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Korean Affairs Report

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

RUMOR ON CONSTITUTIONAL REVISION FOR CHON EXPOSED

SK280604 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean in South Korea 1000 GMT 23 Jun 83

[Article carried by a recent edition of HYONGMYONG CHONSON paper from the "Hour for Youths and Students" Program]

[Text] A rumor which says that Chon Tu-hwan is amending the Constitution in a bid to gratify his sinister dream for long-term power is spreading among the people. Because of this rumor, public sentiment is now panic-stricken and the authorities are busy denying this rumor.

At the 116th extraordinary National Assembly session, the prime minister and minister concerned had a hard time in dehying this rumor on the revision of the Constitution. But, the remarks by the prime minister and the minister concerned did not coincide.

Prime Minister Kim Sang-hyop said: Investigations have found that the recently circulating rumor on the revision of the Constitution was a misquotation of the fact that a group of experts and scholars of the Board of National Unification are now studying a Constitution to be adopted in the future after reunification.

Minister of the Board of National Unification Son Chae-sik said: I have no idea of the source of the recently circulating rumor on the revision of the Constitution.

How can we accept these conflicting remarks between the two officials! Is the recently circulating rumor on the revision of the Constitution really a groundless one, as they say? Of course, it is not.

The conflicting remarks between the two officials show they are lying. It cannot happen that nonexistent facts are concocted and circulated among the people.

There is a proverb in our country which says "Where there's smoke, there's fire." This proverb means that when something happens, there is always a cause and origin.

Though the authorities have strongly denied it, the rumor of the revision of the Constitution can be easily judged as being a true fact to the people who have been watching the recent moves by authorities.

This can be noted first of all from Chon Tu-hwan's acts. As we know, concealing his face as the usurper of power, Chon Tu-hwan has repeatedly and noisily clamored about the peaceful transfer of power.

To soothe the people opposing his seizure of political power in the past, Chon Tu-hwan noisily clamored about the peaceful transfer of power. Following his usurpation as president, Chon Tu-hwan has noisily clamored about the peaceful transfer of power in a bid to soothe the people who are watching his long-term office and distrusting his regime. He has babbled saying, "I will never revise the current Constitution but establish a tradition of transferring political power without fail."

Recently, however, the words "peaceful transfer of power" have disappeared from Chon Tu-hwan's mouth.

Meanwhile, it is said that Chon Tu-hwan is recently very much regretting having uttered too frequently in the past such words as peaceful transfer of power and single term of the presidency.

This is a convincing thing. All successive dictators of the past did the same. Syungman Rhee and Pak Chong-hui said it first as if they had no intention of a long-term office. But, later they adhered to the permanent dictatorial rule.

Chon Tu-hwan cannot be an exception. In terms of his greed for power, Chon Tu-hwan surpasses the preceding dictators. In tactics, of craftiness, shamelessness and viciousness in reversing what he said, Chon Tu-hwan surpasses his predecessors.

Chon Tu-hwan will try to find an excuse to revise the current single term system of the president to the re-election system of the president in the Constitution.

Chon Tu-hwan has many schemers who can concoct such excuses while government-patronized press can justify it. It is too evident that such a scheme will be more completely prepared as the 7-year period of Chon Tu-hwan's fascist rule passes.

According to hearsay, Chon Tu-hwan is scheming to wear the horsehair cap of the president again by revising the single term system of the president stipulated in the current Constitution under the excuse of the Seoul Olympic Games in 1988.

According to this hearsay, the Seoul olympics are scheduled to be held in the year after the tenure of the present president is terminated. Therefore, in that year, the presidential election should be conducted to elect a new president and the new president should be inaugurated.

Under today's unique circumstances in South Korea, these functions are apt to bring about a political disturbance and create a social unrest. If such a situation occurs, the Seoul Olympics in 1988, an important international sports event, cannot be successfully held. To properly and successfully hold the Seoul Olympics, the presidential tenure of Chon Tu-hwan, the strong leader, should be prolonged to one more term. This is the desire of all South Korean people.

This is indeed preposterous sophistry. In view of the acts that Chon Tu-hwan has taken thus far, there is a high possibility that the Chon Tu-hwan ring will fabricate shocking incidents in a bid to justify this preposterous sophistry.

Probably because of all these facts and rumors, the rumor on the revision of the Constitution is now widely circulating among the people.

The rumor on the revision of the single term system of the president stipulated in the current Constitution in a bid to realize Chon Tu-hwan's long-term office will become a fact soon.

CSO; 4110/060

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

INFILTRATION INCIDENT STAGED BY SOUTH

SK260331 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 25 Jun 83

[Dialogue denouncing anti-North propaganda of the Chon Tu-hwan ring from the "Echo of Public Sentiment" program]

[Excerpts] [Announcer] A saying that "no matter how craftily they make it up, it is still an out-and-out lie" is now spreading in our society. This saying is one which jeers precisely at the cursed acts of Chon Tu-hwan, an incarnation of falsehood, deception, conspiracy and trickery.

"No matter how craftily they make it up, it is still an out-and-out lie!" Now, let us see how the people jeer at and deride the preposterous slanderous propaganda and slanderings against the North by the Chon Tu-hwan swindler regime on the occasion of the anniversary of the 25 June Korean war.

You will now hear a conversation between two females at a table.

[First female] Hey, what is happening with him again?

[Second female] Whom are you talking about? You are talking about Chon Tu-hwan, I see.

[First female] He is telling the same boring lies. I am tired of listening to what he is saying. He clamors about a "crisis of southward invasion" whenever he opens his mouth. He must be thinking that no one knows what "crisis" means. Can you tell me what crises he is now facing?

[Second female] Oh, you want me to explain with examples. Alright, a crisis is the economy, in natural resources, in ruling the people, in education, in political power, in pollution, and in human nature and consciousness. This crisis has already reached a climax. Yet, he is trying to pretend as if there were no crisis in our society. One example is Chon Tu-hwan's clamoring about a so-called danger of southward invasion from the North and the threat of an armed attack on the South. He is fabricating nonexistent facts as true facts and spreading them among the people.

To disguise nonexistent facts as true facts, Chon Tu-hwan is clamoring that "there is a high possibility that the North will invade the South" and "it is estimated that large scale unconventional warfare provocations by the North will occur in July and August." To prove this, this time again he babbled about "serious moves in the frontline area of the North side" and "infiltration of agents."

To further prove his preposterous babbling, Chon Tu-hwan again fabricated such lies as "Some 1,500 high-ranking KPA officers inspected the frontline area" and "three armed guerrillas were shot to death while attempting to infiltrate the South along the Imjin River."

You heard the news, didn't you?

[First female] What news?

[Second female] I mean the news report about the armed guerrillas who were shot to death while attempting to infiltrate along the Imjin River. In fact, the armed guerrillas were life-term prisoners at Chongju Prison. It is said that after having been dressed in military uniforms with the rank of captain of the South Korean army and in diving suits, they were ordered to infiltrate along the Imjin River.

[First female] Repeatedly telling a lie to cover up lies is an inherent nature of the fascist dictator.

[Second female] That's right. Because these lies are spread among the people through (?the government-patronized media), the people can hardly distinguish which is a real crisis and which is a false one.

[First female] However, wise people can clearly distinguish that.

[Second female] I also think so.

CSO: 4110/060

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DAILY SURVEYS STUDENT OPINIONS IN ROK

SK241301 Seoul YONHAP in English 1249 GMT 24 Jun 83

[Text] Seoul, 24 Jun (YONHAP)--South Korea's high school and college students think that South and North Korea should open their societies to each other as a preliminary step toward realizing unification of the Korean Peninsula, according to a newspaper poll reported here Friday.

The survey conducted 2-8 May by the KYONGHYANG SINMUN, a Seoul daily, found most of the 1,400 students questioned said that under the current conditions, the South and the North should first allow the exchange of letters between separated family members.

It also showed that most of the respondents are of the opinion that the South's maintenance of a superior power over the North may be conducive to achieving peaceful unification of the divided peninsula.

About 11 percent of the students questioned said, however, the anti-communist posture of South Koreans is not strong enough in view of the pointed confrontation with the ever-belligerent North Koreans.

Noting that the country's diplomatic relations have been directed too much to the United States and Japan, many respondents said the government should increasingly place more emphasis on promoting mutual ties with non-hostile communist nations and third world countries.

More than three-fourths of those questioned showed a favorable response to South Korea's scheduled hosting of the 1988 summer Olympics, saying that it may enhance national prestige.

CSO: 4100/172

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

MAC MEETING TO CONVENE--Seoul, 25 Jun (YONHAP)--A plenary session of the Military Armistice Commission (MAC) will be held Monday at the truce village of Panmunjom at the request of North Korea. The date of the upcoming MAC session, the 419th since the cessation of hostilities in Korea in 1953, was a counterproposal made by the United Nations Command (UNC) to the communists' suggestion of holding it 22 June. [Text] [SK250841 Seoul YONHAP in English 0812 GMT 25 Jun 83]

CSO: 4100/172

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

CHON URGES DJP TO STUDY 1984 NATIONAL BUDGET FREEZE

SK290151 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 29 Jun 83 p 1

[Text] President Chon Tu-hwan has introduced the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) to study the government plan to freeze the national budget for 1984.

The Chief Executive, who concurrently heads the ruling party, made the instruction when he was given a briefing from Chin I-chong, chairman of the ruling party, at Chongwadae Monday.

The ruling party chairman made the presidential instruction known in an address at a Central Executive Committee meeting held at the party headquarters yesterday.

He told the committee that he reported to the president about the outcome of the recent meeting Prime Minister Kim Sang-hyop had with leaders of the three major political parties and another meeting attended by secretaries general, chief policymakers and floor leaders of the three parties.

As to the possible revision of the National Assembly Law, Chin said he will make a report to the president when members of the National Assembly sub-committee, empowered to study the issue return home from the current overseas trip to study parliamentary systems of foreign countries.

Chin said he told the president that the ruling party will seek opposition cooperation in creating a climate favorable for lifting the political ban on former politicians, as agreed by leading officeholders of the three parties.

CSO: 4100/172

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

ROK DAILY URGES 'MORE POSITIVE' ROLE BY PRIME MINISTER

SK260112 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 26 Jun 83 p 4

[Editorial: "Premier's Political Role"]

[Text] Education and statesmanship have something in common in that both are highly sophisticated arts of dealing with people and channeling their potentials and aspirations into a quest for human development and common good. The two professions are supposed to perform the role of a shepherd in the liberal sense of the term. A good educator might well make a good politician.

Viewed in this light, Prime Minister Kim Sang-hyop stands a good chance of success as a versatile and influential premier for he enjoys the prestige and experience of having been an established student of political philosophy, professor and school administrator. His favorable and clean background greatly reinforces the base of his current portfolio.

Since Kim assumed the premiership one year ago yesterday he has, many believe, maintained a rather low profile by way of concentrating on administrative duties as top aide to the Chief Executive. The time seems to have come for the prime minister to play a more diversified and positive part.

The position of prime minister and his cabinet under the presidential form of government is open to academic argument. Under whatever form, however, the cabinet officers definitely rise above and beyond the administrative infrastructure of the government edifice. Their function is bound to be a trinity of the political, executive and administrative.

In the past the mode of running our government tended to overemphasize the administrative or technocratic aspect at the expense of a higher political-executive role for the cabinet. It thus is likely to stand at a respectful distance from politics and vice versa. This is a way served the cause of the administrative state as a catalyst for economic growth and modernization.

On the other hand, it resulted in shrinking the political role of the cabinet as a coordinator and integrator of different subsystems of society and government. Such technically oriented and passive stance of cabinet members has not been altogether productive.

Naturally enough, the political impasse that developed in the course of the latest legislative session called for more active involvement of the prime minister in getting it over. The ruling party appeared desirous of Kim stepping forward to take on such a task. He actually proved himself equal to the occasion by hosting a meeting with leaders of three major political parties last week.

It will be part of the political development we seek that the premier and his cabinet members may not be preoccupied with the bureaucratic odd chores of the ministries under their jurisdiction and assume a vital and broader political role to bridge the ins and outs, the political circles and the government.

Prime Minister Kim is rightly expected to introduce larger doses of statecraft into his style of performance, doing justice to his past career and latent caliber. He is capable of promoting the cause of dialogue, harmony and consensus with increased vigor.

CSO: 4100/172

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DAILY URGES ENHANCEMENT OF PRIME MINISTER'S ROLE

SK270915 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 25 Jun 83 p 2

[Editorial: "The Prime Minister's Political Leadership: He Should Be Allowed to Demonstrate His Political Competency to Breach Something That Has Been Blocked"]

[Text] On the occasion of the first anniversary of Prime Minister Kim Sang-hyop's inauguration, some of those belonging to the government and the ruling party reportedly discussed the enhancement of the political role of the prime minister.

This can be construed as reflecting the people's political expectations of Prime Minister Kim and, more specifically, as reflecting a political need that has recently arisen for the DJP.

At the time when Prime Minister Kim was taking office, many urged that rather than becoming an administrator, he should be politically active and exercise leadership. This was because we thought that our problems are caused by very complicated political knots, that cannot be united with administrative competence alone, and that Prime Minister Kim was the right person to do the job, considering his fame and the history of his career. In regard to our problems in reality, since the early 1970's, they have become so complex and delicate that they cannot be solved without high political insight and expertise.

In particular, to eliminate the aftermath and to heal the wounds of the political turbulence of the past several years, and to overcome the barrier of chronic distrust, we urgently needed a person with expertise, of high caliber and remarkable candor. People hoped that an arbitrator of high caliber would honestly highlight and eliminate the causes of our festering deep wounds, causes which cannot readily be discerned.

However, in regard to the question of whether he has fulfilled, at least partially, the people's expectations during the past year, the prime minister answered the question during the interpellation sessions of the 117th National Assembly extraordinary session. It appeared to us that he was saying that he had been unable to satisfactorily play his role of the prime minister because of the limits of his position, and that he had not been in a position to do what he wants.

To some degree, this is understandable, when we consider the prime minister's position of "controlling the ministries of the administrative branch under the orders of the president on administrative affairs."

However, there has been hesitation about doing something because of this definition, this is being too formal. For the prime minister of a country, administrative work is not everything. He should be allowed to put forth proposals for the government of the country.

For harmony, he should be allowed to go beyond the scope of his ordinary functions, to implement bold political plans and to influence ministers who disagree with his policy.

Though it was a small event, through the meeting with the three key-post holders of the three parties, he showed that it is possible to enhance the role of the prime minister.

This being the case, why has the prime minister continued to remember the limits of his function and neglected to play the role of a political arbitrator? For this, we do not think that he is to blame.

It has been learned that DJP have officials asked him to continue to play the role of arbitrator. It is difficult to tell whether they were trying to blame the prime minister for neglecting to play the role or are urging him to assume the role in the future.

However, it is very fortunate, though somewhat belated, that they realized the need to expand the role of the prime minister from one of administrator to one of authority. In the 1970's, the prime minister, other cabinet members, and National Assembly members were all supposed to remain as working-level officials. This, we think, never served the ruling powers at that time.

CSO: 4107/039

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DJP TO TALK WITH PRIME MINISTER ON POLITICAL ISSUES

SK260056 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 26 Jun 83 p 1

[Text] The ruling Democratic Justice Party is expected to start a round of meetings with Prime Minister Kim Sang-hyop this week to find ways to resolve outstanding political issues including curbs on the political activities of former politicians, it was disclosed yesterday.

Premier Kim conferred with President Chon Tu-hwan Friday on the current political situation and other problems. Kim was reported to have recommended to the Chief Executive an easing of political restraints, as requested by opposition figures.

During the 90-minute Chongwadae meeting, the premier also talked with President Chon about the opposition demand that the National Assembly Law be revised in a substantial manner, according to reports.

What has actually been discussed at the meeting, however, remains a secret.

In meeting with Prime Minister Kim, top-level DJP post-holders intend to talk about the results of the Chongwadae session. "Steps to ameliorate the current political situation would be based on the meeting," a DJP source said.

The major opposition Democratic Korea Party boycotted six days of National Assembly panel session last week, demanding a major amendment to the Assembly Law and further lifting of the political ban. Last February, 250 persons, mostly former politicians, were freed from political ostracism. Over 300 former politicians are still blacklisted.

The opposition party also strongly called for an end to campus unrest.

Former opposition leader Kim Yong-sam staged a 23-day fasting recently, demanding reforms in the national institutions.

It was under these circumstances that the ruling party appealed to Premier Kim to play a more active role in political problems. Kim was said to have pledged to widen contacts with present and former opposition politicians. Before becoming premier a year ago, Kim, 63, had long served as president of Korea University.

CSO: 4100/172

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

OPPOSITION COMMENTS ON PREMIER'S POLITICAL ROLE

SK261128 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 26 Jun 83 p 3

[From the column "News Behind News"]

[Text] On 25 June, which is the first anniversary of the inauguration of Prime Minister Kim Sang-hyop, the opposition camp brought into conversation the topic that the ruling camp urged the Prime Minister to demonstrate his political power. Thus, the opposition parties expressed expectations over this, while showing some doubt as to the result of the ruling camp's urging. Vice Speaker of the National Assembly Ko Chae-chong from the DKP said that "it is fortunate that person came to his senses, even belatedly." The DKP spokesman Yuk Hyo-sang said: We were disappointed at him from the very beginning. We regret he missed earlier chances.

