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JPRS-KAR-86-034

2 SEPTEMBER 1986

Korean Affairs Report

DTIC QUALITY INSPECTED 31

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2 SEPTEMBER 1986

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

KIM CHONG-IL STRUCTURE ALREADY ESTABLISHED

Big Changes Not Expected

Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 27 Jun 86 p 5

[Article by reporter Yon Kuk-hi]

[Text] On the 26th, Professor So Tae-suk (55), specialist on DPRK problems and head of the Korean Research Institute at Hawaii University, said that "the DPRK's Kim Il-sung has already cut all ties with front line matters and second generation partisans beginning with Kim Chong-il have seized almost complete authority."

Professor So, who is participating in a scholarly conference on "the acceptance of communism in Asia" sponsored by the East Asian Studies Institute of Sokang University, said that the process of Kim Chong-il's succession to power began a long time ago in 1974 and began to publicly emerge in 1980 at the party convention, and now Kim Chong-il has solidified his position and in the place of Kim Il-sung is carrying out such leadership functions as on site instruction, etc.

Professor So, who visited the DPRK in 1974, said that "he knows nothing about it is difficult to know anything about" the "leadership of Kim Chong-il" or the man himself, and he anticipates that "as the Kim Chong-il system of authority is, for the moment, solid, even after the death of Kim Il-sung, it does not seem as if it will easily fall." Moreover, as regards the hereditary transfer of power to Kim Chong-il, he said that it would be correct to see the objective of his visit to Russia planned for 1987 more as an attempt to gauge the international situation and relations between the two countries than as an attempt to get recognition for the father to son hereditary transfer of power or to curry favor.

Professor So has concluded that the Kim Chong-il system "is, with a younger generation, an open-door policy and peaceful gestures towards the ROK, attempting to change things somewhat from Kim Il-sung, but there is no change in the basic policy towards the ROK (meaning communization of the Korea peninsula)," and he acknowledged that "there is some truth" to the analysis that this kind of "strategic change" is connected with attempts to advocate joint sponsorship of the Olympics and plot economic development.

He said that the present situation--wherein United States troops are stationed in the ROK and ROK-U.S. and ROK-Japan relations are cordial while on the other hand Sino-Russian relations are uncomfortable--is a good opportunity for the ROK to achieve political and economic development and that "it is more important for the two sides to quickly attain democratization than to think about achieving unification. Professor So pointed out that it is necessary to correct some of the ways the ROK sees the DPRK and said that "there is concern that analyses based on stereotypical ideas or one-sided information will frequently result in fallacies different from fact."

He spoke metaphorically in talking about relations between the DPRK and the PRC and Soviet Union by saying that the DPRK "will feel happier about Russia, which is presenting it with weapons of the latest technology and keeping close company only with it, than about China, which is busy with its economic development and is treating its lover indifferently."

Professor So received his doctorate from the Graduate School of Columbia University for research on the DPRK communist movement and has taught at the University of Hawaii for 14 years.

Kim Chong-il to Visit USSR, East Europe

Seoul HANKUK ILBO in Korean 22 Jun 86 p 4

[Article by Im Chong-gon]

[Text] It has been reported that Kim Chong-il (44), the son of the DPRK's Kim Il-sung, will embark on a trip to Eastern Europe.

The date for such a tour is set for next year, after he is officially announced as succeeding leader at the Seventh Worker's Party Convention planned for the end of this year.

If the trip to Eastern Europe by Kim Chong-il--who unofficially visited the PRC in June of 1983--is realized, it will be his second visit abroad since surfacing as a political figure.

Kim Chong-il's Eastern European visit implies several important things.

Last month while making public the so-called transcript of party instructions, Kim Il-sung disclosed that the problem of succession had been satisfactorily solved.

Kim Il-sung's statement meant that the campaign for a system with Kim Chong-il as successor that had unfolded overtly and covertly since 1980 had reached its final stage. Husband and wife Sin Sang-ok and Ch'oe Un-hui who recently fled from the DPRK said that the Kim Chong-il era has already started.

Kim Il-sung's existence is a symbolic one which entails listening to reports on affairs after they are over, and Kim Chong-il has taken over real rule. Accordingly, there are predictions that it is possible that Kim Il-sung will have over the party chairmanship to his son at the upcoming party convention.

At any rate, Kim Chong-il's Eastern European tour will very probably be carried out in the capacity of real sovereign. Even so, as with his 1983 visit to the PRC, in the tour of Eastern Europe there will be no change in the motive of trying to get recognition from allied countries for the system of hereditary succession.

It was reported that last March, on the occasion of the Soviet Communist Party Convention, Kim Chong-il was planning to visit Moscow, but such plans misfired. DPRK observers guessed that one of the main reasons for breaking off the trip was problems in protocol.

Foreign recognition of hereditary succession to power is particularly important as concerns the post Kim Il-sung era. For Kim Il-sung, the fabricated myth of a revolutionary struggle contributed to the legitimacy of his rule, but Kim Chong-il has nothing to stand on. There is a need to magnify external support in order to suppress internal resistance. The DPRK is luring insignificant international conferences to Pyongyang under the guise of international support for the system of succession. The "Nuclear-Free Korean Peninsula" international conference this September is not an exception.

In the closed society called the DPRK, Kim Chong-il is one of the people veiled in the most secrecy.

He is a person who has never had an interview with reporters. Though limited in scope, his tour of Eastern Europe will be the first opportunity to see his disposition and style as a leader.

Kim Chong-il, who during the 1960s is known to have studied for a short time in Eastern Europe, and is known as a narrow-minded person who thinks that Eastern European countries are poorer than the DPRK.

Instead of travelling abroad to learn of foreign countries, he is said to be a person of fastidious character who collects foreign films.

Because of this, it appears that Kim's tour of Eastern Europe will be used as an opportunity to widen his knowledge as a leader.

In 1984 Kim Il-sung returned from a tour of Eastern European countries and positively attempted such open-door policies as establishing a joint management law, etc. Moreover, it has been reported that Kim Il-sung regretted that he had not travelled to other countries even earlier.

If, by means of travel to Eastern Europe, Kim Chong-il can be woken from his illusions about the systems of the DPRK, then perhaps a breath of fresh air will penetrate into the closed system of the DPRK.

He will probably be able to conform firsthand the intentions of Eastern European countries as concerns participation in the 1988 Seoul Olympics and their expectations as concerns ROK-DPRK talks on easing tensions on the Korean peninsula.

The fact that Kim Chong-il is visiting Eastern Europe first after rising to the position of real authority can also be explained as proof of the analysis of observers that recently the DPRK is moving away from the traditional foreign policy of keeping China and the Soviet Union at equal distance and is leaning toward the Soviet Union.

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CSO: 4107/180

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

NODONG SINMUN ON DECLARATION BY SOUTH PRIME MINISTER'S AIDE

SK301032 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1023 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang, July 30 (KCNA)--Kim Hyong-bae, who was aide to the South Korean puppet prime minister in charge of youth affairs, urged a revolt against the Chon Tu-hwan fascist "regime".

Commenting on this a signed commentary of NODONG SINMUN today says:

Kim Hyong-bae in his "declaration of conscience" on July 28 called upon the entire "government officials" to cease to be running dogs of the fascist "regime", saying that he would no more remain silent but fight against the fascist dictatorial "government".

His "declaration of conscience" is another indictment telling once again to the whole world that South Korea is a hell of fascism and the Chon Tu-hwan "regime" is a truculent "regime" strangling human rights.

It is the tragic reality of South Korea, the worst barren land of human rights and ruins of democracy and civil rights at the end of 20th century, that motivated Kim Hyong-bae to revolt against the fascist clique.

Whoever disobeys the repressive order of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan in South Korea becomes a target of suppression and punishment.

Kim Hyong-bae was elbowed out of the post of the aide to the puppet prime minister for his intention to take part in a rally to denounce the sex torture of a woman.

His break with the fascist clique indicates that the rule of the puppets is shaking to its very foundation and its doom is drawing near hourly.

The destruction of the Chon Tu-hwan fascist dictatorship is inevitable.

It is quite in the nature of things that people jump off a sinking boat.

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CSO: 4100/215

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

JAPANESE GROUPS EXPRESS SOLIDARITY WITH 'HANMINJON'

SK312245 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1507 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Text] Tokyo, July 28 (KNS-KCNA)--The Japan headquarters of the South Korean National Democratic Front ("Hanminjon") received congratulatory letters from the Japanese political and public circles upon the lapse of one year since the Revolutionary Party for Reunification was renamed "Hanminjon".

In its congratulatory letter, the central executive committee of the Japan Socialist Party wished "Hanminjon" great progress in its work for the democratization of the South Korean society, detente on the Korean peninsula and the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

Hiroshi Wakabayashi, general secretary of the Japan committee for supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, said in his congratulatory letter:

The Japanese Government should break the Japan-South Korea fusion, fundamentally reexamine its Korean policy and stop joining in the fixation of Korea's division.

Japan-U.S.-South Korea military integration must be renounced at once.

No sports organisation should allow the political abuse of the '88 Olympic Games by the South Korean dictator.

The Japanese Government should promote various forms of exchanges, in particular, exchange between politicians, for the promotion of friendship with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Sumiko Shimizu, chairman of the Japanese Women's Council, expressed in her congratulatory letter the determination to support the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea in the future, too, and intensify the struggle for a radical change of the Japanese Government's wrong policy toward Korea.

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CSO: 4100/215

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

GENIUS OF KIM CHONG-IL PRAISED IN SOUTH

SK051016 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1003 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Text] Pyongyang, August 5 (KCNA)--South Korean people extend deepest respect and highest praises to dear Comrade Kim Chong-il as a genius of creation and construction.

A Kim residing in Kwangju, Kyonggi Province, introduced the reality of the northern half of Korea to villagers expressing admiring wonder at the grand Kim Il-song stadium modernly reconstructed on a larger scale at the foot of the Moran Hill and the splendid holiday homes built on the Samjiyon lake-side under the wise guidance of Comrade Kim Chong-il. And he undauntedly fought in the fascist court, not bending his principles. This fact vividly shows the longing of the South Korean fellow countrymen for the northern half of Korea prospering under the leadership of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

The Central Committee of the South Korean National Democratic Front, in its congratulatory message to Comrade Kim Chong-il, said that he, a genius of creation and construction, has effected a great upsurge in socialist economic construction by carrying the plan of the great leader President Kim Il-song to brilliant reality, immune to the adverse impact of the worldwide economic fluctuation and abnormal weather.

The message said that the north advancing under the rays of his outstanding and tested guidance has opened a confident prospect for an earlier capture of the ten long-range objectives of socialist economic construction for the 1980's, reaped a rich harvest and effected unprecedented innovations in grand nature-remaking projects of eternal value including the construction of the Nampo barrage.

A company clerk in Ulsan, South Kyongsang Province, surnamed Yim said that sagacious leader Mr Kim Chong-il is a great man with distinguished leadership ability. He went on:

Under his wise leadership the north is making leaps to be a world economic power, creating the "speed of the 80's". In the north the national power has grown immensely and all the people live in affluence.

Great, indeed, is his leadership ability.

Saying that dear Mr Kim Chong-il has turned the north into an earthly paradise for the people by bringing the far-reaching plan of the fatherly leader into bloom, a revolutionary Choe said in an excited tone: our nation will prosper boundlessly as there is the dear leader.

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CSO: 4100/215

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DAILY COMMENTS ON SEXUAL TORTURE OF SNU COED

NODONG SINMUN Commentary

SK050712 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2151 GMT 5 Aug 86

[NODONG SINMUN 5 August commentary: "No Smoke From the Chimney Without Fire in the Kitchen"]

[Text] The number of voices from social circles in South Korea and from people around the world denouncing the Chon Tu-hwan ring are increasing because the fact that it has recently arrested and detained a certain female SNU students, Kwon, who had risen in the antifascist struggle to achieve democratization, and then committed an act of sexual torture on her has been exposed.

The Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique is attempting to find excuses to evade the denunciation of public opinion at home and abroad.

Saying that an investigation of the torture has revealed no evidence of an act of sexual torture on the woman student, the DJP of traitor Chon Tu-hwan, on 2 August, asserted that the accusers' allegation is not convincing. This is the shameless act of those with a brazen face.

The brutal act of committing sexual torture in question has been brought to light after the woman, Kwon, the victim of this incident, herself revealed that she had been put through sexual torture twice by the fascist police. The puppets themselves have also admitted the actual occurrence of this incident by dismissing the policeman who had committed the brutal act and by punishing the chief of the police station. Even those in the puppet ruling circle are saying that the content of an announcement by the prosecution on the incident at the Puchon police station is not proper and that the facts of the incident should be disclosed. This shows that the sexual torture has actually been committed.

There is no smoke from the chimney without fire in the kitchen. No matter what method they use, the puppets cannot conceal the facts of their brutal act.

The puppets' committing acts of sexual torture have been exposed many times. The South Korean military fascist clique has committed countless filthy acts of sexual torture, including the raping incident involving Kwon Mal-cha, a Korean student in Japan--an incident which had once created a stir throughout the world.

In September 1984, the fascist clique arrested women students who had risen in the struggle to oppose the puppet traitor's nation-selling tour of Japan, undressed them, and finally committed a knavish act of sexual torture. Prior to this, in November 1983, the hangmen at the puppet Sodaemun police station in Seoul mercilessly used the women students and caused them to collapse by inflicting sexual torture on them. Furthermore, they made them sit on straw bags in which insects were squirming, denied them sleep far into the night, and brutally whipped them.

The Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique is nothing but a beast wearing the mask of man. Presently, the woman Kwon is continuing a hunger strike in jail to expose the mean brutal act of sexual torture to the world.

The Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique's act of sexual torture evokes vehement indignation from various social circles in South Korea. Every day the South Korean students and people wage a struggle, chanting the slogans "Do away with dictatorial police who make it a rule to commit acts of torture and rape." And "The chief public prosecutor must resign from the position immediately and take responsibility for the fabrication!"

The NKDP assemblymen have protested against the puppet minister of home affairs, demanding an explanation of the facts.

However much the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique tries to smooth the situation by repeatedly delivering false announcement, it cannot cover up its act of sexual torture committed against God and man. The South Korean people will never forgive the fascist murderers.

Further Report

SK050454 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0445 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Text] Pyongyang, August 5 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN Tuesday in a signed commentary hits at the Chon Tu-hwan troupe for having arrested and sexually harassed a girl student of Seoul University surnamed Kwon who had participated in the anti-fascist struggle for democracy.

The commentary says:

The "Democratic Justice Party" of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan published, what they called, an "investigation result" on August 2 in an attempt to wave off the denunciation of the public opinion at home and abroad.

It is shameless to deny the sexual torture of a girl student, claiming that "there was no such violation" and accusers' charge "can hardly convince one".

However, Kwon herself spoke out that she was sexually harassed two times by the fascist police. And the puppet authorities themselves admitted the violation by "firing" the very police who tortured her and "punishing" the chief of the police station.

Although the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique tells lies one after another to hush up the case, the unpardonable sexual torture cannot be concealed, points out the commentary.

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CSO: 4110/091

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

COMMENTATOR EXAMINES SEXUAL ABUSE CHARGES IN SOUTH

SK090522 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1150 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Commentary by station commentator Kim Kyong-pok: "Impudent Remarks of Fascist Maniacs"]

[Text] According to reports, on 6 August, the fellows called the puppet national police director and the puppet minister of justice denied a violent act that had taken place in Puchon Police Station, an incident that has been denounced at home and abroad, and said that they would take stern measures against the family of the victim and the activists. The rascals said that they would do so because the violent incident was contrary to the facts and because some people had divided so-called public opinion and had lowered the prestige of the government by spreading news on this incident after distorting it. This is like a thief turning on the master with a club and an unforgivable mockery of and challenge to the people who have denounced the violent incident with surging national indignation.

The violent incident that took place in Puchon Police Station was a very vicious brutality in which the fascist hangmen arrested and imprisoned a Seoul National University coed named Kwon who had risen in a righteous struggle, and sexually tortured her in ways that would even embarrass animals. Moreover, the truth of this incident has been sufficiently exposed to the world. Because they were pressured by the testimony of the victim and public opinion at home and abroad, the puppets themselves confirmed that a violent incident had taken place by pretending to fire the fellow who committed the brutality and to punish the chief of the relevant police station. Fearing that this violent incident might further arouse public opinion, the puppets are foolishly trying to tamp it down. However, the truth of the violent incident has been exposed more clearly with each passing day.

SINHAN MINBO, a newspaper of Korean residents overseas, reported that the violent incident is a stark fact that came to light when conscientious lawyers were interviewing the victim, and further said: Mun Kwi-tong, a plain-clothesman in charge of the investigation of a certain Kwon, a coed, severely tortured her on the grounds that she had denied her connection with those related to the Inchon incident, and even committed the vicious act of inserting a stick into private parts of her body and burning red pepper into it.

This was the first sexual torture. On 7 June, the following day, the rascal Mun Kwi-tong again committed a bestial brutality. When Miss Kwon screamed because she could endure no more, the rascal continued the sexual torture and rape, saying, "Nothing will happen even if I kill a wretched woman like you." Because of the brutal hour-long torture, the absolute horror, and the shameful-ness, Miss Kwon fainted.

The newspaper even reported that plainclothesman Mun openly told coed Kwon that his act was committed on orders from above, and threatened her by saying that filing a complaint to the prosecutor's office would be of no use because the prosecutor's office and the police are in cahoots. This shows that the violent incident in Puchon Police Station was not an act by a certain police rascal, but sexual torture that was committed systematically by the Chon Tu-hwan fascist regime.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring has unhesitatingly committed brutal sexual torture since its theft of power. In September 1984, the fascist rascals committed vicious sexual torture against a coed who struggle against a junket to Japan by the puppet traitor, arresting and undressing her. Prior to this, in November 1983, the hangmen of the puppet Seoul Sodaemun Police Station beat and sexually tortured coeds. This is a well-known fact. The violent incident in Puchon Police Station is an extension of this. Despite such a stark fact, the puppets, pretending to know nothing about it, said that brutal sexual torture did not take place. Moreover, while finding fault with those who had exposed this incident, the puppets said that they would harshly punish them.

Where on earth can one find more shameless fellows than the puppets? The Chon Tu-hwan racist regime is the leading regime of torture and violence in the world. Those who must be punished are the fascist hangmen who lack human conscience, moral, and reason, and the killer villain Chon Tu-hwan who has turned South Korea into a human slaughterhouse and a place of torture. There are no tactics the Chon Tu-hwan clique can use to conceal or justify its detestable crime, nor can it silence the voices of denunciation by public opinion at home and abroad. Instead of playing foolish tricks, the puppets must apologize to the people and resign from office. The South Korean youths, students, and people will in no way leave the Chon Tu-hwan fascist dictatorial regime as it is.

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CSO: 4110/096

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

COMMENTARY ON PEOPLE'S RESISTANCE TO ASIAN GAMES IN SEOUL

SK100409 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1150 GMT 9 Aug 86

[Commentary by station commentator Cho Tu-ul: "Natural Resistance"]

[Text] The South Korean students and people are waging a vigorous and continuous struggle these days to oppose and reject the Asian Games scheduled to be held in Seoul this September.

As has already been reported, on 3 August some 300 college students in Seoul staged a demonstration, denouncing the Asian Games as a reckless scheme to make Seoul look good outwardly at the expense of the poor people, chanting slogans opposing these games, and scattering leaflets.

Earlier, on 1 August, some 1,000 students from nine universities in Seoul staged demonstrations, chanting such slogans as "Let us struggle to check the hosting of the 1986 Asian Games and the unilateral holding of the 1988 Olympic Games."

Some 200 Korea University students, also staged fierce demonstrations on 2 and 3 July.

The residents of Songdong-ku and Tobong-ku in Seoul staged an antigovernment demonstration in the street near the Myongdong Cathedral on the night of 16 July. They were vehemently angry with the puppets for staging a farce of so-called redevelopment project, with the Asian Games approaching, and demolishing the poor people's houses at random.

It is quite natural that the South Korean students and people should struggle against the Chon Tu-hwan ring's hosting the Asian Games. South Korea is not a place suitable for hosting an international sports event like the Asian Games. South Korea is not only a complete U.S. colonial military base in which it has no sovereign rights, but it is in a constant state of tension because of the continuous war maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring, as a result of which a war could break out at any time. It is a place of political unrest in which democracy and civil rights are completely trampled down by guns and bayonets.

Therefore, the dignified independent countries do not want an international sports event held in such a dangerous place, and are opposing and rejecting it.

Nevertheless, the South Korean puppets are desperately seeking to hold the 1986 Asian Games in Seoul by all means. Herein lies the puppets' impure political ambition. The Chon Tu-hwan ring is to provide an advantageous international environment for the two Koreas plot and for the perpetual division of the country by smoothly holding the 1986 Asian Games in Seoul and thus pretending that South Korea is an independent country.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring is also attempting to save face through the Asian Games to solidify its base for long-term power, to inspire North-South confrontation and step up fascist suppression under the pretext of the so-called threat of southward invasion. Taking advantage of the Asian Games, they are thereby harshly suppressing and obliterating the anti-U.S. and antidictatorship struggle of the South Korean students and people.

That the Chon Tu-hwan ring is attempting to abuse the Asian Games for such an impure political purpose is an intolerable act, defiling an international sports event whose noble ideals are friendship, cooperation, and peace.

Therefore, the South Korean students and people, seeing through the vicious intent of the Chon Tu-hwan ring to abuse the 1986 Asian Games for an impure political purpose, are fiercely opposing and rejecting it.

Also, a number of Asian countries are opposing and rejecting the puppets' scheme to use the 1986 Asian Games in a way that would victimize the international sports event for their impure political purposes.

It is far from unfounded that opinion at home and abroad now notes that the 1986 Asian Games will be the worst ever.

If the Chon Tu-hwan ring holds the 1986 Asian Games despite the strong opposition and rejection by the people at home and abroad, it will go down in the history of the games as unreasonable and shameful, and will not be able to escape the people's endless curses and denunciation.

