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5 SEPTEMBER 1986

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S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

COLUMNIST VIEWS CHON VOW TO STEP DOWN AFTER TERM

SK170105 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 17 Aug 86 pp 1, 8

[From the "News in Review" column, by political editor Kim Myong-sik]

[Text] President Chon Tu-hwan admitted that there is a "satanic temptation" to stay in power. But, speaking in one of his rare press conferences last week, the President made yet another strong assurance of his departing from Chongwadae a year and a half from now.

Some paid attention to the President's warning against "irrational acts" that may hamper translating his resolve to action as indicating still the lingering possibility of an unexpected turn of events.

Yet, few who heard the 55-year-old President's candid pronouncement of his wish to become the first in the Republic's history to walk out of the presidential mansion honorably would have much doubt as to the sincerity of his intention.

Truly, his recollection of the grave feeling he had during the black days following the tragedy in Rangoon in 1983 was earnest enough to move any politically hardened heart.

Why did heaven spare my life? This question, which led him to realize his mission to root democracy into the country, allowed the listening public a glimpse into the telltale sentiments of the leader.

It also offered some answers to those who were trying to detect the true motivations behind the dazzling developments in Korea's political scene over the past months.

The presidential revelation was later in the week followed by the announcement of the ruling Democratic Justice Party's draft for the constitutional amendment bill.

Pundits scrutinized the "synopsis" of the bill to see if it contained an institutional device to accommodate a hitherto unknown power structure. What they noticed, however, was a parliamentary cabinet system in considerable pureness of form.

There was no trace of effort to take the substance of the so-called dual executive system, long a subject of serious concern as it could provide a weighty office that can suitably accommodate a second leader.

Compared to opposition parties' formulas for constitutional reforms which have already been bared in clause drafts, the DJP version still contained much room for adjustment and modification.

What looked most ironical was that the ruling party draft bore great semblance to the 1960 Second Republic Constitution, which was led by the Democratic Party, the origin of the present main opposition force.

On the other hand, the first opposition New Korea Democratic Party's version was almost a revival of the Third Republic that had replaced the Democratic Party's rule following a military coup in 1961.

There are some differences, of course, such as the item found in the DJP draft to give to the already powerful prime minister the right to declare a state of emergency and command of the armed forces, unlike the 1960 Constitution in which these powers were shared between the prime minister and the otherwise titular president.

Instant comments from academic and journalistic circles on the DJP formula was that it was simply changing the name of the office from president to prime minister without rearranging powers belonging to it.

In fact, a member of the DJP's drafting committee suggested, half tongue in cheek, that the new head of government be called "Taetongnyong (president)" and the symbolic head of state titled "Wonsu" which means just that.

There was a more serious debate as to who should reside at Chongwadae if the DJP's version was adopted. Many asserted that the prime minister, rather than the president who is to play only a symbolic role, should occupy the traditional home of the state leader.

As for the NDP's draft, the president to be elected by direct popular vote is going to be bound by an elaborate set of devices to prevent him from becoming autocratic. The administration will be subject to parliamentary inspection and presidential impeachment will be easier to effect, for example.

After comparing the different versions of power structure presented by the parties, analysts reached a near consensus that the president in the NDP draft would not be more powerful than the prime minister in the DJP's formula.

Arguments of democratic idealism, on either side, thus seem to be losing their appeal under these circumstances after the prolonged debates on systems of government.

In the final analysis, the public's attention is returning to the question of who--the choice of character and image of individuals--will replace the one who is leaving a most desirable office for the cause of democracy.

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CSO: 4100/230

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

PUBLIC HEARINGS ON CONSTITUTIONAL REVISION TO BEGIN

SK170132 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 17 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] The National Assembly's Special Constitution Revision Committee will hold public hearings on constitutional reform in major cities starting Aug. 28.

Rival parties agreed on a schedule for the hearings yesterday when the ranking committee members of the major parties got together to discuss committee operation.

According to the schedule, Pusan will sponsor a hearing Aug. 28, Taejon Aug. 29, Kwangju Sept. 1, Taegu Sept. 2, Chonju Sept. 5, Chunchon Sept. 8 and finally Seoul Sept. 10.

Six speakers will take the floor in each public hearing which will be held in the city hall or other public building.

The number of speakers will be divided among the Democratic Justice, New Korea Democratic and Korea National parties: three for the ruling DJP, two for the main opposition NKDP and one for the minor opposition KNP.

The ranking committee members, however, failed to narrow differences over the proposed TV relaying of the public hearings.

They agreed to hold a plenary committee session Aug. 25 and 26 during which the three major parties will explain their own drafts of constitutional revision.

The explanation will be followed by a question-answer session on the three different drafts of constitutional amendment.

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CSO: 4100/230

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

RULING OPPOSITION PARTY SPLIT OVER CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM VIEWED

SK170058 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 17 Aug 86 pp 4, 5

[From the "Week in Review" column]

[Text] Democratic Justice Party Chairman No Tae-u once said that political skills are designed to enable rival parties to reconcile their conflicting positions and achieve a compromise.

No said, "The compromise may mean a modified position of either the ruling or the opposition party, a mixture of the two different positions or something new."

The remarks made at the Seoul Foreign Correspondents Club last May are true of the current domestic political situation in which ruling and opposition parties are wrangling over the contents of constitutional reform.

More than ever before are rival parties required to exercise political skills to narrow their different positions on the projected constitutional reform.

The drafts produced by ruling and opposition parties contain more differences than similarities.

The form of government or power structure headlines the list of differences.

The opposition New Korea Democratic Party calls for the adoption of a presidential government system based on direct election.

The ruling DJP has chosen a parliamentary cabinet system.

With regard to the status of the president, the ruling party has proposed the president shall serve as a titular head of state holding ceremonial powers.

The opposition party, on the other hand, describes the president as the head of state as well as the head of government.

With regard to the presidential election method, the DJP argues for indirect election by the National Assembly, while the NKDP urges direct popular voting.

As for the president's term, the majority party has proposed that the president serve five years and reelection be allowed only once.

The minority party, however, has suggested the introduction of a four-year term and one-time-only reelection.

When it comes to the president's power, the ruling DJP envisages granting the president a ceremonial power to [word indistinct] Assembly at the request of the prime minister.

The opposition NKDP, on the other hand, calls for reducing the presidential powers stipulated in the current Constitution by depriving him of the power to disband the Assembly.

The opposition's draft, however, invests full executive power and control of the Armed Forces in the president.

Meanwhile, the ruling DJP required the prime minister to be elected by the Assembly at a formal request of the president.

The opposition NKDP, however, empowers the president to appoint the prime minister.

The two major parties sharply differ over the prime minister's powers.

Specifically, the majority party accords all the substantial powers to the prime minister, whereas the minority party limits the prime minister's powers to controlling the cabinet.

Moreover, the government party provides the prime minister with the authority to disband the Assembly, while the opposition party gives neither the president nor the prime minister that prerogative.

Speaking of the Assembly, the DJP intends to retain a proportional representation system, while the NKDP seeks to abolish it.

As to the lawmakers' term, the ruling party insists on five years, while the opposition argues for four years.

The DJP's draft authorizes the Assembly to pass a nonconfidence vote on the cabinet, and the NKDP's version also contains a similar provision.

The government party, however, seeks to bar the Assembly from raising a nonconfidence motion against the prime minister within two years after the formation of the cabinet.

The DJP further eases requirements for the Assembly to invoke its power to look into national administration.

It, however, does not intend to revive the Assembly power to audit and inspect national administration.

The opposition NKDP, on the contrary, calls for the revival of the parliamentary power to inspect national administration.

As for the duration of Assembly sessions, the DJP imposes a 180-day limit, while the NKDP rules out such restriction.

With regard to the Courts, the DJP calls for the chief justice to be appointed by the president at the recommendation of the prime minister.

The NKDP urges the chief justice to be named by the president with the approval of the Assembly and at the request of the judge nomination committee.

The DJP and NKDP share the view that the Supreme Court should be empowered to review constitutionality of laws and ordinances.

The two parties show differences in the preamble of the basic law.

The majority party wishes to retain the present preamble which excludes a mention about the April 9, 1960 Students Uprising.

The minority, on the contrary, wants to revive the reference to the uprising in the preamble.

Differences in general rules concern the military intervention in politics and property registration by public officials.

In contrast to the DJP's draft, the NKDP's version calls for the military to keep away from politics. It also urges public officials to register their properties with authorities concerned.

The DJP and the NKDP, however, concur in authorizing the Supreme Court to determine whether or not a political party should be dismantled.

The two parties also seek to enhance citizens' fundamental rights by removing or easing current restrictions and reservations.

As reviewed above, the two major parties are sharply split over the power structure and have yet to show signs of backing off from their hard-line positions.

Many political observers say chances for a compromise between rival parties are rather slim because they insist on different forms of government-- presidential and parliamentary cabinet systems.

Some political observers, on the other hand, say there still are chances for an agreement, because rival parties intend to concentrate power on the president or the prime minister to a varying degree.

Sooner or later, rival parties are to begin fullfledged negotiations over the form of government.

What will be the result of interparty negotiations for constitutional revision?

Will it be a modified version of the ruling DJP's draft or a mixture of the drafts of the two major parties or something new?

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CSO: 4100/230

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

CHOSON ILBO URGES DJP POLITICAL SUPREMACY OVER GOVERNMENT

SK050823 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 5 Aug 86 p 2

[Editorial: "Between the DJP and the Bureaucrats in the Government--Politics Ought to Hold a Superior Position for Democratization"]

[Text] There is an important problem in connection with the forthcoming task of democratizing our society. That is, how to bring about accord and coordination in words and actions between the group of politicians called the DJP and the group of bureaucrats called the government.

For example, supposing the DJP wanted to implement a generous policy to appeal to the people and the bureaucrats in the government said, "No," what should be done about such discord? Concerning the issue of releasing the detainees, the DJP, finding itself in a position in which it has to make a political concession to the opposition party, failed to do so as it was consistently dominated by the logic of the bureaucratic side represented by the dignity of public authority and the prestige of law.

When the DJP expressed its intention to conduct a thorough interpellation at the National Assembly in connection with the Puchon case [the sexual torture case at Puchon police station] the Ministry of Justice gave a high-handed response to it, saying, "We cannot disclose the written record of investigation." No doubt, the Ministry of Justice may have a basis, for its part, to justify taking such a position. However, this was an instance of the bureaucrats in the government not following the politicians' political logic.

We hear that the DJP will unwrap a democratization package to facilitate autonomy in all fields of society. Undoubtedly this attracts our attention. If a softening of the DJP is to really come about as such, the government offices, including the Ministry of Education, Ministry of Culture and Information, Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Justice, and Ministry of Labor Affairs ought to now begin to soften their controls and restrictions one after another, to make it consistent with DJP policy. However, at least for the present, there is little indication that the bureaucrats' way of thinking and acting is undergoing any significant change.

On the contrary, the government takes the position of expressing concern that the DJP wants too much too soon, issuing at random many promises connected with the people's well-being which are not likely to be realized for the present. This government stance gives us the impression that it intends to check the DJP policy for winning popularity with an eye to the elections and the vote.

This discord will, after all, turn out to be a political loss on the part of the ruling camp as a whole. The opposition party and some of the people will criticize the ruling camp that the ruling circle is inconsistent in words and practice, and the ruling party assemblymen will complain that the DJP has to suffer a loss as a result of what has been done by bureaucrats in the government.

In fact, bureaucrats in the government are those who can work behind the scenes without being noticed by the people and who do not have to be sensitive to the vote cast by the people. They can just obey the directive of their superiors and do not have to put forward their personal opinion or care much about public opinion. Therefore, when something happens, the bureaucrats tend to believe that they should follow a hardline policy to avoid being held responsible. Accordingly, they have good reason to believe that when something has happened, they ought to say, "No," "It's not possible," and "We can't do it," for the sake of their "personal security."

Yet the DJP politicians' position has to be different. They must get the people's vote to maintain their political life. Hence, if the DJP intends to put into practice a "true democratization," it ought to persuade the bureaucrats who hold real power, rather than the opposition party, to induce them to actively cooperate with the DJP.

The policy of the past 20 years of giving priority to rapid economic growth gave birth to a state of administration led by bureaucrats. Of course, it had its own merit. However, it should now be converted into a state of political restoration in which politics plays the leading role and in which politicians play the guiding role. Otherwise it would be impossible to eliminate today's serious social conflict. The bureaucrats' technical rationality is no longer omnipotent. We will see whether the DJP political group will be able to secure a necessary superior position over the bureaucrats' group.

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CSO: 4107/215

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

RIVAL PARTY LEADERS HOLD TALKS WITH U.S. NDI VISITORS

SK090052 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 9 Aug 86 pp 1, 2

[Text] Brian Atwood, visiting president of the U.S. National Democratic Institute for International Affairs (NDI), said yesterday he was encouraged by the democratization efforts now being made in Korea.

In a casual interview with THE KOREA HERALD, Atwood said he could feel "a genuine desire on both sides (ruling and opposition camps) to negotiate for a fully democratic system." He said, "We (he and two other NDI officials) are very pleased that the Korean government is becoming more and more democratic."

The NDI president said the projected constitutional revision is a great development for democratization. Referring to his series of meetings with the leaders of rival parties, he added, "However, there is a long distance to go (before you achieve full democratization)."

The three-member NDI delegation arrived in Seoul Tuesday for a five-day visit at the invitation of the opposition New Korea Democratic Party. The NDI is a research body of the U.S. Democratic Party. The NDI delegation met with NKDP President Yi Min-u and discussed the promotion of exchanges between the NKDP and the U.S. Democratic Party.

Yi and NDI officials exchanged views on political developments in Korea. The opposition leader asked NDI to pay more attention to "democratization" in Korea, NKDP officials said.

Following their meeting with the NKDP leader, the three officials of NDI visited Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam, co-chairmen of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy.

The two other visiting NDI officials were vice chairwoman Madeleine Albright and board of directors member Lewis Manilow. They proceeded to visit No Tae-u, chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, at his party office. They were quoted as telling No that they came to Korea not to support any particular party but to help develop democracy in Korea.

The DJP chairman asked them to convince the American people that Korea-U.S. trade friction may help foster anti-American sentiments among some leftist-oriented elements in Korea.

Meanwhile, the DJP's National Policy Research Institute and NDI agreed yesterday to sponsor a joint seminar. The agreement was reached when DJP officials and visiting NDI officials met over dinner to discuss political developments in Korea and matters of common concern between Korea and the United States. The dinner was sponsored by Rep Pong Tu-wan, chairman of the National Assembly Foreign Affairs Committee, at a restaurant in the Daehan Life Insurance building in Seoul.

Pong said the forthcoming joint seminar will handle international politics, outstanding issues between the two countries and matters of common concern. He said he invited Walter Mondale, who is expected to become the chairman of the board of directors of NDI in September, to visit Korea "at an opportune time."

The committee chairman said he also invited former U.S. President Jimmy Carter to visit Seoul in the future. The visiting NDI officials will convey his invitations to Mondale and Carter, he added.

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CSO: 4100/225

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DJP FUNCTIONARY ON ELECTION EFFORTS

SK020835 Seoul YONHAP in English 0818 GMT 2 Aug 86

[Text] Seoul, 2 Aug (YONHAP)--A key functionary of the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) indicated Saturday that the party leadership will take substantial initiatives in competing against the opposition in the next elections.

Rep Chong Sun-tuk, secretary general of the ruling party, said, "the party should take all responsibilities in carrying out the next elections so as to comfort the party president and help him finish his term of office with grace."

President Chon Tu-hwan serves concurrently as president of the government party.

At its national convention, scheduled for next year, the ruling party is expected to nominate a candidate to succeed President Chon, according to Chung. The DJP has connections with political developments stemming from the process of revising the constitution, he added.

"We will decide the date for the national convention after watching the developments following the constitutional amendment, which we suppose will be achieved through consensus, because debates on the national assembly election law and the provincial autonomy system will follow," he said.

Asked whether the party leadership will be transferred to the candidate nominated at the national convention, Chung said: "It is a matter to be studied. A certain degree of flexibility could be considered, although the party constitution will not be changed because a candidate is nominated."

Regarding the democratization of the party's operation, Chung hinted that the DJP will introduce a competitive election system for selecting the heads of major party machineries. "For the selection of leaders of frontline organizations and the decision-making bodies of provincial chapters and the central party, we plan to change the system to allow members to run the organizations themselves," he said.

Chung said, however, that the nomination of candidates for the national assembly will not be in the hands of lay members for the time being.

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CSO: 4100/214

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

PARTIES 'POLES APART' ON NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SESSION

SK140015 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 14 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] Rival political parties were poles apart yesterday on the issue of convening an extra National Assembly session. Whips of the three major parties failed to narrow the gap in their positions, except that they will meet again on 19 August to discuss the matter. The ruling camp is firmly against holding a special session, as requested by the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party.

At the whips' conference at the National Assembly, Rep Kim Tong-yong of the NDP called for a week-long extra full house session. He maintained that the political parties should question the administration about the recent fire at Independence Hall, the alleged "sexual torture" of a woman labor activist by a policeman and corruption in officialdom.

Rep Yi Se-ki of the ruling Democratic Justice Party flatly turned down the NDP's demand, arguing that parliamentary activities should be concentrated on the work to amend the Constitution during this month and September. Yi also asserted that a special session is not desirable for this month because a regular session is to begin 20 September.

Meanwhile, Rep Kim Yong-chae of the minor opposition Korea National Party proposed to hold three days of house plenary sessions for interpellation on outstanding political and social issues. But his proposal was accepted by neither the DJP nor the NDP.

As to the DJP's move to take disciplinary action against Rep Kim Tong-chu of the NDP on a charge of "acts of violence," NDP whip Kim complained that "it is an act of political retaliation, making use of administration power." He called on his DJP counterpart, Yi, to settle the question through his "political role."

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CSO: 4100/225

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

PARTIES AGREE TO HOLD NATIONAL ASSEMBLY ELECTION IN 1987

SK190105 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 19 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] A National Assembly election is certain to be held in the second half of next year, no matter in what the Constitution is revised through agreement between rival parties.

Both the Democratic Justice Party and the New Korea Democratic Party have proposed the conduct of the Assembly and other elections in the second half of 1987.

The proposals are contained in the constitutional revision drafts produced by the two rival parties.

If ruling and opposition parties reach the sought-after accord on the projected constitutional reform, the incumbent Assembly, which set sail April 11, 1985, will face dissolution after serving one and a half years of its four-year term.

If the ruling DJP's constitutional reform version based on a cabinet system is carried, the next parliamentary election will be held before Dec. 27, 1987.

The provisional regulations of the draft would provide that an Assembly election be conducted 60 days before the enforcement of the new Constitution.

The regulations would also call for the next presidential election to take place 45 days before the new basic law takes effect. This means that a new presidential election would have to take place before Jan. 11, 1988.

They would also require the prime minister to be elected by Jan. 26, 1988 or 30 days before the new basic law goes into effect.

Meanwhile, the new Constitution is scheduled to take effect Feb. 25, one day after President Chon Tu-hwan serves out his single seven-year term.

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CSO: 4100/230

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

NKDP SAYS AMBASSADOR WALKER AIDED DEEVER IN ILLEGAL LOBBYING

SK161202 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 16 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] Attaching importance to the illegal lobbying activities of former White House deputy chief of staff Deaver, which has recently developed into a controversy in relations between Korea and the United States, the NKDP has decided to make a political issue of it.

On 16 August, NKDP floor leader Kim Tong-yong said: I understand that the current regime assisted in Mr Deaver's lobbying activities by providing him funds from the International Cultural Society. He also said that he would call for a National Assembly session next week when the floor leaders of the major parties meet to mount a thorough investigation as to how Mr Deaver got into lobbying activities in Korea, what kind of lobbying activities he undertook, the source of the funds given to Mr Deaver, as well as how much funds he has been given to date.

Floor leader Kim said that the International Cultural Society, which has provided Mr Deaver with funds for lobbying, is an organization approved by the Ministry of Culture and Information and operated with 80 percent of its operational funds, coming from the ministry. The remaining 20 percent are contributed by the Korean Broadcasting Advertisement Corporation and the Korean Traders' Association, respectively.