Noting "we do not expect much," Floor Leader Yim Chong-ki said, "How the follow-up actions of the four-person talks are taken will be the first test case. Deputy Floor Leader O Sang-hyon analyzed that "the cabinet members, including the Prime Minister, behaved merely as administrators in order to reduce the scope of their responsibilities." Assemblyman Yu Chun-sang, who has a teacher-student relationship with Prime Minister Kim stressed that "he should not miss this turning point in which he can actively and extensively push ahead with the assigned duties" and politely warned that "if he is unable to do so this time, he will not be living up to the people's expectations."

In the meantime, President of the KNP Kim Chong-chol noted: People say that he will now be involved in politics anew. Then, does this mean that the cabinet has been asleep up to now? How can the Prime Minister, who used to say that he feels limitations in his position, change so remarkably in a few days?

Spokesman Kim Wan-tae showed an interest in the "scale of the delegation of duties," noting that "isn't it clear that what we want the Prime Minister to be is something other than one who merely presides over various ceremonies and awards medals and citations."

CSO: 4107/039

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

PREMIER TO PLAY KEY ROLE IN COPING POLITICAL ISSUES

SK250145 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 25 Jun 83 p 1

[By Kang Sang-yun]

[Text] A flurry of reports says that Prime Minister Kim Sang-hyop will stand in the forefront of efforts to improve the political situation affected adversely by the fasting of a former opposition leader.

In other words, he is likely to be known as more a politician than an administrator in the months ahead, according to the reports.

A call for new responsibilities for the premier was made public at a monthly meeting of Government-Party Policy Coordination Council Thursday night.

Conferees said a consensus was reached among the participants, especially top-level office-holders of the Democratic Justice Party, that Prime Minister Kim should play a more active role in surmounting the current "difficult" period. The rationale is that Kim has a "strong base" among present and former opposition figures as well as academics.

A graduate of Tokyo Imperial University, predecessor of Tokyo University, the 63-year-old Kim was president of the prestigious Korea University before becoming premier a year ago.

His public image, albeit somewhat disputed in the National Assembly recently, remains good, in the opinion of the government party leadership. What was termed Kim's "insincere" testimony concerning the issue of political restraints triggered a rare walkout from opposition lawmakers 14 June, the National Assemblymen forced Kim to give "complement" testimony on the issue the following day.

As to why the premier should be given a new "political" role, DJP floor whip Yi Chong-chan observed during the Thursday meeting, "The premier proved himself to become a boon to an effective operation of the National Assembly. It is our hope that the prime minister and cabinet officials will show more interest in the settlement of political issues."

In reply, Premier Kim was quoted as saying that he is ready to render a helping hand in improving the political climate in the direction of parliamentary politics.

It was last 19 June that the ruling party first appealed to Kim to involve himself in the settlement of outstanding political issues including the fasting of Kim Yong-sam, former president of the now disbanded New Democratic Party. It may not be accidental that the prime minister had a dialogue with leaders of opposition party leaders last week. He was reported to have pledged efforts to ease curbs on political activities on hundreds of former politicians, as requested by opposition party leaders.

Under the law, only the President can lift the political ban which is in effect since the fall of 1980.

The premier has not so much authority under the Constitution. Article 62 says: "The Prime Minister shall assist the President and shall supervise, under order of the President, the administration of executive ministries."

The premier nonetheless can recommend the appointment or removal of cabinet officials to the Chief Executive.

It may not be an exaggeration that the premier has confined himself to the execution of purely administrative affairs thus far.

Although it is not clear what specific role he will assume, Prime Minister Kim is expected to try to develop meaningful dialogue with present and former opposition figures for the sake of achieving national harmony. He is also expected to play a meaningful role in elimination of the perennial campus unrest.

For opposition figures, he should be courageous enough to tell the truth to the Chief Executive to help improve the political landscape. It remains to be seen how effectively he will play the role of a mediator between the ruling and opposition camps.

CSO: 4100/172

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

PREMIER MAY HAVE TO TOW DJP LINE

SK260119 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 26 Jun 83 p 2

[By Chong Un-bung]

[Text] A floodlight, if not a strong one, has just been thrown on the political function of Premier Kim Sang-hyop.

The ruling Democratic Justice Party leaders have requested in a policy coordinating meeting Thursday night that the premier be more active in the political role that usually goes with the premiership.

The idea of the party is to have Premier Kim participate in firming up the formative new political order. The party makes the point that Premier Kim might be very helpful if he is properly used since he commands a good relationship with a wide range of politicians, ruling and opposition, including those now languishing outside of the current political frame.

The ruling party appears to have given the premier credit for the good management of a meeting of the leaders of the three major political parties on 15 June when the rival camps were pitted against each other during the justended special house sitting.

There is no doubt that a premier is a politician the world over. However, it is different here. Under the power structure of the Fifth Republic, a premier is more of an administrator than a politician.

The premier is appointed by the president to assist him by leading the cabinet members, among other duties. This means that the premier can be dismissed at any moment. This structural limitation automatically emasculates the political role of premier. In fact, there have been three premiers for the past two years and several months since the foundation of the Fifth Republic in 1981.

Notwithstanding, the political function of the premier can be said to be more dependent upon the character and personal administrative style of premiers. But that there are built-in limitations can in no way be denied.

Now that Premier Kim, who had long been closeted in the academic aura of Korea University, one of the hot-beds of campus unrest, is requested to render his helping hand, peoples' concern is drawn to how he will behave himself politically.

Premier Kim is a man of suave character. Therefore, some say he lacks the stuff required of a tough politician. But guessing is guessing.

Before Premier Kim goes political, he should be given proper leeway.

Upon being tapped as the premier at around this time last year, he declared that he would render his efforts to straighten out what is crooked and clear the blockage when it gets stopped up.

But in fact, he has rather closeted himself in the cabinet, avoiding politics as if it were not his turf.

Whenever asked to speak of matters of touchy political substance, he has always parried the questions with innocent child-like smiles.

But now it is different because things have taken a different turn.

The presence of a political force outside of the current political frame was evidenced, touched off by the recent hunger strike of former opposition leader Kim Yong-sam.

The ruling camp, besides, felt the need for healing the bruised feelings of the ruling and opposition camps who are piqued because of the abortion of the standing committee activities throughout the justended 1-day special house session.

On top of this, the government is in pressing need of holding successfully the Seoul conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union in October.

These combine to make the government leave no stone unturned in shoring up the national harmony, more than anything else by espousing all segments of society.

Now that Premier Kim has showed an affirmative response to the ruling DJP's call, peoples' attention is drawn to his political resourcefulness.

He said during an interpellation session that he will recommend the lifting of the political ban on former politicians to President Chon Tu-hwan when favorable circumstances have formed.

Premier Kim is expected to go political. But it is feared that it may not be very far from just toeing the line drawn by the party, because the party by no means allows itself to be passed over.

CSO; 4100/172

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

PREMIER URGED TO TAKE ROLE IN SOLVING POLITICAL ISSUES

SK240123 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 24 Jun 83 p 1

[Text] Prime Minister Kim Sang-hyop is expected to take a more active role in the settlement of outstanding political issues in the days ahead, it was disclosed yesterday.

The premier, accordingly, is likely to widen contacts with former politicians in efforts to improve the domestic political situation.

In a related development, the government was asked from the ruling Democratic Justice Party to make a "concerted effort" for the settlement of several outstanding political issues including political restraints on hundreds of former politicians.

According to DJP spokesman Rep Kim Yong-tae, the urging was made at a monthly Government-Party Coordination Council meeting in which Prime Minister Kim and DJP Chairman Chin I-chong took part. Participants of the two-hour session held at the party headquarters also included Deputy Premier Kim Chung-song and several high-level DJP office-holders.

In the get-together whose atmosphere was described as "heated," the party leaders called for the premier and other cabinet officials to make a "concerted effort" for early settlement of political issues including the political ban.

Earlier, both ruling and opposition camps have agreed to make efforts for further lifting of curbs on political activities. Last February, 250 persons were freed from the ban. More than 300 former politicians are still black-listed.

There is word that the government will partially lift the ban before September. However, ruling or government officials would not comment on the rumor.

The DJP also demanded that the administration withdraw the plan to freeze the price of barley at which the government buys from farmers this summer at the 1982 level. This was turned down by pertinent cabinet officials, however, according to Rep Kim. The ruling party also called for a step-up in party-government coordination.

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

PARTIES COMMENT ON APPELLATION OF 'POLITICAL PREMIER'

SK280757 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 25 Jun 83 p 2

[From column "Political Scene"]

[Text] On the question of enhancing the political role of Prime Minister Kim Sang-hyop, which has arisen in the wake of the prorogation of the National Assembly, the ruling party has said: It seems that the matter is being exaggerated.

On the contrary, the opposition party seemed to welcome the moves. It said: It is somewhat belated. But we will watch how they will do it.

On 24 June, DJP Spokesman Kim Yong-tae said: You had better not expect the enhancement of the political role of Prime Minister Kim.

Meanwhile, Sim Sang-u, chief secretary of the DJP president, said: He will not plunge into the political front to take the initiative in dealing with political affairs. But he will play the role of creating an atmosphere.

Han Pyong-chae and Kwak Chong-chul, National Assembly members, said: It should be first realized that the prime minister must be a politician. He must possess political confidence.

Lawmakers Choe Yong-chol and Sim Myong-po said: The prime minister's political role must be limited to the role of buffer.

Meanwhile, Kim Hyong-kyu, chairman of the DKP Policy Deliberation Committee, said: Even at the time when the prime minister was taking office, the people hoped that he would become a political prime minister. I hope that he will become a prime minister who will actively deal with the difficult political situation.

DKP spokesman Mok Yo-sang said: I will watch expectantly.

Lawmaker Hong Sa-tok said: I consider it as a result of the DJP self-examination's over the National Assembly prorogation.

Lawmaker Kim Tae-sik hoped that the prime minister will play the role of a buffer.

Meanwhile, KNP Spokesman Kim Wan-tae said: Unless the prime minister is entrusted with some authority to rule and judge, it is unreasonable to expect such a thing.

CSO: 4107/039

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

ROK DAILY EVALUATES PRIME MINISTER'S PERFORMANCE

SK281036 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 25 Jun 83 p 3

[Article by reporter Ha Won]

[Text] On 25 June, Prime Minister Kim Sang-hyop marks the first anniversary of his inauguration. One year ago, Prime Minister Kim expressed his opinion on the administration of state affairs by saying: "I will, one by one, breach what has been blocked and will replace the atmosphere of distrust and unease with one of warmth."

Because of such remarks and of the troubled society at that time in the aftermath of the Yi Chol-hui-Chang Yong-cha case, the people placed expectations in him, linking his appearance with the era of a "political prime minister."

In connection with his "first anniversary," there arise different viewpoints such as: has he fulfilled the people's expectations as a political prime minister; or is he viewed by people as "ceremonial prime minister rather than a political one."

However, coinciding with Prime Minister Kim's first anniversary, the DJP side has asked him to play the role of "political prime minister," true to its name. At the same time, Prime Minister Kim has said: "On the basis of experiences accumulated over the past year, I will engage in positive activities." Thus, his new transformation is emerging as a matter of political concern.

It is estimated that during the year-long cabinet of Prime Minister Kim, achievements have been made in the sectors of politics, diplomacy, and the economy. In particular, with his inauguration as momentum, the hearts of the people--who had been agitated over various kinds of large-scale cases, including the Yi-chang case--have been won. Thus, the foundation of state affairs has been stabilized.

But, Prime Minister Kim is faced with difficult problems which should be resolved, such as: speculation in real estate; the case of land purchases by business conglomerates; the case of the escape of Cho Se-hyong [a burglar who has acquired a Robin Hood-like image in some circles]; campus issues; Mr Kim Yong-sam's fasting; the government's press policy; and the additional lifting of the political ban.

Some people who have watched Prime Minister Kim's year in office have asked "whether he has the courage to frankly face the real pains of the times."

In his early days, he himself defined the position of the prime minister as "a middleman." And, he made a promise to the people by saying: "I will carry out the work of prime minister as the middleman who comes and goes between the upper and the lower parts and between the political parties, the ruling and opposition camps."

This notwithstanding, it is true that the style of steering state affairs, which he has so far exhibited, has given birth to the criticism that his actions in playing the role of "middleman" leave much to be desired.

Those close to the prime minister respond to this criticism by saying: "Above all, prime minister has attached great importance to the peaceful transfer of power. And, when he presides over important meetings, such as cabinet meetings, he gives an opportunity to all participants to express their own views, while saying that it is alright if no conclusion is reached."

Those close to the prime minister also say: "Although he is a little slow, he resolves issues steadily, one by one."

They judge that by maintaining a middle-of-the-road line, Prime Minister Kim reasonably and rationally resolves all issues.

Such a style of Prime Minister Kim has given rise to the criticism that he is "irresolute" or "he lives in idleness in the position of the premiership." As a premise for decision making, it is necessary to hear impartially the opinions of those participating in cabinet meetings. Upon meetings. Upon hearing the opinions, how many decisions has he made? How has he transmitted the decisions to the final decision-maker? In view of this kind of basic principle, a considerable number of people feel they cannot give generous marks to Prime Minister Kim.

Since his inauguration, Prime Minister Kim has not made efforts to have his aides—who would serve him as his "hands and feet"—take part in the cabinet. Because of this, it is pointed out that by laying stress only on the structure of the system rather than on people, he tries to handle work mechanically and perfunctorily.

To this, Prime Minister Kim answers those who pin hopes on his role as a "political prime minister" by saying: "In contrast to the past when I participated for a short time in state affairs as an education minister, 20 years ago, the scope of government organizations has become larger and society has become pluralistic. So, there are many difficulties. There is a limit to the premiership."

Those close to the prime minister who said him also say: "He is not a person who clings to 'the position.' He does not live in idleness."

However, coinciding with his first anniversary, the ruling camp has asked him to take the initiative in playing the role of "a political prime minister." Thus, attention is being drawn to "Prime Minister Kim in the future" rather than to the evaluation of his year in office.

At the party-government policy coordination meeting held on the evening of 23 June, the DJP again asked the Prime Minister to enhance his political role. This is because there is some criticism within the ruling party that "he lacks conviction as a prime minister of the fifth republic" and that "he lacks sincere efforts to make the government policies persuasive."

In this connection, it seems that Prime Minister Kim is faced with a new task of how to play the role of "a middle man" or "a buffer" within political circles in the future. In particular, the role of the prime minister is stipulated in the constitution as: "The Prime Minister shall assist the president and shall supervise, at the order of the President, the executive ministries in their administration." But, his "scope of activity" is determined by his relations with the supreme ruler, his relations with the ruling party, and, above all, by his political capability. In view of this, it is judged that the role of "a political prime minister," an issue which has been emphasized in recent days, will be determined by the attitude of Prime Minister Kim.

It is yet clearly known what "political role" Prime Minister Kim will play in the future. But, it is expected that first of all, he will create an atmosphere of mutual understanding by holding a dialogue with the leading figures of the opposition camp, the off-stage politicians, and the campuses. And, it is likely that, freeing himself from "the position in which he was alienated" from the ruling party on parliamentary issues, he will make positive "efforts to act in concert" with the DJP on parliamentary issues, and so forth.

However, some DJP officials say: What is most important is an expression of the attitude and position of sharing fate as joys and "a person who is in the same boat," not as "a prime minister who has been invited." There is the view that the first prerequisite for a political prime minister is to make more distinctive his position as a person who is in the same boat.

At Chongwadae on the afternoon of 24 June, when "the expectations" of him and his role were again under discussion, Prime Minister Kim made a recommendation to President Chon Tu-hwan on ways to cope with the present situation. It is guessed that this might signal a resumption of activity by him.

It seems that the future task is how to become "a political prime minister who breaches what has been blocked," in view of the public opinion that "he is a person who has political ambitions"--the judgment of public opinion when he was outside the political arena.

CSO: 4107/039

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DJP LEADER REMARKS ON PRIME MINISTER ROLE CITED

SK270919 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 25 Jun 83 p 3

[From the column "News Behind News"]

[Text] On the new appellation of "political prime minister" for Prime Minister Kim Sang-hyop, DJP Chairman Chin Ui-chong on 24 June said: This is to urge him to handle administrative work from the position of taking a great part in the political arena by going beyond the scope of controlling the administrative branch.

Conversing with reporters on the appellation of "political prime minister," he said that the prime minister and other cabinet members are now expected to go beyond the scope of their area in judging things and to consider things as a whole.

He also said: I think Prime Minister Kim, at the cabinet meeting, expressed his opinion in this regard.

Saying that "the role of the political prime minister will be demonstrated in broad contacts with the people of various strata," he added: Democratization is not achieved by words. It is achieved by dialogue with the people of various strata and by the solution of problems.

He regarded the prime minister's role as one for democratization.

As noted by Chairman Chin, the DJP must have a good reason to elevate Prime Minister Kim to the position of political prime minister. However, if we consider the complaints of some DJP officials that Prime Minister Kim, as was disclosed in his answers at the National Assembly interpellation sessions, had been too cautious about others, rather than exercising confidence, maybe the appellation of political prime minister should bear some other meaning, too.

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DJP DOWNPLAYS PRIME MINISTER'S POLITICAL ROLE

SK280858 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 27 Jun 83 p 2

[From column "Central Tower"]

[Text] The DJP, which took the lead in stressing the prime minister's political role following the automatic prorogation of the National Assembly, seems to be worried about the possibility of an undue inflation of expectations. The DJP says: We asked for it. But our demand is not so significant.