/6662
CSO: 4110/096

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

ECONOMIC DIFFERENCES, PERSONNEL CHANGES IN SOUTH, NORTH NOTED

Tokyo GUNJI KENKYU in Japanese Apr 86 pp 194-199

[Article by Kin Motoyoshi, a specialist on North Korean affairs]

[Text] Economic Difference Widens Every Year

On 28 December, the National Unification Board of South Korea published the following table comparing the economic strengths of the South and the North.

Comparison of Economic Strengths of the South and the North (As of the end of 1984)				
Category	Unit	South Korea	"North"	South Korea to "North" ratio
Population	Million	40.58	19.32	2.1:1
Area	1,000 km ²	99	122	1:1.2
GNP	\$Billion	81.1	14.7	5.5:1
Per capita GNP	Dollars	1,999	762	2.6:1
Economic growth	Percent	7.5	3.9	---
Total budget	\$Billion	13.74	11.08	1.2:1
Ratio to GNP	Percent	16.9	75.3	---
Defense budget	\$Billion	4.36	3.42	1.3:1
Ratio to GNP	Percent	5.4	23.3	---
Ratio to total budget	Percent	31.7	31.0	---
Per capita defense budget	Dollar	107	177	1:1.7
Trading (through customs)	\$Billion	59.87	2.73	21.9:1
Export	\$Billion	29.24	1.34	21.8:1
Import	\$Billion	30.63	1.39	2.20:1
Trade balance	\$Billion	-1.39	-0.05	---
Trade dependence	Percent	73.8	18.5	---
Generating capacity	Megawatt	14,190	5,910	2.4:1

Crude steel capacity	Metric megaton	14.55	4.30	3.4:1
Shipbuilding capacity	Gross megaton	4.00	0.21	19:1
Automobile production capacity	1,000 cars	337	18	18.7:1
Oil refining capacity	1,000 barrels/day	792	70	11.3:1
Coal production	Metric megaton	21.37	36.00	1:1.7
Cement production capacity	Metric megaton	24.29	8.91	2.7:1
Television production capacity	1,000 units	8,850	150-200	50.6:1
Fiber production capacity	Metric megaton	1.377	0.13	10.6:1
Fabric production capacity	km	516	60	8.6:1
Food production capacity	Metric megaton	7.315	5.6	1.3:1
Total railway tracks	km	6,168	4,473	1.4:1
Highways	km	51,003	22,000	2.3:1
Harbor capacity	Metric megaton	112.0	32.9	3.4:1

(Data from: National Unification Board)

According to the National Unification Board, South Korea's GNP increased by \$5.8 billion more than that of the previous year, reaching \$81.1 billion, while that of the North increased only by \$200 million to \$14.7 billion. The ratio of the difference has also increased to 5.5:1 from last year's ratio of 5.2:1.

Also, the Unification Board assessed that "although the fiscal year 1984 was the last year of the North's Fourth 7-Year Plan, they completed only 40-50 percent of their goals. Thus the plan failed, causing a serious setback in launching a new economic plan." The Board analyzed that "the North has recognized the limitations of its closed economy and is moving toward a partial opening of its economy, such as promoting legislation for joint management. However, nothing much is expected to happen unless there is a radical change in their economic system."

These analyses by South Korea's Unification Board can be amply supported by the following events:

(1) Although it has been over a year since the joint management law has been adopted, not a single production facility has been established as a jointly managed enterprise, except for Nagwon Tea Shop and Nagwon Department Store, which are joint ventures with Korean residents of Japan.

(2) Construction of the Nampo locks, which had been heavily advertised for completion by 10 October of last year, is still unfinished.

(3) A freighter has been confiscated because [the North] has not paid Indonesia \$5 million for crude rubber.

(4) Interest on loans from Japan has not been paid for the fifth time.

(5) The Education Assistance Fund, which was started in 1957, sent [by the North] for fiscal year 1985 was the lowest of the past few years, barely topping 1 billion yen.

Change of South Korea's Army Chief of Staff

On 16 December, President Chon appointed Pak Hi-do, currently the commander of the 3d Army, as the 26th Army chief of staff. Ch'oe Se-ch'ang, currently the Army deputy chief of staff, was appointed as the 3d Army commander.

At the same time, the current Army chief of staff, Chong Ho-yong, was transferred to the reserve army.

The new Army chief of staff, Pak Hi-do, is a classmate of National Assemblyman Pak Chun-pyong (former commander of the Security Command) and the Sports Minister Pak Se Chik, all of whom are the graduates of the Military Academy's 12th class. They are known as "the three Paks." General Pak is highly trusted by the president, and he has been mentioned as a strong candidate for the chief of staff for some time.

However, there was a possibility that [the former] Chief of Staff Chong might serve another year since the term of this post has been extended from 2 to 3 years in the spring of 1985. The fact that he was replaced without extending his term is seen as a measure taken to realize a peaceful transfer of political power by President Chon and continue plans to host the Seoul Olympics.

Contrary to his outward appearance, Chief of Staff Pak is simple in character and unpretentious in dealing with people. He is a commander who is well versed in special warfare, having served as a battalion commander, brigade commander, and commander of the Special Warfare Command. He has adopted the mottoes of "Lay down one's life for one's country," and "serving one's life is to live," and has emphasized unwavering views of life and death to his men. He is known to have published a book entitled "For Eternal Life," while he was an Army commander.

He has two sons and a daughter, and enjoys tennis and golf.

A brief biographical sketch is listed below.

He was born in Ch'angnyong, Kyongsang-namdo in July 1934 and is 51 years old. He was in the 12th class of the Military Academy, graduated from the U.S. Army Special Warfare School, served as a battalion commander of the Tiger Division in the Vietnam war, and reached his present post after serving as a regimental commander, paratroop brigade commander, division commander, special warfare

commander, corps commander, deputy chief of staff, and commander of the 3d Army.

During his service, he graduated from the School of Management of Yonsei University with a master's degree.

In this shuffle, it is not clear who will be appointed as the deputy chief of staff, but it is certain that one of the corps commanders will be promoted according to past experience.

Still, according to NODONG SINMUN of the North dated 19 December, Chief of Staff Pak stated, at his appointment ceremony, that he would "promote preparation for war as if entering a combat zone, with the determination that war will start during [his] tenure."

This newspaper has severely attacked his statement, claiming that "no one has ever used such abusive language, reeking with the smell of gun powder. Although Pak Hi-do is beating his breast and pretending to be a great man, he will not be safe for long."

Eighteenth Cabinet Shuffle by the Chon Administration

On 7 January, President Chon Tu-hwan carried out the 18th cabinet shuffle by replacing 10 out of 24 cabinet members, mostly economics-related ministers. This change took place 11 months after last year's reshuffle.

There have been rumors of this shuffle since just after the recess of the regular National Assembly term on 18 December of last year.

The names of the new cabinet members are shown in the table on the next page [table omitted].

The minister of state for political affairs, Chong Jae Chull (58 years old), who was retained, should be included in the table.

This cabinet change is considered significant in achieving two general goals. The first is to shift policies to gain new popularity in order to overcome difficulties, such as a stagnant economy the result of poor exports caused by trade frictions with the United States, and the increased number of jobless workers. The second goal is to prepare a team to complete policy goals toward a smooth change of power, 2 years hence.

An especially noteworthy change is the promotion of Kim Mhan Je, a fresh, sharp, and young economist, to the posts of deputy prime minister and minister of economic planning board from the post of minister of finance. Secondly, the former chairman of the joint chiefs, Lee Ki Baek, was unexpectedly brought in as the minister of national defense. It is noted that Minister Lee Ki Baek was severely wounded in the Rangoon incident. There have been strong rumors that the former Army chief of staff, Chong Ho-yong, would be appointed as the minister of national defense. Another noteworthy change is the horizontal move of the former minister of government administration, Pak Se Chik, who graduated in the 12th class of the Military Academy and is known to

be a faithful servant to the president, to the post of minister of sports. This appointment seems to reflect a thoughtful move for the Asian Games and Seoul Olympics, indicating how seriously President Chon is taking these two grand sports events.

Subsequent to this cabinet shuffling, new appointments of deputy ministers and similar posts have been announced, starting with the appointment of the president of the Korean National Housing Corporation, Pak Yong-su (57 years old, former mayor of Seoul) as the chief presidential secretary on 15 October, and the appointment of the former superintendent of the Military Academy, Hwang In-su (twelfth class of the academy, army reserve lieutenant general), as the deputy minister of national defense on 17 October. Transfers and new appointments of graduates of the Military Academy are as follows:

Deputy Minister of National Unification, Kim Tong-sop (director of Training Center, 12th class)

Chairman, Committee for the Social Purification, Chong To-yong (former chief of staff of the Security Command, 14th class)

Second Deputy Chief, Department of Security Planning, Yi Hak-pong (former first presidential secretary for civil affairs, 18th class)

Director of the Korea Housing Bank, Yi Kwan-yong (deputy minister of construction, 13th class)

First Presidential Secretary for Civil Affairs, Kim Yong-kap (former division chief in the Department of Security Planning, 17th class).

It will be interesting to watch how the newly formed government will cope with mounting problems such as a stagnant economy, radical student movements, North-South dialogue to eradicate mutual distrust, and the Asian Games only 200 days away.

Korean Navy Monitors Frunze

On 1 December, SANKEI SHIMBUN reported that "five countries, Japan, the United States, China, Korea, and Australia, successively monitored the Soviet nuclear-powered cruiser, Frunze (22,000 tons), using satellite data from the United States."

On this monitoring of Frunze, the Korean Navy announced on 30 December that "the Navy found three [Soviet] ships, nuclear-powered cruiser Frunze, missile destroyer Sovremenny, and an unknown destroyer of the Kashin class, in Korean operational waters during 20 and 21 November. The Navy trailed and monitored them with a destroyer and patrol planes until the Soviet ships left Korean operational waters." The announcement was accompanied by photographs.

This announcement that the Korean Armed Forces monitored the movement of the Soviet Far East Armed Forces follows an earlier one publicly stated by the Air Force Chief of Staff on 15 November to the National Defense Committee of the

National Assembly about the scrambling against Soviet planes on 13 September and 24 October.

Reality of North Korea--Testimony by a North Korean Soldier

Corporal Yim Chong-ch'ol (23 years old), who defected from North Korean Civil Guard Battalion, 5th Division, 5th Corps through a snowstorm on 3 January, held a press conference at the Army Club on the 14th and spoke about the current situation in North Korea.

Corporal Yim's defection is the first one since July 1984, and the 15th since the seventies.

(1) While he was a sophomore in a technical school in Pyongyang, the school was reorganized as a military school and he was drafted into the People's Army in September 1981. After finishing his basic training, he was assigned to the Civil Guard Battalion of the 5th Division. He was there for 4 years and 3 months.

(2) In North Korea, young men are drafted into the People's Army at age 17, assigned to a unit after basic training, and discharged after 7 to 10 years of service.

(3) He has been longing to defect since he had heard through South Korea's broadcasting to the North that defectors such as Air Force Captain Yi Ung-p'yong (defected on 25 February 1983) were living happily. He was looking for an opportunity to defect when he was found out by a fellow soldier to be secretly dating a nurse he had met in the division medical center in March 1983. That soldier reported the incident to the platoon [political] security director, and Yim was reprimanded by the company commander.

(4) The North is proclaiming that "the South is a nest of communicable diseases, the entire land has become storage for American imperialist's nuclear weapons, and there is a shortage of athletic facilities." Also, the North is loudly claiming that "if [we fire] only one shell into Seoul, athletes from other countries will be so scared that they will not come to Seoul," spreading propaganda against the Olympics.

The North is also exhorting the People's Army to prepare firmly for war without being distracted by the Olympics.

(5) The North has finished preparing for war, such as putting all military and major facilities in underground tunnels, and is only waiting for an opportunity. In rear areas, all laborers and farmers are required to work for such construction projects for more than 3 years.

(6) Recently, Kim Chong-il has been highlighted over Kim Il-song in every area. He is called "the supreme commander," the same title as that for Kim Il-song. Nothing can be done without the approval of Kim Chong-il.

(7) Top party leaders are preaching that "the South does not want peaceful unification. They are only eager to prepare for war, such as conducting joint

military exercises with the United States every year and storing nuclear weapons. North-South dialogue is practically impossible." Black and white photographs of shanty towns near the Han River taken by North Korean reporters during the Red Cross exchange are shown to [North Koreans] and they are told that "Seoul has only these shanty towns."

(8) Since [each person] is required to turn in 1,850 grams of food when the person receives his or her food ration, food is in a critically short supply. Each family gets 10 kilograms of radishes, 10 kilograms of cabbages, some soy-bean paste, soy sauce, and salt every month. There is little else to eat with [rice]. Although the North sent flood relief goods to the South in September 1984, all [North Korean] civilians and soldiers ate only corn gruel for a full week.

(9) He has never been given leave since he joined the People's Army. Because of such a strict life, the morale of North Korean soldiers is very low, and many of them run away.

Some Stirring in the North--Unusual Trends

In the New Year's statement for 1985, Kim Il-song appealed to "celebrate on a grand scale the 40th anniversary of liberation and the 40th anniversary of the party." Although the 40th anniversary of liberation was celebrated splendidly with a military parade for the first time in more than a decade, the celebration for the party's 40th anniversary was routine, not very different from other years.

In parallel with this, several unusual trends, which seem to indicate the occurrence of numerous, serious problems in the North, were recently observed.

In the following, we outline these unusual trends as they occurred.

(1) Suddenly on 1 October, Yon Hyong-muk, a political bureau member and its secretary, was appointed as the first vice premier. At the same time, five vice premiers have been replaced, and the Vice Minister of Defense Paek Hak-nim (political bureau member, general) was appointed as the minister of Public security.

(2) In reporting events on 8 and 10 October, the title of political bureau member was dropped from Chon Mun-sop (colonel general), who had been a political bureau member and the chairman of the State Inspection Committee. Moreover, his name was listed after the vice premiers, who are members of the Central Committee.

(3) On 25 October, numerous delegates from China, including the party-government delegation led by vice premier and political bureau member, Li Peng, visited [North] Korea to commemorate the 35th anniversary of the Chinese People's Volunteer Army's participation in the Korean war. Kim Il-song, however, did not participate in any of the ceremonies, though he frequently attended the main activities honoring the 40th anniversary of the liberation.

(4) A wide-ranging reorganization of economic organs of the State Administration Council was carried out on 19 November. Similar organs were combined under a committee, headed mostly by a vice premier as an additional assignment. For instance, First Vice Premier Yon Hyong-muk also serves as chairman of the Metal and Machine Industry Committee.

(5) The 40th anniversary celebration for public security organs was held on 28 November. In mentioning the political bureau chief Paek Hak-nim, who had become minister of public security, the title of "political bureau member" was dropped, same as the State Inspection Committee chairman, Chon Mun-sop.

(6) In late December, photographs of Kim Il-song, Kim Chong-il, and other dignitaries with participants in the 40th anniversary ceremonies of various organs have been reported everyday, as listed below, but the dates these pictures were taken were not given.

(a) On 26 December, two photographs with participants of the 40th anniversary ceremony for establishing public safety organs as well as with judiciary and procuratorial activists [were published].

(b) On 27 December, two photographs with participants of the fortieth anniversary ceremony for founding the General Federation of Trade Unions and the Korean Democratic Women's Union [were published]. Kim Chong-il was absent from both pictures.

(c) On 28 December, two photographs with scientists and inventors who have made outstanding contributions to scientific research projects as well with participants of the National Athletes Congress [were published].

(d) On 29 December, a photograph with the author and cast of the musical ballet, "The Song of Glory," [was published].

There is no precedent to publishing so many ceremonial pictures all at once every day.

(7) Another personnel change of vice premiers in the State Administration Council was announced on 4 February. Politburo candidate member, Hong Song-nam was appointed as a vice premier and the chairman of the State Planning Committee, Hong Si-hak, who is the chairman of the Mining Industry Committee (appointed on 19 November [1985]), was also appointed as a vice premier. Also, Central Committee member Chu Kil-pon was appointed as chairman of the Chemical and Light Industry Committee.

As a result, political bureau candidate member and secretary, An Sung-hak, who had been chairman of the Chemical and Light Industry Committee (appointed on 19 November) was relieved of his post. Another political bureau candidate member, Hong Song-yong was also relieved of his post as a vice premier and chairman of the State Planning Committee (since April 1982).

(8) On 5-8 February, the 6th-term 11th Congress of the Party Central Committee was held to discuss two topics, "Technical Revolution" and

"Promotion of Steel Production." Party organization was also discussed, and the following personnel changes took place.

(a) Relieved as political bureau candidate members: Kong Chin-t'ae (vice premier), Hong Song-yong (candidate member from December 1983), and An Sung-hak (candidate member from December 1983).

(b) Promoted to political bureau candidate members: Hong Si-hak and Hong Song-nam.

(c) Relieved as party secretaries: Yon Hyong-muk (First vice premier), An Sung-hak, and Kim Chung-nim (political bureau candidate member since February 1984).

(d) Appointed as party secretaries: Kim Hwan (political bureau member), Kye Ung-t'ae (political bureau candidate member), and Yi Kun-mo (political bureau candidate member).

Also, eight Central Committee candidate members were promoted to members and 15 persons were newly appointed as candidate members.

What is the significance of these frequent personnel changes and reorganizations? Certainly they were meant to rapidly replace generations and to overcome economic difficulties, but they also seem to suggest that something is happening in the power circle.

Kim Il-song's New Year's Message Cannot Hide Agony

On New Year's day of 1986, Kim Il-song's "New Year's Message" was reported as usual.

This year's message did not change much in length from last year's, but its content was rather different, vividly reflecting the agonies of an economic slump and grasping problems of succession. The main points of the message are described below.

The first point is that there is little mention of achievements, unlike other years, though the message states that "1985 was a significant year, in which brilliant victories have been achieved on all fronts of socialist construction." Moreover, the message does not mention any numbers, such as amounts of industrial and farm production, which directly represent such achievements. This must mean that economic construction has been extremely slow.

The second point is that the message emphasized the importance of technological revolution by stating that "in this year's economic construction, we must put primary emphasis on basic industry and railway transportation. The key to our nation's economic development lies in technological revolution." "Self-reliance lines" of the past had been replaced by a "technology importation" policy, stating that "wide-ranging cooperation and exchange with foreign countries should be carried out in

science and technology, and advanced science and technology must be aggressively imported," an admission that necessity cannot be met by substitution. It is doubtful, however, whether this policy switch will work.

The third point is the unification problem. The statement assessed North-South dialogues, mutual visits, and raised last year's "high-level meeting" by mentioning that "efforts will be made to realize even the highest-level meeting between the North and the South." This offer, however, is not without conditions. These conditions are that "no military exercise opposing the other side will be conducted," and "a three-party meeting must be held to turn the cease-fire agreement into a peace treaty, and a nonaggression pact must be adopted by the North and the South."

The fourth point is that the U.S.-Soviet summit conference was assessed and an anti-American tone was raised for the first time, stating that "all Korean people must rise and join in the national struggle to remove nuclear weapons and American Armed Forces from South Korea and return the Korean Peninsula to a nonnuclear peace zone."

The last point is that past messages have always asked the People's Army and all armed forces to fulfill military goals and offered tasks for the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan, but nothing was mentioned this year.

Thus, this year's New Year's message is rather low-keyed compared to the past, and its content changed substantially.

This change seems to be nothing but a gesture aimed at the rest of the world to overcome the pains caused by the economic slump.

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CSO: 4105/149

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

OFFICIAL DENOUNCES 'PUPPETS' SCHEME--Tokyo, August 3 (KNS-KCNA)--Paek Chongwon, vice-chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), in the name of the 700,000 Koreans in Jpaan, resolutely denounced with bitter national resentment of the scheme of the South Korean puppets to facilitate the aggression and subjugation of South Korea by the Japanese militarists, while making a desperate bid for the permanent division of the nation and provocation of a war. In his press statement on August 1 denouncing the 24th joint general meeting of the South Korea-Japan "cooperation committee" and the Japan-South Korea "cooperation committee" held recently in Tokyo, he said: The representative of the South Korean puppets at the meeting begged for the military aid of Japan and even cried for a revision of the Japanese constitution to this end. This is an unpardonable treacherous act to place South Korea under the military domination of the Japanese militarists, after reducing its economy totally to an appendage to U.S. and Japanese monopolies. He demanded that the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique should no more commit treacheries, clinging to the coattails of the U.S. and Japanese masters, and discontinue at once all their acts aggravating tension. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1013 GMT 5 Aug 86 SK] /6662

YOUTHS IN SOUTH WAGE DEMONSTRATION--Pyongyang, August 1 (KCNA)--Young people of South Korea staged a demonstration in front of the Japanese Embassy in Seoul on July 29 in protest against a distorted description of a Japanese history textbook, according to a foreign press report. Wearing headbands bearing the words "Down with Japanese imperialism" and carrying a streamer reading "Japanese neo-imperialism, go home", over 50 demonstrators strongly demanded that Japan revise a history textbook embellishing the Japanese imperialist colonial rule over Korea. They denounced the "rude and insulting" remarks of the Japanese education minister justifying a distorted description in a history textbook and demanded an official apology of the Japanese Government for his remarks and an interview with the Japanese ambassador. In a statement they warned if their demands are not met, they will launch a campaign for boycotting Japanese goods. As armed puppet police ran wild in suppression, the demonstrators went over to a sit-down and fought unyieldingly, repeatedly shouting anti-Japanese slogans. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0425 GMT 1 Aug 86 SK] /6662

SEOUL STUDENTS DEMONSTRATE--Pyongyang, August 5 (KCNA)--In eastern Seoul more than 300 students on August 3 held a violent demonstration against the Asian Games and forcible evacuation related to the games by the puppet clique, according to a foreign press report from Seoul. They shouted slogans against the Asian Games and scattered leaflets, sternly denouncing the puppet clique's plan to clear housing of low income people in Seoul without compensation. The student demonstrators stressed that "the Asian Games have brought face-lifting efforts that are being carried out at the expense of the poor." The students resisted stubbornly, swept to fiercer anger, when the fascist clique brutally suppressed them with the mobilization of combat police. Next day the fascist clique detained more than 60 students who had participated in the demonstration. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0429 GMT 5 Aug 86 SK] /6662

COMMITTEE FOR REUNIFICATION--Tokyo, 5 Aug (KNS-KCNA)--The inaugural meeting of the Masuda committee, Shimane Prefecture, Japan, supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea was held in Shimane Prefecture on July 21. It was attended by the chairman of the Shimane Prefectural Headquarters of the Japan Socialist Party, personages concerned, and other figures. A resolution on launching a movement in support of the proposal for talks between military authorities and of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea was adopted at the meeting. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1505 GMT 7 Aug 86 SK] /6662

BOYCOTT OF ASIAD SOCCER--Pyongyang, 9 Aug (KCNA)--Hong Kong has informed the Asian Football Confederation that its footballers would not take part in the Asiad beginning in Seoul next month, according to an AFP report on August 6 from Seoul. Earlier, Singapore announced that it would withdraw from the football. The report said that Malaysia might also join in boycotting the soccer. The number of the intending participants in the Asiad soccer is diminishing by such boycotting in protest against the South Korean puppet clique. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0422 GMT 9 Aug 86 SK] /6662

ARREST OF KIM IL-SONG SUPPORTER--Pyongyang, 10 Aug (KCNA)--Ko Yong-hwan, a second-year student of Seoul University, left the South Korean fascist clique perplexed by his active propaganda of the greatness of the respected leader President Kim Il-song, according to a radio report from Seoul. He printed a great many copies of materials praising the greatness of the respected leader and distributed them to his fellow students, carrying them under his clothes. Such materials were found with him when he was arrested by the puppet police on August 5. Four other students who were with him at the time of his arrest were also carrying printed materials of the same content, said the radio. The military fascist clique detained the student on the charge of violation of the "National Security Law." [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0813 GMT 10 Aug 86 SK] /6662

CSO: 4100/222

OLYMPIC GAMES

SOUTH STUDENTS CALL FOR COHOSTING 1988 OLYMPIC GAMES

SK020519 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0505 GMT 2 Aug 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 2 Aug (KCNA)--More than 1,000 students of nine universities in Seoul held a fierce anti-U.S., anti-puppet demonstration on 1 August, according to foreign press reports from Seoul.

