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Korean Affairs Report

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

ROK PAPER ON NORTH KOREA-USSR NAVAL EXERCISE

SK230724 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 21 Oct 86 p 2

[Editorial: "Soviet-North Korea Joint Military Exercise"]

[Text] A report that North Korea and the Soviet Union have conducted the first ever large-scale North Korean exercise last week in the East Sea off the North Korean coast comes as very worrisome news to us.

We cannot but note that North Korea and the Soviet Union conducted a joint naval exercise for the first time in history, on a large scale. Military relations between North Korea and the Soviet Union has been strengthened since Kim Il-song's visit to the Soviet Union in 1984 and they have been accelerated since Gorbachev took power.

Gorbachev promised to expand the relations of the two countries when North Korean Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam attended the ceremony in which Gorbachev was inaugurated as general secretary [of the CPSU]. [Soviet] Foreign Minister Shevardnadze, during his visit to Pyongyang, also promised to develop the "relations of friendship between the two countries to a new, higher level." It has been learned that the Soviet Union promised to build a nuclear power plant in North Korea and that it began to supply North Korea with MiG-23 aircraft in 1985 and has already supplied North Korea with 50.

This means that the military alliance system between North Korea and the Soviet Union, as well as the joint military exercise, has been further strengthened with the passage of time. We cannot but worry that the Soviet Union's continuous strengthening of North Korea's military power and the joint military exercise may break the status quo by aggravating tension on the Korean peninsula. Kim Il-song is scheduled to visit Moscow on 22 October and to hold talks with Gorbachev and other Soviet leaders. It remains to be seen how the Soviet military assistance to North Korea will be strengthened after his return from the Soviet Union.

Gorbachev and the Soviet leaders preceding him talked about "peace" and "arms reduction," whenever they opened their mouth. When he met the JSP leader in Moscow in September of last year and in his speech in Vladivostok last July, he also engaged in a "peace offensive," proposing to reduce armaments, including nuclear weapons, and to establish a collective security system.

While stating that "the dangerous tension on the Korean peninsula must be removed," he stressed the need for North-South dialogue. Also in a speech at the UN General Assembly meeting last September, he pointed out the pains of division on the Korean peninsula and noted that the solution to this problem would contribute to strengthening security and peace in Asia and the Pacific.

In this way, the Soviet leadership circle has stressed the alleviation of tension in the Far East and the peaceful solution of the question of the Korean peninsula. North Korea and the Soviet Union began to quantitatively and qualitatively strengthen their military alliance system 2 years ago and recently conducted a large-scale joint military exercise. How can this contribute to "peace," which they talk about whenever an opportunity arises?

The Soviet Union's strengthening of North Korea's military power and the joint military exercise will only increase the danger of a military provocation by North Korea by further inciting its bellicose attitude toward the South. We hope that the Soviet Union will carry out its foreign policy in such a manner that its deeds correspond with its words.

In his Vladivostok speech, Gorbachev proclaimed that the Soviet Union is an Asian and Pacific country. It can be seen that the military ties between North Korea and the Soviet Union, which have become closer these days, proceed from the Soviet expansionist policy designed to expand toward Asia and the Pacific with the Soviet Union's powerful Pacific Fleet--which has been consistently strengthened over the past 20 years--as a background and from the choice of North Korea, which is trying to escape from economic stagnation and isolation caused by military ties among the United States, Japan, and Communist China. The Soviet Union must brake the bellicose nature of North Korea and must persuade North Korea to come to the meeting table for North-South dialogue, which has been suspended.

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CSO: 4107/025

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

KIM IL-SONG'S VISIT TO MOSCOW 'BODES ILL'

SK230859 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 22 Oct 86 p 2

[Editorial: "Kim Il-song's Visit to the Soviet Union Bodes Ill"]

[Text] Kim Il-song's visit to the Soviet Union always bodes ill. In other words, 36 years ago, immediately after he returned from the Soviet Union, Kim Il-song invaded South Korea, the 25 June Korean war. In recent years, the Soviet Union's military collusion with North Korea has intensified since Kim Il-song's visit to the Soviet Union in May 1984. Following Kim Il-song's visit to the Soviet Union in May 1984, the Soviet Union supplied the latest type of military weapons, including MiG-23 planes and SCUD surface-to-surface missiles, to North Korea.

In addition to this, North Korea has allowed the Soviet Union to fly its TU-16 reconnaissance planes over North Korean territorial airspace. It has also been reported that Soviet naval ships will call at Nampo port as they have at Wonsan port in the past.

According to a report, Kim Il-song's scheduled visit to Moscow will take place on 22 October, right after the completion of a recent Soviet-North Korean joint naval exercise in the East Sea, reportedly the first and the largest in history between the Soviet Union and North Korea.

Disclosing the Soviet-North Korean joint naval exercise in the East Sea, Adm Ronald Hays, commander in chief of U.S. Forces in the Pacific, reportedly said, "It would not be a surprise occurrence if Kim Il-song presents a military shopping list to the Soviet authorities when he arrives in Moscow."

At present, we cannot predict what kinds of weapons Kim Il-song has on his military shopping list. However, in light of recent moves in North Korea and our defense vulnerabilities, it can be presumed that the military shopping list may be closely related to the recent Soviet-North Korean joint naval exercise in the East Sea. This is because North Korea perhaps believes that it is easier to invade South Korea from the sea than from the ground or air. It is also a fact that North Korea has concentrated more effort on building its naval forces.

In particular, according to a report, North Korea has 15 "Romeo" type submarines which South Korea does not have. It is said that the attack capability of the submarine, which has a dive speed of 16 knots, a range of 16,000 miles, and a complement of 54, is tremendous.

The "Romeo" type submarine was originally developed in the Soviet Union. However, North Korea has reportedly purchased "Romeo" type submarines from Communist China since 1973. It is said that the naval ships the countries of the world will make most use of in naval operations in the future are submarines. This is because submarines are an effective naval weapon in a surprise attack at sea. The Soviet Union now has 560 "Romeo" type submarines. It is believed that North Korea will introduce "Romeo" type submarines from the Soviet Union on a large scale.

Furthermore, in its firm determination to advance toward the Pacific, the Soviet Union has made every possible effort to advance toward the Far East and the Pacific since 1970. As a result, it has secured several ports in North Korea where its naval ships can call. In August 1985, three Soviet naval ships led by the vice defense minister made a goodwill call at Wonsan port using the excuse of the 40th anniversary of national liberation. The Soviet aircraft carrier "Minsk" called at Wonsan port last July to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the treaty of friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance between North Korea and the Soviet Union. These facts show that ports in North Korea have become military ports for the Soviet Union.

The United States has keenly watched such moves and made efforts to cope with them. This year, the U.S. battleship "New Jersey" and nuclear-powered aircraft carrier "Carl Vinson" cruised from the Pacific to the East Sea. In particular, the battleship "New Jersey" carrying tomahawk missiles called at Pusan port during the Asian Games. It has been reported that U.S. naval ships will call at Qingdao, Communist China in November.

Such moves involve military exercises which are reminiscent of an actual war.

The military moves on the sea which have been reported thus far were those between the United States and the Soviet Union. However, it appears that North Korea has finally become involved in the naval confrontation between the two giant countries. Our navy has never participated in a large-scale naval exercise of the United States or Japan. In military ties between the Soviet Union and North Korea, the recent Soviet-North Korean joint naval exercise in the East Sea in particular, has aroused keen tension in us. We should keep keen vigilance against the military moves of North Korea.

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CSO: 4107/025

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

TWO KIMS ISSUE STATEMENT PROPOSING TO MEET WITH PRESIDENT CHON

DJP Analyzes Statement

Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 3 Sep 86 p 3

[Article by Reporters Choe Kyu-sik and Yi Pyong-kyu: "They May Be Getting Ready for Close Fighting Outside the National Assembly....This is an Abnormal Atmospheric Current; the DJP Strains To Fathom the True Intent of the Two Kims' Overture"]

[Text] As a result of the DJP's concession, the National Assembly Special Committee on Constitutional Amendments (SCCA) has begun to move toward normalization after a period of stalemate over the question of whether or not to permit live media coverage of its hearings. But in spite of this development, the ruling and opposition parties have had their first round of tilt outside the National Assembly over the constitutional amendment issue, and they are now getting ready for another close fight, portending that the controversy over the constitutional amendment issue will flare up outside the National Assembly.

On 2 September, the two Kims--Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam--once again proposed a formula to break the current political impasse through a "practical dialogue" rather than through the SCCA, indicating that in case the ruling party should not agree to the proposal, the opposition will shift its strategy to a dogged struggle outside the National Assembly. The DJP, for its part, is exploring ways to cope with this new development while analyzing the political implications of the two Kims' statement. Thus tension is mounting in the political arena.

