, construction of the Sunchon Vinalon Complex is a work to which primary strength should be directed in order to develop the national economy and upgrade the people's living standard.

Facilities, material, and daily personal items that are required in the construction of the Sunchon Vinalon Complex can be supplied on a priority basis when all the functionaries and workers assume such a position and traits. Functionaries and workers of all domains and all units of the national economy should realize that the support work for the construction of the Sunchon Vinalon Complex is a rewarding struggle to resolve the

question of clothing in our own way by depending on our own abundant material sources and to demonstrate once again the justness of our party's policy and the might of the Chuche industry to the entire world, and should actively support this construction materially and technologically with labor power.

Functionaries should properly carry out organizational work. No work can be accomplished without organizational work. This is proven by the units actively supporting the construction of the Sunchon Vinalon Complex including South Pyongan Province, South Hamgyong Province, and Pyongyang.

Functionaries of the party and administration and economic sectors of these provinces and this city held gatherings of functionaries of city, county, district, and provincial organizations and took practical measures to support the construction of the Sunchon Vinalon Complex in every way. They frequently summed up and readjusted this work. They also assisted difficult work requiring hard labor and supplied necessary material and facilities; thus, they saw to it that daily personal items are properly ensured for constructors and soldiers.

Each province, city, and county should find out what is needed in the construction site and work out active measures to resolve such problems. Ensuring facilities and material including cement, iron and steel material, and bulldozers is important in supporting the construction of the Sunchon Vinalon Complex.

As in all construction work, basic construction begins with basic inspection and construction work. A large quantity of cement, wood, and iron and steel material is required, and numerous excavators and transportation facilities are needed in this work.

Thus, the Sunchon Cement Complex, the Changnag Provincial Forest Bureau, the General Central Material Firm [Chungang Chajae Chongnyonhap Sangsa], and the Sungri Automobile Plant have been actively struggling to timely ensure cement, wood, and automobiles from the first day of construction.

Today, the construction is being carried out on a full scale. Thus, the demand of material and facilities has increased. The relevant sectors and units should increase the production of cement, wood, iron and steel material, and transportation and excavation facilities and send them to the construction site in a timely manner.

The zeal of constructors and soldiers of the People's Army is unprecedentedly high. They have put forth targets in every step and are devoting their strength and wisdom to implementing such targets. Whether their revolutionary zeal will bring a brilliant fruition or not depends decisively on how material and facilities are ensured.

Relevant sectors and units should accelerate the production of facilities and material, subordinating everything to the construction of the Sunchon Vinalon Complex.

Thus, facilities and materials should be ensured on a priority basis for construction sites including the vinalon, carbide, and fertilizer districts.

The railway transportation sector should carry out transportation organizational work and transport facilities and materials to construction sites on a priority basis. We should also effect innovations in producing plant facilities. Many construction sites including that of the thermal power plant have already begun assembling some facilities, and all other districts will start assembling them.

Accelerating the production of plant facilities and rapidly delivering them to the construction sites are of great significance for accelerating and completing the overall construction.

Plants and enterprises in charge of producing plant facilities, including the Taean heavy machine complex and the Yongsong machine complex, should effect a great upsurge in producing plant facilities by upholding the beacon fire of the struggle to create the speed of the eighties and by vigorously carrying out the technological innovation movement.

It is important to pay due attention to the support work that guarantees security for the constructors' and soldiers' lives. The primary masters in construction of the Sunchon Vinalon Complex which has been carried out on a large scale in large districts, are the constructors and soldiers. The success of the construction work depends on their revolutionary zeal, creativeness, and bold and large-scale operation.

It is our natural duty to timely ensure their daily personal items by directing deep attention to their work and lives. Today, many sectors and units, as well as individuals, are actively supporting both materially and spiritually the constructors and soldiers, who dashed to the construction site upholding the party's call, by understanding their lives.

In particular, the South Hamgyong Provincial Administration and Economic Guidance Committee and the Anju County Commercial Management Office are properly carrying out this work. The relevant domains and units should produce and supply more subsidiary food and daily personal items to the constructors and soldiers so that they can work and live without any inconveniences.

