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28 June 1985

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

STUDENTS ANTI U.S., ANTI-GOVERNMENT STRUGGLE

Anti-Government Rallies

SK070003 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1524 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] Pyongyang 6 June (KCNA)--South Korean students staged more than 1,200 cases of anti-U.S., anti-"government" struggle, entering this year, according to a radio report from Seoul.

It involved a total of 329,490 students from 84 universities throughout South Korea, or 1.5 times the figure in the corresponding period last year. This was disclosed by data submitted by the puppet police headquarters to the "Home Affairs Committee of the National Assembly."

The fascist clique walked off over 3,260 students to the police on "charges" of their participation in the anti-U.S., anti-"government" struggle.

While the anti-U.S., anti-"government" struggle of students was rising to a new tide, independent general students' councils were formed at 71 universities across South Korea and the students expanded their movement for people's liberation, achievement of democracy and national reunification to an overall public movement to fight bravely for the goal of "building a national democratic society with people as its subject and realizing complete autonomy of campus," said the radio.

In the course of the struggle the students organized "National Federation of Students" involving students throughout South Korea.

Students Face Prosecution

SK071543 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1509 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Text] Pyongyang 7 June (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique on 5 June sent to the puppet prosecution 25 patriotic students who had participated in the occupation of the "U.S. Information Service" building in order to penalize them, according to a radio report from Seoul.

And they are hunting after the chairmen of the Sammin struggle committees of Yonsei and Songgyungwan Universities involved in the occupation of the "USIS" building in Seoul.

The Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique are preoccupied with repression to create an atmosphere of terror and browbeat the students into stopping their anti-U.S., anti-"government" struggle.

Student Demonstrations

SK080359 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0343 GMT 8 Jun 85

[Text] Pyongyang 8 June (KCNA)--More than 500 students of 10 colleges and universities in Seoul including Koryo University, University of Foreign Studies, Kyonghui University and Hangyang University held a meeting at the plaza in front of the library of University of Foreign Studies on the afternoon of 5 June under the sponsorship of the Eastern District Council of the "National Federation of Students" and held a demonstration, shouting "clarify the Kwangju incident" and other slogans, according to a South Korean newspaper.

On the same day more than 700 students of Songsin Women's University in Seoul held a demonstration in the evening, chanting slogans "release the arrested students," "stop opening the door to import," "reject dependent economy" and so on.

KCNA Flays Minister's Answer

SK100037 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0020 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Text] Pyongyang 10 June (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique are trying to avoid the responsibility for the death of patriotic students press-ganged into the South Korean puppet army, perplexed by the ever louder voices demanding a probe into it, according to a radio report from Seoul.

The puppet vice-minister of defence, answering an "interpellation" at the "Committee of Legislature and Judicial Affairs of the National Assembly" now in session, described the pressganging of the patriotic students as a "military service of those who changed their school registration" and shamelessly ascribed the death of students who had been murdered after being drafted into the puppet army to "suicide" caused by "home affairs" or fear of "accusation of the breach of rules" or an "accident" resulting from a "careless firing."

This was a foolish attempt of the fascist clique to shirk the responsibility for the brutalities they had committed.

As disclosed last year, marks of bullet wounds and savage beating were found on the body of a student whose death had been ascribed to "suicide" by the fascist clique.

The fascist clique brutally murdered the students after drafting them into the puppet army by force in retaliation for their participation in an anti-"government" struggle.

The harder the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique try to conceal their crimes, the clearer the truth is made.

Student Movement Leader Arrested

SK110349 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0341 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Text] Pyongyang 10 June (KCNA)--The South Korean fascist clique arrested Kim Min-sok, chairman of the "National Federation of Students" and chairman of the General Student Council of Seoul University, on 7 June, according to a radio report from Seoul.

By letting loose the fascist police the puppet clique surrounded Seoul University where a grand forum of the people was held and walked him to the police when he was coming out of the campus after the forum.

At the same hour they arrested at the gate of Seoul University Yi Kyu-chol, member of the Sammin Struggle Committee of Yonsei University.

The Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique is running about with bloodshot eyes in arresting leading members of student organisations in particular, in an attempt to bar the ever mounting anti-U.S., anti-"government" struggle of the students.

CSO: 4100/551

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

S. KOREAN STUDENTS GET INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT

SK090410 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0403 GMT 9 Jun 85

[Text] Pyongyang 8 June (KCNA)--The International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea in its statement on 30 May called upon all the progressive forces of the world to express full support and solidarity for the patriotic struggle for the South Korean students and people to democratize society and achieve the country's reunification.

The statement bitterly denounced the brutalities of the dictatorial "regime" of South Korea in suppressing the students and people who demand freedom, democracy and the reunification of the country.

Anders Kristensen, chairman of the Denmark-DPRK Friendship Association, at a meeting on 22 May held in Copenhagen to mark the fifth anniversary of the Kwangju popular uprising, noted:

The manipulator of the bloody repression of the participants in the Kwangju popular uprising was none other than the United States.

We will make every possible effort to further strengthen the solidarity movement supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

If the United States and South Korea truly want the relaxation of tension in Korea and her peaceful reunification, they should stop their new war provocation moves and sincerely respond to the proposals for tripartite talks and for North-South parliamentary talks, stressed the statement adopted at the meeting.

The statement from the students' meeting of Dar-es-Salaam University held on 16 May expressed full support to all the peaceful initiatives and proposals advanced by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea including the proposals for three-way talks and for North-South parliamentary talks and the determination to intensify the solidarity movement for their realisation.

The Malagasy News Agency on 21 May remarked that the heroic popular resistance in Kwangju was a mass uprising demonstrating to the full the ardent patriotism and unbreakable spirit of the South Korean people to end the fascist rule, achieve freedom and democracy and reunify the country.

CSO: 4100/551

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

VRPR SCORES ATTEMPT TO PUNISH STUDENT LEADERS

SK110557 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT
10 Jun 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] In this hour, I will speak about the Chon Tu-hwan ring's attempt to punish the patriotic student leaders of the Committee of the Struggle for Nation, Masses, and Democracy on a charge of violating the fascist National Security Law.

At a recent session of the Home Affairs Committee of the National Assembly, Home Minister Chong Song-mo said that the committee of the struggle cannot be put up with, because it opposes free democracy while espousing leftist ideas and seeking systematic and radical demonstrations. He outrageously raved that manipulators would be heavily punished, if ferreted out.

Meanwhile, Kim Sok-hwi, minister of justice, raved that, among the core members of the Committee of the Struggle for Nation, Masses, and Democracy, those who have become heavily involved would be punished on a charge of violating the National Security Law.

This is, it can be said, a reflection of the fascist nature of the homicidal Chon Tu-hwan group. As has been reported, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is trying to punish members of the Pan-national Student League and the Committee of the Struggle for Nation, Masses, and Democracy on a charge of calling for a probe into the truth of the Kwangju incident, and of waging the struggle for national reunification, the liberation of masses, and democracy. The unveiling of the truth of the Kwangju incident and an open apology were demanded in indignation over the massacre by the U.S. aggressors and their accomplice, traitor Chon Tu-hwan, who 5 years ago killed thousands of bare-handed residents in Kwangju who were demanding democracy and national reunification. How can this constitute an offense? If demanding national reunification, the liberation of masses, and democracy in accordance with the desire of the masses constitutes an offense, are the seeking of the permanent division of the nation, making the people colonial slaves through nation-selling acts, and suffocating and killing people through the fascist outrage patriotic acts?

The acts of the concerned students of the Pan-National Student League and the Committee of the Struggle for Nation, Masses, and Democracy are by no means offenses, but patriotic acts which should be praised.

This notwithstanding, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is trying to punish students of the Committee of the Struggle for Nation, Masses, and Democracy on a charge of violating the fascist National Security Law. This is a treacherous act which can never be tolerated. At present, the Chon Tu-hwan ring, while saying that any manipulators should be heavily punished, is trying to convict the patriotic students by all means and is reportedly scheming to link the students with a fabricated spy case one in order to bring over the crisis of power.

All this once again shows that the Chon Tu-hwan ring has no interest in democracy, masses, and reunification, and is a group of traitors, fascist murderers, splittists, and pro-U.S. stooges who sell the country and unhesitatingly kill patriots for the security of power.

The National Security Law with which the Chon Tu-hwan ring schemes to punish the patriotic students is an outrageous fascist evil law which is mobilized whenever necessary. With this fascist evil law, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has arrested, imprisoned, and punished thousands of patriotic students and masses of all strata. Thus, today, in South Korea which has become the worst place in the world for violating human rights, even desire for democracy and independent reunification constitutes a crime and even slight criticism of the fascist military dictatorship is heavily punished. Under the iron-fisted rule in which guns and bayonets have become politics, and arrest and punishment a method of rule, anyone who refuses to be obedient becomes a criminal, and the society has been turned into a prison without bars.

While regarding guns and bayonets as omnipotent tools and persisting in ruling through imprisonment, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is suppressing the just struggle of the core students and youths of the Pan-National Student League and the Committee of the Struggle for Nation, Masses, and Democracy, and patriotic masses of all strata, and is desperately trying to maintain the fascist military rule. However, this is a useless attempt. Long ago history and the masses branded the fascist lunatic traitor Chon Tu-hwan a butcher of the nation and sentenced him to death.

If the Chon Tu-hwan ring punishes the core members of the Pan-National Student League and the Committee of the Struggle for Nation, Masses, and Democracy on a charge of violating the fascist National Security Law, it will face even stronger vengeance than this. The Chon Tu-hwan ring must clearly realize this.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring must release the patriotic students who have been arrested and sent to prison, openly apologize for the Kwangju incident before the people, and step down from power immediately in accordance with the unanimous demand of the students, youths, and patriotic masses of all strata.

CSO: 4110/177

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

KCNA FLAYS SOUTH'S SUPPRESSION OF STUDENTS

SK120351 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0341 GMT 12 Jun 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 12 Jun (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique on June 10 referred to fascist "summary trials" Yi Chong-u and 14 other students of Seoul University, whom they had arrested on charges of involvement in an anti-"government" demonstration, according to a radio report from Seoul.

On the same day the puppets decided to bring under detention Choe Hwan and Yi Kwang-ku, students of Seoul University, who had fought, shouting anti-"government" slogans, and Kim Min-sok, chairman of the General Student Council of the university and chairman of the "National Federation of Students" on charges of the violation of the "law on assembly and demonstration".

Earlier, they threw behind bars student Kim Song-chin, director of the general affairs department of the General Student Council of the university in Inchon, and Chin Hyon-ki and Yi Kon-su, students belonging to the Sammin struggle committee of Kyonghui and Koryo universities, and put under detention Yi Kwang-uk and three other students of Seoul University by referring them to "summary trials".

By their harsher crackdown on the patriotic students the puppets seek to bar the anti-U.S., anti-"government" struggle of the students.

On June 7 the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique put on a "summary trial" Kim Yong-su, executive of SINMINJU CHONSON, the organ of the New Korea Democratic Party, by invoking a fascist law.

CSO: 4100/563

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DAILY HITS S. KOREA'S SUPPRESSION OF PRESS

SK061513 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 6 Jun (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique are now confiscating all the books and printed materials out of favor with them and arresting and jailing at random those involved in their publication in all parts of South Korea. This comes under fire in a commentary of NODONG SINMUN today, which brands it as a new repressive campaign aimed at suppressing and obliterating the progressive press.

The author of the commentary says:

Today, in every country of the world, people freely express their ideas in the press.

Only in South Korea, however, this is illegalized and made a target of harsh suppression.

This fully exposes that South Korea is the worst barren land of human rights and the press in the world and the Chon Tu-hwan group is a truculent violator of human rights and stranguler of the press.

The suppression of the press by the puppet clique is an offspring of their crisis.

The sentiments of the anti-U.S., anti-dictatorship struggle are growing still further in South Korea after occupation of the "U.S. Information Service" by students. Much afraid that their anti-U.S. anti-dictatorship idea and spirit may spread among broad segments of the people through the progressive books, the puppet clique are stretching out their hands of suppression on them now.

CSO: 4100/563

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

INTER PARLIAMENTARY TALKS SUPPORTED

Talks Supported Abroad

SK061540 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1519 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] Pyongyang 6 June (KCNA)--The Bulgarian National Peace Committee on 29 May made public a statement, which expresses full support to the proposal for North-South parliamentary talks, regarding it as another new and peace initiative of the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea that is making sincere efforts to realise the country's reunification.

Pointing to the periodic military exercises staged by the United States and its stooges in Korea in spite of the peace initiative of the DPRK, the statement declares that the peace champions of Bulgaria will remain firmly on the side of the Korean people.

The reporter and speakers at a meeting of youth in Ilala District, Dar es Salaam Region, Tanzania, which was held on 15 May stressed that the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets must accede to the proposals for tripartite talks and North-South parliamentary talks made by the DPRK in conformity with the demand of the world youth and people.

A meeting was held at the Idromoque Enterprise in Maputo, Mozambique, on 21 May.

And a "resolution supporting the proposal for North-South parliamentary talks of Korea and its independent reunification" was adopted at the 45th regular meeting of the Miyazaki Prefectural Headquarters of the (?Japanese) socialist party which was held on 12 May and resolutions supporting this proposal were adopted at different conferences and meetings of Japan including the Hiroshima Conference of The Year of the International Youth demanding peace against nuclear weapons in Asia and calling for Korea's reunification which was held on 18 May.

Denmark, Japan Groups Support Talks

SK081015 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1004 GMT 8 Jun 85

[Text] Pyongyang 8 June (KCNA)--A joint statement supporting the proposal for North-South parliamentary talks was published on 25 May by 23 political and public organisations of Denmark including the Communist Party of Denmark, the

Communist Workers' Party of Denmark, the Danish left-wing socialist Danish Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification, the Denmark-DPRK Friendship Association, the Socialist Alliance Club of Denmark.

The statement notes that the proposal for North-South parliamentary talks is an expression of the sincere efforts of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to ease the tension and ensure peace in Korea and achieve her reunification in a peaceful way.

Pointing out that the Korean people's struggle for a peaceful solution of the Korean problem is an important part of the struggle for world peace, the statement holds that the United States and South Korean authorities must positively accede to the proposals for tripartite talks and for North-South parliamentary talks advanced by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

A statement supporting the DPRK's proposal for North-South parliamentary talks was issued on 13 May in joint name by more than 50 figures of all strata of Japan including Dietmen, personages of political parties and trade union organizations, scholars and men of culture.

The statement says that the proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for North-South parliamentary talks is a peace-oriented one of momentous significance in relaxing the tension on the Korean peninsula and removing the North-South confrontation and this constitutes a practical step to safeguard peace and security in Japan and contribute to peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

In the future, too, it says, we will extend firm support to the Korean people's efforts for national reunification.

Norwegian Socialist Party Supports Talks

SK070025 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0020 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Text] Pyongyang 7 June (KCNA)--A solidarity message came to the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea from the Central Committee of the Socialist Left Party of Norway supporting the new proposal for North-South parliamentary talks advanced at the fourth session of the seventh Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK.

The message dated 20 May says:

We support your proposal for holding North-South parliamentary talks.

We believe that the recent developments in South Korea will turn in favor of your cause of national reunification.

Your proposal for holding parliamentary talks adds to the possibility of evoking a positive response.

We think that the strengthening of democratic opposition forces in South Korea after parliamentary elections will open a favorable phase for reunification.

Zambian Lawman Supports Talks

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SK071534 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1506 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Text] Pyongyang 7 June (KCNA)--Robinson Mwaakwe Nabulyato, speaker of the National Assembly of the Republic of Zambia, sent a letter of solidarity to Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, in support of the new proposal for North-South parliamentary talks made by the fourth session of the Seventh Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK.

Stating that the proposal of the DPRK for North-South parliamentary talks will enlist support of all peace-loving countries, the letter stresses that the South Korean authorities should seriously approach the proposal of the DPRK and respond to it with goodwill.

The letter expresses full support to the affirmative and sincere step taken by the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK.

Foreign Groups Support Talks

SK080825 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0811 GMT 8 Jun 85

[Text] Pyongyang 8 June (KCNA)--Solidarity letters came to the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly from the Congolese Association for Friendship Among Peoples, the Nicaraguan Association of Friendship with Socialist Countries, the general secretary of the Sandinist Centre of Workers of Nicaragua and the secretary general of the Swedish Peace Committee supporting the new proposal for North-South parliamentary talks advanced at the fourth session of the Seventh Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK.

The letters express full support to the proposal for North-South parliamentary talks and point out that if the talks open, politicians of the North and the South will meet at one place to seek a peaceful way of national reunification and create favorable conditions for high-level political talks.

CSO: 4100/551

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

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FOREIGN PARTIES SUPPORT PARLIAMENTARY TALKS PROPOSAL

SK120341 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0333 GMT 12 Jun 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 12 Jun (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea received a message of solidarity dated May 27 from Tiago Aleluia Lopes, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the African Party for Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde and chairman of the national auditing and control committee of the party Central Committee, supporting the new proposal for North-South parliamentary talks made at the fourth session of the Seventh Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The message says:

We received with pleasure a copy of the letter proposing North-South parliamentary talks which the fourth session of the Seventh Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent to the South Korean National Assembly after deliberating the question of taking a practical step for the promotion of national reconciliation and trust between North and South of Korea.

The African Party for Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde guided by Comrade Joao Bernardo Vieira, general secretary of the party and the president of the State Council, always supports all the measures taken by the Workers' Party of Korea under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade President Kim Il-song for a peaceful reunification of Korea.

Availing ourselves of this opportunity, we extend firm support once again to your righteous struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

CSO: 4100/563

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

FLAYING SOUTH'S TRADE POLICIES

Economic 'Crisis' in South

SK071050 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1015 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Text] Pyongyang 7 June (KCNA)--The South Korean puppet financial minister cried that the exports of South Korea dropped 4.1 per cent in the January-May period of this year below last year's corresponding time.

Commenting on this, MINJU CHOSON today says that his lamentation disclosed the serious economic crisis of South Korea.

Noting that the South Korean economy is a lopsided and deformed colonial "export-oriented economy" in which the puppets attach the "made in South Korea" labels to the products of the processing of others' raw materials and assembling of others' accessories and export them, the author of the commentary says:

The puppets find themselves in a hopeless position in which they have to induce more foreign capital for filling the widening gap in international payments and paying foreign debts. The foreign debts amounting to more than 51,000 million dollars seriously affect the South Korean economy as a whole and the life of the people.

The serious economic crisis of South Korea is a natural outcome of the U.S. imperialists' colonial enslavement policy and their policy of militarising the economy and a direct product of the treacherous economic policy of the Chon Tu-hwan group.

The noisy advertisement of economic "growth" by the South Korean puppets is a foolish attempt to conceal their crimes in increasing economic dependence and crisis and driving the people to the bottom of destitution and mislead public opinion at home and abroad.

Foreign Capital Condemned

SK101020 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1003 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Text] Pyongyang 10 June (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique induced foreign private capital amounting to 93 million dollars in the January-April period of this year, according to a report from South Korea.

The figure is an increase of 52.5 percent above last year's corresponding period.

U.S. and Japanese capital holds the largest proportion in the private capital induced by the puppet clique from foreign countries this year.

The foreign capitalists in South Korea make fabulous profits by harshly exploiting the South Korean workers, while enjoying such privilege as exemption from taxes granted by the military fascist clique.

After taking a treacherous step for "opening the door to foreign investment" in July last year, the military fascist clique have feverishly induced foreign capital, further reducing South Korea to an object of colonial pillage by foreign capitalists.

Chon's Economic Policy Ridiculed

SK070421 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0340 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Text] Pyongyang 7 June (KCNA)--Traitor Chon Tu-hwan deplored that the South Korean economy was in a stagnation when he received a "monthly report on the economic situation" from the puppet board of economic planning, according to a radio report from Seoul.

He cried for pushing forward the "policy of economic stability" and improving "economic structure" to overcome the economic difficulties.

This is a last-ditch effort of the military fascist clique to tide over the economic crisis through the infeasible "policy of stability."

The structure of the South Korean economy is, as the South Korean press media described, a structure of "manufacturing and trade-oriented economy which imports most of major raw materials from abroad and is greatly dependent on foreign countries in trade, fund and other domains."

There can be no "improvement of structure" under this dependent economic system but deepening of subjugation and crisis, if any.

CSO: 4100/551

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

JAPANESE PUBLIC CIRCLES SUPPORT TALKS PROPOSAL

SK101118 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1008 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 10 Jun (KCNA)--Japanese personages of different strata issued press statements in support of the DPRK's proposal for North-South parliamentary talks.

Shizuo Wata, member of the House of Councillors and chairman of the Tokyo metropolitan headquarters of the Japan Socialist Party, said: This proposal is a new important one which accords to the aspiration of the world's people including the Japanese people, to say nothing of the entire Korean people, and we fully support this proposal.

Kanji Takeda, general secretary of the Tokyo Council for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, noted that the proposal was an epochal one for national concord, trust and detente and a wise one overflowing with a love for the nation and, at the same time, it is an important one which accords to the international trend of peace.