DJP

The DJP is nervous about the statement issued by the two Kims during their 2 September breakfast meeting proposing three-man talks between them and the president or five-man talks including the representatives of the two parties. The two Kims warned that if this proposal is rejected, the opposition will not hesitate to launch a powerful struggle. The ruling party interpret this proposal as a gambit on the part of the opposition to divert the political current involving around the constitutional amendment issue to its advantage.

The DJP did not make an immediate formal response to the proposal on 2 September. However, it plans to further study the background underlying this proposal and its true purpose and, on the basis of this study, DJP Representative No, who

left for Pusan on the afternoon of 2 September for a local inspection tour, will hold a press conference in Pusan next morning, during which he will outline measures to deal with the opposition proposal.

Presumably, the DJP began to be on the alert for opposition moves on 30 August when the NKDP held in Pusan a joint unity meeting of its three local chapters. This meeting was also meant as one to press for constitutional amendments providing for the election of the president by popular vote.

In the opinion of the DJP, with this meeting as a momentum, the NKDP intended to reverse the impression that the ruling party had the initiative in the political arena centering around the constitutional amendment issue.

Therefore, the DJP thinks that the two Kims' strong 2 September statement signifies the emergence of the opposition's concrete plans to take the initiative in the political arena. Nevertheless, the DJP feels that this move came sooner than it had expected.

The DJP also must have called for constitutional amendments through ruling-opposition agreement in the National Assembly SCCA merely as a matter of principle to reflect the desire of the people, and it must have known how difficult it would be to achieve a consensual constitutional revision through an official National Assembly forum.

Be that as it may, the DJP could not be indifferent from the beginning to the National Assembly SCCA, which had come into being after such difficulties, and its hidden intention must have been to carry on behind-the-scenes dialogues with the opposition while keeping the SCCA in motion.

But it appears that the DJP entertained the idea of setting the timing for these dialogues at some time after the Asian Games and after the 30 September deadline set by the opposition for an agreement on the form of government--a time when the vortex of controversy over the constitutional amendment issue is expected to swell in the political arena.

Rumors say that the DJP selected this timing because in its judgment, the argument calling for action after the Asian Games prevailed among the activist student groups in the controversy over action plans. The DJP also must have thought that the opposition might not dare to attempt to break the "current lull" because it was aware of the public aversion to any turbulence in the political scene before and during the Asian Games.

Therefore, with a view to continuing, by riding the present tide, to take the initiative in the political arena centering around the constitutional amendment issue until after the Asian Games, the DJP publicized, inside and outside the party, a constitutional amendment plan calling for the parliamentary form of government and set a schedule for Representative No to tour local DJP chapters to spruce up his image.

But, in reality, the DJP was the first to launch an outside-of-parliament offensive to maintain its initiative in the political scene related to the

constitutional amendment issue, and the NKDP, feeling a sense of crisis over this offensive, moved up its schedule of action and opened fire with the Pusan rally as a starting point, in order to block the DJP offensive and regain the advantage it had held in the political scene this spring.

Thus the DJP has fallen into a predicament in which it not only might lose its heretofore initiative and in which complications similar to those in the political situation this spring might develop much sooner than expected, in case the opposition should not relax its outside-of-legislature offensive and, by using it as a weapon, should persist in demanding a practical dialogue.

Accordingly, the DJP is expected to direct its attention to normalizing the proceedings of National Assembly SCCA which have been deadlocked over the issue of public hearings and agree to hold behind-the-scenes contacts between party officials or talks between the party floor leaders in parallel with the sessions of the special committee. The DJP may look for a way to work for an early opening of No-kim talks.

NKDP

As the SCCA, after inaugurated to work out consensual constitutional amendments as its goal, remains in stalemate, the NKDP is turning its attention to "struggle outside the National Assembly", which may be regarded as its inherent arena.

It seems that the NKDP's interest in the outside struggle has increased with the belief that the recent Pusan joint unity rally was a success in terms of the number of the audience and public sympathy and, it was all the more strengthened during the 2 September breakfast meeting between the two Kims and the meeting among JDP President Yi Min-u, the two Kims, and other opposition leaders which followed immediately.

On the basis of their judgment that under the present circumstances, the constitutional amendment issue cannot be resolved by the special committee alone, the two Kims once again proposed four-man talks between the president and three opposition leaders, namely DJP President Yi and the two Kims, in order to deal with the present difficult situation. After making it clear that the deadline for these four-man talks is mid-September when the Asian Games will start, the two Kims warned that if their proposal is rejected, it would precipitate a grave crisis. This is interpreted as a declaration of intent directed toward the ruling party that the two Kims are now ready to make an all-out move after watching the moves of the ruling camp with relative composure since the SCCA was inaugurated at the end of June.

As you recall, the three opposition leaders set the end of September as the deadline for SCCA activities, declaring that they would "have no choice but to make a 'grave determination' in case the SCCA should fail to agree on a form of government by this deadline." In view of this statement, the two Kim's overture for the four-man talks is interpreted as being intended as something like an ultimatum preceding their "grave determination."

In this confection, Advisor Kim Yong-sam elaborated by saying "if no prospect is in sight for achieving a consensual constitution revision by the end of September, the NKDP and others in the opposition camp will focus their struggle on blocking the ruling party's conspiracy to stay in power forever."

Advisor Kim continued: "In this event, there may be an unpleasant turn of event which may result in the repudiation of the tacit agreement guaranteeing the full term for the incumbent president." He added, "in that event, the NKDP's goal will be the overthrow government." Thus he indicated that the "grave determination" means a tough line.

The shift to this hard-line stance on the part of advisor Kim, who is the leader of the "pronegotiation faction in the opposition" camp which stood in the van in the formation of the SCCA, gives the NKDP and other opposition forces a latitude of choice in adopting a fighting strategy against the ruling party.

Another point in the two Kims' statement which deserves attention is their formula for resolving the present impasse, namely the suggestion that "the present crisis be resolved through practical dialogues," including the four-man talks proposed by the opposition.

Stressing the usefulness of solving the crisis through dialogue, Chairman Kim Tae-chung said: "It is a stark fact that the SCCA cannot make an independent decision on the question of the form of government." He went on: "Even if no tangible results are produced in a dialogue, the mere fact that there was a dialogue will promote mutual understanding and help remove the possibility of misunderstanding."

Plausible speculation is rife in the political community that it is highly possible that there will be high-level behind-the-scenes contacts between the ruling and opposition parties, particularly an indirect move to arrange a practical dialogue which will include Kim Tae-chung. It is against this backdrop that Chairman Kimm has said something to justify such a dialogue. Depending on how one views it, considerable significance may be attached to his statement about the dialogue.

Another reason the NKDP is turning its eyes outside the National Assembly is, in addition to the stalemate in the SCCA, the growing intensity with which the NKDP's supportive organizations, such as those of students and workers, are watching every move of the NKDP, and the increasing pressures from them.

From the beginning, these supportive affiliated forces took a negative attitude or were skeptical about the SCCA, and when the committee hit a snag, they were reportedly stiffening their opposition to the special committee.

Although the NKDP begins to turn its eyes outside, it is expected that the party will find itself bound by the 20 September deadline for SCCA activities and the subsequent early October deadline when the Asian Games will be over.

The true purpose of two kims' overture for four-man talks with a deadline attached may be understood against this background.

In other words, it has a strong characteristic as a gambit for moving out of the legislative forum. When the DJP decides to rush out to the streets, it would try to justify its move on the grounds that the ruling party has failed to show sincerity in the SCCA and it has also rejected the proposed practical dialogue.

Briefs from 'Political Avenue' Column

Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 3 Sep 86 p 3

[Text] The Two Kims Issue a Long Statement

On the morning of 2 September, Messrs Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam held a regular meeting at Mr Kim Tae-chung's home in Tonggyo-tong, Mapo District, Seoul, during which the two issued a long three-point statement outlining their plans to resolving the present political difficulties, including a proposal for four-man talks between President Chon and JDP President Yi Min-u and the two Kims. The statement was mainly directed at the ruling party.

The two Kims said: "We will do our best for the sake of the SCCA, but because it is difficult for this committee alone to resolve the current difficult situation, we call for candid talks with the President." They set the middle of September, before the Asian Games start as the deadline for holding these talks, warning that they will launch a powerful struggle in case these talks are not held by the time the Asian Games open.

In writing the joint statement, mainly Kim Tae-chung dictated the draft to the two aides of the two Kims, with Kim Yong-sam making changes by adding or eliminating some parts. It took more than 30 minutes to work out the text.

The statement carries three subheads, namely, 1) waysto break the impasse over the constitutional amendment issue, 2) shift in the anticommunist policy is urged, 3) grave reflection and responsible behavior on the part of the prosecutors are called for. Criticizing prosecutors in particular, the statement used such strong words as "cover-up" and "falsehoods."