On 27 June, stressing that what he says is the party's official stand, DJP spokesman Kim Yong-tae said: The party's proposal concerning Prime Minister Kim's political role is to adopt the attitude of joint concern on all matters by the party and the prime minister. It is no more and no less than that.

Saying that, accordingly, the party has no plan to discuss any pending questions with the prime minister, spokesman Kim said: The party expresses this stand, not because of its skepticism on the prime minister's political role but because of the fact that the matter is being exaggerated.

In particular, spokesman Kim telephoned Cho Yong-kil, chief secretary of the prime minister, and asked him of "the office of the prime minister has said the prime minister has a plan to meet with DJP officials on some matter."

In this connection, Chief Secretary Cho, about an hour latter, visited DJP Secretary General Kwon Ik-hyon at the party headquarters and discussed something with him.

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

PARTIES AGREE TO HOLD HOUSE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE

SK240128 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 24 Jun 83 p 1

[Text] The ruling and opposition parties agreed yesterday to call a Legislative Committee into session Monday to deal with the government's purchase of barley from farmers this summer.

The accord was made at an hour-long meeting of floor leaders of the three major parties last night. It was the first meeting, official or private, following the abnormal adjournment of the 10-day ad hoc house session Wednesday.

Participating in the dinner meeting held at the Lottle Hotel, were Reps Yi Chong-chan of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, Im Chong-ki of the major opposition Democratic Korea Party and Yi Tong-chin of the Korea National Party.

The Agriculture-Fisheries Committee session is mainly designed to urge the government to withdraw the plan to freeze the price at which the government will purchase barley from farmers.

Briefing reporters on the result of the meeting, the DJP floor leader said the vice minister of economic planning as well as the minister of agriculture and fisheries will attend the panel session.

The two opposition parties, he said, demanded that the Home Affairs and Education-Information Committees also be called immediately to handle former opposition leader Kim Yong-sam's hunger strike and subsequent campus disturbances.

He said the vice floor whips of the three parties will hold further negotiations to discuss a possible convening of the two panels.

The government was reported to have been considering freezing the barley purchase price at the 1982 level of 33,780 won per 76.5 kg bag.

The report invited an angry reaction from political parties, especially from the major opposition DKP. The ruling DJP joined the DJP in calling for a higher price for barley.

This year's barley harvest is estimated to total 942,000 tons, up roughly 10 percent from that of last year. Barley, along with rice, is a staple here.

It is not clear whether the government had decided to increase the price at which it buys from farmers for the main purpose of stabilizing the grain price. The government is expected to make a final decision on that matter at the end of this month, according to parliamentary sources.

CSO: 4100/172

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DAILY REGRETS ABNORMAL ADJOURNMENT OF ASSEMBLY SESSION

SK240119 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 24 Jun 83 p 4

[Editorial: "Parliamentary Politics"]

[Text] The quintessence of the parliamentary system, not to bother to cite any classic theory, is to make politics centered on its forum. And how to keep this viable lies undisputably in making the parliament a chamber of hammering out consensus through compromise. It was chiefly for this reason that the National Assembly opened a 10-day special session early this month amidst political activities evolving outside the house.

Regrettably, however, the sitting ended Wednesday with much of its period washed out due to the bipatrisan bickerings over whether to prolong the session. The 10-day period saw only three days of question-answer plenary session. No standing committee meetings could be held, thus leading the parliament to skip even the closing session.

The abnormal adjournment was the first experienced by the incumbent assembly elected at the outset of the Fifth Republic two years ago. We were greatly disheartened to see it happen because we had expected the current legislature to shake off undesirable past practices so as to build a fresh and creative image for itself.

To be sure, it was hardly expected that the just-closed session would proceed smoothly in view of a number of knotty issues such as amending the National Assembly Law, lifting the ban on political activities for 300-odd former politicians, and implementing a local autonomy system, among others. Ironically, the seriousness of the problems was the key factor that prompted the assembly to call an extraordinary session.

Ranking members of the rival parties had engaged in negotiations, and, at a time, were said to have neared a compromise to break the deadlock resulting from sharp differences over the pending issues. But the opposition Democratic Korea Party suddenly stiffened its stand, reportedly under the influence of party hardliners.

The opposition party then demanded that the ruling camp promise to extend the session as a condition for the opposition to attend committee sessions,

which remained closed owing to its boycott. The ruling Democratic Justice Party called on opposition lawmakers to participate in committee activities first, saying the extension of the session period could be discussed thereafter.

We were especially disappointed because the abnormal ending of the session was caused not by the substantial issues but by procedural ones. Our opinion is that the opposition legislators should not have kept themselves off the assembly chamber. We believe that once the assembly is opened, lawmakers should do their best on the floor.

Under no circumstances should it be justified for one to pursue political interests at the cost of rendering the parliamentary forum impotent. It must be also noted that besides the political issues, the house had other urgent state affairs awaiting its action, including the government purchase of barley crops from farmers. In short, politics conducted outside parliament is unquestionably a retreat in the cause of parliamentary politics.

The first thing required to make democracy take root in our country is to develop politics of dialogue. Political parties are called on to reflect on themselves in order not to repeat the undesirable consequences of the fastest assembly sitting. We hope that the coming regular session in September will not repeat the deplorable incident. Politics alienated from the parliament will serve no one's interests in the long run.

CSO: 4100/172

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DAILY BLAMES DJP, DKP ON ASSEMBLY PROROGATION

SK231059 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 22 Jun 83 p 2

[Column "Reporter's Eye" by Kim Chol, reporter of the political department:
"Dogmatism Has Brought Stalemate in the National Assembly Session"]

[Text] Is the stalemate in the National Assembly session a political good or an evil? No one can tell.

Of course, if the representative nature of the National Assembly is considered, most of the time, its normal operation is more desirable than a stalemate. However, when we consider the fact that the parliament is an organization composed of the groups with different political interests, we think that the act of bringing its operation to a standstill can be understood as a part of the political strategies of the political groups. In this respect, of course, a definite premise that the political strategies are for the people is necessary. The strategic characteristic of the parliament is proved by the fact that the dissolution of the parliament by prime minister is always a matter of interest in a country under a parliamentary system and its convocation draws people's attention in a country under a presidential system.

Therefore, there is no need to make the prorogation of the 117th National Assembly extraordinary session a big one. What draws my attention is the cause of its prorogation. I think that the lack of sincerity of the concerned politicians and their clumsy political tactics must be noted as a major cause of the prorogation of the National Assembly session. In addition, why should we have to deal with so many political bills in a country seeking democracy which fits its own condition? On this, we should exercise deep self-examination.

Above all, the ruling and opposition parties failed not only in their efforts to bring outside problems into the National Assembly but also in their efforts to manage the internal operation of the National Assembly. Maybe, this was inevitable, because, from the beginning, both the ruling opposition parties seemed to have no desire to tackle the issues honestly and sincerely. Therefore, it is not strange at all that, while dealing with such an attitude towards the outside problems at the interpellation sessions, no tenacity was shown but there was only beating around the bush in questioning the government. After trifling with the outside problems with such an attitude, the ruling and

opposition parties sought to divert the people's attention to the internal problems of the National Assembly. In this regard, the gathering between the prime minister and the representatives of the three major parties arranged as a first step to that end was something improper. This is not because the prime minister mentioned in the National Assembly the limit of his functions but because the political bills are questions which have to do with the power of the National Assembly, when the intrinsic nature of the bills is taken into consideration. The National Operation Law is the National Assembly's own problem. And, when it is viewed on the basis of formal logic, the question of local autonomy is also one that requires legislation by the National Assembly. In regard to the question of the lifting of the political ban, this is the matter that the ruling and opposition parties have left to the decision of the president. Therefore, having dinner with the prime minister was not completely meaningless politically. However, this did not result in bringing these questions to the center of the parliamentary forum but in putting them on the side-line.

In the wake of the gathering, for some unknown reason, the DJP refused to put forth any concrete proposals and in response to this, the DKP declared a boycott of the National Assembly session. More frequently than does the ruling party, the opposition party says that politics is reality. The meaning of the reality which the opposition party speaks of is unknown. But we think that it was not a wise adaptation to reality that the opposition party used the National Assembly, the only stage it is allowed in reality, as a pawn for political negotiations. But, still, though there was no progress in dealing with the basic questions, the ruling and opposition parties hurriedly called a meeting of three key-post holders of the three parties, which can be regarded as an emergency prescription. As a result of the meeting, the three key-post holders of the DKP, bypassing a discussion of the real reason for the DKP's boycott of the National Assembly session, agreed to normalize National Assembly operations. This being the case, when they had returned to their party headquarters, the three key-post holders of the DKP should have pooled their efforts to implement what was agreed by importuning or pleading. But they were completely defeated in the ideological struggle within the party.

After all, being unable to choose between boycott and participation, the DKP abruptly called for an extension of the National Assembly session by the ruling party. However, without considering the prevailing situation, the ruling party, simply because of its grudge, ignored the call. This is also difficult to understand. As the ruling party taking the initiative in dealing with the political situation, it failed to display generosity and betrayed what had been agreed to at the meeting of the three key-post holders of the three parties. Thus, the current National Assembly session was halted because of the emotional problems, not because of logical or technical problems. A wrong motive has brought a wrong result through a wrong course.

I have seriously felt skepticism about whether the ruling and opposition parties possess the public will of public parties and are loyal to the professional ethics of politicians. In addition to my skepticism, there has even appeared an extremely dangerous phenomenon in which political parties are doubtful about the "identity" of one another. "This side" was doubtful about the atmosphere

at the general meeting of the lawmakers of the "other side." The "other side" was doubtful about the integrity of the centripetal force of "this side."

(Pierre Bayle) said: Disorder stems not from generosity but from bigotry.

Yesterday, I heard the DJP National Assembly floor leader saying, "I am a man who favors 51 percent," and the DKP floor leader saying "I examine myself." However, I hope that DJP Floor Leader Yi will ensure that his party is also one which favors 51 percent, and that the DKP Floor Leader Yim will more deeply examine himself.

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DJP OFFICIAL'S MEETING WITH CHON SPARKS INTEREST

SK281323 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 28 Jun 83 p 2

[From the column "Tidbits"]

[Text] The movements of Chin Ui-chong, leader of the Democratic Justice Party [DJP], who paid a visit on President Chon Tu-hwan at Chongwadae at around 1500 on 27 June, were the object of keen attention in political circles as they were interpreted as having been related to the development of pending political issues, such as lifting of the ban imposed on former politicians and the call for amendment to the National Assembly Law. DJP Chairman Chin, however, abstained from mentioning in detail what was discussed between himself and President Chon.

Simply saying that he had reported to President Chon, the president of the DJP, about the conclusion of the National Assembly session as the chairman of the party, he said: I simply briefed President Chon on political issues, such as the lifting of the ban imposed on former politicians and the call for an amendment to the National Assembly Law.

He continued that President Chon had told him about President Reagan's visit to Korea, the issue of increasing the income of rural and fishing communities, financial and inflation issues, and how to deal with the new year's budget from the standpoint of keeping prices from soaring. But he [Chin Ui-chong] remained completely silent about the political issues which are a matter of concern.

Meanwhile, commenting on "efforts to bring the political situation under control," an expression which is frequently used in recent days, DJP spokesman Kim Yong-tae said: Such an expression suggests the existence of a difficult situation. Is there any situation which must be brought under control?

His face showed displeasure when he said this.

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

ROK DAILY CARRIES DJP LAWMAKERS' REMARKS

SK241002 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 23 Jun 83 p 3

[Remarks made by the participants in the DJP's General Meeting of lawmakers]

[Excerpts] Floor Leader Yi Chong-chan: Let me offer you an apology for failing to bring the current extraordinary session of the National Assembly to a smooth, effective and successful conclusion.

Throughout the current extraordinary session, we meant to discuss all the political issues without clinging to a specific one, to respect opinion from all political parties and political factions, including "the offstage political forces," a name we abhor to use, and to make our party's stand and will understand in a fair manner.

Throughout the current session of the National Assembly, we also meant to resolve all the political issues raised outside the parliament by drawing them into the house. We have not been successful in this regard, however. We are worried that this failure might have adverse effects on the future operations of the National Assembly.

While advocating parliamentarianism, the DKP has, in fact, acted against parliamentarianism, and while proclaiming itself democratic, it has acted in a most antidemocratic way. Rather than shirking responsibility for what happened, parties should examine themselves and should try to restore mutual trust.

Representative Kwak Chong-chul: We should have been able to read the opposition parties' minds and to act accordingly. The party leadership must call into question what it has done in this regard.

People in the Western District of Pusan, Kim Yong-sam's constituency, are indifferent to his hunger strike.

Representative Choe Yong-chol: We had better stop saying that the opposition parties are mainly responsible for the standstill at the National Assembly session in its final days. We are the ruling party, so we should bear all the blame for what has happened.

Floor Leader Yi: Our party has lodged protests with the government against its lukewarm attitude toward the criminal acts committed by Kim Yong-sam.

Chin Ui-chong, leader of the DJP: Throughout the current extraordinary session of the National Assembly, our party meant to draw all the political issues into the house and to resolve them through dialogue.

Although we were sincere and benevolent to the opposition parties, the results were not positive, because the climate of distrust still remains. Even if the political situation becomes a little worse in the future, we should continue to be persuasive toward opposition parties. Also by drawing a lesson from the current extraordinary session of the National Assembly, which produced nothing tangible. We should maintain unity within our party in the spirit of resolving everything through dialogue.

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

ROK DAILY CITES DJP CHAIRMAN'S VIEWS

SK240211 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 22 Jun 83 p]

[Article from column "Reporter's Bench"]

[Test] In connection with the closure of the special National Assembly session resulting from the crippled operation of the session, Chin Ui-chong, chairman of the DJP, said on 22 June: "I do not think that the political situation will be strained due to the unfruitful closure of the house sitting."

He then expressed his optimistic view of the operation of the upcoming regular assembly session, saying: "The question of operating the regular house session will be smoothly resolved if we make mutual efforts, having a cooling-off period for the time being. The Seoul conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union will also help operate the regular house to sit without difficulties."

Referring to the question of observing the agreement reached at a meeting of the heads of the three political parties and at a meeting of the key key-post holders of the three parties, Chairman Chin said: "I believe that the agreement will be observed."

He added: "It is difficult to understand why the DKP did not participate in the operation of the standing committees, while demanding a guarantee for the extension of the term of the special house session, despite the fact that it had agreed to attend the standing committees at the meeting of the three key-post holders of the three major parties. This shows that distrust exists between the ruling and opposition camps."

CSO; 4107/039

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DAILY CRITICIZES DKP FOR NA PROROGATION

SK240722 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 22 Jun 83 p 2

[Editorial: "The Politicians Who Have Turned Their Back on the National Assembly: The Retrogressive Attitude Toward the National Assembly Operation Must Be Abandoned Without Hesitation"]

[Text] The automatic prorogation of the National Assembly session in the wake of the stalemate in the activities of the standing committees is the first of its kind in the 1980's and has left another blot on the history of the National Assembly. Having watched the National Assembly extraordinary session be prorogued automatically without activities, we once again ponder what the National Assembly should do and for whom the National Assembly members are working.

In its extraordinary session, which opened on 13 June in accordance with the agreement between the ruling and opposition parties to bring the offstage politics that were created by the fasting of Mr Kim Yong-sam into the National Assembly, the National Assembly functioned normally only during the 3-day period of its main session. It simply wasted the rest of the 10 days, continuing the war on words among the political parties. It has resulted in a blot on the new image of the parliamentary politics.

In the wake of the debate on the political bills, including the bill for the lifting of the political ban, the DKP boycotted the standing committees and, because of this, the National Assembly operation was halted for 4 days. Though the meeting of the three key-post holders of the three major parties agreed to normalize the activities of the standing committees, the DKP called for an extension of the National Assembly session as a precondition to its participation in the standing committees. Because of this, no breakthrough was found for normalizing National Assembly operations and, thus, the session was automatically prorogued.

It can be said that the DJP is responsible for the stalemate in the National Assembly operation, because it failed to display political competency. But the DKP, which demanded something similar to putting the cart before the horse and again fell into the habit of the old era by boycotting the standing committees, is to blame more. It cannot escape this charge.

In addition to the political bills, the National Assembly session was supposed to handle matters related to the people's living, such as the government purchase price for the farmers' barley, the import liberalization policy, the money policy, and the infiltration of the armed North Korean puppet agents, and some other pending bills. Nevertheless, from the beginning of the session, the DKP concentrated its efforts on dealing with the political bills, ignoring the matters related to the people's living. On this, we cannot but say that the DKP has not abandoned the bad habit of the old era of utilizing the National Assembly for seeking the interests of a political party.

In contrast to what they did at the last National Assembly session, the government and the DJP showed a much more flexible attitude. They considered the efforts for the lifting of the political ban, the revision of the National Assembly Law within the year, and the study of the question of local autonomy. Therefore, there was an opulent possibility for a satisfactory compromise between the ruling and opposition parties. It would have been possible to negotiate the political bills and to discuss an extension of the National Assembly session, while handling the ordinary bills at the sessions of the standing committees.

Nevertheless, the DKP insisted that it would participate in the activities of the standing committees only if the National Assembly session were extended. Moreover, it attached the condition that it would be satisfied with an extension of only about 2 days if the handling at the National Assembly main session of the DKP proposal for forming a special committee to investigate the campus situation were guaranteed. This deserves the charge that the DKP has turned the National Assembly into a place for buying and selling. The DKP's act of unduly bringing the National Assembly to a stalemate and its call for an extension of the session, which was put forth by attaching unreasonable conditions, show that the DKP, from the beginning, had no desire to handle the pending political issues in the National Assembly. This cannot be construed otherwise.