Kansuke Ihara, chairman of the Chiba Prefectural Federal Council of Trade Unions, said the successive governments of Japan have pursued the U.S.-toeing policy of stepping up the U.S.-Japan-South Korea military integration and aggravating the situation on the Korean peninsula. He stressed: We are against this reactionary policy and will do our best to strengthen the friendship and solidarity between the Japanese and Korean peoples and help realize the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea at an early date.

Shunyo Watarai, chairman of the Chiba prefectural headquarters of the Japan Socialist Party, noted that the struggle for peace on the Korean peninsula and its reunification is precisely a struggle to bring about peace in Asia and the proposal for North-South parliamentary talks advanced this time is a timely and welcome one designed to further promote the realization of three-way talks.

Kan Kimura, general secretary of the Tokyo Metropolitan Federation of Trade Unions, stressed that the proposal is one which fully accords to the Korean people's desire for peace and the reunification. It is a broad proposal acceptable to everyone.

CSO: 4100/563

DAILY ON SOUTH REPORTS ON KWANGJU INCIDENT

SK120020 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2152 GMT 10 Jun 85

[NODONG SINMUN 11 June Commentary: "Murderer's Attempt at Subterfuge"]

[Text] On 8 June, the puppet home affairs minister made a report at the National Assembly Home Affairs Committee in connection with the death toll count in the Kwangju incident. He claimed before the committee that the actual death toll count in the Kwangju incident was 201, but this was enlarged as the increase in Kwangju's population, 2,627, was misrecorded in the column of the death toll.

Just the day before, the puppet defense minister in his report to the National Assembly Defense Committee claimed that the death toll was 164 and that the allegation that the death toll count was more than 2,000 was misreported because the number of those who were killed and missing right after the incident was 2,000 causing misinterpretation of the number of deaths.

The utterances of these two puppets are completely incoherent in content. Why was the number of deaths, which the puppet defense minister alleged was confirmed by witnesses who were involved in receiving the reports on deaths, announced differently the next day? They alleged that the death toll count reported on the previous day was misreported as the number of those who were missing. The next day, they alleged again that the number of increase in the population was misrecorded in the death toll column. Why is this?

Such incoherent utterances by the puppets show that the figures cited by them were fabricated to extremely reduce the actual death toll count.

The puppet defense minister tried to avoid responsibility by announcing most of the death toll, numbering more than 2,000, as the number of those who were reported missing while the puppet home affairs minister alleged that the number of those who were reported missing was a misrecording of the number of the increase in Kwangju's population, thereby trying to fabricate that there were no missing at all. This was because of the lack of mutual confirmation between the puppet Defense Ministry and the Home Affairs Ministry in making the scenario for this drama.

The puppets also babbled that, in light of the fact that the death toll count announced by the authorities was based on individual death reports from

citizens and that afterward there was still no claim for compensation for deaths from citizens despite the authorities' guarantee of the payment of compensation, there were no deaths other than the announced death toll.

After the Kwangju incident, the citizens ground their teeth with indignation. They are still grinding their teeth with indignation. They will by no means tarnish the blood shed by their parents, brothers, and son by asking the murderers for compensation in order to receive a penny of money even though they are starving or eking out an existence with leaves of grass and bark from trees.

Numerous foreign reporters have reported this. The puppets' utterances are an insult to the people and cannot be a proof of the death toll that they have fabricated.

It is no secret that thousands of demonstrators were massacred in Kwangju. The puppets' announcement of the death toll and a misrecording is a cheap trick to conceal the truth of the massacre in Kwangju and to shirk their responsibility for it.

However, with no deception or fabrication can they cover up the truth of the Kwangju massacre.

Seeing the puppets' incoherent utterances, they must be very embarrassed at the people's demand for the revelation of the truth of the Kwangju incident.

The Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique can never avoid its responsibility for the Kwangju massacre perpetrated under the manipulation of the U.S. imperialists. It will pay dearly for its crimes which incur the wrath of heaven and man.

CSO: 4110/177

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

MINJU CHOSON ON SOUTH MINISTER'S KWANGJU REPORT

SK121118 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1018 GMT 12 Jun 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 12 Jun (KCNA)--MINJU CHOSON Wednesday denounces the puppet defence minister for having tried to shift the blame for the Kwangju massacre in a "Report on the Kwangju Incident" submitted to the South Korean puppet National Assembly defence committee.

Pointing to his assertion that the Kwangju popular uprising was authored by some "seditious elements," the paper says in a signed commentary:

The Kwangju popular uprising which broke out in May, 1980, was not a product of "seditious elements" but an eruption of pent-up grievances and resentment of Kwangju citizens against the colonial fascist rule of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and a righteous patriotic struggle for independence, democracy and reunification.

The Kwangju citizens' mass resistance was instigated by nobody.

It broke out as traitor Chon Tu-hwan on the orders of his master, U.S. imperialism, committed the May 17 fascist violence, doubly proclaimed an "extraordinary martial law," totally banned the assembly, demonstration and political activity and launched a wholesale roundup and bloody suppression of progressive students and democratic figures of different strata.

What evokes greater indignation is the fact that the puppet defence minister published an extremely watered-down number of the death toll and brutalities in the Kwangju massacre, claiming that data released on them were based on an exaggerated "rumor".

The Chon Tu-hwan group massacred over 5,000 citizens and wounded 14,000 in Kwangju alone, committing bestialities which were too awful to see.

This is a stark fact. Yet, they claimed that the death toll and data on the massacre were based on "misreport" and "rumor." This is a shameless distortion which can be invented only by murderers.

The puppet defence minister went so far as to claim that the involvement of the "martial law army" in the suppressive operations was "inevitable" to

"maintain order" and "resolve" the "difficult living conditions of people" since an anarchistic state was created by the street demonstrations and people felt extreme difficulty in living due to the lack of daily necessities and medicines.

The South Korean puppets mobilized tanks, guns, planes and even toxic chemical weapons in the massacre and cut off the supply of rice and other food-stuffs, water and electricity to Kwangju. Was this for the purpose of "maintaining order" and "resolving the difficulty in the living conditions"?

This was not for "maintenance of order" and "resolution" of "difficulty in the living conditions". It was a wholesale encircling and murderous operation to cut the city's contact with the outside and starve the whole citizens to death.

The Chon Tu-hwan group must immediately give up its schemes which can convince no one, apologize for its crime and step down from power, as demanded by the people.

CSO: 4100/563

BRIEFS

ROMANIA, GDR SUPPORT REUNIFICATION--Pyongyang 7 June (KCNA)--A joint communique published on 30 May in Berlin upon the GDR visit to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of Romania, supported the Korean people's cause of national reunification. The Joint communique reiterated their support to the constructive initiatives and proposals advanced by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to achieve the country's reunification independently and peacefully on a democratic basis. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1005 GMT 7 Jun 85 SK]

UNIVERSITY SIT-IN REPORTED---Pyongyang 7 June (KCNA)--Students of Kyemyong University in Taegu were reported by a South Korean radio to have staged a sit-in on 6 June in demand of the resignation of the reptile university president and vicious professors. Members of the general student council of the university have occupied the president's office since 1 June and fought in demand of the resignation of the president and vicious professors, denouncing the president for persistently opposing campus democracy as a stooge of the Chon Tu-Hwan puppet clique and vicious professors for suppressing students through violence. Upset by the staunch fighting spirit of the students, the military fascist junta suspended the performances of the reptile president's duties in a bid to bring the situation under control. Students, however, are persistent in their determination to fight till their demand is fully met, the radio reported. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1013 GMT 7 Jun 85 SK]

SYRIA'S PRESIDENT REPLIES--Pyongyang 8 June (KCNA)--President Kim Il-song received a reply message from Syrian President Hafiz Al-asad. The message dated 2 June reads: Expressing most heartfelt thanks to you for your message of greetings on the 22nd anniversary of the 8 March revolution, I extend warm greetings to you, the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the friendly Korean people. On behalf of the Syrian Arab people and on my own, I would like to offer my wholehearted regards to you for your solidarity with our just struggle against imperialism, racism and Israeli aggression and for liberating the occupied Arab lands and restoring the lost rights of the Arab peoples. Believing that the relations of friendship and cooperation existing between our two countries will grow stronger and develop, I wish you good health and happiness as well as the Korean people success and prosperity. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0001 GMT 8 Jun 85 SK]

JPRS-KAR-85-045
28 June 1985

LSWYK SOLIDARITY MESSAGE FROM WFDY--Pyongyang, 11 Jun (KCNA)--A solidarity message came to the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea from the bureau of the World Federation of Democratic Youth in support of the anti-U.S. struggle of the South Korean students. The message says: The World Federation of Democratic Youth, in the name of the democratic and progressive young people the world over, extends firm solidarity and support for the South Korean students in their anti-U.S. struggle which is gaining strength with each passing day. The occupation of the "U.S. Information Service" building in Seoul by South Korean students was a deserved punishment to the U.S. imperialists, the manipulator of the massacre in Kwangju. We are sure of the final victory of the South Korean students' struggle against U.S. imperialism and for independence. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0805 GMT 11 Jun 85 SK]

CSO: 4100/563

POLITICAL BAN LIFT LINKS TO TWO PARTY SYSTEM TREND

Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 9 Mar 85 p 3

[Article by Kim Young-pae]

[Text] The reason why the freeing of the three Kims from the political ban has attracted public attention as a realistic step of politics is that they could very well emerge as a force to challenge the government in power.

Every move that Kim Dae-jung and Kim Young-sam make attracts public attention because, with no relation to what they advocate or to the conditions surrounding them, they are the potentially most powerful competitors that the opposition circle can produce in challenging the government in power. In Kim Chong-pil's case also, his move is watched because people are curious about if he will rally the old ruling circle around him to challenge the government in power.

As the government enters second half of its term of office following the 12th general election, the competition for the 1988 transfer of power has begun. Accordingly, the political negotiations between the ruling and opposition parties and the operation of the National Assembly will develop without doubt on the basis of the major premise of transfer of power and revolve around this issue. Therefore, the political situation is that reorganizations are undertaken in preparation for the transfer of power, and intense offensive and defensive battles are expected to unfold surrounding the specific issues related to the transfer of power such as constitutional amendment and the political timetable.

First of all, the political trend is headed in the direction of a two party system. As the residue of the period of the 11th National Assembly lingers, the political community still shows a four way split - the Democratic Justice Party [DJP], the New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP], the Democratic Korea Party [DKP], and the Korea National Party [KNP]. Also, because the lifting of political ban came only after the general election for the two Kims and for many other opposition leaders, they missed their chances to be elected to the National Assembly and remain outside the legislature.

The two Kims have made their positions clear that they would not join the NKDP for a while. This stems from the fact that Kim Dae-jung cannot engage in political activities because he is still in the suspended sentence status, and under such circumstances, Kim Young-sam cannot go it alone to join the NKDP.

The activities of the two Kims will therefore center around the Council for the Promotion of Democracy [CPD], the power behind the NKDP, and they are in reality, leading the wide ranging opposition circle.

Even though the political structure is curiously dualistic, the real leadership of which is located outside of both the National Assembly and the political party. It is merely a transitional condition. Generally speaking, it is for sure that the political community will be divided into two forces - the DJP on the one side and the opposition circle that could produce a presidential candidate capable of challenging the DJP on the other side.

In this process, the question of putting up a single opposition candidate will emerge as a political requirement for all the opposition forces.

Accordingly, following the trend, the DKP is expected to merge with the NKDP sooner or later under the rationale that there should be only one opposition party.

But, a question remains if the National Revival Society, which is connected with the efforts of Kim Chong-pil's political comeback, and the KNP would be able to emerge as a political force which consolidates the old ruling circle.

The real biggest issue directly confronting both the ruling and opposition circles is how to deal with the 1988 presidential election.

This question has a direct bearing on the rise and fall of various forces in politics in the future.

At the time when the political reorganizations have taken place following the general election the reason why the DJP and the NKDP, which had never faced each other formally, are sharply confronting each other surrounding the statement made by Yi Min-u, the president of the NKDP, who demanded President Chon Tu-hwan's resignation prior to his full term, is that the President Yi's statement is viewed as a part of the opposition strategy aimed at the transfer of power.

On the one hand the DJP, by taking a skillful but firm attitude from the very outset, appears to plan to show a limit to the dialogue between the ruling and opposition parties and various political negotiations in the future. On the other hand, the NKDP, by rejecting such limit, plans to secure its territory of struggle.

This means that there is a big gulf between the ruling and opposition parties in their perceptions of the reality. Consequently this will become the cause for the conflict between the ruling and the opposition parties in connection with the presentation of the political timetable in the future.

In the final analysis, it can be viewed as a struggle for rationale and logic to conduct mutually the struggle for the transfer of power effectively in the future.

From this point of view, the offensive and defensive battles between the ruling and opposition parties on the question of the statement made by President Yi should be considered as a probing battle surrounding the political timetable aimed at 1988.

In other words, they are mutually interested in finding out what the other's intentions are and how firm they are.

But whether or not the battles between the ruling and opposition parties to take really concrete forms on the level of governmental power seem to depend on when, how and what kind of the constitutional amendment proposal the opposition party will present.

The political timetable that President Yi proposed is in the order of constitutional amendment, formation of election management cabinet, and transfer of power, however, problems will be abound starting from the question of the specifics of the constitutional amendment.

It is true that during the recent election campaigns, the NKDP put up the issue of direct popular election of president as its official pledge and promised the people that it would establish the constitutional amendment promotion committee following the general election.

But it is difficult to determine in advance if the NKDP would really insist on the direct election of president to the end. Because, prior to the election, Kim Young-sam commented once that in taking the present general political conditions of our country into consideration, the cabinet responsibility system should not be dismissed altogether. Kim Daé-jung also took the position that the power structure should have some flexible features.

After the general election, the two Kims have never made their positions clear about this issue, and therefore, their true positions will be clearly known when the NKDP formally brings up the constitutional amendment issue.

How to wage a political struggle against the ruling party by the opposition will depend on how the views of the two Kims on the question of the constitutional amendment are compromised and to what extent they want the change of the power structure.

Even when it confronts with the opposition's offensive move, the DJP does not make comments readily since the question of successor is such a complex and difficult one. The DJP has not moved far beyond its official pledge that it would pick its presidential candidate at the 1987 all-party congress.

But at the recent election-winners' meeting, the demands that a well known personality be groomed in preparation for the two Kims who will be put up by the opposition party, and that the candidate be directly elected from within the party were presented persuasively.

The DJP, which has experienced a considerable shock by the recent election outcome feels that it cannot be at ease with the present presidential election law.

Although there are a good deal of speculation that a successor-to-be will surface about a year before the transfer of power, if the wave of the opposition party's move spread wide and its demands heat up, the DJP might very well speed up its preparation for the transfer of power to counter the opposition party.

On the other hand, if the sharply confronting ruling and opposition parties on the issue of the power transfer fail completely to find a way to compromise, the consequence would be a political turbulence, and nobody would be able to predict what course it might take.

12474

CSO: 4107/137

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

YI MIN-U ON DIRECT PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

Seoul TONGA ILBO in Korean 8 Apr 85 p 5

[Interview with Yi Min-U by Yi Sang-ha, Chief of Political Department; date and place not given]

[Text] Since the 12th general election, the New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) has functioned as a variable in politics. At the general election, which was held less than a month after it was formed, it overturned predictions and made a giant leap. Benefiting from the "legitimacy" as an opposition party, and the legitimacy of which was bestowed upon it by Kim Dae-jung and Kim Young-sam, it has swiftly absorbed the Democratic Korea Party (DKP), which shared roots with the NKDP, and it has created the political situation of a two-party system. It has grown more refreshing by the day and it has grown too big. The result is that it has become tough. Accordingly, some outsiders are watching if it will create a strained political atmosphere. But President Yi Min-U was emphatic that such a concern was unnecessary.

Cogwheels

"The fact that the NKDP has grown big does not mean that it has changed. The people can persevere even if the ruling party errs as long as a trustworthy and healthy opposition party exists. If that is not the case, the people will either become aroused or resign themselves to the situation and lose hope completely. The existence of a strong ruling party and a strong opposition party is like two cogwheels. If both the ruling and opposition parties are dependable, political stability is possible.

President Yi concluded that political trouble breaks out if either the ruling or opposition party monopolizes political power. In other words, the political arithmetic of President Yi is to "let the ruling party become strong, so that we can become strong too."

[Question] I understand that you have had a meeting with the president recently. (On the morning of the 6th, President Yi had a brief meeting with President Chon Tu-hwan at the dedication ceremony of the press center).

[Answer] Primarily, the President proposed to hold dialogue between the ruling and the opposition parties more often. So, when I replied, "The President said

all the things that I wanted to say," the people who were present broke into laughter.

[Question] Did you not bring up the four-leaders conference which you have been proposing since the time of the election campaign?

[Answer] The occasion was not appropriate for that sort of political question. I am sure that if I have a chance to see him again, we will be able to talk on various subjects specifically."

[Question] Since both the ruling and the opposition parties are putting more emphasis on the importance of the dialogue between them than at any time before, I am hopeful that it will work out well. What do you think is the key to political stability?

[Answer] I believe that the basic things in bringing about political stability are that the government presents a detailed blue print of the time table for the restoration of democracy even at this time, sets a time limit, and makes a promise to the people. For example, if the government makes clear the time table of democratic reform, the students will calm down, and the opposition party will also advise the students to "wait and see." In this way, the oppositions will have something to say. They talk about stability again and again; however, what is important is laying the foundation for it.

[Question] You had made that point when you were interviewed by the Sankei Newspaper reporter. Why do you repeat the same point despite the fact that the present government has a term to finish? Moreover, the President has publicly announced that he will stick to the original promise for a single-term presidency.

[Answer] That is a matter of difference in points of view. They are saying that they intend to nominate a presidential candidate in 1987. Isn't that right? Then, they will probably conduct an election campaign by mobilizing their power. If the person who is elected then takes the attitude that there will be no need to amend the constitution since he has been just elected, there is no guarantee that he will not follow the same old path. The problem lies here.

[Question] I did not intend to bring out the hard subject first, but the question of the constitutional amendment has now surfaced. Is it not true that the Democratic Justice Party's (DJP) position is that a constitutional amendment is possible only after it effects a peaceful transfer of power under the current constitution, and the NKDP's response to that is that it wants to see the next president be elected directly by popular votes by amending the present constitution during the 12th National Assembly?

[Answer] As far as the constitutional amendment question is concerned, the people have already rendered their first judgment. Isn't it true? Our party put up a constitutional amendment for the direct popular election of the president as a campaign pledge during the recent general election, and as a result, our party won support from so many people. Is this not a fact? The NKDP is

determined to carry out its campaign pledge in the 12th National Assembly. With the present constitution, a peaceful transfer of power is impossible.

Nomination Without Transfer

[Question] On what grounds do you think that a peaceful transfer of power is impossible under the present constitution? Does that mean that the constitution itself is defective or does it mean that the extension of the system of the Fifth Republic cannot be accepted?

[Answer] A single financial magnate is capable of moving about 5,000 persons. Election by an electoral college will not work properly. In the recent election, the ruling party received 80 percent of absentee votes. Under the present election law, a peaceful transfer of power would be impossible. It would end in nominating a person and not transferring power. In my view, the electoral college can be controlled by government authorities.

[Question] Wouldn't an improper election be possible even if the direct popular election system was adopted?

[Answer] But, since all of the people participate in the election under a direct election system, the level of impropriety would be much lower. Why do we need to go through two elections? One is enough.

[Question] In retrospect, didn't the opposition parties always denounce the results of the elections between President Pak Chung-hi and Yun Po-sun, and between President Pak and Kim Dae-jung as being rigged?

[Answer] At present, two-thirds of the population is concentrated in urban areas. I am not sure about the rural areas; however, impropriety is difficult in urban areas. These people, that is, the government and the ruling party, must satisfy the wishes of the people for a direct popular election system. There is no good reason why they cannot satisfy the wishes of the people since the system has been tried before.

Collapse of the Multiparty System

[Question] The constitutional amendment can be initiated when a majority of the members of the National Assembly proposes it. At present, the NKDP has 102 seats, and the total number of opposition seats put together is still 128, 10 seats short of achieving the majority in the National Assembly. In case the NKDP is unable to initiate the constitutional amendment, will you just keep on with the political attacks?

[Answer] Really, we can do everything except amend the constitution. As for the constitutional amendment, through dialogue and persuasion, we must let them know that it is the will of the people. In terms of the number, it appears to be absolutely impossible; however, even the absolute impossibility can change and become possible. This is the magic of politics. These people had created a multiparty system as a device to hold on to power; however, as you know, the system has already been broken. Did it ever occur to them that the DKP

would be so eager to join the NKDP? That is politics. If they understand the will of the people, there is no reason why they have to keep on being stubborn.

[Question] Hypothetically, isn't there a possibility that the ruling party will revise the constitution as it likes after feinting that it is following the opposition party's idea of a constitutional amendment?