At noon on the same day, DJP President Yi Min-u, the two Kims, and other opposition leaders met at the K restaurant in Seoul for about 2 hours. Briefing on the outcome of this meeting, the Reverend Pak Hyong-kyu said: "At the meeting, the NKDP explained why it cannot yield at all on its stand calling for constitutional amendments providing for the election of the president by popular vote. The meeting reached the conclusion that if the NKDP and other opposition parties join forces, they will be able to block the cabinet responsibility system as advocated by the ruling party."

DJP Is Cool to the Call for Three-Man Talks

The DJP withheld until some other time its "official comment" on the three-point statement issued by the two Kims on the morning of 2 September. But the reactions of party officials were a mixture of caution and displeasure.

Coming out of the office of the party representative, No, after briefing him on the two Kims' statement, DJP spokesman Sim Myong-po described the atmosphere of Mr No's office by saying, "Representative No made no particular reaction." He added: "We made no official comment today, but Representative No is scheduled to leave for Pusan for a local inspection tour, and he will hold an informal press conference there on 3 September, during which he may make some comment on it."

Concerning the fact that the two Kims first proposed three-man talks excluding DJP Representative No, spokesman Sim scoffed at the proposal by saying that "in my personal view, conceiving such an idea is ridiculous." He took the position that a dialogue with nonlegislative forces outside is meaningless. He said: "In a chess or go match, it is the players that should play. But why so many kibitzers?"

Meanwhile, refuting the argument that the SCCA is useless, DJP Secretary general Yi Chun-ku said: "I have not yet received an accurate report, but if what has been reported is true, such an argument is absurd. A consensual revision of the constitution is what the people want, and they are just throwing cold water on it from behind." On the proposed three-man talks, he said: "Mr Yi Min-u is the NKDP president, but if they want a meeting of advisors, it may possible to have such a meeting because we also have advisors." That was a view expressed as a matter of principle. But There is speculation that as an initial step, there will be contacts between the floor leaders. Someone pointed out that "in the past negotiations, we made unilateral concessions, raising public fears that something might be amiss with our negotiating ability." Yi Chun-ku took pains to refute such allegation. He said: "I do not know much about how those negotiations proceeded because I did not directly participated in them. But as far as I know, the government went through very, very difficult negotiating processes."

Proposal Rejected

Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 3 Sep 86 p 1

[Text] By Reporter Kim Chung-kun from Pusan--Regarding the 2 September proposal by Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam for practical talks with President Cho Tu-hwan, DJP Representative No Tae-u took a virtually negative stance toward it on 3 September by referring to Kim Tae-chung's legal status and for other reasons.

Commenting on the two Kim's proposal during his press conference on 3 September, Representative No said, "It is part of their hackneyed political propaganda." He further said: "There is no reason for me not to meet Mr Kim tae-chung. But, his political activity being under restrictions, I believe there is no need for us to go out of our way to regard him as a person in a responsible position in a normal political system."

Asked whether he will meet with NKDP President Yi Min-u and other opposition political parties in an effort to break the current political impasse over the constitutional amendments issue, No said, "For the present I do not think it is necessary." With these words, he denied the necessity of holding practical

talks between the ruling and opposition parties or talks between their representatives. He indicated the view that "it will be better to adjourn not only the regular National Assembly session but also the SCCA during the Asian Games by mutual consent between the ruling and opposition parties."

Commenting on the stalemate in the National Assembly SCCA over the question of whether or not to allow live TV coverage of public hearings, Representative No said, "Each and every ruling and opposition party leader should assist in every possible way so that the special committee can perform its full functions as soon as possible." He added, "However, we cannot tell media to give or not to give live coverage to the hearings."

Nevertheless, Representative No disclosed that before he left for Pusan, he had instructed Floor Leader Yi Han-tong to start negotiations for the purpose of normalizing the SCCA proceedings on a reasonable and common-sense basis as soon as possible.

He said: "It pains my heart to see some of the opposition forces trying to drive the SCCA into inaction." He continued: "But, because a consensual revision of the constitution through this special committee is what the people want, under no circumstances should this committee be allowed to break up. There are people who attempt to break it up, but to no avail."

Addressing a "meeting of important party functionaries in Pusan" on the afternoon of 2 September, Representative No said: "If the president is to be elected by popular vote, 1 or 2 million people would swarm Yoido in Seoul and Haeundae in Pusan for campaign rallies, and subversive elements mingling among the crowds would in no time turn the campaign sites into the pandemonium of rebellion and riot." He added, "There is the danger of the North Korean puppets committing action to jeopardize the safety of the presidential candidates of the ruling and opposition parties."

Representative No attended the unity meetings of the DJP Masan and Chinju chapters on the morning and afternoon of 3 September respectively.

13311/12951
CSO: 4107/005

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DJP STUDYING TV DEBATE ON REFERENDUM

SK120030 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 12 Oct 86 p 1

[Text] Interparty argument over a proposal for a national referendum on power structure entered a new phase yesterday as the opposition called for a TV debate on the proposal.

As the Democratic Justice Party formally rejected the referendum offer Friday, the New Korea Democratic Party yesterday demanded rival parties hold an open TV debate on its validity.

The ruling DJP signaled its reserved willingness to study the TV debate overture as a precondition for normalizing the stalled Special Constitution Revision Committee.

Commenting on the DJP's rejection of the plebiscite proposal, NKDP spokesman Hong Sa-tok said to the ruling party, "If the cabinet system of government is so good and receives popular support, why are you afraid of a plebiscite?"

"The people are making fun of the DJP's assertion that the referendum proposal is unconstitutional. If you (the DJP) intend to retain this absurd assertion, let's have a TV debate on the proposal," Hong said.

In response, DJP spokesman Sim Myong-po said the TV debate proposal is directly related to the issue of revising the Constitution. "If you (the opposition NKDP) formally propose it through the constitutional committee, we will be willing to study it," Sim said.

The majority spokesman said the DJP has no reason for turning down the offer.

Emerging from the DJP's meeting of senior officials, Sim said, "The DJP plans to handle the TV debate offer as a separate item. Concrete measures for the debate should be handled by ranking members of the constitutional committee."

The 45-member panel has remained stalled since the opposition NKDP boycotted it on the ground that it failed to produce an agreement on the form of the next government by its unilaterally set 30 September deadline.

The DJP spokesman said, "I hope this offer is not a ploy for political propaganda, as the referendum offer is."

Mounting controversy over the plebiscite proposal is likely to scuttle the otherwise high possibility of a meeting among the leaders of the three major parties.

Rival parties are expected to intensify argument over the proposal in the Assembly this week, when lawmakers start cabinet interpellation.

In the middle of last week, NKDP President Yi Min-u unofficially disclosed a plan to make the referendum proposal in his keynote speech before the Assembly Friday. The ruling DJP initially refused to heed the offer, spurning it as "unconstitutional."

In what seemed to be an about-face, the majority party Wednesday slightly backed off from its down right rejection and said it would be willing to consider the offer only in the constitutional panel.

In another change of its position Thursday, the DJP flatly denied its reported willingness to study the offer.

NKDP President Yi formally proposed Friday a "selective" national referendum be conducted to enable the people to make a free choice between the presidential and cabinet systems of government.

DJP Chairman No Tae-u officially turned down the offer, saying it constitutes a flagrant violation of the constitutional stipulations concerning a plebiscite and the National Referendum Act.

At present, the ruling DJP is asserting its proposal for the cabinet system is being endorsed by a majority of people, while the opposition NKDP is claiming its proposal for the presidential system is receiving ever wider popular support.

The Constitution and the referendum act provide only one constitutional revision bill be put to a plebiscite.

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CSO: 4100/030

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DJP MAY REDUCE ASSEMBLY NATIONAL CONSTITUENCY SEATS

SK120040 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 12 Oct 86 p 1

[Text] The ruling Democratic Justice Party is considering reducing the ratio of the National Assembly seats to be elected by the proportional representation. Party sources said yesterday that the DJP is studying ways of "rationalizing" the present proportional representation system.

Pointing out that the system is nothing more than the ruling party's premium, the opposition New Korea Democratic Party has insisted that the system be eliminated.

According to sources, the DJP plans to reduce the number of lawmakers from the national constituency to one-fourth of the total number of legislators. Presently, the number of assemblymen elected under the system accounts for one-third of the total lawmakers.

The plan is part of the ruling DJP scheme to revise the current National Assembly Election Law, which is expected to be rewritten in accordance with the projected constitutional amendment.

Under the planned revision, the national constituency seats will be allotted in proportion to the number of electors of each political party or the ratio of votes each party earned.

Currently, the majority party in the local constituency election are allotted two-thirds of the national constituency.