The DJP proposed that the DKP first participate in the standing committees to discuss an extension of the National Assembly session, but the DKP rejected the proposal. This shows that there is a big hole in the trust among the political parties and that the DKP had no desire to normalize the National Assembly operation. If the DKP had clearly realized the fact that it jointly participated in the inauguration of the Fifth Republic, the normal operation of the National Assembly would have been possible. It is a contradiction that the DKP, which promised to handle the outside problems, including the fasting of Mr Kim Yong-sam, in the National Assembly, played a leading role in proroguing the National Assembly session.

We are deeply concerned that the automatic prorogation of the National Assembly session may make the political situation worse and bring political and social unrest. We hope that it will be clarified who is to blame for the damage done to the people's expectation for a mature National Assembly and to the new image of parliamentary politics, which has been built up with great efforts, and that the retrogressive National Assembly operation, in which politicians turn their back on the National Assembly, will not be repeated.

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

ROK DAILY EXAMINES GOVERNMENT, PRESS RELATIONS

SK250257 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 24 Jun 83 p 3

[Article by Political Editor Kim Tae-chung in the column "Dest Column": "The Government and the Press"]

[Text] In dealing with certain problems, the government and the press are not always identical in their respective approaches. It is quite natural for the government and the press to hold different views, and maybe it is more proper to say that such a difference in views justifies the *raison d'etre* of the press.

In spite of this fact, whenever the government and the press hold opposing views, the government denounces the press, saying that the press turns its back on national interests or that the press is colored by commercialism and opportunism. In turn, the press becomes frustrated and tries to soothe the unhappy feelings.

Whenever such things happen, a historical event comes to mind. The confrontation that took place between the U.S. administration and the NEW YORK TIMES before and after the U.S. invasion of Cuba in 1961, the Bay of Pigs incident. The NEW YORK TIMES, tipped off that the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency was planning to retake Cuba from Castro by training a group of Cubans living in exile in the United States, began extensively gathering information on the plan by assigning several reporters to the job. Having confirmed the existence of such a plan, the reporters filed an article saying that "a landing in Cuba is imminent" based on the confirmed information.

The editorial staff at the NEW YORK TIMES began a heated discussion over this article. One school of thought in this discussion maintained that, if this news were true, the NEW YORK TIMES could cause the military operation to fail and many human lives would be sacrificed by advance reporting on "an imminent invasion," and, therefore, it was in the interests of the United States not to report it. The other maintained that the facts absolutely should be reported as they were.

This discussion, in which even the president of the NEW YORK TIMES participated, ended with a compromise. As a result, the NEW YORK TIMES carried a simple article in its 6 April edition, saying that "an estimated 6,000 anti-Castro Cubans are being trained in the United States with the aim of

"overthrowing the Castro government," with portions that implied CIA involvement but without the information that the invasion was imminent. Exactly 10 days later, the invasion took place and its tragic defeat dealt a severe blow to the Kennedy Administration.

Referring to this in a speech, Kennedy fiercely denounced the newspaper responsible for the news report, saying that "the newspaper neglected to take the responsibility for judging whether or not such news reports are in the national interests of the United States."

A few days later, however, Kennedy, said to the staff members of the NEW YORK TIMES. If the NEW YORK TIMES had been faithful with its information and had reported the operation in detail, the plan would have been cancelled and, as a result, would have saved the United States from a tragic defeat." This was revealed by Turner (Cartledge), then the editor-in-chief of the NEW YORK TIMES, in his autobiography. (Cartledge) said that, after the incident, he came to the conviction that it was ultimately newspapers, not the government, that should judge what can be reported and what cannot.

We can neither graft such an experience of the NEW YORK TIMES to our reality nor do we intend to do so. The relationship between each country's government and its press will have its own peculiarities likely to be bred in each country's own climate. They can never be adopted by other countries regardless of their location or time.

Nevertheless, the government cannot deny that such an experience by the NEW YORK TIMES has very significant implications in maintaining sound, conflicting but complementary relations between the government and the press.

In order to create such an atmosphere, there is a very important prerequisite that must not be ignored, that is, to closely examine the fundamental character and ideological base of the press.

We need, first of all, frank questions and answers. First, is today's Korean press dissident? The definition of the concept of dissidence can vary from person to person and from situation to situation, but if it is defined as the relationship between active and passive consciousness and various acts which eventually lead to denial of the government's existence, it is difficult to define today's Korean press as anti-establishment. Rather, the press in our country has been criticized by some almost as pro-establishment.

Secondly, has the Korean press ever denied the existence and value of the Republic of Korea from the viewpoint of ideology? The Korean press has been a believer in liberal democracy even to the extent of occasionally being called excessively conservative and idealist. It has also been anticommunist. Today the Korean press believes that it has played a leading role in placing Korea on the road of capitalism.

The government and the press should be clearly aware of each others' respective basic structure and should strive to consolidate their foundations based on such an understanding. When they became clearly aware of their respective

characteristics and positions, they will be able to share the experience of the NEW YORK TIMES. In a word, the NEW YORK TIMES is patriotic. James Lesten, one of the long-time chief attractions of the TIMES, recalled: I was born in Scotland and immigrated to the United States when I was young. I love everything in the United States and dedicate everything to it, I lead my life in such a way that I may constitute a tiny part of that huge background called the United States.

Today we believe that all reporters working in the Korean press have that same feeling. If our nation did not exist neither could we. We believe we all love everything in the fatherland which tightly embraces us. We have constantly paid attention to the fact that if all the systems in force today were refused, unnecessary disorder would be created in our advance.

Thus, the restriction that the judgment of the press should always be subordinate to the government's is of no significance. Since the basic consciousness is firm, contradictions in methods between the government and the press can be said, from one point of view, to be a waste of national strength.

The same principle is applied in the case of diversionary forces called opposition political parties. An awareness of the nature and objectives of an opposition party is desirable and, based on this, a certain range of action should be accorded to the opposition parties.

We feel that the recent special session of the National Assembly was closed without even holding a meeting because the basic relations between the government and opposition parties and between the ruling party and opposition parties were not established, because they distrusted one another, and because there was no confidence about how far they could go without interfering in each others' reason for existing.

The government's judgment is not always correct. It is true that the government is entrusted with state affairs by the people for certain periods of time and is subject to the people's judgment for the result of its rule. Therefore, the one who makes the final judgment is the government, and this is as it should be. However, the government should assume a humble attitude, acknowledging that it might also make a mistake and therein lies the reason for the existence of the press and the opposition parties.

On the other hand, the judgment of the press is not always correct. In particular, we doubt whether the level of our press can be compared with that of the NEW YORK TIMES. However, the NEW YORK TIMES has trained itself with self-regulatory discussions and decisions on certain issues for a long time. Thus, our press should be also trained to be a responsible press which takes full responsibility for what it decides within a given situation and conditions.

When we merely look at the self-righteousness and self-fascination of the government, which attempts to control every detail, even the methodology, not tolerating the others' judgment or interference, our mutual situation becomes only very awkward.

CSO: 4107/039

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

COURT UPHOLDS PRISON TERMS FOR FOUR DISSIDENTS

SK230048 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 23 Jun 83 p 8

[Text] The Supreme Court yesterday upheld an appellate court's decision which handed down prison terms ranging from one and a half years to 10 years plus suspension of civil rights for the same periods to four defendants for their anti-government activities.

The defendants were Pak Yae-chon, 28, senior in the Philosophy Department of Sungjon University; Hwangbo Yun-sik, 34, teacher at the Taejon Technical High School; Mrs Chon Hae-suk, 49, a Seoul elementary school teacher; and Pak Chang-kun, 28, jobless.

Pak Hae-chon was given a 10-year prison term, Kwangbo seven years in jail, Mrs Chong five years in prison and Pak Chong-hun one and a half years. All four also received civil rights suspension for periods equal to their respective jail terms.

The four convicts plus six others formed an anti-government body called Aramhoe in May, 1981, during the 100-day party for a certain Kim's baby named Aram at Kim's house in Taejon, according to the prosecution.

They had allegedly met together on Saturdays and Sundays even before establishing Aramhoe with an eye to conspiring to overthrow the government through civil uprising.

They were arrested in August 1981, on suspicion of praising the North Korean communist regime and requesting the withdrawal of U.S. forces in Korea.

At the first trial in February last year, the Taejon District Court accepted all the charges and sentenced the four to prison terms ranging from two years to 10 years plus civil rights suspension.

In an appeals trial, the Seoul High Court cut the prison terms to maximum six years, ruling that there was insufficient evidence to show the meetings were for the anti-government activities.

The court found them innocent of the charge of establishing an anti-government organization.

But last October, the Supreme Court ordered retrial of the case by the Seoul High Court, by ruling that the organization was an anti-government body.

The Supreme Court said that they continued to meet with a common aim in violation of the National Security Law.

Thus, the Seoul High Court turned down the appeals of the defendants, and sentenced Pak Chang-kun to one and a half years in jail, lowering the court's former sentence of three years, plus same the period of civil rights suspension. The three others were given the same sentences as given by district court.

And then, the four defendants lodged appeals to the Supreme Court again.

CSO: 4100/172

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

STUDENTS ARRESTED FOR DEMONSTRATING--The Chongryangri police station on 22 June arrested two students from the Hanguk University of Foreign Studies--Yi Pyong-ho, 26, and Yi Yong-kwan, 23, both seniors majoring in economics--on charges of violating the laws concerning assembly and demonstrations. The police charged that the two students, disseminating about 200 leaflets denouncing the government at around 1100 on the morning of 21 June in the main building of the school and on the second floor of the school library, had instigated other students to stage a demonstration on campus. [Text]
[SK230926 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 23 Jun 83 p 11]

UNIVERSITY STUDENTS RECEIVE SENTENCES--The Seoul District Criminal Court yesterday sentenced two Korea University students to three years in prison each for violating the law on illegal assembly and demonstration. The two students are Yi Sang-ton, 21, a junior majoring in public administration and Kim Son-chung, 22, a junior majoring in agricultural science. [Text]
[SK250113 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 25 Jun 83 p 8]

PUSAN COLLEGIAN ARRESTED--Pusan (YONHAP)--Police have arrested a Pusan National University student on charges of illegal demonstration. According to police, Ho Pan-su, 22, a sophomore in machinery, distributed about 180 leaflets with antigovernment slogans and instigated fellow students to demonstrate on the campus Wednesday. [Text] [SK250121 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 25 Jun 83 p 8]

STUDENTS CHARGED WITH DEMONSTRATING--The Seoul Chungbu Police Station yesterday requested arrest warrants for two seniors of Dongguk University on charges of violating the Law on Demonstration and Assembly. Chong Chang-su, 21, and Sin Chae-hun, were said to have instigated fellow students to stage campus demonstrations and distributed anti-government leaflets on Thursday. [Text] [SK260133 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 26 Jun 83 p 8]

CSO: 4100/172

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

ROK ECONOMY ENTERS FULL-FLEDGED GROWTH STAGE

SK290314 Seoul YONHAP in English 0216 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] Seoul, 29 Jun (YONHAP)--Thanks to stability-oriented growth policies the government has pursued so far, the South Korean economy has entered a full-fledged growth stage with commodity prices being stabilized unprecedentedly, Deputy Premier-Economic Planning Minister Kim Chun-song said Wednesday.

In a monthly economic briefing session chaired by President Chon Tu-hwan, Kim reported that while wholesale prices came down by one percent in June from a year earlier, consumer prices across the country edged up by 1.7 percent in the same period.

The leading business indicator, a barometer for the economic climate two to three months ahead, rose by 1.9 percentage points in May over April and the coinciding composite business index, which reflects the current economic conditions, also climbed by 1.8 percentage points during the April-May period.

Because of a continued tight money policy, the growth rate of total money supply, usually known as m2, which comprises currency in circulation and time, savings and demand deposits, was curbed at 20.9 percent as of 25 June over a year earlier.

Despite the strengthened liquidity control, fund situation of enterprises has been improving with bounced checks accounting for 0.04 percent of the total checks issued in June, compared with a 0.05 percent share in the previous month, and savings deposits have also kept on increasing, the top economic administrator said.

Industrial output and deliveries in May registered respective 14.4 and 15.6 percent rises over the same month last year, manufacturing companies operated at 82.3 percent of their capacity, compared with a 69.8 percent operation rate at last year-end, and unemployment shrank 4.4 percent to 3.3 percent during the one-year period.

Exports in the first five months of this year totaled 8.7 billion U.S. dollars, a one percent rise over the same period last year. Exports in June,

however, increased by 5.3 percent to more than 1.2 billion dollars, indicating that overseas sales will gain momentum beginning in the second half of the year.

Kim also reported that January-May exports were tallied at 9.9 billion dollars, up 2.4 percent over the same period last year, and June imports alone rose by 8.5 percent to nearly two billion dollars.

In the first five-months of the year, the country incurred a current account deficit of 882 million dollars--838 million dollars in external trade and 44 million dollars in the invisible trade sector. At the end of May, the country's foreign exchange holdings stood at 6.3 billion dollars.

CSO: 4100/172

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

'EXCESSIVE' LAND URGED TO BE SOLD TO FARMERS

SK250225 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 25 Jun 83 p 7

[Excerpt] The government has reaffirmed its intention to secure more arable land for production of agro-livestock goods, in addition to pledging efforts to renovate farming skills and to produce superior varieties.

The Agriculture-Fisheries Ministry, in this context, decided yesterday to recommend that private educational institutions sell to farmers their land, which is reckoned as "excessively" large for the number of students and trainees.

The ministry asked the Education Ministry to induce private schools and universities to dispose of unnecessary land to farmers and stock breeders.

The Education Ministry was also requested to notify the Agriculture-Fisheries Ministry of land owned by the educational institutions and their foundations.

The nation's educational foundations possess a combined 8,454,000 pyong (some 27.9 square kilometers) as of the last year-end, a government source assessed.

CSO: 4100/172

S. KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

BRIEFS

VICE UNIFICATION MINISTER--Vice Minister of National Unification Yi Pyong-yong will visit Japan from tomorrow through 4 July to give lectures on the Korean unification to leaders of Mindan, pro-Seoul Korean residents organization in Japan in 10 cities, the ministry announced yesterday. [Text]
[SK230415 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 22 Jun 83 p 1]

CSO: 4100/172

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

ROK DAILY WELCOMES REAGAN'S VISIT TO KOREA

SK290423 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 28 Jun 83 p 2

[Editorial: "President Reagan's Visit to Korea"]

[Text] U.S. President Ronald Reagan will pay an official visit to our country at the beginning of November at the invitation of President Chon Tu-hwan. The White House announced that President Reagan will also visit Japan and Indonesia.

The trip by Reagan--the master of the White House--to Korea is the fifth visit to Korea of a U.S. President. Before the 25 June invasion by the communists, no U.S. president had ever visited Korea. General Eisenhower in December 1952 as a President-Elect visited Korea using the inspection of the Korean frontline as an opportunity. Since the 50's, all U.S. Presidents except Kennedy have been to Korea. Korean presidents, of course, have not failed to visit the United States. It is clear that the putting of visits to Korea in their hectic schedules during their tenure reflects the importance of binational security ties to former U.S. presidents.

However, U.S. presidential visits to Seoul have not always revealed the smooth relations of the two countries in all domains. With the approach of President Ford's visit in November 1974 and of President Carter's trip in June 1976, dissenting voices were heard in the United States and difference in views arose which needed to be coordinated. When President Carter paid a state visit to Korea, the question of human rights in Korea was discussed in the United States. During Carter's visit to Seoul, different views on the questions of human rights in Korea and the withdrawal of the U.S. ground troops from Korea were expressed.

Reagan's forthcoming visit to Seoul is, however, viewed as a trip without problems in that his visit is made in a situation in which both countries maintain smoother relations than ever before. By holding a Korea-U.S. summit in Washington 12 days after his inauguration, President Reagan showed deeper understanding of and interest in Korea than any other U.S. president. In addition, President Reagan cancelled the plan for withdrawal of U.S. ground troops from Korea--which was drawn up by President Carter, the implementation of which was later suspended--and further increased vigilance against the bellicose nature of North Korea. In addition, the Reagan administration

has made sincere efforts to strengthen solidarity between the two countries--including its unsparing effort to increase the Foreign Military Sales loan to Korea, the amount of which was cut by the Congress.

In his personal letter conveyed to President Chon Tu-hwan on 26 May, President Reagan reaffirmed that the binational security relationship is firm. Noting in his letter that "Your incisive analysis of our shared historical experience impressed me," Reagan made clear that the United States and the ROK have capabilities to deter aggression on the Korean Peninsula.

In light of President Reagan's positive attitude toward Korea and the relationship of the two countries, there will be no special pending issue to be resolved during his visit to Korea. It can be said that his trip to Korea is of significance in renewing relations with an ally of blood and in reaffirming determination to defend Korea on the spot.

We highly appraise the friendship of President Reagan, who was once the Governor of California, in which the most Koreans live in the United States, visited Korea when he was governor. He has shown invariable interest in and understanding of Korea ever since he moved to the White House.

We hope that, with his upcoming visit to Korea as an opportunity, he will more widely understand the circumstances of security in Korea and the unique nature of the Korean economy. There is no doubt that his visit will be a trip to the country of the morning calm through which Korea-U.S. relations will be cemented.