[Answer] Why not try the direct popular election system? Even if President Chon runs again after amending the constitution, there is no need to be concerned. (At this point, President Yi switched the topic of his talk back to the early developments of the Fifth Republic, as if he could not quite get over his anger). Things went wrong at that time. It is understandable if the existing party collapses as a result of the natural selection process; however, at that time, there was an integrated opposition party called the New Democratic Party, and the Democratic Republican Party had been in existence for 18 years. Therefore, these two parties should have been nurtured. As long as we have the 38th parallel line, our two-party system will be necessarily conservative in nature. Although the multiparty system was introduced, who would really believe that the presidential candidates from the KP and the KNP would become the president of our country. In retrospect, the DKP is being disintegrated, and the KNP has not even been able to attain the status of a negotiating group. Consequently, at the recent election, the people have rejected the claims that the present regime had put up at its inception. This government must thoughtfully appraise the reason why the NKDP has come to sweep the urban areas in only 52 days since the formation of its party creation committee and must pay attention to the talk of the constitutional amendment.

[Question] What are the views of the two Kims on the question of amending the constitution?

[Answer] I cannot say for sure. It seems that President Kim Young-sam shares my view, and although I have not had a chance to talk seriously about the question with Kim Dae-jung, I believe that in the final analysis, we probably share the same view. With President Kim, I had a chance to talk and hike during the difficult days in the past four years. Talking or not talking is immaterial. I might say that we share the same heart.

[Question] Don't you think that the DJP, which had maintained a calm posture, has switched to take a get-tough attitude since the 6th?

[Answer] It is odd for the Prime Minister to be talking about the constitutional question, which is a very important political issue. Well, they all belong to the same gang. I neither know their inside story nor do I wish to know.

[Question] Don't you have to settle the legal question involving the integration of the DKP as well?

[Answer] Our party does not have the committee empowered by the all-party congress; however, 48 of the DKP's regional party chairmen have joined our

party. We will decide after we hold a careful discussion. In fact, the integration has moved so rapidly that we have not had a chance to make careful preparations.

Dialogue

[Question] Did you talk about that subject with Yu Chi-song, the former president of the DKP, when you last saw him?

[Answer] We, who had shared the same objective and had been in the same boat, simply got together to have lunch. Some speculate that he will retire from politics; however, he does not seem to feel that way. To reach my present age, he will have to wait about another decade. Retirement is not in order. (laugh) I suggested that we unite into one as reflected in the general election. I do not believe that anyone in the DKP ignores the will of the people.

[Question] In fact, the NKDP has grown quantitatively by integrating the oppositions. Pardon my view, but the party has not changed at all qualitatively. My view is that the party must also be a party with policies.

[Answer] All these years, the opposition party has been criticized by the media. I really believe that the opposition party must be a party with policies to win the confidence of the people. The time has come for the opposition to refrain from opposing the government just for the sake of opposition without presenting policy alternatives. Of course, on certain issues, we must give straight opposition, but in other issues, we must endeavour to compete in policy matters. From this standpoint, by recruiting authorities in various fields and with their advice and counsel, we plan to develop our policies. It is true that as the government has been so full of contradictions, consequently, the opposition party has devoted most of its energy to deal with the basic and major issues.

[Question] Traditionally, our opposition parties pursued power all along and advocated nothing but the restoration of democracy. It seems that the people are also interested in seeing the opposition party come up with policies or some sort of service for the voters in parallel with what they have been doing.

[Answer] I am in total agreement with you. When necessary, we try to get necessary data and briefings from the government. The ruling party should also change its attitude in thinking that only what they do is patriotic. Furthermore, it must share whatever information that the opposition party must know, and things must be done in the open. Without hesitation, I will communicate with the President. As I do not have any ambition for a position, I should be able to talk to him on any subject. I think I have every right to do that.

[Question] Will the two Kims join the NKDP?

[Answer] From the very inception, both gentlemen were supposed to assume advisory positions; however, they showed the attitude that they held the decision of joining the party on the reason that Kim Dae-jung's right had not been restored. Indications are that Kim Young-sam will consider joining the

party together with Kim Dae-jung when the latter's rights are restored. They will confer on this matter.

[Question] Are you thinking of boycotting the new National Assembly if the preconditions, such as the restoration of Kim Dae-jung's rights are not met?

[Answer] Refusing to attend the National Assembly is merely a possibility. I think we can talk after the opening of the National Assembly session. The floor leader can use the boycott of the National Assembly session as a means for negotiation. The floor leader will take care of this question.

[Question] What is your response to the view that the NKDP is strictly a political pedigree-oriented party?

[Answer] Political pedigrees are not always bad since it makes sense to arrive at a decision by taking into consideration many different points of view. As a matter of fact, the only time we had a pedigree worthy of a pedigree in our country was when the Democratic Party had the old and new factions. The ones we have today are not as good as those.

12474

CSO: 4107/153

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DJP LEADER DEFENDS PARTY AGAINST OPPOSITION

SK110046 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 10 Jun 85 p 3

[From the column "Central Tower"]

[Text] Upon returning on 9 June from the full session of the International Olympic Committee [IOC] in East Berlin, No Tae-u, chairman of the DJP who participated in the IOC meeting in the capacity of president of the Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee, said to some 40 DJP assemblymen who came to the airport to welcome him home: I am sorry for having stayed away while you were having a hard time.

He stressed that it is waste of time to cling to past unfortunate things and it is also a sad thing, referring to the NKDP's offensive regarding the Kwangju incident at the National Assembly during his absence.

Addressing the DJP assemblymen at the airport VIP room who were there to welcome him home, a gathering which looked like a party meeting, Chairman No said: We all must help achieve the glorious goal of 1988 by uniting our strength and an act of ignoring this amounts to committing a crime in national history. He thus implicitly attacked the opposition parties.

Meeting with reporters on 10 June shortly before the expanded meeting of DJP cadre members, Chairman No deplored the attack and defense between the ruling and opposition parties at the National Assembly, saying: It was deplorable and sad to look at what was happening in our country from abroad. To be frank, when you travel abroad, rarely will you find a more democratic country than ours.

He tried to explain the ruling party's stiff attitude toward the opposition attack by saying: It was impossible to protect ourselves by shielding our bodies with cotton when they were stabbing our hearts, piercing them with knives and arrows. We had no alternative but to protect ourselves with stones.

CSO: 4107/190

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

NKDP HEAD REVEALS ECONOMIC PLANS, REFORMS

Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 1 Apr 85 p 3

/Interview with Yi Min-u, conducted by Choe U-sok, head, Economic Affairs Department CHUNGANG ILBO, 30 Mar 85, Seoul/

/Text/ Everyone is interested in finding out how the New Korea Democratic Party /NKDP/ perceives the economic problems and what kind of ideas it has. Choe U-sok, the head of the Economic Affairs Department of this paper, called on President Yi Min-u at his NKDP presidential office on the 30th and interviewed him to find out his plans and opinion on the economic questions in general. To enable the NKDP to prepare for this interview, the questionnaire was submitted in advance. At this interview with President Yi, Yi T ek-hi, chairman of the Policy Committee, Kim Tongkyu, its vice chairman, and Hong Sa-dok, spokesman, were present and helped Yi in clarifying the positions of the party.

Choe U-sok: It seems to me that the NKDP which has emerged as the number one opposition party, riding on the wind of the times, has made public its political blueprint and its party line a few times; however, it has made no statement on its economic policy. A lot of people are wondering what sort of idea the number-one opposition party has on the economic issues. Don't you think that if your party challenges itself to be the party to take over the government it ought to have a blueprint for its economic policy? What is your view of the present economic conditions?

Industrial Reorganization

Yi Min-u: Even though I do not know much about the economy, I have a feeling that something is very precarious.

Choe: What is so precarious?

Yi: Starting with the immediate problems of troubled enterprises, the accumulation of foreign loans, and the unemployment problem are some of the main concerns. It looks fine outwardly; however, it is unhealthy inwardly. The Kukche Group is the case in point. Who could have guessed that the big business company which had been building huge luxury buildings up until a few years ago would fall into that shape overnight? The fact that the Kukche is not the only such case makes me inescapably nervous.

Choe: Although the people gave a lot of votes to the NKDP in the last general election and have great expectations, they seem to be somewhat uncomfortable about its economic policy among other things.

They are concerned that the NKDP has too radical ideas on the economic question or that it takes the economic issues lightly as a result of its overemphasis on political matters.

Don't you think that it would be difficult to solve the economic problems with just one stroke? They seem to be concerned that the situation will get worse if the political confusion is compounded with the already difficult economy.

Yi: If they are worried about whether the NKDP has radical ideas on economic problems, it is an unfounded fear.

Even though I do not know much about the economy, I believe that the economy must flow like a stream of water. Common sense is needed. Isn't it true that the present government has instead pushed a radical policy by ignoring reality? The NKDP must restrain that.

It is difficult to understand if one assumes that the opposition party's criticism of the government results in social unrest and it in turn causes an economic breakdown. It is not right to dismiss the opposition party, which works to right the wrongs by pointing out the mistakes, as a radical group. Isn't it true that a good economy depends on a good government? By the same token, a good government also depends on a good economy.

Choe: What is your view on the recent problem of troubled enterprises? Do you have a plan for this problem?

Yi: According to my information, such enterprises are not confined to one or two. I am very concerned. It was said that the economy was going smoothly. I don't know why then it has become this way. Someone has to take responsibility for this. But lest it should get worse, it is about time for the government to take decisive action. Instead of being dragged around, it has to terminate what should be terminated and to nurture what it should. It has to have a clearly defined policy.

Other businesses and banks should not be allowed to fall along with the troubled enterprises. If necessary, funds must be supplied by the financial or monetary organizations. Establishing a fund for the industrial reorganization might be one of the approaches.

But, one thing should be made clear. Whether it is taxes or bank funds, the people ultimately have to bear the burden. Therefore, the people should be made sufficiently aware of the reason why they have to bear the burden. It is not right if the taxes paid by the people are used to revive the defunct businesses of the wicked businessmen under the cover of secrecy. We are determined to pursue the matter.

To do that, the government must clarify the criteria for the control of the troubled businesses so that the people can understand and hold those who have brought about the business trouble strictly responsible. It defies common logic if the one who bounced the check in the amount of 1 or 2 million won goes to jail while the one who swindled several hundred billion won goes scot free.

Choe: What is the solution? We cannot possibly close down the existing troubled businesses.

Yi: I have not yet given careful thought to this problem but I am wondering if it would work if we let the troubled businesses revive themselves under the leadership of specialized managers by introducing the stocksharing plan for the employees.

Choe: To move an economy, usually three dimensions are looked at--economic growth, the international balance of trade, and the price. Which of these three do you consider most urgent under the present circumstances?

Yi: I think that it is a question of the international balance of trade. Even though the people in the government and the ruling party keep saying confidently that there is no reason to worry, how much money do we owe? We must do everything we can to not increase our foreign debts. Those who have heavy debts cannot afford to demand their rightful place. If we are to live confidently and in a dignified manner, we should eliminate debts. With a heavy debt, we may be forced to be submissive. All people must unite and tighten their belts, economize, and reduce foreign debts. But to my dismay, we are moving in the opposite direction. Our consumption-oriented style of life is widespread, and the government is effecting the import liberalization policy.

Particularly, because the prices of beef, garlic, and red peppers have risen a little, the people are immediately turning to foreign imports. This is absolutely wrong. This sort of policy takes into account only the burden of the urban consumers while ignoring the difficulty confronting the rural people, the producers.

Radical Policy

Choe: Isn't it a result of the government placing its top priority on price stability?

Yi: Every policy must be made by taking into consideration the circumstances. Isn't it natural to pay less for red peppers and garlic in years of great harvest and a little more in years of poor harvest? Even by reducing the consumption of these items, we should persevere. We import these items not because we have surplus funds but we buy them with borrowed money. We must try to solve the problem domestically and not seek comfort with borrowed money.

Choe: I gather that you are very unhappy about the rural problems.

Yi: It's more than unhappiness. It does not make any sense. As compared with urban areas, the rural areas are suffering too much. They cannot make a living by farming. Citing some sort of incomprehensible theory, the government is not raising the purchasing price of the grains harvested in the fall and is importing foreign agricultural products with no second thought. In short, the people in the rural area should be able to send their children to school by engaging in farming. Can we really abandon the agriculture which has been going on for several thousand years on the grounds that it costs more in our country than in the foreign countries? Rural problems are not just economic problems. They are political problems. I am sorry to see that the government is trying to deal with these problems through some theories and statistics.

Choe: As for the purchasing price for the fall grains, isn't it because of the government's financial retrenchment policy?

Yi: But the government must spend where it should. The nation's economy will be healthy only when the rural economy is stable. Have you ever seen any country thrive with impoverished conditions in its rural communities? The government says that it is under a financial retrenchment policy but it appears affluent when I look at the way it spends money for some celebrations, etc. What I am suggesting is that the money it wastes should instead be spent for rural communities.

Choe: You have nothing but criticism for the government. Do you see anything that the government is doing right?

Yi: I believe that the economy of a nation and that of a household should be the same in terms of the principles involved. It is proper to live without waste within the means and with apprehension for incurring a debt, even if the income is meager.

But, when I see the way the economy is going these days, I cannot help but deplore it. I feel that at this time of difficulty, even with the tightening of our belts, pleasure-seeking and a consumption-oriented lifestyle will continue to spread. The government policy is also more inclined to emphasize showy projects rather than solid ones. It talks often about hosting the Olympic Games, but we have to know the limits and ability of our economy.

Choe: What do you think is the most serious problem with the government policy?

Government Controlled Economy

Yi: Since the start of the Fifth Republic, one of the phrases that it has repeated the most often, so often that our ears hurt, has been the autonomy promotion policy. The phrase makes sense but what is the reality? Isn't it a fact that rather than true autonomy, the government-controlled economic system has been reinforced more tightly than at any time before? Autonomy is not realized by itself. Responsibility and constraint are necessary. Proper organs to play the role would have been the National Assembly and the news media, but they were unable to do so. Therefore, the outcome is a foregone conclusion.

Choe: Are you talking about the news media again? Recently, everybody has been picking on the media.

Yi: If one wants to hit someone, he should be ready to be hit, too. Let me reiterate the fact that politics and the economy are inseparable. There is no difference between the demand for a democratic government and the demand for a free economy. Therefore, if politics is not democratized, I don't know how we can hope for an autonomous economy.

Choe: What is your view on the problems confronting business? Lately, the government has been tightening its control over big businesses.

Yi: We must of course prevent the economy from being concentrated in one area. But, normal business activities must be encouraged. The business community must also be aware of the fact that it is being watched by the people. Further, if the government is to deal strictly with the businesses' impropriety, first of all, the government itself must be fair and clean. If the government demands businesses to be strictly ethical, while it burdens the businesses with informal contributions in the name of all sorts of donations as if it is collecting taxes, how can it make its words be respected?

If the government is to be respected by businesses, the government itself should refrain from doing improper things.

Now, businesses should not suffer quietly any more. It should courageously insist on the autonomy of business activities. It must speak up.

Choe: Doesn't the business community worry about its incurring the wrath of the governments for being "disrespectful"? (laugh) What is your view on the future of our economy?

Yi: It is said that the degree of soundness of a nation's economy can be predicted by looking at where the businesses invest. Why do we have so many taverns, sauna bath houses, and inns? Can we afford all these at this time? Because we spend so much money in these places, our economy is hard. The big problem lies in the fact that the money is flowing in the direction of consumption rather than that of production.

Chose: The problems of employment and wages do not seem to be easy, either.

Yi: I think that even if it is difficult, at least a minimum wage system should be put into effect by all means. At a time when we have reached our \$2,000 per capita income mark as the government statistics show, it does not make any sense that there are people who still do not make at least minimum income to support themselves. But what is more serious is not the rate of the wage increases but the relative sense of poverty, which is becoming intense between the classes, and the improper profiteering, which is socially left alone. Even if one's salary is somewhat small, if fairness is applied to all, one can persevere the hardship.

Choe: Reportedly, the number of unemployed college graduates has been sharply increasing lately. In the last election, the NKDP benefited a great deal from the support given to it by college students. Can't you do anything about this problem?

Yi: It is true that the support of the college students has helped us a lot, but the NKDP is not the party in power. Even if it is the ruling party, it can not create jobs for them at once. This problem should be solved through the development of the economy as a whole.

Choe: What do you think? The basic nature of the NKDP should not be anything other than conservative. Don't you think that there is a limit even in reforming the frame of the economy? Therefore, realistically, quite a few clashes may occur with the idealism of the student.

Criticism With Alternative Plans

Yi: Our party's basic position is also a privately-led economy on the basis of liberal democracy.

It is true that our party is a conservative party, but that does not mean that we always defend a conservative stand only. For instance, when the economic conditions of the 1960's, 1970's, and 1980's were all distinctively different, how can we maintain the same old stand on the economy simply because it is a conservative party? We have to come up with a new vision and policy alternatives by responding to the trend of the times. Economic policymaking should also reflect the wishes of the majority of the people. Therefore, we want to reflect the wishes of the majority of the people. Therefore, we want to reflect the ideas of the people on the party platform and policy by meeting as many different interest groups as possible and listening to their opinions and ideas. It applies to politics also, but especially in economics, it is more important to come up with realistic alternatives based on common sense than to dwell on empty principles and rhetoric.

Choe: I believe that the problems you see from the standpoint of an opposition force and those you see as an opposition party which is coming to power should be quite different. Take Japan's experience for an example--the socialist party seized power only once, but it only lasted for a few months because it had not prepared itself to be the ruling party.

Now, the people expect the NKDP to have its own vision and policy alternatives for every issue rather than presenting slogans and criticism. In view of all this, would you say that the NKDP is really ready to take over the government?

Yi: Frankly speaking, we have not yet drawn up a specific economic policy as the party's official policy. We have not had time. Our party was created barely 50 days prior to the general election. Even the organization of the party apparatus has just been completed. We will present to the people overall, and yet specific, policy alternatives by taking into account as many of the people's opinions as possible, mainly by the party's policy committee.

Choe: We have great expectations. During the 11th session of the National Assembly, the government had an easy time as a result of a great deal of "understanding" shown by the opposition party, but it appears that the government is going to have a difficult time in the 12th National Assembly session.

Well, we are not too familiar with how to be that "understanding." (laugh)
There has to be a difference between the opposition party within the system and the opposition party that has grown spontaneously.

12474

CSO: 4107/165

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

CLOSE OF SPECIAL ASSEMBLY SESSION

30-Day Session to End 11 Jun

SK110109 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 11 Jun 85 p 1

[Text] The National Assembly ends its 30-day special session today after acting on a motion demanding the removal of Deputy Prime Minister Sin Pyong-hyon and two other ministers.

The two others are Minister of National Defense Yun Song-min and Minister of Culture and Information Yi Won-hong.

The motion is certain to be voted down in a plenary session because the ruling Democratic Justice Party strongly opposes it.

The assembly will delay until the next session action on the government-proposed amendments to the Law on Tax Reduction and Exemption, the Military Personnel Management Law and the Asian and Olympic Games Support Law.

Also left pending will be a resolution calling for the formation of an ad hoc panel to look into the Kwangju incident of 1980 and a motion urging the establishment of a select panel to study the proposed rewriting of the Constitution.

Meanwhile, the assembly approved the nomination of 10 lawmakers and two others as members of the Korea Red Cross yesterday.

Among them are Speaker Yi Chae-hyong and Assembly Health-Social Affairs Committee chairman Yi Chan-hyok.

The assembly also appointed Rep Kim Hyong-hyo of the ruling DJP and Rep Kim Chae-kwang of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party as members of the Korean Press Ethics Commission.

Prior to the assembly plenary session, the DJP held a meeting of senior officials to review their performance in the current special session. The NKDP also convened a general meeting of its lawmakers for a similar purpose.

28 June 1985

Concluding that political issues had eclipsed issues directly affecting the people's livelihood during the current session, both parties decided to pay more attention to handling bills connected with the people's livelihood in future assembly sessions.

During the present session, the assembly heard keynote speeches from the leaders of the three major parties--DJP, NKDP, and the minor opposition Korea National Party.

The assembly also held eight days of interpellation during which lawmakers focused their questions on the proposed rewording of the Constitution, the 1980 Kwangju incident and the recent occupation of the USIS building in Seoul.

Rival parties also clashed over an NKDP lawmaker's controversial floor speech using inflammatory terms.

The assembly also unanimously adopted an official response to North Korea's recent proposal for a South-North parliamentarian's conference.

Closing of Assembly Sessions

SK120057 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 12 Jun 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Close of Assembly Session"]

[Text] Yesterday the National Assembly ended the 30-day inaugural session of the current 12th Assembly. During the sitting, political issues eclipsed other bills more directly related to the people's livelihood, as was expected in view of the vociferous political statements heard in the February election campaigns.

Political issues like the Kwangju incident of 1980 and the demand for a constitutional amendment--an issue which lawmakers used to try to avoid--were brought up relentlessly. At times the house was fraught with tension, leading the general public to worry about the prospects for parliamentary politics.