Students of nine universities in Seoul assembled at Koryo University yesterday and held a campus demonstration, wearing headbands emblazoned with "out with U.S. imperialism."

They burned a U.S. flag and scattered anti-U.S. leaflets they had prepared, unable to repress their surging anti-U.S. sentiments.

In the leaflets they chanted "let's advance national unification by ousting the U.S. imperialists" and "let's drive out U.S. military forces hindering national unification."

The students also vehemently denounced the United States for putting pressure upon South Korea to open its markets, stating that "Washington mounts economic pressure at the cost of the low-income South Korean farm population" and ardently called upon the South Korean students to fight persistently against the U.S. imperialists' pressure aimed to open South Korea's markets.

Waving their hands in mounting fighting spirit, the students shouted "the 1988 olympic games must be cohosted by Seoul and Pyongyang to accelerate the peaceful unification of the divided country" and "let's fight to prevent the separate hosting of the 1986 Asian games and the 1988 olympic games" and scattered leaflets calling for cohosting the 1986 Asian games and 1988 olympic games by North and South Korea as a step toward national reconciliation.

They loudly shouted "down with the dictatorship" and bitterly denounced the scheme to host singlehandedly the 1988 olympic games is a scheme of the military dictatorial "regime" to "solidify the division".

Amid chanting of anti-U.S. slogans and shouts calling for national unification resounding throughout the campus, students demanded the breakup of the "special committee for constitutional amendments" set up in the puppet national assembly. They accused "the committee" of seeking a compromise only to protect the interests of those politicians in power and corrupt conservative politicians.

When the students parading in the campus tried to surge out into the street, the riot police armed to the teeth pounced upon them, firing scores of tear-gas bombs.

The students, further enraged at this, clashed with the police for over two hours, hurling molotov cocktails and rocks at them.

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CSO: 4100/217

OLYMPIC GAMES

'SWINDLES' CONNECTED WITH OLYMPICS 'PREVAILING' IN SOUTH

SK042302 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1515 GMT 4 Aug 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 4 Aug (KCNA)--Swindles are prevailing in South Korea to make a fortune at one stroke with the Asian games and 1988 olympics ahead.

The swindlers, patronized by the puppet clique, disguised themselves as "high ranking officials" and took away money by phoning people and businessmen to "immediately remit more than five million won to the bank as a donation to the olympics."

The puppet clique allowed comprador businessmen to run more than 50 "de lux selling agents" and "special agents for foreigners" in Seoul alone under the signboard of selling "olympic favorites" and "olympic goods" to the foreign sportsmen and tourists coming to South Korean for Asian games and olympics.

According to an investigation of the quality of goods of "de lux selling agents" by a South Korean puppet organ, 20-40 percent of them proved to be foreign branded inferior goods.

The puppet clique has kept the South Korean market open to the foreign monopolies to make them earn money availing the international games. Between 80-90 percent of goods from foreign markets proved inferior goods with "well-known brands."

How much the false and inferior goods are prevalent in South Korean cities was clearly revealed by the South Korean magazine CHONGGYONG MUNKWA, which said the variety of false foodstuffs is more than 20,000 and manufacturers and sellers of inferior foodstuffs are over 2,800, and by South Korean Radio report that 90 percent of canned fruits sold in markets and shops in Seoul are inferior ones harmful to health.

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CSO: 4100/217

OLYMPIC GAMES

CHONGNYON URGES MINDAN'S EFFORTS FOR OLYMPIC COHOSTING

SK072257 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] Tokyo, 5 Aug (KNS-KCNA)--The General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) recently appealed to compatriots under the influence of the "South Korean Residents Association in Japan" (Mindan) to pool efforts to realize the cohosting of the next Olympic Games to contribute to peace in the country and its reunification.

Noting that the moves for throwing a wet blanket on the desire for reunification and fixing "two Koreas" are persistent in South Korea, the appeal said:

Sinister moves to use the Asian Games and the 24th Olympiad slated for 1988 for aggravating the discord and confrontation between the North and South of Korea have become undisguised these days.

A person in South Korean authority babbled that the Olympic Games would open a "favourable prospect" for the solution of the pending issues, such as "simultaneous entry into the United Nations" and "cross recognition".

This fully proves that the aim to hold the Olympiad in Seoul is to perpetuate the division through "simultaneous entry into the United Nations" and "cross recognition" and maintain the military dictatorial "regime."

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea advanced a proposal for cohosting the Olympiad to save the Olympic movement from the crisis of division, successfully hold the 24th Olympic Games and, at the same time, provide a favourable environment for peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification.

Saying that at this moment when all the fellow countrymen ardently desire reunification, no attempt to perpetuate the national split by using the Olympic Games must be tolerated, the appeal called for pooling efforts to realize the cohosting of the Olympic Games at any cost to contribute to peace in the homeland and its reunification.

/6662

CSO: 4100/224

OLYMPIC GAMES

MODERN SPORTS FACILITIES NOTED

Facilities Meet Olympic Standards

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 23 Jun 86 p 4

[Article by reporter Yu Il-pom: "The Modern Sports Base Established On the Banks of the Pot'ong River"]

[Text] Everywhere in our country where the sunshine of the gracious guidance is overflowing, the social concern about sports is being heightened to an unprecedented degree. The facts that sports are being popularized and that fresh transformations are being effected in the development of sports technology of our country are importantly related with the fact that the material foundation for sports has been firmly set thanks to the great love and solicitude of the party and the leader.

Our party has been taking a great number of measures to see to it that national investments will be increased and works will be carried out in an all-people's movement so that large sports fields and gymnasiums may be erected and modern sports facilities may be established. Thus modern sports facilities have come to be established successfully in a number of places, including Pyongyang, the capital of revolution.

On the banks of the Pot'ong River in Pyongyang, where the great posture of the chuche Korea is being displayed and modern skyscrapers are built densely, an elegant, modern sports base has been established.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"We will see to it that, when the north and the south of Korea jointly sponsor the 24th Olympic Games, excellent sports facilities will be provided for all the games to be held in Pyongyang, and all the guests, who come to Pyongyang, including players, game officers, news reporters, and spectators, will be received warmly and all available conveniences will be given to them."

In the sports base on the beautiful scenic banks of the Pot'ong River, all kinds of modern sports facilities have been established and, in the base alone, not only domestic games but also international games can be played satisfactorily.

In the Pyongyang Gymnasium, which is grandiose and gorgeous, a great number of games, including basketball, volleyball, handball, pingpong, boxing, wrestling, jujitsu, badminton, heavy gymnastics, and artistic gymnastics, can be played. And, all the facilities, including the practice grounds where those players of various games can train, have been established. In the gymnasium equipped with more than 20,000 spectator seats, various excellent lounges, sports health facilities, clinics, and other service rooms are provided. Thus players, spectators, and news reporters can be fully provided with every convenience.

On the banks of the Pot'ong River, there are a cone shape ice rink of a unique style and an ice training rink, which looks as if it were a ship floating on the river in keeping harmony with the ice rink.

In the ice rink equipped with 6,000 spectator seats, there is a skating rink on which ice hockey games and figure skating can be held. When games are over, an ice maintenance car keeps the rink smooth in time so that players may fully display their talents.

The ice training rink is a training rink, which is large and of practical use, and on which not only the training for ice hockey games and figure skating but also speed skating training can be held.

The ice rink and the ice training rink are equipped with the cultural and health facilities for players, including spacious lounges, steambath tubs which may be adjusted in accordance with the players' physical conditions, drying chambers in which those players who have sweated a lot may dry their bodies and outfits in a short period of time, and clinics in which medical services can always be provided, and service and convenience facilities for spectators.

In the swimming pool of the Ch'anggwangwon located on the opposite side of the ice rink, there are modern facilities in which swimming races, diving, and water polo can be played. Service facilities capable of serving 2,000 spectators' conveniences are built there.

In the swimming pool and gymnasiums of the Pyongyang City Sports Champions which have been beautifully built on the banks of the Pot'ong River, trainings and races of various games, including various swimming races, basketball, volleyball, hard gymnastics, artistic gymnastics, pingpong, boxing, jujitsu, and wrestling, can be held. And, in the Pot'ong River, ocean sports games training can be held.

Not only the beautiful scenic banks of the Pot'ong River serve as a cultural recreation site for workers but also a modern sports base of the highest standard at which various sports games can be held has been established there.

Thus in the sports base established on the banks of the Pot'ong River, various international games of basketball, volleyball, pingpong, boxing,

artistic gymnastics, jujitsu, wrestling, swimming, ice hockey, figure skating are actively being held year after year amid the great attention of the world's sports specialists, sports fans, and sportsmen.

Those personages of political, social, and sports circles who have visited our country said as follows during their visits to the sports base located on the banks of the Pot'ong River: "All conditions have been provided there so that all the international games, including Olympic games, may be held"; "Even in those countries where they say sports are developed, not so many sports facilities are so elegantly established in modern style and in conformity with the tastes of players as the gymnasiums and ice rinks in Pyongyang"; and "All the sports facilities are at world class level."

In the case when the north and the south of Korea jointly sponsors the 24th Olympic Games, the modern sports facilities which have been established on the banks of the Pot'ong River amid the unbounded solicitude of our party will provide sports personages and officers, news reporters, and spectators with all conveniences.

New Facilities Erected in Pyongyang

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 23 Jun 86 p 4

[KCNA report: "Modern Sports Facilities Are Being Erected in the Capital City of Pyongyang"]

[Text] In the capital city of Pyongyang, new modern sports facilities are being built in great number.

In those sports facilities being newly built, including the sports village being formed in the legend-rich Man'gyongdae Valley area and the stadiums being newly built in the Nungna and Yanggak Islands on the Taedong river, all kinds of different types of international games can be held satisfactorily.

The sports facilities are being built through the great love and solicitude of the great leader and the dear leader Kim Chong-il, who are unstintedly giving everything to provide our workers with a more excellent cultural and recreational environment.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"The next important thing for the further development of sports in our country is to see to it that sports facilities will be erected and sporting goods provided in an all-people's movement."

The great leader has seen to it that stadiums and gymnasiums will be built in scenically beautiful places. He has rendered judicious leadership so that sports facilities may be erected and sporting goods may be made in all-people's movement, and thereby that sports of our country may be developed further.

Our party is seeing to it that more modern gymnasiums and stadiums will be built in conformity with the realistic demands of the fact that the sports work is developing further day after day. It is energetically guiding the implementation of that work.

In the sports village being erected in the Kwangbok Avenue Valley, where 20,000 household skyscrapers are being built, stadiums and various race tracks of all different types are being uniquely built in a public park.

In the Nungna Island Recreation Ground which will come to render better services for the cultural pleasure life of workers when the Nungna Bridge is built there, a stadium, which is equipped with more than 100,000 seats, and in which soccer games and athletic races can be held, will be built.

And in the Yanggak Island, a modern soccer stadium equipped with various training facilities comprehensively will be built.

This stadium will be built in a unique way in which the top seats will be equipped with fine viewing conditions, in which the stadium will look like a boat sailing up the river because the central part of stadium will be built high and the right and left parts will be built low. Thus the stadium will further improve the scenic view of the island.

The stadium will be equipped with straight and circular indoor race tracks, all the training and recreational facilities for players, and sports reporting facilities capable of relay broadcasting the races.

Furthermore, two outdoor soccer training grounds, many tennis courts, and convenience service networks, etc. will be built excellently.

Those construction workers and youth shock brigade members of the Railway Ministry to whom the construction of the Yanggak Island Soccer Stadium has been assigned are speeding up their construction work with their unbounded loyalty to the party and the leader, overcoming those conditions unfavorable for the construction.

They are speeding up work by removing a huge amount of soil in a short period of time and driving foundation pillars into the building ground; they are thus winding up their groundwork.

In the construction sites of the Valley Sports Village and the Nungna Island Stadium, flames of the speed battle are vigorously rising.

These sports facilities will further contribute to the development of workers' physical strength and the further development of the sports work of our country.

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OLYMPICS GAMES

BRIEFS

MINISTERS SUPPORT COHOSTING PROPOSAL--Pyongyang, 2 Aug (KCNA)--A meeting of sports ministers of five Portuguese-speaking countries held in Guinea-Bissau from 28 to 30 July supported the proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for cohosting the olympic games. Fidelis Cabral de Almada, minister of education, culture and sports of Guinea-Bissau, who headed the Guinea-Bissau delegation, supported in his speech at the meeting the DPRK's proposal on cohosting the 1988 olympic games by North and South Korea. A final resolution adopted at the meeting says: We will implement the matters pointed to in the final document of the conference which was adopted at the second conference of ministers and high officials of physical education and sports of non-aligned countries held in Pyongyang from 5 to 8 July, 1986. We support the DPRK's proposal on cohosting the 1988 olympic games in Pyongyang and Seoul to save the olympic movement from the crisis of division and to develop and strengthen the movement. The final resolution was sent to the International Olympic Committee, the secretariat of the United Nations and the secretariat of the Organization of African Unity. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1014 GMT 2 Aug 86 SK] /9738

SMOG THREATENS SEOUL OLYMPIANS--Pyongyang, 2 Aug (KCNA)--Dr Ron Maughan, a leading British researcher in sports medicine of Scotland's Aberdeen University, speaking at a conference on sports medicine and science, warned that athletes' performances at the 1988 olympics in Seoul could be badly affected by the air pollution there, according to an AFP report dated 31 July. Likening Seoul's pollution to that of Los Angeles, where the 1984 olympics were held, he said the Los Angeles games alerted people to the fact that exercising in a polluted environment exposed people to significant hazards. "Smog might not unduly affect the ordinary person who takes in seven to eight liters of air per minute, but it could impair lung function in an athlete who takes in between 60 and 100 liters of air a minute, he noted, and added: this will be coming up at the next olympics, as there is a severe problem in Seoul. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1008 GMT 2 Aug 86 SK] /9738

CSO: 4100/217

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

INTERVIEW WITH NKDP STANDING COMMITTEE ADVISER KIM YONG-SAM

Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 2 Jul 86 p 4

[Interview with Kim Yong-sam, 1 Jul 86 at the Foreign Press Club]

[Text] On 1 July, NKDP Adviser Kim Yong-sam held a question-and-answer session at the Foreign Press Club after delivering a speech there.

[Question] Do you intend to run in the election of the next government leader if the ruling and opposition parties agree to revise the constitution?

[Answer] On the occasion of the third anniversary of the Kwangju incident in July 1983, I staged a 23-day hunger strike, during which I underwent two changes. First, I was able to rid my mind of selfishness. Second, I was able to free myself from anxieties. At present, my sole desire is to do my best for the democratization of the ROK. Nothing is more important than democratization now. The public is also far more interested in democratization than in the question of who will become the next president.

[Question] Many opposition personages complain that U.S. support for Korea's democratization is not sufficient....

[Answer] When I visited the United States last September, I made this clear to U.S. government leaders: Neither the United States nor Japan can bring us democratization, but democratization can only be achieved by our people themselves. I clearly stated that the United States should not give moral support to the dictatorial government. There is no change in this conviction of mine.

[Question] Do you think it is possible for the ruling and opposition parties to agree on the constitution revision issue?

[Answer] We have got to reach agreement by all means. Otherwise an extraordinary misfortune would befall us as a nation. This misfortune would appear in the form of a military coup d'etat or something like a popular revolution accompanied by dire bloodshed. The ruling and opposition parties must take a serious view of this kind of possible misfortune and strive to reach agreement. If they do so, I think a constitution revision by agreement is possible, although it is a difficult task.

[Question] Is it possible to agree on a constitution revision which does not provide for a direct presidential election system?

[Answer] Most importantly, the ruling party in power should be ready to become an opposition party. In this event, a constitution revision providing for a direct presidential election system will be possible. We have clearly realized, through local rallies, although we did not take a poll, that the public is ardently desirous of "electing a president by themselves." It is my hope that the DJP will eventually agree to a constitution revision providing for a direct presidential election system.

[Question] You have said there would be no political reprisal. How are you going to put that statement into practice?

[Answer] The question of refraining from any political reprisal is very important. In any case, there should be no political reprisal. In my view, if there were a political retaliation, a new government will last no more than 6 months. This is because retaliation is bound to beget retaliation. When we revise the constitution, we can clarify this question in an appendix. Or, all that we have to do is provide a clear provision prohibiting retroactive legislation. Currently, the NKDP is studying the means of banning political retaliation and, in due course, it will make a public pledge in this regard.

[Question] What are chances of JSP Chairman Masashi Ishibashi visiting the ROK?

[Answer] In fact, this matter is, in my opinion, not just a question between the NKDP and the JSP but an international question between the two countries. Our judgment is that, in view of the circumstances surrounding the Korean Peninsula, exchanges between us and Japan are mutually beneficial. Yet our government childishly refused to issue an entry visa simply because I, Kim Yong-sam, invited the chairman. Director of General Affairs Kim Tong-yong and Policy Committee Chairman Yi Taek-hui negotiated on this matter with Prime Minister No Sin-yong and the foreign minister. As a result, we obtained the answer that the matter would be reconsidered after the Japanese general elections. So, we expect that after the Japanese general elections are over, a visa will be issued to Chairman Ishibashi.

[Question] In case a constitutional revision cannot be agreed upon, will it be possible for the NKDP to study, as a second best measure to forestall a catastrophe, the possibility of putting both plans, namely the NKDP proposal for introducing a direct presidential election system and the DJP proposal for an indirect presidential election system, to a referendum?

[Answer] I have never heard of such an alternative, but it is a novel idea. Nevertheless, according to our constitution, we have to put to a referendum a single plan agreed upon in the National Assembly. It is legally impossible to put two different plans to a referendum simultaneously. Be that as it may, when things come to their worst, it may be possible, through political agreement, to seek the judgment of the people. It is a good idea, but we

will have to study it carefully because it is something we have never thought of. I think it needs to be considered from various angles. (Adviser Kim reversed himself on this question shortly afterward.)

[Question] A move is afoot to realize the Japanese crown prince's visit to Korea. What do you think of it?

[Answer] Since liberation, we have gone through various happenings, such as the 19 April student uprising, the 16 May military revolution, and the 17 May incident. But this year, this fall in particular, is the most important time in our history. Therefore, it will be better for the Japanese crown prince not to come at such an important time. If he should come, his visit might cause serious problems in the feelings of the Korean and Japanese peoples toward each other. If he insists on visiting at any rate, he can come after a democratic government is established in the ROK.

[Question] How do you think the Special Constitution Revision Committee will operate after it is formed in the National Assembly?

[Answer] Up to now, the NKDP has pressed the DJP to introduce a constitution revision plan, but from now on, we will no longer make such a demand. To begin with, the DJP position calls for preserving the constitution instead of revising it, and it is the NKDP that has been at the helm of the constitution revision movement by pledging a constitution revision in its election platform and by other means. We no longer have to bother the DJP, which is reluctant to introduce a constitution revision plan. I think it is appropriate, from now on, to discuss revision of the constitution on the basis of a NKDP plan. I expect that the formation of the Special Constitution Revision Committee will be completed by early next week.

[Question] Originally, the NKDP demanded a wholesale release of all political prisoners. But it has agreed to form the Special Constitution Revision Committee despite the fact that only a handful of them were set free. To be specific, how many political prisoners do you think there are now, and how many of them must be released if there is to be negotiations between the NKDP and the government?

[Answer] As of now, the number of political prisoners is more than 1,000, and the NKDP will continue to do its best for their release. If the DJP really intends to work for democratization, it is most important for it to release from prison those who have been imprisoned while demanding democratization. Otherwise the public will not be convinced. Mr Kim Tae-chung and others are denied amnesty and recovery of their civil rights, and that is an incredible thing. Because the present regime seeks division of the opposition as its primary policy, it keeps political prisoners in detention in order to create a schism between the NKDP and other opposition forces and between the NKDP and other opposition forces and between Mr Ki Tae-chung and me. If the government wants democratization, it must take a political measure to release all political prisoners wholesale rather than clamping legal restrictions on them. The government even releases spies when they shift allegiance, doesn't it? I expect that most of the political prisoners will be released, although there may

be some time lag between their actual release and the time we expect them to be released.