The Sunchon Vinalon Complex is another great creation of the era of the Worker's Party to be handed over to future generations as their everlasting property.

Let us make construction sites be in the more fierce flames of creating the speed of the eighties by actively supporting, materially and technologically, the construction of the Sunchon Vinalon Complex with labor power.

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CSO: 4110/073

N.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

COMMUNIST UNIVERSITIES' ANNIVERSARY--Pyongyang, July 11 (KCNA)--Meetings marking the 40th anniversary were held at communist universities in all provinces. Congratulatory messages of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea were conveyed at the meetings. The messages say that over the past 40 years the communist universities as a cadre training centre of the party founded by the great leader President Kim Il-song have traversed a road of proud victory to successfully discharge their mission and duty. The communist universities have trained a large number of workers steadfast politically and ideologically and well prepared in practice by implementing the respected leader President Kim Il-song's idea of party construction and our party's policy of cadre training and thereby contributed to strengthening the party work and rallying broad masses around the party to organise them for carrying out the party's policy and accelerating the revolution and construction, note the messages. Reports were delivered and letters of pledge adopted at the meetings. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1022 GMT 11 Jul 86 SK] /8918

CSO: 4100/201

N.KOREA/ECONOMY

HYDROELECTRIC POWER PLANT CONSTRUCTION URGED

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 5 Apr 86 p 3

[Text] The great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, presented a challenging task by broad application of our Party's Creative Hydroelectric Power Resource Development Technology for effective utilization of hydroelectric power resources and massive construction of large-scale hydroelectric power plants at the Sixth Central Party Committee of the 11th National Party Members Meeting. We should uplift the great leader's instruction and construct massive hydroelectric resource development technology. The great leader's instructions are as follows:

"We should construct many hydroelectric power plants through positive development and utilizing our abundant hydroelectric power resource, especially in the areas of multipurpose development and utilization of rivers." (Task to chucheize the whole society, p 21, single volume)

The principle issue is that in construction of the power plants, the adaptation and work order of electric power resources is to consolidate the establishment of the power base and development of the power industry.

The decisive assurance in accordance with our electric power resources and the most effective utilization of the power base is to strengthen the power base and meet the current and perspective requirements of electric power comprehensively and reasonably through the party's creative hydroelectric power resource development technology.

Massive construction of hydroelectric power plants through the new hydroelectric resource development technology is to meet the ever-increasing requirements of electric power for the people's economy and to better utilize hydroelectric power resources.

Hydroelectric power requirements takes priority in resolving problems arising from chucheization, modernization and scientification of the people's economy through forceful revolution to meet the 10 perspective goals. And to achieve the world ranks of steel production, more electric power is the priority in construction and enlargement of the metal plants and construction of modern steel mills. This will give priority to the part which will play the major role in electric power industry development and overall development of people's economy.

The new substance of hydroelectric resource development technology is to combine the water quantity and water headfall for construction of large hydroelectric power plants. In other words, it is to bring waters from small and large rivers to reservoirs where a large headfall can be achieved by dropping the water. This technology enjoys many advantages superior to the conventional Weir-type, Penstock (waterway)-type or Weir/Penstock-type technology.

This methodology in construction of power plants will cut the construction period and speed up the construction of large-size power plants with multiple capacity of the conventional power plants.

In the development of hydroelectric power resources in the past, water was discharged down at one stage for concentrated utilization at some plants or at several stages at other plants in one region. This methodology will not allow the controlled utilization of waterfalls and takes much investment and requires a prolonged construction period due to scattered structures and facilities and can not generate electricity at full capacity. However, the new technology for hydroelectric power resources centralizes the construction works, enlarges and modernizes the construction facilities and creates conditions to speed up construction, set up a system by directly connecting reservoirs, control and utilize the water and raise the electricity production by concentrating water at reservoirs at high elevations. This shows that the new hydroelectric power resource development technology is chucheization and revolutionary nature-remodeling in accordance with our natural geographic condition and situation to provide speedy and reliable method to resolve the electric power shortage problem.