It was during the just-ended assembly session that the USIS library was seized by students in an effort to make public their demands about the Kwangju incident. A hardline opposition assemblyman took the floor to advocate the "liberation of the masses," using phraseology that suggested a struggle between classes. This led to an ideological argument between the ruling and opposition camps.

But the temporary confrontations did not become extreme enough to block the assembly's operation. This was attributed to bipartisan efforts to keep the showdown within the framework of parliamentary politics. In this sense, one might be led to expect political progress from the incumbent lawmakers.

The ruling Democratic Justice Party, on its part, exercised constraint and maturity in keeping parliamentary operations elastic. It used the opposition offensive as an opportunity to present its position on the ideological controversy and the Kwangju incident.

Unquestionably, this contributed to keeping such sensitive political issues within the parliament. Otherwise, they would have expanded from the house to society, working against the cause of social stability.

The opposition camp seemed to try to dominate the house floor with political issues. Yet, such radical ideas as that advocated by one assemblyman on class struggle should be avoided for the good of our country's security and survival.

It is a pity that the assembly paid little attention to solving the problems concerning the people's livelihood, however urgent the political issues might have been. Political parties should put the interests of the public before their partisan beliefs.

Both the ruling and opposition camps have much to learn from the inaugural session so that the future parliamentary course may be guided by memories of the past trials and errors.

CSO: 4100/564

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

MAY HOLD EXTRA ASSEMBLY SESSION IN JULY

SK120101 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 12 Jun 85 p 1

[Text] Another extra National Assembly session is likely to be convened next month to tackle economic problems which both ruling and opposition parties admit were not handled sufficiently, due to political issues in the just-ended special session.

The first and inaugural session of the assembly closed yesterday after voting down three no-confidence motions against three ministers.

The possibility for another special full house sitting was strongly indicated yesterday as the ruling Democratic Justice Party came up with an affirmative reaction to the call of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party.

In a caucus of party lawmakers, Rep Yi Chong-chan, floor leader, said, "We recognize the necessity of holding another special house session. We will examine the matter through negotiations with the opposition camp."

"We should criticize ourselves for having neglected our duty of working on problems of public welfare in the just-ended session, while having disputed only over political affairs," he said.

During the caucus, some party members stressed the need for the convocation of a special session to deal with economic problems concerning the people's livelihood.

The NDP resolved Monday in a caucus of its lawmakers to seek another special session next month. Actually, the first opposition party can convene a special session by itself as it has more than one third of the house seats, the legal quorum for the convocation of a session.

A DJP spokesman said after the caucus that the party would finalize its policy on whether to call a special session next month in another meeting of its lawmakers today.

However, floor leader Yi said his party will take precautions against the possibility that another special session, if convened, may turn into a forum of political offensives by the opposition camp again.

Besides the issue of convening a special session, the rival parties are expected to wrestle with each other during the house recess over pending political issues which they failed to settle in the just-ended session.

Floor leaders will engage in negotiations to seek mutually-acceptable terms on the pending issues, which include an amnesty for Kim Tae-chung and other dissidents.

Political sources said that talks between higher-level officials might be held if the floor leaders' negotiations faced difficulties.

Other political sources said that talks between higher-level officials might be held if the floor leaders' negotiations faced difficulties.

Other political questions now at stake are revision of the Constitution, investigation of the Kwangju incident and revision of the National Assembly Law.

The DJP still maintains the position that it will never accept the NDP's demand for the constitutional revision. The whole picture of the Kwangju incident was sufficiently explained in the special session that ended yesterday, the party insists.

As to the amnesty issue, the DJP keeps a posture of "waiting for the arrival of the appropriate time."

Meanwhile, some political analysts observed that another special session in July might be unlikely because the NDP was scheduled to hold its national convention to reorganize its hierarchy in that month and many lawmakers will travel abroad until then.

CSO: 4100/564

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON KWANGJU INCIDENT

Lawmakers Debate Report

SK080101 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 8 Jun 85 p 5

[From the Column "Press Pocket"]

[Text] The Defense Committee of the National Assembly most of whose sessions have been closed to reporters, so far, stood in the spotlight of the press yesterday for the first time in many years "thanks to the testimony of Defense Minister Yun Song-min about the 1980 Kwangju incident."

Actually, lighting apparatus was installed in the panel's conference room for the coverage of its session by TV companies and reporters for the first time in a long time.

And the room seemed to be better lighted by the "start" on the shoulders of some 10 generals who attended the session.

However, the atmosphere of the session was not so bright as the lighting, as the rival members of the panel engaged in hot disputes over the "attitude" of Minister Yun in answering questions by lawmakers about the Kwangju incident. The disputes forced the session to be adjourned for an hour.

As Minister Yun continued to report about the "whole picture" of the incident, in the form of answers to questions for about 30 minutes, Rep Ho Kyong-ku of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party interrupted Yun, arguing, "This is not the place where the minister reads an announcement."

"The minister should answer questions by lawmakers item by item. You are committing grave error in terms of formality," he claimed.

Then, Rep Yu Kun-hwan of the ruling Democratic Justice Party told Ho, "You have to recall that I asked the minister in my interpellation to bare the whole picture of the incident."

Rep Yu's intention to "defend" the minister was followed by a quip of Rep Kim Ok-sum of the NDP, the sole woman lawmaker of the party.

She said, "I wondered why all the mass media were mobilized suddenly today, Defense Committee session which has been closed every day. The government is attempting to disclose its position only, seemingly trying to patch up the truth." 1e

She continued, "If the minister continues to answer in this way, we will not hear."

As the minister was going to go on, irrespective of the protests, she shouted, "The first questioner today was Rep Kim Hyon-kyu of the NDP. Why don't you accept our reasonable request?"

Rep Yi Chong-yul of the DJP, then, pointed out, "today's session was opened to reporters according to an agreement among the panel members reached in the previous meeting."

The woman lawmaker stood from her seat and shouted again, "Are you a representative from the administration or a lawmaker?" and the session fell into a commotion.

Panel chairman Rep Chon Yong-song appealed to the lawmakers to control themselves, but the commotion continued, and he declared a recess.

After the session resumed after an hour, the NDP lawmakers interrupted the session again by asking why the ministry released its written report about the Kwangju incident to reporters before they had it, and the session was recessed again.

The minister was reading the 36-page report in a form of answering question by lawmakers.

Report Puts Kwangju Issue to Rest

SK090100 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 9 Jun 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Truth on Kwangju Incident"]

[Text] After [a] lapse of 5 years, the truth of the unfortunate Kwangju incident has been examined again by the government before the nation.

Now is the time for sober reflection to heal old wounds without spending more time on futile polemics that detract from domestic harmony.

No doubt it was for this reason that the government submitted its report to the National Assembly on the background, progress and results of the rioting in Kwangju resulting from the political turmoil after the assassination of President Pak Chong-hui.

The report by Minister of National Defense Yun Song-min to the National Assembly's Defense Committee this weekend coincided with what had thus far been made public by investigating authorities.

The report was made even more authoritative by the incorporation of new investigation results and subsequently verified statistics. Thus Minister Yun's testimony was convincing enough to clear up most doubts about the 1980 incident.

The death toll resulting from the Kwangju revolt was reaffirmed at 191 persons, including civilians, servicemen and police. The absence of additional death reports or claims for compensation from bereaved families verified the official tabulation.

The vastly inflated casualty figures quoted by skeptics were nothing more than rumors and disinformation wielded by propagandists and agitators.

What is more important than the specific casualty figures, though those deaths are tragic and regrettable, was the detailing of the volatile situation that led to intervention by the army to quell the armed insurrection.

While most parts of the country were restored to order under martial law in mid-May of 1980, radical students in Kwangju continued to stage violent demonstrations by recruiting discontented workers and political dissidents in a citywide rebellion.

Looting, gunfights, arson and barricading plunged the city into a prolonged state of anarchy, threatening the safety of its residents. Seizure of firearms, ammunition and vehicles by rioters and raids on Kwangju jails threatened to spread the insurrection to outlying areas.

The hair-trigger situation could have emboldened North Korean Communists into launching an invasion of the South. The nation's economy plummeted as violent labor disputes threatened industries. The pressing need for maintaining law and order and for defending the nation from external threats necessitated immediate measures to crush the insurrection.

Now that one of the darkest chapters in our recent history has been closed, we should begin with a clean slate to close ranks and forge ahead to build a bright future.

Intensive intepellation of responsible government officials on the assembly floor provided an occasion for ascertaining the truth about the unfortuante incident. There are no longer grounds for doubting the government's investigation.

A backlog of legislative business awaits action by the National Assembly on economic, social welfare and international issues. Our political leadership and energies should be devoted to addressing these urgent issues.

The nation wants to see an end to controversies over Kwangju that only detract from the unity and stability of the nation.

SK090054 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 9 Jun 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Report on Kwangju Incident"]

[Text] It should be considered a conspicuous change in national politics that a major issue like the Kwangju incident is being briskly and openly debated on the National Assembly floor between the rival politicians.

The horrible incident that took place 5 years ago in the provincial city of Cholla-namdo is still vividly recalled by many people as a rare, unprecedented national tragedy, which claimed numerous human lives before an anarchic state created by a massive uprising was quenched by military troops.

Following the public announcement made by the Martial Law command at the time of the incident as to the happenings including the casualties, any reference to it had long been considered more or less a taboo among ordinary people.

With the beginning of the incumbent 12th National Assembly, however, the Kwangju upheaval together with other pending political issues came to be openly debated on the parliamentary floor between the ruling and opposition politicians.

Through the debate, the rival partisan groups are trying hard, though in different ways, to dispel public misgivings about the incident and resolve the national pain for good.

It was under such circumstances that Defense Minister Yun Song-min made a comprehensive report on the incident Friday before the National Assembly Defense Committee, flatly denying various rumors about the size of casualties and other aspects of the upheaval.

While reaffirming most accounts previously announced by the then Martial Law Command, the defense minister confirmed that the dead numbered 191 and they broke down to 164 civilians, 23 soldiers and 4 policemen.

He added in the testimony that the government hopes bereaved families of the dead, if as yet unaccounted for, report at any time hereafter to the government, parliament, a political party, the mass media, a religious group, or any other social or human rights organization.

With the lapse of 5 years from the incident, the actual feasibility or likelihood of an additional report on the death toll is doubtful. Yet, it is considered part of the forward-looking government position and efforts to present the real and truthful picture of the Kwangju turmoil even at this juncture.

Indications are that the opposition politicians will continue to remain tough in pushing through their demand for uncovering more facts about the incident, despite the latest disclosure by the government.

In any case, it is hoped that the government and opposition camps make concerted efforts to bring a reasonable and convincing end to the long-standing controversy over the Kwangju incident so as to pave the way for the restoration of national reconciliation and solidarity, an essential requisite to accelerating the national progress.

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

COMMENT ON STUDENT ACTIVITIES

Expulsion of Rally Leaders Protested

SK120111 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 12 Jun 85 p 1

[Text] Yongin, Kyonggi-do (YONHAP)--About 100 students of Hankuk University of Foreign Studies' Yongin campus here yesterday obstructed the conduct of classes by setting up barricades at school buildings.

The maneuver came in protest against the announcement by the school administration earlier in the day that it had expelled eight students of the Yongin campus for leading a recent campus sit-in.

The eight included Hong Il-taek, a junior majoring in Russian language and chairman of the Yongin campus student council. The university has its main campus in Seoul.

The students, including the eight expelled students, set up the barricades of chairs at the entrances to three classroom buildings. Students who came to school returned home without forcing their way into the classrooms.

The expelled students said they will continue to "fight" against the school authorities until they are reinstated.

School officials said that the eight students played leading roles in a sit-in held by a group of students for about 10 days from May 28, occupying the office of the chairman of the board of directors. They had demanded that the university make public the masterplan for the development of its Yongin campus and that members of the board of directors resign.

Two Collegians Arrested

SK110103 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 11 Jun 85 p 8

[Text] Police yesterday arrested two collegians on charges of having played leading roles in recent anti-government demonstrations.

They are Sin On-chik, 21, president of the so-called Sammintu at Kyonghui University and Yi Kon-su, 22, a Sammintu member of Korea University.

The Sammintu student organization was allegedly formed recently for the struggle for "nation, masses and democracy."

The allegedly organized street demonstrations on an elevated road in Sindangdong, eastern Seoul, demanding a full account of the Kwangju incident.

Student Jail Sentences

SK120127 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 12 Jun 85 p 8

[Text] Fifteen out of 66 college students who were taken to a Seoul police station for having staged an antigovernment demonstration were sentenced to detention for two to seven days by summary courts yesterday. The 77 students were mostly those from Seoul National University and Sookmyong Women's University.

The students, along with some 200 others, held the demonstration for about 30 minutes last Friday evening in front of the Taeu Apparel Co in the Kuro Industrial Complex near Yongdungpo.

The police are also considering the arrest of two other college students who climbed a high-voltage electric pole some 500 meters away from the company and staged a demonstration, scattering leaflets criticizing the government on the streets.

CSO: 4100/564

JOURNALIST CALLS FOR END TO 'SANCTUARIES'

SK111027 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 9 Jun 85 p 5

[Sunday column entitled "Sanctuary" by Kim Tae-chung, chief of CHOSON ILBO Publications Bureau]

[Excerpts] Such words as "sanctuary" and "dangerous level of speeches," among others, are the most descriptive of the rigidity of politics in our society. The very existence of such words means that there are boundary lines drawn in red virtually everywhere in our society that prohibit criticism beyond the boundary lines or crossing over them.

The current National Assembly session witnessed new efforts at criticism. The subjects of criticism and the degree of criticism rose above the water level. Some of the opposition lawmakers raised the tone of their criticism, going so far as to mention areas which the opposition parties had been careful not to touch on in the past. Making an issue of this, the ruling party discussed even the possibility of punishing the opposition lawmakers responsible for such criticism. However, the heat between the rival parties seems to have cooled.

In the course of such a development, we found a few new facts emerging. First, today's opposition parties have far stronger voices than those in the past.

In fact, things like "sanctuary" and "dangerous level of speeches" are quite arbitrary prohibitions imposed by the ruling party. If the ruling party is only willing to hear but not pay much attention to such criticism, the opposition parties' criticism will find neither "sanctuary" nor "dangerous level of speeches." When this happens, criticism itself will slowly transform into something that can be reflected in the formulation of policies.

In reality, we now find too many "sanctuaries" and "dangerous levels of speeches" between the rival parties. We find equally many sanctuaries when we try to criticize the opposition parties. The opposition often complains that the press tries to criticize the opposition while not venturing to criticize those in the ruling party.

When the ruling party criticizes the opposition parties, the ruling party's criticism is more often than not condemned as the use of physical force against those powerless and those who are oppressed by those who are wielding power, even before the logic of such criticism is heard. Some people who have ambivalent views of the political courses and lines chosen by Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam, the two politicians who exercise political influence on our country's politics, are reluctant to openly voice their thoughts about them. Also, some people who have different ideas about the issue of students and speak their ideas loudly in private often shrink from their position when asked to write about their ideas, staring at the reporter who asked for their writings as if they ask, "Are you crazy?" There seems to be too many "sanctuaries" around us.

Under such circumstances, political confrontation or logical confrontation are simply meaningless. Under circumstances in which one cannot refute the illogical aspects of the other or imply cannot criticize the other, the wisest thing one can do is to remain silent about the irrationality.

In a climate like the one prevailing in Korea today, the meaning of criticism does not lie in distinguishing right from wrong, or distinguishing the better from good, but is an act of not rubbing raw nerves of some people because they cannot do the same to others, that is, an act of preserving the physical balance by doing nothing to correct things absurd. Nothing more and nothing less than this act--that is today's climate of criticism in our country.

Now, we cannot afford to let such a vacuum of criticism continue. People watching from the sidelines will not tolerate such a situation. The so-called "sanctuaries" and "dangerous levels of speeches" must now be done away with. In doing so, however, there must be some moderation and we must show some grown-up attitude of taking into account the security and economic situation in which we find ourselves.

Criticism of others requires that the criticizer be logical and show respect for the other. Paradoxical as it may be, when everybody, including the politicians, shows a grown-up air and has logic at his disposal to refute the other's behavior, the "sanctuary" will disappear along with the so-called "dangerous levels of speeches." To be sure, the climate of criticism will grow stronger as we steadily learn the techniques and logic of criticism.

Now, even the ruling party should not remain a captive of the so-called "sanctuary" and "dangerous levels of speeches" it has forged itself. And, can the opposition parties speak of democratization while dwelling in the "sanctuary" and refusing to be criticized?

CSO: 4107/190

BRIEFS

NKDP PREPARING FOR CONGRESS--As the current extraordinary National Assembly session is approaching its close, a series of preparatory moves for the New Korea Democratic Party [NDKP] congress slated for July are now gradually emerging. Various factions within the party are now analyzing the outcome of party lawmakers' activities in the current National Assembly session. At the same time, they are checking their ranks. The Kim Tae-chung faction and the Kim Yong-sam faction--the two main factions in the party--have held various meetings and gatherings to demonstrate their unity and superior strength. A faction invited to these meetings or gatherings even those who are not members of the faction. [Text] [Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 10 Ju n 85 p 2 SK]

NO TAE-U ON ASSEMBLY SESSION--Rep. No Tae-u, chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, who participated in a National Assembly session for the first time since he took the position, expressed satisfaction with the floor activities of the party's lawmakers yesterday. In a caucus of party lawmakers held to wrap up the special house session that ended yesterday, he thanked party members for their "services." He told them, "I really thank you for your services to have repulsed the fierce challenge of the opposition camp in a dignified manner despite my absence." No was in East Berlin to attend a general session of the International Olympic Committee in the capacity of the president of the Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee while the oppositionists' challenges reached the climax. "I am greatly satisfied with the fact that you are well armed with ideology and logic against the oppositionists' political offensives," he said. Summing up what he felt in the house session, No, elected to the assembly for the first time, said "What is required of us is a solid unity and congenial spirit." Stressing "esprit de corps," No asked them to display unified action to the people in acting on the no-confidence motions against three Cabinet members. The motions were all voted down by the DJP members. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 12 Jun 85 p 4 SK]

STUDENT ORGANIZATIONS--Student organizations at universities and colleges amount to 4,710 with members totaling some 192,000, the Education Ministry said yesterday. Compiled from 99 nationwide institutions, the figures indicate a considerable growth since last year, with campus autonomy. Last year student clubs numbered 4,304 with a combined membership of 164,000. At present, a total of 703,000 students are enrolled at higher-learning institutions. According to the ministry, some 400 of the groups are earmarked as "problematic" ones aligned with the cause of political campus activism. Meanwhile, the 34 institutions in Seoul hold a total of 1,350 organized groups with 58,840 students affiliated with [them]. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 8 Jun 85 p 8 SK]

CSO: 4100/552

S. KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

SEMICONDUCTOR DEVELOPMENT, EXPORT REPORTED

Orders Surpass \$100 Million

Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 4 Apr 85 p 7

[Text] Samsung Semiconductor and Telecommunications (Kang Chin-ku, president) has smashed the \$100 million mark in accumulated orders during the past 3 months since the beginning of the year, despite worldwide economic stagnation in semiconductors.

The semiconductors ordered in large amounts since the start of the year, including high quality integrated circuits [IC] and IC's for communication and industrial use, have increased 380 percent compared with the same period last year. This was especially helped by active marketing in Europe and the United States and special orders from Southeast Asia, including Hong Kong and Singapore.

SRAM Development Initiated

Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 6 Apr 85 p 6

[Text] Domestic companies have now begun in earnest to develop the SRAM [static random access memory] semiconductor, which has a growing reputation for using less electric current and being faster in signal processing than the DRAM [dynamic random access memory] semiconductor. The companies have already entered the production stage with the 16 K SRAM.

According to industry sources on the 6th, domestic semiconductor manufacturers, beginning with Samsung Semiconductor and Telecommunications and including Gold Star Semiconductor and Hyundai Electronics have set to work on development of the SRAM, which requires four times the level of production technology required for the DRAM technology. Prospects are that mass production of the 64K SRAM will follow that of the 16K SRAM within the year.

Samsung Science and Technology has already developed the 16K SRAM, beginning small scale production at its Kihung plant in March; the company plans to produce the 64K SRAM as well some time during the second half of the year.

Gold Star Semiconductor and Hyundai Electronics are beginning development, with the goal of manufacturing the 64K SRAM.

Compared with the DRAM, the SRAM is superior in capability, but because it requires high level technology, the price is also several times more expensive than that of the DRAM.

It has become known that Japanese semiconductor companies are also putting increased efforts into development of the highly integrated SRAM, following Toshiba, Hippon Electric Co, Ltd, Hitachi Ltd, and Misubishi Electric Co are hurrying production of the 256K SRAM, with the intention of selling it during the second half of the year.

These Japanese semiconductor companies, eyeing a great expansion of demand for the SRAM for use in personal computers, are actively promoting production of the 256K SRAM following on the heels of the 64K SRAM.