[Question] Are you sure that your party will study a way of simultaneously putting two separate proposals of the NKDP and the DJP to a referendum?

[Answer] As I said earlier, this is the first time I have ever heard of such an idea. We never studied it, and I think there is little possibility of our studying it in the future. The NKDP will do its best to push through a direct presidential election system.

[Question] It seems that other opposition forces are becoming more skeptical about the NKDP over the issue of releasing political prisoners. Is there any concrete way to remove such skepticism?

[Answer] The government is detaining those people who should have been released as a matter of course, in an attempt to create a schism between the NKDP and other opposition forces. The NKDP will do its best by taking every possible means to settle this question. Therefore I hope all opposition forces will take the position of trusting one another and cooperating with one another for the sake of democratization.

[Question] Immediately after U.S. State Secretary Shultz returned home from his visit to Seoul, President Chon Tu-hwan suddenly changed his attitude, indicating his readiness to "revise the constitution during my tenure." Is this just a coincidence? Don't you think he made this about-face under Secretary Shultz's persuasion?

[Answer] I do not think President Chon changed his mind because Secretary Shultz told him to do so. In my opinion, he changed his old position of sticking to the existing constitution because of the fervent public desire demonstrated by the 10-million signature collection campaign and the rallies inaugurating local constitution revision promotion committees, and under pressure of world public opinion.

[Question] Personally, what do you think of President Chon Tu-hwan and DJP Representative No Tae-u?

[Answer] I do not know President Chon personally because I have never met him. Last year I met Representative No for the first time at a reception commemorating the first issue of TONG-A ILBO. We just exchanged greetings, and our conversation lasted no more than 10 minutes. Therefore I am not in a position to hazard any opinion of him.

Kim Yong-sam's Speech

On 12 February this year, the day marking the first anniversary of the 12 February general election, I joined with Chairman Kim Tae-chung of the Consultative Council for Promotion of Democratization [CCPD] and NKDP President Yi Min-u at the CCPD office in starting off the signature collection campaign for a constitution revision. In subsequent ceremonies in Pusan, Kwangju,

Taegu, Taejon, Chongju to inaugurate local CCPD chapters, as well as in Inchon where no such ceremony was held, we could once again ascertain our people's ardent desire for a democracy-oriented constitution revision.

This surging demand of the people for democratization has forced the present government authorities—who at first countered with physical obstruction and suppression—to shift their logic and position from preservation of the present constitution to its revision, from revision of the constitution after the expiration of incumbent president's tenure to revision of the constitution before the expiration of his term.

Welcoming this shift of the present government authorities, we have agreed to set up a special constitution revision committee in the National Assembly to revise the constitution by agreement. Therefore the current time holds more hope than any other time in the past, and at the same time, this is fraught with much danger.

If we succeed in democratizing the ROK through agreement, our country will surely join the ranks of the world's advanced nations. At the same time, this success will compel the world to change the opinion it has held of the ROK over the past 30 years.

Success in democratization in the ROK will provide an occasion to reaffirm in the ROK the world-historical current characterized by the termination of military rule followed by advance in democratization.

On the contrary, if we fail to revise the constitution by agreement and to carry out peaceful democratization, the authenticity crisis confronting the present government will be exacerbated and, in an extreme case, there will be a vicious cycle of military coup d'etats or it will inevitably lead to a bloody popular revolution.

Under these very, very serious circumstances, all responsible politicians, be they in power or out of power, are charged with the common responsibility to seize this opportunity to create a new era of democratization in this country.

In my opinion, success in revising the constitution, accordingly in realizing peaceful democratization, will depend on how far all our people, be they individuals or groups, will go in their efforts to become disinterested and open-minded and void their minds of selfishness.

Particularly when people with vested interest relinquish their positions and get out of power, democratization will be achieved.

Peaceful discussion of the constitution revision issue between the ruling and opposition parties presupposes an agreement on democratization. Therefore the start of a discussion of the constitution revision issue aimed at peaceful democratization should serve as a concrete milestone in ending the age of dictatorship and oppression and ushering in a new era of democracy and reconciliation.

The first thing that must be done to this end, is to release the more than 1,000 political prisoners who are the victims of oppression, and lift restrictions on the civil rights of Chairman Kim Tae-chung and other democratic personages.

On the way to democracy, no one should arbitrarily be deprived of participatory opportunities.

We are patiently seeking release of, an amnesty for, and recovery of civil rights for, the political prisoners. But we want to warn that, when it becomes clear that what the present government is after in revising the constitution is something other than democratization, we will have no other choice but to terminate our dialogue and negotiations with them at any time and declare a total rejection of the present regime. The present government authorities should know that we are not begging for democracy but we are only waiting for them to come out on the road to democracy.

A constitution revision cannot be agreed upon under the circumstances when prospects for democratization are shut off. A constitution revised without consent will fail to win public support and the regime borne of such a constitution will have to confront an authenticity crisis from the very beginning.

While sounding this warning, I want to once again urge the government authorities to make a discussion of the constitution revision issue a starting point for democratization and liquidate political retaliation by releasing political prisoners, granting them amnesty and reinstating their civil rights and by canceling the search for the dissidents on the wanted list, so that an era of reconciliation can be ushered in. We want the government authorities to make this start a solemn prelude to a new chapter in our national history on the road to grand national and people's reconciliation.

From this point of view, I propose 5-man talks among President Chon Tu-hwan, Chairman Kim Tae-chung, NKDP President Yi Min-u, DJP Representative No Tae-u, and myself.

In concluding my speech, I want to make it clear that I will be ever more solidly united with Chairman Kim Tae-chung so that my fellow citizens at home and abroad may have nothing to worry about.

13311/12859

CSO: 4107/167

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

EIGHT CONSTITUTIONAL REVISIONS IN 38 YEARS

Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 14 Jul 86 p 3

[Text] The constitution of the Republic of Korea (ROK) has been revised eight times during the past 38 years since its first promulgation on 17 July 1948. The ninth revision is currently underway. Our constitution's average life span is 4 and 1/2 years.

The eight revisions which have occurred in the course of the constitutional history can be divided into two categories, depending on their characteristics. One is aimed at power extension and the other follows political change.

The revisions in 1952 and 1954 were made to extend President Syngman Rhee's power; and the revisions in 1969 and 1972 were made to extend President Park Chong-Hi's. They therefore belong to the former category.

The two revisions following the 19 April 1960 Student Uprising (one for the parliamentary cabinet system and the other for retroactive law), the revision following the return of the civilian government after the 16 May 1962 military coup, and the one following the case of Yushin Cheje (restoration system under President Park) belong to the latter category.

The Constitution of the First Republic

There were two constitutional revisions aimed at President Syngman Rhee's power extension. They were the Selected Revision (first revision in 1952) and the Rounding-Off Revision (second revision in 1954).

The Selected Revision was promoted to change the constitution in order to allow for the direct election of the President by the people, since it had become difficult for President Syngman Rhee to be reelected due to his weak standing in the National Assembly.

The Democratic Party government at that time selected some aspects from the parliamentary cabinet system proposed by the opposition party and the bill for direct election of the President proposed by the ruling party, mobilizing the military forces under an emergency martial law in order to pass it.

Under the strict surveillance of the martial law military forces, the bill for the presidential election by direct vote, which opened up the road for President Syngman Rhee's reelection, was passed in the National Assembly.

First of all, this revision violated the announcement procedure; and secondly, it is considered to be unconstitutional, having been enforced without even allowing a free discussion among National Assembly members.

The Rounding-Off Revision was to open the road to President Rhee's third reelection. The bill did not pass initially, since it got only 135 votes out of 203 in the National Assembly, which was one vote short of the two-third minimum requirement. But by applying the Rounding-Off Principle (from mathematics), the initial decision was reversed. This record remains as a blot in the history of the Korean constitution.

This was unconstitutional because the minimum number of required votes had not been satisfied. Secondly, this was an example of breaking the principle of equality by removing the two-term restriction for only the first president.

The Constitution of the Second Republic

A third bill proposed by the Special Committee on Drafting the Parliamentary Cabinet System Law similar to the British model, that was organized following the decision of the National Assembly's main session after the 19 April Student Uprising in 1960, was passed in the National Assembly. It was a revision reflecting the general national mood that only the Parliamentary Cabinet System can check the president's dictatorship, resulting from the collapse of the Democratic Party government.

The fourth revision (November 1960) was to prepare the basis for a retro-active law in order to punish the so-called anti-democratic people as well as those who had accumulated wealth by illegal means under the Democratic Party rule.

The fourth revision followed such incidents as the Capitol occupation by those who were angry with the court decision being too lenient toward those related to the corrupt presidential election of 15 May 1960. This left a legislative precedent for political retaliation, however.

The Constitution of the Third Republic

In 1962 after the 16 May Military Coup (1961), the Constitutional Investigation Committee of the Supreme Council for National Reconstruction prepared a draft of the constitution for the third republic, which primarily endorsed the Presidential system (instead of the parliamentary cabinet system), the proportional representation system (of the National Assembly) and the popular (national) referendum system. It became law by popular referendum (fifth constitutional revision).

This constitution was characterized as endowing the President with not only superior executive power but even with the national emergency power and the legislative veto power.

The sixth revision was to ensure the third reelection of President Park. The bill for the sixth constitutional revision was secretly passed with only the ruling party present in a separate room in the National Assembly building in the absence of the opposition party, and was put in for popular referendum. This left a "record" of not having had even a single opposition vote in the National Assembly voting.

The Constitution of the Fourth Republic

After achieving his goal of a third reelection, President Park declared an emergency martial law and dissolved the National Assembly in 1972 under the pretext of political change into a system necessary for the South-North Korean dialogue.

On 17 December 1972 the so-called Yushin Honpop (Constitution for Revitalizing Reforms) was promulgated; its main theme being an indirect presidential election by the National Conference for Unification, a system in which the President is endowed with the right to take emergency measures.

In fact, the separation of the three powers of the government (legislative, executive, and judiciary) collapsed through this constitutional revision while the Cabinet Council was substituting for the National Assembly in carrying out its functions.

The Constitution of the Fifth Republic

The Yushin system collapsed after the military coup on 26 October 1979, and a new constitution was envisioned, with the government, the National Assembly, political parties, and universities acting as the center.

The characteristic circumstance at that time was the fact that the National Assembly and the government were in sharp confrontation with each other as to who should take the initiative for constitutional revision. Finally, through the 17 May measure, the discussions on constitutional revision at the National Assembly was banned, and the revision bill proposed by the Constitution Committee of the government was passed by an "overwhelming" majority of 91.6 percent of supporting votes out of the 95.48 percent vote rate of the popular referendum.

Such ups and downs in our constitutional history illustrate a common flow of events, which goes beyond the question as to whether it is a strategy to extend one's political power or whether it is the result of a dramatic change in political power.

First, all constitutional revisions have been accomplished by the initiative of the incumbent power (ruling power) or a prospective incumbent power. There has been no case where the intention of a ruling circle or a "prospective ruling circle" was not realized. To the contrary, attempts to revise

the constitution, initiated by the opposition circle have never been successful in the political arena.

Secondly the legitimacy of the revision procedure or legal rationale was neglected and constitutional revisions were enacted through unconstitutional and expedient means. Examples like the following can be cited from this category: the two revisions to extend the power of President Yi in 1952 and 1954, the revision for the third reelection of President park in 1969, the Yushin revision of 1972, and the retroactive revision of 1960 for the punishment of the anti-democratic people.

Thirdly, the constitution, which lacked any procedural justification and consensus of people's opinions, normally failed to maintain its authority as the supreme law even though all kinds of flowery words and apparently plausible reasons were given as necessary to cover up the logical and procedural contradictions in constitutional revisions.

Having learnt from our lessons of discontinuity and ups and downs in our constitutional history, we are now at a cross-road of having to decide on how to enact a genuine "people's constitution."

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CSO: 4107/190

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DJP INTERNAL SITUATION DISCUSSED

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

[Article by reporter Yi To-Song: "The DJP Members Speak Out Loudly"]

[Text] As the negotiations for constitutional revision draw near and the political mood approaches a turning point, a strong "internal wind" is blowing within the ruling Democratic Justice Party [DJP] once again.

Although the general party members are still in a state of disorder, it looks as though they will create a big stir within the party, after they loudly voice their opinions on the "party's direction," together with the party's National Assembly members, riding on the wave of "democratization" and "power dispersion", recently advocated by the Party.

It is still unknown how these various "voices," which could hardly be heard and "appearances" which could hardly have been seen previously, will end up. It is nevertheless the view of political observers that the political direction will change substantially, depending upon how the DJP leaders' homework, such as the "demand for reform," which is pressing on the Party, as well as the negotiations for constitutional reform is resolved.

The DJP worked busily for 2 days on 10 and 11 July. While the "meeting on the constitutional law" was being held in such places as Pusan and Taegu, Chairman No T'ae-u and Secretary General Chong Sun-dok attracted attention at the Party headquarters by bringing up the issues of the forthcoming political schedule including constitutional revision, which is presently of the greatest political concern and of the "presidential candidates" for the next political power struggle. Furthermore, topics that could hardly be mentioned formerly because of the DJP constitution poured out like dam water at the get-together between Chairman No and the DJP's National Assembly members representing Seoul.

Chairman No's discussion of the political schedule, Secretary General Chong's suggestions for the presidential candidacy issue, and the Seoul National Assembly members' comments proved that the current political situation has already launched an election war aimed at power competition.

The DJP's insiders and outsiders evaluated the results of this meeting between Chairman No and the DJP National Assembly members from Seoul, as containing

such urgent and sincere concerns that they could not simply be dismissed by party leaders as mere "trivia" or "stereotypic complaints" in reference to the fact that it signifies adding the finishing touch to its wrap up, which have been continuing for the past two months or so.

After the session from 10:40 a.m. to 1:10 p.m. on 11 July, Chairman No and the Seoul National Assembly members each wore a serious and heavy-hearted expression.

Those expressions were grave enough to make one feel the "distressing memories" of last year's "February 12" general election, when viewed in the light of Chairman No's remarks at the meeting with the representatives of the U.S. Heritage Foundation.

It was 13 May 1985 when Chairman No and the DJP Central Committee members from Seoul had finished talking that the DJP started the friendly get-together with different groups representing each province and city as a means of opening a channel of conversation between Chairman No and the DJP National Assembly members.

Incidentally, since it was around the time when the "(DJP) Party Initiative Theory" was being raised strongly and the direction of constitutional revision was settling down, the content of the National Assembly members's discussion was closer to the more "fundamental," unlike the past.

As a possible reason for the members of the Central Committee and the National Assembly bringing up topics that had been formerly restrained in their meeting with Chairman No, we can cite the atmosphere of speculating that Chairman No could have risen in popularity as a candidate for the next power struggle for presidential election and as the vanguard of the so-called party initiative.

In other words, feelings have changed somewhat from the days when "sincere advice" for the party returned as empty echoes.

There are people who indicate that the party internal voices have poured out like dam water because of the fact that Chairman No has been controlling the party atmosphere, as he himself emphasized, saying, "As you see, my ears are big so they can accommodate a lot of suggestions."

Although the voicing of the Seoul National Assembly members' opinions, which could hardly be expressed before, at the meeting on 11 July can be viewed as their complaints about their frustrating situation, party observers judge that it was their attempt to convey their intention of "expecting something from Chairman No."

It was made known that Chairman No did not give any immediate feedback to the outpouring of demands at the 11 July meeting.

It was also made known that he concluded the meeting by only saying that "I am well aware of the problems you have raised. As we face the political environment of constitutional revision, I feel a strong necessity for showing a new image to our people, and I think some firm decision will be made."

It was reported that even regarding the problem of selecting a candidate for the next election, Chairman No responded to such issues as the early close-up of a new leader and the selection of candidates through competition, by expressing his opinion that "It would be better to disclose things naturally in a democratic and future-oriented manner."

In any case, it is true that Chairman No will doubtless feel the load get heavier on his shoulders.

It is because the erupting party demands and the problem of how to manage the immediate issue of negotiating the constitutional revision are difficult tasks to achieve.

Moreover, in so far as these two problems, which are equally important, will play an important role in the management of political situation and are also related to the party's future direction, they will act as a "heavy pressure" on Chairman No.

13302/12913
CSO: 4107/181

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

GOVERNMENT ANALYZES PROFESSORS' POLITICAL STATEMENT

Seoul CHONGGYONG MUNHWA in Korean Jul 86 pp 230-236

[Text] Joint Statement by University Professors

The 2 June joint statement by 264 professors at 23 universities across the country was a tremendous shock to our society. After analyzing this statement, the public security authorities branded it as an antiestablishment statement contradicting our cardinal state policy of anticommunism and supporting the demands of the radical leftists. An analysis report by the public security authorities and a summary of the statement in question follow:

Material 1: Analysis By The Security Authorities

The 2 June joint statement by 264 professors at 23 universities, including the Korean Theological Seminary, can be defined as a very dangerous antiestablishment statement based on an irresponsible logic which denies our national polity. It openly rejects our state policy of anticommunism, refuses to accept the system of free democracy and the capitalist economic system while defending the anti-imperialist, antiwar, and antinuclear stand of the radical leftists.

In criticizing the realities of our society, the statement uses a logic similar to that used by the North Korean communist clique in their abusive propaganda against the South. On the basis of leftist logic, such as the doctrine of subjugation, the statement mirrors a distorted view of the existing free democratic institutions. It is really irresponsible and could bring about consequences which would only benefit the enemy. It raises doubts as to which side they are on and where their mentality and their way of thinking originate.

The tenor of this statement provides a clue to the question: what is the ideological origin of university students' daily radical disturbances?

The statement uses clever expressions to stay clear of the legal network of the State Security Law and other positive statutes, making it appear as if it posed no serious problems, but it is evident that those professors attempted to cover up their own radical ideology with a demonstration of their selfrighteous logic. An in-depth analysis of the contents of the statement indicates that the statement uses expressions everywhere which either accept at their face value or support the demands of those radical leftist university students or leftist

politicians who have been the driving force behind school and various other disturbances, and that it even goes so far as to openly accept the logic of the North Korean puppet clique's persistent revolutionary agitation.

The following is an analysis, in concrete terms, of the inherent antiestablishment and antisocial tone of the statement.

Liberal Use of Logic Contradictory to Anticommunism

The statement takes a negative view of our state policy of anticommunism by contending that the ROK government is "a conservative regime being maintained as a link in the United States' Northeast Asian policy" and "poses a fatal threat to the future of our country and the survival of our people." It even makes blasphemous remarks against our state by denying the historical authenticity of the ROK government.

The statement criticizes our universities for doing nothing but mass producing functionaries attuned to colonial servitude in a basic mechanism intended to play a role defined as a "spearhead of the world anticommunist front." In this way, the statement unscrupulously and rashly rejects our anticommunist ideology, the basis of our value judgment in preserving our nationhood, opposes current anticommunist education at all levels of schools, including universities, and tries to deprive us of our cherished values.

The statement's characteristic rejection of anticommunism is also evident in its call for legalization of the "reformist forces" which are called by various names in our country, such as radical leftists, procommunists, or subversive elements.

Our constitution and political party law guarantee freedom of party activities and freedom of assembly. Even those parties advocating democratic socialism have been allowed since liberation, and they are still in operation. Yet the statement demands legalization of what they call reformist forces, demands legalization of those antistate, anticonstitutional procommunist forces which advocate radical leftist ideology in defiance of the basic constitutional order.

One can guess what disposition and hidden intentions the professors who signed the statement have from the fact that they are condemning the government for controlling leftist literature and dissemination of "mass culture" aimed at popularizing leftist ideology.

Rejection of and Disbelief in the Present System

At the outset, the statement brings up issues by saying that "the fundamental disbelief in the present political-economic system...and other factors...point to the need for the emergence of a new government," and that is the basic tone of the statement throughout. The whole argument begins with disbelief in the political system of free democracy and the capitalist economic system. This line of argument has something in common with the leftist forces' fraudulent, camouflaged idea of "the doctrine of populism."

The statement also calls for a "democratic constitution which can completely reflect the right of survival and the demand of the masses for such right." This call echoes the demand of the radical leftist movement for the so-called "popular democracy" for the ultimate goal of overthrowing the existing institutions.

The statement also says that "the attempt to justify our present economic system under the mere pretext of protecting capitalism should be criticized and that an effort must be made to search for ways to found a new independent economic system based on social justice." Thus the statement clearly reveals the distorted view of the professors on our economic system, which, given our shortage in capital and resources, is inevitably oriented toward positive overseas cooperation with a view to sharing the world's markets. Then, what kind of economic system do they conceive of to replace the capitalist economic system? Their rhetoric about "social justice" and "democratic economy" is not effective in covering up their hidden intentions.

The statement further points out that "in fact, the economic growth has been attained at the expense of the workers, the farmers, and the urban poor." It divides our economic society into two from a class point of view, in an attempt to fan conflict between the two classes. Declaring that "the resistance of the masses is justifiable under an inequitable economic system," the statement advances a dreadful logic of revolutionary struggle aimed at overthrowing the present capitalist economic system we are building.

Demands of the Leftist Students Supported

The statement urges that the anti-U.S. and anti-Japanese demands "should not be condemned. It stresses that the United States is trying to perpetuate the division of the Korean Peninsula, stepping up efforts to preserve the conservative regime as a link in its anticommunist strategy in Northeast Asia, and posing a fatal threat to the future of our state and the survival of our people by deploying nuclear weapons in the Korean Peninsula." In this way the statement parrots without reservation the demands of the radical leftist forces who are shouting anti-imperialist, antiwar, and antinuclear slogans, as well as the propaganda and demands of the North Korean puppets.

The signers of the statement should have professed their true intentions with regard to why, instead of taking issue with the Soviet Union and the North Korean puppets, who are our opponents in the context of our national division and in the mechanism of international relations, they are trying to pass a negative judgment on the United States.