The superiority of the new hydroelectric power resource development technology is that electricity can be concentrated on the people's economy and allows the water resources to be effectively utilized by comprehensive development of the rivers.

Taechun hydroelectric power plant based on the new hydroelectric power resource development methodology will resolve the electric shortage problem in the Western Coastal Region, supply water to the newly acclaimed large tideland and help resolve the water shortage problems in the vicinity area. And many reservoirs in the vicinity will contain much water thereby avoiding large-scale flood damages resulting from any abnormal weather, and lakes developed in the mountains at several hundred meters above sea level would result in a mild climate, dense forests and more beautiful natural scenic areas.

Thereby, the useless streams of large and small rivers will turn into productive rivers and the workers will find recreational grounds everywhere for their enriched and cultural life.

Secondly, the methodology for the large-scale construction of new hydroelectric power resource development is that the resolution of fuel and motive power is critical to the construction of socialist economy. The right resolution of fuel and motive power is one of our fundamental problems to determine the success of our economic construction.

Fuel resources have been formed through long geological steps, but the more the capacity of the creative activity of the people for the development and utilization of the fuel source, the higher the acceleration of the consumption and the faster the depletion of the resource. Therefore, scientific evaluation of future development of fuel resources in human economic activity and finding a new, improved fuel and motive power becomes a social problem. The advantage of fossil fuel power plants burning coal and heavy oil to generate electricity is cost-effective in construction of the plants and in overcoming seasonal fluctuations in electric generation, but the cost of electric generation is very high and the efficient utilization of fuel resources is low. The operation of fossil fuel power plants requires large quantities of fuel and the growth of electric generation capacity by fossil power plants entirely depends on the development of the fuel industry. The economic effectiveness of fossil fuel power plants is entirely dependent on the availability of fuel. Therefore, to generate power, it is more economical and efficient to use water which is produced naturally, by constructing many hydroelectric power plants than to use fossil fuel.

Hydroelectric power is a renewable power resource. Hydroelectric power plants to generate electric power by utilizing river water anywhere and everywhere are different from fossil fuel electric power plants and can produce electricity any time whenever enough water is available. In the construction of hydroelectric power plants, the application of the creative hydroelectric power development technology will accumulate every drop of water and generate more electric power. Should the portion of the hydroelectric power based on the renewable motive power resource gets larger and play a major role in the power resources, the demand of manufacturing industry for fuel and power not only would be met and firmly guaranteed, but would also bring a smooth resolution of the fuel and power problems through our new potential power resource based on our home-grown technology development.

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CSO: 4110/048

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM IL-SONG CONGRATULATES JOINT ROMANIA YOUTH GATHERING

SK100601 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0545 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang, July 10 (KCNA)--Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on July 9 sent a congratulatory message to the attendants of the Korea-Romania youth friendship get-together.

The friendship get-together is of an important occasion in further deepening understanding and trust and developing and strengthening friendship and solidarity between youths and students of Korea and Romania, President Kim Il-song said, and went on:

The youth and students are a new generation who will shoulder the social development and future of the world.

The youths and students of Korea and Romania have always creditably fulfilled the role of a vanguard fighter, a shock brigade in the building of a new society, deeply conscious of the noble mission they have assumed for their motherlands and peoples, their parties and revolution.

The industrious and talented Romanian youth and students have covered a proud road of creation and changes under the correct leadership of the Romanian Communist Party headed by respected Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.

The heroic struggle and exploits in labour of the members of the Union of Communist Youth and the Youth and Students of Romania are recorded in the history of Romania which has turned into a developed socialist state with modern industry and advanced agriculture.

Our people and youth and students heartily rejoice over the achievements made by the fraternal Romanian youth and students in the revolution and construction and sincerely wish them greater success in the future.

The Korean youth and students have displayed unexampled heroism and creative talent and accomplished shining exploits in the arduous struggle for building in their country a new society free from exploitation and oppression, where the people enjoy an independent and creative life, and defending it.