The 256K SRAM is currently manufactured only by the Toshiba Co in Japan. They are sold for 50,000 yen each, although later because of competition the price of the SRAM, just like that of the DRAM, is expected to drop greatly, and it looks like domestic companies need to continue studying this point carefully. Also, the level of integration of the SRAM is rapidly increasing every year, and experts are pointing out that domestic companies need to deal with this by rapidly developing technology through creating structures for joint development.

SRAM

The SRAM is a semiconductor that consumes less electric current than the DRAM and that handles signals two to three times faster. With the DRAM, even when the current is on, supplementary current must be continually supplied in order to maintain the information in the memory. By contrast, with the SRAM the contents of the memory is not lost even without current replenishment for a period of time. Accordingly, the SRAM requires four times the level of technology required for a DRAM having the same degree of integration; the SRAM can be made great use of in computers and elsewhere.

12837

CS0: 4107/158

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28 June 1985

S.KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

REPORTAGE ON FINGERPRINTING CONTROVERSY IN JAPAN

Discussion With Foreign Minister

OW241155 Tokyo KYODO in English 1143 GMT 24 May 85

[Text] Tokyo, 24 May (KYODO)--A ranking South Korean Foreign Ministry official Friday afternoon paid a courtesy call on Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe and asked him, though indirectly, to abolish Japan's fingerprinting requirement for foreign residents.

The results was made by Kim Chae-chun, director of the Asian Affairs Bureau of the Korean Foreign Ministry.

Kim is visiting Japan for a two-day conference on the status of Korean residents in Japan opened Thursday at the Foreign Ministry here.

The Korean delegation to the conference, led by Kim, and the Japanese delegation led by Toshio Goto, head of the Asian Affairs Bureau of the Japanese Foreign Ministry, continued discussing the fingerprinting issue for the second day Friday, but no progress was made.

The Korean delegation requested that a Japan-South Korea working-level conference on the status of Korean residents in Japan be held in Seoul either toward the end of June or in early July, and that some concrete measures to improve the fingerprinting system be demonstrated at the Seoul meeting.

The Japanese delegation agreed, in principle, to holding a working-level conference in Seoul but said that there was slim hope for further improvement of the fingerprinting system.

Kim made similar requests to Abe during his meeting at the Diet building in the afternoon. Abe simply replied that the Japanese Government would study what can be done to improve its fingerprinting requirement for foreign residents in Japan, but he refrained from making a definite reply as regards the time for holding the proposed working-level meeting in Seoul.

Kim expressed dissatisfaction at a minor revision recently announced by Japan in the rules on how resident aliens must be fingerprinted.

Abe told Kim that the revised rules would be applied when a huge number of resident aliens renew their alien registration in summer this year according to plan.

Abe cautioned Kim to assume a prudent attitude toward the fingerprinting issue, saying that any trouble at the time of the renewal of alien registration this summer might make settlement of the issue all the more difficult.

During the same meeting with Abe, Kim informed the foreign minister that Koreans place great expectations on (1) Japan's efforts to improve the treatment of Korean residents in Japan, (2) Japan's efforts to rectify the imbalance in trade with South Korea, and (3) transfer of technology from Japan to South Korea.

Kim also asked Abe to take into consideration South Korea's requests when Japan compiles her market-opening action program to be announced in July. Abe promised Kim to do his utmost in this regard.

Ministry Tests Registration Policy

OW291351 Tokyo KYODO in English 1250 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] Tsu, 29 May (KYODO)--The Tsu city ward office served as the test ground Wednesday for a new Home Affairs Ministry communique calling for a "compromise" with foreign residents--alien registration cards in exchange for fingerprints.

Based on Home Affairs Ministry instructions, Tsu city ward officials Wednesday refused to re-issue compulsory alien registration cards to two Korean residents of Japan who would not undergo fingerprinting, part of the registration process required for foreign residents of Japan aged 16 and over.

However, as a result of a heated dispute that arose, ward officials relented and issued the cards which foreign national residents are required to carry around at all times.

The officials explained, "Since we haven't had time to examine the contents of the instructions, we decided to issue the cards by the same procedure we have followed up to now."

However, they expressed concern that the new policy will only serve to create further problems concerning the alien registration process.

Until now, those who have refused to undergo the fingerprinting procedure within a three-month period following application for a new alien registration card, renewable every five years, have been subject to prosecution depending on local administrative policy.

The anti-fingerprinting campaign, spearheaded by Japan's Korean resident community, has attracted public attention in recent months with over 230 people refusing to be fingerprinted to date.

28 June 1985

The Japanese Government has devised a "simplified" fingerprinting system, to go into effect July 1, using colorless ink to improve the image of the process. However, Justice Minister Hitoshi Shimasaki told a Diet committee recently the alien registration law would remain in effect.

Group To Mount Antifingerprinting Effort

W0300121 Tokyo KYODO in English 0108 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] Tokyo, 30 May (KYODO)--South Korean residents in Japan are poised to kick off a nation-wide campaign in opposition to the controversial fingerprinting required of them under Japan's alien registration law.

The Korean Residents Union in Japan (Mindan), a pro-Seoul umbrella organization for South Koreans here, decided Wednesday to "refrain" from affixing fingerprints in the five-month campaign, a spokesman said.

Officials of the Justice Ministry said the action was tantamount to "boycotting" the fingerprinting system and was thus against the law.

According to Wednesday's decision, the campaign will be conducted in three phases.

Starting on June 6, Mindan officials will visit members' homes to learn how many intend to not be fingerprinted.

The second stage, from July 1 to August 31, will involve lobbying on the issue in preparation for a Japan-South Korea ministerial meeting scheduled for Tokyo in mid August.

In the third stage, from September 1 to October 30, the organization is to set a new goal, taking into account the results of the ministerial meeting, the spokesman said.

Fingerprinting is expected to feature prominently at the Tokyo meeting, as the matter has become the target of criticism from Korean and other foreign residents in Japan.

Under the alien registration law, foreign residents are required to be fingerprinted when they apply for or renew their registration cards.

Some have already refused, saying that the system is an insult and a human rights violation.

There are about 830,000 foreign residents in Japan, of whom 670,000 are either North or South Koreans.

Some 370,000 foreign residents are due to renew their registration cards between July and October this year.

Residents Reentry Permits Refused

OW311435 Tokyo KYODO in English 1126 GMT 31 May 85

[Text] Tokyo, 31 May (KYODO)--The Justice Ministry Friday decided not to issue re-entry permits to two South Korean residents on the ground that they have refused to be fingerprinted--a controversial requirement under Japan's alien registration law.

The resisters are Chon Yuk-hong, 30, of Osaka and Cho In-su, 24, of Aichi Prefecture, both officials of organizations for South Korean here.

The two Koreans planned to visit Seoul to attend a South Korean Government-sponsored conference on peaceful unification of Korea, scheduled to open there on June 4.

They thus applied for permits to re-enter Japan to regional immigration offices earlier this year, according to ministry officials.

But it was later found that the two Koreans had refused to comply with the fingerprinting requirement last February when they sought renewal of their alien registration booklets, the officials said.

In view of the official nature of the Seoul conference in which the two South Koreans hoped to participate, immigration officials tried to persuade them to provide the fingerprints, but failed, the Japanese officials said.

Under the law, foreign residents are required to be fingerprinted when they apply for or renew their alien registration.

In a related development, a Japanese-American missionary of Kobe was also refused a re-entry permit Friday for the same reason.

Ronald Susumu Fujiyoshi, 45, had applied for the permit as he hoped to meet his parents in Hawaii in June and later attend a religious conference in Iowa.

Fujiyoshi refused to record his fingerprint in 1981, saying the system is a violation of human rights. He was formally indicted the following year.

CSO: 4100/564

AGENDA FOR CHON'S U.S. VISIT IDENTIFIED

Seoul TONGA ILBO in Korean 9 Apr 85 p 3

[Article by Choe Kyu-chol]

[Text] The distinct significance of President Chon Tu-hwan's U.S. visit in April lies first of all in the areas of national security and economy.

Armacost, Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs of the United States, who visited Korea last month shared the same view.

Beside the point that the ROK-U.S. relations have a historical tie of "blood alliance," when taking such factors as the noticeable expansion of the Soviet's Far Eastern military power since early 1980's, the threat arising therefrom, the suspicious recent activities of North Korea which has completed a strategic redeployment of its military units, and the danger of its provocative move toward South Korea into consideration, the question of national security should deserve to be on the top of the agenda for the ROK-U.S. summit meeting.

Accordingly, the reinforcement of the security cooperation between South Korea and the United States is expected to be achieved through the reassurance of the U.S. pledge to defend South Korea in order to check the outbreak of war on the Korean peninsula.

Also, the spirit of security cooperations between South Korea and the United States is expected to become specific when the assurance of the U.S. support for South Korea's leadership role in bringing about durable peace is obtained in connection with the easing of tension on the Korean peninsula and when discussion of the ways to cooperate to successfully promote and realize the north-south dialogue is taken up.

Also, in connection with the outflow of the helicopters manufactured by the Hughes Company in North Korea, the question of stopping of the outflow of the key military equipments and high technology items into North Korea is expected to be a main agenda item in the discussion of security issues.

Although both governments maintain that there are no clear and specific pending issues between South Korea and the United States, the issue that has come to surface especially since last year was trade frictions between the two countries.

The United States' move to restrict the import of Korean iron and steel goods, color television sets, and textiles is a major problem for South Korea. In view of this, the discussion of economic matters occupies a very important place in the meeting.

Separately from the summit meeting, four meetings of the six individual ministerial meetings are related to economic areas. This tells the situation.

The forthcoming U.S. visit is expected to yield results in the promotion of sustained and smooth trade and the expansion of economic cooperations; the expansion of technical cooperation to keep up with the age of high technology and industrialization; and the reinforcement of resource and energy cooperation, however, the specific gains and the losses remain to be seen.

Since President Chon's forthcoming visit of the United States will be "an official working visit," the two heads of state will stress the discussion of comprehensive policy issues rather than ceremonial activities. Thus, the nature of the visit is strongly work-oriented one.

Other expected results include the promotion of awareness of the importance of the Asia/Pacific region including Korea among the American people, and the boosting of morale of the Korean residents in the United States.

Besides being a purely work-oriented visit, the significance of forthcoming trip should also lie in the building of the foundation for the ROK-U.S. relations on a firm basis.

South Korea loves to call the ROK-U.S. relations as a "mature partnership." In fact, such expression implies that South Korea desires an establishment of a "mature partnership."

But, the question is whether or not the United States shares the same desire. Many Koreans feel that it is difficult to give affirmative response to this question at least at this time.

This question makes it necessary to shed light again on the role of South Korea in its relations with the United States.

One of the most important examples of that is that South Korea's defense endeavor is not irrelevant to America's global strategic interests. More specifically speaking, the truth of the matter is that the U.S. military stationing in South Korea is for the defense of Korea as much as it functions as a part to American Far Eastern strategy. In this respect, South Korea and the United States are sharing the defense burdens in this region.

Under Secretary of State Armacost said in his interview while he was visiting South Korea: "Resumption of war in Korea will disrupt the regional as well as the global balance of power severely." He went on: "Because of such reason, the United States takes its obligations seriously."

Accordingly, the promotion of increased awareness on the part of the United States about Korea's "burden sharing" role "through sufficient degree of explanations could lead to another turning point in the "mature partnership." The dominant opinion in Seoul is that when South Korea's such role is highlighted, the part of "most favored treatment in trade" that Korea could enjoy in the enormous scale of American economy cannot constitute a major issue even in the sense of compensation.

In this connection, President Chon's extension of dinner invitations to congressional leaders and to the influential leaders of the Democratic and Republican parties to enhance their understanding of South Korea is a very significant endeavour.

It is because the operation of government in the United States is carried out basically by close adjustment activities between the executive branch and the Congress, and because while South Korea maintains a close cooperative relationship with the American administration, it cannot overlook its "feeling of relative distance" toward the U.S. Congress.

On the occasion of his U.S. visit, in connection with South Korea's domestic issues, questions relating to the South Korean government's efforts to build political and social stability during the remaining three years of the administration of President Chon, who faces a peaceful transfer of power in 1988, would be likely to come up.

The results of the forthcoming President Chon's U.S. visit, which is at the invitation of President Reagan, extended when he came to visit South Korea in November 1983, will be released in the form of "press remarks" immediately following the summit meeting in Washington and not in the form of a joint communique. The summary of the outcome of the meeting is directly released by the two heads of the state in the "press remarks," which is an effective and clear way to communicate the contents of the meeting, and recently they have come into wide use internationally.

In the final analysis, President Chon's U.S. visit in April is meaningful in the sense that it will be a test case for the expansion and development of mutually beneficial cooperative relationship between South Korea and the United States in the future.

In order to hope for the results of expansion and reinforcement of substantial partnership on the basis of mutual respect and understanding, it is essential to refresh the perceptions of the American government and people about Korea. In this sense, problems still remain between South Korea and the United States.

12474

CSO: 4107/156

S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

U.S, USSR, JAPAN AGREEMENT ON AIRPLANE SAFETY REPORTED

SK101111 Seoul YONHAP in English 1104 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Text] Tokyo, 10 Jun (YONHAP)--The United States, Japan and the Soviet Union have agreed in principle on a plan that would ensure the safety of civil airplanes that stray into their territorial airspace, Japanese Government sources said Monday.

Under the plan, unintentional violation by any civil airplane of the countries' airspace must be notified each other. [as received]

The three countries also agreed to set up a hot line for emergency situations arising from trespassing by civilian planes and to document the agreement, the sources said.

The unofficial agreement, which was reached in two rounds of top secret meetings, was part of an effort to ensure that civilian planes are not shot down again. In September 1983, the Soviet Union shot down a Korean Air Lines (KAL) passenger plane, killing all 269 passengers and crew members on board.

The first meeting was held in Washington last March and the second took place in Moscow last month.

The sources said that the agreement will be finalized in the third meeting, to be held in the nearest future possibly in Washington, as the United States initiated the three-nation consultations.

Under the agreement, the Soviet Union must notify to the two countries civilian planes if they violate Soviet airspace, thus reducing the possibility that the KAL incident will recur, the sources said.

CSO: 4100/564

S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BANGLADESH PRESIDENT TO VISIT 15 JUN

SK110617 Seoul YONHAP in English 0611 GMT 11 Jun 85

[Text] Seoul, 11 Jun (OANA-YONHAP)--Bangladesh President Hussain Mohammad Ershad is scheduled to come here on June 15 for summit talks with South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan, Hwang Son-pil, the Korean presidential spokesman, announced Tuesday.

During the summit meeting, Chon and Ershad are expected to discuss the promotion of friendly relations between Korea and Bangladesh, and other matters of common interest.

Ershad's itinerary includes visits to industrial complexes in or around Seoul and a tour of the 1988 Summer Olympic facilities.

His five-day official visit here will be the first by a Bangladesh head of state since Seoul and Dhaka established diplomatic ties in 1973.

A diplomatic source here said that Ershad's decision to visit Seoul, despite a recent invitation by North Korea to visit Pyongyang, reflects Dhaka's desire for closer economic cooperation between Korea and Bangladesh.

The Southwest Asian nation maintains official diplomatic ties with North Korea.

Ershad's visit here could provide a turning point for substantial economic cooperation between South Korea and Bangladesh, the source said. In the past, South Korea has successfully implemented economic development projects in Bangladesh.

Last year, South Korea exported about 100 million U.S. dollars worth of commodities and imported 420,000 dollars worth of products from the Southwest Asian nation.

The upcoming summit talks could also give Seoul a diplomatic edge over Pyongyang in the Southwest Asia, where South and North Korea have been waging a diplomatic battle, the source said.

CSO: 4100/564

S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

ILO MEMBERSHIP EFFORTS--Seoul, 11 Jun (OANA-YONHAP)--The South Korean Government plans to step up its efforts to obtain full membership in the International Labor Organization (ILO). In the near future, the government will organize a committee comprising representatives from labor and management, as well as government officials, a Labor Ministry spokesman said Tuesday. The spokesman said, however, that a recent report Korea will submit an application with the next ILO general session is "inaccurate." The 73d ILO general session is scheduled for June of next year in Geneva, Switzerland. "All we can say at the present is that the government will try to join the ILO in the near future," he said. Meanwhile, South Korean Labor Minister Cho Chol-kwon said Monday in Geneva that Korea hopes to join the ILO in the near future. The labor minister is now attending this year's plenary ILO session: He leads an 11-member Korean delegation that represents government, labor and management. Korea has attended the annual ILO conference as an observer since 1982. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0328 GMT 11 Jun 85 SK]

SURINAMESE PREMIER'S VISIT--Seoul, 7 Jun (YONHAP)--Willem Alfred Udenhout, visiting Surinamese premier, said Friday that South Korea and Suriname should expand their bilateral economic and trade relations based on a South-South cooperation. In a press conference at the Lotte Hotel here, the Surinamese prime minister said that he agreed with ranking Korean officials, including Prime Minister No Sin-yong and Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong to consolidate ties between the two countries. He said that the two countries agreed, in particular, to intensify cooperation in the field of fisheries. He added that the prospect for the cooperation promises to be very bright, considering that Suriname has plenty of marine products, while Korea has advanced technologies in the fisheries. He also said that his country will support South Korea's formula for peaceful unification of the Korean peninsula. The confrontation between the South and North Korea should be ended as early as possible, he noted. Earlier in the day, he attended a luncheon hosted by President Chon Tu-hwan in honor of him at Chongwadae. Udenhout, concurrently the foreign minister, will leave here Saturday winding up his five-day official visit at the invitation of his Korean counterpart, No. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 1033 GMT 7 Jun 85 SK]

JPRS-KAR-85-045
28 June 1985

RESULTS OF IOC CONFERENCE--[Interview by unidentified reporter with No Tae-u, chairman of the Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee, held on the morning of 10 June at the DJP headquarters]--Unidentified reporter: Could you comment on the achievements at the recent annual International Olympic Committee session held in East Berlin? No Tae-u: The clouds accumulated overseas over the Seoul Olympics were cleared up with the concern and great encouragement of our people. It is safe to say that the 1988 Seoul Olympics will be successful. In fact, we were facing a little difficulties at this time of last year. Regarding the Seoul Olympics as fait accompli, more than 90 percent of the world's countries, and many East European countries--sports powers, in particular--expressed their strong willingness to participate in the Seoul Olympics and showed signs of envy toward us. The Soviet Union and other East European countries, in particular, showed their intention to participate in the Olympics by asking about accommodations and other things. I am very pleased that a positive atmosphere for the active participation in the coming Olympics was created at this conference. Moreover, I think it meaningful that fruitful results were attained at a conference held at an East European-bloc country. [Excerpt]. [Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 10 Jun 85 p 5 SK]

CSO: 4107/190

DAILY FLAYS IMPORTS OF AMERICAN CIGARETTES

SK080105 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 8 Jun 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Importing American Cigarettes"]

[Text] U.S. cigarette makers have been persistently lobbying for Korea to open its market to their cigarettes. Of them, Philip Morris has reportedly offered to sign an exclusive technology licensing agreement with the Office of Monopoly for production of cigarettes.

Philip Morris is said to have offered a few incentives for the proposed technical tie-up, such as donating a \$10 million Olympic scoreboard and arranging the export of \$100 million in cigarettes a year through its worldwide sales networks. Whatever the conditions, too apparent is its aim to secure a Korean market for American-brand cigarettes.

The antismoking campaign is gaining momentum in the United States to protect the American people from the hazards of smoking, thus hurting the cigarette industry. This leads us to wonder why Korea should be made an outlet for the troubled industry, moreover, at the expense of ourselves.

What is more, our country is now suffering from foreign debt totaling more than \$40 billion. It is against such a backdrop that austerity is now encouraged as a virtue for the Korean people in their lifestyle.

Of course, trade liberalization is a matter that must be realized reciprocally. But Korea has already lifted many import barriers beyond an optimum level for us.

Economically speaking, any import of foreign cigarettes is liable to seriously undermine our domestic cigarette industry. For example, the income from monopoly businesses, of which cigarette occupies a predominant position, accounts for almost 9 percent of the government's yearly revenues. This figure compares with 3.2 percent in Japan, 2.4 percent in France and 3.6 percent for Italy and Australia.

Cigarettes are not a staple item in our lives. We cannot afford to spend foreign currency to import such items, only to worsen our foreign indebtedness. Undeniably, the United States is our closest ally in many aspects. Yet, this should not mean that we must accommodate too burdensome demands in trade.

Even if Korea allows foreign cigarettes into its market some day, it should not be before our foreign debt situation improves considerably.

The Office of Monopoly, on its part, should try harder to improve the quality of its cigarette products. Otherwise, we will continue to be pressured to allow foreign cigarettes with the argument that they will help improve Korean cigarettes' quality. If Korean cigarettes are as good as the imported, no Korean would be inclined to smoke a foreign one at a higher price.

CSO: 4100/552

S.KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

COMMENT ON TRADE WITH JAPAN

Results of Japan Visit

OW301103 Tokyo KYODO in English 0954 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] Tokyo, 30 May (KYODO)--Pak Yong-hak, leader of a South Korean delegation to promote exports to Japan, Thursday expressed satisfaction with the results of its 11-day stay in Japan.