The statement draws an arbitrary conclusion that "the idea that the United States is a just-minded country standing on our side is an easygoing, misguided idea," claiming that our public perception of the United States, a decisive key to our security, is erroneous.

In the final analysis, this kind of positive acceptance of anti-American perception reveals the fact that the professors who signed the statement unqualifiedly support the leftist students' anti-U.S. and anti-Japanese demands based on the doctrine of anti-imperialism.

The statement also expresses a negative view of our country's role as a "spearhead of the world anticommunist front" and criticizes on-campus military education and the induction of university students into front line units for military training. This criticism has something in common with the procommunist, anti-American propaganda and antiwar demands of the radical leftist students who brand the ROK army as "a mercenary of the U.S. imperialists" and rejects front-line on-site military training of college students by branding it as "education of mercenaries for the Yankees."

Moreover, the statement's contention that the United States is "endangering the future of our state and the survival of our people by deploying nuclear weapons" falls in line with the antinuclear demand of the leftist elements and clearly supports it.

Agitation for Acceleration of Violence

The statement declares that "the resistance aimed at protecting oneself from psychological and physical oppression" is justifiable and that "there is no alternative but to resort to violent means to counter such oppression." Thus the statement tries to vindicate the doctrine of violence advocated by a handful of subversive antiestablishment elements and gives encouragement to disturbances and riots by the radical leftist elements.

The statement glorifies the self-immolations of some college students and workers and, by saying that "the suppression of the labor movement has reached its limits," it tries to give the impression that the so-called "high tide of revolution" has actually arrived as claimed by the leftist subversive elements. Thus, while fanning unlawful struggle by workers, the statement makes an anti-intellectual, antidemocratic argument in total rejection of the doctrine of rule of law.

Distorted Criticism of Reality From a Leftist Viewpoint

The statement criticizes the realities in our country on the basis of leftist theories such as the theories of imperialism and subjugation.

The statement claims that our economic growth has been "attained at the expense of the workers, farmers, and the urban poor," that "our economy has been integrated into the world capitalist economy...and, in the process of pursuing private profits by foreign and indigenous capitalists and those in power in cooperation with each other, foreign debts have accumulated, business firms and banks have been thrown into bad shape...and the living conditions of the workers, the farmers, and the urban poor have deteriorated, and small enterprises and agriculture have been wrecked." It also claims that our people's minds have been warped to the extreme and turned upside down due to "the crafty ruling methods of colonial domination and the camouflage used by the dictatorial regime for its self-glorification," and that our universities "have been doing nothing but mass producing functionaries attuned to colonial servitude." All these claims stem from an attempt to completely negate at root all the premises and the outlook on the world which make up the foundation of free democracy, our people's basic way of life. In other words,

they represent a forum of revolutionary agitation pregnant with a hidden intention to overthrow the present institutions.

In the final analysis, making such claims amounts to a provocative action designed to spread radical leftist ideologies in our society by crossing the bounds of academic pursuit, and constitutes an act of agitation aimed at accelerating leftist tendencies in academic institutions.

Sabotage Against Grand Compromise for Political Stability

The professors have issued this kind of agitational statement against anti-communism which has a strong radical leftist tint intended to rock our system of free democracy and capitalism from their very foundation. We cannot but conclude that they were motivated by a hidden intention to throw cold water at the fortunate rising atmosphere for grand political compromise and stability, including the conciliatory move toward a settlement of the constitution revision issue, to aggravate school disturbances and labor-management disputes, and to sabotage political stability and public security.

Their agitational behavior indicates that their goal has something in common with the militant goal of the leftist movement, namely a drive to sabotage grand reconciliation on the grounds that the compromise or dialogue between the government, the ruling party, and the opposition is intended to keep the masses out of politics and strengthen the system of exploitation. In brief, if anyone assumes that the professors were not motivated by a desire to support the argument of the radical leftist forces who brand the effort for a compromise on the constitution revision issue and for political stability as a plot to achieve a "grand conservative coalition" between the ruling and the opposition parties, and a desire to lead the current political situation to catastrophe, as intended by the leftist forces, he cannot explain why they turn away from the formula of a democratic constitution revision as desired by our people, while pretending to follow the fashion of issuing political statements.

One cannot but question their hidden intentions as to why they chose leftist agitation at this of all times when the government and the ruling and opposition parties have set out to engage in a full-fledged dialogue on the heels of their recent agreement to make an early revision of constitution, with a view to completing the task of firmly implanting democracy in our soil through democratic reform and by focusing on the wishes of the people.

Material 2: A Summary of The Joint Statement

Forward

In our country, long accumulated contradictions and complications have begun to surface at the same time, ready to erupt. The call for a constitution revision; the campaign calling for refusal to pay the viewing fees for KBS-TV, which is regarded as a symbol of an unfair media; the struggle of the workers and farmers for the right to survive; the basic skepticism voiced in the corner of our society about the present political and economic system; anti-U.S.,

anti-Japanese and other movements against foreign forces; the declaration calling for democratic education and statement after statement criticizing the present situation--all these cry for the emergence of a new government capable of reflecting majority opinions at home and protecting our national interests abroad.

At this juncture, we, professors, want once again to clearly indicate the right road to building a democratic society. We are taking this role upon us not to demonstrate our courage nor to receive applause and cheers from the masses.

Almost daily, together with our students, we watch, with tearful eyes from tear gas smoke, everwidening wounds of bloodshed caused by a senseless confrontation between students and the combat police. Particularly, when we witness appalling scenes of self-immolations by our young people at their work shops and on university campuses, we can no longer escape or put up with this state of affairs. That is why we want to state our position once again.

Politics

We wish to express our immense concern about where the constitution revision is heading. At the same time, we want to point out that the proposed constitutional revision should not merely stop at achieving a reorganization of the power structure or a modification in the form of government through an agreement between the political groups wishing to hand over or take over the reins of government, but we hope that it will be directed toward writing a democratic constitution which permits complete reflection of the masses' rights of survival and their demands for such right.

The fact that progressive forces intrinsically exist in a corner of society must be recognized. Moreover, a considerable portion of their demands is justifiable. If it is impossible to expect the existing political parties to meet their demands, these progressive forces should not be ostracized under various charges, such as those of being radical leftists, procommunists, or subversive elements. Instead, a condition must be guaranteed, both in name and reality, in which the reformist forces capable of reflecting and representing their demands can be legalized.

Revision of the existing constitution should be carried out as soon as possible, as already demanded in political, economic, educational, press, cultural, and other circles. Because our people's level of political consciousness and ability is sufficient to directly elect their supreme ruler, the constitution should be so revised as to reflect such ability of our nation.

At the same time, political activity in universities, which are turning out the top-notch intellectuals for the society, must be granted wide latitude.

We note the crescendo of anti-American, anti-Japanese and other demands against the foreign forces in our universities and in some sectors of our society. We are particularly against the black-and-white view which regards these demands as antistate, procommunist demands. On the one hand, these

demands evoke self-reflection on our part with regard to the attempt to perpetuate the division of the Korean Peninsular through a compromise with foreign forces, with regard to the conservative regime being maintained by force as a link in the anticommunist strategy in Northeast Asia, and with regard to various other facts, such as the danger of the nuclear weapons deployed on the Korean Peninsula and the mortal threat posed by these weapons to the future of our state and the survival of our nation. On the other hand, they can be regarded as a protest against unwarranted interference by foreign forces, as in the case of the Kwangju student uprising. In this sense, we appraise the purity of the students' motivation in making demands against foreign forces as meaningful.

Economy

While concentrating on superficial economic growth, the government has failed to achieve a self-reliant national economy and equal distribution of income. Instead of developing or mobilizing our manpower and material resources through a rational system, it has readily depended on foreign aid. As a result, debts from foreign countries have inevitably piled up. At this juncture when our economy is encumbered with the burden of capital and interest payments on foreign debts, our economic policy of dependence on foreign debts must be abandoned.

Practically, economic growth has been attained at the expense of the workers, the farmers, and the urban poor, and in reality, the end result of their sacrifices was the amassed private assets of a handful of privileged class. Under this kind of inequitable economic system, the resistance of the masses is justifiable. Therefore, now is the time to abandon the economic policy of giving primary importance to growth, which only widens the distribution gap.

Our economy is on the road to bankruptcy due to the burden of foreign debts and the gap between the rich and the poor. Therefore, in our view, the assets owned by the privileged people who have made profits from foreign loans, which will eventually have to be paid by our people, as well as the assets they have taken out of the country, must be returned to society. This demand is based on the perception that these assets are not only the social assets which have been produced through the cooperation of the majority of our people but this kind of measure will also be conducive to lessening the confrontation between classes.

Our economy, being integrated into the world economy, is functioning as a commodity market for foreign firms, a loan market for foreign banks, and a capital market for foreign investors. With the sphere of its independent activity ever shrinking in the course of this integration, our domestic capital can function only through a tie-up with foreign capital. In other words, in the process of seeking private profits through mutual cooperation among foreign capital, domestic capital, and the privileged class, foreign debts accumulate, business firms and banks become insolvent, the three major rights of the workers are suppressed, the living condition of the workers, farmers, and the urban poor deteriorates, and small and medium enterprises and agriculture collapse.

Naturally, any attempt to glorify this kind of economic system merely under the pretext of "protecting capitalism" must be criticized.

Society

We must make sincere introspection of our own mentality and attitude. Our minds have been utterly warped and turned upside down due to the crafty ruling methods of colonial rule and the camouflaged self-glorification of the successive dictatorial regimes. For example, these easygoing, misguided ideas are rampant: one needs to curry favor with and be servile to those in power in order to survive; that the United States is a righteous nation standing on our side; and whatever the United States does is justifiable.

Furthermore, while watching workers and students terminating their own lives by self-immolation or by other means under the compelling circumstances, we fail to realize that their deaths are a matter of concern for all of us and that our brothers are dying for our sake. At this juncture, all of us must realize that the democratization of our society and the independence of our nation are indispensable for the development of our history and, with this realization, we must boldly get rid of such past shortcomings as reliance on foreign forces, subservience, and passivity.

Labor is a means of maintaining man's dignity and leading a decent life. Society must do its best to promote this end, and at least, it should not stand in its way. Therefore, the sustained suppression of the labor movement for right of survival must be discontinued--suppression has continued by covert means under an arbitrary law and system.

Universities

When various sectors of society lose their control functions on each other, the universities will inevitably have to make statements directed to society, besides performing their intrinsic duties. Generally speaking, the fact that university professors make statements on the current situation and that students involve themselves in what is going on in society must be understood from this point of view. One should know particularly that the present-day student movement does not stem from a misunderstanding of Korean history nor from the so-called transitory fervor generated by the attainment of an income level of \$2,000, as claimed by some political circles, but it stems from a simultaneous eruption of all internal and external contradictions accumulated during our recent history.

Rather we should take it as a severe self-reflection on the posture of our universities which have been doing nothing but mass producing functionaries attuned to colonial servitude in a basic mechanism which is playing a role defined as a spearhead of the world's anticommunist front.

When the universities have to take upon themselves the whole function of criticism which must be shared by each social sector, they are bound to have a strong voice and, the more persistent the political suppression against their voice becomes, the more heated their movement will inevitably grow. Therefore,

we believe that the first thing to do is grant each social sector a self-regulatory critical function and reduce the scope of all proscriptions, including the ban on political ideologies, before railing at the radical tone of the student movement.

Deeply concerned about the attempt to focus only on the radical nature of some surface activities and magnify it in an effort to make political capital of it, without analyzing its underlying causes, we reaffirm that the best way to lessen the radicalness is to permit reforms.

We once again stress that the best prescription for leftist ideology is let its attributes and real nature be known and that, to this end, the universities should be permitted to conduct studies and discussions on leftist ideologies, a research field monopolized by the government and other power organs. We do not agree with the argument which stigmatizes as sedition against the state or an act beneficial to the enemy a simple curiosity about the unknown flowers in the forbidden garden and a pure intellectual discourse of whether leftist ideologies can be a solution to our problems.

We clearly recognize that military service is a basic duty of the citizenry, but we hope that a technical distinction will be drawn between the university and the barracks. Originally, military education on the campus and the induction of university students into front line military unit were started with a view to heightening the students' awareness of national security. However, considering the possibility that military training will be used as a means of restricting the students' activities and keeping them under surveillance, we believe that the announced plan to reform military training must be drastic in scope and that the sooner the plan is implemented, the better.

Regard for life is the highest of our ethical values. As we watch frequent immolations on campuses and at work places, we pay our humble homage to the souls of the deceased youths.

Although we pay our solemn respect to their loftiest motives, we earnestly urge our youths to exercise self-restraint so as not to repeat such extreme behavior. We cannot but bitterly deplore the action taken by the Education Ministry in suppressing funeral services for the young departed souls on the alleged grounds that they may aggravate social unrest. The ministry is trying to shift the whole responsibility for the death of a member of a combat police unit to the university authorities, while expressing no word of apology for the self-immolations of students. We cannot but deeply deplore this kind of mentality of the Education Ministry.

While lamenting the impotence of us professors, who have no alternative but to put up with their shock at the tragic immolations committed by their students, all of us feel once again ashamed of the fact that particularly the highest responsible authorities in those universities to which those self-immolators belonged are stubbornly trying to remain in office, even refusing to take the least moral responsibility.

In conclusion, we hope that the government, candidly admitting its inability to resolve campus problems by bureaucratic directives, will leave the matters of the universities to the teachers. Complete freedom both in name and reality is the way to save our universities from the crisis.

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP DISCUSSED

Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 4 Jul 86 p 3

[Text] The 72nd International Labor Organization [ILO] general meeting was held in Geneva from 4 through 25 June. High on the agenda were the questions of how to improve working environments and how to resolve poverty problems, more specifically "safety measures against asbestos," problems involving youth unemployment, and the question of fostering small and medium businesses.

At this year's ILO general meeting, there was a heated debate between advanced and developing nations over problems relating to the application of the labor standard rules and trade protectionism practiced by advanced countries rather than over formal agenda items such as those cited above.

The Third World countries, mainly comprised of developing and underdeveloped nations, contended that the labor standards are not uniformly applicable to all countries with different economic scales and different customs. They also demanded that the advanced nations lead in eliminating unemployment and poverty by doing away with their trade protectionism and providing assistance in economic development. The advanced countries refuted this contention by pointing out that the labor standards were established for the purpose of improving the well-being of mankind and ensuring a decent life. Therefore, they said, if different standards were to be applied to different countries, the "standards" would become meaningless.

At the meeting, particularly the ILO Secretariat's report, entitled "Immediate labor problems in the changing world," drew attention. The report in essence says that because of industrial changes, the changing social values of man, the growing trend toward protectionism, and technical innovations, the 21st century will witness radical changes in working conditions, in forms of employment, and in labor markets, and also witness the emergence of new kinds of problems involving unemployment and poverty. Therefore, the report said, measures to cope with these changes and problems must be worked out. Presenting this report, ILO Director General, Francis Blanchard, appealed to the delegations present: "All countries should now begin to devise measures to cope with the anticipated changes in the labor problem."

A 10-man delegation attended the meeting as observers from our country. It included Labor Minister Cho Chol-kwon representing the government, Chairman Kim Tong-in of the General Federation of Labor representing labor, and

President Yi Tong-chan of the General Federation of Economic Organizations representing management.

Because the ILO itself is comprised of representatives of the three sectors of labor, management, and government, as many as 1,800 delegates attended the meeting from 138 out of the 150 member nations. Thus the ILO proved the largest of all international meetings sponsored by the UN organizations.

The plenary session was held in the former League of Nations building. As was customary since our country first attended ILO meetings in 1983, our delegation sat in the last row of back seats in the assembly hall during this year's ILO session, with pink markers indicating they were observers placed on their table. There are only four countries with the observer status--the ROK, North Korea, "Bermuda," and the Vatican. Of the four, the ROK is the only country that wants to become a full member whereas the other observer countries do not want membership. North Korea has persisted in a strategy aimed at blocking the ROK's admission to the ILO.

Since the ROK obtained its status as an observer in 1982, it has sent a delegation to each annual ILO meeting because it wanted to expand its support base among delegations from ILO member nations in order to obtain full membership in the ILO. In 1983, our government adopted a policy of seeking an ILO membership as a matter of principle. But it has never submitted an application. This is because, given the cumbersome admission procedures, it was not confident that it would muster enough votes. Its strategy is to submit an application only after a complete support base has been built so that its admission can be approved by a single balloting.

Such being our policy, the ROK delegation, while attending the meeting, actively contacted other ILO delegations present. Because the ILO consists of representatives of the three sectors of labor, management, and government, each segment of our delegates contacted its counterparts in other delegations. Particularly those delegates representing the government sector met with the delegations of the 24 Middle East and African countries which our government wishes to invite to the international labor conference opening in Seoul in coming October and succeeded in obtaining assurances from 19 of them that they would attend. Those representing the labor sector met with members of the Workers Group--an organization of workers' representatives from ILO member nations--and trade union officials of ICFTU member nations. Those representing the management sector met with representatives of the International Organization of Employers (IOE), an organization of employers. At these meetings, our delegates briefed their counterparts on the state of economic development and the actual labor situation in our country and asked for their support for our bid for an ILO membership.

The three sectors of government, labor, and management in our country all share the same wish that our country will be admitted to the ILO, each for its own reasons. First of all, as a matter of prestige, ILO admission will give our country an international hallmark proving that it provides adequate working conditions, and it will also have beneficial effects on our diplomatic activities among Third World countries in facilitating our admission to the

United Nations. In terms of practical benefits, our country will be able to receive more financial support from the ILO, which actually administers the UN Development Program [UNDP], and our workers overseas will be able to receive social security benefits in their host countries. In the case of our miners and nurses working in West Germany, they are not entitled to pensions stipulated in the West German industrial accident insurance law because our country is not an ILO member. They simply have to put up with this disadvantage.

The labor sector in particular is actively pressing for our country's ILO membership on the grounds that when our country is admitted into the ILO, our government will have to ratify or endorse at least some of the ILO-sponsored 171 treaties and 161 recommendations concerning working conditions, resulting in improvement in working conditions in our country.

Furthermore, when our country gains an ILO membership, it will be able to avert, to a certain degree, the criticisms from the United States and other Western advanced countries about the working conditions in our country and their threats to reduce the benefits of generalized system of preferential tariffs (GSP) because of our poor working conditions.

As far as our government is concerned, it has reason to feel that an ILO membership will prove somewhat burdensome. When the parliament of a member nation ratifies an ILO treaty, the treaty will be equally binding as that country's own domestic laws. Therefore, the treaty will obligate our government to make greater efforts to reduce working hours, to introduce minimum wages, to ensure fair income distribution, and to improve the workers' well-being. Needless to say, our national assembly will not have to ratify or endorse all ILO-sponsored treaties and recommendations, but it will have to ratify at least some of these treaty from the point of view of adhering to the fundamental spirit of the ILO. Moreover, when our country becomes an ILO member, the working conditions in our country will become a subject of discussion at ILO meetings. In fact, the 1984 ILO report noted the embarrassing fact that the per week working hours in our country are the longest in the world at 54.2 hours.

One of our government officials attending the recent ILO meeting said: "The areas of labor problems in our country which were noted by some of the advanced ILO member nations were long working hours, a lack of fair distribution, and poor working conditions in some industries." He stressed that "these kinds of problems should be resolved not because we want to become an ILO member but from the point of view of the people's well-being and social stability."

However, the common view of our delegates was that the difficulty involving the ROK's admission into the ILO lies not in its working conditions but in the ILO's "cumbersome admission rules."

Any UN member nation can automatically join the ILO if it so desires, but "a non-UN member country must obtain affirmative votes from no less than two-thirds of the delegations registered at the general meeting." (Article 27 of the ILO rules.) Because of this provision, an applicant must obtain more than

100 affirmative votes from among the total 150 ILO members. According to Labor Minister Cho, it will not be easy for the ROK to poll a necessary two-thirds vote because more than 40 countries support North Korea in its bid to block the ROK's ILO admission, and because of the likelihood that some members will not be present at the voting or some others will have already returned home when the vote is taken.

Despite these difficult domestic and international factors, all the three sectors of government, labor, and management in our country share the same view that we should be able to join the ILO as soon as possible not only from the point of view of our state obligations and national interests but also from the point of view of effecting substantial improvement in working conditions and protecting our workers' rights. While covering the recent ILO general meeting, the author felt that the government, employers, and workers alike must make greater efforts to improve working conditions in our country not only for the purpose of facilitating our country's admission to the ILO but also with a view to improving our people's well-being, and that we have to step up labor diplomacy.

13311/12859
CSO: 4107/169

1987 FEDERATION OF KOREAN INDUSTRIES WHITE PAPER REPORTED

Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 27 Jun 86 p 1

[Text] The Federation of Korean Industries pointed out that administrative regulations hindering willingness to invest and stabilization of the expanding money supply should continue to be relaxed in order to take advantage of the so-called "three lows" in the international economic situation.

In its white paper, the Federation of Korean Industries indicated that the economic recovery begun during the second half of 1985 will continue, but investment expansion will be difficult to achieve unless capital formation and sales market are stabilized. It also argues that the "three lows" situation can be associated with growth and enhancing export competitiveness through minimum government intervention in business activity, thus creating a favorable investment atmosphere.

The which paper therefore urges that the government should not repeat the error of losing the opportunity for innovative investment by being overly concerned about achieving price stability and protecting the international trade balance. Rather, regulation of business activity should be re-examined with a view to liberalization.

The white paper particularly pointed out that the problem of national economic structural reorganization, which should be recognized as going beyond the situation of consolidating insolvent enterprises, involves raising overall industrial efficiency by minimizing waste of resources and redirecting surplus resources of insolvent enterprises and declining industries into growing industries. Therefore, it urged that the structural reorganization should prepare for the gradual reduction of existing structurally depressed industries and their transition into new prospective industries.

This white paper maintains that while pursuing these objectives the concentration of economic power and multiple operations of conglomerates should be looked at separately. Inflexible government regulations, such as those which change management authority over enterprises and provide incentives having the effect of worsening the insolvent condition of enterprises, are less preferable than consolidating production systems to reflect market size and needs administrative guidance to handle the subsequent excessive competition.