They have grown to be mighty political reserves of the Workers' Party of Korea, reliable successor to the revolutionary cause of *chuche*, in the grand struggle to transform nature and society.

Today we are living in the era of revolution.

Imperialism will remain on the globe and the cause of socialism and communism has not been accomplished.

The youth of our era should continue revolution generation after generation till they have built an independent and peaceful new world free from imperialism and colonialism, free from domination and subjugation.

I firmly believe that the youths and students of Korea and Romania will creditably discharge their honorable duties by upholding the leadership of their parties, carrying forward and developing the revolutionary traditions of their parties, and at the same time, devoting all their strength and wisdom to the struggle to accelerate socialist construction to their countries and defend their motherlands.

Unity and cooperation are the source of invincible strength and decisive guarantee of victory in the revolutionary struggle.

If the youth are to powerfully wage the anti-imperialist struggle and to build a new society, they should strengthen their international unity and solidarity.

The youths and students of Korea and Romania forged bonds of fraternal friendship long ago and actively supported and cooperated with each other for the commonness of their idea and goal.

The Korean youth and students, I believe, will as ever vigorously fight for peace and democracy, national independence and victory of the common cause of socialism, tightly joining hands with the Romanian youth and students and all the progressive youth and students of the world.

I hope that the Korea-Romanian [word indistinct] get-together will end in excellent results thanks to the energetic efforts of the delegates.

/8918

CSO: 4100/201

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

25TH ANNIVERSARY OF DPRK-USSR FRIENDSHIP TREATY NOTED

Soviet Delegations Arrive for Celebrations

SK031056 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1021 GMT 3 Jul 86

[All names as received]

[Text] Pyongyang, July 3 (KCNA)--A delegation of the Irkutsk Regional Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union headed by V.I. Sitnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Irkutsk Regional Party Committee, and a delegation of the Lenin Young Communist League of the Soviet Union headed by V.P. Shapliko, secretary of its Central Committee, arrived here on July 3 to attend the celebrations of the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Korean-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance.

The delegation of the maritime territorial committee of the CPSU headed by its secretary Valeri Nagonechni arrived in Chongjin on the same day.

The Russian people's orchestra named after Osipov headed by Baev Anatoli, director of musical institutions of the Ministry of Culture of the RSFSR, arrived in Pyongyang on July 3 for a visit to Korea on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Korean-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance.

Photo Show Marks Occasion

SK040434 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0426 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang, July 4 (KCNA)--A photo exhibition opened at the Nakwon Cinema House on July 3 under the sponsorship of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the Central Committee of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the conclusion of the Korean-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance.

Speeches were made at the opening ceremony by Yi Mong-ho, chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, and Arseni Vanitski, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Byelorussian Society of Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.

Noting that the communists and peoples of the two countries have supported and cooperated with each other, the speakers stressed that the official goodwill visit of the party and state delegation led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the Soviet Union and talks between the leaders of the two countries 2 years ago marked an epochal occasion in the development of the Korean-Soviet friendly relations.

The attendants saw photographs showing the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and the Soviet Union which are favourably developing day by day, and appreciated a Soviet feature film.

North Hamgyong Delegation Leaves for USSR

SK040556 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0410 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang, July 4 (KCNA)--A north Hamgyong provincial friendship delegation headed by Chang Pong-il, vice-chairman of the North Hamgyong provincial administration and Economic Guidance Committee, left for the Soviet Union on July 3 to attend celebrations of the 25th anniversary of the conclusion of the Korean-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance.

The delegation of the press department of the Mongolian Ministry of Foreign Affairs left for home yesterday.

Earlier, on July 2, Choe Hong-hui, president of the International Taekwondo Federation, left Pyongyang.

Vice Premier Meets With Friendship Group

SK081022 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang, July 8 (KCNA)--Vice-premier Chong Chun-ki met and had a friendly talk Monday with the delegation of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society headed by Arseni Vanitski, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Byelorussian Society of Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.