He also said: It is my understanding that it was U.S. Ambassador Walker who arranged the illegal lobbying activities in Korea for Mr Deaver. Ambassador Walker is a person who has provoked anti-U.S. sentiment among the Korean people through his collusion with the current regime. He also is one who is in no sense helpful to democratization in Korea. After asserting this, floor leader Kim demanded that he either be replaced with somebody else or that he be recalled by his government.

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CSO: 4107/224

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

BEIJING INTERNATIONAL NOTES FORMATION OF SOUTH KOREAN COMMITTEE

SK041109 Beijing International Service in Korean 1100 GMT 1 Aug 86

[Text] At the end of a month long fierce debate, a South Korean National Assembly Special Committee for constitutional revision was formed on 30 July.

According to a report, it is said that at the first meeting of this committee held on the day the committee was formed, Chae Mun-sik, an assemblyman of the ruling DJP, was elected chairman of the committee and two assemblymen of the DJP, two assemblymen of the NKDP, and one assemblyman of the KNP were elected assistant chairmen.

The committee consists of 45 members; 23 of them belong to the DJP, 17 to the NKDP, 4 to the KNP, and 1 independent.

In a statement issued on the day the committee was formed, the spokesman of the DJP stated that both the ruling and opposition forces should realize negotiation for constitutional revision through talks.

According to a report, it is said that the DJP had decided that the constitutional revision plan concerning the parliamentary cabinet system was to its practical advantage.

In a statement issued that day, the NKDP stated that no matter what kind of difficulty it encounters in the future, it will continuously push forward the constitutional revision plan for a system of directly electing the president despite any difficulties it may encounter.

The decision to form the National Assembly Special Committee for constitutional revision was reached by both the ruling and opposition parties at the 130th special session of the National Assembly concluded on 24 June.

Following the first meeting of the committee, both the ruling and opposition forces had a controversial round of debate over the question of composition and [word indistinct] of this committee.

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CSO: 4017/215

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

REPORTAGE ON 41ST LIBERATION DAY

Editorial Views Current Developments

SK150056 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 15 Aug 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Liberation Day"]

[Text] Since 1945, August 15 has carried a special meaning to Koreans as the day marks the anniversary of the nation's liberation from Japanese colonial rule at the end of World War II. At the same time, the day signifies an independence day in celebration of the Republic of Korea's birth in 1948.

An in other years, the dual anniversary today--the 41st Liberation Day and the 38th Independence Day--prompts the people to look back on the post-war trek they have trod and, moreover, to ponder on the nation's future course.

This year's anniversary arouses particular sentiments, probably more acute than usual, in light of various internal and external developments affecting the national life, of both individual citizens and society at large.

For one thing, the people's political concern is presently riverted on an amendment to the Constitution, for which a parliamentary special committee is in session after prolonged bipartisan disputes over the propriety of rewriting the supreme law. And the hard truth is that the amendment, if realized, will be the ninth of its kind reforming the Republic's Constitution, which was first promulgated 38 years ago.

As the constituional revision indicates the ongoing process of renewed nation-building efforts being taken on by the Republic, the country remains divided into two separate political systems, featuring continued confrontation against each other, 41 years after the liberation--a period even longer than the 35 years of Japanese domination.

The international situation surrounding the Korean peninsula is as volatile as ever, with four big powers--the United States, Japan, China and the Soviet Union--engaged in subtle, if not conspicuous, changes in relations among themselves and with North and South Korea.

Under the circumstances, the Korean people's sentiment against Japan remains sour in general, despite an epochal exchange of official visits by heads of government of the two countries in recent years.

For instance, another row of the so-called Japanese history textbook controversy is gripping the two nations, and instance that has heightened the Korean people's resentment and intensified their attachment to the Independence Hall project, even though the recent fire forced a postponement of its dedication originally slated for today.

As noted by a government leader, Korea has now grown to become a powerful nation in the world community, due largely to its remarkable socioeconomic development during the past few decades. But then, there is no denying that the nation is confronted with many challenging tasks, ranging from political development and inter-Korean dialogue to sustained economic progress.

Such a stark reality compels the people--particularly those in the government, political theater and other leading segments of society--to reaffirm their commitment to serve the ultimate national interests, foregoing their personal or partisan gains.

Prisoners Paroled for Occasion

SK140027 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 14 Aug 86 p 8

[Text] A total of 36 people serving prison terms for involvement in a recent wave of anti-government protests are included on the list of 885 to be released on parole on the occasion of Liberation Day, tomorrow.

Besides the 36, the Justice Ministry said 10 people convicted of violating laws related to communist activities are also included among the parolees.

According to the announcement by the ministry, a total of 7 people involved in the arson or sit-in protest activities at the U.S. Information Service buildings in Seoul, Kwangju, and Pusan are on the list of parolees.

A special feature of this year's amnesty is that political activists who have finished only half of their terms will also be included on the list. In the past, prisoners were eligible for clemency only when they had finished two-thirds of their prison terms.

Of the 36 political activists to be paroled, 26 are students and 2 are laborers. Not a single political activist prisoner was released under the amnesty measure on Liberation Day last year.

Justice Minister Kim Song-ki said that the clemency this time will be given in the spirit of the current accommodation between the ruling and opposition parties over the matter of writing a new Constitution.

The minister said the requirements for eligibility for the special parole have been drastically eased for political activists this time. However, he warned that the government would apply the law strictly against people destroying law and order through arson and violent street demonstrations.

Those who caused disturbances at courtrooms or committed arson are excluded from the lenient measures for the protection of society. Of the parolees, 32 persons are serving prison terms longer than 10 years and 2 obtained skill certificates in prison.

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CSO: 4100/225

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

TREATMENT OF CORRUPT SERVANTS, PROTESTORS COMPARED

Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 10 Jul 86 p 6

[Text] On the 10th, the results of an analysis by the Public Prosecutor disclosed that civil servants booked on charges connected with their duties numbered 887; the greatest number, 291 or 32.8 percent, for abuse of official authority, followed by 279 or 31.5 percent for bribery, 228 or 25.7 percent for preparing false official documents, 43 or 4.8 percent for embezzlement and 34 or 3.8 percent for corrupt violence (primarily the illegal actions of investigatory officers).

Meanwhile, according to the 1986 Judicial Yearbook, it was disclosed that last year in courts of first instance throughout the country where the charge of violation of laws concerned with assembly and demonstrations was applied, 416 people received formal trials, 2 people received informal trials and 1,108 people received summary trials, thus a total of 1,526 people received criminal trials for this offense.

Civil Servant Offenses: According to the Public Prosecutor's analysis, when compared with 1984, civil servant crimes that show conspicuous increases were bribery and corrupt violence, increasing 16.3 percent and 41.7 percent respectively, and especially in the case of bribery, with the "trend toward large sum bribes," the number of cases where the "special offense added punishment law" bribery offense (bribes of more than 2 million won) is applied instead of the criminal bribery offense is increasing.

Accordingly, it has been revealed that the Public Prosecutor has indicted 168, or more than 60 percent, of the 279 civil servants booked for bribery, and is cracking down hard on bribery.

As concerns official duties, statistics on the positions of 361 of the civil servants booked have disclosed that 86 policemen, the highest number, followed by 63 people from the Ministry of Home Affairs and 51 people each from city, county, town and township offices have been booked for abuse of official authority. Moreover, 42 people from cities under the direct control of the government, 24 people from the Tax Bureau, 9 people from the Ministry of Justice and 7 people from the Office of the Public Prosecutor were booked.

As regards rank, it has been revealed that a 1st class civil servant from both the Ministry of Education and the Office of the Public Prosecutor, two 2nd class civil servants from both the Public Prosecutor's Office and the Police, and a total of six 3rd class civil servants--one from both the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Home Affairs, two from the Police, and one from both town and township offices--were booked on abuse of official authority and dereliction of duty.

It has been disclosed that the Public Prosecutor's Office indicated 261 (28.3 percent) of the civil servants booked, including 168 on charges of bribery, and cleared 432 (46.9 percent) of them of any charges.

Meanwhile, in the 1986 judicial Yearbook (compiled by the Supreme Court), it was disclosed that last year in courts of first instance throughout the country where the charge of criminal bribery was applied, 217 people received formal trials, 157 received informal trials and 86 received summary trials, thus 460 people received criminal trials for this charge.

According to this yearbook, among the 217 people who received formal trials, only 41 people or 18.9 percent were really sentenced, and those very lightly, 1 to 3-5 years, 17 to 1-3 years and 23 to less than 1 year.

Of the remainder, most, 129 (59.4 percent) were given probation, 24 (11.1 percent) were given suspended sentences, 3 (1.4 percent) were fined and 16 (7.4 percent) were even declared not guilty.

Trials for Violations of Law of Assembly and Demonstration: Of the 416 people who received formal trials for the offense of violating the Law of Assembly and Demonstration, 150 or 36.1 percent were given real sentences and it is peculiar that not one person received a suspended sentence or was found not guilty. Of the 1,108 people bound over for summary trial on the charge of violation of the Law of Assembly and Demonstration, only 3 were found not guilty.

According to data from the Office of the Public Prosecutor, 901 people were involved in offenses connected with campus riots last year, which when compared with the 47 of 1984 is a 19-fold increase, and 109 people were involved in offenses connected with labor unions, a 55.7 percent increase over 1984.

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CSO: 4107/179

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

SUSPENDED SENTENCES HANDED TO 13 INCHON RIOTERS

SK020043 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 2 Aug 86 p 8

[Text] INCHON--Suspended prison terms were yesterday handed down to 13 of the 15 defendants being tried for their active involvement in the riotous demonstrations here early May. Two others drew a one-year prison term.

The 13 defendants, including 12 college students and one opposition party member, were released from prison later in the day.

All 15 were among the 35 persons indicted on "riot" charges with regard to the violent demonstrations in this port city on 3 May. The violence was created on the occasion of an opposition party rally designed to solicit public support for a constitutional revision. The rest of the defendants boycotted two trial sessions held last month.

In a trial convened at the Inchon District Court, Judge Kim Kwon-tak sentenced the 13 defendants to imprisonment either for one year or one and a half years. But he declared he was suspending the execution of the imprisonment for two years because they were repentant and first-time offenders.

The judge said he was sentencing the remaining two defendants to a one-year term because they had been previously convicted. The two were Miss Kim Kyong-suk, 25, a former French language major at the Hankook University of Foreign Studies, and Yi Pyong-chol, 26, a graduate of Dankook University in Seoul. The prosecution demanded prison terms ranging from two to four years for them in a trial last month.

"The defendants should have been held responsible for the violence during the demonstrations and an arson on a public building, but they were repentant of their deeds and are first-time offenders, therefore deserving leniency," the judge said in a verdict.

Meanwhile, some of the defendants shouted antigovernment slogans while leaving the courtroom following the trial.

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CSO: 4100/214

BRIEFS

LOCAL ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS--The Democratic Justice Party is considering getting its chairman No Tae-u to run in a local electoral district in the next National Assembly election. A political source said yesterday that ranking officials in the ruling camp had recently concluded that it would be desirable for No to run in a local constituency because the DJP has virtually settled on a parliamentary cabinet system. The source said it was meaningful that the conclusion was made at a meeting that was designed for in-depth discussions on leading national politics. The DJP chairman was first elected to the 276-seat unicameral Assembly in February 1985 on a national constituency. The source said senior officials of the ruling DJP had already recommended No to run for the Assembly in the next parliamentary election. The officials told the DJP chairman that he would be able to steer the party more effectively and efficiently than now, if he is elected in a local district. They said No is tilting toward making up his mind to run in a local constituency. At present, lawmakers who are elected from local districts are believed to command more respect in the political arena. A source close to No said that if the DJP chairman should decide to run in a local district, he would be most likely to run either in his hometown of Taegu or Seoul where he lives. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 15 Aug 86 p 1 SK] /9738

OFFICIALS DISCUSS MOKCHON FIRE--Seoul, 7 Aug (YONHAP)--No Tae-u, chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, and Prime Minister No Sin-yong Thursday discussed Monday night's fire at the independence hall complex in Mokchon and the restoration process. The building, which had been scheduled for dedication on August 15, suffered severe damage to the roof and interior as a result of the fire. It is expected to take about 6 months to repair the hall. Emerging from a one-hour meeting at a hotel here, No told reporters that he and the prime minister discussed measures to control the situation in the wake of the fire but that they did not bring up the matter of re-organizing the government and party leadership. DJP and government sources said, however, that there is a good possibility that the government and the ruling party will undergo personnel changes "in order to refresh the atmosphere." The sources based that assessment on the results of meetings that No held Wednesday with ranking DJP officials, including party adviser Kwon Ik-hyon, former floor leader Yi Chong-chan and former secretary general Yi Han-tong. According to the sources, No and the prime minister may have

expressed the view that an effort to refresh the atmosphere is needed in order to calm down the people's sentiments, which were stirred up by the fire and a series of other recent incidents. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0808 GMT 7 Aug 86 SK] /9738

NEW PARTY INAUGURATED--Members of the tentatively-named "Minjung-Minju-dang" (People's Democratic Party), headed by Rep. Yu Han-yol, spent a busy day yesterday preparing for the party's inauguration convention, scheduled for tomorrow. They gave final touches to statements and resolutions to be issued at the foundation ceremony, which will be held at the Kyotong (Transportation) Center in Karak-dong, eastern Seoul. The party has formed 33 local chapters across the nation. Party sources revealed that about 2,500 people will attend the convention. They said the party's name may be shortened to "Minju-dang" (Democratic Party). The new party has 12 national assemblymen who bolted from the major opposition New Korean Democratic Party last year. They advocated the parliamentary cabinet system in defiance of the NDP's firm position standing for a president-led government based on the direct election formula. [From the "Press Pocket" column] [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 15 Aug 86 p 4 SK] /9738

FOLLOW-UP FOR CHON'S POLICY--Prime Minister No Sin-yong called a meeting of cabinet ministers at 5:30 p.m. yesterday and urged them to do their best to put into action what President Chon Tu-hwan visualized during Monday's press conference. He said that the achievements of the Fifth Republic during the past five years would receive due recognition in the future only when the remaining term produces further fruits. "We know we have done many things during the past five years, but it is difficult for us to pinpoint what in detail. I was, therefore, very surprised when I heard U.S. Ambassador Richard Walker enumerate with admiration what the Fifth Republic has done in a luncheon meeting," he told the ministers. No called on defense, education, home and justice ministers to make all-out efforts to maintain stability, stressing that democratization could be sought only on the basis of stability. The Culture-Information Ministry, meanwhile, published 30,000 copies of 84-page booklets containing the gist and the complete text of President Chon's press conference. Title "The Faith in Democracy, Stability, and Welfare," the booklets will be distributed to all government offices, educational and training institutes and state-run and private firms. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 14 Aug 86 p 1 SK] /9738

POLICE TO RETRIEVE LEAFLETS--Seoul Metropolitan Police yesterday directed police to collect leaflets distributed by the opposition New Korea Democratic Party and dissident groups in connection with a meeting to criticize the alleged sex harrasment of a woman labor activist. The opposition party plans to hold the meeting in protest over the police abuse at the Puchon police station against a certain Miss Kown, an ex-coed at Seoul National University, at 2 p.m., tomorrow at the party's headquarters in downtown Seoul. Earlier, the party attempted to hold a rally at Myongdong Catholic Cathedral, but the effort was foiled by police blockade. The police headquarters said they would prohibit any outdoor rally around the party building Thursday by barring people from entering the party office. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 13 Aug 86 p 8 SK] /9738

CONSTITUTION REVISION--Kim Yong-sam, advisor to the NKP, said yesterday that the ruling DJP will accept the NKP formula on constitutional amendment, if the NKP stands by it sincerely. At a breakfast meeting he hosted for NKP members of the House Special Committee on Constitution Revision, Kim said, "I am confident that the Constitution would be rewritten, owing to the strong will of the people to do so. If we remain steadily and sincerely with our position to amend the Constitution for a direct presidential election system, the DJP will follow us," addressing the meeting at the Plaza Hotel. Stressing that a revolution cannot give birth to democracy, he said that the House Committee was to play a historic mission in ensuring democracy through constitutional reform. "There is no way to amend the Constitution but by the House Committee. The committee provides the best and last path to constitutional revision," he said. [From the "Press Pocket" column] [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 9 Aug 86 p 4 SK] /9738

PARENTS' SIT-IN RALLY--Some 50 parents of college students under detention for political activism staged a sit-in demonstration at the headquarters of the major opposition New Korea Democratic Party in Seoul yesterday afternoon. They demanded NDP lawmakers look into cases of suicide attempts by two of the jailed students and the alleged torture of another. They claimed that An Pyong-yong, a Seoul National University senior majoring in history, "tried to kill himself by taking poisons at Wonju Prison last Friday." A SNU graduate named Kim Chin-han also attempted suicide by hanging at the same prison, the demonstrators said, while No Kang-hu, a senior at Sogang University, was in serious condition after being beaten by a ward officer on the head at Chonju Prison. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 8 Aug 86 p 8 SK] /9738

LENIENCY FOR POLITICAL PRISONERS--Justice Minister Kim Song-ki yesterday indicated that the government would take lenient measures for the political prisoners detained in connection with the signature-collecting campaign by the opposition party for a constitutional amendment. He said in a meeting of the House Legislation-Judiciary Committee that the government will take into consideration partisan agreement on joint efforts for the release of the prisoners as the special house commission on the revision was set up under a partisan accord. He said that a total of 280 persons were arrested in connection with the drive by the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party and 184 of them had already been released. He said, "Of the remaining 96, 89 are now being tried and 7 being investigated." [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 7 Aug 86 p 8 SK] /9738

DJP ESTABLISHES SUBCOMMITTEE--Seoul, 6 Aug (YONHAP)--South Korea's ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) Wednesday set up a subcommittee to outline its version of a constitutional amendment for the establishment of a "relatively pure" parliamentary cabinet system. Rep Yi Chi-ho, chairman of the subcommittee, said that his panel's outline will be a rough draft to be reviewed by the party's constitutional revision committee. "With the focus on the expansion of basic rights, we will improve and supplement the present constitution in a bold manner," Yi said. He said that the committee will tackle the basic rights issue before dealing with the matters of power structure, economics and finance. The constitution of the second republic,

which was based on a cabinet system, will be the subcommittee's model for working out the form for the next government, Yi said. The second republic, under the presidency of Yun Po-son and the prime ministership of Chang Myon, came to power in 1960 in a student uprising that toppled the government of Syngman Rhee. The parliamentary government system lasted less than a year, however. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0901 GMT 6 Aug 86 SK] /12858

SEVEN NKDP LAWMAKERS ISSUE STATEMENT--Seven lawmakers of the major opposition New Korea Democratic Party, indicted for alleged "floor violence" last December, issued a statement yesterday to disclose their stance in connection with the recent government move to drop the charges against them. The inditees were Reps Kim Yong-pae, Kim Chong-kil, Kim Yong-chu, Kim Tae-yong, Sin Sun-pom, Yi Chol and Chang Ki-uk. In the statement, they claimed that the NDP had steadily taken issue with the indictment of the opposition lawmakers out of an intention to make public that the indictment is "null and void." They also argued that "to seek a solution to their indictment is meaningless at present, given the fact that there are still many persons in jail shouting for democratization." The seven lawmakers then demanded that the indictment of Reps Pak Chan-chong and Cho Sun-hyong for their alleged fanning of student demonstrations at Korea University last year be withdrawn first. [From the "Press Pocket" column] [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 6 Aug 86 p 4 SK] /12858

CSO: 4100/214

S. KOREA/MILITARY AFFAIRS

COMPUTERIZATION COMPLETED ON AIR ROUTE TRAFFIC CONTROL CENTER

SK080341 Seoul YONHAP in English 0328 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Report on the Air Force announcement on the completion of the computerization of the air route traffic control center--embargoed until 0400 GMT 8 August]

[Text] Seoul, 8 Aug [YONHAP]--South Korea's Air Force has completed the computerization of its air route traffic control center (ARTCC) and begun air route traffic controlling service with an automated system in a ceremony Friday, the Air Force announced.

With the computerization, the ARTCC will be able to carry out the controlling services for aircraft flying Korea's flight information region (FIR) more effectively and perfectly than before, the announcement said.

The computerization will contribute to the safety of civil aircraft and smooth air traffic, it said.