The white paper argues that a structural reorganization should, in the process of revamping the overall industrial structure, include a rational method of preventing enterprise insolvency resulting from the development of foreign competition.

The white paper pointed out that, as far as the reduction of foreign debt is concerned, the need for cultivation of export competitiveness and import control is more immediate than temporary import regulation. It further explained that the continuous strengthening of export competitiveness through structural improvement is a more desirable means of reducing the foreign exchange gap than a short term trade surplus.

Accordingly, the paper disclosed that the policy of encouragement of consumption of domestic products should be promoted while not harming the export competitiveness of domestic industry, taking the following factors into consideration at the same time: the likelihood of comparative advantage and capability to absorb technology with respect to each product. The paper also said that the development of domestic products needs concentrated assistance according to product and industries.

The paper warns that the policy of avoiding lowering the nominal interest rate in spite of price stability will increase financing expenses of industry and weaken international business competitiveness, thus not taking advantage of the long-awaited favorable international economic environment.

On the other hand, the Federation of Korean industries indicated that the accelerated promotion of liberalization, financial market opening and foreign investment approval in accordance with the open market policy, resulted in increased imports of consumer goods, dumping of foreign semi-finished goods and advance of multi-national corporations to the detriment of domestic industry.

Concerning this matter, the paper urges that, even though opening the door to foreign business is unavoidable, due to external reasons, the timing should be carefully selected, taking domestic industries' competitive ability into consideration.

In addition, the paper maintains that the government should enhance industrial vitality by reducing excessive regulation of business activity through an overall rearrangement of the existing complex business regulatory laws.

13269/9835
CSO: 4107/177

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

7.5 PERCENT INCREASE IN BARLEY PURCHASE PRICE

Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 2 Jul 86 p 3

[Article by reporter Pak Hyong-gu]

[Text] The 7.5 percent increase in the purchase price of summer grain (shipment incentive included) might appear inadequate to the farmers, but it is a noticeably high increase if one considers that the wholesale price is held at the 2.5 percent level.

Viewed from the standpoint of the low price policy, which is anchored on the "Three Lows," it is clear that the 7.5 percent increase is an exceptional decision that reflects a special attention to the farmers. This decision for a high increase in the purchase price of summer grain, which includes even the incentive, reflects the government's intention to encourage farmers to produce more barley at the risk of its adverse impact on the price in general. In 1976 barley was farmed on 700,000 ha, producing 12,577,000 Suk, which decreased to 320,000 ha and 5,585,000 Suk by 1981 and to 165,000 ha and 2,802,000 Suk by 1985. This rapid yearly decrease reached the lowest point in history this year and the estimate for this year's harvest is 2. million Suk from 147,000 ha.

This yearly decrease in barley production is attributable to the reduced demand for barley that results from the rising standard of living and to the passive, post-1983 government policy which dissipated the farmers' desire for barley farming.

Consequently, the supply and demand balance became disrupted, transforming the hitherto neglected barley into a celebrity crop. A anomaly ensued in which barley rather than rice commanded a higher price.

Although barley was no longer a main dietary grain, the demand for barley as a feed grain and source for alcohol exceeded the supply. In spite of this sudden increase in demand, however, the government's barley policy could not be shifted overnight from neglecting to favoring barley. Every year our barley policy had to face this dilemma, and it seems this year is no exception.

In negotiations, the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries maintained the 8 percent line while the Democratic Justice Party, which was aware of its effect on voters, insisted on 10 percent.

On the other hand, the Economic Planning Institute, which advocates wholesale-price stability, argued for a 3 percent increase, the reference level for wholesale-price control, on the ground that the barley price serves as a yardstick for setting prices for fall grains and contributes to the accumulation of a grain deficit, although its immediate impact on the wholesale price may be minimal (0.35 percent).

When this issue was brought up in the special session of the National Assembly last time, there was a tense confrontation between two government spokespersons. The Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, Hwang In-sun, commented: "Last year's increase in the summer grain purchase price was 5.5 percent. But this year we should do better." In contrast, the deputy director of the Economic Planning Institute, Mun Hee-gap, clarified that "although the farmers' difficulties should be taken into consideration in setting the purchase price of summer grain, it should not be at the risk of affecting price stability."

Officials of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries point out that in spite of the low price of the last several years, the increase in the past has been in the double digits. For example, it was 17.1 percent in 1976, 12.5 percent in 1981, and 13.7 percent in 1982. In addition, these officials argue, the addition of incentives (2,000 won per Gama [bag]) should result in a higher purchase price.

Officials of the Economic Planning Institute, however, firmly maintained that it is essential to adhere to the 2.5 percent wholesale-price control plus the 0.5 percent assistance to manufacturing cost, namely, the 3 percent limit.

These divergent claims were resolved by the higher authority, which apparently adopted the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries position. Although the purchase price has at last been decided, it remains a big question whether or not the farmers will be satisfied with the price, considering the high cost of raw materials.

Farmers claim that since the annual increase in production cost exceeds 10 percent, the new increase in purchase price is insufficient to stimulate increased barley farming. Furthermore, barley has been very low on the list of farmers' favored crops.

In 1985 per-farmer average income was 5.47 million won, a mere 2.3 percent of which was from barley farming, namely, 127,000 won. In 1976, however, barley farming constituted 8.1 percent of the farmers' income.

Because of a higher economic return, farmers have favored special crops and shied away from labor-intensive barley farming. How effective the 7.5 percent increase in purchase price will be in inducing increased barley farming remains a big question.

Government officials set the goal for the summer grain purchase at 1.2 million Suk, 200,000 Suk of which are reserved for military and official use, 720,000 Suk for general consumption, 200,000 Suk for alcohol conversion, and 80,000 Suk for seeding.

Since the wholesale-market price for barley is between 42,000 and 43,000 won per 76.5-kg Gama, it is not clear to what extent the farmers will respond to the government's purchase price.

Barley production is at the lowest in history this year. In addition, barley has been annointed as a health food, creating a huge demand for barley which is beginning to be reflected in the rising barley price.

In any event, the government is now faced with a special grain deficit problem. Between 1970 and 1985 the government's grain deficit caused by barley accumulated to a total of 730.9 billion won. This deficit amounts to 31.3 percent of the total grain deficit of 2,334 billion won. In order to reduce the everincreasing grain deficit, the government has been providing financial assistance of 780.4 billion won through last year.

Although an increased purchase price backed by financial assistance may be of temporary benefit to the farmers, in the long run it adversely affects the farmers if it brings about price instability and an accumulating deficit.

13270/12948
CSO: 4107/166

S. KOREA/SOCIAL CONDITIONS

IMMIGRATION TO AUSTRALIA ATTRACTS MUCH INTEREST

Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 28 Jun 86 p 11

[Article by reporter An Che-hyon: "Strong Interest in Immigration to Australia"]

[Text] As Australia recently opened the doors to immigration from Asia after it had long pursued a white Australia policy since its founding, the number of Koreans seeking to emigrate to that country began to increase rapidly.

With a view to coping with the sudden increase in the number of people seeking immigration to Australia, our government is now on the move to actively assist them by adopting a policy of granting special exception to them, just as it does to immigrants to Canada, in applying the limit on the amount of foreign currencies immigrants can take out of the country. As a result, an immigration rush to Australia is expected soon, reminiscent of the similar rush to the United States.

The Overseas Development Corporation (ODC) and other interested agencies keenly feel the rising immigration boom to Australia as the number of people applying for immigration for investment and employment purposes increases suddenly and as telephone calls to inquire about immigration keep pouring in.

As of 27 June, the number of immigration applications filed with the ODC for business purposes in Australia stood at 100 while the number of immigration applications for employment purposes was more than 50. The total number of applicants is on the rise.

In the case of immigration for investment purposes, the ODC agreed with the Australian authorities last December to send to Australia 50 families who want to set up joint ventures or open their own businesses there. But this agreement has not been put into effect because the maximum set by our government on the amount of foreign currency immigrants can take out of the country was \$100,000 whereas Australia demanded that the limit should be raised to somewhere between \$100,000 and \$300,000. Recently, our interested government ministries, such as the Finance and Foreign ministries, changed the policy and decided to increase the maximum for immigrants to Australia, as is the case with immigrants to Canada. As a result, active negotiations to promote immigration for investment purposes are under way.

There are no significant restrictions on immigration for investment purposes. All that is required is 5 to 6 years of business experience, a language capability, and the ability to pay expenses necessary for immigration.

Australia abounds in aluminum, iron, coal, and wool. Enterprises using these materials are considered promising. Currently, Tusong, an Ansan City-based joint stock company, which is producing electric frying pans, coffee pots, and similar other products, is pushing ahead with the construction of a factory in Australia to manufacture kitchen wares using aluminum.

By June 1987, Australia is expected to admit about 2,500 Asian immigrants, or 500 families, in the investment category. In addition, the Australian government plans to admit about 3,050 technical personnel with special skills, along with their families, per year. Therefore, if our government tries hard, a considerable number of Korean immigrants can be sent as employees.

In the case of immigration for employment purposes, applicants do not have to pay immigration expenses, and they can qualify for immigration if they score 70 out of a possible 100 points in a screening administered by the Australian Embassy. The screening deals with job availability (25 points), technical skills (20 points), the level of education (20 points), and age (15 points).

The categories of jobs available for immigrants total 26, including industrial, electric and petroleum engineers; newspaper editors; automobile mechanics, car painters, and body repairmen; kitchenware, wood, and furniture varnishers; sanitation inspection specialists; French and oriental cooks; computer specialists; chair, sofa, and furniture upholsterers.

Because the Australian Embassy gives weight to language ability in the screening process, the ODC plans to provide intensive English courses for those seeking jobs in Australia.

Anticipating an influx of Korean immigrants now that the doors to Asian immigrants are open in Australia, the federation of Korean businessmen in Australia (led by President Pak Myong-ho) has set up an immigration services company in an active move to promote immigration from Korea. The ODC is also in a hurry to sign an immigration service contract with Australian lawyers.

13311/12859
CSO: 4107/176

S. KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

STATUS OF NATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS NETWORK REPORTED

Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 16 Jun 86 p 3

[Article by reporter Ho Tam: "A Spiderweb Administrative Computer Network by 1988; Utilization for Administration of Citizens, Real Estate, Statistics; Educational Research Teams Looking to the Year 2000, Establishing Detailed Plans; Realization of 'Home Banking' in the Latter Half of the 1990's"]

[Text] An Information Highway Throughout the Nation

The work of constructing an information highway to connect the whole nation in an information/communications network is progressing slowly. This is the work of constructing the national computer network that the government, looking toward the year 2000, is developing.

In 1984, when Japan announced its plan to invest \$200 billion in an INS (integrated information/communications network) to make the nation a spider-web communications network, the countries of the world responded that it was a "dream plan."

This "dream plan" which Japan is developing is the planned construction of a national computer network which is being developed in our country, too. The national computer network which our country is developing consists of five networks: an administrative network, an educational research network, a financial network, a national defense network, and public security network.

Among these, in the case of the administrative network, the basic goals are by 1988 to complete the construction of a computer network and the development of software, and to computerize the administration of citizens, real estate management, economic statistics management, customs clearance management, and employment and automobile administration.

The fundamental goals are, in the case of the educational research network, to connect the chief education agencies and research agencies, with the Ministry of Science and Technology and Ministry of Education at the center; educational and research activities will be mutually interconnected and made more efficient. For the financial network, each financial institution will be connected to one computer network, and eventually the home banking era will be opened.

Talk is that the national defense and public security networks likewise will use computer and communications (C&C) technology; the efficiency and improvement of capabilities are planned.

On behalf of the construction of this kind of dream communications network, the government has already prepared a suitable organizational system.

The National Computer Network Coordination Committee was formed with the chief of the President's Secretariat as chairman. On behalf of the construction of the administrative computer network a law concerning extension of the computer network and promotion of use was enacted, and for the support of the financial network a Financial Settlement Management Institute was founded.

For the educational research network and the national defense and public security networks, too, detailed plans are being established around the relevant government agencies.

Of the five national computer networks, the ones in which business has the most interest and in which the work is progressing most rapidly are the administrative, financial, and educational research networks.

In the case of the administrative computer network, which has Korea Data Communications (which is doing the administrative work) at the center, detailed tasks such as equipment selection, software selection, etc., are progressing.

Investment of 150 Billion in Administrative Network

In the construction of the administrative network, which is to be completed as a first step by 1988, investment of approximately 151.3 billion won is planned.

The main computers that will be needed here will amount to 84 32-bit mini-computers and 9,598 general-purpose work stations.

Ultimately aiming at supplying this hardware, domestic computer firms appear to be showing much interest.

Korea Data Communications, which has the responsibility for administration, has stated that in the case of the main computer it will choose one of two methods: cooperative development through the Korean Electronics Communications Center, or introducing technology from a foreign country and ensuring development through a joint investment corporation. It appears that for the work stations, domestic products with a high domestic content will be chosen.

However, a definite direction has not yet been able to be decided upon, and the remaining problems including administrative responsibility will be examined by the Korea Computer Institute to be established this autumn by Korea Data Communications.

Also, in relation to this, meetings have several times been held with software development firms, but as of yet the situation is that it has not been possible to complete selection work.

At any rate, it appears that such unsettled conditions will be settled by the end of the year.

In the case of the financial network, by the organization of a Financial Computer Committee and a Financial Settlement Management Institute, it appears that it is progressing quickly.

The schedule is, first of all, for each bank to be able to do reciprocal transactions, and by the end of the 1990's to open the home banking era in which bank business can be done at home. These days various banks, through the computer rooms scattered in their branches, are establishing computer centers, and are increasing the introduction of banking terminals, etc., and it appears that the construction of the financial computer network is progressing relatively favorably.

Computer Facility at Tae-tok

In the case of the educational research network, it is being promoted by the Ministry of Science and Technology and the Ministry of Education. As links in this, the Ministry of Science and Technology is planning to introduce supercomputers costing 15 billion won each, and the situation is that a site at Tae-tok has been secured already. Ultimately, the government's reason for pushing forward this dream plan, looking toward the information era, is to construct an ISDN (integrated data/communications network). If they can complete the five types of national computer network and tie them into one network, in our country, too, the era of the ISDN, just like the INS planned by Japan, can be opened.

With a plan so big, there are many large problems that must be solved.

In advance of constructing the computer network, the work of standardization of various documents, standardization of a hangul code, increasing compatibility among different types of computers, etc., are problems that must be settled first, then comes the work of developing our information industry with the opportunity of this computer network construction.

In order for the various organizations in various areas to be able to use the computer network, various administrative documents must first be standardized. However, in the domestic situation at present, not only is each organization using different forms, what is worse, even in the government administrative organizations, a unified standard has not been chosen. It follows that we must quickly standardize this.

Standardization, Etc., Must Be Decided in Advance

Next is the standardization of a hangul code. Japan, through the JIS, already long ago standardized a Japanese code. Our country has already

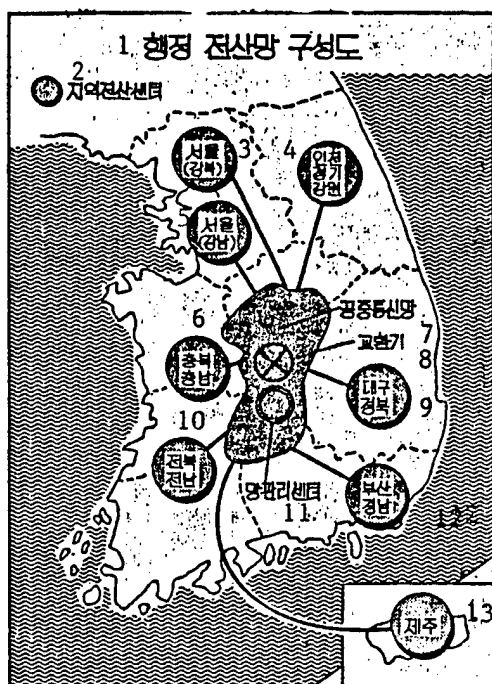
for several years promoted this, but we have not been able to realize the standardization of a hangul code. A standard code that can be used by any computer connected to a computer network must be prepared.

Also, in our country there are now over 100 types of computers competing against each other. If these are to be tied together into one network and communication interchanged, compatibility technology is necessary. The work of giving compatibility to computers is a problem that must be solved in the future.

Along with the solving of this kind of root problem, more important than anything else is the fostering of the development of the domestic information industry by the opportunity of the computer network construction.

Accompanying the government's plans for the construction of the national computer network, it appears that a large information industry market will be created domestically. Ultimately, it is also important that in this domestic market domestic enterprises will gain experience and competitiveness.

It follows that the work of first purchasing domestic software related to the construction of the computer network, promoting the technological participation of software enterprises, and cultivating their capabilities, are policies that should run in parallel.



Key:

1. Organization of the Administrative Computer Network
2. Regional Computer Centers
3. Seoul (north of the Han River)
4. Incheon, Kyonggi, Kangwon
5. Seoul (south of the Han River)
6. Chungpuk, Chungnam
7. Public Communications Network
8. Interchange
9. Taegu, Kyongpuk
10. Chonpuk, Chonnam
11. Network Administrative Center
12. Busan, Kyongnam
13. Chechu

Needed Resources

<u>Category</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Main computers	84(2)	2 - summary statistics-handling, first generation
All-purpose work stations	9,598 (435)	435 - for educational purposes
Manpower needed	11,088 annually	315 needed per month on average
Budget needed	151.3 billion won	Includes cost of procuring all-purpose work stations

9259/6091
CSO: 4197/174

S. KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

COMPUTER-AIDED DESIGN TECHNIQUE INTRODUCED

Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 10 Jul 86 p 8

[Text] In the field of design also, the winds of automation are blowing. Companies which are introducing a CAD (computer-aided design) system--a system which sketches the model and structure of machine and electronic products and designs buildings by means of a computer--are increasing.

In the electronics industry, CAD is being applied to everything from PCB (printer circuit boards) designs to designs for delicate semiconductor circuits, and in the machinery industry it is being used in designing machine parts, machine tools which require a high degree of precision, etc.

The computer is also beginning to be used in the construction industry for structural designs and in the engineering industry for all kinds of plant designs.

With this rise in our country also of the introduction and application of CAD systems which utilize computers, the demand for CAD is slowly rising. Following such a trend, recently, the number of businesses that supply CAD systems has increased and an intense sales war is being conducted. 16-bit PC supply companies have added CAD capability to their business PCs and are participating in this market, and as many as 25 companies are competing for part of the market.

At present, enterprises involved in supplying CAD range from Korea IBM to Gold Star Semiconductor, Samsung HP, Dusan Computer, Daewoo Communications, Hwadam Technology, Seoul Electron, Hyundai Electronics, The Kyonghan System, Korea Computer, Ilchin Electronics, The Daemyung System, Cheil Precision, etc., and these companies primarily import and market foreign products.

In the case of Korea IBM, the IBM 5550 has been equipped with CAD functions and is being provided through the four sales dealers Hyundai Electronics, Daewoo Electronics, Sangyong Computer and The Kyonghan System, and RT machines developed at the main company in the United States are also now being sold domestically for the first time.

Moreover, the following Korean companies are supplying exports from foreign companies: Gold Star Semiconductor from [Calma], Samsung HP from HP, Dusan

Computer from DEC, Hyundai Electronics from Sun Micro, Hwadam Technology from Apollo, Seoul Electron from Computer Vision, Daewoo Communication from [Apricon], Korea Computer from Prime, The Kyunghan System from [Zuken], Kiwha Industry from Cover, Ilchin Electronics from Summer Graphics, The Kimyong Co. from Sigma Design, Korean engineering from Cascade, [Kopek] from Inter-Graphic, Cheil Precision from Houston Instrument, Tongil Trading from MDSI, Daeil Development from the Seiko Co., the Taemyong System from Mega Tech, Dusan from Auto Data, Applied Engineering from the T & W System, etc. On top of this, recently, Union System, with the cooperation of Japanese industry, has begun full participation in the CAD industry, and Korea Fuji and Samsung Data System are in the process of pushing for such participation. In the case of Korea Fuji, it plans to furnish Daewoo Communication, a domestic 16-bit PC manufacturing company, with CAD technology and supply the 9450 II for CAD use, and to introduce a large scale CAD from Fuji Communication, the head company, for supply to the domestic market.

Hyundai Electronics, which is supplying the Sun Micro System is also in the process of promoting production at its Ich'on factory so as to bring about a conversion to the domestic production of CAD use computers.

Especially, lately, with even domestic manufacturers of PCs involved in supplying CAD use computers, the competition has become even more overheated. Companies from Sambo Computer down to Televideo Korea, the Korea System, [Zeus] Computer, etc. are supplying 16-bit PCs for CAD use.

Such an increase in companies participating in supplying CAD systems is due to a bright market outlook brought about by an increase in the demand in the field of engineering.

Within Korea, many companies have already introduced CAD and are elevating the efficiency of designs, and companies from Daewoo Shipbuilding to Hyundai Heavy Industry, Chokong, etc. are applying them to ship designs, while Samsung Semiconductor Communications and Kumsung Semiconductor are using them in the design of semiconductor circuits.

Outside of this, Hyungdai Engineering, Daewoo Engineering, TaeDuk Electronics, Tongyang Precision, The Gold Star Co., Samsung Electronics, Tongyang Chemical, etc. are also introducing and utilizing CAD, and CAD is surfacing as a necessary research tool in colleges and research centers.

With expansion in the supply of hardware for CAD, lately, development of software connected with this is also vigorous. Up until this time, most software had been imported from abroad, but beginning with the recent development of software for semiconductor circuit designs by Gold Star Semiconductor, software speciality companies and engineering companies are starting to develop software.

In this way, in Korea too, along with the automation of factories and offices, automation in design is also being actively carried out.

13222/12948
CSO: 4107/178

S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

'3 LOWS' YIELD TRADE SURPLUS

Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 2 Jul 86 p 3

[Article by reporter Kang Yong-ch'ol: "'3 Lows' Bring Black Figures in Trade on a Favorable Wind; The Statement of Accounts of the First Half and the Prospects for the Second Half"]

[Text] Black Figures More Concrete than in Previous Years

During the first half of this year, the balance of trade on a customs clearance basis registered in the black for the first time, and the international surplus showed the hope of former years.