CSO: 4107/039

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

REAGAN'S VISIT VIEWED AS SIGNIFICANT

SK290201 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 29 Jun 83 p 4

[Editorial: "Reagan's Visit to Seoul"]

[Text] Apparently in more realistic global perspective, the United States has lately attached increased importance to its political and security arrangements in East Asia. This marks a sharp contrast with the disengagement inclination Washington once showed in the vortex of the Vietnam war. That trend, as had been the case in the past, had to yield to the renewed quest of practical interests indispensable to America's survival as a superpower.

In hindsight, the 1950-53 Korean War might be one example: The ambiguity of intention and lack of will on the part of Washington, in the absence of due vigilance against the latent Soviet expansionism, can be largely ascribed to the North Korean invasion of the South. The Americans at times have made themselves pay for what otherwise could be saved.

Mindful of all these, President Ronald Reagan's scheduled visit to Seoul in early November bears manifold significance and for this reason we wholeheartedly welcome it. Reagan is also said to be planning to visit Japan and Indonesia, and possibly a few other Asian capitals.

During the upcoming Asian trip, Reagan will undoubtedly make unequivocal America's resolve to live up to its commitments in this region at a time when the continuing Russian military buildup in this part of the world poses a growing tangible threat. The Reagan administration's policy of attaching unprecedentedly vital importance to Northeast Asia is manifest in the reported reversal of the so-called "swing" strategy under which American troops were to be moved to the Middle East from Korea in the event of a war there.

Geopolitically speaking, the Korean Peninsula indisputably constitutes a safety valve whose absence is liable to draw other big powers into confrontation with their interests converged on it. Its significance is well evidenced in the joint communique of the peace and stability of Northeast Asia and, in return, vital to the security of the United States."

Chongwadae said President Reagan will review with his Korean host President Chon Tu-hwan the situation in Northeast Asia with special reference to the

peninsula and discuss other matters of mutual interest. The two presidents are expected to chart out a course of common benefit from the position of genuine alliance.

Reaffirmation of the U.S. security commitment to Seoul as demonstrated by the announced Reagan visit plan is certain to discourage the communist North Korean regime from attempting military adventurism whose symptoms are abundant in the recent Pyongyang moves. In Washington's broader context, Reagan's trip will largely contribute toward bolstering security shields against the Soviet threats by marshalling the potentials of the countries he will visit. An educated assessment also indicates that firmer American commitment in this region would be conducive to keeping China from drifting to Moscow.

Not to speak of Korea alone which is now the ninth largest trade partner of the United States, Northeast Asian countries have a very large role in the increasingly interdependent international economy. In spite of its remarkable economic growth, Seoul undeniably bears an excess burden for its defense as a vanguard of alliance safeguarding mutual interests. We hope that Washington will give favorable considerations for the sustained development of our defense industry and for increased foreign military sales credit to Korea.

We also look to the forthcoming Korea-U.S. summitry for establishment of a peace mechanism on the peninsula in order to defuse the tension between the divided halves of Korea. To achieve this task, Koreans and Americans need to keep themselves resolute as firm allies lest the other side should make any miscalculation.

CSO; 4100/172

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

REAGAN'S VISIT TO BE MILESTONE IN SECURITY, ECONOMY TIES

SK290205 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 29 Jun 83 p 2

[Editorial: "Reagan's Seoul Visit"]

[Text] Korea and the United States will renew their pledge to solidify the traditional bonds between them in diversified sectors, including the national security of South Korea, on the occasion of the projected visit to Seoul by U.S. President Ronald Reagan in early November this year.

President Reagan's state visit to Korea has been simultaneously announced in Seoul and Washington, with the detailed itinerary for his trip to be announced later on.

The U.S. Presidential visit here is in reciprocation for President Chon Tu-hwan's Washington visit in February 1981.

On this occasion, the people and government of this country wholeheartedly welcome the scheduled Seoul visit by President Reagan and his entourage, being firmly convinced that the Korea-U.S. summit talks to be held here will substantially help cement the existing ties between the two traditional allies by reflecting the national interests of both parties.

The consequences are that the two countries will not fail to seek the most realistic steps toward guaranteeing peace on the Korean Peninsula and in Asia at large.

Reagan's visit here is part of his Asian tour which will also take him to Japan and Indonesia.

Reagan's November swing will be his first Asian tour since his inauguration as the U.S. President more than two years ago.

Korean and U.S. defense strategists have confirmed in their annual security consultative meeting held earlier this year in Washington that Korea is a "vital interest area" to the U.S.

Based on the strategic concept of the incumbent U.S. administration led by President Reagan, we anticipate that the visiting U.S. supreme leader will

reaffirm to South Korea and strong U.S. intention to abide by its defense commitment to the Republic of Korea.

It is considered particularly significant that the U.S. Presidential visit this year coincides with the 30th anniversary of the conclusion of the ROK-U.S. Mutual Defense Treaty.

The Reagan administration is characterized by its global military strategy for peace in which Europe, the Mideast and Northeast Asia are no longer isolated as independent regional units.

Rather, any development in these regions is closely weighed as part of the U.S. world strategy, according to the strategic notion of the U.S. at present.

It is obvious, therefore, that the presently precarious South-North confrontation on the Korean Peninsula can hardly be seen as merely a regional matter of concern only in this part of Asia.

Particularly in the face of recent Soviet expansionism in Asia and elsewhere in the world, President Reagan in the Korea-U.S. summit talks will place emphasis on his global strategic concept in which South Korea and other Asian countries will be urged to map out a common anti-Soviet strategy in the years ahead for this part of the world.

It is immediately observed that Korea and the United States in the forthcoming summit talks will seek a long-range blueprint for peace settlement, making sustained efforts to reduce tension on the Korean Peninsula.

As Korea and the United States entered the second century of their diplomatic relations this year, it is our firm conviction that President Reagan's visit here will mark a milestone in bilateral ties, not only in national security but in economic and cultural relations as well.

CSO: 4100/172

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

YONHAP ANALYZES UPCOMING REAGAN'S VISIT TO ROK

SK280248 Seoul YONHAP in English 0234 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text] Seoul, 28 Jun (YONHAP)--The forthcoming visit to Korea by U.S. President Ronald Reagan has its primary significance that it will reaffirm the firm U.S. commitment to the defense of South Korea, one of its closest allies in Asia.

Reagan's decision to visit Korea in November is interpreted here as his conviction not to tolerate any attempt to threaten the stability on the Korean Peninsula by demonstrating the consolidated South Korean-U.S. relations.

In his personal letter sent to Chun in May this year, Reagan clarified the firm U.S. resolution to defend South Korea from any external aggression.

Diplomatic observers here expected the announcement of the Reagan visit, made five months prior to the visit, to serve as a plus factor for Seoul's successful hosting of an Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) general meeting in October.

The announcement will serve as a warning to the North Korean communist regime which may be tempted to sabotage the IPU meeting, they said.

The Pyongyang regime has been attempting to heighten tension on the peninsula to keep Seoul from hosting the October IPU Conference. Three North Korean armed agents attempted to infiltrate into the South across the Imjin River but were shot to death by South Korean forces last week.

As the announcement points out, Reagan's trip is to reciprocate President Chon's visit to the United States in February in 1981. Reagan, at that time, accepted Chon's invitation to visit Seoul.

Another significance of the Reagan trip is that it reaffirms the "importance" of Korea in Washington's global strategy.

Since the establishment of diplomatic ties in 1882, the two countries have consolidated alliance and the close relations were further consolidated through the Korean war and the South Korean participation in the Vietnam war.

The relations of the two allies had tough days during the Carter administration because of a U.S. plan to withdraw U.S. troops from Korea, human rights issues and the so-called "Koreagate" scandal.

The "inconvenient" relations of the two countries cleared up since the inauguration of the Reagan administration in 1980, and had an epoch making turning point to develop to "relationship of partners" from a simple "vertical" alliance when President Chon visited Washington in 1981.

It was earlier reported that the Reagan administration renounced the so-called swing strategy of moving its forces from the Korean Peninsula to the Middle East if Iran and other Gulf states should be attacked by the Soviet Union.

South Korea has become more important to U.S. world strategy as the Soviet Union is building up its forces in the Far East, observers said.

There is no prominent issue pending between the two countries at present. Such issues as the improvement of the conditions of U.S. foreign military sales (FMS) credit to Korea and the exports of Korean manufactured defense products to third countries will be among possible topics at the Chon-Reagan summit talks, they said.

Diplomatic observers attach a great significance to the Reagan's visit in that Reagan, the fifth U.S. head of state to come to Korea, will feel the tension on the Korean Peninsula in person and reaffirm the existing bond between the two countries.

CSO: 4100/172

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

YONHAP VERSION OF PARTIES' REACTION TO REAGAN'S VISIT

SK280218 Seoul YONHAP in English 0147 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text] Seoul, 28 Jun (YONHAP)--South Korea's three major political parties Tuesday hailed U.S. President Ronald Reagan's visit to Korea scheduled for early November as a great momentum to strengthen bilateral relations.

Ruling Democratic Justice Party spokesman Rep Kim Yong-tae said in a statement, "Our party joins the whole nation in welcoming Reagan's visit to Korea, which we firmly believe to be another milestone for the hundred-year-old Korea-U.S. relations."

"We expect Reagan's visit to consolidate existing diplomatic relations between the two countries as well as to reaffirm the importance of Korea in Washington's Northeast Asian strategy," Kim said.

The major opposition Democratic Korea Party said in a statement that Reagan's trip to Seoul will no doubt be an epoch-making opportunity to bolster the security of Far East Asia.

"We expect that with Reagan's visit to Korea the bilateral relations between Seoul and Washington will change from a 'one-sided' reliance on the former on the latter to 'reciprocity,'" said party deputy spokesman Rep Kim Mun-won.

The Korea National Party said it believes the U.S. President's Seoul visit will be a "historic" opportunity to reaffirm the traditional friendship and ties between Korea and the United States.

In a statement issued by party spokesman Rep Kim Wan-tae, the minority opposition said, "We expect his trip will result in the reinforced security cooperation between the two allies, which will eventually contribute to world peace as well as security in Northeast Asia."

CSO: 4100/172

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

FOREIGN MINISTRY NONPLUSSED BY NHK REPORT ON REAGAN

SK281307 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 28 Jun 83 p 2

[From the column "Tidbits"]

[Text] As Japan's NHK reported, on the afternoon of 27 June, about U.S. President Reagan's planned visits to three Asian nations, such as Korea, well before the time the countries concerned had agreed on for officially breaking the news, officials at the Foreign Ministry were embarrassed and confused for a while.

As the foreign news reports on President Reagan's plan to visit three Asian nations burst out, Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok talked with Pak Kon-u, director-general of American Affairs Bureau at the Foreign Ministry, at around 1430 in the afternoon of 27 June, and then went straight to Chongwadae.

A decision was made during Minister Yi's consultations at Chongwadae that the announcement on President Reagan's visit to Korea would be made at the same time in both countries--at 2015 in the evening of 27 June--and Minister Yi ordered the officials concerned to distribute prepared reference materials to reporters.

There have been a few rumors as to when the plan for President Reagan's visit to Korea was finalized. One rumor has it that Minister Yi had been informed of the plan by Walker, U.S. Ambassador to Korea, at around the beginning of this month. Out of security considerations, Minister Yi has been keeping the news secret until such time as both countries were to officially announce the news. The rumor said that Minister Yi secretly ordered Director-General of the American Affairs Bureau Pak to prepare for the announcement on Sunday, 26 June.

When the announcement on President Reagan's visit to Korea was formally publicized, one official at the Foreign Ministry recalled the troubling events when President Carter visited Korea in 1979.

He said: Compared to President Carter's visit to Korea, this time we will be light-hearted in preparing for President Reagan's visit.

According to this official, relations at that time between Korea and the United States were sour, even to the point that the White House refused to insert in the announcement words like "President Carter is to visit Korea at the invitation of President Pak Chong-hui." Because of this, the announcement had to read "President Carter is to visit Korea...."

He continued, Security is likely to be a priority agenda item to be discussed during President Reagan's visit to Korea.

CSO: 4107/039

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

IMPROVEMENT OF RELATIONS WITH USSR, PRC STRESSED

SK300316 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 29 Jun 83 p 2

[From column "Tidbits"]

[Text] Speaking at the National Defense College on the morning of 29 June, Minister of Foreign Affairs Yi Pom-sok, for the first time in the country since he took office, disclosed his views on diplomacy and plans he will seek, as one in charge of diplomacy. He attracted "Nordpolitik" to improve relations with the Soviet Union and China, the realistic views of recognizing North Korea as a state and the provision of a permanent peace mechanism for easing tension on the Korean Peninsula.

The improvement of relations with the Soviet Union, China and other communist countries has been pursued as our fundamental diplomatic policy. However, the term "Nordpolitik" was never used before to stress improvement of relations with those countries.

As tasks for the 1980's, Minister Yi listed the provision of a mechanism for peace on the Korean Peninsula and the construction of a happy country of the Korean nation.

The observers regarded Minister Yi's speech as somewhat significant, because it came right after the announcement of U.S. President Reagan's scheduled visit to Korea. They said that a high dimensional foreign policy, which is different from the policy for cross-recognition of the North and the South, is, maybe, being hatched.

CSO: 4107/039

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

JAPAN TO HOLD MINISTERIAL TALKS

SK170109 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 17 Jun 83 p 1

[Text] Tokyo (YONHAP)--Korea and Japan will hold a regular ministerial conference and foreign ministers' talks in August to discuss measures pending between the two countries.

A source at the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs said Thursday that the two countries agreed, in principle, to hold the two separate meetings to discuss detailed measures "for the creation of a new era" between the two countries based on the spirit of the summit conference Korean President Chon Tu-hwan had with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone in Seoul last January.

The two countries originally agreed to hold the foreign ministers' conference early in July. But, they agreed to postpone the meeting in view of the Korean political schedules, including the current extraordinary National Assembly session.

CSO: 4100/172

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

PARLIAMENTARY DIPLOMACY LAUNCHED FOR IPU MEETING

SK240121 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 24 Jun 83 p 1

[Text] The National Assembly has launched parliamentary diplomatic activities in preparation for the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) meeting to be held in Seoul in October.

The National Assembly, which mailed invitations to 97 member states, including North Korea, and 26 international organizations, will begin to receive replies along with delegate lists.

Although it plans to draw up the picture of the IPU meeting by the end of July, it will continue to accept applications for participation until the opening day in an effort to induce as many countries as possible to the conference.

The Seoul meeting, scheduled to open 2 October and continue to 13 October, will change four of the 11 Executive Committee members.

The Korean IPU National Group, headed by Rep Kwon Chong-tal, held a joint session with the government yesterday to work out preparation projects, including the remodeling of the National Assembly building which will be used as the IPU convention hall.

Nine parliamentary groups are visiting or awaiting departure for European, Asian, Arab, African, and Latin American countries in an effort to make sure that the maximum number of countries, including communist countries, turn out at the IPU meeting.

Five members of the Foreign Affairs Committee, including Chairman Pong Tuwan, left Seoul for Europe Wednesday to encourage IPU delegates to attend the Seoul meeting. The other lawmakers were the Democratic Justice Party's Kim Hyon-uk and Pak Won-tak, the Democratic Korea Party's Ho Kyong-ku and the Korea National Party's Yi Man-sop.

The Korea-Netherlands Parliamentarians Friendship Association team also left Seoul yesterday. DJP floor leader Yi Chong-chan led a friendship delegation to Britain yesterday to commemorate the centennial of Korean-British diplomatic relations.

Rep Yu Sok-sun and other Steering Committee members went abroad to do research on other countries' parliamentary systems yesterday. The Korea-Tunisia Association went to the Middle East 10 June for a 17-day visit.

Other parliamentary groups awaiting departure are: The Korea-Senegal Association (25 June-20 July), the Korea-Brazil Association (25 June-17 July), the Korea-Sri Lanka Parliamentarians Friendship Association (27 June-12 July), and the Korea-Gabon Association (28 June-14 July).

CSO: 4100/172

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

ASSEMBLY OFFICIALS, GOVERNMENT MEET ON IPU

SK250205 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 25 Jun 83 p 1

[Text] Working-level officials from the National Assembly secretariat yesterday held talks with government officials on preparations for the 70th IPU general conference to be held in Seoul 2-13 October.

The discussion held at the National Assembly involved hotel accommodations and other conveniences.

Speaking at the joint meeting, Rep Kwon Chon-tal, chairman of the bipartisan preparatory committee established at the assembly, said that preparations should be made to ensure maximum efficiency with a minimum of spending.

Kwon also said that efforts should be made to help delegates understand Korea and its people.

Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs No Chae-won, who heads the government preparatory committee, said preparation projects worked out by the assembly secretariat will be reviewed by his panel.

CSO: 4100/172

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

DJP LEADER IN LONDON FOR CENTENNIAL EVENTS

SK290147 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 29 Jun 83 p 1

[Text] Yi Chong-chan, chairman of the National Assembly Steering Committee, Tuesday presented a plaque to the British Parliament inscribed with a resolution unanimously adopted in an assembly plenary meeting 30 April to commemorate the centennial of diplomatic relations between Korea and Britain.

Yi, who arrived in London Sunday heading a Korean parliamentary delegation, delivered the plaque when he paid a courtesy call on the House of Lords president and Bernard Weatherill, speaker of the House of Commons.

In the Korean-Anglo centennial resolution, the assembly expressed their "profound thanks for the noble sacrifices made by British soldiers during the Korean War (1950-53) and for the positive support consistently extended to Korea by the British Government and people in international forums."