Air Force chief of staff Gen Kim in-Ki and civil aviation officials attended the ceremony at an Air Force unit.

An Air Force spokesman said the ARTCC is able to handle the increased air traffic volume swiftly and perfectly.

The daily air traffic volume, which averages 300 planes per day at present, is expected to grow by about 40 percent during the 1986 Asian games, scheduled for Sept 20-Oct 5, and the 1988 Seoul Olympics, he said.

In addition, the computerized system will automatically issue warnings in case of such emergencies as air collision, infringement of limited air space, straying off route, skyjacking, and communications interruptions. The center has so far carried out these services manually.

The center is vested by the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) with the right and responsibility to guarantee the safety of air flights in Korea's FIR encompassing about 420,000 square kilometers--from 280 kilometers west of Seoul to 351 kilometers east of Kangnung and down to 380 kilometers south of Cheju Island.

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4100/226

S.KOREA/ECONOMY

BANK OF KOREA REPORTS ON FIRST HALF CAPITAL REPAYMENTS

SK160638 Seoul YONHAP in English 0623 GMT 16 Aug 86

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 16 (YONHAP)--South Korea's total capital repayments for the first time exceeded capital loans in the first half of this year, the Bank of Korea reported Friday.

The 800 million-dollar excess was the first of its kind since 1963, when the Central Bank began to report statistics on the inflow and outflow of capital.

Long-term capital repayments exceeded the introduction of such capital by 230 million dollars in the first six months of this year, compared with a 173 million-dollar excess in the introduction of long-term capital in the corresponding period of last year, according to the Central Bank.

After recording a 77 million-dollar excess in the introduction of short-term capital in the first half of last year, Korea registered a 198 million-dollar excess in the repayment of short-term capital in the corresponding period of this year.

The total repayment of financial capital exceeded the introduction of financial capital by 368 million dollars, compared with a 583 million-dollar excess in the introduction of such capital in the first half of last year.

The Central Bank attributed the repayment excess in the first half mainly to Korea's current account surplus.

The Economic Planning Board reported Friday that Korea's current account surplus in the first seven months totaled about one billion dollars and will probably reach 2-2.5 billion dollars by the end of this year.

The bank also pointed out that the repayment of development loans exceeded the introduction of such loans by 256 million dollars and that Korea recorded a 342 million-dollar excess in the repayment of short-term loans in the private sector in the first half of this year.

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CSO: 4100/230

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

TOTAL FOREIGN INVESTMENT RISING SHARPLY

SK090735 Seoul YONHAP in English 0723 GMT 9 Aug 86

[Text] Seoul, 9 Aug (YONHAP)--Foreign investments have risen sharply in Korea this year, but most foreign investors have scaled down their investments, focusing on small- and medium-sized businesses in the high-tech manufacturing industry, sources at the Finance Ministry said Saturday.

In the first seven months of this year, 100 new foreign investments worth a total of \$133.85 million were made in Korea. The new investments represented a 47-percent rise in number but only a 12.4-percent increase in the amount over the corresponding period of last year, the sources said.

Ninety-three of the cases (worth \$39.2 million) involved the establishment of small- and medium-sized businesses, mostly in manufacturing industries. The number of cases and the total value of small-scale investment increased by 63 percent and 79 percent, respectively, from a year earlier.

Twenty-five cases of small-scale investment (worth \$28 million) were made in the machinery industry, 13 cases (worth \$22 million) in the electric and electronic industries, 15 cases (worth \$8 million) in the chemical industry, and eight cases (worth \$3 million) in the metal industry.

A ministry official said the trend, which is in sharp contrast to past investment patterns, reflected the rising value of the Japanese yen and the relative boom in the Korean manufacturing industry.

Foreign investments in Korea, which have been dominated by the United States and Japan, have in the past focused on the hotel and other service industries. This year, investments in those industries amounted to \$32.24 million in two projects according to the sources.

Meanwhile, the strength of the Japanese yen triggered a sudden upsurge in Japanese investments in Korea. In the first seven months of this year, the number of Japanese investments doubled over that recorded in the corresponding period of last year. Japanese investments were made in 54 new ventures worth a total of \$52.27 million, compared with 58 cases last year.

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S.KOREA/ECONOMY

EPB SAYS ECONOMIC BOOM TO CONTINUE

SK160636 Seoul YONHAP in English 0614 GMT 16 Aug 86

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 16 (YONHAP)--The Economic Planning Board predicted Saturday that Korea's economic boom will continue for "a considerable period of time," amid a sustained export drive and mounting domestic demand.

In June, manufacturing firms were operating at 83.6 percent of capacity, the highest level since May 1979, and industrial output and deliveries each increased by 19.7 percent from the same month last year, according to the EPB's monthly report on the nation's business performance.

Meanwhile, exports rose 19.7 percent on a year-to-year basis, contributing to a current account surplus of more than 400 million U.S. dollars.

The coincident composite index, which reflects current business conditions, stood at 135.8 in June, up 0.8 percentage points over the previous month, and the leading composite index, which gives an idea of the future business climate two to three months in advance, climbed 1.8 percentage points from May to 155.5 in June, indicating that the current overall business boom will persist for a considerable period of time.

The leading index rose 1.7 percentage points in May, by 2.1 percentage points in April, by 1.7 percentage points in March and by 1.5 percentage points in February.

The cycling variable, which excludes seasonal factors from the coinciding index, moved up by 0.2 percentage points to 104.9 in June.

In the first half of this year, production increased 15.3 percent from a year earlier, shipments rose 14.4 percent, and inventories decreased 2.3 percent, according to the EPB report.

The overall plant operation ratio reached 83.6 percent in June, higher than the 77.8 percent figure recorded in the same month last year but lower than the 84.0 percent figure registered in May 1979.

The arrival of export letters of credit jumped by a healthy 35.4 percent in July.

July exports brought Korea's export total for the first seven months to 19.3 billion dollars, up 22.4 percent from a year earlier.

The 400 million dollar current account registered in July brought the black-ink figure for the first seven months of the year to about one billion dollars, compared with the government's original projection of 500 million dollars for all of 1986. Last year, by comparison, Korea recorded a one billion-dollar deficit in its current account.

Exports were especially strong in such areas as footwear, machinery, textiles and electronics, which registered year-to-year growth rates of 43.1 percent, 42.7 percent, 27.9 percent and 20.1 percent, respectively, in the first half.

Exports to the United States in the seven-month period totaled 7.7 billion dollars (up 30.0 percent), those to Europe amounted to 3.1 billion dollars (up 44.4 percent) and those to Japan came to 2.7 billion dollars (up 9.1 percent).

Imports during the same period increased by only 12.6 percent to 19 billion dollars. Korea's import bills for crude oil declined 33.5 percent, while its payments for the importation of capital goods rose 49.8 percent.

Korea's trade deficit with Japan in the first seven months came to 3.3 billion dollars, and its trade surpluses with the United States and the European Community totaled 3.8 billion dollars and 580 million dollars, respectively.

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CSO: 4100/239

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

ROK PAPERS DISCUSS WON REVALUATION

Denounce U.S. Pressure

SK020240 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 31 Jul 86 p 2

[Editorial: "The Reason Why the Won Cannot Be Revalued"]

[Text] The U.S. pressure for revaluing won currency is based upon an incorrect understanding; targets of this pressure were poorly chosen; and above all, the shamelessness is surprising.

The United States is not trying to find the real sources of its enormous trade deficit, but instead is trying to find an excuse in the small amount of its trade with developing countries, without recognizing its own economic failure as a reality.

This is definitely a result of its incorrect understanding or its distortion of realities. Since last September, the United States has successfully devalued by 40 percent its "unjustly overvalued" dollar against major currencies of the Western countries--Japan in particular. It has asserted that the imbalance among international currencies has hindered its fair trade and has been a major source of its accumulated deficit.

The past 10 months have shown that such an understanding and assertion are too restrictive, unilateral, and one-sided.

The amount of the U.S. trade deficit has reached a record \$160 billion even though the dollar has been devalued by 30 to 40 percent. It has chosen Japan as a target of its attack. However, Japan's trade surplus with the United States continues to increase, not decrease. This is straightforward evidence that the U.S. failure in the market stems not from exchange rates but from other factors--its economic structure and basic competitiveness.

Even though the evidence is so clear, the United States is again trying hard to find another scapegoat. Moreover, this time, it unreasonably aims at developing countries.

We are very unhappy because it has chosen as its targets Taiwan and Korea, which are always easy to deal with. Taiwan and we always suffer pressures

and threats of retaliation thanks to a meager surplus in trade with the United States. Taiwan, which enjoys a surplus of \$13 billion in its trade with the United States and whose foreign exchange holdings have reached \$22 billion, is in a better position. We enjoy a surplus of a meager \$5 to \$6 billion in our trade with the United States and barely managed to move into the black in the current account only this year. Moreover, demanding a revaluation by a debtor country whose accumulated foreign debt reaches \$50 billion is against common sense.

The United States itself knows best how difficult it is for debtor countries to formulate their policy involving foreign exchange rates and how important this policy is. If foreign exchange rates begin to be used as a means to restore a bilateral trade balance, it is difficult to expect the stabilization of international currency.

Moreover, this is a unilateral demand that it is much more difficult for developing countries, and debtor countries, in particular, to accept. The government must not forget that balance in the current account, which we are looking forward to attaining for the first time this year, is not structurally fixed but temporary, attained because of the three lows. We again stress that as has been pointed out by the IMF, the won at least for now reflects its appropriate real value.

Even if the won somewhat deviated from its real value, this frequently happens under the floating exchange rate system and is within the range that can be corrected by our own comprehensive decision.

One must know that it is definitely not an occasion to artificially revalue the won because of foreign pressures or as a result of agreement.

Damage Economy

SK070850 Seoul YONHAP in English 0831 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] Seoul, 7 Aug (YONHAP)--The Bank of Korea warned Thursday that the artificial appreciation of the Korean won against the U.S. dollar, as advocated by the U.S. government, would cause serious damage to the Korean economy.

The upward revaluation of the Korean currency would lead to stagnant economic growth and a deterioration in the nation's international payments position stemming from a decline in exports and an increase in imports, and would aggravate the unemployment problem, the central bank said.

In a report on the possible impact of the won's appreciation against the greenback, the bank said Thursday that if the won's value had been raised by 5 percent at the end of 1985, the growth rate of Korea's gross national product (GNP) would have fallen by 0.2 percent in 1986, and Korea would have incurred an additional deficit of \$10 million in its 1986 current account.

The BoK predicted that the same percentage of appreciation would cause the GNP growth rate to decline by 0.8 percent in 1987 and by 1.2 percent in 1990, and that the current account deficits would widen \$140 million in 1987 and \$110 million in 1990.

The won's revaluation, however, could contribute to lower prices. A 5-percent appreciation could result in a 1-percent decrease in prices in 1986, a 1.7-percent drop in 1987, and a 3.7-percent reduction in 1990.

The appreciation of the won would be accompanied by a rise in export prices, posing a serious threat to Korea's market share, both inside and outside the United States, because it would significantly erode the pricing competitiveness of Korean-made goods.

In view of the fact that nearly 95 percent of Korea's export bills were paid with U.S. currency in 1985, the exchange rates between the won and the currencies of Korea's major trading partners would not help Korea significantly in its effort to boost exports and reduce imports, even if those rates remain stable, according to the BoK report.

Korea is now heavily dependent on Japan for machine parts and components, which it uses in the manufacture of export goods. Under these conditions, the appreciation of the won would impair Korea's efforts to localize the production of major machine parts and components.

Therefore, the big winner of the appreciation of the won would be Japan, not the United States, the BoK asserted.

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CSO: 4100/226

S. KOREA/SOCIAL CONDITIONS

ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION BROKERS ARRESTED

4 Brokers Arrested

Seoul TONGA ILBO in Korean 12 Jul 86 p 7

[Text] On 12 July, the National Police Headquarters arrested 12 people and applied for detention warrants charging them with violation of the Visa Law. Included were four passport brokers, including Chŏn In-su (32), who recruited people who hoped to emigrate to America, collected from 2.5 million to 7.5 million won from each of them, counterfeited documents, had passports and visas issued, and helped the people to exit the country. Also included were eight people hoping to emigrate to America, including Hong Sŏng-ik, who gave money to the brokers and went through application procedures with counterfeit documents.

The police began searching for 11 people on the same charges: the 2 fugitive recruiters, including Kim Tae-kyu (35, Ace Travel Agency Section Chief), and 9 people who were hoping to emigrate to America.

The police confirmed the fact that between the beginning of this year and the end of June, this passport and visa forgery gang helped nine people, including Yi Yong-ho (40, from Taegu), leave the country for America with passports and visas received because of counterfeit documents.

According to police, beginning this past January, chief offender Chŏn recruited people who wanted to go to the United States with the help of a certain married woman named Sin (40) and fugitive recruiter Kim, united with go-between Chai Sŏng-hak (30, Kyongnam Travel Agency Deputy), Kim Chong-tae (32, unemployed), and Sŏnu Pon-sŏn (45, female, unemployed), and helped 22 people hoping to emigrate to the United States receive passports by means of counterfeit documents.

Also, they counterfeited certificates of employment and business trip planning letters of Kŭmsŏng Software Corporation, and invitation confirmation letters from the U.S. telephone company, AT&T. They have up to now helped nine people to leave the country by the trick of having them pose as America-bound trainees and thereby receiving visas for their passports. Thirteen people who were in the middle of the application process have been arrested.

Chief offender Chŏn worked as an employee of Kŭmsŏng Software Corporation's General Affairs Section and then left the company at the end of last year. Bribing coworker Yun Chae-kon (30), he took originals of Kŭmsŏng Software's certificate of employment and business trip planning letter as well as its seal, and AT&T's invitation confirmation letter, and using these as the foundation, counterfeited the seal and company name stamp, had forms printed, and used them.

2.5-7.5 Million Won Fee

Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 12 Jul 86 p 11

[Text] Passport brokers who counterfeited certificates of employment, etc. of affiliates of large business groups or highly credible companies, and illegally helped others to receive visas, were arrested.

The National Police Headquarters on 11 July applied the detention warrants for 4 people, including Chae Sŏng-hak (30, Kyŏngnam Travel Agency Deputy) and Kim Chong-tae (32, unemployed), who received money from people hoping to emigrate to America and who interceded as passport brokers on their behalf for illegal visas, on charges of violation of the Passport Law, counterfeiting private documents, and conspiracy, and now are seeking 11 fugitives, including Kim Tae-kyu (35, Ace Travel Agency Section Chief).

The police also arrested Hong Sŏng-ik and others who gave money to the brokers in hopes of emigrating to America, and applied for a detention warrant with the same charges.

According to the police, Chae and the others are accused of receiving from 2.5 million to 7.5 million won each from 30 people who hoped to emigrate to America, beginning this past January, counterfeiting certificates of employment and related documents of Kŭmsŏng Software, and thereby helping others to receive visas.

They bribed Yan Chae-kon (30), an employee of the Kŭmsŏng Company, and from that company took forms and seal impression certificates used by the company, counterfeited them, and received visas from the American Embassy.

Of the people who illegally received visas from Chae, four departed for America, eight more were arrested, and five are being sought by police.

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CSO: 4107/191

S. KOREA/SOCIAL CONDITIONS

YONHAP ANALYZES LIBERALIZATION OF CIGARETTE MARKET

SK140943 Seoul YONHAP in English 0911 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Article by Kang II-chung]

[Text] Seoul, 14 Aug (YONHAP)--On a wall surrounding Baemyung Boy's High School in Seoul hangs two placards, each 12 meters long and 1.2 meters wide.

One of the signs reads: "A foreign cigarette smoker is a betrayer."
The other says: "Indulgence in foreign commodities destroys the national economy."

These somewhat radical phrases reflect the nationalistic emotions arising from the hearts of the Korean people as the nation moves closer and closer to 1 September, the day when the sale of U.S. cigarettes will be permitted in Korea for the first time.

The high school's principal, Cho yong-Ku, 79, said he wrote the phrases because he wanted to warn the people about the worst possible consequences of the measure. He said that the only way to avoid the negative effects of the measure is to boycott foreign cigarettes.

Cho's catch phrases are only a small part of a rapidly accelerating campaign against foreign tobacco in Korea.

On 21 July, Korea reached an agreement with the United States to open its market to foreign cigarettes, beginning 1 September. For 35 years it has been illegal for Koreans to possess foreign cigarettes.

The Korean finance ministry, concerned about the possible negative effects of the measure, opposed the liberalization measure. It pointed out that more than 6 percent of government revenue in 1985 came from the government's monopoly on tobacco.

The pressure exerted by the United States on Korea forced Korea to open its tobacco market. That pressure, which Korea thought was unfair, provoked an angry reaction from the Korean people.

They criticized both the United States, which they said was demanding too much of Korea, and the Korean government for allowing the foreign cigarettes to enter the Korean market earlier than expected.

At the same time, tobacco business groups and private organizations, such as the Consumers' Union of Korea, launched campaigns to discourage the smoking of foreign cigarettes. Also, some business conglomerates that had already advised their workers not to smoke inside their offices, stepped up their non-smoking campaigns.

On Tuesday, the Association of National Tobacco Retailers expressed opposition to the sale of foreign tobacco, arguing that the country is under the heavy burden of a \$48-billion foreign debt and, therefore, cannot afford to waste foreign reserves on imported foreign tobacco.

A senior association official said that half of its 130,00 members expressed opposition to the sale of foreign cigarettes in their stores. He said that the association was considering a nationwide campaign to promote the smoking of only Korean-made cigarettes and to discourage the consumption of foreign tobacco. He urged Korean smokers not to buy foreign cigarettes, pointing out that the 1-percent market share that the liberalization measure permits foreign tobacco would cost Korean tobacco farmers 20 billion won (about \$23 million; one dollar is worth about 885 won).

The Federation of the Tobacco Production Guild, which represents about 100,000 farmers, also expressed concern Wednesday about the possible damage that the measure could cause to the Korean economy.

In addition, the federation expressed opposition to the establishment of joint ventures with foreign tobacco companies and the government's plan to reduce the purchase of domestically grown tobacco. It also expressed deep concern over the possibility that the illegal outflow of foreign tobacco from U.S. army bases in Korea could upset the market order.

Accordingly, the federation's executive committee agreed to make its best effort to improve the quality of Korean tobacco and to launch a massive campaign against foreign cigarettes.

The labor union of the government's tobacco monopoly also plans to join the boycott and to post stickers at public places urging consumers to smoke only Korean cigarettes.

The union's director of planning, Cho heung-Tae, said he fears that many Korean workers will lose their jobs in the near future when foreign firms enter the Korean cigarette market in the form of joint ventures or as a result of the revised monopoly law.

In addition, the union urged the government to limit the market share of foreign tobacco to less than 1 percent and to compensate for any financial damage to Korean farmers due to the liberalization measure.

Othre private organizations, including the Seoul YMCA and the Korea Federation of Housewives Clubs, are also preparing seminars on the negative effects of the importation of foreign cigarettes and are considering a campaign against foreign tobacco.

In addition, the Hyundai conglomerate, one of Korea's largest business groups, Wednesday launched a non-smoking campaign inside its offices. Although Hyundai did not link the campaign to the movement against foreign cigarettes, many Hyundai workers believe it is part of that nationwide movement.

"The general trend in industrialized countries is to prohibit smoking in the office," said Pak chol-Ho, an official of Hyundai Motor Co. "The non-smoking campaign in our company will automatically contribute to the promotion of the nationwide campaign of boycotting foreign tobacco."

Pak chan-Ki, managing director of the Federation of the Tobacco Production Guild, said, "The liberalization of tobacco importation was inevitable, but we should react wisely against the reality."