Speaking at a press conference, Pak said the 207-member mission, which arrived here on May 20, held a total of 2,750 export talks in various cities in Japan and received overwhelmingly positive response from Japanese companies.

While Pak declined to comment whether or not the mission achieved its initially targeted export deals totaling 500 million dollars, he said 80 percent of the talks were with companies which previously never had such talks with South Korea.

The mission also conferred with top government officials and business leaders, including Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and chairman Yoshihiro Inayama of the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren).

Pak said South Korea is looking forward with great anticipation to Japan announcing its market-opening action program by July as Nakasone in his meeting with the mission sounded positive about facilitating imports from South Korea.

Pak said South Korea wants to send similar missions frequently to Japan's smaller cities which have no experience in trade with his country.

Appeal for Market Opening

OW310421 Tokyo KYODO in English 0340 GMT 31 May 85

[Text] Tokyo, 31 May (KYODO)--South Korean Commerce and Industry Minister Kim Chin-ho asked Japan Friday to take his country into consideration in mapping out a new set of market-opening measures in July.

He made the request in a meeting with Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe on Friday morning. A Foreign Ministry official said Kim will repeat the South Korean request to Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and other Japanese leaders later in the day.

Kim stressed that Japan's new market-opening measures, to be released in July, are "a matter of great interest" to South Korea, whose exports of marine and textile products to Japan have been heavily restricted due to what Abe called "domestic difficulties."

The Foreign Ministry official said the South Korean minister will be handing Nakasone a letter from President Chon Tu-hwan seeking greater access to Japanese markets not only for textiles and marine products but also for other goods like steel.

Kim arrived in Tokyo Thursday night on a daylong stopover en route to Norway to caution the Japanese Government against ignoring South Korea as it draws up additional market-opening measures and a mid-term action program in July.

Japanese officials said South Korea is calling on Japan to reduce tariffs on sweaters, footwear and 57 other items, to expand or institute generalized systems of preferences for steel and 62 other items and to dismantle non-tariff barriers for 32 items such as fish.

Kim told Abe an 11-day visit to Japan by a South Korean trade mission ending Friday has produced far better results than had been anticipated, a Japanese official said.

Abe encouraged South Korea to take additional initiatives to promote its exports to the Japanese market, the official added.

On projected new global trade talks, Kim said his country will cooperate with Japan and the United States in promoting the liberalization of global commerce.

CSO: 4100/564

S.KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

COUNTRY TO HOLD INTERNATIONAL TRADE MEETING IN OCTOBER

SK110559 Seoul YONHAP in English 0554 GMT 11 Jun 85

[Text] Seoul, 11 Jun (YONHAP)--Delegates to the ministerial meeting on international trade, which concluded Monday in Stockholm, agreed to hold the next meeting here in October, according to a report from Stockholm.

Participating in the three-day conference were delegates from 12 advanced countries, eight developing nations and some international organizations.

They discussed the scheduling of a high-level preparatory meeting for a new round of multilateral trade negotiations before October, but were unable to iron out differences.

The delegates from advanced countries, including the United States and Japan, advocated unconditional implementation of the new round beginning in 1986, while India and Brazil insisted that the provisions concerning the abolition of protective trade measures by advanced countries be included in the new round before 1986.

The agreement to hold the next meeting here came after the delegates failed to reach a compromise concerning the proposed new round.

Among the participants are members of the General Agreement for Tariffs and Trade (GATT) and the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

CSO: 4100/564

S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

VARIOUS SEMICONDUCTOR BUSINESSES REPORTED

Legislation for Chip Protection

Seoul MAEL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 9 Mar 85 p 6

[Text] Japan appears to be following the United States in moving toward the establishment of laws for the protection of semiconductor chips, and it has been pointed out that our country also urgently needs to prepare a policy on the subject.

According to industry and related government agency sources on the 9th, the United States last year drafted a chip protection bill that will become law this year. Following suit, the Government of Japan also plans to submit a chip protection bill to the Diet.

Last year the United States added Chapter 9 to its Copyright Law and drafted a law for the protection of semiconductor chips that essentially provides patent protection for the maskwork that is used to arrange circuit elements on semiconductor chips. The period of patent protection runs for 10 years from the date of registration of the mask in the United States.

In Japan, last October the Industrial Structure Council under MITI established a subcommittee on legal problems relating to semiconductor chips.

The committee plans to draft a report on semiconductor chip protection that will comprehensively study not only the views of related Japanese companies, but the U.S. Semiconductor Chip Protection Law, and its legislative history, and the views of those connected with the legislation as well. The plan is then to prepare a draft law based on this and submit it to the Diet.

It has become known that the draft law that MITI is currently preparing is intended to promote the development of the semiconductor industry by preventing copying of semiconductor chip layouts--the three-dimensional positioning of semiconductor elements and lead wires--and to bring about the wider use of such chips.

In conjunction with its drafting of domestic legislation for the protection of semiconductor chips, Japan is also continuing its international efforts through international conferences and organizations. In 1983, at the World

Intellectual Property Organizations (WIPO), Japan stated that present copyright laws were not suitable for expanding protection of semiconductor chips and requested preliminary study of the problem.

Moreover, at the 9th quadrilateral trade conference held in Japan this past February among the United States, Japan, Canada and the EEC, it was also proposed that unified laws for the protection of intellectual property be enacted for the sake of expanded trade in semiconductors and other advanced technological fields.

In the same way, Japan's following the United States in moving toward legislation to protect semiconductor chips may be interpreted as due to the gradually increasing significance of semiconductor chips to the electronics industry, as production rapidly increases and semiconductor chips are used in every way due to their multi-functional uses, their increasingly low price and their high capabilities.

Accordingly, in response to the new international movement for the protection of intellectual property, our country, which is raising up an electronics industry in a concentrated way, ought to formulate a thoroughgoing policy on this, after adequate study of the new semiconductor chip protection laws of the advanced countries, while [at the same time] expanding research and development investment and putting our main energies into developing our own autonomous technology.

Samsung Receives Foreign Loan

Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 8 Mar 85 p 2

[Text] The government has authorized two instances of induction of foreign capital, including one foreign loan of \$100 million to Samsung Semiconductor and Telecommunications Co.

According to Ministry of Finance sources on March 8th, the government held a meeting of the foreign capital advisory committee last week and approved the bringing in of \$130 million in foreign capital, including \$100 million to Samsung and \$30 million to the Korea Development Lease Co.

Looking at the specifics of the foreign loans, Samsung obtained a syndicated loan from Westminster Bank and 15 other banks.

Samsung Semiconductor and Telecommunications Co undertook the loan on the guarantee of two companies of the Samsung Group, Samsung Products Co and Samsung Electronics. Under the terms of the loan, repayment is deferred for 4 years and repaid over a period of 4 years at a range of from 0.375 percent to 0.875 percent over LIBOR [London Interbank Offered Rate.].

Samsung Semiconductor and Telecommunications intends to use the loan to expand its semiconductor production facilities. The \$30 million loan obtained by the Korea Development lease Co is to be deferred for 2 years and then repaid over a period of 5 years at 0.5 percent over LIBOR. Korea Development Lease plans to use the money to capitalize facilities for leasing.

Hyundai Contracts with Texas Instrument

Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 8 Mar 85 p 2

[Excerpt] Hyundai Electronics concluded a long-term contract on the 7th of this month with Texas Instruments of the United States, to manufacture and supply advanced LSI [large-scale integrated circuit] class semiconductors, and plans to begin mass production and supply of the semiconductors this year.

According to Hyundai Electronics sources on the 9th, under the contract Texas Instruments is to provide technology and even training for necessary production materials to enable the manufacture and supply of LSI products, and accordingly this has strengthened the building of a base for our country's advanced semiconductor industry. Meanwhile, in conjunction with completion of its international standard semiconductor factory at Ich'on in Kyonggi Province, Hyundai Electronics has acquired the newest automated equipment and has already completed development of its own various types of MOS [metal-oxide semiconductor] products and is preparing to market these products in earnest.

12837

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TALK DISCUSSES LOYALTY TO LEADER, PARTY

SK07417 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0623 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Unattributed Talk: "Loyalty Which Is Inherited Generation After Generation Is Genuine Loyalty to the Leader"]

[Text] Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee, has indicated: We should lead all party members, working people, and future generations not only to hold the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song in high esteem generation after generation, but also to have such absolute loyalty as breaking through any rugged and difficult path indicated by the party and the leader [suryong], like the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters who held the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song in high esteem in the past.

Loyalty which is inherited generation after generation is precisely genuine loyalty to the leader [suryong]. The revolutionary cause of the working class does not end in one generation. It is a long-term task carried out over many generations. In order to achieve the final completion of the revolutionary cause of the working class, communists should be loyal to the leader [suryong] generation after generation.

A reason why loyalty which is inherited generation after generation is genuine loyalty to the leader [suryong] is that it makes it possible, above all to uphold and follow the leader [suryong] at the loftiest plane.

Genuine loyalty to the leader (suryong) is loyalty of upholding and following the leader [suryong] at the loftiest plane with a pure and clean mind. Loyalty which is inherited generation after generation precisely constitutes loyalty to the leader [yongdoja] of the revolution who inherits the leader's [suryong] revolutionary cause--the brilliant mirror of loyalty to the leader [suryong]. Therefore, it makes it possible to uphold and follow the leader [suryong] most loftily.

The leader [yongdoja] of the revolution who inherits the leader's [suryong] cause is the leader [chidoja] of the party and the revolution who, regarding it as his basic mission to hold the leader [suryong] in high esteem with loyalty, teaches and leads the masses of people to be infinitely loyal to the leader [suryong].

The leader [yongdoja] of the revolution shows brilliant models of loyalty to the leader [suryong] at the loftiest plane and, through this, educates and leads the masses of people to be boundlessly loyal to the leader [suryong]. The leader [yongdoja] of the revolution also not only elucidates principles and ways for the masses of people to highly demonstrate their boundless loyalty to the leader [suryong], but also leads them so that they can be boundlessly loyal to the leader [suryong].

The working class and the masses of people can demonstrate their loyalty to the leader [suryong] most highly only when they are loyal to the leader [yongdoja] of the revolution, who inherits the leader's [suryong] cause, and when they think and act in accordance with his teachings. Therefore, the loyalty which is inherited generation after generation precisely constitutes genuine loyalty to the leader [suryong].

Another reason why loyalty which is inherited generation after generation constitutes genuine loyalty to the leader [suryong] is that it makes it possible to hold the leader [suryong] in high esteem eternally.

The genuine loyalty to the leader [suryong] does not change in accordance with circumstances and conditions. It is precisely loyalty which invariably follows and holds the leader [suryong] in high esteem eternally, even though the generations of the revolution change, and despite any hardships and trials encountered.

Loyalty which is inherited generation after generation is loyalty to the leader [yongdoja] of the revolution, who brilliantly inherits the leader's [suryong] cause and, therefore, enables us to cherish loyalty to the leader [suryong] eternally and invariably.

The leader [yongdoja] of the revolution is to struggle, devoting his all, to imbue the entire party and society with the leader's [suryong] revolutionary ideology and to resolutely safeguard and defend the leader's [suryong] ideology and his revolutionary tradition and achievements from all sorts of enemies. He also elucidates anew ways to thoroughly embody the leader's [suryong] ideology and leadership and constantly leads the masses of people to realize these ways.

Only when they are boundlessly loyal to the leader [yongdoja] of the revolution, who inherits the leader's [suryong] revolutionary cause, and think and act in accordance with his teachings can the working class and the masses of people invariably hold the leader [suryong] in high esteem and follow his ideology and leadership to the end.

This is why loyalty which is inherited generation after generation precisely constitutes genuine loyalty to the leader [suryong]. Thus, the loyalty which is inherited generation after generation is genuine loyalty which can uphold and follow the leader [suryong] at the loftiest plane and which can be loyal to him invariably and eternally.

Thanks to the energetic ideological and theoretical activities of our glorious party and its wise leadership, the ranks of loyalty are increasing with each passing day in our country today.

Those of the young generation who have never experienced the trials of the revolution are now growing up as reliable successors of the revolution, cherishing deep in their hearts the lofty mission to complete the revolutionary cause of Chuche to the end under the leadership of the party. They are also growing up as the sunflower of loyalty which trusts and follows the great leader and the glorious party only.

Our people's zeal of loyalty to follow and hold the great Comrade Kim Il-song in high esteem eternally is becoming more concentrated and deeper as the revolution advances further.

Because of the wise leadership of the great leader and the party and our people's deep loyalty to uphold and follow the leader [suryong] and the party, the political and ideological unity and cohesion of our party and people have become firmer and stronger with each passing day and our revolutionary cause is advancing more rapidly.

Indeed, our people are the most glorious and happiest people who are living and working upholding the great Comrade Kim Il-song as their leader [suryong]. They are also the dignified people who have victoriously pioneered the future of the times with the noble and lofty ideological and spiritual traits of being boundlessly loyal to the leader [suryong] and the party.

As in the past, in the future, too, our party members and working people should brilliantly inherit and complete to the end the revolutionary cause of Chuche by upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song eternally with loyalty, and by advancing under the wise leadership fo the glorious party.

CSO: 4110/172

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DAILY CALLS FOR ENHANCING PARTY GUIDANCE

SK101217 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2119 GMT 9 Jun 85

[NODONG SINMUN 10 June editorial: "Let Us Further Strengthen the Party's Guidance of Administrative and Economic Work"]

[Text] Our people are staging a vigorous struggle to illuminate the 40th anniversaries of national liberation and the founding of the party as grand festivals of victors. We should effect a great upsurge on all fronts of socialist economic construction by further arousing the increased revolutionary zeal of the masses.

Vigorous reality demands that all party functionaries pay deeper attention to economic work and all party organizations further strengthen their guidance of administrative and economic work.

While giving on-the spot guidance to North Pyongan Province some time ago, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song set forth a militant task to make an effective use of the economic foundations that have been laid in our country and powerfully accelerate socialist economic construction.

The dear Comrade Kim Chong-il has placed an important emphasis on the fact that the party organizations should enhance the party's guidance of administrative and economic work in conformity with the demands of developing reality and that, in particular, the leading role of the party committees should be increased.

Giving proper guidance to socialist economic construction is one of the most important duties assigned to the party.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The guidance of the revolution and construction is an important duty of the party. Today, reality in our country, in which socialist construction has developed to a high stage, and the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural--have further deepened, demands that the party's guidance of the revolution and construction be further strengthened.

One of the important tasks assigned to a party of the working class after the socialist system has been established is to do well in carrying out socialist

construction. Only when socialist economic construction is vigorously carried out can the socialist material and technological foundations be laid solidly and communist society, in which the independence of the popular masses is completely realized, be successfully built.

Today, developing reality demands that the party's guidance of economic construction be further enhanced. The economic scale of the country is extraordinarily enlarging and production is increasing with each passing day. Also, our people's revolutionary zeal for building a wealthy and powerful socialist fatherland under the seasoned leadership of our party is very high. Cherishing a sense of burning loyalty deep in their hearts, our party members and workers are firmly united around the party and the leader, and are devoting all of their resourcefulness and energy to implementing the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's teachings and the party's economic policy, the embodiment of those teachings.

Today, when the lines and policies of the party are just, the revolutionary zeal of the masses is high, and the material and technological foundations of the national economy are solidly laid, success in socialist economic construction depends on how the party gives guidance to administrative and economic work.

What is important in strengthening the party's guidance of administrative and economic work is, above all, advancing, firmly adhering to the party's economic policy. Socialist construction in our country is a struggle to implement the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's teachings and the party's economic policy, the embodiment of those teachings. Our party's lines and policies comprehensively delineate basic lines toward economic construction, and tasks in each sector, as well as concrete ways for carrying them out. A firm guarantee for successfully ensuring socialist economic construction lies in thoroughly implementing the party's economic policy.

The party's guidance of economic work is precisely an activity to realize the leadership of the party and the leader in economic work. The leadership of the party and leader with regard to the revolution and construction is materialized through a struggle to implement the party's economic policy. The party's guidance of economic work is inconceivable apart from the work of implementing the party's economic policy.

Party organizations should enhance the party's guidance of administrative and economic work, giving priority to the work of implementing the party's economic policy. With the spirit of absoluteness and unconditionality, the party organizations and functionaries should timely and thoroughly implement the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's teachings and the party's decisions and directives, and see to it that all administrative and economic work is carried out correctly in accordance with the demands of party policy. The party organizations should thoroughly implement the party's economic policies set forth for fields and units concerned and, in particular, concentrate great efforts on the settlement of such questions as addressed and raised by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in each period of time and as intended by the party.

Maintaining consistency in the struggle to implement the party's economic policy is an important demand for successfully guaranteeing economic construction. Party organizations and functionaries should patiently and persistently push ahead with the work of implementing the party's economic policy and vigorously struggle until they see conclusions. In particular, they should highly display an invincible will and strong fighting spirit in implementing the party's economic policy.

Economic construction is a difficult and arduous struggle to remake and reform nature. Unexpected obstacles and difficulties can be laid in the course of carrying out economic construction. With an imperishable fighting spirit and the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude, the party functionaries should with their own strength, bravely break through any obstacles and difficulties encountered, thereby seeing to it that all economic policies of the party can be brilliantly implemented, and the might of our country's economic foundations, laid under the wise leadership of the party and the leader, can be unreservedly displayed.

Backing administrative and economic work with the party's method, a political method, is a basic demand that should be adhered to in the party's guidance of economic work.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Political Bureau Presidium and secretary of the party Central Committee, has noted: Party organizations should always guide economic work with the party's method.

The party is not an administrative and economic organ, but a political guidance organ. Because they guide administrative and economic work, the party organization and functionaries should not vicariously carry out administrative and economic work; because they refrain from vicarious administration, they should not turn away from administrative and economic work. Proceeding from the stand of assuming responsibility for administrative and economic work, the party organizations and functionaries can give guidance to such work, but they should thoroughly employ the party's method, a political method, in terms of a method for guidance.

The party's method, a political method, is a method for guaranteeing work by moving the party members, the cadres, and the party organization and a method for resolving problems that arise by giving priority to political work and, thus, by increasing the revolutionary zeal of the cadres, the party members, and the masses. What is important in trying to conduct administrative and economic work in the party's method, a political method, is to steadily lead the administrative and economic functionaries by increasing the steering role of the party committees.

As taught by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the administrative and economic organs assume responsibility for the economic construction of the country. The administrative and economic functionaries are commanding personnel who assume responsibility for economic work before the party and the state.

The role of the administrative and economic organs and their functionaries, directly taking charge of and performing economic work, should be increased to carry out socialist economic construction well.

The party organizations and functionaries should not vicariously carry out the work of the administrative and economic organs and their functionaries, but lead them to smoothly perform their role. To this end, the steering role of the party committees should be decisively increased. What is important, above all, herein is to clearly indicate an orientation and method on the basis of the principle of the collective guidance of the party committees.

The party committees are the supreme guiding organs and political headquarters of units concerned. All work of units concerned should be organized and carried out through the collective guidance of the party committees.

The party organizations should collectively discuss, at the party committees, the party's economic policies, set forth in each period of time, and new and important questions arising in economic work, and clearly present directions and methods for their implementation and settlement.

The relationship between party functionaries and administrative and economic functionaries is tantamount to the relations between a steersman and the oarsmen. After the party committees indicate directions and methods for work and organize [words indistinct], the party functionaries should conduct party work, work with man, while leaving economic work to the administrative and economic functionaries. They should actively back the work of the administrative and economic functionaries, guaranteeing their working conditions and resolving pending problems. Taking good care of and leading the administrative and economic functionaries so that they can smoothly conduct their own work in accordance with the decision of the party committees is one of the important questions rising in smoothly guaranteeing the steering of administrative and economic work.

Through work with cadres, party members, and the masses, the party functionaries should always systematically grasp the status quo of progress in administrative and economic work, frequently sum up work, and take proper measures.

Only when the party committees indicate correct directions and methods for work, frequently sum up the status quo of performance, rearrange work, and constantly deepen [word indistinct] can the steering of administrative and economic work be guaranteed well and economic work be carried out smoothly.

Another important question in attempting to conduct administrative and economic work with the party's method, a political method, is closely combining party work with economic work and backing economic work with powerful political work.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Political Bureau Presidium and secretary of the party Central Committee, has noted: It can be said that the work of a party building socialism is precisely to correctly guide economic construction. All party organizations should powerfully push ahead with economic construction, closely combining party work with economic work.

The party work and administrative and economic work of a working class party which leads socialist economic construction cannot be separated from each other. Party work only, apart from economic work, is inconceivable. Party work should serve as a guarantee for economic work, and success in party work should be visible in economic work. The party organizations should see to it that all party work backs economic work and serves as work to successfully carry out economic work.

The responsible functionaries of the party committees should have all departments and functionaries of the committees pay deep attention to bolstering and backing economic work, performing their functions at their own posts. To this end, they should indicate a direction for the party's organizational and political work on the basis of the party's economic policies, set forth in each period of time, and the status quo of the party's economic work, and organize and mobilize the departments and functionaries to proceed in that direction.