Yi, who concurrently serves as floor leader of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, is in London to represent Korea in various commemorative events to mark the centennial.

CSO: 4100/172

S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

ROK AMBASSADOR ON PROBLEMS WITH PURCHASE OF U.S. RICE

SK250219 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 25 Jun 83 p 7

[Text] Washington (YONHAP)--Korean Ambassador to the United States Yu Pyong-hyon said recently that the difficulty in fulfilling contract by a U.S. contractor hinders Korea to fulfill its commitment to the United States for the purchase of 500,000 tons of 1981 crop calrose rice.

Yu made the remarks at the 84th annual meeting of the Rice Millers Association of America, which was held at New Orleans, Louisiana, last week with some 800 rice industrialists attending.

Stressing that Korea has no intention of walking away from its commitment to purchase 500,000 tons of calrose rice from the United States, Yu said the failure of fulfilling contract by the U.S. contractor has placed great burden on the Korean people, the well-intentioned purchaser.

Quoting the General Accounting Office (GAO) report of the U.S. Government, Yu pointed out that his government purchased 1.2 million tons of 1980 crop U.S. rice at the price of \$500,000 tons as it committed to the U.S. Government.

"I was deeply distressed over the present situation of our purchase contract," Yu said. "We contracted with an American supplier in good faith in accordance with our commitment to the U.S. Government. Is it our responsibility if the contract fulfillment seems to be in difficulty?" he asked the rice millers.

CSO: 4100/172

S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

ROK-INDONESIA DRILLING DISCOVERS OIL, GAS DEPOSITS

SK290214 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 29 Jun 83 p 1

[Text] Korea-Indonesia joint test drilling in the Indonesian Madura Sea found commercially viable oil and gas deposits, Minister of Energy and Resources So Sang-chol said yesterday.

He said that KODECO Energy Co., the Korean partner in the joint oil development, drilled four test wells in the offshore zone and two of them have hit oil and gas beds.

So told the media that one of the two, code-named KE-3, is estimated to have 2,400 billion cubic feet in gas deposits, or a daily average production estimate of 175 million cubic feet of gas after the drill stem test (DST), the test of commercial viability. The other well, code-named KE-2, proved to have oil deposit estimated at 133 million barrels.

The wells are two of four in the offshore zone developed by KODECO, a subsidiary of Korea Development Co, in a joint venture with the Indonesian state-run oil monopoly, Pertamina.

The joint venture is financed by KODECO and Pertamina on a 50-50 basis.

According to So, a minimum of 1 million cubic feet of gas per day would be commercially viable.

The first and second round of test drilling in the Indonesian Madura Sea, code-named KE-1 and KE-4 failed to find commercially viable oil and gas deposits, however,

Keplinger & Associates International Inc of the United States performed DST to determine the two test wildcats' economic viability, according to the ministry.

So also revealed that the KE-2 test well is in need of a confirmation well, which is often drilled after a wildcat has tested the oil to determine the more exact limits of the reservoir.

A few more such confirmation wells will be also sunk around the KE-3 wildcat to determine the firm gas deposits, he also said.

A wildcat or a test drilling is a well drilled to search for undiscovered accumulations of petroleum or gas. About one wildcat in six strikes oil and gas, but only one in 50 finds a significant deposit, according to the ministry.

The KODECO is known to have invested a total of \$38,367,000 into the oil exploration project of Madura Sea as of the end of April this year-- \$30,693,000 from loan of Export-Import Bank of Korea and remaining \$7,674,000 from its own capital.

KODECO and Pertamina signed the joint venture agreement in 1981 to tap the possibility of oil and gas deposits near Madura Island.

The KODECO hopes to construct an offshore platform to produce crude oil in earnest soon.

If things turn out to be smooth, chances are very good for the KODECO to bring Indonesian crude back to the country by 1985 at the earliest, industry sources observed.

According to a tentative production timetable made by KODECO, the daily crude production for the first eight years will amount to 8,000 barrels and 5,000 barrels for three years after that.

The proposed oil production is translated into \$600 million or so on the current market price basis.

In the case of the code named "KE-3" hole, the proven gas reserve is equivalent to 1.2 million tons of liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) per year, good for 38 years of production.

As the offshore projects are jointly pushed ahead by KODECO and Pertamina, KODECO is entitled to take 7.5 percent of the crude oil plus 15 percent of the gas to be produced there.

CSO: 4100/172

S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

BRIEFS

KOTRA FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY--Seoul, 22 Jun--Korean Commerce-Industry Minister Kim Tong-hui said Tuesday that the Korean Trade Promotion Cooperation (KOTRA) should reshape its functions to meet the rapid changes in domestic and foreign economic situations. In an address marking the 21st anniversary of KOTRA's founding, Kim said the state-run organization should launch more active and creative activities to explore overseas market, modifying its existing role as a middleman for Korean exporters, to meet the world trend toward reinforcing protectionist move. Kim also emphasized the reorganization of KOTRA in view of the facts that the long spell of protracted economic recession has not yet lost its grip on world and Korean economies although the world economy has shown a sign of recovery. KOTRA's reinforced functions should help improve the international competitiveness of Korean commodities on world market and promote small amount of exports by small and medium industries, Kim said. Tuesday's anniversary was attended by the heads of the country's four major economic organizations including the Federation of Korean Industries and some 600 KOTRA officials. [Text] [SK230415 Seoul YONHAP in English 0204 GMT 22 Jun 83]

PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION TO EUROPE--Seoul, 22 Jun--A five-member South Korean parliamentary delegation left for Europe Wednesday on a mission to promote friendship with parliamentary members there. Led by Rep Pong Tu-wan, chairman of the National Assembly Foreign Affairs Committee, the delegation will visit France, West Germany, Spain, Portugal and Austria. The Koreans will return home early next month. [Text] [SK230415 Seoul YONHAP in English 1123 GMT 22 Jun 83]

CSO: 4100/172

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

WPK GREETES FIFTH CONGRESS OF WOMEN'S UNION

SK280100 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 27 Jun 83

[A message of congratulations sent from the WPK Central Committee to the Fifth Congress of the KWDU--read by announcer]

[Text] To the Fifth Congress of the Korean Democratic Women's Union [KDWU]: KDWU Congress which is of great significance in the development of the women's movement of our country and, through the congress, to the members of the women's union and the women.

The fifth KDWU Congress provides an important moment in vigorously inspiring our country's women, who advance in firm unity around the party and the leader, to carry out the cause of imbuing the whole society with the chuche idea and in developing the work of the women's union in keeping with the new requirements of the developing revolution.

The KDWU is a revolutionary women's organization inheriting the brilliant tradition established by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song during the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and is a mass political organization.

In the first days of the revolutionary struggle upon which he embarked in his early years, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song regarded the women's problem as one of the fundamental questions of the social revolution, put forward a great program for the emancipation of women, formed revolutionary women's organizations, and gave origin to the true women's movement in our country.

Shortly after the liberation, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song personally organized the KDWU along with other working bodies and has indicated a bright road, along which the women's union should advance, in every period and at every stage of the developing revolution.

Under the wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the KDWU covered a rewarding struggle road, women grew to be the masters of the country and builders of new life, and creditably discharged their honorable duty.

Inheriting the tradition of the women's movement established during the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, our women and members of the KDWU attained brilliant exploits by actively participating in the revolutionary struggle and construction work to defend the fatherland from the aggression of imperialism, to build a new society without exploitation and oppression, and erect an independent, self-reliant, self-defense socialist power.

Contained in the epochal renovations effected in the fatherland thanks to our people's heroic struggle are the women of our country's devoted efforts and their achievements in struggle. Our working women who are endlessly faithful to the party and the revolution stand reliably on all fronts of the socialist construction which is overflowing with creation and renovation.

The WPK Central Committee highly estimates our women and the members of the women's union who have actively striven for the prosperity and development of the fatherland and for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism, and have creditably defended their revolutionary posts, devoting their strength and wisdom.

Today, the KDWU is assigned the honorable tasks of strengthening the organizations of the women's union and of arousing the members of the women's union and the women to the struggle to remodel the whole society on the chuche idea, upholding the militant program set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the historic Sixth Party Congress.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The most important task assigned to the women's union today is to revolutionize and "working classize" the women.

The women form half of the population of our country. Revolutionizing and working classizing the women are an important task arising in revolutionizing and working classizing the whole society.

The women's union must enhance its role as an organization for ideological indoctrination and dynamically push forward the ideological revolution, thus constantly revolutionizing and working classizing its members.

The organizations of the women's union should vigorously conduct indoctrination in the chuche idea, the party's policies, and loyalty among the members of the women's union and see to it that they think and act always in accordance with the demands of the chuche idea and resolutely defend and implement the party's lines and policies.

By strengthening indoctrination in the revolutionary tradition, the organizations of the women's union should see to it that their members resolutely safeguard our party's glorious revolutionary tradition and should thoroughly embody it in work and life.

By substantially conducting indoctrination in communism and in socialist patriotism on the basis of class indoctrination, the organizations of the women's union should see to it that their members ardently love our country's

socialist system, firmly defend the gains of the revolution, endlessly hate the exploitation class and system and devote themselves to the prosperity of the fatherland.

The organizations of the women's union should correctly educate their members to love labor, sincerely participate in social works and economically manage households, thereby making them actively contribute themselves to accelerating the socialist construction.

Strengthening organizational life is an important way for revolutionizing and working classizing women. By intensifying organizational life, the organizations of the women's union should see to it that their members boundlessly train themselves politically and ideologically through revolutionary organizational life.

Great superiority of our country's socialist system is to have women positively join in social activities, work for the country and the people, and accelerate revolutionization and working classization through social life.

The organizations of the women's union should see to it that more women follow occupations which meet their skills and ability, revolutionize and working classize themselves in a practical struggle.

Powerfully arousing women to the implementation of the technological revolution is among the important tasks assigned to the organizations of the women's union. By widely conducting the work of spreading scientific and technological knowledge among their members and by staging the movement for technical innovation, the organizations of the women's union should see to it that their members accelerate the chuchization, modernization, and scientification of the people's economy, carry out the second 7-year plan ahead of schedule and actively contribute themselves to attaining the 10 major prospective goals for socialist construction.

The organizations of the women's union should see to it that their members reliably defend their posts in various sectors of the people's economy--including the light industry--cherishing the honor of being socialist construction workers and bring about an epochal improvement in the work of supplying goods and service work.

The women's union should powerfully stage the cultural revolution among its members. By establishing a revolutionary studying atmosphere among the members of the women's union, the organizations of the women's union should exalt their cultural and intellectual level to a higher step in the near future. By vigorously waging the struggle to uproot the old living practice and to establish a socialist-type cultural living mode among the women, the organizations should lead them to maintain work sites, villages, and houses tidily and sanitarily, and to frugally live with a high cultural grounding and moral character.

The organizations of the women's union should have women educate their children--the future of the fatherland and precious assets of the country--so that the

children may grow to be those who will inherit the chuche cause, and they should enhance the roles of nursery schools and juvenile reformatories, and manage well the nurseries and kindergartens.

Supporting the South Korean and all overseas Korean women's patriotic struggle and strengthening solidarity with the world's progressive women is an important task assigned to the KDWU. The women's union should resolutely support and encourage the South Korean women's and people's anti-U.S. struggle for independence and antifascist struggle for democratization, actively support the patriotic struggle of the compatriots and women in Japan and other overseas compatriots and women for democratic national rights and the independent reunification of the fatherland, and further intensify friendship with the women of all the countries of the world.

To correctly discharge honorable missions assigned to the women's union, the organizations of the women's union at all levels should be strengthened with their role and function enhanced.

The women's union should continuously deepen the work of establishing the party's unitary ideological system in the union and further increase the combat capabilities of its organizations by exalting the politico-administrative level of its functionaries.

The organizations of the women's union and its functionaries should think and act always in accordance with the party's ideas and intentions and actively conduct their own work under the guidance of the party organizations.

The WPK Central Committee firmly believes that the organizations of the women's union will excellently discharge the revolutionary duties assigned to them in the rewarding struggle to accelerate the chuche revolutionary cause, upholding the banner of the three revolutions.

[Signed] WPK Central Committee. 27 June, 1983

CSO; 4110/060

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

NODONG SINMUN ON FIFTH KDWU CONGRESS

SK271143 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2239 GMT 26 Jun 83

[NODONG SINMUN 27 June editorial: "The Fifth Congress of the Korean Democratic Women's Union"]

[Text] The Fifth Congress of the Korean Democratic Women's Union [KDWU] begins today. The Congress is to sum up the work of the KDWU during the period under review and discuss the tasks of the organizations of the KDWU for implementing the decision of the South WPK Congress.

The Congress will serve as a new turning point for having the members of the KDWU contribute to socialist construction by revolutionizing them and improving the work of the KDWU in accordance with development of reality.

It is one of the important issues for accelerating socialist construction to promote the role of women by vigorously carrying out the work of the revolutionization and working classization of women.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: When women actively participate in the revolution and construction in order to become revolutionized and working-classized, we can achieve the revolutionization and working-classization of the whole society and successfully build socialism and communism.

Women play an important role in socialist construction and the education of children. When we enhance the role of women, we can efficiently manage the nation's household and deal in a cultured way with streets and villages, houses and work sites. Enhancing the role of women exercises an important influence upon education of the members of the growing generation, making them genuine communist revolutionaries.

The organizations of the KDWU are assigned the responsibility and duty of enhancing the role of the members of the KDWU. Thus, we should constantly improve the work of the organizations of the KDWU. The KDWU is group ideological education for the members of the KDWU. Only when the organizations of the KDWU properly carry out the indoctrination work for the members of the KDWU, in accordance with their essential nature, can they firmly unite the members around the party and the leader and make them actively contribute to socialist construction.

Enhancing the role of women's organizations is the policy of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Based on his profound analysis of the question of women, the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song advanced this question as one of the important issues of the social revolution. He indicated the road of the development of the women's movement and of the resolution of the question of women at every step and every phase in the development of the revolution and wisely led the struggle to achieve these.

From the early stages of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song organized women's organizations so that women could vigorously rise in the struggle for liberation of the fatherland and for their social liberation. He correctly led the work of the organizations and reared women to be ardent communist fighters amid the flames of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

Because the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song led them, women in our country courageously fought in the days of the anti-Japanese revolution with arms in their hands, dedicating even their lives to the sacred battles to smash the Japanese imperialists.

The history of the women's movement in Korea is brilliantly embroidered with the exploits of loyalty by the anti-Japanese women guerrillas who defended and protected the respected General Kim Il-song with ardent loyalty and tenaciously fulfilled the orders and directives of the general.

The brilliant revolutionary tradition and lofty experience in the women's movement achieved by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in the flames of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle are boundlessly precious assets for victoriously advancing the women's movement and finally resolving the question of women.

Based on this lofty tradition, the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song organized the KDWU in November of 1945 after the liberation and took epochal measures one after another for solving the question of women.

It was not easy to lead women to the worthwhile revolutionary struggle in the state of disorder prevailing after liberation. However, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song put forward correct policies and energetically led the struggle to achieve them. Thus, the women's movement in our country persistently developed from the first step after liberation.

The Korean women, who long suffered various forms of subjugation and oppression, ignorance and illiteracy, could vigorously rise in the construction of a new society and a new fatherland. Thus, the brilliant tradition of the women's movement in our country fully bloomed in the liberated fatherland.

The women in our country loyally fought for the party and the leader, for the fatherland and the people at every step of the development of the revolution including the period of peaceful construction, the period of the Fatherland Liberation War and the arduous postwar days.

Our lives clearly prove the correctness of the leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who has brilliantly achieved the cause of the social emancipation of women and who is wisely leading the struggle to finally solve the question of women.

Today, our revolution is being constantly deepened and developed to a new higher stage under the slogan of the chuche-orientation of the entire society. All party members and workers across the nation are vigorously advancing with one will and intent to accelerate the march of the 80's, following the slogan of the chuche-orientation of the entire society put forward by the party.

Thus, the entire nation is seething with an unprecedentedly heightened political atmosphere, and new upsurge is being registered in socialist construction. This rewarding reality demands that all labor organizations enhance their roles.

The organizations of the KDWU should expedite the revolutionization of the members of the KDWU by improving their work in accordance with the demands for the development of the revolution and the new reality, and should encourage the KDWU members to more excellently contribute to socialist construction.

Expediting the revolutionization and working classization of women is one of the tasks for achieving the program of the chuche-orientation of the whole society, rewarding work for vigorously accelerating the revolution and construction under the banner of the chuche idea and for advancing to communism.

This cause demands that we indoctrinate and reform all members of society, without exception, in a revolutionary manner.

The revolutionization and working classization of women greatly affects the acceleration of the revolutionization of homes and the revolutionization and working classization of the entire society.

In order to revolutionize women, we should vigorously push ahead with the ideological revolution, the technical revolution and the cultural revolution for them. In particular, we should actively carry out ideological indoctrination including education in the chuche idea.

The three revolutions of ideology, technology and culture are a strategic line for accelerating the chuche-orientation of the entire society and for building socialism and communism. When we vigorously push ahead with the three revolutions for the members of the KDWU, we can thoroughly eliminate outdated ideas and life styles among them and can have them contribute to socialist construction with communist ideas and traits and with a lofty level of knowledge and culture. This Congress will serve as a new occasion for rearing all members of the KDWU to be genuine chuche-type communists by vigorously carrying out the three revolutions and will be a new occasion for encouraging them to excellently fulfill the revolutionary mission assigned them.