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S. KOREA/SOCIAL CONDITIONS

BRIEFS

QUARANTINE PROCEDURES ORDERED--Seoul, 4 Aug (YONHAP)--The South Korean Health and Social Affairs Ministry Monday ordered 13 quarantine stations to thoroughly quarantine airplanes and ships going to and coming from Hong Kong, which has been declared a cholera contamination area. In the order, the ministry said that the quarantine stations will require passengers entering Korea via Hong Kong to fill out health check lists in detail and to examine the feces of those suspected of carrying cholera. The quarantine stations will also advise passengers and crew members on airplanes and ships to be vaccinated against cholera at the stations. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0740 GMT 4 Aug 86 SK] /12858

UNEMPLOYMENT CRISIS VIEWED--Recently a government-operated corporation wanted to hire 2,000 high school graduates and surprisingly, 100,000 youths applied for the positions. What was even more surprising was that 65 percent of the applicants turned out to be college graduates. That blatantly demonstrated the seriousness of the employment situation in our society. According to the Economic Planning Board, the number of jobless college graduates increased to 142,000 as of April this year, up 33,000 from the previous year. Only 38.3 percent of the college graduates have found jobs this year. The percentage of employment for the college graduates gradually decreased from 58.4 percent in 1974 to 40.9 last year and to below the 40 percentage point this year. The first cause of all this aggravated employment situation is the government's reckless policy of college enrollment quota. In the later 1980s, college graduates will number 180,000 every year, 40,000 more than our society can absorb. And the freshmen quota of colleges should be readjusted. About 36.4 percent of high school graduates go up to college every year, and that ratio is the second highest in the world, next to the United States. The wage structure heavily in favor of college graduates must also be redressed. [Text][Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English P-4]/12828

CSO: 4100/229

S. KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

BRIEFS

HIGH TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER AGREEMENT--Seoul, 6 Aug (YONHAP)--South Korean and Japanese officials Tuesday agreed to expedite the transfer of high technologies from Japan to Korea and to promote joint scientific and technological research. In the inaugural meeting of the Korean-Japanese Committee on Scientific and Technological Cooperation, held here on Monday and Tuesday, the two sides also agreed to cooperate as much as possible in researching 25 subjects, including the development of construction technologies. Kwon Pyong-hyon, director general of the foreign ministry's Asian Affairs Bureau, said the delegates also agreed to boost cooperation in research into the peaceful uses of atomic energy. In addition, they decided to expedite the exchange of information between Korean and Japanese scientific and technological institutions, to increase the number of scientists and engineers, and to encourage technological cooperation between patent officials in both countries. The committee will hold its second meeting next year in Tokyo, according to Kwon. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0047 GMT 6 Aug 86 SK] /12858

CSO: 4100/214

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS SENEGALESE PRESIDENT

SK140323 Seoul YONHAP in English 0254 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] Dakar, 14 Aug (YONHAP)--South Korean Foreign Minister, Yi won-Kyong and Senegalese President Abdou Diouf discussed Wednesday issues of mutual concern, and Yi delivered a letter to Diouf from President Chon tu-Hwan.

Yi, who came here on the last leg of his current five-nation African tour, said the discussion of the Korean question in nonaligned conferences is undesirable because the matter should be settled peacefully through direct dialogue between the two Koreas.

The Korean foreign minister asked Diouf to make a "constructive contribution to peace between the two Koreas, even if the Korean problem is brought up in the eighth nonaligned summit conference, scheduled for 26 August to 7 September in Harare, Zimbabwe.

Regarding North Korea's proposal to co-host the 1988 Olympics, Diouf said that Senegal will continue to support South Korea's position, pointing out that Seoul was chosen as the only venue for the summer Olympiad.

The issue of co-hosting the Olympics falls under the sole authority of the International Olympic Committee and cannot be a topic of discussion at the non-aligned conference, the Senegalese president added.

Yi expressed the hope that Korea, with its accumulation of technologies and experience, will be able to participate in Senegal's agricultural development project.

After winding up his African tour, Yi is scheduled to return home on 17 August. He previously visited Zaire, Nigeria, the Ivory Coast and Liberia.

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CSO: 4100/226

S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

FOREIGN MINISTRY TO CONSIDER ACCOMMODATING NKDP-JSP EXCHANGE

SK200032 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 20 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong has said that his ministry will positively consider accommodating the exchange between the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party and the Japan Socialist Party, NDP sources said yesterday.

The minister reportedly made the remarks at a reception to mark the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the Journalists Association of Korea at the Press Center Monday evening.

The sources said Yi hinted that the exchange could be made possible only after the JSP finishes reshaping the Masashi Ishibashi ruled party hierarchy through a convention slated for September.

Commenting on Yi's remarks, NDP president Yi Min-u told reporters yesterday that in politics, the opposition party should do what the ruling party cannot do.

"In this sense, the government policy toward the JSP should have been more affirmative, helping the NDP to upgrade the mutual relationships with the Japanese party," he added.

JSP Chairman Masashi Ishibashi was originally scheduled to visit here late in May at the invitation of Kim Yong-sam, standing advisor to the NDP but it was set back as the government refused to issue a visa for him.

The government said at that time that it could not issue a visa because the JSP did not recognize the legitimacy of the Korean Government.

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CSO: 4100/230

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

KIM MAN-CHE IN COLOMBIA--Bogota, 10 Aug (YONHAP)--The South Korean Government is considering the establishment of a Korea fund next year to boost exports through the diversification of its export markets, Deputy Prime Minister Kim man-Che said here on Saturday. The fund will be capitalized at more than 100 billion won (about \$113 million dollars; one dollar is worth about 885 won) over the next few years. In 1987, the government plans to provide 20-30 billion won for the fund. Kim, who serves concurrently as economic planning minister, came here to attend the inauguration of the new Colombian president, Virgilio Barco Vargas, on 7 August. "Korea's exports, which have been heavily dependent on the United States and Japan, seem to have reached the top of those markets," Kim said. "Therefore, it is most urgent to diversify our export markets to other regions, in particular, to Latin American countries." This year, for the first time, Korea's international account has recorded black ink, allowing the government to give financial support to the nation's exports, the deputy prime minister said. In accordance with these developments, he said, the government began planning the fund to provide exporters with financial support. In the long term, he said, the fund can be expanded to 200 billion won. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0400 GMT 11 Aug 86 BT] /9871

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AGREEMENT WITH PHILIPPINES--Seoul, 12 Aug (YONHAP)--South Korea and the Philippines signed an agreement Tuesday promoting cooperation in the fields of science and technology, a foreign ministry official said. The agreement was signed in Manila by Kim chang-Mun, Korean Ambassador to Manila, and Salvador Laurel, Philippine vice president and foreign minister. Under the agreement, the two Asian nations are to encourage the exchange of technicians and information on science and technology, and to set up joint research projects. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0838 GMT 12 Aug 86 BT] /9871

MEETING WITH JAPANESE FOREIGN MINISTER--Seoul, Aug. 18 (HONHAP)--South Korea and Japan will hold their foreign ministers' meeting on Sept. 2 in Tokyo, the Korean Foreign Ministry announced Monday. The one-day meeting between South Korean Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong and his Japanese counterpart, Tadashi Kuranari, will be the first between the two since Kuranari was appointed Japanese foreign minister on July 22. Yi and Kuranari are expected

to discuss Korean-Japanese relations in the wake of the inauguration of the new cabinet in Japan last month and several issues of mutual interest. They will also exchange views on political and military developments in Northeast Asia. The meeting will be the first regular contact between the Korean and Japanese foreign ministers since the two countries agreed to hold a regular foreign ministers' meeting at the 13th ministerial conference here in August of last year. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0558 GMT 18 Aug 86 SK] /6662

CSO: 4100/230

S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

HERALD EXAMINES TRADE 'SQUABBLE' WITH U.S.

SK100045 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 10 Aug 86 pp 1, 3

[Text] Korea's trade policymakers are now lamenting the never-ending spate of U.S. protectionism against Korea, saying that it is very much like an "interfamily squabble."

A high-placed official at the Ministry of Trade and Industry said that the Korean government has just complied positively with the ardent U.S. call for protecting its intellectual property rights and allowing the imports of U.S.-brand cigarettes, largely invoked by the controversial Section 301 of the U.S. Trade Act.

More recently, he continued, the U.S. administration has successfully frozen Korea's textile exports to the U.S. marketplace at the 1985 level during the coming four years under the Korea-U.S. Textile Accord, signed 4 August.

Currently, the U.S. government is threatening to reduce the Generalized System of Preference (GSP) status for Korea, demanding that Korea widen its market to American farm products and computers.

"We cannot afford to look like we are kneeling to U.S. pressure any more. It does not do anybody any good," the official grumbled.

In a recent meeting with Korean businessmen, U.S. Ambassador Richard L. Walker said, "It is desirable and necessary for the new generation of Koreans, who will be running a country filled with vitality, to examine their relations with the United States."

His remarks apparently refer to the advent of a new relationship between the United States and Korea, which has growingly emerged as a "small economic giant."

However, market watchers here say that the current spate of U.S. protectionism directed at Korea is too harsh and beyond reason.

One symbol of the problem is the trade surplus that Korea began to achieve with the United States in 1982, even though Seoul has been running an overall trade deficit.

In 1985, Korea sold \$4.265 billion more to the U.S. marketplace than it bought, compared with a \$2.3 billion surplus in the year-earlier period.

Analysts here say that as it stands now, the United States is not seeking to achieve a trade balance, but it is pressing Seoul to open its market for certain U.S. commodities and services, including personal computers, oranges, and other farm products.

The United States has also demanded that tariffs be reduced on other goods, such as chocolate.

"Trade friction between the United States and Korea is not new, but the current one is the most intensive," the analysts said.

The analysts argue that the United States should give Seoul special consideration, adding that Korea has a large foreign debt and defense burden.

"With more than \$45 billion in outstanding debt, Korea is the largest debtor in Asia and the fourth largest in the world," they said.

The country, they continued, spends 6 percent of its gross national product (GNP) on defense, a far greater percentage than Japan.

Furthermore, trade officials said that steady strides have been made toward opening up markets. They said, "We have taken considerable action. Our progress during the past four or five years is a record that we can be proud of."

The Korean government's immediate concern is the second round of the Korea-U.S. GSP talks, in Washington, D.C., during 13-15 August. The first such meeting was held in Seoul in May.

In the three-day meeting, the U.S. side is expected to make a strong call for opening Korean markets wider to U.S. farm products, including beef and oranges.

The discussion at the Washington talks will center on how to apply newly strengthened U.S. GSP criteria to Korean exports and how many Korean goods should be excluded from GSP benefits during the second U.S. GSP period, which will remain effective until July 1993.

At the Seoul GSP meeting in May, the U.S. delegates had reportedly said that if Korea wants to receive maximum GSP benefits, it should comply with U.S. demands for market-opening measures.

In reply, Korean officials said that the Korean government has done everything at its disposal to liberalize the Korean economy and that its efforts should be reflected in the U.S. government's future GSP policy.

"Given the original goal of the GSP which was to support developing countries through trade, not aid, the United States should bear in mind that any strict

application of the reciprocity principle would likely be injurious to the economic program of developing countries and would clearly deviate from the original goal of the GSP program," the Korean officials emphasized.

GSP is a system of low or zero tariffs that developed countries have conceded to developing countries since 1970. The United States has implemented the concessional tariff system since 1976, five years behind the EC and Japan.

In 1984, the U.S. government decided to extend the effective period of the GSP until June 1993. But the U.S. Congress asked the administration to review it and tighten eligibility requirements for rapidly developing countries. The review will be completed next January.

In granting GSP status to a country, the U.S. administration considers first whether the beneficiary country has assured the United States of reasonable access to its market for U.S. goods and services.

Given such premises, Korea will be entitled to fully receive the U.S. GSP status, as Seoul has taken almost all free-trade measures demanded by Washington, analysts here say.

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CSO: 4100/226

S.KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

BRITAIN SEEKS SAME TRADE ARRANGEMENT AS U.S.

SK170119 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 17 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] Britain has asked Seoul for the same treatment as U.S. firms when Korea opens its insurance and cigarette markets and begins protecting foreign intellectual property rights.

Government sources yesterday said the British Government sent a telegram earlier this month to the effect that it wants Seoul to treat British businesses seeking market access without discrimination.

The request followed the agreement between Korea and the United States to allow U.S.-made and other foreign cigarettes to enter the Korean markets beginning Sept. 1 and safeguard alien intellectual property rights such as copyrights, software and product patents starting from July 1 next year.

The telegram was also quoted as saying that London will soon notify Korea of the details of its market-opening request through a diplomatic channel.

The sources said the government will not discriminate against Britain and other countries in protecting intellectual property rights and importing tobacco products. But the issue of the retroactive guarantee of those rights and the insurance market entry by British firms require further discussion, pending bilateral negotiations, they added.

Korea has recorded surpluses in trade with the European country. The black figures were tallied at \$370 million in 1981, \$700 million in 1982, \$391 million in 1984 and \$348 million last year.

For the first five months of this year, Korea exported some \$391 million worth of commodities to that country, with imports amounting to \$216 million.

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CSO: 4100/230

S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

TRADE DEFICIT WITH JAPAN CONTINUES

SK070245 Seoul YONHAP in English 0229 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] Seoul, 7 Aug (YONHAP)--South Korea's trade deficit with Japan reached more than \$2.6 billion in the first half of this year, representing a record 79.8-percent rise from a year earlier, the Korea Trade Promotion Corp (KOTRA) reported Thursday.

According to statistics compiled by KOTRA's Tokyo office, South Korea's exports to Japan increased only 11.6 percent during the six-month period, while its imports from Japan ballooned by 41.2 percent.

Korea's trade deficit was higher than those recorded by its Asian trade rivals--Hong Kong, Taiwan, and China.

During the cited period, Taiwan's exports to Japan climbed by 22.9 percent and its imports rose by 31.3 percent, resulting in a \$1.24 billion deficit, about half the figure registered by Korea.

Hong Kong reduced its deficit with Japan by 4.4 percent, down to a 26.8 percent export growth rate and a 1.2 percent decline in imports.

China reduced its trade deficit with Japan by an impressive 40 percent, increasing its exports by 9 percent and cutting its imports by 23.5 percent.

The KOTRA Tokyo office said that Korea's exportation of major items, such as chemicals, steel, textiles, and fisheries products, grew at a rate similar to that of Taiwan in the January-June period, but its exportation of petroleum goods, which account for 14 percent of its total exports to Japan, declined by 47 percent from the corresponding period of last year.

The sluggish exportation of machinery to the Japanese market, for which Korea is competing against Hong Kong, resulted in an overall export performance below that of Hong Kong, according to the office.

The office cited Korea's drastic increase in the importation of machinery from Japan (54.3 percent) as the major source of its growing trade deficit with that country.

Hong Kong and China reduced their importation of Japanese-made machinery by 6.7 percent and 26.6 percent, respectively, in the first half of this year.

The office predicted that Korea's trade deficit with Japan will continue to be higher than that recorded by its Asian competitors as long as its importation of Japanese machinery, which accounts for 50 percent of its total imports from Japan, remains uncurbed.

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CSO: 4100/226

BRIEFS

FOREIGN CIGARETTE BOYCOTT PROPOSED--A lawmaker of the New Korea Democratic Party is envisioning a nationwide "boycott-foreign cigarettes" campaign. Rep. Im chun-Won told reporters that he will set up "a national headquarters to discourage the smoking of foreign cigarettes," to be composed of 200 staff members from all local chapters of the party. Through this private organization he will conduct a drive to collect signatures from one million people to oppose the importation of foreign cigarettes. The first-term lawmaker, who is a member of the House Finance Committee, attempted in vain to propose a resolution to oppose the importation of U.S. cigarettes in the ongoing House committee. During the three sessions of the Finance Committee the ruling and opposition party lawmakers fiercely criticized the government for the surprise decision to open the local market to U.S. cigarettes. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 8 Aug 86 p 4] /9871

CSO: 4100/226

EDITORIAL ON SINO-SOVIET RAPPROCHEMENT, KOREAN PEACE

SK081154 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 8 Aug 86 p 2

[Editorial: "Calm Approach Between China and the Soviet Union"]

[Text] The recent moves between China and the Soviet Union to improve their relations have drawn our attention.

Both the Soviet Union and Communist China are major communist powers and supporters of North Korea. Nonetheless, we hope that China and the Soviet Union will strengthen the foundations of rapprochement and normalize their abnormal relations. We have not abandoned our hopeful expectation that a Chinese-Soviet rapprochement will positively affect the easing of tension on the Korean peninsula. This is because we believe that a Chinese-Soviet rapprochement will provide a clue to eliminating the state of confrontation on the Korean peninsula, under the present gloomy circumstances in which peace has not been planted despite the continued division of the Korean peninsula for more than 40 years, and even North-South dialogue has been suspended after its resumption last year.

Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Kapitsa reportedly said on 6 August that Communist China was sending affirmative signals over CPSU General Secretary Gorbachev's proposal for mutual arms reduction along the Chinese-Soviet border.

Deng Xiaoping, the strongman of Communist China, reportedly admitted that there were affirmative elements in Gorbachev's 28 July speech in Vladivostok, and said that there was a need to prudently consider his speech. In his Vladivostok speech Gorbachev staged a peace offensive over wide-ranging Asian affairs, such as mutual arms reduction along the Chinese-Soviet border, the withdrawal of some 7,000 Soviet troops from Afghanistan this year, the alleviation of tension on the Korean peninsula, the reduction of naval exercises by the East and West in the Pacific region, and a pan-Asian security conference.

Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Kapitsa repeatedly stressed Gorbachev's remarks regarding a willingness to discuss the question of moving the boundary line along the Amur River from the river bank on the Chinese side to the center of the river. Shifting the boundary along the Amur River would be of great significance, because this would make some small islands in the Amur River Chinese territory. The Chinese-Soviet border dispute in 1969 was caused precisely by the question of the boundary line of the Amur.

Though Beijing has shown an affirmative response toward Moscow's overtures, we do not think that relations between the two countries will improve rapidly or drastically.

For the normalization of Chinese-Soviet relations, Beijing has put forth three conditions: A Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan, a Soviet troop withdrawal from the Chinese-Soviet border areas, and a halt to Soviet aid for Vietnam, which is occupying Cambodia. In his speech Gorbachev did not even mention the question of aid to Vietnam, and his remarks on a Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan and mutual arms reduction along the Chinese-Soviet border were far from Chinese conditions.

However, if a practical thaw begins between China and the Soviet Union, we attach great importance to its symbolic meaning. We consider that the likelihood of a practical thaw between China and the Soviet Union is very high, though limited, because the two countries are presently placing political emphasis on economic reform and modernization.

As we will soon host the Asian Games and since we will host the Olympic Games in Seoul in 1988, we anticipate that Gorbachev's peace offensive will normalize Chinese-Soviet relations and create an international environment for planning peace on the Korean peninsula.

We think the time has come for the United States and Japan to make creative and positive diplomatic efforts along the line of the move for improving Chinese-Soviet relations in order to help the successful Seoul Olympic Games and plant peace on the Korean peninsula, because they are the two major powers among the four which have relations with the Korean peninsula.

The shooting incident at the DMZ on 5 August has drawn our special attention because of the timing significance.

We once again urge that the United States and Japan, even if the situation on the Korean peninsula is complicated, to make all possible diplomatic efforts in time.

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CSO: 4107/222

BRIEFS

TAIWAN EMBASSY DENIES PRC TALKS--Seoul, 14 Aug (YONHAP)--The Taiwanese Embassy in Seoul said Thursday that a recent press report that Taiwanese President Chiang ching-Kuo proposed reunification talks with China on six conditions was a "groundless rumor." An Embassy spokesman also said that the Taiwanese government will never change its existing policy toward mainland China. The spokesman quoted Chiang as saying earlier this year: "We will never make a compromise with Beijing. We will continue to stick to the position that the two Chinas should be reunited only through the three principles of the people." On 10 August, a Hong Kong magazine reported that Chiang proposed reunification talks with China on six conditions, including an agreement by the communists allowing the Nationalist Chinese to control six eastern coastal provinces on the mainland. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 1002 GMT 14 Aug 86] /9871

CSO: 4100/226

LECTURE ON VIRTUES OF KIM CHONG-IL IN GUYANA

SK131045 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1002 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] Pyongyang August 13 (KCNA)--A lecture on the outstanding leadership and noble virtues of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il was given in Georgetown on July 28 under the sponsorship of the Guyanese National Committee for the Study of the Chuche Idea of Comrade Kim Il-song.

A lecture titled "Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il is the sagacious leader of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean People who, possessed of outstanding leadership and noble virtues, has performed imperishable exploits for the country and the nation."