Meanwhile, DJP Chairman No Tae-u said in his keynote speech Friday that his party will prepare an Assembly election system "that will guarantee a satisfaction system" that will guarantee a satisfactory working of the parliamentary cabinet system," which the DJP plans to adopt as a form of the next government.

Also, party Secretary General Yi Chun-ku said the DJP is studying electoral systems, which the people will regard as the fairest.

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CSO: 4100/030

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

'EXCERPTS' OF KNP PRESIDENT'S SPEECH AT ASSEMBLY PLENUM

SK110040 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 11 Oct 86 p 2

["Excerpts" of Keynote Speech by Kim Kan-sop, KNP President, at a Plenary Session of the National Assembly on 10 October]

[Text] Sympathize with the fears of most people that a failure for rival parties to work out a compromised constitutional reform will result in not only a political catastrophe but an uncontrollable national chaos.

To help hammer out a constitutional revision by agreement and to be consonant with the wishes of the people, I solemnly intend to propose four principles.

First, politicians of rival parties are responsible for advancing the nation's political culture, which only has suffered from retrogression during the past 40 years compared to other aspects of society.

Unfortunately, the political intervention by the military, whose role should be confined to national defense, has also served as a major factor pernicious to the development of political culture.

Second, politicians of rival parties should achieve, through a political decision, a great compromise, the possibility of which people are highly skeptical of.

The great compromise should be sought not in the [word indistinct] of the extension of the period in power or the seizure of power but of historical mission free from any private design.

To help create an atmosphere favorable to the great compromise, those who have been imprisoned for their demands for constitutional revision should be released unconditionally.

Third, the Special Constitution Revision Committee at the National Assembly should be returned to normal and the committee should be regarded as an absolute and indispensable body for an agreement.

And the issue of conducting a national referendum on the form of the next government should be given full examination if rival parties fail to work out a compromised reform at the Assembly. But now is not the time.

Fourth, I propose to hold a meeting of leaders of rival political parties to make a breakthrough in the deadlocked political situation that will lead to a more favorable circumstance.

Also, I do not feel inclined to oppose the so-called "dialogue between real forces" of rival parties when deemed necessary for a great compromise and the nation's future, although I do not accurately understand what the real forces mean.

The direct presidential election system reflects the ardent desire of the people and the constitutional reform should be made in such a way as to return to the people the right to choose the government.

The gap between rich and poor should be reduced and redistributive justice should be realized. The minimum wage system for laborers should be implemented next year and ailing rural economy needs have to be restored.

The nation's economy should be freed from too much dependence on those of America and Japan. The inflated budget should be cut down so that the people should be relieved for extra tax burden.

If there should occur a catastrophe because of a failure to overcome the current difficult situation, all the political leaders should withdraw from the political stage.

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CSO: 4100/030

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

NKDP LAWMAKER'S SPEECH UPSETS ASSEMBLY SESSION

Summary of Kim Hyon-kyu Speech

SK140131 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 14 Oct 86 p 2

["Summary of NKDP Lawmaker Kim Hyon-kyu's Speech at a Plenary Session of the National Assembly on 13 October"]

[Text] The ruling Democratic Justice Party's formula of a parliamentary cabinet system came from defeatism and an obsession. Under a direct presidential election we advocate, it will lose power and become an opposition party, the DJP thinks.

The majority party should immediately retract the cabinet system, which is intended only to prolong its rule contrary to the majority of the people's will.

If the DJP refuses to accept the direct popular election of the president, and if the rival political parties fail to revise the Constitution by agreement, then we will be forced to struggle side by side with all democratic forces to end the military dictatorial regime and destroy the ruling party's ruse to prolong its grasp of power.

In that case, we will resist the regime. Mr Prime Minister, what do you think of the people's rights to resist the government?

What measures does the government have in case the rival parties fail to reach an agreement on constitutional reform?

We have proposed a selective national referendum to enable the people to freely choose between the cabinet system and the direct presidential election.

I understand that concerning our proposal the DJP is split in opinion. Some DJP lawmakers insist that the proposal is unconstitutional and some suggest that the ruling party study the proposal.

What is your appraisal of the proposal, Prime Minister?

But guarantee of fairness is the precondition for the national referendum.

Institutional apparatus must be established to guarantee people's free expression of their thoughts, and an election-management interim cabinet be formed to ensure a fair referendum.

Prime Minister, do you think constitutional change would be possible without releasing political detainees and granting amnesty and restored civil rights to Kim Tae-chung and many others?

Do you believe that at the present moment the foundation for interparty talks on constitutional revision is sufficiently provided?

DJP Lawmakers Walk Out of Assembly Session

SK140212 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 14 Oct 86 pp 1, 5

[Text] The National Assembly plenary session was cut short yesterday as an outspoken opposition lawmaker strongly challenged the legitimacy and competence of the government.

Rep Kim Kyon-kyu of the New Korea Democratic Party branded the present government as "a regime incapable of safeguarding constitutional order, a regime unable to protect the nation and a regime unworthy of being retained."

Kim also warned that the opposition would have no choice but to join all "democratic forces" to crush the ruling camp's scheme to prolong its rule, if it rejects the opposition's call for direct presidential elections and if rival parties fail to revise the Constitution by agreement.

Angered by Kim's scathing remarks, many lawmakers of the ruling Democratic Justice Party shouted catcalls and walked out of the Assembly's main chamber.

They refused to return to the chamber, demanding the opposition lawmaker retract his controversial remarks and apologize.

Originally four lawmakers--two from the DJP and two from the opposition NKDP--were scheduled to take the floor on the first day of an eight-day interpellation session. The subsequent adjournment inevitably postponed interpellation by the lawmakers until today.

During his floor speech, Rep Kim said, "If the ruling camp turns down our proposal for direct presidential elections, we and all democratic forces will jointly struggle to put an end to the current regime."

Led by party floor leader Yi Han-tong and deputy floor leaders, DJP lawmakers booed and walked out of the chamber.

Speaker Yi Chaehyong adjourned the plenary session because of a lack of quorum.

DJP lawmakers held an informal meeting to discuss possible options for handling the situation. They decided to demand the opposition lawmaker retract his controversial remarks and apologize for them. They also resolved to boycott the plenary session unless their demand was met.

The speaker held a series of separate contacts with the floor leaders of the three major parties--DJP, NKEP and the Korea National Party--to persuade them to break the unexpected deadlock through negotiation.

DJP lawmakers showed up at the chamber at 6:15 p.m. only to cooperate in formally adjourning the plenary session. The floor leaders of the three major parties are scheduled to meet today to normalize the stalled plenary session.

It remains to be seen whether the Assembly will resume the session because the opposition NKDP refuses to accept the DJP's demand. DJP floor leader Yi told reporter that Rep Kim of the NKDP insulted the majority party by terming the government as "regime unworthy of being retained."

The majority floor leader also said that the opposition party virtually declared war on the ruling camp by renouncing parliamentary democracy and planning to grasp power by revolutionary means.

"It would be senseless to debate national administration affairs any longer with a person who made such irresponsible remarks," he said.

The DJP floor leader met with his NKDP counterpart Kim Tong-yong and demanded an apology and retraction of the disputable remarks from Rep Kim Hyong-kyu.

The opposition floor leader, however, flatly turned down the demand, saying Kim's floor speech did not go beyond the framework of his party's consistent position.

Meanwhile, Rep Pak Chun-pyong of the DJP said that his party is firmly determined to push its proposal for a cabinet system of government.

At present, the ruling party wants the cabinet system while the opposition party desires the presidential system based on direct popular voting. The majority party, Pak said, is considering preparing a new National Assembly election law that will guarantee the people's free choice of the government by respecting regional representation and the equal value of votes.

"We are planning to present our draft of election law amendments in the course of discussions on the projected constitutional reform. And I believe the NKDP should formulate its position on the law," Pak said.

The DJP lawmaker asserted that a clear distinction should be drawn between "anti-system and anti-government elements."

The government is urged to grant clemency to those students who made mistakes on the spur of the moment, thus expanding the feeling of oneness of the people expressed during the Seoul Asian Games, he said.

Pak called upon the government to establish a cooperative system between the military and the civilians, asking, "Who will benefit when the honor of the military is not respected even partially?"

Rep Kim said that the opposition NKDP has proposed a national referendum on power structure because it sincerely wants to prevent a catastrophe that may follow a failure to reach an accord on constitutional reform.

The opposition lawmaker asked the prime minister to comment on the proposal, noting that the ruling DJP was divided in its opinions on the matter.

Kim also demanded to know how the government will cope with a possible failure by rival parties to work out a negotiated constitutional revision bill.

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CSO: 4100/030

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DJP WILLING TO TALK WITH NKDP ON ELECTION LAW

SK220050 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 22 Oct 86 p 1

[Text] The ruling Democratic Justice Party yesterday proposed to negotiate with the opposition over the redressing of the National Assemblymen Election Law.