Economic work can be successfully guaranteed when it is backed by powerful political work, in addition to assiduous administrative organizational work and skillful command. The party organizations should constantly increase the revolutionary zeal and creative activeness of the masses by vigorously conducting political propaganda and economic agitation to successfully carry out economic tasks assigned in each period of time.

Particularly important in strengthening political work for guaranteeing economic work is concentrating efforts on resolving important, or pending, questions that arise. When new problems are pending in economic work, the party functionaries should become the standard-bearers of the ranks to timely resolve them by moving party organizations, by mobilizing cadres, and by rousing party members, and by rousing party members and the masses.

The level of the party functionaries and their work style and method should be improved to strengthen the party's guidance of administrative and economic work. The political and practical level of the party functionaries should be high to make it possible to give substantive party guidance to administrative and economic work. Inability and a low level make it impossible to correctly give party guidance to administrative and economic work. Only when a high zeal and ability are supported can the party functionaries fulfill their responsibility.

Today, the overall level of the party functionaries has been heightened. However, their level has not caught up with the rapidly developing reality. The party functionaries should become self-taught men with a passion to steadily study in order to excellently perform the duties assigned by the party. The party functionaries should strenuously improve their political and practical level by systematically, comprehensively, and deeply studying the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's teachings and the party's policies and documents, the embodiment of those teachings. Along with this, they should make constant efforts to possess economic and scientific and technological knowledge. If they cannot escape from subjectivism, bureaucratism, and formalism in guidance. The party functionaries should establish a revolutionary study ethos, in which they repeatedly learn, in order to prepare themselves to be reliable functionaries, competent political figures, and knowledgeable men who are firmly prepared politically, ideologically, economically, and technologically.

The party functionaries should steadily improve their work method and style. When good knowledge is combined with a correct work method and style, they can smoothly perform the duty of being party functionaries and steadily give party guidance to administrative and economic work.

Our party demands that all leading functionaries thoroughly embody the Chongsanri spirit and method created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Like the political functionaries of the anti-Japanese guerrillas, the party functionaries should go down to the lower units with knapsacks on their back to powerfully conduct political work among the masses, and substantially help the functionaries in the lower units. In particular, the party functionaries should go down to the masses and lead them by personal example, sharing life and death and weal and woe, learning from them and teaching them.

The party functionaries should possess the traits of humility and modesty. They should make much of, respect, and actively support the administrative and economic functionaries. In particular, they should pay deep attention to increasing the work authority of the administrative and economic functionaries.

The role and status of our party functionaries in accelerating socialist economic construction are genuinely important. Also, our party's expectation of the party functionaries is very great.

As desired by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, and as intended by the party, the party functionaries should affect a new upsurge in socialist economic construction by constantly enhancing the party's guidance of administrative and economic work, upholding the party's intention.

CSO: 4110/172

DAILY URGES STRUGGLE TO IMPLEMENT PARTY SLOGANS

SK111210 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2140 GMT 10 Jun 85

[NODONG SINMUN 11 June editorial: "Let Us Persistently Push Ahead With the Struggle To Implement the Slogans of the Party Central Committee"]

[Text] The historic 40th anniversaries of the fatherland's liberation and the founding of the party are drawing near. All party members and working people of the country are vigorously struggling on all fronts of the socialist construction with a burning desire to magnificently celebrate the anniversaries. To step up this general advance, the slogans of the party Central Committee must be thoroughly implemented.

The slogans of the party Central Committee have opened a bright vista for our people to make a new turn in the revolution and construction in this year in which the 40th anniversaries of the fatherland's liberation and the founding of the party will be observed. Hence, the appeal of the party has firmly gripped the hearts of the party members and working people, and encouraged them to a rewarding struggle and new feats. As a result, unprecedented miracles and innovations are being constantly created in all sectors and at all guardposts of socialist construction.

At present, the country is seething with the struggle to glorify the 40th anniversaries of the fatherland's liberation and the founding of the party with the festival of victors. This shows that the slogans of the party Central Committee are militant ones which exert great pull in stepping up the advance of our revolution.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Politics and slogans of our party are the powerful driving force which encourages workers, farmers, and all working people to victory.

The slogans of the party Central Committee have put forth the militant tasks to brilliantly fulfill the magnificent plans which the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song unfolded at the 10th Plenary meeting of the Sixth Party Central Committee and in his New Year's address. The slogans are the embodiment of the firm conviction and will of our party, which fulfills the intent and desire of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song without fail.

For our functionaries, party members, and working people endlessly loyal to the party and the leader, nothing is more honorable than celebrating the 40th anniversaries of the fatherland's liberation and the founding of the party with new victories and shining achievements in the revolution and construction through the implementation of the slogans of the party Central Committee. Vigorously advancing by upholding the slogans of the party Central Committee is a magnificent march to display the grandeur of our party and fatherland and make our fatherland and our party shine as the socialist chuche fatherland and as the chuche-type revolutionary party. Through this struggle, the invincibility and might of the unity and cohesion of our people achieved around the party and the leader will be displayed. With lofty revolutionary zeal and fighting spirit, all party members and working people must turn out in unison. By so doing, they must vigorously struggle to thoroughly implement the slogans of the party Central Committee.

Our people's tasks are clear. The slogans of the party Central Committee have put forth the militant tasks to strengthen the revolutionary ranks of the party, nourish the political strength of our revolution, and bring about new upsurges in socialist construction in accordance with the demand of our revolution. In addition, the slogans have put forth the tasks to accelerate the fatherland's reunification, consolidate the solidarity with the socialist countries, the nonaligned countries, and the international revolutionary forces, and accelerate the anti-imperialist cause.

The slogans of the party Central Committee are a militant banner which all functionaries, party members, and working people should uphold, while advancing toward the place of the great festival of victors, and are the guiding principles which they should respect in their daily work and living. Our party members and working people, who have come to lead rewarding lives following the liberation of the fatherland and possess precious political life in the bosom of our party, must thoroughly implement the slogans of the party Central Committee. By so doing, they must brilliantly accomplish the honorable task of our revolution.

All functionaries and working people must fully grasp the basic spirit and demand of the slogans of the party Central Committee, and persistently push ahead with the struggle to implement them. As the 40th anniversaries of the fatherland's liberation and the founding of the party are drawing near, we have more tasks to accomplish than have been accomplished. The entire party must be mobilized, and the country must continue seething. Only then can these tasks be successfully accomplished. With firm political and ideological determination and resolution, all party members and working people must actively turn out in the struggle to thoroughly implement the slogans of the party Central Committee.

What is important to everyone is the revolutionary spirit of unconditionally carrying out the party's decision and instructions to the end. Therefore, all party members and working people, in the implementation of the slogans, should advance with vigorous fighting spirit, with the attitude of being the

master, and with lofty revolutionary zeal and should demonstrate the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude so that they can carry out their tasks without fail.

Effecting a new upsurge in socialist economic construction by vigorously staging the struggle to create the "Speed of the Eighties" is an important requirement for thoroughly implementing the slogans of the party Central Committee. The slogans of the party Central Committee indicate: Effecting a new upsurge on all fronts of socialist economic construction is an honorable and important task to brilliantly greet this year, marking the 40th anniversaries of national liberation and the founding of the party, to further strengthen the might of our party and the fatherland, and to accelerate the revolutionary cause of chuche.

The slogans have clearly elucidated the cardinal task of socialist economic construction that we should resolve this year without fail, and ways to implement this task. Therefore, we should brilliantly carry out the cardinal task of socialist economic construction by further concentrating efforts on the metal industry while giving priority to the mining industry and railway transportation.

What is important in successfully implementing this task is that we should fan the flames of the struggle to create the "Speed of the Eighties" by upholding the banner of the three revolutions.

All party members and working people who are working in the important fields of socialist economic construction, including the working class in the fields of the mining industry, transportation, and the metal industry, should continuously maintain today's high revolutionary zeal and vigor and should vigorously advance, standing at the front of all people.

All construction workers throughout the country, including construction workers at the Nampo lockgate construction site, the Taechon power plant construction site, and the northern district railway construction site, should demonstrate once again the spirit and vigor of the heroic Korean people by more rapidly and more properly building various monumental structures through a massive technological innovation movement.

The success in the struggle to implement the slogans of the party Central Committee greatly depends on the working attitude of guiding functionaries. Our functionaries are guiding members of the revolution who have been fostered under the benevolence of the party and the leader.

In his recent on-the-spot guidance to North Pyongan Province, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught that guiding functionaries should go down to lower echelons and plan and organize there the struggle to thoroughly carry out the party line, policies, decisions, and instructions in conformity with the Chongsan-ri spirit and method.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's teachings constitute the guideline of the struggle to implement the slogans of the party Central Committee. Therefore, all guiding functionaries should energetically and aggressively push ahead with the struggle to carry out to the end the party's decisions, instructions, and slogans with a lofty revolutionary sense, party loyalty, working class spirit, and people-mindedness.

Economic guidance functionaries should properly implement the independent economic accounting system in accordance with the demands of the Tae'an work system and should thus effect a new turn in managing the national economy in a scientific and reasonable way. At the same time, they should thoroughly plan and organize the organizational work to effectively mobilize inner reserves and production potentials, to strengthen the struggle for economizing materials, and to increase production. By so doing, they can overfulfill their production quotas by day, week, month, and by index. Thus, all economic guidance functionaries should demonstrate an exemplary model, standing at the head of the masses of working people while gallantly breaking through all difficulties.

Carrying out the party work while concentrating efforts on the implementation of the slogans of the party Central Committee is an important task of party organizations today. Therefore, all party organizations should thoroughly and sharply establish detailed and astute plans and measures and persistently and patiently carry out the tasks indicated in the slogans. Thus, they should lead the whole country to further seethe with the struggle to greet the significant 40th anniversaries of national liberation and the founding of the party.

CSO: 4110/176

N.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DAILY URGES LIVING WITH REVOLUTIONARY SPIRIT

SK081025 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1013 GMT 8 Jun 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 8 Jun (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today comes out with an editorial entitled "Let Us Live and Work in Indomitable Revolutionary Spirit," which reads in part:

We are faced today with a task to more vigorously accelerate the advance of the 80s for the realization of the vast program of socialist construction put forward at the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea. This gigantic revolutionary task and the situation created by the ever more undisguised aggressive moves of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique demand the entire party members and the working people to maintain a higher degree of revolutionary spirit and give fuller play to the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle than ever before.

What is important here is to acquire a deep grasp of indomitable revolutionary spirit displayed by the young communists at the dawn of the Korean revolution and thoroughly embody it in work and life.

In the days of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, the dauntless revolutionary fighters firmly defended and guarded the command of the revolution, staunchly keeping the revolutionary constancy with the will not to be bent, though might be broken, and meeting the enemy's bullets with their own chests.

The unbreakable revolutionary spirit of the revolutionary fighters in the 80s should be manifested in struggling through thick and thin to carry through the party's lines and policies under the leadership of the party and the leader.

In the past days those who guarded the command of the revolution as firm as a rock, even though tens of thousands of enemy men came in attack, were called indomitable revolutionary fighters and today those working stubbornly to carry the lines and policies of our party into practice are the indomitable revolutionaries who attend the leader with a true heart.

In order to live and work in an indomitable revolutionary spirit, the functionaries and working people should have a strong will to daringly fight the way through any difficulty, give full scope to the traits of struggle

making a breakthrough in the van for a new advance and possess the revolutionary traits of consistently carrying on the struggle for the fulfillment of the party's policies to the very end, stresses the editorial.

CSO: 4100/562

N.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

WORLD PUBLIC ON LOVE SHOWN BY KIM CHONG-IL

SK121104 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1003 GMT 12 Jun 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 12 Jun (KCNA)--The world revolutionary people respect and revere dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, highly praising him for bringing a happy life to the Korean people today.

The general secretary of the Guyanese national committee for the study of the chuche idea of Comrade Kim Il-song said:

The 20-30 storied apartment houses of highest standard in Changgwang street were built on the initiative of the dear leader who fully personifies the warm love of President Kim Il-song for the people and his noble virtues.

It is the ideal of the dear leader to let the Korean people who suffered from poverty and humiliation in the past days lead a bountiful and cultured life in such wonderful houses as the flats of the Changgwang street.

An everlasting happiness is in store today and tomorrow for the Korean people who have him as their leader.

The chairman of the Colombia-Korea Association of Friendship and Culture gave his impressions of the Pyongyang maternity hospital in the following words:

Such maternity hospital can be built only in Korea which is guided by the chuche idea, a man-centered idea.

Through its inspection we could clearly see how big the efforts made by the great leader His Excellency Kim Il-song and the dear leader His Excellency Kim Chong-il for the people are.

The chairman of the Tampere branch of the Finland-Korea Association had this to say:

We could feel at the Pyongyang metro the warm love of the dear leader for the people and his meticulous care for them.

Even thousands of pieces of gold are directed without stint for the life of the people in Korea.

Anil Gupta, chairman of the Indian chuche philosophy study committee, stressed that the Korean people are firmly convinced through the new looks of the country changing beyond recognition that, just as they have a glorious past history and present, since they are guided by the respected leader President Kim Il-song, so a bright future is in store for them as they have the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il as the heir to his cause of revolution.

CSO: 4100/562

N.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

YI CHONG-OK, OTHERS ATTEND YOUTH SHOCK BRIGADE MEETING

SK110417 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0357 GMT 11 Jun 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 11 Jun (KCNA)--A meeting marking the 10th anniversary of the formation of the speed campaign youth shock brigade was held at the People's Palace of Culture on June 10.

Attending the meeting together with shock brigaders were Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-president of the DPRK, Comrade So Yun-sok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and chief secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Party Committee and concurrently chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee, Comrade Hong Song-yong, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-premier of the Administration Council, and Chae Hui-chong, secretary of the WPK Central Committee, and officials concerned.

Comrade So Yun-sok conveyed a congratulatory message of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea to the members and leading staff of the speed campaign youth shock brigade.

In the congratulatory message the Central Committee of the party says that the speed campaign youth shock brigade is a storming party which takes the lead in the difficult and toilsome work for implementing the party policy and a school for training young men and women into reliable successors to the revolution in the practice of socialist construction.

It highly estimates the feats performed by the members of the speed campaign youth shock brigade, saying that they gave full play to mass heroism in building the revolutionary battle sites and historic sites connected with the revolutionary history of the great leader and our party into seats of education in the revolutionary traditions and erecting monumental edifices of eternal value in our era and greatly helped toward reinforcing the artery of the country by successfully carrying out numerous railway construction projects including railway electrification.

Yi Yong-su, chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth, delivered a report. He said:

It is only 10 years since the formation of the speed campaign youth shock brigade. But our youth shock brigade movement has deep historical roots.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song who gave the origin of the communist youth movement put forward an original idea of standing young people as the vanguard and shock brigade of the revolution and construction and carried it into a brilliant realization in the flames of the arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

After the country's liberation the great leader, basing himself on this, personally kindled the flame of the youth shock brigade movement with a far-reaching plan to actively mobilize the inexhaustible creative ingenuity of the passionate youth in the building of a new country and has constantly strengthened and developed this movement in conformity with the demands of the developing revolution.

The youth shock brigade movement which has forcefully covered a fruitful course under the guidance of the great leader strengthened and developed to a new, higher stage under the sagacious leadership of our party in the glorious 70s.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il named the newly-formed youth shock brigade the speed campaign youth shock brigade and scientifically defined its character and duty saying that it should be a storming party making a breakthrough at the head of the difficult and toilsome tasks for implementing the party policy, and an honorable political unit training young people to be dependable successors to the revolutionary cause of chuche, and specified everything down to the size and organizational system of the brigade and the principle of selecting its members and energetically directed its formation.

The reporter continued:

The glorious party center organized the speed campaign youth shock brigade with vigorous and courageous youths on May 16, 1975.

Over the last 10 years since its formation the speed campaign youth shock brigade under the wise guidance of the party has performed great feats for the party and the country.

The meeting adopted a letter of pledge to the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

CSO: 4100/562

N.KOREA/ECONOMY

BRIEFS

ANNIVERSARY OF FIRST RICE TRANSPLANTING--A meeting of resolution of agricultural workers and members of the UAWPK in Pyongyang was held at the Mirim plain on 6 June to mark the 38th anniversary of the visit and the transplanting of the first young rice plants there by the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Present at meeting were Comrade So Yun-sok, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau, responsible secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Party, and chairman of the Pyongyang People's Committee: Ho Chong-suk, secretary of the WPK Central Committee: Pak Su-tong, chairman of the UAWPK Central Committee: and other functionaries in related fields. (Mu Mun-kyu), chairman of the UAWPK Pyongyang Municipal Committee, spoke at this meeting and debates of resolution followed. [Excerpt] [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 6 Jun 85 SK]

CSO: 4110/196

N. KOREA/SOCIAL CONDITIONS

DAILY ON COUNTRY PEOPLE'S LIVING STANDARD

SK080356 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2139 GMT 6 Jun 85

[NODONG SINMUN 7 June article by (Pak Chon-sok), responsible secretary of the Chongju County Party Committee: "Organization and Guidance Work to Manage the Country and Improve People's Standard of Living"]

[Text] How the party's lines and policies are implemented largely depends upon how party organizations of various level carry out their organization and guidance work.

In particular, it is very important for a country party committee--as an executive unit which directly sows seeds and harvests crops in implementing party's policies--to enhance its role.

In recent years, the Chongju County Party Committee has vigorously carried out organization and guidance work while firmly adhering with both hands to the thorough accomplishment of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's teachings to the county, and to the party's decisions and directives.

In this process, we have come to have a firm conviction that we would be able to achieve great success in implementing the party's policies if party organizations do well in preplanning and supervising political work for organization and guidance work in conformity with the party center's intentions.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Political Bureau Presidium and secretary of the party Central Committee, has noted: A county party committee, as the general staff for the country work, uniformly grasps and guides all works in the country.

Like all counties in our country, Chongju County has also been turned into a good place to live under the endless guidance and care of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Visiting Chongju County on scores of occasions, the great leader gave guidance to the general work in the county and, in particular, assigned an honorable task of doing well in managing the county and of improving county residents' standard of living.

The Chongju County Party Committee has intensified organization and guidance work while concentrating the priority of the party work on accomplishing the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's teachings to our county and the questions which our party regards as important at the present time. Thus, it has achieved a certain success in this work.

As a result of a large increase in the production of meat and edible oil, county resident living is becoming more abundant. The work of managing all rural li's in the county as well as the county seat neatly, usefully, and in a civilized fashion in compliance with the taste of the times is being actively carried out. This is the result of the fact that the county party committee has substantially carried out organization and guidance work for the accomplishment of the party's policies while correctly controlling all works in the county.

In the county party committee's organization and guidance work to accomplish the party's policies, it was above all, very important to assign clear-cut tasks.

Any work with a clear-cut goal and a clear-cut method for its fulfillment is bound to achieve great success. Thus, it is important for party organizations and functionaries to assign whatever clear-cut tasks to whatever units and, at the same time, to put forth concrete methods along with relevant contents.

The county party committee has given priority to ensuring clearness and concreteness in organizing and guiding works for the accomplishment of the party's policies while taking the party's demands to heart. In particular, if problems concerning the party's policies arose in this regard, the committee found solutions through sufficient discussion while getting rid of the conventional method of merely assigning general tasks to the sectors concerned. On this basis, it has assigned tasks to all units related to this without exception.

This method was certainly very effective. It has increased the conviction of functionaries and the working people, while helping each link for the accomplishment of the party's policies to be tightly dovetailed. This is well shown by the process of the struggle to solve questions on meat with our own strength in our county in recent years, upholding dear Comrade Kim Chong-il's [title as heard] intention to improve the people's standard of living to a higher level.

First of all, we have made the households of party functionaries raise domestic animals and, then obligated all households to raise them. In order to solve problems concerning livestock, we have organized household livestock teams by mobilizing administrative and economic organizations. We have helped solve problems of feed for livestock by assigning tasks to the foodstuff plant, the grain office, and the fisheries cooperative.

At the moment, the farm households of the cooperative farms, the households in the county seat, and even commerce and food service sectors, including the (Yongpo) store and the youth restaurant, are raising domestic animals. Thus, our country has come to be able to improve the people's standard of living to a higher level in compliance with the party's intentions.

To talk about assigning tasks to lower units itself is simple. But, it is not easy to assign clear-cut tasks. The county party committee has established a system in which, before assigning tasks, the committee would assign relevant works on the basis of the responsible functionaries' understanding of the reality of the plants, enterprises, and cooperative farms while they go to

those plants, enterprises, and cooperative farms. This has been very effective in helping to understand the most substantive problems on a timely basis, give priority to this, and achieve successes in the shortest time.

This was proven in carrying out organization work for normalizing the production of edible oil. In the process of county functionaries' acquainting themselves with the units concerned, the foodstuff plant came to know that the (?technical situation of 5-stage) drying kiln--one of the important processes in producing edible oil--was not good, and the grain office came to know that the capacity of embryo bud separators was weak.