At the end of the lecture the chairman of the Georgetown group, Guyana, for the study of the chuche idea of Comrade Kim Il-song, said:

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il has fully grasped the revolutionary idea of the great leader President Kim Il-song and directs the revolution and construction to victory with his extraordinary intelligence and outstanding leadership.

In Korea the question of inheriting the revolutionary cause has been brilliantly solved.

The secretary general of the Guyanese National Committee for the Study of the Chuche Idea of Comrade Kim Il-song said:

Through the lecture today we have realised better the sagacity of the guidance of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Bright is the future of the Korean people who have the leader in the person of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

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CSO: 4100/234

NODONG SINMUN STRESSES 'CHUCHE IDEA' AS BASIS OF WPK

SK132252 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1502 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] Pyongyang, August 13 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today comes out with a signed article titled "The 'Chuche Idea' Is the Basis of Organisational and Ideological Consolidation of Our Party".

In says:

In his classic work "Historical Experience of Building the Workers' Party of Korea", the great leader President Kim Il-song gives an overall analysis and review of the experiences accumulated in the course of strengthening and developing the WPK organisationally and ideologically on the basis of the chuche idea.

The WPK achieved its solid unity and cohesion by strengthening itself organisationally and imbuing the whole of it with one ideology on the basis of the chuche idea. This is an unshakable line invariably maintained in the building of our party.

What is most important in consolidating the ranks of our party organisationally and ideologically is to establish a unitary ideological system in the whole party. This is the basic line of party building which our party [word indistinct] with originality on the basis of the chuche idea and has consistently applied. Referring to the fact that the chuche idea is a solid foundation for firmly building up our party organisationally, the article notes: Our party starts all its work and activities strictly from the chuche idea and makes them run through with it in the organisational strengthening of our party's ranks.

The article says that the chuche idea is a solid foundation for imbuing our party with one ideology. It continues:

For our chuche-type party, imbuing the whole party with one ideology is achieved through the course of modeling it on the chuche idea.

Our party is now carrying on the work of imbuing the party with one ideology on a high level under the slogan of modeling the whole party on the chuche idea. As a result, it has turned into pure ranks overflowing only with the 'chuche idea'.

What is important in imbuing the party with one ideology is to firmly arm the party members with the guiding idea of the party. To this end, our party is constantly deepening the education in the chuche idea, grasping it as the main point in its ideological education.

The organisational and ideological consolidation of the party ranks is, in essence, a work of achieving and consolidating unity and cohesion of the party. This is because the struggle of building up the party organisationally and ensuring its ideological purity boils down to achieving the unity and cohesion of the party.

Our party today is an invincible party firmly united on the basis of the great chuche idea of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Declaring that a proud success has been made in the struggle for consolidating our party organisationally and ideologically under the banner of the chuche idea, the article stresses: In particular, the consolidation of the organisational and ideological foundation for carrying forward and completing the party's cause generation after generation is a priceless success.

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CSO: 4100/234

N.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

NODONG SINMUN ON LEADERSHIP OVER MASS MOVEMENT

OW191946 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1520 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Pyongyang August 19 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN Tuesday comes out with an article titled "Deepening of Leadership Over Mass Movement," which says in part:

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his classic work "Historical Experience of Building the Workers' Party of Korea" clearly expounds the revolutionary essence and demand of the mass movement and problems of principle to be held fast to in organizing and directing it.

The mass movement is a powerful method of mobilizing the popular masses. It organizes and mobilizes broad segments of them to mass heroism and collective innovation.

Correctly organizing and guiding the mass movement is an important principle maintained by the WPK in leading the revolution and construction.

From the first day of directing the building of a new society, the WPK initiated various forms of mass movement at different stages of the developing revolution in keeping with its demand, revolutionary desire of the masses and their readiness, and wisely directed the movement. Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il initiated and leads mass movement of various forms in conformity with the new demand of the reality in which the modeling of the whole of society on the chuche idea is the general task of our revolution. Mass movements including the three-revolution red flag movement and the movement for learning from the examples of unassuming heroes which are being waged extensively in the whole society, are a powerful driving force vigorously propelling all work of remoulding people to the communistic men and building socialist economy and culture.

To launch a mass movement is a problem of principle arising in the whole historical course of building socialism and communism. A party of the working class, therefore, should well organize a mass movement as the revolution advances far and a heavy and vast task arises in the revolution.

Vigorously launching mass movements at present is an important guarantee for successfully accomplishing the cause of remoulding people to be communistic men.

Today the task of the ideological remoulding in Korea is to bring up communist revolutionaries of chuche type demanded by the 80s.

The mass movements organized and conducted under the guidance of the party, the movement for learning from the examples of unassuming heroes in particular, is a mass movement for ideological remoulding to prepare all members of society to be ardent revolutionaries with noble ideological and spiritual traits, to be communistic men of chuche type boundlessly faithful to the leader of the party and revolution.

Vigorously launching mass movements is of weighty significance in bringing about a new turn in the country's scientific and technological development and accelerating socialist economic and cultural construction at present, stresses the paper in conclusion.

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CSO: 4100/234

N.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

NODONG SINMUN ON REVOLUTION-MINDEDNESS, ORGANIZATIONAL WORK

SK200748 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2135 GMT 16 Aug 86

[NODONG SINMUN 17 August special article: "Functionaries' Revolution-mindedness and Organizational Work"]

[Text] The revolution-mindedness is an important trait of those carrying out the revolution. Our functionaries' revolution-mindedness should be displayed in the course of implementing thoroughly and to the end the revolutionary tasks assigned by the party.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The party functionaries and members should have a noble trait to thoroughly implement the assigned revolutionary missions with lofty party spirit and revolution-mindedness by demonstrating the sense of boundless dedication and sacrifice.

Cherishing the lofty revolution-mindedness is an important demand for functionaries to fulfill their missions and duties. Those carrying out the revolution should have revolution-mindedness. However, the commanding members of the revolution, in particular, should have lofty revolution-mindedness.

Man's activeness and sense of dedication displayed in the course of the revolutionary struggle serve as a demonstration of the revolution-mindedness, just as man's activities are regulated by their ideology and consciousness. The issue as to how the functionaries organize their work with lofty passion and sense of responsibility and how vigorously they carry out their work is related to revolution-mindedness.

Revolution-mindedness is the revolutionary spirit to fight by dedicating everything to the revolution and is the endless loyalty to the revolution. Functionaries with lofty revolution-mindedness will not waver ideologically under any circumstance but will decisively organize any task and vigorously push ahead with it with the ever-victorious faith. It is the firm principle cherished by such functionaries that there is no difficult nor task which they cannot overcome. Thus, they minutely organize their work and assignment with lofty passion to accomplish any revolutionary task without fail.

The organizational work of functionaries is very important in implementing the lines and policy of the party. The struggle to implement the party's policy begins with organizational work and is to bring about fruition through minute assignment of sub-work and through minute command. What is important in this entire course is the functionaries' revolution mindedness. Revolution-mindedness is a factor for functionaries to carry out organizational work tenaciously and responsibly.

Revolution-mindedness and organizational work is closely linked to each other for functionaries. Revolution-mindedness of functionaries is being demonstrated in the course of thoroughly carrying out the tasks in a timely manner after working out necessary measures, heartily accepting the tasks. The active organizational work to accept any tasks without delay and implement it depends on how lofty passion and will for work the functionaries have. Without revolution-mindedness, we cannot think of progressive and active traits in organizing and executing the work.

Revolution-mindedness enables functionaries to energetically think and study the party's intent in order to achieve it at a higher level and in a revolutionary manner. The process of work of functionaries should be the process of organizational work designed to seek a way to implement the tasks that are related to the party's policy in a timely manner and with [word indistinct], to establish concrete methods and based on these methods, to actively push ahead with the work.

Our revolution is really advancing. Our party is putting forth new tasks in succession in accordance with the demand of the developing revolution. Under such circumstances, unless functionaries thoroughly execute the assigned tasks immediately after establishing organizational rule, they can neither smoothly carry out any revolutionary mission nor can they fulfill their duties.

We are faced with important tasks not only in the domain of construction, but in all sectors of the national economy, including the mining industry, the metallurgical industry, the machine industry, and railway transportation. Thus, economic guidance functionaries should fulfill the assigned tasks without fail by carrying out organizational work with mobility.

Functionaries whose revolution-mindedness is high assume as their firm principle that as soon as they receive the lines, policies, decisions, and directives of the party, they can establish correct execution measures, detailed plans, and organizational and political work to thoroughly implement them in a timely manner.

The spirit of unconditionality cherished by Comrade O Chung-uk, who fulfilled the order and directive of the respected comrade commander without fail and within the set time during the arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, and Comrade O Chung-uk's workstyle are the traits that our functionaries should cherish. The functionary who has such a strong spirit will courageously and thoroughly carry out any difficult task, even if the conditions are unfavorable, by using his own and collective wisdom.

National economic plans are the directive of the party and the law of the state. No one can bargain [hungjong] over the plan after it is established; one is only assigned a duty to unconditionally execute it. It is a national economic plan and at the same time, it is a plan to supply raw materials.

Only when economic guidance functionaries properly conduct the contract in a timely and thorough manner to supply raw materials for implementation of the national economic plans and only when they properly carry out the insurance work, can the plants and enterprises normalize the product at a high level. In particular, the complexes can register a greater advance in economic construction by displaying their superiority.

How we carry out the militant tasks for the second half of the year largely depends on how vigorously the economic guidance functionaries carry out the material insurance work, technical guidance over production, and production command.

The revolution-mindedness of functionaries is expressed in their carrying out the assigned revolutionary tasks responsibly and with their own strength. Revolution-mindedness is the sense of lofty dedication to the revolution and the spirit of tenacious struggle to implement the revolutionary mission to the end in a responsible manner.

Only when we have such a spirit can we confidently carry out any difficult task and creatively organize and advance all works. The commanders and fighters of the KPA who built the Nampo Lockgate carried out a gigantic and arduous nature-remaking struggle on the rough 20-ri waves of the sea. They carried out their combat boldly and in a revolutionary manner with the firm belief that, if they advance under the leadership of the party, there is nothing they cannot attain and that they will win victory without fail.

What is needed for our functionaries is such a position, such an attitude, such a spirit, and such a trait.

In particular, it is important for functionaries who are engaged in land reclamation and in construction of the Sunchon vinalon complex and the Taechon power plant to organize and push ahead with their work with the spirit of heroic struggle and the spirit of the unprecedented dedication displayed during the construction of the Nampo Lockgate.

When one assumes the position of implementing the assigned revolutionary tasks responsibly to the end without distinguishing between easy and difficult work and between favorable and unfavorable work, there would be nothing that one cannot resolve.

Turning what is unfavorable into something favorable while taking the initiative to create a condition with one's own strength and implement the assigned economic tasks without fail by making what is not available are the work-style and method of struggle of functionaries whose revolutionary spirit is strong.

More than one revolutionary task is assigned to the functionaries. A number of complex tasks are raised during the course of carrying out the work. However, if one organizes tasks one by one and carries them out one by one, one can correctly fulfill the assigned tasks and can successfully push ahead with overall tasks.

Functionaries whose revolution-mindedness is high can grasp various tasks facing them and can implement them one by one fruitfully. It is important for functionaries to minutely organize work by properly analyzing the policy and tasks of the party, their own capabilities, and practical potential and factors.

In particular, responsible functionaries should establish the correct method by grasping overall works and should properly organize assignments according to such a method. They should also sum up their work in a timely manner and should deepen the work of rearranging their assignments so that they do not miss any tasks and successfully carry them out.

The revolution-mindedness of functionaries is expressed by taking the initiative to organize and implement work by overcoming all difficulties. Peerless courage, the spirit of persistent offensive, and not being afraid of any difficulty on trial are part of the revolutionary spirit and temperament of those functionaries who have revolution-mindedness. The characteristic nature in organizational work of functionaries with such a spirit is that one takes full responsibility for his work without complaining, always cherishing confidence and independent ideas. Thus, one will push ahead with all work boldly and in an innovative manner, making a large-scale design of all works based on the concrete reality and the might of the masses.

Revolution-mindedness enables functionaries to persistently carry out organizational work to the end with the spirit of tenacious struggle. Those functionaries who have the spirit of struggle do not know even the slightest degree of stagnation or stalemate in organizing and carrying out any work. Such functionaries will not be embarrassed or pessimistic in the face of difficulty. They will persistently carry out organizational work to the end under any circumstances by dedicating all of their energy and capabilities.

It is important for functionaries to carry out the work boldly and in an innovative way with the conviction that unless they create new things by overcoming difficulty, they cannot advance.

It is the outlook of a genuine functionary to overcome difficulties and hardships with his own strength by making what is not available and discovering what is short and displaying revolutionary spirit for self-reliance and arduous struggle.

To properly carry out the gigantic tasks facing us today, functionaries should fully mobilize their own strength, technology, and internal resources and should utilize them most effectively in implementing economic organizational

work and enterprise management. By so doing, they can discover and mobilize all reserves and potential everywhere, the wisdom and creativity of the masses can be actively demonstrated, and constant advancement will be effected in socialist construction.

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CSO: 4100/234

NORTH KOREA REBUILDING OF ARMORED FORCES DETAILED

Kuala Lumpur ASIAN DEFENCE JOURNAL in English Jun 86 pp 56-58, 60-61

[Article by G. Jacobs]

[Text]

INTRODUCTION



From the first salvo of the Korean War in June 1950, the North Korean Army was a well-trained force which could field about 135,000 men organised into seven infantry divisions and an armoured brigade (upgraded to a division in July 1950). Along the Demilitarized Zone today, the North Koreans have eight corps in the forward area, including four armoured corps. One of these corps is a recently re-organized force of three armoured divisions composed of medium tanks and supporting mechanized fighting vehicles. North Korea appears to be rebuilding the armoured forces — the force that so devastatingly invaded South Korea in the early summer thirty-six years ago.

THE 1950 INVASION

As the North Korean Army (NKPA) crossed the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) with extensive artillery fire support, their forces were geared to develop no less than four spearheads, heavily supported by armour (T-34/85s). In the West, a spearhead into the Ongin peninsula by the NKPA's 6th Division soon captured the main town. The NKPA's 1st Division quickly over-ran the town of Kaesong, while further east on the peninsula, the NKPA's 3rd and 4th Divisions-accompanied by the 105th Armoured Brigade, created a spearhead through the Uijongbu corridor headed directly for Seoul. Another small force was moving along the East Coast of the peninsula, parallel with the Taebaek mountain range. The latter move was accompanied by a few small amphibious landings in the rear of South Korean infantry positions. Supported by these landings, the NKPA's 5th Division overran the towns of Kangnung and Samchok without major opposition.

The mountainous terrain caused the North Korean little trouble, though their armoured forces remained largely road-bound. The infantry was well trained to use and exploit the high ground to outflank US and South Korean infantry, making the exploitation job of the T-34s all the easier. Early efforts to stop the tanks were largely confined to the inadequate 2.36" and 3.5" bazookas of the South Korean armed forces; valiant attacks with satchel charges only netted limited results against the armour of the T-34s.

In the middle of July 1950, the US 8072nd Medium Tank Battalion was activated in Japan and arrived on the last day of the month in Pusan. They were equipped with 54 rebuilt M-4A3 Sherman tanks. In the early battles, the M-4A3s often fought T-34/85s, frequently with success. The main armament of either tank could destroy the other, with the heavier 85mm gun of the T-34 offset by the faster firing rate and turret rotation rate (with gun stabilization) of the Sherman.* After the Chinese entry into the conflict, tank *versus* tank engagements were uncommon.

For many years after the Korean conflict, the NKPA remained largely an infantry force. Whatever tanks it possessed were provided by the Soviet Union to rebuild the armed forces after the Korean armistice, which included a number of T-34/85 and later, T54/55 medium tanks. Today, the NKPA has over 3,000 medium tanks, supported by smaller numbers of light tanks, amphibious reconnaissance tanks, and infantry-carrying vehicles. The terrain of South Korea requires that certain "avenues" be followed by armoured forces. Despite this tactical disadvantage with regard to armoured warfare, it would appear that the North is intent upon raising a sufficient armoured force to ram

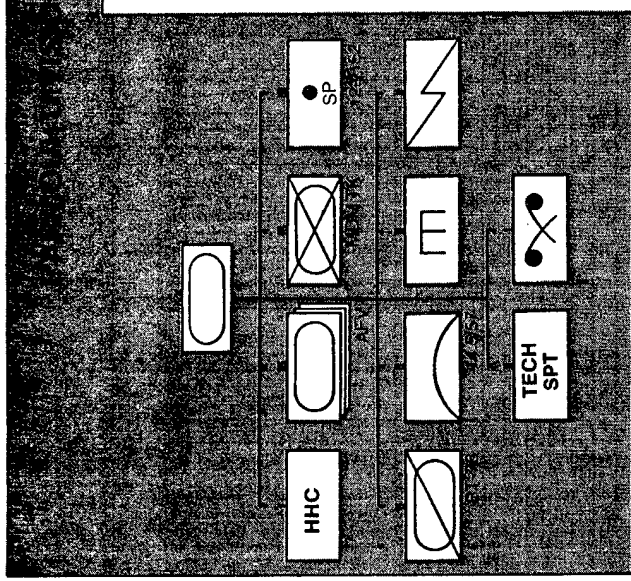
* See accompanying drawing of Sherman and T-34/85 comparison.

its way through combined US-South Korean defences south of the DMZ. Once Seoul has been isolated, then major armoured thrusts would be expected to be undertaken down the Western Coast of the peninsula, as well as some armoured thrusts aimed through the central valleys of the country (initial objectives most likely being Hoengsong and Chechon further south). Despite today's modern weapons on the battlefield and the re-equipping of both North and South forces, geography will continue to play a dominant role in any future Korean war.