DJP Chairman No Tae-u said he expects rival political parties will start discussions on the revision of the law to prepare a fair election system.

The majority chairman voiced a wish that the proposed discussions would be conducted by the National Assembly's Special Constitution Revision Committee.

He met with reporters before addressing a training session in the majority party's Central Political Training Institute in eastern Seoul. The DJP chairman urged the opposition New Korea Democratic Party to return to the special committee immediately without any conditions.

The 45-member ad hoc committee has remained stalled since the opposition NKDP boycotted on 30 September on the grounds that it failed to produce a bipartisan accord on the form of the next government by that time.

No apparently proposed negotiations on the rewriting of the parliamentary election law to give a good impression of his party's proposal for the cabinet system of government.

Making the proposal earlier this year, the ruling party asserted that the system would give rival parties equal chances for rising to power, if a fair election system is ensured. The opposition party, however, persistently rejected the system as the ruling camp's scheme to prolong its power.

At present, the parliamentary election law provides that each of the 92 electoral districts elect two lawmakers and that one-third of the 276 seats be set aside for a semblance of proportional representation. Previous news reports said the ruling party is considering introducing a system in which two to three lawmakers are elected from each constituency.

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CSO: 4100/030

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

NORTH KOREAN DAILY ARTICLES ON SNU WALL

SNU Professors Denounce Poster

SK150104 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 15 Oct 86 p 3

[Text] Faculty members of Seoul National University yesterday expressed "profound shock" over the recent wall poster quoting a story of a North Korean newspaper. They resolved to oust "impure elements" to safeguard the campus for academic pursuit.

In a statement, the faculty members said, "We could not help but be astonished and profoundly shocked at the discovery of wall posters on our campus" which carried an article copied word for word from the MINJU CHOSUN (DEMOCRATIC KOREA), an official organ of the Pyongyang regime.

The statement was adopted unanimously by 500 faculty members who attended a meeting to discuss countermeasures against the pro-Pyongyang wall poster which was found pasted on the wall of a school building last Friday.

The meeting held at 9 a.m. was presided over by university President Pak Pong-sik. Saying that the wall poster is indicative of how the communist regime is making use of the campus unrest for the promotion of their political propaganda, the faculty members called on student activists to use self-restraints.

The professors emphasized that all students must remember that frequent violent demonstrations and rallies would possibly result in threatening the national security.

Prior to the meeting, university President Pak said in a speech that professors should make their position clear over the controversial wall poster in view of the seriousness of the incident. The university put out copies of the statement on bulletin boards at 40 different places on the campus.

Following the meeting, Pak told reporters that all unauthorized posters will be removed from the campus. He said, "any student who will post underground posters will face stern punishment." Pak said the culprits seemed to have spent ample time in writing the controversial wall poster. "There was no sign that the poster was written in a hasty manner," he said.

Noting that no student protested when the wall poster was removed from the school campus, he said the possibility is high that the poster was produced outside the school and then stealthily brought into the campus.

However, police suspected that the wall poster might have been produced inside the school because it had no sign of being folded. Police based the assumption on the fact that the wall poster was too large to be brought into the school without being folded.

Pointing out that it is almost impossible for the culprits to obtain the 5 October issue of MINJU CHOSUN in a comparatively short period of time, police investigators assumed that the article on the wall poster must have been transcribed from the story broadcast by Radio Pyongyang on the same day.

More Posters Found on SNU

SK150107 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 15 Oct 86 p 3

[Text] More pro-Pyongyang wall posters were posted on the Seoul National University campus yesterday, four days after the first one was found in the school.

Police said that the three underground wall posters containing North Korean propaganda were found about 3 p.m. pasted on a wall of the same building of the state-run university where the first one was found Friday.

The three were written in blue and red ink under the titles of "Report No. 2" and "Report No. 3."

The two wall posters written under the title "Report No. 2" stated, "The American imperialists proclaimed the Korean peninsula as a vitally important region and are committing criminal schemes to realize their dream of encroaching upon Socialist countries."

Police investigators said that the contents of the two wall posters were part of North Korea's routine defamatory allegations against the Republic of Korea.

The third poster entitled "Report No. 3" quoted the Soviet official news agency TASS as disclosing, "NATO member countries have made desperate preparations for a massive naval exercise on Baltic Sea since 1 October."

Investigators said the articles on the three posters do not seem to have been transcribed in full text from a North Korean newspaper or from a radio report.

The wall posters were removed from the building about 4 p.m. Meanwhile, another poster in the name of the SNU student council was put out yesterday afternoon.

In the poster, the student council insisted that professors should try to give advice to students on the contents of the pro-Pyongyang poster, instead of taking issue with the mere fact that a North Korean newspaper was directly quoted in Friday's poster.

It was not confirmed if it was an official poster of the student council.

Police Search SNU Campus

SK150121 Seoul YONHAP in English 0105 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] Seoul, 15 Oct (YONHAP)--Seoul police searched Seoul National University Tuesday in an effort to clear the campus of subversive printed matter and demonstration articles. In the midnight search, a 150-member police force confiscated almost 30 leaflets and wall posters promoting North Korea's anti-Seoul propaganda programs and a mimeograph.

The rail followed the recent appearance of a wall poster carrying an "impure propaganda article" published in the MINJU CHOSUN (DEMOCRATIC KOREA), an official organ of the Pyongyang regime, police officials said.

The search reflected their concern that the university has become a base of impure elements and a source of serious social unrest, the officials added.

Among the seized printed matter were wall papers containing North Korean propaganda titled "Report No. 2" and "Report No. 3." The "Report No. 2" said, "proclaiming the Korean peninsula as its zone of life and death, the U.S. imperialist has carried out criminal activities to realize its ambition of invading socialist nations."

In "Report No. 3", the Soviet official news agency TASS was quoted as saying that NATO nations have stepped up their preparations for a large-scale naval exercise in the Baltic Sea.

SNU Poster Copies Article

SK120055 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 12 Oct 86 p 3

[Text] The National Police Headquarters has launched an investigation into a campus wall poster which carried an article copied from a North Korean newspaper.

Police said yesterday the wall poster written on a vellum paper was found pasted on a wall of Building No. 5 of Seoul National University [SNU] around 3:40 p.m. Friday.

It had an article transcribed from the 5 October issue of the MINJU CHOSUN (DEMOCRATIC KOREA), an official organ of the Pyongyang regime, the police said. "The wall poster was an exact carbon copy of the North Korean newspaper," he added.

The contents focused on North Korea's peace propaganda and defamatory allegations about the Republic of Korea, police announced. It said that an intensive investigation is under way to ferret out those who copied the story through North Korean broadcast and pasted it on the wall of the state-run university.

A police officer said underground publications and wall posters put out by radical students so far often quoted only part of North Korean assertions. He said, however, that never before had a campus wall poster carried North Korean newspaper stories word for word. "It's a shocking incident," he said.

The 5 October North Korean newspaper story which was broadcast by the Radio Pyongyang on the same day alleges that "peace on the Korean peninsula has been threatened because of counterpeace stand taken by the United States and South Korean authorities."

It also stated, "American and South Korean authorities are now slandering us by terming our peace-oriented politics as a disguised peace offensive. On the [word indistinct] are stepping up preparations for a war on the Korean peninsula."

The police warned that culprits will be punished in violation of the National Security Law.

DJP, Government Discuss Poster

SK140113 Seoul THE KOREAN TIMES in English 14 Oct 86 p 2

[Text] Leading officials of the government and the ruling Democratic Justice Party yesterday examined the implications of the appearance at Seoul National University of a wall poster carrying an article from the MINJU CHOSUN, a North Korean newspaper. Details of the discussion were not available.

The wall poster was found Friday on the university bulletin board.

Participants from the party were Secretary General Yi Chu-ku and Floor Leader Yi Han-tong. It was not made public as to who attended from the government side.

Party Chairman No Tae-u instructed Secretary General Yi "to closely consult with the administration to work out strong counterplans to eliminate any communist ideology on campus." He was quoted as saying, "The incident shows that communism has made inroads into universities."

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CSO: 4100/030

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DAILY CALLS FOR END TO POLITICAL CLASHES

SK240108 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 24 Oct 86 p 2

[Editorial: "A Sober Approach"]

[Text] There is no denying that the National Assembly, made up of representatives elected by the people, is the essence of parliamentary democracy, serving as the main forum and principal institution of national politics.

In this respect, it was fortunate, if not inevitable, that the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party returned to the Assembly "without preconditions" earlier this week, despite a bitter blow it had sustained a week earlier: the arrest of one of its members on charges of having made "pro-communist" remarks."