Knowing just this, the county party committee assigned without delay a task of technological innovation to the foodstuff plant, and assigned a clear-cut task, to related units to increase the capacity of the embryo bud separators. Thus, in a short period of less than 10 days, we were able to solve pending problems and normalize the production of edible oil. At the moment, our county is supplying each household with sufficient oil.

We achieved many successes by carrying out organization and guidance work in this way when tasks of increasing production capacity arose at some local industrial plant, including the fruit processing plant and the plastic necessities plant, and when a question of organizing more daily necessities workshops and workteams at plants and enterprises arose in order to increase the production of 3 August people's consumer goods.

In the organization and guidance work for the accomplishment of the party's policies, it was also important to doggedly push ahead with organization and guidance work to the end with vigorous enthusiasm and zeal, actively (?demanding). One or two task assignments cannot solve problems. Thus, once they assign works, party organizations should endlessly step up the work of assigning further tasks until those works are accomplished while always checking on and reviewing relevant situation.

To this end, as elucidated by dear Comrade Kim Chong-il party functionaries themselves should have enthusiasm and vigor in carrying out work.

After assigning tasks to lower units, we have always helped the functionaries of all departments, including the departments of organization and propaganda, act actively in accordance with their individual function.

When we met with functionaries on the streets, we asked them relevant things. In that process, if any problems to be solved arose we helped them discuss and find solutions irrespective of time and place, whether they were in offices, or in fields, or by machines. This was good in putting into practice the party's works in conformity with the lively-moving reality. Importantly, it was effective in making the functionaries in the lower units use their brains and exert themselves, always thinking of the revolutionary tasks of their units.

In this process, the textile plant manufactured a printing facility through its own efforts; the foodstuff plant put forth a technological innovation plan of increasing the production many times using (?large-scale) raw materials for some

products; and the commerce management office achieved success in setting up numerous raw materials bases necessary for improving the commerce service work.

In the party's work, it is important to actively make economic guidance functionaries stand in the forefront, and to wholeheartedly help and back up them so that they can boldly carry out their works, always trusting in the party organizations.

Even if it gave just one guidance to the work of lower units, the county party committee did it from the standpoint of assuming joint responsibility for production at those units. Even if a strong demand was raised, the committee met it while solving pending problems. This encouraged the conviction and courage of the economic guidance functionaries and, in particular, helped party functionaries and administrative functionaries act in concert with each other in successfully solving difficult tasks.

One example of this was our country's establishment of a building materials base in our own strength. The most pending problem in accomplishing the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's teaching concerning the work of managing Chongju County neatly was several kinds of building materials.

To solve this problem, the county party committee pressed ahead with this work, making up its mind to establish a building materials base in its own efforts. The committee backed up the administrative and economic guidance functionaries so that they could carry out the work with full preparations from the beginning. The party functionaries who went down to this unit busily and actively acted so that the construction work could be pushed ahead in accordance with the process of work.

In particular, the Organization Department organized several discussion meetings of party members on the spot on the question of the party members' standing at the head of this work. In this way, we were able to establish an excellent building materials base--suitable to the characteristic of a local region--in the short period of less than a year.

Thus, over the last year we have been able to build 900 dwelling houses, 4 local industrial plants, and numerous cultural and welfare facilities.

We will brilliantly realize the party's policy-oriented intentions by doing better in organization and guidance work for the accomplishment of the party's policies and conformity with the increased enthusiasm of the masses while consolidating the already-achieved successes.

CSO: 4110/172

N.KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

JPRS-KAR-85-045
28 June 1985

BRIEFS

VICE CHONGNYON CHAIRMAN VISIT--Pyongyang, 11 Jun (KCNA)--Pak Jae-no, vice-chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), left Pyongyang on June 11 by air after visiting the socialist homeland. He was seen off at the airport by Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki and personages concerned. The press corps of Chongnyon left Pyongyang by the same plane. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2321 GMT 11 Jun 85 SK]

CSO: 4100/562

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

DPRK DELEGATION TO HOLD TALKS WITH DIETMEN

OW100909 Tokyo KYODO in English 0835 GMT 10 May 85

[Text] Tokyo, 10 May (KYODO)--A delegation of North Koreans will visit Japan early next month for talks with leaders of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) and opposition forces, the Japanese Dietmen's League for Promotion of Japan-North Korea Friendship said Friday.

It will be the first delegation in five years to be sent to Tokyo by the North Korea-Japan Goodwill and Friendship Association.

Association chairman Kum U-chong will lead the delegation, according to a spokesman of the Japanese parliamentary group which invited the North Koreans.

During their 10-day visit beginning June 5, the Koreans are scheduled to meet with LDP Vice President Susumu Nikaido, LDP Secretary General Shin Kanemaru and Japan Socialist Party chief Masashi Ishibashi.

The delegates also plan to visit the science exposition at Tsukuba, east of Tokyo, and an auto assembly plant at Nagoya, central Japan, the spokesman said.

Japanese league members hope the North Korean visit will lead to expanded trade relations between Tokyo and Pyongyang and that progress will be made in opening a trade representative office in each others country, the spokesman said.

In April, Kim Ki-nam, editor in chief of the Communist Party daily NODONG SINMUN, became the first North Korean official to visit Japan since Tokyo lifted its sanctions against Pyongyang in January which had been imposed in connection with a North Korean terrorist bombing attack on South Korean cabinet ministers in Rangoon in October, 1983.

Japan does not have diplomatic relations with North Korea.

CSO: 4100/562

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

REPORT ON ZHIVKOV VISIT TO NAMPO

SK070155 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1317 GMT 1 Jun 85

[Excerpts] A party and government delegation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, which is paying an official and friendly visit to our country led by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, visited the construction site of the Nampo Lockgate on 1 June. Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and people, accompanied Comrade Todor Zhivkov.

Accompanying the guests were Comrades Kim Yong-nam, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and deputy premier and foreign minister of the Administration Council; Kim Hwan, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau; Yi Kun-mo, candidate member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau, responsible secretary of the Nampo Municipal Party Committee, and chairman of the Nampo People's Committee; Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the WPK Central Committee; Yi Chong-mok, first deputy bureau chief of the Foreign Ministry, Chang In-sok, chairman of the Nampo Administrative and Economic Guiding Committee; Yi Cha-pang, chairman of the State Scientific and Technological Committee; and Ha Tong-yun, our country's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and minister of the People's Armed Forces, and KPA general grade officers guided the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Todor Zhivkov from the Nampo quay.

KPA Colonels Yi Pong-un, Pak Chong-kuk, and Chong Chang-yol, and other generals and officers greeted the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Todor Zhivkov.

CSO: 4110/172

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

VRPR SCORES VISIT OF SURINAMESE PRIME MINISTER

SK100558 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT
8 Jun 85

[Text] After inviting Surinamese Prime Minister Udenhout, Chon Tu-hwan flattered him, arranging a luncheon for him by using blood tax revenues and even presenting a medal to him. Meanwhile, Udenhout, who received a warm welcome, engaged in a dirty act of praising devilish killer Chon Tu-hwan.

Their childish game of praising each other was aimed at upgrading the popularity of traitor Chon Tu-hwan who has long been branded as human trash. It is unforgivable for Chon Tu-hwan to conduct 'invitation' diplomacy at this time when all people are waging a strong anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle to demand that devilish killer Chon Tu-hwan resign. Moreover, Surinamese Prime Minister Udenhout's babble that he was moved by the marvelous development under Chon Tu-hwan's so-called leadership will never be forgiven because it is an act which infuriates our people.

Chon Tu-hwan is butcher of the nation who massacred the Kwangju residents who rose for independence, democracy, and reunification just like exterminating fieldmice; a war fanatic and divisionist who is blocking peace and peaceful reunification on the Korean peninsula; and an unprecedented traitor of the nation who drove South Korea into economic collapse and turned South Korea into a debt nation of \$59 billion.

The Surinamese prime minister highly praised Chon Tu-hwan at this time when the people of all walks of life are waging a struggle to oppose the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule and to demand that Chon Tu-hwan, a fascist tyrant, resign. This is an act which makes a fun of our people and is a challenge to our people.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan is attempting to avoid the present crisis facing his regime by inviting those figures who are likely to praise him and to upgrade his popularity with the help of their foul mouths. This is a foolish dream.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan must stop the dirty game of 'invitation' diplomacy, reveal the real state of things concerning the Kwangju incident, and resign from the seat of office, stained with blood, as unanimously demanded by the people at home and abroad.

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES LETTER FROM LESOTHO PARTY

SK110355 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0338 GMT 11 Jun 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 11 Jun (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a message of solidarity from the National Executive Committee of the Lesotho National Party.

The message dated May 28 says:

The National Executive Committee of the Lesotho National Party fully supports the proposal for North-South parliamentary talks recently made by the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

We consider the proposal to be an affirmative step to ease the grave tensions prevailing in the Korean peninsula and guarantee peace.

Believing that the proposal for North-South parliamentary talks will mark a new milestone in achieving the peaceful reunification of the country and great national unity, the National Executive Committee of the Lesotho National Party appeals to all countries of international community and the world peaceloving people to firmly join hands with the Korean people struggling to carry into practice the policy of national reunification put forward by you Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader, and the proposal for North-South parliamentary talks put forward by the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly.

With the conviction that the friendly and cooperative relations between our two parties will grow stronger and develop in future, we take this opportunity of sincerely wishing your people greater success in the struggle for Korea's reunification and the independent development of the country.

CSO: 4100/562

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

HO CHONG-SUK ATTENDS SYRIAN ENVOY'S RECEPTION

SK110413 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0351 GMT 11 Jun 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 11 Jun (KCNA)--Hani Habib, ambassador of the Syrian Arab Republic in Pyongyang, hosted a reception at his embassy on the evening of June 10 upon the closure of the Korean visit of the delegation of the Syrian Arab Socialist Ba'th Party headed by Mohammad Jaber Bajboj [spelling as received], member of the national leadership of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and director of the department of students of the party.

Present there were Ho Chong-suk, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Yun Ki-chong, minister of finance and chairman of the Korea-Syria Friendship Association, Kwon Min-chun, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, and other personages concerned.

Hani Habib made a speech.

Noting that the Korean visit of the delegation of the Syrian Arab Socialist Ba'th Party showed the very close friendly relations between the two parties, two countries and two peoples, he said these friendly relations have deep historic roots.

The parties and peoples of two countries, he stressed, have supported and cooperated with each other in the common struggle against the imperialists and Zionists.

Speaking next, Ho Chong-suk said that the Korean visit of the delegation of the Syrian Arab Socialist Ba'th Party bore fine fruits. Through our contact with you this time, she stressed, we have deepened understanding and trust between us and reached a consensus on the matters discussed and reaffirmed our common desire to further consolidate and develop the friendship between the two countries. We are satisfied over this.

She wished the friendly Syrian Party and people greater success in the struggle for the liberation of the territory occupied by the Israeli aggressors and for socialism.

The attendants at the reception toasted the good health and long life of Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea,

the good health and long life of Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and the good health and long life of Comrade Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic.

CSO: 4100/562

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

INTERNATIONAL SHORT COURSE FOR JOURNALISTS ENDS

SK110339 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0329 GMT 11 Jun 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 11 Jun (KCNA)--A closing ceremony of the international short course for journalists was held at the People's Palace of Culture on June 10.

The course had been held in Pyongyang from May 11 to June 10, attended by officials of the press and journalists from over 20 countries.

During the course, lectures and practices were arranged on news service, radio and television broadcasting, newspaper editing, publication and printing, photo service, etc.

Present at the closing ceremony were the press officials and reporters from different countries who had attended the short course.

Kim Ki-nam, editor in chief of NODONG SINMUN and chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Journalists Union, Chu Hyon-ok, director general of the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY, Kim Yong-hak, director of the Publishing House of the Workers' Party of Korea, Chae Chun-pyong, editor in chief of MINJU CHOSON, and others were also present.

A letter to the great leader President Kim Il-song and a letter to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il were adopted at the closing ceremony in the name of the attendants of the international short course for journalists.

Speaking at the ceremony Kim Ki-nam said that the press officials and reporters from various countries studied theoretical and practical questions of wide range arising in the press activities and exchanged useful experiences with each other through the course.

He went on:

We will constantly strengthen and develop the friendship, unity and cooperation among the progressive reporters and pressmen the world over and make an active contribution to the building of an independent new world free from all manner of exploitation and oppression by organizing and running the

international short course for journalists substantially and better in the future, on the basis of the successes and experiences attained in the short course this time.

Njousi Jonathan, chief editor of the Congolese paper MWETI, said in his speech that the international journalist training center which was organized under the solicitude of the great leader President Kim Il-song would become an excellent school for the world progressive journalists in the future.

He said he would always cherish in his heart the care shown by President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il for them during the short course.

Abdulla Ali al Daweela, a reporter of the paper of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen FOURTEENTH OCTOBER, speaking at the ceremony, said:

All conscientious journalists and information media of the world should strip bare the reality of the South Korean society and deal a blow at the U.S. imperialists who are distorting the desire of the Korean people for reunification.

We actively support the reasonable proposals of the DPRK to realize the independent and peaceful reunification of the country including the proposal for North-South parliamentary talks.

Vice-President Yi Chong-ok met the press officials and reporters of different countries who had attended the international short course for journalists and had a friendly talk with them.

In the evening, the Central Committee of the Korean Journalists Union gave a reception upon the closure of the short course.

CSO: 4100/562

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

MESSAGE FROM NEW PERUVIAN LEADER--Pyongyang, 12 Jun (KCNA)--Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a reply message from Alan Garcia Perez, president-elect of the Republic of Peru and general secretary of the National Executive Committee of the American Popular Revolutionary Alliance. The reply message dated June 8 reads: Your excellency president, my respected friend. I express heartfelt thanks to you for the warm congratulations extended by your excellency to me upon my election as president of the Republic of Peru on behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people and on your own behalf. I am very grateful to you for your sincere wishes for success in my future work. I will continue to adhere to our party's line of defending the interests of the peoples of developing countries, which accords with the desire of our two peoples. Please accept, your excellency, renewed assurances of my high considerations and my wishes for your excellency's happiness. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0346 GMT 12 Jun 85 SK]

MESSAGE FROM SFRY PRESIDENT--Pyongyang, 11 Jun (KCNA)--President Kim Il-song received a reply message from Comrade Radovan Vlackovic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. The message dated May 31 says: I much appreciated your kind message on the occasion of the assumption of my duties as president of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. Please accept my sincere thanks for your good wishes. I share your belief concerning the furtherance of friendship and cooperative relations between our two nonaligned countries in the years to come, and take this opportunity to wish you all the best. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2340 GMT 10 Jun 85 SK]

INDIAN PARLIAMENT DELEGATION VISIT--Pyongyang, 11 Jun (KCNA)--Comrade Kang Song-san, premier of the Administration Council, on June 10 met Lalit Maken, member of parliament of the Republic of India, and his party and had a talk with him in a friendly atmosphere. Present here were O Mun-han, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, and an official of the Indian Embassy in Pyongyang. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2342 GMT 10 Jun 85 SK]

BURKINA-FASO DELEGATION DEPARTS--Pyongyang, 11 Jun (KCNA)--The government delegation of Burkina-Faso headed by Minister of External Relations and Cooperation Laetare Basile Guissou has left here for home today by air after its official goodwill visit to Korea upon the invitation of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. It was seen off at the airport by Minister of External Economic Affairs Chong Song-nam and Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Yong-sop. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2358 GMT 11 Jun 85 SK]

EMBASSY MARKS PRESIDENT'S POLISH VISIT--Pyongyang, 12 Jun (KCNA)--A friendship meeting with members of the Polish-Korean Friendship Club in Otwock City took place on June 4 at the Korean Embassy in Warsaw on the occasion of the first anniversary of the Polish visit of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The Korean film "The Visit to Poland of the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the Head of a Party and State Delegation" was screened at the meeting. The film show was followed by a party. The first secretary of the Otwock City Party Committee in his speech stressed that the historical Polish visit of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was an epochal event in developing the friendly relations between the two countries. The attendants at the party toasted the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and to the good health and long life of respected Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0338 GMT 12 Jun 85 SK]

CSO: 4100/562

N.KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

DAILY TERMS U.S. 'CHIEFTAIN' OF MODERN RACISM

SK070839 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0810 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 7 Jun (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today say that to ostracize cursed racism it is imperative, above all, to thwart and frustrate all manner of racist maneuvers of U.S. imperialism, the chieftain of racism, by directing the spearhead of struggle against it.

In an article titled "U.S. Imperialism, Chieftain of Modern Racism" the daily says:

Racism constitutes an important part of the internal and external policies of the United States today.

Various formal "laws" on the repeal of racial discrimination have been proclaimed and myth about the "equality" and "liberty" of the black people are circulated in the United States, but these are nothing but a deception to veil the reactionary racist policy of the U.S. imperialists and quell the struggle of the black people.

In their policy of racial discrimination the U.S. ruling circles seek to ensure unbridled exploitation and plunder of the black people by the monopolies and, at the same time, cover up with the racial relations the class antagonisms which are growing more acute in the United States and wreck the class unity between the white and black laborers.

The daily points out that the United States backs the South African racists and supports and encourages their criminal apartheid.

What the United States pursues in zealously backing the South African racist clique is to realize its aggressive designs on Africa, southern Africa in particular, by using them as its tools while maintaining South Africa at any cost as a stronghold of racism.

CSO: 4100/562

N.KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

PAPERS ON ANNIVERSARY OF REMOVAL OF U.S. BASES FROM LIBYA

SK111045 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1015 GMT 11 Jun 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 11 Jun (KCNA)--Papers here today dedicate articles to the 15th anniversary of the day of the withdrawal of the U.S. military base from Libya.

Noting that the revolutionary steps taken by the Libyan people on June 11, 1970, to completely clear their territory of the U.S. imperialists' military base and U.S. imperialist aggression forces were a historic event that brought about a fundamental turn in accomplishing their cause of independence against imperialism, a signed article of NODONG SINMUN says:

It was not until the complete withdrawal of the U.S. imperialists' aggressive military base from Libya that the long cherished desire of the Libyan people was realized to build a new independent society, free from imperialist domination and subjugation. The revolutionary steps taken by Libya gave a great encouragement to the African and Arab peoples in their struggle for defending national dignity and sovereignty and dealt a heavy blow at the imperialists seeking an aggressive design on this region.

Today the Libyan people are vigorously advancing along the road of building a new life and national prosperity under the leadership of His Excellency Colonel Mu'ammur al-Qadhafi, the leader of the Great September First Revolution, courageously repulsing the aggressive and interventionist moves of the imperialists.

Pursuing a non-aligned policy, Libya struggles to defend the dignity of the Arab nation and supports the struggle of the world's oppressed peoples including the Palestinian people.

The Libyan people are fighting against the U.S. imperialists and Zionists, not yielding to any threat and blackmail of the U.S. imperialists.

The Korean people express fervent support to and solidarity with them.

The Korean and Libyan peoples have long strengthened the bonds of friendship. Especially, the Korean visit of His Excellency Mu'ammur al-Qadhafi in

the autumn of 1982 brought to a new higher stage the friendly and cooperative relations between the two peoples.

The Korean people who set store by the friendship with the Libyan people will, in the future, too, make strenuous efforts for the development of the friendly and cooperative relations between the two peoples.

CSO: 4100/562

N.KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

SOLIDARITY COMMITTEE DENOUNCES RADIO MARTI

SK072328 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1500 GMT 7 Jun 85

[7 June statement of Chong Song-nam, chairman of the Korea-Cuba Solidarity Committee--read by announcer]

[Text] Today, the people of the world who love justice and peace are resolutely denouncing the United States for recently establishing a conspiratorial broadcasting center against Cuba and for frantically running amok and kicking up rackets against Cuba.

As is known, the U.S. imperialists have established a provocative broadcasting center called Radio Marti and have appointed a Cuban traitor as the chairman of the board of directors. Thus, they have strengthened anti-Cuban activities.

The U.S. establishment of the Marti broadcasting center is an intolerable act of degrading the Cuban people and is a brazen and provocative maneuver to violate the sovereignty of the Republic of Cuba. This is an attempt to make a mockery of international public opinion and is a piratic act of violating publicly-recognized international law.

Although the U.S. imperialists are cunningly running amok to overthrow the Republic of Cuba, the first socialist country in Latin America, and to restore a capitalist system, the might of Cuba and its international position have been further strengthened with the passage of time. Having firmly defended the revolutionary gains by overcoming the U.S. imperialists' economic sanctions and an armed attack under the leadership of the Cuban Communist Party led by Fidel Castro Ruz, the supreme leader of the Cuban revolution, the Cuban people will firmly safeguard the sovereignty and honor of their fatherland by smashing all forms of aggressive maneuvers, including the U.S. imperialists' conspiratorial propaganda against Cuba. The Cuban revolution will surely be victorious, receiving militant support and encouragement from the invincible socialist forces and revolutionary people of the world.

The U.S. imperialists should stop interfering in the internal affairs of sovereign Cuba, abolish Radio Marti, and immediately stop its anti-Cuban slanderous propaganda. [Dated] Pyongyang, 7 June 1985

CSO: 4110/176

END

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