Present on the occasion was Yi Kil-tu, vice-chairman of the Commission of Chemical and Light Industries and vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society.

/8918
CSO: 4100/201

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

25TH ANNIVERSARY OF DPRK-PRC FRIENDSHIP TREATY NOTED

Photo Exhibit Marks Occasion

SK101027 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1012 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang, July 10 (KCNA)--A photo exhibition was opened Wednesday at the Rakwon cinema house under the sponsorship of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the Central Committee of the Korea-China Friendship Association on the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Korea-China Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance.

Present on the occasion were Yi Cha-pang, chairman of the State Commission of Science and Technology and chairman of the Central Committee of the Korea-China Friendship Association, Yi Mong-ho, chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, Kim Chae-pong, vice-director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Pak Chong-kuk, colonel general of the Korean People's Army, Kim Chae-suk, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and other officials concerned and working people in the city.

Chinese ambassador to Korea Zong Kewen, his embassy officials, members of the visiting delegation of the China-Korea Friendship Association headed by Huang Shiming, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries, and Chinese guests were invited there.

Yi Mong-ho and Zong Kewen made speeches.

The speakers noted that over the past 25 years since the signing of the Korea-China Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance the peoples of the two countries have achieved great successes in many fields of the revolution and construction, supporting and cooperating with each other.

They said the traditional Korea-China Friendship is an indestructibly one forged and further consolidated on the basis of the close comradesly relations and noble revolutionary sense of obligation between the party and state leaders of the two countries.

They emphasized that every effort possible will be made to keep in bloom the relations of freindship and cooperation between the peoples of the two countries forever through generations.

The attendants saw the pictures showing the achievements of the Chinese people in the economic, cultural, scientific and technological domains and other fields of socialist construction and appreciated the Chinese feature film "Lei Bing."

Friendship Group Departs

SK081147 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1114 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang, July 8 (KCNA)--A delegation of the Korea-China Friendship Association headed by O Mun-han, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the association, left here today by air for China to attend celebrations of the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Korea-China Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by U Ki-nam, vice-minister of commerce and vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Korea-China Friendship Association, and Zong Kewen, Chinese ambassador to Korea.

PRC Embassy Personnel Attend

SK151010 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1004 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang, July 15 (KCNA)--A friendship gathering with officials of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang was held on the Korea-China Friendship Taekam Cooperative Farm on July 14 on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Korea-China Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance.

Personages concerned and managerial workers of the farm were present at the gathering. Present there on invitation were Chinese ambassador to Korea Zong Kewen and his embassy officials.

Speeches were exchanged at the gathering.

The gathering took place in a friendly atmosphere.

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N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

PYONGYANG YOUTHS, STUDENTS WELCOME KOMSOMOL DELEGATION

SK100618 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0609 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang, July 10 (KCNA)--A meeting of Pyongyang youth and students welcoming the delegation of the Lenin Young Communist League of the Soviet Union was held on July 9 at the Pyongyang house of the League of Socialist Working Youth.

Speeches were made at the meeting by Kim Chang-yong, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the LSWY, and head of the Komsomol delegation V.P. Shapliko, secretary of its Central Committee.

Kim Chang-yong said today the Soviet young people are creditably playing the role of the vanguard and shock-brigade in the struggle to implement the grand political and economic programs set forth at the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

He continued: We Korean youth rejoice over all the successes registered by the fraternal Soviet youth as their own and sincerely wish them greater success in their future endeavours.

The excellent relations of friendship, amity and cooperation between the young peoples of the two countries were further proved through the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students held in Moscow last year, he said with emphasis. V.P. Shapliko said the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea has covered a glorious path and grown to be dependable reserves of the party. The young men and women of the Soviet Union rejoice over the advance of the Korean youth in the van of socialist construction, he noted, and said:

The Komsomol and the entire young men and women of the Soviet Union express solidarity with the people including youth of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the struggle to force all foreign troops out of South Korea and peacefully reunify the country on a democratic basis without any foreign interference.

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