With the opposition party's return, the Assembly has resumed its much-delayed operation, including the interpellation of cabinet members, along with a bipartisan accord to form a special committee next week to deliberate on the proposed national budget bill for next year.

Nonetheless, the parliamentary proceedings are feared to be in for some rough sailing because of the antagonism which has developed between the ruling and opposition parties over the arrest of the opposition lawmaker, not to mention their protracted confrontation involving the projected constitutional amendment.

As soon as the parliamentary session reopened Wednesday, the rival parties clashed in their argument over the lawmaker's arrest and an opposition motion demanding the resignation of the Assembly speaker and vice speaker for their role in orchestrating the "abnormal" approval of a government request to punish the opposition member.

Such a delicate situation calls for the overriding need to regain composure on the part of both the government and opposition camps in tackling the outstanding problems and, more importantly, the crucial task of rewriting the Constitution.

In fact, the people are tired of, with profound worries, witnessing the repetition of bipartisan clashes, with no signs of a breakthrough in the political stalemate.

Probably by conicidence, Stephen Cardinal Kim Sou-hwan of the Roman Catholic Church made a notable statement this week, urging the nation's top politicians to set aside their personal political ambitions and help fashion a smooth transition to "genuine" democracy.

In a news interview in Rome, where he was attending a Vatican congregation, the prelate reportedly said in specific terms that two leading opposition figures--Kim Tae-chung and Kim Young-sam--should renounce their presidential ambitions, while President Chon Tu-hwan and his deputies should abandon any desire to cling to power in one form or another after the Chief Executive leaves the office in early 1988.

While the statement as such may touch off issues for its possible implication of complicating the separation of religion and politics, the cardinal's remarks can also be taken as an "outspoken yet candid" view pertinent to the nation's sorry political state today.

Apart from the Catholic leader's remarks, political actors in both the ruling and opposition camps are urged to take a sober approach, based on moderation and conciliation, in dealing with the impending tasks, putting an immediate end to the disruptive exchange of intransigent and emotion-ridden tactics.

Essential in this process is the resumption of meaningful bipartisan dialogue at various levels, for which the rival parties should exert their utmost efforts.

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CSO: 4100/030

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

LEADERS SPEAK AT NATIONAL ASSEMBLY PLENUM

SK120013 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 12 Oct 86 p 2

[Editorial: "Keynote Speeches"]

[Text] It is customary practice that the leaders of major political parties deliver their respective keynote speeches at each annual regular session of the National Assembly--and, for that matter, at many extraordinary sessions as well--following the presentation of a policy statement by the head of government.

For the current regular session, the speeches presented by the ruling Democratic Justice Party and the opposition New Korea Democratic Party and Korea National Party were all focused on substantive issues related to a projected amendment to the Constitution, covering both its contents and methods.

Such a phenomenon is quite comparable to what was discussed in similar speeches a year ago, when the government and opposition parties were pitted against each other on the very basic question as to whether or not the existing basic law should be reformed.

Indeed, a remarkable change has taken place since then, as the rival parties are presently committed to a constitutional revision, for which a special committee has been set up within the parliament.

For all that, the speeches made this past week were discouraging in that they largely reaffirmed the sharply divided stances the opposing parties have so far taken in tackling the constitutional question, failing to present any tangible sign of compromise.

One highlight of the trio's debate this time was a tit-for-tat fight over an opposition call for a national referendum to decide on the type of power structure of the next government, a most critical issue which has stalled the amendment work, already behind schedule.

Making the proposal for a plebiscite, the NDP leader argued that, in view of the prolonged political stalemate over the question, the people should now be given an opportunity to make a "free choice" between the government-proposed

parliamentary cabinet system and the opposition-demanded presidential system based on the direct, popular election of the chief executive.

The opposition proposal, however, was turned down by the government party on the grounds that it squarely contravenes relevant legal provisions and, furthermore, is liable to disrupt constitutional order. Instead, the DJP leader manifested the readiness of his party to accept constructive counter-proposals to its amendment format.

In all, the latest keynote speeches were essentially a reiteration of what the rival parties have claimed--and that to the dismay of the people who long for an evolutionary process of reforming the supreme law through compromise.

If there was any common element, it was that the three leaders all conceded the sorry reality that political development alone is lagging behind other aspects of national progress and that a political catastrophe would follow, if the rival parties failed to reach a compromise on the constitutional issue.

Notable in this respect were flexible gestures made by the leaders, though in differing aspects: namely, the DJP solicitation of counterproposals and the NDP bid for a plebiscite at the risk of popular votedown of its long-standing version on government form.

Such facts give grounds for hope, however faint, that the rival parties may be able to make a breakthrough in dealing with the constitutional question. Accordingly, the political actors are called upon to spare no effort in exploring the possibility of compromise through sustained negotiations, paying due attention to alternative proposals made by a rival party.

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CSO: 4100/030

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

ROK DAILY ON INVESTIGATION OF 'PRO-COMMUNISTS'

SK220101 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 22 Oct 86 p 2

[Editorial: "Probe of Radical Elements"]

[Text] As part of stepped-up efforts to crack down on radical elements undermining the national security, the government authorities were reported to have launched an intensive probe into about 30 organizations suspected of espousing radical leftist or pro-communist lines.

Particularly noteworthy are the indications that some 10,000 people are subject to the investigation, which is looking into dissident, religious, labor and student organizations, mostly deemed unauthorized or illegal.

Reports about such an extensive investigation followed recent incidents in which wall posters outrightly reproducing propaganda material of Communist North Korea were found posted on the campus of Seoul National University and a few other schools, as well as the arrest of an opposition lawmaker on charges of making "pro-Communist" remarks on the floor of the National Assembly.

Explaining the need for the probe, a ranking government source reportedly said that both the administration and the ruling Democratic Justice Party perceived that those radical leftist forces, if left unchecked, could cause extreme social chaos as was witnessed following the student uprisings in 1960.

Indeed, recent developments involving radical activists have aroused keen public concern and misgivings about the nation's sociopolitical stability, particularly in connection with the crucial task of amending the Constitution, over which the ruling and opposition camps are sharply divided.

Still, it is perplexing to learn that there are as many as 10,000 persons who face investigation, a figure that is alarming for its possible impact on our society--all the more so as they are suspected of leftist or pro-Communist activity.

If that is true, one is prone to ask the relevant investigation authorities as to how so many "impure" elements have been left unchecked to infiltrate into various sectors of our society.

Since the probe activities to root out pro-Communist or Communist elements should have been conducted around the year with priority, effective measures could have been taken to prevent the prevalence of leftist radicals and pro-Communist as reported, by nipping them in the bud.

Now that the latest investigation has been launched, astute and stern actions are in order to seek out and duly punish those who are found disruptive to the cause of liberal democracy--those who support or sympathize with North Korea's subversive aims or its attempt to communize the south.

At the same time, prudence is needed to distinguish "gems from stones" in investigating those people initially placed on a black list, lest a single innocent person be unduly dealt with or prosecuted.

In view of the diverse nature of the organizations under investigation, the investigation of persons related has to be conducted on a case-by-case base, instead of an across-the-board approach. Thorough yet fair conduct of probe activity is also needed to preclude any counterproductive side effects.

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CSO: 4100/030

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

ILLEGAL LABOR ACTS--The government and the ruling Democratic Justice Party decided yesterday to take firm measures against illegal collective labor actions. The decision was made at a meeting of the ruling party's labor committee, which also was attended by Vice Minister of Labor Han Chin-hui and other labor officials. The participants in the meeting agreed that the government cannot tolerate politically motivated collective actions on which some laborers rely to solve labor problems. They said some laborers attempt to exploit the political conflict over the revision of the Constitution to express their grievances and make demands. The government, they decided, will exclude negotiations with unlawful representatives and prevent religious groups and other "outside forces" from getting involved in labor conflicts. They said the government should help employers and employees voluntarily resolve conflicts by not meddling in their negotiations. However, they decided that the government should firmly handle violations of law either by employers or employees. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 24 Oct 86 p 2 SK] /9738

KNP TO ATTEND SESSION--The minor opposition Korea National Party announced yesterday that it will attend the Assembly session, if normalized, at any time for the resumption of parliamentary talks for constitutional amendment. In a statement issued after an informal session of the KNP assemblymen, spokesman Choe Yong-an said, "We are ready to attend the Assembly session at any time because we think the House should return to normalcy for the discussion of constitutional revision which is a fervent desire of the people." However, he noted that the arrest of an opposition lawmaker, Rep Yu Sung-hwan, is an "unhappy incident." Choe also said, "In particular, our party welcomes the NDP's decision to unconditionally attend the House session. From now on, the ruling and opposition parties should make their best efforts to achieve the constitutional amendment by agreement through dialogue." [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 22 Oct 86 p 2 SK] /9738