OFFENSIVE OPERATIONAL CONCEPTS

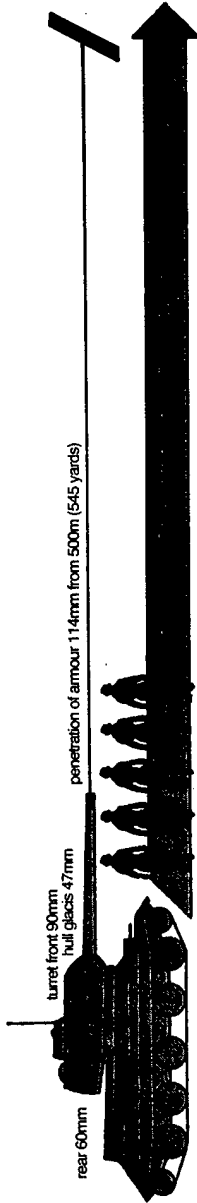
North Korean offensive doctrines will not differ greatly from those of the Soviet Union, with mixed Chinese concepts included as a result of earlier fighting experience during the Chinese Civil War and the Korean War. Artillery plays a key role, with concepts along the following lines: massed artillery fire; mobility of artillery firepower; centralized opera-

| UNIT | PERSONNEL | | WEAPONS AND EQUIPMENT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|------------|-------------|-----------------------|------------|-----------|----------|------------|------------|-----------|------------|------------|-----------|------------|--------------|----------|------------|------------|-----------|----------|--------------|--------|-----------|--------------|--------|---|
| | OFFICERS | ENLISTED | TOTAL | M-37 | M-43 | PRG-27 | ? | 122 SP HOW | ? | 122 SP HOW | BM-21 | 154 55 62 | PT-76 | BTR-60 M1967 | ZPU-4 | 57 AAA GUN | ZSU | V-415 | TRUCK | 2 1/2 T UTLY | T-34-T | TANK RTVR | FLAMETHROWER | ROKS-3 | |
| HHC | 23 | 337 | 360 | | | | | | | | | 3 | | | | | | | 10 | 40 | | | | | |
| MDMTK REGT (C) | 41 | 949 | 990 | | | | | | | | | 93 | 4 | | | | | | 6 | 12 | 2 | | | | |
| MECHINF REGT | 74 | 2004 | 2078 | 36 | 27 | 6 | 84 | | | | 6 | | | 108 | 6 | | | | 4 | 21 | 4 | 21 | | | 2 |
| SPARTY REGT | 100 | 621 | 721 | 23 | | | | 36 | 12 | | | | | | | | | | 5 | 24 | | | | | |
| RECON BN | 18 | 262 | 270 | 18 | 9 | | 27 | | | | | | | | | | | | 5 | 21 | | | | | |
| AAA BN | 13 | 237 | 250 | 8 | | | 7 | | | | | | | | | | | | 5 | 12 | | | | | |
| ENGR BN | 19 | 307 | 326 | 6 | | | 10 | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 20 | | | | | 6 |
| SIG BN | 17 | 243 | 260 | 8 | | | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | 5 | 27 | | | | | |
| TECH SPT BN | 8 | 167 | 175 | 6 | | | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 16 | | | | | |
| CML CO | 5 | 121 | 126 | 4 | | | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 10 | | | | | |
| TOTALS | 400 | 7136 | 7536 | 112 | 36 | 5 | 142 | 36 | 12 | 6 | 262 | 24 | 108 | 18 | 6 | 60 | 227 | 12 | 8 | | | | | | |



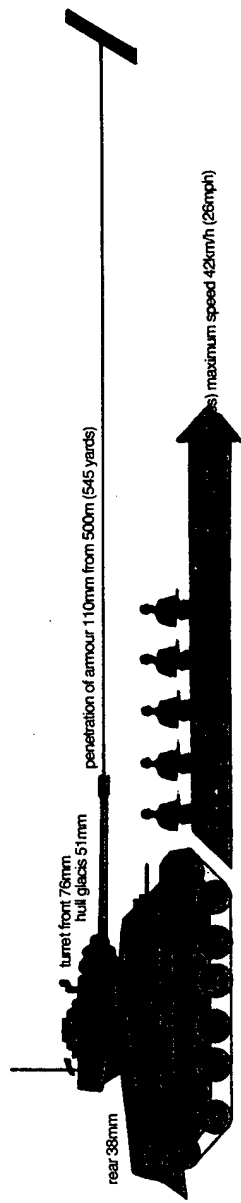
T34/85

weight 32 tonnes (31.5 tons)
length 7.5m (24ft 6in) height
2.38m (7ft 10in) armament
1x85mm gun, 2x7.62mm
machine guns ammunition
carried 56 rounds for 85mm,
2745 rounds for machine
guns

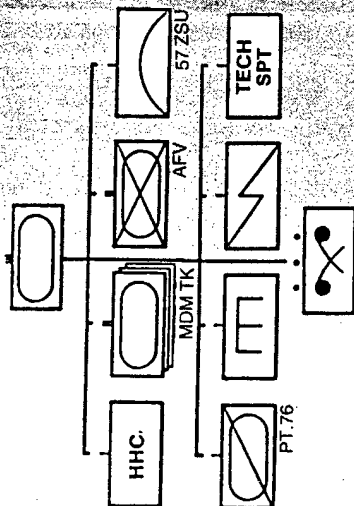


Sherman M4A3

weight 31.5 tonnes (31 tons)
length 7.53m (24ft 9in) height
2.93m (9ft 7in) armament
1x76mm gun, 2x0.50in
machine guns ammunition
carried 89 rounds for 76mm,
7750 rounds for 0.50
rounds for 0.50



II: BASIC CORPS INDEPENDENT ARMOUR REGIMENT



| UNIT | PERSONNEL | | WEAPONS AND EQUIPMENT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|------------|-------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-------------|------------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------------------|-----------|----------|------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-------------------|---------------|----------------------|--------------------|---------------------|------------------------|--|--|
| | OFFICERS | ENLISTED | TOTAL | 7.62 PISTOL T-64 68 | AK | 7.62 RIFLE | 7.62 LMG | RPD RPK | M-37 | 82 MTR | 40 AT LCHR RPG-27 | 82/107 HG | B-10 11 | TANK MDM T-54 55/62 | TANK LT AMPH PT-76 | AFV BTR-60 M1967 | 57 AAA GUN ZSU | V-415 JEEP | TRUCK 2 1/2 TULTY | MOTORCYCLE M-72 | TANK RTVR 7-34-T | FLAMETHROWER FOKS-3 | | |
| HHC | 27 | 133 | 160 | 27 | 125 | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TK BN (I) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| MECH INF BN | 22 | 204 | 226 | 22 | 204 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AAA BTRY | 4 | 69 | 73 | 4 | 67 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ARMY RECON CO | 6 | 90 | 96 | 6 | 75 | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ENGR CO | 5 | 71 | 76 | 5 | 63 | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| SIG CO | 5 | 60 | 65 | 5 | 52 | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TECH SPT CO | 5 | 70 | 75 | 5 | 62 | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CML PLT | 1 | 25 | 26 | 1 | 21 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TOTALS | 149 | 1650 | 1779 | 149 | 1536 | 40 | 9 | 54 | 6 | 96 | 16 | 33 | 6 | 15 | 144 | 8 | 4 | 2 | | | | | | |

tional control; and, C³ coordination between artillery fire support and mobile forces (infantry and armour).

Like Soviet thinking on artillery supporting offensive actions, fire support may be directed, extended, or gradually concentrated. North Korea has flexibility in this area, due to the large number of Multiple Rocket Launch Battalions (82 listed by the *IJSS*). Following Soviet fire concepts, artillery fire normally is conducted at varying "depths", and then shifted laterally as required by the tactical situation.

The North Koreans also have Soviet-type FROG-5, and -7 surface-to-surface rockets, organized into FROG Rocket Batta-

III: BASIC DIVISIONAL TANK BATTALION

| UNIT | PERSONNEL | | | WEAPONS AND EQUIPMENT | | | | | | | |
|---------------|-----------|------------|------------|-----------------------|------------|----------|-----------|--------------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| | OFFICERS | ENLISTED | TOTAL | 7.62 PISTOL | 7.62 RIFLE | 7.62 MG | TANK MDM | TANK LT AMPH | JEEP | TRUCK | TANK RTVR |
| HQ | 7 | 54 | 61 | 7 | 52 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 9 | 1 |
| TK CP (3) | 5 | 50 | 55 | 5 | 50 | | 10 | | | 3 | |
| TOTALS | 22 | 204 | 226 | 22 | 202 | 2 | 31 | 2 | 3 | 18 | 1 |

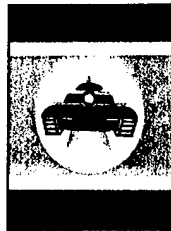
lions, each firing battery with two FROG launching vehicles. Combined with the NKPA's self-propelled guns and howitzers, a fair degree of offensive firepower can accompany any exploitation force that reaches Seoul and the plains beyond.

According to an unclassified US Army publication issued in the early-eighties, "tanks are combined with other arms at all echelons. Armour is used to exploit initial penetrations with mobility and firepower. Doctrine, history, and terrain suggest that armoured units in the NKPA will probably be employed piecemeal in support of the infantry."

If one remembers that the NKPA's Armour Command (ARC) has technical supervision and training responsibility for all armour and mechanised units, but is not a tactical command, the above conclusion is not hard to draw. The NKPA has an

Armoured Division and a Mechanised Infantry Division within the Strategic Forces Command (SFC). Units assigned to the SFC are given specific objectives, and are under the direct command of the country's commander-in-chief (CINC). While the units assigned to the SFC are available to augment existing corps structures — presumably in support of specific corps objectives during a given operation — it is thought most of the SFC is considered a strategic reserve and 'exploitation force'.

ORGANISATION



Each armoured division contains some 282 main battle tanks (MBTs), consisting of T-54/-55/-62 mediums. Additionally, the unit has 24 light amphibious/reconnaissance tanks (either Type-62 or PT-76s), plus 108 infantry-carrying vehicles (APCs). Twelve armoured recovery vehicles (based on the T-34 chassis) are also organic to the division.

The mechanised infantry division places greater emphasis on infantry and their supporting weapons with 93 medium tanks, 16 light/reconnaissance tanks, and 8 recovery vehicles (T-34-T Model B). The accompanying charts of TOEs will provide readers with a good guide to these divisional units. Fully manned and outfitted, these units have 7,536 and 8,194 personnel, respectively.

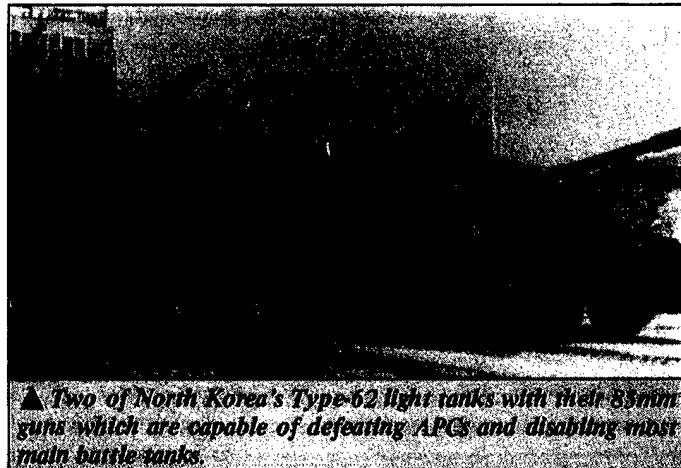
Tanks are also spread among other units, with the basic Army Corps having 31 medium and two light/amphibious reconnaissance tanks. These vehicles are part of the assigned infantry division within each corps. There is also an Independent Armoured Regiment that normally has a TOE of 96 medium and 16 light/reconnaissance tanks, derived from the three Tank Battalions' 34 medium tanks (three assigned to battalion headquarters) and two light/reconnaissance tanks. This independent armoured regiment also has an organic Armoured Reconnaissance Company, equipped with ten light/amphibious reconnaissance tanks. The regiment also has four T-34-T Model B recovery tanks (ARV).

The *IJSS* lists in its *Military Balance* five independent armoured brigades under North Korean army formations. These are not listed in unclassified US Army documents available on North Korea up through 1982. The armoured units which form the core of the NKPA's armour strength — and which spearhead the 1950 invasion of the South — include the 36th, 37th, and 39th Armoured Divisions. The independent armoured regiments have been assigned alongside infantry divisions attached to the various Corps organisations. It may well be that the NKPA now has sufficient tanks to upgrade former regiments to brigade strength, raising the former three tank battalions into two 'armour-strong' regiments. If such an armour force upgrading

has taken place in the last three or four years, it is likely the new brigades are equipped with domestically-produced T-62 MBTs. The T-62 first went into production in the Soviet Union during 1961, but was never widely deployed to the Soviet Far East (where elderly T-54/55s continued to soldier-on until recent input of large numbers of T-72s). The T-62 MBT, with



▲ *North Korean Type-531-series armoured personnel carriers purchased from China.*



▲ *Two of North Korea's Type-62 light tanks with their 83mm guns which are capable of defeating APCs and disabling most main battle tanks.*

its 115mm smoothbore main gun (capable of using HEAT-FS, HE-FRAG, and APFSDS rounds) is a far more capable main battle tank for the Korean peninsula than the elderly T-54/55s.

In addition to the front-line T-62, T-54/-55 and Type-59 (Chinese-built T-54A) main battle tanks, the North is believed to retain some 300-350 T-34/85s, 50 Type-62 light tanks, and some 100 PT-76 light/amphibious reconnaissance tanks. Some remnants of SU-85 and SU-100 assault guns may still be held in reserve, in non-frontline areas.

For support of the infantry in mechanised warfare, the NKPA relies primarily on the Soviet BTR-60P and -PB eight-wheeled APC, the BTR-152, and ex-Chinese Type-531 APC. There are also large numbers of BTR-40 scout vehicles and BTR-

50 APCs. In total, some 1,000 APCs are reported held in the inventory, though this analyst considers this an unduly conservative figure. A closer and more realistic estimate would be 1,300 to 1,500 APCs. The recent improvement in Moscow-Pyongyang relations is likely to allow for import of more modern Soviet weaponry, including the BMP-1 MICV, in some quantities.

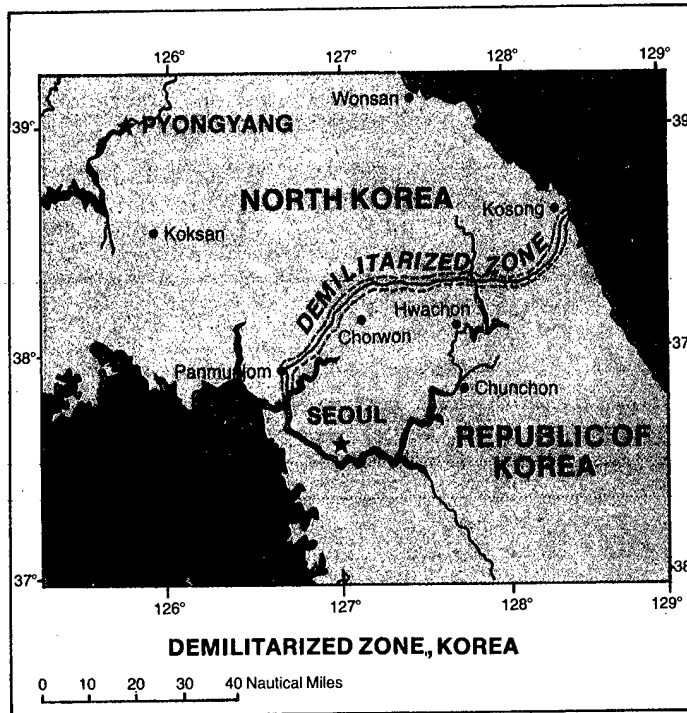
North Korea also has its own indigenously-produced armoured fighting vehicle (AFV), in the form of a tracked vehicle having some external similarities to the Soviet BMP-1, but using a 76mm cannon in a fairly large turret. The vehicle (see photo) appears to use a modified-PT-76 turret, has the same number of road wheels but of differing configuration, and has sloping sides to the upper decking. The road wheels appear to be adopted from the Chinese Type-62 light tanks (also in the NKPA's inventory). The vehicle is not yet listed in the *IJSS* tabulations, though it is possible the vehicle began production as long-ago as the late-1970s. It appears to be in the 15,000 kg. category, with the engine at the rear.

South Korean reports in late-1982 indicated that the Chinese were again selling quantities of equipment to the North, including vehicles, army support equipment, and munitions. If this is the case, there may be more Type-59 main battle tanks in the inventory than the 175 listed by the *IJSS*. In addition to tanks, North Korea produces three self-propelled artillery weapons that must be considered when armoured forces are discussed. These include the 130mm SPG M-46; the 122mm/152mm SPH M30/38; and a new, 152mm SPH (possibly M-1937 or M-1938) believed to have been based on the M1938 chassis. Little is known of these weapons, as they have only been seen on North Korean television. In addition to providing traditional pre-attack artillery fire support, they can be expected to accompany some armoured formations in limited numbers.

CONCLUSION



Although North Korean leaders have repeatedly stated their sincerity of commitment to a peaceful re-unification of the peninsula, they have yet to rule out reunification by 'military means'. They continue to claim that such an alternative would only be resorted to if war was forced upon them. If anyone has doubts about the ability or the willingness of the North Koreans to enter into hostilities with the South, one visit to the DMZ separating the two countries should convince even the most sceptical person of the deep-seated antagonism between the two regimes. In the eleven-month period from October 1966 to August 1967, for example, there were 160 separate 'incidents', from squad-level direct attacks on UN observation posts, mining of roads, attacks on billeting facilities, and various attacks on civilian targets. This does not include more recent efforts at attacking South Korea's Blue House (presidential palace) or the axe attack on US personnel within the 'unarmed' neutral zone of the DMZ a few years ago.



In April 1975, Kim Il-song during a visit to Beijing declared that if a revolution were to take place in the South, North Korea would strongly support the South Korean people. In this, or a war started by the 'imperialist' powers, Korea would "lose the military demarcation line and gain the country's reunification".¹ Still, the view generally held by Asian and Western observers of the Korean scene is that North Korean military operations (of an invasion scale) is unlikely, but not impossible. For the moment, the consensus is that a North Korean invasion of the South is highly unlikely until such time as Kim Il-song has transferred power to his successor — in this case to his son, Kim Jong-il.

This is the third of a series of articles to be devoted to North Korea's military forces. By studying selected aspects of the NKPA (and the different service components), it will become apparent that if a war should begin on the peninsula, it is likely the North is prepared to accept a higher level of damage risk than many Western leaders would in the past have considered tolerable, given the value that the North places on reunification. The general feeling is that the North has three months of war supplies on hand, before either Chinese or Soviet assistance would be required. While the NKPA's armoured forces are only a small part of the over-all military equation between North and South, they may assume much greater importance (and firepower) as an 'exploitation force' once the DMZ is breached! ■

FOOTNOTE

1. Young C. Kim, "The Democratic Republic of Korea in 1975," *Asian Survey*, January 1976.

N.KOREA/ECONOMY

EDITORIAL ON PARTY MILITANCY PUSHING CONSTRUCTION WORK

SK191029 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1016 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Pyongyang August 19 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today comes out with an editorial titled "Let Us Powerfully Push Ahead With Revolution and Construction by Increasing Militancy and Might of the Party."

Noting that the Workers' Party of Korea is an ever-victorious, great party, the paper says:

The source of the militancy of our party and its invincible might lies in that a revolutionary leadership system has been established and a steel-like unity and cohesion achieved in the whole party.

The whole party is closely rallied around the party Central Committee based on the revolutionary idea of the leader and moves as one on the one order and direction. This is the feature of our party.

Therefore, nothing is impossible for our party which leads the revolution to victory through whatever storms.

Our party is a powerful, spirited and militant party which has a tested organisation and leadership ability moving the whole party, whole army and entire people as one. The leadership authority of our party is rising high for its imperishable exploits performed in the revolutionary struggle and construction and its skilled organising capacity in leading our revolution to victory.

The aim of increasing the militancy and might of the party is to accelerate the revolution and construction.

Increasing the militancy and might of the party is the key to victory in thoroughly implementing the great plan of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song for economic construction and the decisions of the 6th congress of the Workers' Party of Korea to increase the political and economic power of the country and firmly build up the material and technical foundations of socialism.

Today our party is energetically leading the work to complete in the shortest possible period the major construction projects, such as the reclamation of tideland, construction of the Suncheon vinalon complex, the Kungangsan power station, salt fields and the Sariwon potassium fertilizer factory following the construction of the Nampo barrage. The construction of these major objects is a worthwhile work carried on according to the great intention of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

As demonstrated in the struggle for erecting monumental edifices of eternal value in the past, our party is possessed of extraordinary grit and inexhaustible strength to carry out at any cost any work it sets as its fighting goal with a determination. We should continue to build up this invincible power, ever-victorious strength.

The struggle to complete with success the major construction projects facing us is a work to demonstrate and increase the militancy of our party.

It is the traditional fighting mode of our people that if our party sets forth a task, the entire people turn out as one man in the struggle for its fulfillment. We should fully display this fighting mode in economic construction being carried on under the great plan of Comrade Kim Il-song.

The paper calls upon the party organisations at all levels and functionaries to powerfully demonstrate the honour and dignity of our party and achieve constant progress in socialist construction by constantly pushing ahead with the work to increase the party's militancy and might.

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CSO: 4100/234

'TALK' ON CARRYING OUT 'PEOPLE'S ECONOMIC PLAN'

SK080826 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2142 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Unattributed talk: "Let Us Effect a Great Upsurge in Socialist Economic Construction by Unconditionally and Thoroughly Carrying Out the People's Economic Plan"]

[Text] Now we have the honorable task to successfully carry out this year's economic tasks, thoroughly implementing the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's New Year's address and the decision of the 11th Plenum of the Sixth Party Central Committee, and to make a decisive advance in realizing the long-range goal of socialist economic construction. For this purpose it is important to establish strong discipline in plants and enterprises to unconditionally carry out the people's economic plan.

To establish strong discipline in plants and enterprises to carry out the people's economic plan unconditionally accepting it and carrying it out without fail and in a timely manner. The status for adhering to plan discipline is one of the important yardsticks to determine how plants and enterprises are carrying out their responsibilities and duties for the party and the state and how they are regularizing their business management.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Economic guidance functionaries should plan and supervise economic organization work in a more efficient manner and responsibly direct production activities so that all plants and enterprises can be in full operation and production be normalized at a high level, thereby ensuring that the people's economic plan is fulfilled by daily, weekly, monthly, and quarterly targets without fail.