This is, of course, due to the complete washing away by exports of last year's sluggishness and by the regaining of a high growth rate.

Exports in the first half of this year totalled \$16,333,000,000, which was a 22.6 percent increase over the same period last year.

This rate of increase, after 1984's 27.1 percent and 1982's 24.9 percent, is the highest of the 1980's.

In particular, in comparison with the minus 4.1 percent of the first half of last year when exports were extremely sluggish, this is a rate of increase that is about 27.7 percentage points higher. By month, following the high growth rates of 39.5 percent and 36.2 percent recorded in January and February, the growth rate fell somewhat in March (12.5 percent), April (11.5 percent), May (21.0 percent), and June (19.3 percent).

However, if one considers the high export growth of January and February as a reaction to the extremely dull export growth rate of minus 10 percent in the same period last year, it is difficult to evaluate the sluggishness of the export growth rate beginning in March as the slackening of exports.

This smooth sailing for exports, of course is largely due to the influence of the strong yen.

This is also shown especially by the fact that economic growth of the major export markets (other than America) of the EC (European Community), etc., showed a sluggish level somewhat below our expectations.

In the first half of this year, the American economy was predicted to achieve a growth rate of 3.25 percent; in comparison with the 1.9 percent of the second half of 1985, it is certain to achieve a high growth rate. It can be said that it follows that only in the American market were the fruits of an increase in foreign demand seen.

However, it is predicted that West Germany's growth rate of 3.25 percent; in comparison with the 1.9 percent of the second half of 1985, it is certain to achieve a high growth rate. It can be said that it follows that only in the American market were the fruits of an increase in foreign demand seen.

However, it is predicted that West Germany's growth rate will decrease from 5.0 percent in the second half to 2.5 percent, and for France, too, the prospect is that it will fall from 3.1 percent to 2.5 percent.

Because it is also estimated that similarly Japan's growth rate will drop from 4.7 percent to 3 percent, responsible agencies forecast that the growth rate of the important developed nations (OECD nations) will generally remain at the 3.0 percent level of the second half of last year.

Considering this point, it can be seen that the increase in exports in the first half depended more upon the restoration of price competitiveness due to the strong yen than to the increase in export demand from the improvement of economic conditions in the developed nations.

Automobiles and Electronics Take the Lead

By type of export item, looking at the actual circumstances through May, as automobiles (148.9 percent) and electronic parts (30.6 percent) showed high export growth rates, they firmly took positions as the chief categories of export articles, and the regression in shipbuilding (minus 2.7 percent), steel (4.2 percent), and metals (10.9 percent)--the chief categories of articles in the past--was manifest.

Textiles had a not-so-high growth rate of only 18.0 percent, but the textile firms selling certain articles are enjoying a boom to the extent of suffering a shortage of raw materials.

These kinds of export increases, with our country's industrial structure, naturally bring about an increase in demand for imports, and in the first half imports rose 11.6 percent over the same period last year, to \$16,098,000,000.

However, despite increases in imports, the favorable conditions of exports greatly improved the trade balance, and in the first half our country's trade balance (on a customs clearance basis) recorded black ink of \$235 million for the first time since choosing an export-led growth strategy in the 1960's.

With this, our country in fact as well as in name took a turn for the better to a black ink basis, not only on an international balance of payments basis, but also on a customs clearance basis.

So, will indeed this kind of export increase and black ink basis continue in the second half?

In relation to the export hopes for the second half, it can be said that there are three kinds of favorable elements and three kinds of unfavorable elements existing together.

Speaking of the favorable elements, first we can examine the point that the economies of the developed nations, which in the first half had a growth rate that remained below expectation, will recover.

According to the explanations of the chief economic forecasting agencies in the developed countries, because the fruits of the fall of oil prices, the decline in interest rates, and the adjustment of exchange rates will appear in earnest in the second half, the average growth rate of the OECD (Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development) is predicted to rise in the second half to 3.25 percent from 3.0 percent.

This is because in the circumstances that America's trade deficit is not improving, and Japan's trade surplus is daily expanding, notwithstanding the adjustment of exchange rates, it is difficult to expect the recovery of the dollar.

Japan recorded a trade surplus of \$26.8 billion through May. Notwithstanding the strong yen, the scale of the surplus increased more than 100 percent over the \$12.6 billion of the same period last year.

Letter of Credit Arrivals, Too, Continue Favorable

In addition to this, examining another favorable element, arrivals of export letters of credit are a good point. In a different way than the export growth rate which went from a sudden increase in January and February to more or less calm beginning in March, arrivals of export letters of credit showed even more of an improvement with each passing month, and in the first half the amount of letter of credit arrivals at \$12,054,000,000 was an increase of 24.5 percent over the same period last year, and the export growth rate jumped to 22.6 percent. In particular, the amount of letter of credit arrivals in June showed a 39.1 percent increase, and this throws a bright light on exports in the second half.

Counter to this, on the export front constraining unfavorable elements, too, are not negligible.

First of all, already some parts and raw materials connected with the favorable conditions of exports in textiles, automobiles, and steel, etc., because of their dependence on domestic supply, are manifesting shortages.

Particularly, in the case of textiles, the speed of quota growth is fast, and for some articles sluggishness of exports is expected for the second half. But in the end, the apprehension exists that due to the insufficiency

of investment in facilities in years gone by, even if favorable conditions for exports are realized, the industry's supply capabilities will reach a limit, and the opportunity will not be properly utilized.

Another unfavorable factor is that, as exports are concentrated in the areas of America and the EC (European Community), there is the concern that the flood of goods will bring import restrictions.

Moreover, notwithstanding the fact that we are a trade deficit nation, in America there is the situation in which the opinion exists that the won must be revalued.

The final unfavorable factor is that the current increase in exports relies excessively upon the external condition of the strong yen rather than upon the structural improvement of our export industries.

Concern of Stirring Import Restrictions, Too

This is because without the qualitative improvement of non-price competitiveness in quality, design, packaging, etc., it cannot be expected that the trend of increasing exports can be firmly established.

However, even considering these unfavorable elements, it is the observation of experts that the Ministry of Trade and Industry's export goal for the year of \$33.5 billion will be achieved without difficulty.

This is because in the first half of the year exports of \$16.3 billion, which is half of the goal, have been recorded, and our country's traditional trade pattern is for the second half to be 15 percent or more greater than the first half.

The optimistic observation, too, is made that if we well avoid the unfavorable elements in part of the export front, achievement of \$35 billion is not impossible.

At any rate, the pivotal points of continuing export growth in the second half are efforts on behalf of the many changes in the export market, steady investment in facilities, and the efforts of firms to improve the non-price competitive factors of quality and design, etc.

9259/9835
CSO: 4107/168

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

RELATIONSHIP OF MAN, SOCIETY DISCUSSED

Pyongyang CHOLLIMA in Korean No 4, Apr 86 pp 25-26

[Article by Kim Hyon-kyong: "Man and Society"]

[Text] Man and the society cannot be conceived separately. At no stage of historical development, have man and society ever been dealt with separately.

Nevertheless, in the history of human ideologies, there have been many conceptions dealing with "a pure human being" separated from the society or "a society" separated from realistic human beings.

Chuche's view of social history provides a thorough explanation of this issue by clearly presenting the relationship between man and the society from the human-centered viewpoint.

Man is a social being whose essential characteristics are independence, creativity, and a consciousness-orientation.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il pointed out as follows:

"Independence is a social product. Independence does not belong to nature; it is a characteristic given to man by the society. It is not derived from the arena of nature. It is a characteristic formed and developed in terms of social history."

Man is the most developed being in the world because man's essential characteristics are independence, creativity, and consciousness-orientation.

Man is a social product in terms of his essential characteristics.

Man is also a being with life. Man is to be qualitatively distinguished from life in general whose biological characteristics came down simply from preceding generations and which simply lives in the state of nature.

However, man lives with nature in the social environment.

Man establishes his relationship with nature also through the society. Thus he comes to enjoy an enormous power that cannot be obtained by himself alone.

In the course of his social and collective activities designed to remake and reform nature and the society, man also learns talents that cannot be obtained physically. He incessantly brings up his independence, consciousness and creative capability.

In this way, essential characteristics of man do not belong to nature but are given to man by society.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il pointed out as follows:

"Nature is an objective of man's labor. It is a natural source of human life. The society is a collective entity in which man lives and launches activities."

Society is a special arena, a world that should be distinguished from nature.

Of course the society is in the material arena together with nature. But society cannot exist apart from man.

The constituent of society is man, which is a social being.

There are a great number of things and phenomena in society. However, man, who is a social being, is the only entity that makes up the society and launches activities there.

Of course animals also live in groups. Even in honey bees and ants, we see "joint activities" associable with some aspects of social life.

In animal groups, some "joint activities" are launched collectively in seeking feed or in digging caves and some "exchange of information" is made among individual animals.

Thus scholars in the bourgeois society are disseminating a wrong theory that regards animal groups as societies.

However, an animal is not a social being. It is by all means a biological entity controlled by instinct; it is a natural being. An animal is a biological entity; therefore, we cannot help regarding animal groups as biological groups. Since an animal is a natural being, animal groups are groups of natural beings and nothing but a natural state. This tells us that a group made up of animals cannot become a society under any circumstances whatsoever.

The existence and development of society are inconceivable apart from man.

The society is a group in which men collectively create and utilize material and spiritual properties. In this very creation and utilization of material and spiritual properties lie important characteristics of man's life and activities.

Men not only create material and spiritual properties but also hand them down to their posterity. They thus historically accumulate the properties of the society. Men carry on their social life with the material and spiritual properties historically accumulated. This very fact distinguishes man fundamentally from animal groups.

In the relationship between man and society, the society provides objective conditions for man's existence and development, while men constitute a society in which men form the society under their leadership and in which men make society serve them more and more.

This means that the society does not rule man but that man rules the society.

Society is ruled only by man. Thus it is said that man is the master of society.

Man, the master of society, not only passively comes under the social influence but also bring about those social conditions favorable to man under his leadership.

In order to build a true human society, it is imperative to build a society capable of displaying the independence and creativity of the popular masses.

The tendency prevailing in a given society directly affects the activities of men there.

The capitalist society, in which a very small minority of the people--the exploiting class--controls everything in society, and suppresses man's wholesome development. The reactionary ideologies and culture prevailing in that society paralyze the people's ideological consciousness and handicaps the people mentally; and the competition of monopoly capital brings about unemployment and poverty to the popular masses. Thus the working masses, the absolute majority there, come to struggle against the corrupt and sick society there.

The socialist society in which the masses of working people are the masters of all things actively promotes the development of the people's independence, consciousness and creative capability.

The revolutionary ideologies and healthy morality bring up the people as men of pure ideology and perfect morality. The material and spiritual properties of that society provide the popular masses with ever increasingly favorable living conditions.

However, either in the transitional society or in the socialist society, residues of the exploiting society, including residues of old-fashioned ideologies and customs, are apt to remain; and they come to affect the people, including new generations, negatively. Therefore, it becomes imperative to launch struggle to eliminate those residues of the old society in the socialist society.

When struggles are launched incessantly to create the ideologies, morals, and culture unique to the socialist society and when activities are launched more actively to liquidate the residues of the old society, the society would be able to achieve a better stage with society working for the people.

Man, the master of society, should equip himself with the ability to carry out his role.

In order for man to fulfill his responsibility and role as the master of the society, he must highly display independence, creativity, and a consciousness-orientation.

In particular, the people of a socialist society in which the masses of working people have become the real masters of society must nurture their ability to make better contributions to strengthening and developing the socialist system; and they must actively display that ability in their practical struggle.

When all members of the socialist society hold fast to their position as the masters of the society and satisfactorily fulfill their duties in the struggle for social development, the socialist system would be strengthened further and the social development, which is designed to consummate the communist society--an ideal of human being--would be accelerated.

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N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DAILY MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF KIM CHONG-IL WORK

SK021047 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1025 GMT 2 Aug 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 2 Aug (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today dedicates an article titled "establishment of anti-Japanese guerrilla-style work method by our party" to the 12th anniversary of the publication of a work by dear Comrade Kim Chong-il on 2 August 1974 on dynamically promoting the modeling of the whole of society on the Chuche idea through a radical improvement and strengthening of the party work.

Noting that the policy of establishing this work method indicated by the above work serves as a immovable guideline in carrying forward and developing our party's traditional work method on an overall scale and thoroughly establishing a revolutionary and popular work method in the whole party and the whole society, the author of the article says:

This policy on establishing this work method in the whole party represents our party's unshakable will to brilliantly accomplish the cause of building a party of Chuche and the revolutionary cause.

The exploits our party has achieved in establishing this work method are, above all, that it has been systematized in an integral whole.

Our party's traditional work method was created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in the flames of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

In the history of our party building the 70s is shining as a significant decade in which a radical turn was effected in the party work. In that period dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, out of the noble intention to improve and strengthen the party work method in keeping with the demand of the developing reality when modeling the whole of society on the Chuche idea stood out as a general duty of our revolution, unearthed the contents of the work method created and applied in the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and theoretically systematized and generalized the anti-Japanese guerrilla-style work method on the basis of a scientific analysis of the background of its founding and its ideological and theoretical foundation and essential characteristics.

The anti-Japanese guerrilla-style method of work is a work method suited to the intrinsic demand of the communists who carry out the revolution and construction by relying on and mobilizing the masses and it is a militant work method full of vigor which rejects ceremonies and formalities and solves all problems creatively and substantially. It enables the popular masses to hold the position of the master of the revolution and construction and play their role as such. Herein lies the characteristic features of this work method.

A revolutionary work method has been formulated and its essence, content and character and the ways for its application have been expounded comprehensively by our party. As a result, the anti-Japanese guerrilla style work method was completed as a revolutionary work method of a working class party.

The feats performed by our party in establishing this work method are also that all the work methods of the party are run through with it.

Consummated in this work method, a traditional work method of our party, are questions of principle arising in the party work method from designing, planning and conducting all work to meeting and conversing with people and awakening them.

Therefore, the might of this work method is fully displayed in building party, economy and culture.

It is an important feat accomplished by our party that it has created an eternal guarantee to carry forward and develop this work method, pure and clean.

The struggle for the accomplishment of the revolutionary cause and the work of applying the anti-Japanese guerrilla-style work method are carried on as a closely knit uniform course in our country today.

This is a fruition of the leadership of our party which defines the inheritance of the anti-Japanese guerrilla style work method as an important content of the inheritance of the revolutionary cause of Chucho and wisely leads it. Herein lies the great exploits and greatness of our party.

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CSO: 4100/216

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

ENTERPRISES OVERFULFILL JULY PRODUCTION TARGETS

SK022236 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1513 GMT 2 Aug 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 2 Aug (KCNA)--The Korean working people successfully honored their commitments for July.

All the coal mines under the northern district general bureau of coal industry went beyond their targets. Over 40 coal cutting faces under the bureau increased the coal output 20 percent on an average above last year's corresponding month.

The Tanchon district general bureau of mining industry, the Sunchon district coal mining complex and the Kangdong district coal mining complex introduced new coal cutting methods and scrupulously organized production, thereby considerably boosting the extracting rates of ores and coal.

Production was lifted to a high level at the cement factories, too. The Sunchon cement complex topped its July plan 20 percent in a total industrial output value through interprocess innovations.

The February 8 cement complex, the Chonnaeri cement complex and other units gave precedence to securing raw materials and fuel to normalize production on a high level.

The machine factories under the Korean general machinery company hit their July target at 100.8 percent. The Yongsong machine complex supplied important ordered equipment in time by normalizing production on a higher level.

The Ministry of Natural Resources development carried out the July national economic plan at 104.5 percent and the general bureau of fire proof materials industry at 102.7 percent.

The silk reeling mills and silk mills under the Korean silk company daily carried out 3.4 percent of their monthly plan on an average to fulfill them on all indices.

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CSO: 4100/216

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

FLOOD CONTROL, HYDROPOWER PROJECTS ON TAE DONG RIVER NOTED

Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 22 Jun 86 pp 6, 7

[Article by Thongbai Thongpao: "A Visit To Watch Gen Kim Il-song Tame the Dragon"]

[Excerpts] On 13 May 1986, I received an invitation to visit the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, or North Korea as we call it. I toured the country to observe the development of North Korea under the leadership of the Korean Workers' Party, which is headed by Gen Kim Il-song.

Among the many things that impressed me, one was of special interest to me. I would like to tell you about this, because I think that this has meaning for or could benefit the development of our country. This is because our situation is similar to theirs.

North Korea has one important river that is approximately 500 km long. This river has its origin in the northeastern region of the country. It flows through the heart of the country and empties into the sea in the west at Nampo, an important port on the west coast of North Korea. The Koreans call this giant dragon "Tae Dong," that is, the Tae Dong Dragon or the Tae Dong River, North Korea's main artery.

Efforts to tame the Tae Dong River got underway in 1980. Under the leadership of Gen Kim Il-song, Korea began taming this dragon by building a dam and control gates in the northern part of the Mi-rim plain. It took only 1 year and 6 months to build this dam. The Tae Dong River was dammed just south of Pyongyang by a dam almost 1 km long. There are a total of 12 water control gates. There are passages that boats can use and channels that fish can use to swim to the north or south of the dam. A large two-lane highway has been built along the crest of the dam. This makes it easier to get to Pyongyang.

This first project to control the Tae Dong river is called the Mi-rim Dam. It was completed in April 1982. It has a capacity of 100 million cubic meters of water and can generate 120 million kilowatts of electricity per year. The water in the dam can be released to support agricultural activities throughout this area. The reservoir can also be used for transporting goods and raising fish. Besides this, this project prevents Pyongyang from flooding, and the water can be used for consumption or use in the city.

Gen Kim Il-song also ordered that the river be blocked 25 km to the north near Pong-hwa. This is the Pong-hwa dam. This second dam took only 1 year and 3 months to build because of the lessons learned during the construction of the first dam, that is, the Mi-rim dam. Because the people involved now had greater expertise and more experience, they were able to build this dam more quickly and cheaply.

Construction on the Pong-hwa dam and water gates got underway in January 1982 and was completed in April 1983. This dam has a capacity of 40 million cubic meters of water and can generate 60 million kilowatts of electricity. There are 10 water gates that are opened and closed using cranes, 2 of which are mobile. On both sides are gates for boats to pass through, and there is a channel for fish separate from that used by the boats. Ten million tons of goods pass through each year. There are 50 stations for distributing water to the fields.

There is no road along the crest of the Pong-hwa dam. Instead, they built a tunnel beneath the dam. This underwater tunnel is 1,070 meters long. The tunnel, illuminated using electricity, has a road and sidewalk. This is a double tunnel.

Like the Mi-rim dam, the Pong-hwa dam is used to grow crops, provide electricity, prevent Pyongyang from flooding, raise fish, and facilitate communications. The water is also used for consumption.

Gen Kim Il-song still didn't trust this dragon and so he had a third dam built at Hadan, which is 25 km to the north of the Pong-hwa dam. A fourth dam was built at Tongam, which is even farther north. Each of these dams has a capacity similar to that of the Mi-rim and Pong-hwa dams. They have increased the fertility of the land, providing water to sustain the crops and vegetation.

Along the edge of the water, where flowers grow in abundance, officials have built guest houses that the people can use during their vacations or on holidays. These houses, which are located in a mountain setting along the edge of the water, where the breezes are cool and the trees provide much shade, are a by-product that the government has given to the people.

The fifth and final dam to tame the Tae Dong River is the Nampo Dam. Construction, which got underway in 1981, will be completed this year, and a grand ceremony to open the dam will be held. This is the largest and longest of all the dams, and it uses the latest technology. This is because Gen Kim Il-song has built this dam at the mouth of this river, a huge mouth that empties into the sea in the west.

In building this dam, a road 8 km long had to be built from one bank to the other. And to build the waterway for boats, one islet had to be removed. This was the largest of Gen Kim Il-song's projects to tame this dragon.

I went to see the Nampo Dam, which is in the final stage of construction. "We will definitely open this dam this year," said Col Kim Ung-bong, the man in charge of constructing this dam, when he took me to see the dam on 27 May.

Many people wonder why generals and colonels are in charge of construction and take people to see dams. I must tell you that important construction projects in North Korea are built by the military. North Korean officials are using three divisions of troops to build the Nampo Dam.

"All the equipment and tools used to build the dam belong to the military," said Col Kim. This made me think of the day I visited Kaesong and Pammunjon, the city where Korea was divided in half. As I was riding along the road not far from the border demarcation line, I saw a group of about 20 soldiers in shorts working diligently in the field and wondered what they were doing. They were transplanting rice and weeding the field.

I remember that day well. I stopped the car and took a picture. At first, they refused to let me take a picture. Fortunately, a major drove up behind me. After my interpreter explained things to him, this major explained things to the soldiers and so I was allowed to take pictures of the soldiers transplanting rice.

"Our soldiers are responsible for defending the country whenever the country is invaded. But in times of peace, our soldiers engage in construction work to build the country. Besides transplanting and growing rice, soldiers also help build roads, bridges, industrial plants, and dams," said the major to me.

I replied, "That's good. Soldiers should know how to do other things besides kill and destroy. They should also know how to build. They should be able to fight in time of war and build in time of peace." The major nodded in agreement.

Thus, I was not surprised to see Korean soldiers building this dam. Instead of carrying on military exercises only, which is outmoded, if they are to be "soldiers of the people," today's soldiers must know how to help build the country.

Col Kim, the deputy brigade commander who took me to see the dam construction work on foot and by boat, said that construction on the Nampo Dam got underway on 22 May 1981 on the order of President Kim Il-song. Their beloved leader Kim Chong-il has also made recommendations during construction. This dam, which stretches across the mouth of the Tae Dong River from the city of Nampo on one side to Hangaetai on the other, is 8 km long. The base of the dam is 170 meters wide. The crest of the dam is 14 meters wide. There is a road that is 8.5 meters wide, a sidewalk 1.5 meters wide, and a railroad line 4 meters wide. Power and telephone lines have been laid beneath the road.