ASSEMBLY SESSION TO RESUME--Seoul, 21 Oct (YONHAP)--Yi Chae-hyong, speaker of the South Korean National Assembly, Tuesday notified the ruling and opposition political parties that the regular session of the assembly will resume on Wednesday. The Assembly was stalled since the arrest of an opposition lawmaker last Friday. The resumed session is to deal with the resignation of Rep Kim Yong-pae of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, who has been designated as

new mayor of a southeastern provincial special city of Kwangju, and with a motion to present the Cabinet members, Yi said. Floor leaders of the rival political parties met Tuesday afternoon to discuss the adjustment of the new schedule of the assembly session. Meanwhile, the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) decided to attend the regular session Wednesday afternoon. The main opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) reconfirmed its previous decision to unconditionally attend the parliament. The NKDP had originally decided to attend the session on Tuesday without any conditions. [Text]
[Seoul YONHAP in English 1009 GMT 21 Oct 86 SK] /9738

PRESS TO HELP MAINTAIN STABILITY--Culture-Information Minister Yi Ung-hui yesterday called on domestic newspapers to take a more active role in the protection of the current social system from the challenges of leftist extremists and others posing to work for the "minjung," the people. "We can have hope for the future only when we conduct grand national tasks in a stable atmosphere without violence, destruction and chaos. To this end, I envision the press in the pioneer role as a guiding agent. "We should bear in mind that the left-leaning forces regard the current times as a period of ideological strife. When the system of free democracy is endangered, the press will also lose its stance," he stressed in a ceremony marking the 24th anniversary of the founding of the Korea Newspapers Association held at the Korea Press Center in Seoul. He went on to say that the foremost role of the press, under the present circumstances, is to help maintain political and social stability. The minister then suggested that newspapers refrain from pursuing sensationalism either politically or socially and from seeking commercial gains instead of public interests. He said that the activities of provincial newspapers would have to be promoted in the days ahead, especially with the implementation of a local autonomy system. [Text]
[Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 14 Oct 86 p 2 SK] /9738

PAN-NATIONAL CABINET--Yi Min-u, president of the opposition New Korea Democratic Party, Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam meet today to discuss the issue of a pan-national election management cabinet. Presently, the Tonggyo-dong and Sangdo-dong factions, two main streams of the NKDP, differ over the formation of the pan-national cabinet. Kim Tae-chung, who leads the Tonggyo-dong faction, maintains that the cabinet should be a precondition for the referendum, while Kim Yong-sam, leading the Sangdo-dong faction, opposes the idea. The main opposition party had previously proposed that a national referendum be conducted to choose between the cabinet and the presidential systems. The NKDP has already referred to the government's guarantee of free publicity activities and fair electioneering and ballot-counting as preconditions for the referendum. Meanwhile, Kim Tae-chung is adamant on his position that the pan-national cabinet be formed prior to the holding of the NKDP-proposed referendum. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 14 Oct 86 p 2 SK] /9738

CSO: 4100/030

S.KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

DAILY EXPRESSES CONCERN OVER SINO-U.S., SINO-USSR TALKS

SK140950 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 10 Oct 86 p 2

[Editorial: "The Three Powers' Game of Power Politics--Noteworthy 2-Pronged Negotiations Conducted by Communist China"]

[Text] Communist China is now conducting a 2-pronged operation toward the United States and the Soviet Union. Communist China's Defense Minister Zhang Aiping and Chief of General Staff Yang Dezhi have been having a series of talks since 7 October with U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger who is visiting Beijing. Meanwhile, since 6 October, the so-called ninth round of talks for the normalization of Sino-Soviet relations has been in progress between Communist China's Vice Foreign Minister Qian Qichen and Soviet Vice Foreign Minister Igor Rogachev.

It is reported that the key issues discussed in both these two sets of talks are those directly connected with the security of Communist China. It is reported that the Weinberger-Zhang Aiping talks are concentrating on military technological cooperation to boost Communist China's underdeveloped military capabilities. Meanwhile, according to the announcement of the Communist Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman, the key issues discussed in the [Sino-Soviet] talks were the preconditions for normalizing relations between the two countries such as the Communist Chinese call upon the Soviet Union to abolish nuclear missiles on the Sino-Soviet border.

Both these 2-pronged negotiations conducted by Communist China draw the great attention of us who are closely located. These three countries--the United States, China, and the Soviet Union--have always been major powers having interests in our country. Of course, they do not force us to open our door with the guns of a warship as they did a century ago. Yet these three major powers are deeply involved in our reality of a divided country as they were before, finding themselves in a position in which none of them can give in to the others. Therefore, we neither want these three countries to engage in confrontation or conflict of any serious degree nor want any two of these three countries to come to have excessively close relations.

It is, therefore, from this context that we need to closely watch the three countries' negotiations put on stage in Communist China. As for Sino-Soviet

relations, the stumbling blocks hampering the relations of these two countries have been categorized into three issues claimed by Communist China: namely, first, the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan; second, a halt to Soviet aid to the Vietnamese forces occupying Cambodia; and third, the reduction of Soviet troops and nuclear missiles on the Sino-Soviet border. CPSU General Secretary Gorbachev, touching on these issues in his 28 July declaration in Valdivostok, clarified his position on two of these issues except for the second one. The Sino-Soviet vice foreign ministerial talks are the first round of working-level negotiations after this declaration. We note, however, little tangible results as yet.

Now let us look at the negotiations between the United States and Communist China. According to the report submitted to the Congress last February by Defense Secretary Weinberger who is visiting Communist China, Communist China will remain militarily inferior to the Soviet Union at least until the end of this century. The report also envisaged that if the Soviet Union continues to expand its missile defense system, the Communist Chinese strategic defense capabilities will diminish proportionately. The report also noted that the Soviet Union has deployed in the Pacific region its fleet which is the greatest and the most powerful of the Soviet Navy. The Soviet naval forces deployed in this region include 2 of the 3 V/STOL aircraft carriers, owned by the Soviet Union, over 110 submarines, and over 80 powerful battleships.

These developments lead us to speculate that the United States is exploring ways to establish a triangular network of seaports to moor at in this region with Japan and the Philippines as a base line and with the East coast of the Chinese continent as an apex. It seems that the United States is trying to offer, in return for this, technological assistance for the modernization of the Communist Chinese Army. The issue of the Korean peninsula also seems to have been discussed, and we suspect that this issue may have been raised in the discussion as part of such Sino-U.S. cooperation. We are concerned, with a certain degree of discomfort, over the developments affecting the security situation of the Korean peninsula which will result from the Soviet warships' to-and-fro in North Korea's Nampo port and from the U.S. naval forces' port calls at Communist China's Qingdao and Shanghai.

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CSO: 4107/024

N.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DIU ANNIVERSARY ACTIVITIES REPORTED

Yim Chun-chu Attends Forum on Founding

SK110528 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0518 GMT 11 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 11 (KCNA)--A central forum marking the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Down-with-Imperialism Union (DIU) on October 17, 1926, was held at the People's Palace of Culture on October 9.

The forum was attended by Yim Chun-chu, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-president of the DPRK, and personages concerned.

Speeches were made under the titles "The Formation of the DIU by the Respected Leader Comrade Kim Il-song Is a Great Historical Event That Opened up a new Epoch in the Korean Revolution", "The DIU Is a Unique Vanguard Organization of the Revolution Which Paved a new Road of the Revolution in the Era of Chajusong", "The DIU Is the Historical Origin of Most Solid and Vital Unity and Cohesion of the Revolutionary Ranks", "The Revolutionary Traditions of Our Party Starting From the DIU Are Greatest Revolutionary Traditions in Human History" and "To Carry Forward the Traditions of the Down-with-Imperialism Union is a Firm Guarantee for Carrying the Revolutionary Cause of Chuche Through to Completion."

The speakers said the Down-with-Imperialism Union organized and led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was the first vanguard organization of the revolution which came into being in response to the demand of the historical era, the era of chajusong. It was a genuine communist revolutionary organization which had guided the exploited and oppressed working masses along the road of chajusong and vigorously advanced the communist movement and the struggle for national liberation with correct fighting goals and strategy and tactics and in reliance upon the [word indistinct] of the working masses, they declared.

They stressed that the revolutionary traditions of our party originating from the "DIU" are the greatest revolutionary traditions in human history.

They stated that by his outstanding ideological and theoretical activities and great revolutionary practice dear Comrade Kim Chong-il staunchly defended and carried forward through generations the glorious traditions of the "DIU" and thus performed imperishable exploits in accomplishing the cause of our revolution and party building.

Government Leaders Lay Wreaths

SK180422 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0416 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 18 (KCNA)--Senior officials of the party and government, soldiers of the Korean People's Army and working people laid wreaths at the revolutionary martyrs' cemetery on Mt Taesong on the morning of October 17 on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Down-with-Imperialism Union (DIU) by the great leader President Kim Il-song.