The people's economic plan is a state law. The people's economic plan is announced as a state law, and it is given to the plants and enterprises in a concrete form. The people's economic plan cannot be negotiated, changed, or ignored, because it assumes the nature of a law.

Under socialism, plants and enterprises are managed and operated based on the principles of an independent economic accounting system, and they have a certain authority and independence in their business management. However, the independence of the plants and enterprises in business management is relative

independence under the guidance of the state's central control, and it is independence necessary to better implement the state's plan.

That plants and enterprises unconditionally accept the people's economic plan given by the state and carry it out without fail by period and target is a duty by law which they must to adhere to. If plants and enterprises violate plan discipline, it will cause a considerable impact on the people's economy as a whole.

In a socialist society, all sectors, plants, and enterprises are closely related to one another to form a unified body. Just as we can compare our economy to a large plant, we can also compared the sectors, plants, and enterprises in it to the work sites and work teams. Therefore, if individual plants and enterprises fail to carry out the plan well, it has an impact on related sectors, and further, will cause a considerable impact on the people's economy as a whole. Today, when the scale of our country's economy is unprecedentedly large and where the productive interrelations among plants and enterprises are extraordinarily complex and close, if any part is in disarray, it will cause a greater consequence to the people's economy as a whole.

As the work sites and work teams should carry out the plan well in order to carry out the plan of the plants and enterprises well, likewise the plants and enterprises should adhere to plan discipline unconditionally and thoroughly to successfully carry out sector plans and that of the people's economy as a whole.

What is important in establishing the strong discipline of unconditionally carrying out the people's economic plan is to establish the spirit of stubbornly struggling to carry out the plan with one's own strength. Establishing the revolutionary spirit of stubbornly struggling to carry out the plan unconditionally and with their own strength among the functionaries of the plants and enterprises is an important requirement in establishing rigid plan discipline.

As in the case of all kinds of work, the people's economic plan can be successfully carried out when the functionaries of the plants and enterprises--who are its masters--establish among themselves the spirit of waging a stubborn struggle.

Instead of stubbornly striving to implement plans with their own strength, just idly sitting and begging for higher echelons to resolve all problems has nothing to do with the attitude of being a master. With such an attitude, plans cannot be implemented successfully, even if favorable conditions are provided.

By displaying the spirit of being the master so that they can implement plans with their own strength without help from the state, functionaries at plants and enterprises should actively mobilize inner reserves and plan and coordinate economic organizational work, thus seeing to it that plans are fulfilled unconditionally.

By displaying the spirit of being the master so that they can implement plans with their own strength without help from the state, functionaries at plants and enterprises should actively mobilize inner reserves and plan and coordinate economic organizational work, thus seeing to it that plans are fulfilled unconditionally.

To establish the strong discipline of unconditionally fulfilling the national economic plan, it is important to establish the work habit of fulfilling an assigned plan according to schedule without fail. Strict planning discipline cannot be established just within 1 or 2 days. It can be established only through consistent efforts and struggle.

Plants and enterprises, by regularizing and standardizing the management of enterprises, should see to it that all worksites, workshops, and even individual producers firmly establish the habit of fulfilling their assigned work according to schedule without fail. By doing so, the habit of abiding by planning discipline can be firmly established.

Failure to abide by planning discipline at plants and enterprises is not ascribed merely to the lack of guarantees for necessary conditions. In other words, if functionaries fail to have a habit of unconditionally fulfilling their plans by day, every 10 days, month, and quarter, they will repeat the wrong situation in which they have to accelerate their work in a hurry in the form of a shock brigade at the end of the month. Therefore, to thoroughly establish planning discipline at plants and enterprises, functionaries should see to it that the people possess the habit of unconditionally fulfilling their assigned plans according to schedule without fail.

To establish the strong discipline of unconditionally fulfilling the national economic plan, it is important to plan and coordinate economic organizational work in conformity with the demands of the Tsean work system. Only when sufficient production conditions are added to the lofty zeal of producers can we thoroughly establish the strict discipline of properly implementing and fulfilling economic plans.

To provide plants and enterprises with the smooth production conditions necessary in fulfilling their plans, it is important to plan and coordinate economic organizational work in accordance with the demands of the Tsean work system. In other words, when an enterprise establishes its battle plan, it should analyze the production capabilities of its facilities, workshops, and work teams; and on the basis of this analysis, should make the battle plan a realistic and mobilized one. At the same time, such preparations for production as labor preparations, preparations for facilities, technological preparations, and preparations for materials should also be accelerated.

In particular, the problem of giving priority to preparations for materials is very important in establishing planning discipline. The problem of giving priority to the work of supplying materials is so important that we say that planning is synonymous with materials. Only when we properly carry out the work of supplying materials can we supply raw materials and materials in a timely manner, operate plants and enterprises at fully capacity, and increase

production. Thus, we can fulfill plans by day, every 10 days, month, and quarter without fail. Therefore, by enhancing the functions and role of the organs and other organizations which are responsible for supplying materials, functionaries should distribute raw materials, materials, and semifinished products to plants and enterprises in a timely manner.

Correctly summing up the status of implementation of plans and establishing correct measures for their implementation is very important in thoroughly establishing planning discipline for the national economy. Functionaries should discover shortcomings in the course of their summing up of the status of implementation of plans and rectify them through their own economic organizational work. At the same time, they should establish measures to cope with such shortcomings.

The foundation of the self-reliant national economy of our country, which has been deepened under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and our party, has firmly guaranteed our socialist economic construction, which is rapidly advancing. The problem depends on how unconditionally and thoroughly our economic guiding functionaries implement the national economic plan--the law of the state--by further planning and coordinating their economic organizational work and by commanding production in a responsible manner.

By fully displaying the superiority of an enterprise complex, a form of reasonable enterprise organization, and by strictly abiding by planning discipline, all functionaries and party members should thoroughly fulfill the plan by day, every 10 days, month, and quarter and, thus, should effect a great turn in socialist economic construction this year.

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CSO: 4100/097

KCNA INTRODUCES NEWLY DEVELOPED MEDICINES IN DPRK

SK122255 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1523 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Pyongyang August 12 (KCNA)--The Korean Mannyon Pharmaceutical Company recently developed new medicines. They include pills, liquid medicines and teas of scores of kinds such as pullosansamboyak, tonic pullosansam, samhyang, angung uhwanghwan and tonghae chongsimhwan.

Tonghae chongsimhwan, samhyang and angung uhwanghwan have special efficacy in treating diseases of nervous and circulative system.

Koryoroktaego is highly efficacious for diseases seen in climacteric nervous trouble and in treating irregular hemmorrhage in the young age.

Tannosam tea and toloe tea are good for health and longevity.

The Korean Mannyon Pharmaceutical Company situated on the bank of beautiful river Taedong, Pyongyang, was founded in 1982.

It incorporates the nation's large pharmaceutical factories, institutes and some production units of hospitals.

It has about 10,000 hectares of herb bases in Unpa, Singye and Insan of North Hwanghae Province.

The company which produced a few kinds of medicines including tonogen, youngeron and hypothalton when it was just founded is now turning out 120 kinds of good quality medicines in great quantity.

Tonics and medicines made by the Korean Mannyon Pharmaceutical Company are well received not only at home but also in more than 40 countries including Brazil and West Germany.

According to the president of the company, it will set up hospitals and pharmaceutical factories in different countries and sign joint venture contracts with them in the future.

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CSO: 4100/234

N.KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

KCNA ANNOUNCES NEW SCIENTIFIC, TECHNICAL PUBLICATIONS

SK111013 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0959 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] Pyongyang August 11 (KCNA)--The science and encyclopedia, industrial, agricultural and foreign languages book publishing houses and other scientific and technical publishing houses have brought out hundreds of kinds of scientific and technical books and magazines conducive to the development of the nation's science and technology over the last six months.

With a plan to publish over one million more copies of books of 170 more kinds this year than last year, the publishing houses playing a big part in scientific and technological development have solidly built up writing staff with doctors, associate doctors and others and are effectively organizing work with them and pushing ahead with writing, editing, printing and other publishing work.

In this way the publishing houses have brought out many specialised scientific and technical books needed for scientists and technicians and mass scientific and technical books calling broad masses to a technical innovation movement.

The "Characteristics of Sapropelic Coal and Its Selection and Use" and many other scientific and technical books brought out by the Industrial Publishing House have already been widely disseminated among the masses to give satisfactory effect.

The Science and Encyclopedia Publishing House has brought out over 60 kinds of scientific and technical books and dictionaries conducive to the progress of the modernisation of the national economy on the basis of the rapid development of the engineering, electronics and automation industries, such as "Experiment of Semi-conductor Circuit and Its Application", "Remote Control Pilot", "Electronic Computer Understandable to Anyone".

Achievements have been made in the publishing work for introducing advanced science and technology in conformity with the specific conditions of our country and conducting scientific and technological information on a high level.

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CSO: 4100/234

N.KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

KIM HWAN ATTENDS MEETING OF HEAT CONTROLLERS

SK200424 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0412 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] Pyongyang August 20 (KCNA)--A national meeting of heat controllers was held at the People's Palace of Culture over August 17-19.

The meeting was attended by Kim Hwan, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Hong Si-hak, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and Vice-premier of the Administration Council, and other officials concerned.

Yi Cha-pang, chairman of the State Commission of Science and Technology, delivered a report and many people took the floor.

The reporter and speakers said the great leader President Kim Il-song set it as the primary task in economic management to meet the demand of the national economy for power by improving heat control and gave answers to the theoretical and practical questions arising in this work, thereby opening a broad way for fully satisfying the needs of the national economy for heat energy with home materials and technology.

They noted that dear Comrade Kim Chong-il took a measure to hold central and provincial meetings of heat controllers every year to sum up the implementation of the programmatic teachings of President Kim Il-song, decisions and instructions of the party and generalize in the whole country many innovative successes achieved in this field, so that the drive for saving fuel and power could be waged as an all-nation and all-people movement.

They said technical remodeling for effectively using the existing equipment and production foundations has been energetically carried out in power, metal, chemical and building-materials industries and other domains of the national economy where fuel and power are used in large quantities, with the result that many heat installations and technical processes have been remodeled and successes achieved in heat control.

Many fruitful measures for effectively utilizing low-calorie coal, sapropelic coal, and other energy resources were proposed at the meeting. The meeting called for widely developing solar energy, wind, marsh gas and other natural energies, true to the teachings of President Kim Il-song and the intention of the party.

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CSO: 4100/234

N.KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

KOREAN ACQUITTED OF SPYING IN JAPAN

SK071009 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1001 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 7 Aug (KCNA)--The intrigue of the Japanese police to impose a suspicion of "spying" upon a Korean resident whom it had illegally arrested has been exposed, according to a KNS report from Tokyo.

On July 17 plainclothesmen of the Okikubo Police Station, Tokyo, surprised the home of Kim Tae-yong, a Korean, in Suginami District, and arrested him on the charge of "criminal offence."

The Okikubo Police Station kept him in custody for ten days, questioning him about his antecedents, social association, and internal affairs of the Organisation of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryon), in an attempt to impose a suspicion of "spying" upon him.

Such acts of the police was a concrete manifestation of the hostile policy of the Japanese reactionaries against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Chongryon and an unpardonable encroachment upon the human rights of a Korean in Japan.

Enraged at this, Koreans under the Nakasugi branch of Chongryon formed a protest struggle committee, swarmed to the Okikubo Police Station and strongly demanded his immediate acquittal.

The police station, driven to the wall, had no alternative but to acquit him on July 26.

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CSO: 4100/223

N.KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

NODONG SINMUN DENOUNCES ISRAELI RAIDS

SK160559 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0547 GMT 16 Aug 86

[Text] Pyongyang August 16 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today denounces recent bombings and shellings of the Israeli aggressors on Lebanese towns and villages.

In a signed commentary titled "Cancer to Middle East Peace", the paper says: The barbarous attack by Israel was a wanton infringement upon the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lebanon and a grave criminal act wrecking peace in the Middle East. It notes:

The aggressive act clearly showed once again that the Israeli Zionists are a cancer infringing upon the independence and security of Arab countries and undermining Middle East peace.

The barbarous bombing on the Palestinian refugees camps was another manifestation of the hysterics of the Israeli aggressors for strangling the Palestinian revolution.

Drawing attention to the fact that the Israeli bombings on Lebanon followed hard on the heels of the Tel Aviv trip of U.S. Vice President Bush, the paper says: This indicates that the aggressive moves of Israel will be intensified in this region according to the Middle East strategy of the U.S. imperialists.

The Israeli aggressors must unconditionally and completely withdraw from all the Arab lands under their occupation including Lebanon and the U.S. imperialists must take their hands of aggression and intervention off the Middle East, demands the paper.

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CSO: 4100/234

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

TEXT OF KIM IL-SONG MESSAGE TO BCP'S ZHIVKOV

SK030255 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2100 GMT 1 Aug 86

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song sent a message of congratulations to Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party [BCP] Central Committee, on the 95th anniversary of the founding of the BCP.

The message of congratulations reads as follows:

Sofia

Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee:

Marking the 95th anniversary of the founding of the BCP, I, in the name of the WPK Central Committee, all WPK members, and the Korean people and in my own name, extend heartfelt congratulations and comradely greetings to you, the BCP Central Committee, and all members of your party, and all the people of your country through you.

With the birth of a Communist Party in Bulgaria, the Bulgarian working class has come to have a credible vanguard unit of its own, and the Bulgarian people's revolutionary struggle for independence, liberation, and socialism has developed to new heights.

The BCP, under the banner of Marxism-Leninism, victoriously organized and led the struggle of the Bulgarian working class and people against foreign aggressors and domestic fascist dictatorship, and thus established worker-peasant power on Bulgarian soil. It has converted Bulgaria, once backward, into a prosperous socialist country.

In the course of leading revolution and construction, the BCP has become strong organizationally and ideologically and has grown into a powerful political force with its roots deeply sunk among its people.

Our party and people highly appreciate and warmly hail the achievements gained by the BCP headed by you in the struggle for building a developed socialist society by correctly leading your people.

I sincerely wish new successes to you in your responsible work and to your party and people in the struggle for implementing the decisions of the 13th BCP Congress and defending peace and security in the Balkans and Europe.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I express the belief that the traditional friendly and cooperative relations between our two parties and two peoples will further expand and develop in the spirit of the agreement reached at our meetings and talks held in Pyongyang and Sofia in recent years.

[Signed] Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee

1 August 1986, Pyongyang

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CSO: 4100/097

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM IL-SONG SENDS MESSAGES TO FOREIGN LEADERS

SK081020 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1006 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 8 Aug (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, sent messages to foreign party and state leaders in reply to their messages on the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle and the 33d anniversary of the victory of the Korean people in the fatherland liberation war.

He sent reply messages to Lansana Conte, president of the Military Committee of National Redressment, president and head of state, of the Republic of Guinea; Mohammad 'Abd al-'Aziz, president of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic and secretary general of the POLISARIO Front; Moussa Traore, general secretary of the Malian People's Democratic Union and president of the Republic of Mali; Andre Kolingba, president and head of state and government of the Central African Republic; Gnassingbe Eyadema, president-founder of the Togolese People's Rally and president of the Republic of Togo; France Albert Rene, president of the Republic of Seychelles; Denis Sassou Nguesso, chairman of the Central Committee of the Congolese Party of Labour, president, and head of government, of the Republic; Daniel Ortega Saavedra, president of the Republic of Nicaragua; Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, and commander-in-chief of the Revolutionary Army of the Socialist Ethiopia; Manuel Pinto da Costa, chairman of the Liberation Movement of Sao Tome and Principe and president of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe; Didier Ratsiraka, president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar; Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi, leader of the Great September First Revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyyah; Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic; Joao Bernardo Vieira, secretary general of the African Party for Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde and president of the State Council of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau; Jean-Baptiste Bagaza, president of the Republic of Burundi; and 'Ali Abdullah Saleh, president, commander-in-chief of the Armed Forces and general secretary of the General People's Congress, of the Yemen Arab Republic.

In the reply messages President Kim Il-song expressed deep thanks for the warm felicitations and best wishes extended by them on behalf of their

parties, governments and peoples, and for the full support expressed by them to the Korean people's struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, on the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle and the 33d anniversary of the victory of the Korean people in the fatherland liberation war.

He expressed the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and these countries will grow stronger and develop in the future.

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CSO: 4100/223

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM IL-SONG GREETES CASTRO ON BIRTHDAY

SK121037 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1017 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Pyongyang, August 12 (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 August 12 sent a message to Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, president of the Council of State, and president of the Council of Ministers, of the Republic of Cuba, warmly greeting his 60th birthday.

Comrade Kim Il-song said in the message:

Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, you have devotedly fought for the victory of the Cuban revolution and for the common cause of the progressive people for independence against imperialism with burning revolutionary zeal and indomitable fighting spirit for a long time ever since you took the road of revolutionary struggle in your early years.

Under your tested leadership the Cuban revolutionaries and people overthrew the pro-U.S. dictatorial regime and opened a new era of socialism on the Cuban soil and have completely changed the looks of the country by courageously repulsing repeated aggression and interference of the U.S. imperialists and their blockade and vigorously accelerating socialist revolution and construction.

For the fundamental changes and proud achievements made in your country, today Cuba displays its grand appearance as the "island of freedom", model of socialism in Latin America, and have a great inspiring influence on the revolutionary struggle of the Latin American people.

Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, you are enjoying deep respect and trust from the Cuban people for your great exploits for the revolution and your name is widely known as a staunch anti-imperialist fighter, a prominent activist of the international communist movement and the Non-aligned Movement.

You have made a great contribution to strengthening the fraternal friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Cuban peoples. In particular, your visit to our country in last March was an epochal event which developed the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two parties, two

countries and two peoples onto a new, higher stage on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

I note with deep satisfaction that the relations between the two countries are growing in strength and developing favourably day by day in the spirit agreed upon at our meeting in Pyongyang.

On your 60th birthday I sincerely wish you health and happiness and fresh success in your future work to implement the decisions of the third congress of the Communist Party of Cuba and achieve peace and the victory of the cause of socialism and communism.

/6662

CSO: 4100/234

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

WPK SENDS SOLIDARITY MESSAGES TO AFRICAN STATES

SK160510 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0500 GMT 16 Aug 86

[Text] Pyongyang, August 16 (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea sent letters of solidarity to the African National Congress of South Africa, the Central Committee of the United National Independence Party of Zambia, the Central Committee of the Zimbabwe African National Union, the Central Committee of the MPLA-Workers' Party, the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania (Chama Cha Mapinduzi), the Central Committee of the Mozambique Liberation Front Party (Frelimo Party) and the Central Committee of the Botswana Democratic Party in support of their just struggle against the reckless moves of the South African racist clique backed by the U.S. and British imperialists.

The letters say that the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean people bitterly condemn the South African racist clique's suppression of African inhabitants and its armed aggression on the front-line states as a violation of the people's rights to freedom, liberation and existence and an unpardonable aggression on the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the independent states, a crime wrecking peace and security in this region and violating the publicly recognized internationalism.

The letters strongly demand that the U.S. and British imperialists take allround sanctions against the vicious and brutal South African racist regime.

The party and people of Korea, the letters say, will stand firm on your side and invariably and resolutely support and encourage the just struggle of the peoples of Southern Africa.