It is important in accelerating the chuche-orientation of the entire society under the banner of the three revolutions to enhance the roles of labor

organizations. It is necessary in leading the masses to indoctrinate and inspire them through labor organizations.

Only when we enhance the role of labor organizations, can we indoctrinate and reform the broad masses in a revolutionary manner and have them thoroughly implement the party's lines and policies by inspiring their revolutionary zeal and creative wisdom.

On the occasion of this congress, the organizations and members of the KDWU should be correctly aware of the duties assigned them and should effect a new advance in properly fulfilling their duties.

Today, the future of our revolution is endlessly bright. All the party members and workers are vigorously struggling to advance the chuche revolutionary cause, overflowing with hope and optimism for the future.

It is glorious and lofty work for all the members of the KDWU to contribute to this rewarding advance in harmony with the magnificent trend of the times.

All the members of the KDWU should tenaciously carry out the work assigned them in a responsible and frugal manner with the stand befitting masters. The members of the KDWU should also improve their work in accordance with the demands of the new, developing reality. We should, in particular, pay attention to firmly making the members of the KDWU socialist and communist builders who are steadfast politically and ideologically and prepared technically and culturally and should carry out this work with the members of the KDWU.

It is important for party organizations to correctly guide the work of the KDWU in enhancing the role of the members of the union. Party organizations should encourage KDWU organizations to carry out work with members of the union in such a manner as corresponds to their particular nature.

Thus, they should encourage all the members of the union to firmly arm themselves with the chuche idea and to work passionately for the fatherland and the people, society and groups.

Party organizations should guide all women to treasure the tradition and experience of the women's movement gained in the flames of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle under the leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and to endlessly glorify them. Party organizations should also encourage all women to loyally fight on the single road of revolution with a correct awareness of how the Korean women's movement began, how it was inherited and developed, and how bright is the future of our fatherland and revolution.

Our people, who are struggling for the fulfillment of the decisions of the Sixth Party Congress under the banner of the three revolutions, will always win greater victory in the future.

CSO: 4110/060

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

NODONG SINMUN EDITORIALS FOR OCTOBER 1982

Editorial Report: The following editorials appeared in Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean during October 1982

1 Oct 82 p 1 left middle: "We Warmly Congratulate the Chinese People On Their National Day": Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 191, 1 Oct 82, pp D6-7: "NODONG SINMUN Editorial"

4 Oct 82 p 1 upper three-quarters page with border: "Let Us Vigorously Wage the Campaign to Capture the Red Flag of the Three Revolutions And Create the 'Speed of the Eighties'": States that the Hambung plenum established the high goal of further developing the machine industry by bringing about a great transformation in nonferrous metals production which will raise the living standard of the people and emphasizes the important role the campaign to capture the Red Flag of the Three Revolutions plays in arousing the masses to create the "speed of the eighties"; stresses that the work to create the "speed of the eighties" is the struggle to accomplish the second 7-year plan ahead of schedule and successfully achieve the long-range goals which require that the masses be aroused to display their revolutionary zeal and creative activism; states that through the campaign to capture the Red Flag of the Three Revolutions, the masses have been able to take the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions as their own and it is through this movement that they will be able to achieve all their goals in socialist economic construction; calls for all party organizations to make the campaign to capture the Red Flag of the Three Revolutions a movement for the party committees to carry out in conjunction with the task of creating the "speed of the eighties" and to continue to utilize new methodologies in carrying out this movement among the party members and the broad masses; calls for all functionaries, party members and workers to engage in the movement to capture the Red Flag of the Three Revolutions in order to bring about the cause of imbuing the whole society with the chuche ideology and "create the speed of the eighties" and thereby bring about endless upsurges in socialist construction.

7 Oct 82 p 1 lower right: "Let Us Bring About a Great Upswing in Production of Extraction Equipment": States that priority is to be placed on the extraction industry over the manufacturing industry inasmuch as the extraction industry must provide an ample supply of coal and raw materials for the other industries; stresses that in order to achieve the goal of 1.5 million tons of nonferrous metals it is necessary that a greater quantity of modern extraction

machinery be produced and provided to the extraction industry including high-speed drilling machinery; notes that in order to produce 1.5 million tons of nonferrous metals per year, large-scale extraction, transportation and processing facilities must be readied and the goal of 1 million tons of nonferrous metal production should be reached in 2 or 3 years; calls for party organizations and guidance personnel to explain to the party members and the workers the significance of the party decision and the decision of the sixth plenum of the Sixth Central Committee to produce 1.5 million tons of nonferrous metals and the importance of striving to achieve this goal under the party slogan, "All-out effort to conquer the summit of 1.5 million tons of nonferrous metals!"; notes the project under way to expand and to build new mining machinery factories and urges that a special effort be made to expand the 9 August factory, the 28 August factory and Chonch'on quarrying machinery factory and Tanch'on mining machinery factory and to deliver more mining machinery to the modern extraction machinery bases; calls for the enlargement, modernization and conversion to high speed operations of mining machinery so that the goal of 1.5 million tons of nonferrous metals production will be made possible.

10 Oct 82 p 1 upper three-quarters page, with border: "Let Us Endlessly Brighten the Glorious History of Struggle of Our Party": Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 200, 15 Oct 82, pp D 14-19: "NODONG SINMUN Editorial"

11 Oct 82 p 1 Lower left: "Emissary of Friendship From West Africa": Extends a warm welcome to the president of Sao Tome and Principe, his excellency Manuel Pinto da Costa and cites the close ties of friendship between his people and the Korean people and the struggle the people are now waging to achieve an independent national economy since their independence in July 1975, and especially through their 4-year plan: 1982-85; concludes by expressing the sincere hope that President Pinto da Costa's visit to Korea will achieve magnificent results.

18 Oct 82 p 1 lower three-quarters with border: "Let Us Vigorously Display Our People's United Power in the Struggle to Create the Speed of the Eighties": Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 204, 21 Oct 82, pp D 9-13: "NODONG SINMUN Urges People's Unity, Cohesion"

19 Oct 82 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Substantially Perform Planning Work": Notes the paramount role planning plays in creating the "speed of the eighties" especially in going to the offensive on all fronts of socialist construction including development of the machine industry and achievement of the goal of 1.5 million tons of nonferrous metals production; stresses the importance of carrying out the decisions of the Hamhung plenum of the Central Committee and creating the "speed of the eighties" in 1983 which is the 6th year of the second 7-year plan; calls for the planning functionaries to be well versed in the significance of next year in formulating the national economic plan, keeping in mind the momentous decisions of the Sixth Party Congress, the various plenary meetings of the Sixth Central Committee and the great leader's policy speech; urges the planning functionaries to go directly down to the appropriate factories and enterprises and ascertain the latent

production capacity, the zeal of the workers, status of equipment, etc., and hold mass discussions prior to drawing up their plans and for the planning functionaries in the factories and enterprises to provide detailed coordination of the plans for each unit with the national economic plan; exhorts the planning functionaries and economic guidance functionaries in the administration council state planning commission, other commissions and ministries to give priority to the production of raw materials such as nonferrous metals, coal, steel, electric power and transportation facilities; calls for the planning functionaries to heed the voice of the producing masses and settle all matters in conjunction with the economic development and interests of the country.

20 Oct 82 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Bring About An Upswing in Economic Construction Through a Large Agressive Battle": States that the party Central Committee Hamhung plenum decisions included the 1.5 million tons of nonferrous metals, realization of the press, die and stamp forge, welding and insulation materials revolutions in the machine industrial sector and that all the people are presently engaged in a large aggressive battle to achieve these goals; calls for all the functionaries and workers to participate in the general mobilization to achieve the second 7-year plan and the 10 long-range goals; exhorts party organizations to instill in the functionaries and workers a spirit of absolutism and unconditionality to party policy through political work so that all the functionaries and workers will be able to overcome all obstacles with a high sense of loyalty and courage; reminds the functionaries that they must perform their operations in the battle for economic construction properly in order to achieve all the targets of production and construction before them; emphasizes the need for the guidance functionaries to give proper direction and guidance so that materials are provided on time to the producers and to see to it that the factories and enterprises are provided proper guidance and direction so that the party's plan to bring about a new upswing in socialist economic construction will be fully realized.

21 Oct 82 p 1 full page with border: "Let Us Constantly Strengthen And Develop Our Party Under the Motto of Imbuing the Whole Party with the Chuche Idea": Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 207, 26 Oct 82, pp D 5-11: "NODONG SINMUN Editorial on Kim Chong-il Treatise"

23 Oct 82 p 1 lower quarter page: "Emissary of Pakistan People Coming With Sentiments of Friendship": Warmly welcomes the president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, his excellency General Mohammad Ziaul Haq to Korea by invitation of Kim Il-song and expresses hopes that the already established relationships of cooperation and friendship between the peoples of Korea and Pakistan will be further raised to a higher level and become an encouragement to the Korean people now engaged in the struggle to carry out the programmatic plan of the Sixth Party Congress and to create the "speed of the eighties"; cites the achievements of the Pakistan people under the leadership of President Mohammad Ziaul Haq such as building and enlargement of factories, developments in education, culture and health and membership and activities in the nonaligned nations; calls for friendly cooperation not only

with Pakistan but with the other nations of Asia to follow as a result of this visit.

25 Oct 82 p 1 upper right: "Korea-China Friendship Forged in Blood Will Be Eternal and Immortal": Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 206, 25 Oct 82, pp D 10-12: "NODONG SINMUN Editorial"

28 Oct 82 p 1 right center: Let Us Quickly Complete Threshing and Rapidly Conclude This Year's Farm Work": States that now that the reaping of rice and corn is over, all the rural economic functionaries and workers and rural helpers should uphold the great leader's New Year Address and continue their great efforts to bring this year's grain harvest to successful conclusion by rapidly completing threshing operations and thereby contribute to achieving the goal of 1.5 million tons of grain; emphasizes that new transformations in next year's farming depends on rapid conclusion of this year's farming; notes that Kim Il-song has recently emphasized concentrating forces on expediting transportation of corn and rice stalks and threshing operations; urges party functionaries and three revolutions teams to go among the farmers and explain to them that the harvest which they have achieved under unfavorable climatic conditions was due solely to the party leadership and that they must now go out and conclude farm work by completing threshing operations and thereby lay the groundwork for a great victory in next year's farm production.

29 Oct 82 p 1 lower left: "The Good-Will Envoy of the Libyan People": Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 210, 29 Oct 82, pp D 1-2: "NODONG SINMUN Hails Visit"

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N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

KIM SONG-AE REPORT

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[Report by Kim Song-ae, chairman of the Central Committee of the KDWU, at the Fifth Congress of the KDWU on the summing up of the work of the Central Committee--read by announcer]

[Text] Comrades: Today, we hold the Fifth Congress of the Korean Democratic Women's Union [KDWU], under exciting circumstances in which the people throughout the country are powerfully accelerating the advance movement to remodel the whole society on the *chuche* idea, upholding the banner of the three revolutions of ideology, technology, and culture.

The Fifth Congress of the Women's Union, held in the historic period during which our revolution has entered a new stage of development, will sum up achievements and experiences which have been attained in the women's movement of our country during the review period under the leadership of the KPK and will discuss the tasks assigned to the Democratic Women's Union for more thoroughly realizing the program, set forth at the Sixth Party Congress, for imbuing the whole society with the *chuche* idea.

The congress will be a significant one which will bring about an epochal turn in strengthening the work of the women's union and will be a historic one at which a new moment will be provided in the development of the women's movement of our country.

Comrades, the period from the Fourth Congress of the KDWU until today has been the most glorious period during which great changes have taken place in our revolution and construction. As a result of vigorously pushing ahead with the three revolutions of ideology, technology, and culture under the wise leadership of the party and the leader, the party's unitary ideological system has been more firmly established in the whole party and the whole society, unprecedented upsurges have been effected in socialist construction and proud victory and success have been achieved in the fields of social life--including politics, economy, and culture.

In his speech, delivered at the Fourth KDWU Congress, on revolutionizing and working-classing women, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song put forward a programmatic task of powerfully accelerating the revolutionization and

working-classization of women. The great leader's speech at the Fourth Congress of the women's union was an immortal beacon brilliantly indicating the road along which the women's union should advance and was a chuche-oriented program for the emancipation of women which gave a perfect solution to the basic question arising in revolutionizing and working-classizing women.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The most important task assigned to the women's union today is to revolutionize and working-classize women.

Revolutionizing and working-classizing women are of very great significance in revolutionizing and working-classizing the whole society and are the most cardinal task assigned to the women's union in the period of the construction of socialism and communism.

During the period under review, the struggle to revolutionize and working-classize the women has been powerfully staged at a higher stage in conformity with the demands of our developing revolution in which the cause of remodeling the whole society on the chuche idea has come out to the forefront.

The most important success attained in the work of revolutionizing and working-classizing women in the review period is that the members of the women's union and women have been prepared as chuche-type communists endlessly faithful to the party and the leader.

Today, the members of the women's union and the women are living and acting in accordance with the demands of the chuche idea, adopting the great leader's revolutionary idea as their firm world outlook. As a result of this, the Korean women's movement, which opened its origin half a century ago under the banner of the great chuche idea, has invariably advanced along the single road of chuche, adopting the chuche idea as an only guiding idea.

Through the struggle to revolutionize and working-classize the women, a revolutionary belief with unswervingly burning loyalty to the leader has deeply rooted into the hearts of the members of the women's union and the women, and all of them have devotedly struggled for the consummation of the chuche revolutionary cause.

The loyalty of the members of the women's union and of women to the party and to the leader has been consolidated as a firmer faith through the course of defending and brilliantly inheriting our party's revolutionary tradition. Such burning loyalty with which the great leader was upheld during the arduous days of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle has been handed down today through the generations of the revolution. The first ranks of the female revolutionaries who turned out to the sacred fight to defend the general with the weapons of the revolution in their hands have grown to be ranks of loyalty several million strong and are faithfully upholding the party and the leader.

As a result of vigorously pushing ahead with revolutionizing and working-classizing the women during the period under review, a communist-type discipline of living and working in a revolutionary manner has been firmly

established among them. Today, the members of our women's union and women are living and working in a revolutionary manner under the communist slogan: "One for all, all for one," and are devoting everything not to individual honor or reward, but to the interests of the party, the revolution, society and the collective.

Another important success attained in the work of revolutionizing and working-classizing women during the period under review is that the role of women in socialist construction has been enhanced as never before.

The 1970's was a decade during which large-scale, grand construction making the Workers' Party shine was conducted in our country, a new history of the speed battle was created and, thus, great strides were made in socialist construction.

The members of our women's union and women have unanimously turned out to be a rewarding struggle for socialist construction and have displayed all of their wisdom and strength, thus actively contributing to the revolution and construction.

During the period under review, the members of the women's union and women have greatly contributed to socialist cultural construction by positively displaying their creative wisdom and strength.

Under the deep care of the party and the leader, as the dignified masters of power, our women are conducting energetic activities in all domains--including the domains of the country's politics, economy and culture--and are greatly contributing to the accomplishment of the chuche revolutionary cause.

The reality in which great change has taken place in women's ideological and spiritual traits and in which their role in the revolution and construction has been constantly enhanced shows that the women's problem has been brilliantly resolved in our country.

All the success won in the women's movement during the period under review are a resplendent embodiment of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's chuche-oriented idea of the women's movement and his policy of building women's organizations, and are a fruition of the respected and beloved leader's wise leadership and warm care.

Based on his early scientific delineation of the status and role of women in the social revolution, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song put forward an original idea and theory of the women's movement and women's emancipation and, in the flames of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, he gave a genuine origin to our country's women's movement advancing under the banner of the chuche idea.

On the basis of the brilliant tradition of the construction of the women's organization which he personally established in the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song formed

the KDWU--a mass women's organization--after liberation and has led it to fulfill its role.

The great leader propounded an outstanding idea that, after the establishment of the socialist system, the women's union should serve as an organization for the ideological education of its members and should grasp as its central task the revolutionization and working-classization of women, and he propounded the policy for this purpose, thus giving perfect answers to questions of principle arising in the construction of a women's organization and its activity in the period of socialist and communist construction.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has clearly elucidated the way to finally achieve the liberation of women by setting forth a profound idea on the complete solution of the women's question through revolutionizing working-classing them by vigorously carrying out the three revolutions--ideological, technical and cultural--after socially liberating women and by helping them free themselves from the burdens of arduous labor and of housekeeping.

In particular, the great leader has helped strengthen and develop the women's union into a revolutionary cause, by regarding the establishment of a unitary ideological system within the party as a basic principle in building workers' organizations and by making all work and activities of the women's union serve this cause.

In addition to wisely leading the movement to liberate women and leading the work of the women's union, the great leader has tenderly taken care of the work and daily lives of women's union members and women with paternal love. Having opened a broad way toward the revolutionary cause for our women, the great leader has set forth the task of the three technical revolutions to liberate women from the heavy burdens of arduous labor and housekeeping and has comprehensively taken communist-type measures for bringing up all children at state and society's expense.

With the construction everywhere of modern medical and service facilities--including the magnificent and splendid Pyongyang maternity hospital and Changgwangwon--as a result of the great consideration given by the party and the leader, our women have come to enjoy a civilized and cultural life to their hearts' content without any inconveniences whatsoever in their daily lives.

Indeed, the wise leadership of the great leader is the source of strength in leading the women's movement in our country to the single road of victory and glory and is a factor firmly guaranteeing the strengthening and development of the work of the women's union.