Thirty-one water gates have been built along the deep-water channel that boats use to go in and out. These gates open and close automatically. Ships with displacements of 20, 50, and 2,000 tons can pass in and out easily. When a ship approaches a gate, the prow of the ship can push open the gate. After the ship is through the gate, the gate closes by itself. This is an advanced idea that

resulted from the experience gained in building the other dams. This dam does not use a system of cranes like that at the Mi-rim and Pong-hwa dams.

This dam has a capacity of 2.7 million cubic meters of water. Several hundred thousand hectares of land will be available for crop cultivation. The water in the reservoir can be used in Pyongyang. It can be used for agricultural and industrial purposes and for raising fresh-water fish. The reservoir can be used to transport goods by boat. The road and railraod that were built along the crest of the dam will make it possible to travel from Pyongyang to Hangaetai in just 1 hour and 30 minutes instead of 6 hours as in the past.

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CSO: 4207/272

BRIEFS

SILICATE BRICK FACTORIES--Pyongyang, 31 Jul (KCNA)--Silicate brick factories are under construction in different parts of Korea; sand and unslaked lime are the materials of the bricks. These building material bases with a bright prospect will play a big role in housing construction. Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il unfolded a blueprint for building silicate brick factories in many places of the country and chose their sites. He formed powerful construction forces and has guided them to build the factories well. The Pihyon silicate brick factory has already been completed and those in Hamhung and Anju have entered the final stage of their construction. All their production processes from raw material feeding to mixing, moulding and pressing are mechanized and automated on a conveyer system. Situated near the raw material sources, the factories have favorable conditions for cutting production cost to the lowest level and enhancing economic effectiveness. The silicate bricks assume various colors, depending on the addition of mixtures. This high-intensity brick will be used in building modern dwelling houses with less cement and steel. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1504 GMT 31 Jul 86 SK] /9738

RAILWAY TECHNOLOGICAL ACHIEVEMENTS--Pyongyang, 1 Aug (KCNA)--The scientists and technicians in the domain of railway transportation have solved lots of scientific and technological problems by putting efforts into the modernization of railways and the scientization of their operation. They have of late brought into shape a computerized data transmission network. It makes it possible to considerably raise the utility rate of the carrier telephone circuits and helps the computer station of the central commanding room of the Ministry of Railways control the nationwide train operation, freight, etc. The Chongju Locomotive Corps has increased the traction power of the electric locomotives 10 to 15 percent by contriving a device for the adjustment of changing load on each axis of the locomotive. The Cholsong Locomotive Corps in charge of transporting headings of the Musan mine cut the freight wagon turnaround to 2 days by introducing a method of transport of headings in winter by insulated heat devised by them, thus increasing the transport of headings 80 percent. The Science Institute of the Ministry of Railways has developed new rail crevice detector. This detector was awarded Bulgarian science special prize at the international exhibition of successes of young inventors held in Bulgaria in December last year. The institute is proceeding with preparations for its serial production. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 1 Aug 86 SK] /9738

'RICH YIELD' SEA PRODUCTS--Pyongyang, 5 Aug (KCNA)--A rarely rich yield of tangle and undaria pinnatifida has been reported from every part of the east and west coasts of Korea. The Pupo shallow sea culture station on the west coast annually produces more than 50,000 tons of tangle, hitting its yearly target. The culture stations in Pupo, Ongjin and Kumipo areas on the west coast and in Sinpo and Kyongpo districts on the east coast are large producers of tangle, undaria pinnatifida, laver, etc. with large and small bays and many islands and other sufficient conditions for the propagation of sea weed resources. The east sea coast culture farms will gather 120 to 130 tons of undaria pinnatifida or more than 100 tons of tangle from each hectare of production area. Tangle and undaria pinnatifida widely used as materials of foodstuff and medicine for longevity prove efficacious in preventing arteriosclerosis, hypertension and liver troubles and treating cancer. Tangle favorably affects the growth of children. The children's foodstuff factories produce quantities of cakes, sweets, jam and other food containing it. The researchers in this domain including those of the east and west sea shallow sea culture institutes and provincial experimental stations are energetically conducting researches for improving tangle seeds. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000 GMT 5 Aug 86 SK] /9738

CSO: 4100/216

N. KOREA/SOCIAL CONDITIONS

COMPULSORY PRIMARY SCHOOL EDUCATION DISCUSSED

SK012215 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1513 GMT 1 Aug 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 1 Aug (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today comes out with an article on the lapse of 30 years since the great leader President Kim Il-song took a revolutionary step to enforce the universal compulsory primary school education in all parts of the country from 1 August, 1956.

This was a historical event which realized on a fuller scale the age-old desire of the Korean people for learning, the article says, and continues:

The great leader made sure that a universal compulsory education system was enforced by stages with the advance of the revolution and construction and consolidation of the economic foundation of the country and showed deep love and care for its realization.

Under the wise guidance of the party and the leader the universal compulsory secondary education was put into force in 1958, two years after the enforcement of the universal compulsory primary school education, and the universal 9-year compulsory technical education in 1967 and the universal compulsory 11-year education in 1972.

Established in an all-round way in our country now are such socialist educational systems as the universal compulsory education system, the universal free education system, the study-while-working education system and the system of nursing and educating children by state.

All the children receive complete secondary general education till they reach the working age and all the working people acquire knowledge above the level of middle school graduates.

All-embracing national-cadre training centers have been created in all parts of the country and a large army of technicians and specialists 1,250,000 strong has been built up to satisfy the demand for national cadres in national economic development and powerfully press ahead with the revolution and construction with its own cadres and technique.

Our socialist educational system established by the great leader is a revolutionary one serving the revolutionary cause of the working class, the cause of building socialism and communism, and the most popular educational system under which the state educates all people entirely on its responsibility. Herein lies the true superiority of our socialist educational system.

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

65TH ANNIVERSARY OF FOUNDING OF CPC COMMEMORATED

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 1 Jul 86 p 2

[Editorial: "The Course of Struggle Enameled by Glory and Victory--On the Occasion of the 65th Anniversary of the Founding of the CPC"]

[Text] Today the working-class and the people of China are commemorating the 65th anniversary of the founding of the CPC, their truthful vanguard and guiding force.

On the occasion of this anniversary, members of our party and the people are extending the most enthusiastic congratulations and militant greetings to their brotherly people of China.

Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader, enunciated as follows:

"The founding of the CPC was a historical event of an epoch-making significance in the revolutionary development of the people of China."

The founding of the CPC was an event of historical significance and grave importance in the revolutionary struggle of the working masses of the people, including the working-class, of China, which was designed to achieve a class and national liberation launched against the rule and plunder which were staged by the domestic reactionary ruling group and foreign aggressors.

Even before the founding of the CPC, the bloody struggle of the masses of the people against the oppression and exploitation of the feudal officialdom and the foreign forces aggression had been launched continuously. The masses of the people of all walks of life, including workers and peasants, valiantly rose up in a sacred struggle for the class and national liberation after becoming unable to bear the cruelty, plunder, poverty, and hunger. However, they had to face heartbreaking failures, whenever they rose up, due to the lack of correct leadership of a revolutionary party. The fervent desire of revolutionaries and patriots for the leadership of a revolutionary party came to be realized in Shanghai where the CPC was founded.

Thanks to the founding of the CPC, the working-class and the masses of the people of China came to have a new party of Marxism-Leninism, a militant headquarters. The revolution of China embarked upon a new stage of development

made under the leadership of a truthful vanguard. From that time on, the people of China entered a new era in which they victoriously hewed a course of arduous revolutionary struggle under the leadership of a revolutionary party.

During the 65 years following its founding up to today, the CPC led the working-class and the entire people of China to victory, as an organizer of all victories and guiding force of the revolution in China, amid their furious struggle against domestic enemies.

By means of organizing and mobilizing the popular masses into the protracted arduous struggle, including their domestic revolutionary wars and anti-Japanese war, the CPC consummated a nationwide victory in their people's revolution. Thus they founded the PRC, a true sovereign power of the people, for the first time in the several thousand years of history of China.

Thanks to the founding of the PRC under the leadership of the CPC, the people of China brought about a fundamental reform in their status and became true masters of the state and the society. The founding of the PRC transformed the power relations on the international stage decisively in favor of the revolution.

The CPC, leading the people's revolution to victory, upheld the revolutionary slogans of self-reliance and arduous struggle and actively mobilized the revolutionary enthusiasm and creative power of the people of China for the socialist construction; thus it thoroughly changed the backward state of China of yesterday and erected a new China vividly activated on the huge land of China.

The victory in the people's revolution, the establishment of the PRC, and the birth of a socialist China--all these represent a great contribution made for the people of China and the world revolution.

The CPC is a party which has glorious traditions and plenty of struggle experience and achievements. The CPC is a party which launched anti-Japanese and anti-U.S. struggles, which struggled against domestic reactionary groups of all hues and rightist and leftist inclinations, which was engaged in unification front activities and long-range struggle activities, and which launched the people's democratic revolution and the socialist revolution. It is a party which overcame trials of all hues during that course of struggle and thereby scored a brilliant victory.

The CPC thus has a history of an arduous but majestic struggle. In particular, it led the people of China to a new struggle after the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee. It is scoring great successes in the revolutionary struggle.

Today the revolution in China is embarking on a new stage of development under the leadership of the guiding leaders of the CPC, including the respected Comrades Hu Yaobang and Deng Xiaoping.

The ranks and files of the party have been tightened. Transitional difficulties in the course of marching ahead have been overcome. Stability and unity have been attained nationwide; and the socialist construction is being implemented successfully.

The people of China, tightly united around the CPC, vigorously launched into the struggle designed to implement decisions of the 12th Party Congress and of the many plenary sessions held after the congress. They are forcefully accelerating their construction for socialist modernization.

Thanks to the righteous leadership of the CPC and the creative enthusiasm of the people of China, during the past year, the total industrial and agricultural output increased by 16.4 percent and the national income increased by 12.3 percent, compared to the preceding year.

In the fields of communications and transportation, science and technology, education, culture, and public health, too, great successes were attained.

During the past year, great successes were scored in many fields of the national economy and the Sixth 5-Year Plan was implemented with brilliant successes.

During the period of the Sixth 5-Year Plan, production increased year after year and thereby a new phase was opened there: the overall national economy was stabilized and well-balanced development achieved. The income of the people in cities and rural areas increased and thus the people's living was improved there.

The successful implementation of the Sixth 5-Year Plan represents a forceful demonstration of the superiority of the socialist system. On the basis of these successes, the people of China are vigorously launching a new march for the Seventh 5-Year Plan that starts this year.

The transformations being made in China attest that the policies of the CPC are suited to the realities of China and are bringing about great vitality there.

The CPC is launching an active struggle to unify the whole country by means of placing Taiwan, which is an inseparable part of China, under the jurisdiction of the fatherland. It is consistently implementing an independent, peace-loving foreign policy. Today the international status of the CPC and of the PRC is being strengthened day after day; and their influence in settling international problems and in developing international situations is growing further.

The growth, strengthening, prosperity, and development of the power of the PRC represent a great contribution in accelerating the common cause of the revolutionary people of the world who are struggling against imperialism and for self-reliance, independence, socialism, and peace.

The people of Korea are joyful with their whole hearts while regarding, as their own successes, those successes being scored by the CPC in the socialist construction designed to implement the four modernizations.

Korea and China are the closest neighbors who adjoin each other with a river forming the boundary between them. The people of the two countries are faithful comrade-in-arms and close class-oriented brothers who had a blood relationship in a struggle launched for common objectives and against common enemies.

We, the people of the two countries, once joined hands to fight against the Japanese imperialists and to fight against the U.S. imperialists; we fought on the land of China and also fought on the land of Korea; we fought together in the past and are fighting also today on the same front for self-reliance, independence, socialism, and peace.

The history of that joint struggle launched by the people of the two countries is a history of beautiful friendship in which they shared joy and sorrow, and in which they overcame difficulties and trials and cooperated with each other in comradeship along the road of victory.

The Sino-Korean friendship is a great friendship established and brought up by the leaders of the parties and the governments of the two countries themselves. Just because that friendship is based on a special close relationship between the leaders of parties and governments of the two countries, the Sino-Korean friendship has strong roots; it is a true and solid friendship that is displaying an invincible vitality.

In particular, in recent years, the exchange of visits and the meetings between the leaders of parties and governments of the two countries have been the special events that should be recorded in the history of the Sino-Korean friendship.

Today, between the parties and governments of the two countries and in various fields, delegations' visits and mutual contacts have become active; and the economic and cultural cooperation between the two countries has been intensified.

The Sino-Korean friendship is a jointly owned property which the parties and the people of the two countries--China and Korea--must treasure, improve, and develop forever through to the end.

To protect securely and maintain successfully, generation after generation, the Sino-Korean friendship, which was established with blood in the flames of revolutionary struggle, and which overcame severe trials of history, is a firm conviction and will of our party and the people.

Our people, from now on, no matter what severe storms and bitter trials they may face, will always join hands with the brotherly people of China and march together with them forever on the road of joint struggle against the aggression and war of imperialism and for the cause of socialism and communism and the victory of the cause of world peace.

Members of the Korean Workers Party and the people of Korea are firmly convinced of the fact that members of the CPC and the people of China unite firmly around the Central Committee of the CPC, which represents the organizers, instigators, and the guiding force of all their victories, and will score fresh victories in their arduous struggle for the four modernizations of socialism.

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N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

JOINT CZECHOSLOVAKIA FRIENDSHIP ASSOCIATION--Pyongyang, 31 Jul (KCNA)--The inaugural meeting of the Korea-Czechoslovakia Friendship Association was held in Pyongyang on 30 July. The meeting was attended by Yi Mong-ho, chairman of the committee for cultural relations with foreign countries, and other officials concerned and working people in the city, and charge d'affaires ad interim Ludovit Kincel and officials of the Czechoslovak embassy in Pyongyang. Speeches were exchanged at the meeting. Kim Ung-ho, vice-chairman of the State Commission of Science and Technology, was elected chairman of the friendship association. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0423 GMT 31 Jul 86 SK] /9738

WPK GREETES SOUTH AFRICA--Pyongyang, 31 Jul (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea sent a message of greetings on 30 July to the Central Committee of the South African Communist Party on the occasion of the 65th anniversary of its founding. The message says that over the past 65 years the South African Communist Party has vigorously struggled against the fascist suppression and racial discrimination by the South African racist regime zealously patronized by the U.S. imperialists and for the freedom and liberation of the South African people. It says: We will extend active support and encouragement to the South African Communist Party and people in their righteous struggle against imperialism and racism. We believe that the relations between the two parties will grow stronger and develop through the common struggle against the U.S.-bossed imperialists' policy of aggression and war. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0415 GMT 31 Jul 86 SK] /9738

EQUATORIAL GUINEA ANNIVERSARY NOTED--Pyongyang, 2 Aug (KCNA)--President Kim Il-song sent a message of greetings to Obiang Nguema Mbasogo, president of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, on the occasion of the 7th anniversary of the day of armed forces of Equatorial Guinea. In his message dated 1 August, President Kim Il-song expressed the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the peoples and armies of the two countries will further develop and wished Obiang Nguema Mbasogo and the Equatorial Guinean people greater success in their endeavors to consolidate national stability and sovereignty and achieve the prosperity of the country. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1020 GMT 2 Aug 86 SK] /9738

OFFICIAL MEETS GUINEA'S CONTE--Pyongyang, 3 Aug (KCNA)--Lansana Conte, president of the Republic of Guinea, on 27 July met the head of the delegation operating the Kim Il Sung Institute of Agricultural Science in Guinea. The president asked the head of the delegation to forward his wholehearted greetings to his excellency the great President Kim Il-song and his excellency respected Kim Chong-il. He expressed satisfaction with the successful farming at the institute and the Koba farm and stressed that the sincere technical cooperation of the Korean brothers convinced the Guinean people of rapid development of agriculture in Guinea. Noting that Korea's cooperation with Guinea is a sincere and exemplary one, he said: While seeing the success made by agricultural experts of Korea, we were convinced that the agricultural question and the question of self-sufficiency in food, the first front of the national redressment of Guinea, could be decisively solved and were greatly encouraged by it. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0807 GMT 3 Aug 86 SK] /9738

GREETINGS TO BURKINA PRESIDENT--Pyongyang, 4 Aug (KCNA)--President Kim Il-song on 2 August extended warm felicitations to Thomas Sankara, chairman of the National Revolutionary Council, president and head of the government of Burkina Faso, on the third anniversary of the victory of the August 4 revolution, the national holiday of the Burkina Faso people. He points out in the message that in the past three years the Burkina Faso people under the correct leadership of the National Revolutionary Council headed by Thomas Sankara have made a great progress in their endeavors to consolidate the victory of the August revolution and fulfill the tasks in the stage of the people's democratic revolution. He expresses the belief that excellent relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries will grow stronger and develop in the future. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0454 GMT 4 Aug 86 SK] /9738

SOA TOME, PRINCIPE GREETED--Pyongyang, 4 Aug (KCNA)--Manuel Pinto da Costa, president of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, met on 18 July Pak Ki-chol, DPRK ambassador to his country. The ambassador conveyed regards of President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il to President Manuel Pinto da Costa. The president expressed deep thanks for this and asked the ambassador to forward his heartfelt greetings to them. Noting that the liberation movement and the government of Sao Tome and Principe fully support the policies for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea advanced by the great President Kim Il-song and would back them unconditionally in the future, too, he said this was the consistent stand of Sao Tome and Principe. Saying that the scheme of the imperialists and South Korean authorities to hold olympic games only in Seoul is for a permanent division of Korea, he said: we oppose this. The talk proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0502 GMT 4 Aug 86 SK] /9738

GREETINGS TO JAMAICA--Pyongyang, 4 Aug (KCNA)--President Kim Il-song on 3 August extended warm congratulations to Edward Seaga, prime minister of Jamaica, on the occasion of the 24th anniversary of the independence of the country. He expresses the belief that the friendly relations between the two countries will further develop. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0457 GMT 4 Aug 86 SK] /9738

NIGER INDEPENDENCE ANNIVERSARY MARKED--Pyongyang, 3 Aug (KCNA)--A meeting marking the 26th anniversary of the independence of Niger was held at the Chollima house of culture on 2 August. Present there were Chon Yon-ok, vice-chairman of the committee for cultural relations with foreign countries and chairman of the Korea-Niger friendship association, other officials concerned and working people in the city. A report was made at the meeting. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0806 GMT 3 Aug 86 SK] /9738

JAPANESE GROUP MET--Pyongyang, 4 Aug (KCNA)--Pak Nam-ki, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, on 3 August met and had a conversation in a friendly atmosphere with the delegation of economic activists of the Japan Socialist Party headed by Noboru Kosaka, socialist member of the house of representatives and director of the minor enterprise department of the party. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0458 GMT 4 Aug 86 SK] /9738

WPK COMMITTEE DEPARTS--Pyongyang, 4 Aug (KCNA)--A delegation of the Kangwon Provincial Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by its chief secretary Yim Hyong-ku left Pyongyang by train on 4 August for a visit to Jiangsu Province, China. It was seen off at Pyongyang railway station by vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee Kil Cahe-Kyong, secretary of the Kangwon Provincial Committee of the WPK Kim Yo-Hyon and Chinese Ambassador to Korea Zong Kewen. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1029 GMT 4 Aug 86 SK] /9738

MALDIVES PRESIDENT RECEIVES ENVOY--Pyongyang, 4 Aug (KCNA)--Maumoon Abdul Gayoom, president of the Republic of Maldives, on 25 July met Cho Chon-il, DPRK ambassador to his country. The ambassador conveyed regards of President Kim Il-song to the Maldives president. The president expressed deep thanks for this and asked the ambassador to forward his cordial regards to President Kim Il-song. Saying he always remembers his significant meeting with the respected President His Excellency Kim Il-song in Pyongyang, he sincerely wished the Korean people prosperity and new progress in their efforts to build a new society and achieve national reunification under the leadership of the great president. He expressed the belief that the friendship and cooperation between Maldives and Korea would continue to develop favorably. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1005 GMT 4 Aug 86 SK] /9738

KIM IL-SONG GREETED--Pyongyang, 5 Aug (KCNA)--Messages of greetings came to 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, from Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi, leader of the great September First Revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, 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, Andre Kilingba, president, head of state and government of the Central African Republic, Jean-Baptiste Bagaza, president of the Republic of Burundi, and 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president, commander-in-chief of armed forces and general

secretary of the General People's Congress of the Yemen Arab Republic, on the occasion of the 33rd anniversary of the victory of the Korean people in the fatherland liberation war. The messages extended sincerest congratulations and good wishes to President Kim Il-song and wished the friendly Korean people greater progress and prosperity. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1506 GMT 5 Aug 86 SK] /9738

PRESIDENT'S REPLY TO 'ARAFAT--Pyongyang, 5 Aug (KCNA)--President Kim Il-song on 4 August sent a message to Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the executive committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization and commander-in-chief of the Palestine Revolutionary Armed Forces, in reply to his solidarity message on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle. He expressed militant solidarity with the Palestinian people and resistant fighters in their just struggle against the aggression of the U.S. imperialists and Israeli zionists and for the legal national rights including the right to found an independent state of Palestine and sincerely wished them big achievements in their future struggle. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0425 GMT 5 Aug 86 SK] /9738

YANG HYONG-SOP ATTENDS RECEPTION--Pyongyang, 5 Aug (KCNA)--The Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea hosted a reception at the Mansudae assembly hall on the evening of 4 August in honor of the parliamentary delegation of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan headed by Malik Muahmmad Ali Khan [spelling as received], deputy chairman of the senate. Present at the reception were Yang Hyong-sop, chairman, and Son Song-Pil, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, and other officials concerned. Speeches were made there. The delegation arrived in Pyongyang on 4 August. Yang Hyong-sop met and had a friendly talk with the delegation at the Mansuade assembly hall when it paid a courtesy call on him. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0436 GMT 5 Aug 86 SK] /9738

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