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CSO: 4100/234

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

KIM IL-SONG GREETES CAR PRESIDENT--Pyongyang, August 11 (KCNA)--President Kim Il-song on August 11 sent a message to Andre Kolingba, president, head of state and government, of the Central African Republic, warmly greeting his 50th birthday. He wished President Andre Kolingba greater success in his work for the prosperity of the Central African Republic. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0956 GMT 11 Aug 86 SK] /6662

LEBANESE COMMUNIST PARTY MESSAGE--Pyongyang, August 12 (KCNA)--A message of solidarity came to the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lebanon in support of the government statement of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on converting the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone and our proposal for talks between the military authorities. The message dated July 31 expresses the belief that the measures taken by the Government of the DPRK under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea to prevent the danger of war on the Korean peninsula and convert it into a nuclear-free, peace zone and the proposal for talks between the military authorities for the withdrawal of nuclear weapons from the Korean peninsula will greatly inspire the struggle of all the revolutionary forces of the world against imperialism and war and expresses firm support to them. We will always side with you in the struggle to avert the danger of war and achieve world peace and security, stresses the message. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0416 GMT 12 Aug 86 SK] /6662

HO CHONG-SUK MEETS JSP ACTIVISTS--Pyongyang, August 12 (KCNA)--Ho Chong-suk, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, yesterday met and had a friendly talk with the delegation of female activists of the Japan Socialist Party headed by socialist councillor Manae Kubota. Present there were vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee Kim U-chong and vice-chairman of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries Chon Yon-ok. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0408 GMT 12 Aug 86 SK] /6662

MOZAMBIQUE PRESIDENT RECEIVES DPRK ENVOY--Pyongyang, August 13 (KCNA)--Samora Moises Machel, president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, met the Korean ambassador to his country Cha Myong-kuk on August 7. The ambassador conveyed regards of President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il to President Samora Moises Machel. The president expressed deep thanks for this and asked the ambassador to transmit his warm fraternal greetings to President

Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il. He expressed satisfactions with the favorable development of the friendly relations between the two countries. Mozambique invariably holds that the question of Korean reunification should be solved by the Korean people themselves free from any outside interference, he said, and added: I sincerely wish once again President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il good health and a long life as well as happiness. The conversation proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1011 GMT 13 Aug 86 SK] /6662

HO CHONG-SUK MEETS FOREIGN DELATIONS--Pyongyang August 13 (KCNA)--Ho Chong-suk, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, met and conversed in a friendly atmosphere on separate occasions with the delegation of the International Union of Socialist Youth headed by its president Juan Calabuig and the delegation of the West German Socialist Working Youth headed by Brigit Radow, member of the Presidium of the German Communist Party and chairman of the Federal Committee of the German Socialist Working Youth, Tuesday at the Mansudae assembly hall. Present on the occasions was Yi Yong-su, chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0416 GMT 13 Aug 86 SK] /6662

CSSR, BULGARIAN STUDENTS--Pyongyang August 14 (KCNA)--The Czechoslovak Union of Socialist Youth in a statement published on August 1 supported and welcomed the proposal of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea to host the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students in Pyongyang, which will further develop the world movement of youth and students in the future. The Bulgarian youth and students adopted a letter at the meeting on July 29 and supported and hailed the offer of the LSWYK to hold the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students in Pyongyang in the summer of 1989. The youth and students of the two countries in their statement and letter said they would make all their efforts for the victory of the festival movement for anti-imperialist solidarity, peace and friendship. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1003 GMT 14 Aug 86 SK] /6662

POLISH PARTY REPRESENTATIVES--Pyongyang August 14 (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song received on August 13 Jozef Czyrek and Jan Glowczyk, members of the Political Bureau, and secretaries, of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party. Present on the occasion were Hwang Chang-yop, secretary, and Kwon Min-chun, vice-director of a department, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and Mieczyslaw Dedo, Polish ambassador to Korea. Comrade Kim Il-song conversed with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The guests presented a gift to him. He arranged a luncheon for them. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1938 GMT 14 Aug 86 SK] /6662

EQUATORIAL GUINEA AMBASSADOR--Pyongyang August 17 (KCNA)--The great leader President Kim Il-song on August 17 received Salvador Ela Nzeng Abegue, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea to Korea, who paid a farewell call on him. Present there was Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam. President Kim Il-song had a talk with the ambassador. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0839 GMT 17 Aug 86 SK] /6662

AUSTRALIAN SOCIALIST GROUP--Pyongyang August 14 (KCNA)--Talks were held Wednesday in Pyongyang between the delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea and the delegation of the Socialist Party of Australia. Present there on our side were Kil Chae-kyong, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, officials concerned and on the opposite side were the members of the delegation of the Socialist Party of Australia headed by Glen Moorhead, member, and chairman of the Control Committee, of its Central Committee. The talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0410 GMT 14 Aug 86 SK] /6662

TASS ON LAOS SUPPORT FOR DPRK--Pyongyang August 14 (KCNA)--The Foreign Ministry of Laos stresses in a statement that Laos strongly supports the Korean people's just struggle for making the U.S. forces withdraw from South Korea and reunifying the country peacefully in a democratic way, according to a TASS report from Vientiane August 12. It says: 33 years have passed since the war ended in Korea. But Korea still remains divided. This is a product of the policy of the United States which is continuously expanding war preparations in the south of the Korean peninsula. To realise the constructive initiatives of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea including the proposal on converting the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone will make it possible to reliably block the road of the aggressive forces in this region. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0425 GMT 14 Aug 86 SK] /6662

BURKINA FASO DELEGATION--Pyongyang August 17 (KCNA)--The great leader President Kim Il-song on August 17 received the government delegation of Burkina Faso headed by Nongma Ernest Ouedraogo, minister of territorial administration and security, on a visit to Korea. Present there were Minister of Public Security Paek Hak-nim and Vice-Foreign Minister Kim Yong-sop. President Kim Il-song had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The head of the delegation presented a gift to President Kim Il-song. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0840 GMT 17 Aug 86 SK] /6662

AMBASSADOR TO CAPE VERDE--Pyongyang August 18 (KCNA)--Aristides Pereira, president of the Republic of Cape Verde, met Korean ambassador to his country Hwang Chol-su on August 12. The ambassador conveyed regards of President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il to President Pereira. President Pereira expressed deep thanks for this and asked the ambassador to forward his friendly and fraternal greetings to them. Referring to the favorably developing friendship and cooperation between Cape Verde and Korea, he said his country would invariably support the Korean people in the struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. The conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1023 GMT 18 Aug 86 SK] /6662

KIM IL-SONG GREETES AFGHAN LEADERS--Pyongyang August 18 (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 August 18 extended warm felicitations to Najibullah, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, and Babrak Karmal, president of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, on the occasion of the 67th anniversary of the

independence of Afghanistan. In the message President Kim Il-song says that today the Afghan people under the leadership of the People's Democratic Party are vigorously advancing along the road of defending the gains of the April Revolution and achieving freedom, peace and social progress. He further says: I sincerely wish you and the Afghan people greater success in the work for the prosperity of the country against imperialism and express the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two peoples will grow stronger and develop. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1025 GMT 18 Aug 86 SK] /6662

NEW IRANIAN AMBASSADOR--Pyongyang, 7 Aug (KCNA)--Reza Saeid Mohammadi [name as received], new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Islamic Republic of Iran to Korea, flew to Pyongyang on August 5. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0418 GMT 6 Aug 86 SK] /6662

PRC, JAPANESE GROUPS ARRIVE--Pyongyang, 6 Aug (KCNA)--A Chinese cameramen's delegation headed by Xu Xiaobing, vice-chairman of Chinese Cameramen's Association, and a delegation of women activists of the Japan Socialist Party headed by Manae Kuboda, Socialist member of the House of Councillors, arrived in Pyongyang yesterday. The delegation of the Bulgarian newspaper RABOTNICHESKO DELO, the delegation of the JSP economic activists and the Osaka delegation for Japan-Korea solidarity returned home on the same day. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0438 GMT 6 Aug 86 SK] /6662

PRC TRAVEL OFFICE GROUP ARRIVES--Pyongyang, 5 Aug. (KCNA)--A delegation of the general office of the China International Travel Services headed by its director Wang Erkang, Andrey Kisselev, under secretary general of the League of Red Cross and Red Crescent societies, a delegation of social scientists of Argentina and a Costa Rican delegation for the study of the church idea arrived in Pyongyang on August 4. The delegation of the DPRK Academy of Sciences returned home from the Soviet Union on the same day. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0438 GMT 5 Aug 86 SK] /6662

BURKINA REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY--Pyongyang, 5 Aug. (KCNA)--A meeting was held here yesterday on the occasion of the third anniversary of the victory of revolution in Burkina Faso. Attending the meeting were Choe Kwan-hong, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Journalists Union and vice-chairman of the Korea-Burkina Faso Friendship Association, and other officials concerned as well as working people in the city. A speech was made at the meeting. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0423 GMT 5 Aug 86 SK] /6662

JAPANESE PREFECTURAL GROUP ARRIVES--Pyongyang, 7 Aug (KCNA)--An Aomori Prefectural delegation for Japan-Korea friendship and solidarity headed by Jojiro Takahashi, member of the Aomori Prefectural Assembly of Japan, arrived in Pyongyang on August 5. A short-term home visiting group of Korean compatriots in Japan left Wonsan on the same day after a stay in the socialist homeland. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0419 GMT 7 Aug 86 SK] /6662

SYMPOSIUM ON MODERN LITERATURE--Pyongyang, August 7 (KCNA)--An international symposium on the role of modern literature in the struggle for independence, friendship and peace and a session of the executive council of the Afro-Asian Writers Association will be held in Pyongyang, the capital of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, from September 26 to October 8, 1986. Delegations and delegates of writers' associations of many countries of the world and delegates of international organisations will attend there. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0428 GMT 7 Aug 86 SK] /6662

SINGAPOREAN NATIONAL DAY NOTED--Pyongyang, 9 Aug (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN and MINJU CHOSON today dedicate articles to the 21st anniversary of the national day of Singapore. Over the past 21 years since the independence, the Singapore people have made a big stride forward in the building of a new life, the author of the NODONG SINMUN article notes, and says: The Korean people hail the successes achieved by the friendly Singapore people in the building of a new society. The Singapore Government, pursuing a non-aligned policy, vigorously struggles to convert the Southeast Asian region into a nuclear-free, peace zone. Believing that the friendly and cooperative relations of the two countries will grow stronger and develop in the future, the Korean people wish the Singapore people new success in their endeavours for the development and prosperity of the country. In a signed article MINJU CHOSON says it is favourable to the common struggle of the two peoples for building a new prospering Asia to develop the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Singapore, both situated in Asia. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0455 GMT 9 Aug 86 SK] /6662

KIM IL-SONG REPLY TO MALTESE PM --Pyongyang, 9 Aug (KCNA)--President Kim Il-song sent a message to Carmelo Mifsud Bonnici, prime minister of the Republic of Malta, in reply to his message of solidarity on the occasion of the June 25-July 27 month of solidarity. The reply dated August 5 said: I express deep thanks to you for your message of solidarity supporting our people's struggle to achieve the reunification of the country on the occasion of the June 25-July 27 month of solidarity. Availing myself of this opportunity, I express the hope that the excellent relations of friendship and cooperation existing between our two countries will grow stronger and develop in the future. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0420 GMT 9 Aug 86 SK] /6662

CSO: 4100/223

JAPAN'S HISTORY TEXTBOOK 'FABRICATION' SCORED

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 4 Jun 86 p 6

[Article by Kang Sok-hui, paradoctor of philosophy, Office of Historical Research, Social Science Institute: "Unjust Schemes of the Japanese Authorities Who Are Again Trying to Falsify the History of Our Country"]

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim II-song taught as follows:

"It is of importance to evaluate historical facts correctly and to see to it that our new generations will get correct understanding."

Historical facts should not be falsified, should be correctly evaluated, and should be handed down to our posterity as they are.

However, the Japanese authorities began playing a game of making undesirable changes in history textbooks in 1982. Thus, regarding their fabrication of the history of our country, they have been under the strong criticism made by the fair public opinions of domestic and foreign circles, including our people. Instead of taking due lessons from that, the Japanese authorities are scheming, with cunning methods, to provide falsified historical facts to the Japanese youths.

In the history textbook for use of high school students which has recently been published by "the National Conference for Defending Japan" with the approval of the Ministry of Education of Japan, Japanese imperialism's criminal acts of aggression against Asian countries, including our country, in the past were terribly toned down and many historical facts were falsified.

The Union of Publishing Workers in Japan has made public "Textbook Report 85" in which the policy of the Ministry of Education toward its approval of social science textbooks that are scheduled to used from April next year was enunciated. According to that report, the Japanese authorities have issued "Instructions" regarding a revision of the history of their colonial rule over our country in the past and a fabrication of the history of the Korean-Japanese relations in the ancient and medieval eras. This represents a very unjust and treacherous scheme designed to falsify grave historical facts.

Falsification of History Regarding Japanese Imperialism's Colonial Rule

In the past Japanese imperialism launched an unprecedentedly heinous colonial rule in Korea and thereby committed a crime that can never be expiated before our people.

In 1919 when a nationwide March 1st people's uprising was launched in our country, the Japanese imperialists massacred a great number of Koreans in a cruel manner. The land of 3,000 ri was tinged in red with the blood of our people brutally massacred by the bayonets of troops and policemen of Japanese imperialism.

Nevertheless, the Japanese authorities, regarding the fact that, in their approved school textbooks, the number of Koreans killed or injured by the Japanese troops was set at 53,000 cunningly "instructed" the number be cut to "the number of those killed or injured for the 3 month period" that ended at the end of May, till when the March 1st Movement had been launched furiously, on the grounds that that figure in the textbook indicates the statistics compiled as of the end of 1919.

Such shameless schemes of the Japanese authorities as cited above were also seen in their attempt to falsify their plunder of human resources.

In 1982, the Japanese authorities were strongly criticized by public opinions of domestic and foreign circles when they attempted to falsify, by labeling Japan's schemes of drafting manpower, in which the Japanese imperialists took the Korean youths to Japan by Force or "commandeering" as "a move made through volunteering."

They have cunningly changed their way of falsifying this time. Regarding the portion of the content of the approved textbook in which more than 700,000 Koreans were referred to have been taken by force to Japan due to the shortage of manpower, they tried to delete the words "more than" and set the figure as "700,000." They thus again exposed their hidden motive of falsifying the history of their schemes of plundering human resources.

Even according to a rough statistical figure, the Japanese imperialists took as many as 1,500,000-odd Korean workers to Japan by force in the names of various actions, including "commandeering" during the period ranging from 1938 to 1944. Ignoring this grave fact, they greatly reduced the figure in the textbook. The Japanese authorities have instructed another falsification of that reduced figure. Such an act is a shameless act of falsifying history.

Such a scheme of the Japanese authorities is in essence designed to cover up their heinousness of fascist colonial plunder rule in the past. They are thus trying to "rationalize" their new aggression and overseas expansion in South Korea. Herein lies the Japanese authorities' dangerous intention of covering up the history of their criminal colonial rule over our country.

History of Early Japanese-Korean Relations Fabricated

From several centuries before Christ, our ancestors infiltrated the Japanese islands continuously. In the 4th to 6th centuries, they established throughout the Japanese a number of small countries of the lineages of Kaya, Silla, Paekche, and Koguryo. Even after a unified state was established on the Japanese islands, Koreans, especially those of Paekche lineage, held superior positions. They lived in Japan for a long time, having tremendous political, economic, and cultural influences over the natives there.

In any discussion of the early Japanese-Korean relations, it is imperative to mention the roles played by the Koreans in Japan's historical, economic, and cultural developments.

However, the Japanese authorities made the following change in their recently approved textbooks: the words "the people who came over" (meaning those who came over the sea) shall be replaced by the words "the naturalized people" who gave up, from the beginning, their Korean nationality and became Japanese. This was simply intended to wipe out Korean's role played in Japan's historical, economic, and cultural developments.

This is not the first time the Japanese authorities have used the expression "the naturalized people."

In the past, government-patronized scholars of Japanese imperialism fabricated a theory of Mimana-miyakke that Japan's Yamato regime ruled over the Kaya (Imna) region of the southern part of Korea, and that, during that "colonial rule," those who went over to Japan were naturalized under the Yamato regime became Japanese from the beginning. And they made a fabulous statement that even the ancient Korean culture which still exists in Japan today was created by those who became Japanese through naturalization.

The phrase "naturalized people," being used by the Japanese authorities today is nothing but a repetition of the theory of Mimana-miyakke fabricated by the government-patronized scholars of Japanese imperialism. It is a violent act of fabrication of historical facts.

It was sometime after the 6th-7th centuries that the Yamato regime, under which they say Korean technicians and Koreans were "naturalized," became a unified regime. There was no unified entity called "Japan" until that time. The Koreans lived in small countries; so there was no objective in which they could be "naturalized," nor unified regime under which they could be "naturalized." Therefore, there could not have been any "naturalized people" there.

However, it cannot be regarded by any means as fortuitous that the Japanese authorities are trying to falsify the early Japanese-Korean relations by means of referring to "the naturalized people," etc. Today the Japanese authorities are simply repeating the theory of Mimana-miyakke which was made up in the past by the Japanese imperialists in order to invade Korea. This is nakedly revealing their hidden motives of reinvading South Korea.

Corrupt Attempts to Use Textbooks as Political Bait

Textbooks are a means of helping in educating students. Therefore, they should not be used as corrupt political bait.

Nevertheless, it is reported that the Japanese authorities have cunningly "instructed" to make a following change in the approved textbooks: the word "Chosono or Korean language", an expression for our language, be changed to "ROK-Korean language." This has exposed their ulterior motives for using textbooks as a political bait.

The word "Chosono or Korean language" is a historically established expression which have been in use by our people from the old Korea era before Christ.

Our people have never used any other expression that this for their language--not only in the Yi dynasty period but also in the periods of Three Kingdoms and Koryo. They have always been greatly proud of their language "Chosono or Korean language"; and they have continuously developed it.

The Japanese authorities tried to change, as they wish, the proper noun established by our people for several thousand years. This attempt of theirs cannot be attributed by any means to their ignorance.

The underlying motive of the Japanese authorities was to use a falsified expression for the proper noun "Chosono or Korean language" in the textbooks in conformity with the humor of the South Korean puppets, to please them with that as a bait, and thereby to attempt to realize their ambition of reinvading South Korea more easily.

Furthermore, the Japanese authorities attempted, in recently approved textbooks, to cover up the criminal acts committed by the Japanese aggressors in the Imjin Fatherland War (1592-1598).

During the 7 years of the Imjin Fatherland War, the Japanese aggressors massacred our people at random and, at last, committed bestial atrocities of cutting noses and ears of tens of thousands of people and of taking them to their homes. The "Ears grave" that still exists in Kyoto today is a historical witness; it is persecuting, before the broad public, those atrocities then committed by the Japanese aggressors.

The Japanese authorities should see to it that such facts stated above will be recorded correctly. However, they are attempting to cover up the bestiality of the Japanese aggressors in the past by making arrangements for ambiguously falsifying historical facts.

Historical facts of permanence are to be handed down to posterity as they are forever. The Japanese authorities can never change or wipe out the history of crimes committed before our people, no matter what action they may take.

If the Japanese authorities do not withdraw their unjust "instructions," they could never avoid curses and denunciations for their obfuscation and fabrication of history.

BRIEFS

W. GERMAN TERRORISM CONDEMNED--Pyongyang AUGUST 16 (KCNA)--MINJU CHOSON today lambastes the dangerous provocative terrorism committed by the West German militarists recently against the German Democratic Republic on the borderline area. This act of the West German militarists was a premeditated and intentional provocative act to incite antagonism against the GDR and other socialist countries and, furthermore, wreck peace and security in this area and aggravate tensions, a signed commentary of the paper says, and continues: Our people, together with world peaceloving people, sternly denounce revanchist manoeuvres of the West German militarists against the GDR. The GDR Government has signed a treaty and agreements with the Federal Republic of Germany and faithfully fulfilled them. Nevertheless, the Federal Republic of Germany has committed one border provocation after another infringing upon the sovereignty of the GDR, flagrantly violating the treaty and agreements on the relations with the German Democratic Republic. The militarists' revanchist provocations against the GDR must not be repeated any more, stresses the paper. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0534 GMT 16 Aug 86 SK] /6662

U.S. MILITARY BUDGET VIEWED--Pyongyang August 17 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today brands the military budget for fiscal 1987 scaled at 295,000 million dollars endorsed recently by the U.S. Senate as a nuclear budget wrapped up with a "peace" veil. The daily says in a signed commentary the military expenses have been on the steady rise in the United States since Reagan took office as president. The snowballing military budget of the United States is a product of Reagan's bellicose doctrine of "U.S. predominance of strength" and his reactionary global strategy and the avarice of U.S. munitions monopolies raking up a fabulous amount of profits in arms buildup and war preparations. The U.S. military budget for fiscal 1987, greater than any previous year's, proves that the U.S. imperialists are nuclear warmaniacs who plan to further spur on new war preparations, thermonuclear war preparations in particular. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0509 GMT 18 Aug 86 SK] /6662

CSO: 4100/234

- END -