It is the supreme honor and great happiness of our women to struggle to complete the glorious chuche cause under the leadership of the WPK led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Availing myself of this significant occasion and conveying feelings of endless admiration, reverence and burning loyalty from the women in our country, I

respectfully extend supreme honor and the warmest thanks to the great leader of our party and people, Comrade Kim Il-song, who has invented the immortal chuche idea, who has led our revolution and the women's movement in our country to the single road of victory and glory under the banner of this idea, and who has devoted his life to the cause of achieving the happiness of our people and women.

Comrades, at the historic Sixth WPK Congress, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song set forth the programmatic task of imbuing society with the chuche idea, thus opening a new road of advance for our revolution.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Today, our party and people are assigned the important task of imbuing society with the chuche idea by more vigorously accelerating the revolutionary struggle and construction work.

Imbuing society with the chuche idea is the general duty of our revolution and is a sacred struggle to complete the chuche revolutionary cause. Our women's union is assigned a weighty but honorable task in achieving the historic cause of imbuing society with the chuche idea.

An important duty of our women's union is to firmly rally women's union members around the party and the leader by indoctrinating them and to organize and mobilize them to implement the great leader's instructions and the party's policies--the materialization of these instructions.

Brilliantly achieving the chuche revolutionary cause under the program for imbuing society with the chuche idea set forth by the great leader is a rewarding struggle task assigned today to our women's union members and all women. We should, above all, develop women's union members into true chuche-type communist revolutionaries by further strengthening ideological indoctrination among them to meet the requirements of the work of imbuing society with the chuche idea.

We should further strengthen indoctrination on the chuche idea, on faithfulness, and on the revolutionary tradition among women's union members. By strengthening indoctrination on the chuche idea among union members, women's union organizations should help all women's union members firmly arm themselves with the chuche idea and live and work in accordance with the requirements of the chuche idea at any place and at any time.

By continuously developing indoctrination on faithfulness to the party and the leader, regarding this indoctrination as a main line [chuson] in ideological indoctrination, we should develop women's union members into true chuche-type communist revolutionaries who have the correct revolutionary outlook on the leader and who are endlessly faithful to the cause of the Korean revolution.

While closely explaining to women's union members the decisive role of the leader in the revolutionary struggle of the working class, women's union organizations should help them master the glorious, brilliant revolutionary history of the respected and beloved leader and his immortal achievements and should further strengthen indoctrination among them on the leader's benevolence

by citing concrete instances. Thus, they should help all women's union members regard their faithfulness to the great leader as a revolutionary creed and fidelity and help them show loyalty to the fatherly leader.

Women's union organizations should further strengthen the work of indoctrinating women's union members by citing examples set by the youth communists and the anti-Japanese guerrillas who, after the commencement of the Korean revolution, showed loyalty to the leader with the firm belief that they could achieve victory in the revolution by holding the great Comrade Kim Il-song in high esteem.

We should more effectively conduct indoctrination on the revolutionary traditions by adopting various methods and forms. Thus, we should help all women's union members firmly arm themselves with the glorious revolutionary traditions developed by the great leader.

By further strengthening indoctrination on the revolution and on class to meet the requirements of the current situation and of the development of the revolution, women's union organizations should help women's union members struggle in an uncompromising manner against various class enemies, including the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists, with the working class stand and viewpoint, and should firmly arm with the revolutionary view of war.

The important thing in helping women be prepared as revolutionized communist women is to completely eliminate egoism from their minds and to arm them with the communist idea and with the spirit of collectivism.

We should concentrate on indoctrination on communist morality for women's union members. At the same time, we should make society overflow with a healthy and revolutionary spirit by helping women's union members live in accordance with a socialist life style and with the norms of the collective life and willingly maintain social order.

To strengthen ideological indoctrination for women's union members, we should pay close attention to indoctrination by targets. To effectively conduct ideological indoctrination for women's union members, we should correctly establish an indoctrination system and should continuously improve the method of indoctrination.

Thanks to the struggle for emulating the examples set in the art films "Responsible Secretary of the County Party," "Always One Mind," "Pledge on That Day" and "Wolmi Island," great changes have been effected in the ideological view and work habits of functionaries and working people.

By constantly holding film appreciation gatherings and by carrying out the struggle for putting the examples shown in the films into practice, the women's union organizations should see to it that all members of the women's union devote their all to implementing the party's policies with burning loyalty to the party and the leader like the protagonists of the films.

Actively struggling for enhancing the level of women's general knowledge and their technological and cultural level and for firmly establishing a socialist tidiness in life and production among them is an important task assigned our women's union organizations in carrying out the cultural revolution.

The women's union organizations should continuously concentrate major efforts on rapidly enhancing the general knowledge, technological and cultural level of members of the women's union organizations.

The women's union organizations should conduct art troupe activities on a regular basis and organize and conduct various forms of mass cultural activities so as not only to enhance the cultural knowledge of members of the women's union but also to see to it that they always live cheerfully and work joyously.

The women's union organizations should vigorously stage the struggle to establish a socialist tidiness in life and production.

Educating and fostering children in a revolutionary manner is an important task for the future of our revolution. Accordingly, developing nursery and kindergarten activities is a very important task.

We should enhance the role of nursery and kindergarten teachers and further improve and develop the work of educating and rearing children in conformity with the demands of the development of revolution in which the work of imbuing the whole society with the chuche idea is being vigorously carried out, upholding the lofty will of the great leader.

In order to rear properly the future generations, we should not only develop nurseries and kindergartens but also properly conduct home education.

By properly and outstandingly rearing all children into inheritors of the revolutionary cause, we should see to it that they, as the masters of the future, hold the great leader in high esteem with loyalty, generation after generation, and unfold a bright future of communism in this land.

In order to brilliantly realize the cause of imbuing the whole society with the chuche idea, we should vigorously carry out the struggle to achieve the 10 major prospective targets of socialist economic construction in the 1980's.

In accordance with the grand prospective targets of socialist economic construction, the great leader unfolded a nature-remarking battle for reclaiming the tideland of 300,000 chongbo and, in succession, instructed the staging of a pan-party struggle to reach the 1.5 million ton target of nonferrous metals. At the 7th Plenary Meeting of the Sixth Party Central Committee, which was held recently, the great leader unfolded a brilliant road for hitting the chemical and 1.5 billion meter textile targets.

All members of the women's union and women should uphold the grand prospective task of socialist economic construction advanced by the great leader and rise up in the struggle to achieve it.

All members of the women's union and women should join the ranks of the general advance of loyalty, following the leadership of the party and the leader, and further burn the flames of creating the speed of the 80's.

Members of the women's union and women should first of all display the revolutionary habit of unconditionally and thoroughly carrying out their assigned tasks with the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude.

By highly displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude with the firm revolutionary stand of carrying out their assigned revolutionary tasks with their own efforts at any cost, all members of the women's union and women should become the creators of innovation who fulfill, without fail, their production daily, monthly, quarterly quotas and index and who overfulfill the production quotas by twofold and threefold.

Strengthening the economization struggle and earnestly managing the nation's economy constitutes an asset for increasing the country's wealth and is an important guarantee for accelerating socialist construction.

All members of the women's union and women should deeply recognize that only those who try to use things sparingly and to economize on even one watt of electricity, one drop of fuel, one piece of coal and one grain of rice are genuine patriots and should further use sparingly and economize on electricity, coal, fuel and foodstuffs at their work sites and homes.

In order to actively inspire members of the women's union and women into socialist construction, we should more vigorously wage political indoctrination activities among them.

Therefore, the women's union organizations should stage various forms of economic agitation activities, firmly giving priority to political indoctrination work and, thus, should vigorously inspire members of the women's union into socialist construction.

Today's reality in which new revolutionary upsurges are being effected in socialist construction demands that the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions, the movement for emulating the examples set by unheralded heroes and other mass movements are more vigorously staged in conformity with the demands of the creation of the speed of the 80's.

Members of the women's union and women should actively participate in the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions and stage the movement to emulate the examples set by unheralded heroes in a more substantial manner.

The women's union organizations should continuously carry out various forms of good deeds movement. They should continuously push ahead with various forms of good deeds movement by enhancing the revolutionary zeal and creative positiveness of members of the women's union.

All members of the women's union and women should fully demonstrate the Korean women's honor and dignity of upholding the great leader with loyalty by

affecting a new upsurge in socialist construction with the same spirit and vigor displayed in the period of the great upsurge of chollima and, thus, by performing brilliant exploits in the rewarding struggle to expedite the victory of the chuche cause.

In order to carry out successfully the honorable task assigned the women's union in imbuing the whole society with the chuche idea, we should firmly build and organize the women's union organizations into chuche-type revolutionary ones which are infinitely loyal to the party and the leader.

To strengthen and develop the organizations of the women's union into chuche-type revolutionary organizations loyal to the party and leader, we should, first of all, thoroughly establish the party's unitary ideological system within the entire union.

The organizations of the women's union should make the entire union filled with only the chuche idea by arming all the members of the women's union with the great leader's revolutionary ideas and the chuche idea so as to make them have the firm stand and point of view that they know no ideas other than the chuche idea and make them strongly struggle for the victory of the chuche idea.

We should establish within the women's union a revolutionary discipline by which the entire union moves with one mind under the leadership of the party and the leader. In order to make the organizations of the women's union chuche-type revolutionary organizations loyal to the party and the leader, we should consolidate the ranks of the women's union functionaries.

If we are to consolidate the organizations of the women's union as chuche-type revolutionary organizations, we should further heighten the function and role of the committees at all levels. By establishing the firm revolutionary discipline that they unconditionally accept the great leader's teachings of every period, that they discuss and make decisions on measures to implement the teachings in a chuche manner, and that once decisions have been made nobody can go against them, the committees at all levels should see to it that all the tasks are brilliantly carried out without a hitch.

By creating a new, revolutionary change in the work of the women's union in conformity with the demand of imbuing society with the chuche idea, all the functionaries and members of the women's union should make our women's union ranks of loyalty and a chuche-type revolutionary women's organization [words indistinct].

Comrades: It is the supreme national aspiration of our people and women to achieve the cause of the fatherland's reunification, and this is the most urgent task facing us all.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Today, nothing is more precious to our nation than reunification, and no other task is more urgent than to reunify the fatherland.

The tragedy of the division of our territory and people, a tragedy forced on our people by outside force, has already continued for 38 years and, because of this, the Korean people's sufferings are increasing with each passing day.

Due to the colonial military fascist rule of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, national sovereignty and the people's democratic rights are completely obliterated and it is none other than women who are suffering more from the lack of rights, from all sorts of maltreatment and contempt, misery and calamities in South Korean society, which has been turned into a complete colony of the U.S. imperialists.

To put an end to the misery and tragedy suffered by the South Korean women and to completely achieve national sovereignty in the entire country, we should sweep away the colonial military fascist rule of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and reunify the divided fatherland at an early date.

The most important thing arising in achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland is to force the U.S. troops of aggression to withdraw from South Korea and to put an end to the U.S. imperialists' intervention in the internal affairs of Korea.

The South Korean people and women should, first of all, raise higher the banner of the anti-U.S. struggle for independence and, under it, should vigorously struggle to put an end to the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and their colonial rule there and to make the U.S. imperialist troops of aggression unconditionally withdraw from South Korea.

At the same time, we should resolutely frustrate and crush the reinvasion maneuvers of the Japanese militarists, who, while accelerating expansion abroad, are laying a great obstacle to Korea's independent reunification.

By raising higher the flames of the antifascist struggle for democratization, the South Korean people and women should put an end to the puppet Chon Tu-hwan clique's military terrorist rule, replace the military fascist regime with an independent and democratic government, and should tenaciously struggle for the democratization of South Korean society.

The only way to reunify the fatherland at an early date is to realize the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo [DPRK] which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song put forth at the historic Sixth WPK Congress.

All the Korean people and women should strongly struggle to achieve the proposal for founding the DPRK put forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. For this purpose, we should further consolidate the revolutionary forces in the northern half of the republic and actively support and back with all our might the South Korean people and women in their just and patriotic struggle.

The South Korean women face a heavy duty in their struggle to reunify the divided fatherland.

Availing myself of his opportunity, in the name of all members of the women's union and women in the northern half of the republic, I am sending warm militant greetings, support, and backing to the South Korean women, who are bravely struggling for the anti-U.S. pro-independence cause in opposition to the maneuvers to provoke a new war.

During the period under review, the KDWU, upholding the independent external policy and guidelines for external activity put forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, has strengthened militant solidarity with the progressive women of the world, opposed the policy of aggression and war of the imperialists and made positive efforts to develop the world women's movement.

Today, the KDWU is maintaining ties with various international women organizations, including some 150 women's organizations in 116 countries and international democratic women's unions, playing an important role in the world women's movements.

All the successes registered by the KDWU in its external activities were possible thanks to the high authority and prestige the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song enjoys in the international community and thanks to the wise leadership of the WPK.

Today, the KDWU faces the important duty of providing an international atmosphere favoring our revolution and of contributing to the development of the general world revolution by actively conducting external activities, upholding the programs for the external policy of independence, friendship and peace put forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The KDWU and the Korean women will, as in the past, carry out visits and exchanges with independence-aspiring women's organizations of the world's progressive countries and will further vigorously struggle in firm unity with the world's women to hasten achieving independence for the whole world.

Comrades: Today, the Korean women's movement has entered a new phase of development under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The KDWU will, under the leadership of the party and leader, hasten the achievement of the cause of imbuing society with the *chuche* idea and, on this honorable road, will fulfill its mission and duty as a mass *chuche*-type revolutionary organization.

Let us all rally rock-firm around the WPK Central Committee led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and, under the loftily raised banner of the immortal *chuche* idea, advance more vigorously for the independent reunification of the fatherland, for the complete victory of socialism, and for the ultimate consummation of the cause of the *chuche* revolution.

CSO: 4110/060

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

NEPALESE PRESS OFFICIAL HAILS KIM CHONG-IL

SK300800 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Article by (Pulazan), chief editor of Nepalese weekly NAYEYUGO on Kim Chong-il's leadership from the "Today's Feature" program]

[Text] He is a great ideologist and theorist. A great man, who is an excellent statesman and theorist, and who has long been known among the Korean people and the progressive people of the world.

He is no other than Comrade Kim Chong-il, a young leader, who has deepened and developed the chuche idea, who has led the revolutionary cause of chuche, without deviation, with his brilliant wisdom and excellent leadership, and who, because of this, has won deep trust and respect from the masses of working people.

He is an excellent ideologist and theorist who, from his early days, has energetically carried out ideological and theoretical activities. Excellent ideology and theory are the products of an extraordinary wisdom.

Dear Secretary Kim Chong-il has possessed an excellent and extraordinary insight and judgment ability since his boyhood.

In his boyhood, Comrade Kim Chong-il read all works of the great President Kim Il-song and deeply understood and grasped the essence of the works. He also deeply studied all subjects, including social sciences, natural sciences, military subjects, fine arts and music. In his middle school days, he read many classic works of Marx and Lenin.

When he attended the university, the dear comrade leader studied and mastered the chuche idea and the revolutionary theory created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and adopted them as his firm faith and view of the world. Thus, he has grown to become a great chuche-oriented ideologist and theorist. The dear Comrade Kim Chong-il always regards himself as an ordinary fighter who is carrying out the honorable task given by the great leader.

Since the first day when he took charge of party work, he has buried himself particularly in the study of the theory on party building and, thus, has deepened and developed the theory on party building.

He has created ideological and theoretical assets which will be recorded in history eternally and has further enriched the treasure chest of the chuche idea. He has systematized first of all the revolutionary ideology of President Kim Il-song into the ideology, theory, and method of chuche. As a result, President Kim Il-song's ideology has been able to be perfectly embodied. This is a unique ideological system which had never before existed.

One of the major ideological and theoretical achievements that he has attained is the theory on imbuing the whole society with the chuche idea. Imbuing the whole society with the chuche idea means to make all society members chuche-type communists and to reform all fields of the social life into the ones called for by the demands of the chuche idea so that the independence of the masses of working people can be completely realized.

The theory on imbuing the whole society with the chuche idea clearly elucidates the direction, contents, and ways to reform the whole society in conformity with the demands of the chuche idea. With the presentation of the theory on imbuing the whole society with the chuche idea, a clear principle for communist construction has been able to be provided for the first time in history.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il has also further developed and enriched the theories on the revolution and construction created by President Kim Il-song.

The dear comrade leader has further developed the Chollima movement initiated by the great leader and, based on this, has presented a new policy of speed battle. He has also further developed the idea on the three revolutions of ideology, technology, and culture and has decided to make it the basic strategy of the party.

In particular, the unique theory on literature and arts is a prominent achievement among the ideological and theoretical assets that he has attained.

Stressing that literature should serve human beings, the dear comrade leader has defined that such literature is a new chuche-oriented literature. He also stresses that literature can be valuable only when it serves human beings and that it can be developed only when it serves to safeguard the independence of human beings.

Besides these, the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il has developed and enriched the revolutionary ideology and theory of the great leader in all fields--state and economic construction, the people's armed forces' construction, the chuche-oriented sciences and education, sports, publications, press, national reunification, and world revolution.

Indeed, his ideological and theoretical activities are many-sided and cover all fields of the revolution and construction. The treasure chest of the chuche idea is being constantly enriched by him and all theoretical and practical problems arising in completing the revolutionary cause of chuche are being outstandingly solved by him.