A wreath sent by President Kim Il-song was placed before the wreath laying stand.

Also placed there was a wreath sent by Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Present at the wreath laying were Pak Song-chol, Yim Chun-chu, Kang Song-san and other senior officials of the party and government.

Amid the playing of the wreath-laying music wreaths were placed in the name of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Administration Council, the ministries of People's Armed Forces and Public Security, the commissions and ministries of the Administration Council, central organs, working people's organisations, educational, cultural, art and press organs and party bodies in Pyongyang.

Inscribed on the ribbons attached to the wreaths were the letters "Glory to the communist revolutionary martyrs!"

The attendants observed a moment's silence in memory of the anti-Japanese revolutionary martyrs.

DIU, WPK Anniversary Film Show

SK181051 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1045 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 18 (KCNA)--The international department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea arranged a film show at the Mansudae Art Theatre on October 17 on the occasion of the 41st anniversary of the founding of the WPK and the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Down-with-Imperialism Union (DIU).

The attendants appreciated the Korean feature film "In Those Unforgettable Days".

Then, Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the WPK Central Committee, made a speech.

He said the formation of the DIU 60 years ago was an epochal event which marked the glorious origin of our party and our revolution.

Noting that the proud history of our party which has covered a road of victory and glory, surmounting all trials of history, is closely linked with the august name of respected Comrade Kim Il-song, the speaker stressed that the cause of building our party which was pioneered by him and has traversed a road of victory is now being brilliantly carried forward by the glorious party centre.

He said: In recent years a new turn has been effected in the building of our party and its activities, the party ranks have been cemented organisationally and ideologically and the leadership role of the party has been enhanced extraordinarily. This is a result of the energetic guidance of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il. Our people will in the future, too, carry forward the glorious revolutionary tradition of the DIU generation after generation under the leadership of our great party, he declared with emphasis.

Romanian Ambassador Constantin Iftodi, doyen of the Diplomatic Corps in Pyongyang, said in his speech:

October 17, 1926, was a significant day when Comrade Kim Il-song formed the Down-with-Imperialism Union, the first revolutionary organisation of the Korean people.

Noting that October 10, 1945, was a meaningful day when the Workers' Party of Korea was founded, he stated: These two epochal events in the 20th century are attributable to Comrade Kim Il-song, the leader of revolution, who has been devoting all his intelligence and passion to the people since his childhood and has been wisely directing them.

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CSO: 4100/035

N.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

POLITICAL BUREAU MEMBERS NOMINATED AS SPA DEPUTY CANDIDATES

SK240425 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0415 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 24 (KCNA)--Meetings of voters to nominate candidates for the 8th Supreme People's Assembly are taking place across the country in an atmosphere of high political enthusiasm.

The Chaenyong constituency No 298 nominated O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and minister of People's Armed Forces, the Pyongwon constituency No 113 Yim Chun-chu, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, the Hwangju constituency No 367 So Chol, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, the Chegang constituency No 556 Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, the Chonnae constituency No 404 Ho Tam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, and the Panmun constituency No 627 O Kuk-yol, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, as candidates for SPA deputies.

The Songnim constituency No 364 nominated Kye Ung-tae, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, the Undok constituency No 595 Chon Pyong-ho, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, the Ungok constituency No 537 Hong Si-hak, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, the Hae-an constituency No 633 Kim Pok-son, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, the Unsan constituency No 231 Chong Chun-ki, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, and the Taehyon constituency No 76 Kang Hui-won, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee.

Voters' meetings held in various constituencies nominated as candidates officials and representatives of workers, farmers, intellectuals and soldiers who, boundlessly faithful to President Kim Il-song and our party, are devoting all their wisdom and energy to the implementation of the policy of the party and state.

Voters meetings are going on in other parts of the country.

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CSO: 4100/035

N.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

KIM CHONG-IL'S THEORY ON ART, LITERATURE VIEWED

SK111039 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1026 GMT 11 Oct 86

[Names as received]

[Text] Pyongyang October 11 (KCNA)--Many delegations and delegates who had participated in the international symposium on the role of contemporary literature in the struggle for independence, friendship and peace, met with KCNA reporters before leaving for home.

To they highly praised in unison the imperishable revolutionary exploits and wise leadership of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il who is greatly contributing to the development of human literature, and the brilliant achievements made by the Korean people in the building of literature under the guidance of the party.

Delegate of the Zimbabwe Writers' Union Chenjerai Hove, its chairman, said: Through the symposium I got clear grasps on the profound truth that a work has the seed which defines its flesh and blood and one can create a good work only when he picks out right seed and artistically processes it in his creation.

This precious theory, he stressed, is the unique one which could be created only by the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, the outstanding literary and art thinker.

The theory of seed is a great theory which the progressive writers of the world should study and the guideline which the writers of all countries should always tightly adhere to.

Only when all writers arm themselves with dear Comrade Kim Chong-il's theory of literature and art and create a work on its basis, can the work be a genuine literature suited to the demand of the times and aspiration of the people.

His theory of literature and art is the programmatic guideline which illumines the road of contemporary literature, he stressed.

Delegate of the Writers' Association of Niger Soumaila Issaka, its secretary general, said that Korea owes the great heyday of its chuche-based art entirely

to the rare wisdom and outstanding leadership of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il who has perfect grasps on the chuche idea and successfully applies it.

Head of the delegation of the Bangladesh Afro-Asian Writers Union Kabir Chowdhury said:

Through my visit to your country I have clearly realized that the Korean literature and art startling the world has been brought into bloom by the great leadership of an outstanding leader.

It is unthinkable apart from the energetic guidance and care of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il that the art of your country has reached a high plane as today.

He is, indeed, a teacher of the art civilisation of the world in the 20th century.

Bright is the future of the Korean art under his outstanding and tested leadership.

Delegate of the Ghana Association of Writers Atukwei Okai, its president, said:

World people are now highly praising dear Comrade Kim Chong-il as the genius of ideology and theory who has performed undying feats in the history of human thought.

The Korean people guided by the great leader President Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il are most proud and happiest people in the world.

Delegate of the National Writers Union of Mali Abdoulaye Ascofare, its secretary; delegate of the Congolese Union of Writers Leopold-Pindy Mamonson, its chairman; delegate of Rwanda Writers Maniragaba Balibutsa; delegate of Nepal Writers Gyanendra Bahadur Karki, chief editor and publisher of NAYA CHETHNA weekly newspaper; and many delegates spoke at the press interview.

They unanimously wished good health and a long life to dear Comrade Kim Chong-il who brightly indicates the road of contemporary literature and art.

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CSO: 4100/035

N.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DPRK WORKERS NOMINATE KIM IL-SONG SPA CANDIDATE

SK130507 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0432 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 13 (KCNA)--The nomination of candidates for the elections to the 8th Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for consolidating our revolutionary power as firm as a rock has begun amid high political enthusiasm of the entire people.

The workers and other working people of Tae'an, a land of glory where the Tae'an work system has been created and which has turned into a leading heavy machine production base of our country, held the first meeting of voters and had the great honor of nominating the great leader President Kim Il-song as a candidate for the Supreme People's Assembly.

A meeting of voters of Tae'an constituency No 651 for nominating a candidate for the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly was held on October 12 at the plaza in front of the Tae'an Revolutionary Museum.

The meeting place was crowded with more than 30,000 working people of all walks of life including the trustworthy workers of the Tae'an heavy machine complex and cooperative farmers in the Tae'an District who have reaped bumper crops this year.

Attending the meeting were Kye Ung-tae, alternate member of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and chairman of the Central Election Committee, Chong Chun-ki, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-premier of the Administration Council, Yi Yong-ik, secretary of the Central People's Committee and vice-chairman of the Central Election Committee, and others.

Kim Song-su, chief secretary of the Tae'an District Party Committee, chairman of the Tae'an District People's Committee and chairman of the election committee of the Tae'an constituency No 651, made a report at the meeting.

He stressed: The elections to the 8th Supreme People's Assembly will demonstrate once again to the whole world the indestructible might of our people closely rallied around the Central Committee of the party headed by respected

Comrade Kim Il-song and occasion a new epochal turn in the struggle to consolidate the achievements of the power of our republic and accelerate the complete victory of socialism and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Our people's power, holding high the revolutionary banner of the chuche idea under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, has victoriously effected deep-going social changes and carried on the grand cause of construction, overcoming difficulties and ordeals which cropped in its way.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, he said, has wisely directed the power of the republic to develop and strengthen to be a powerful weapon of revolution for thoroughly defending the interests of the working people and successfully realising their independent desire and demand by vigorously pressing ahead the historic cause of modelling the whole of society on the chuche idea.

Thanks to the outstanding and tested guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il standing at the van of the revolution, the power of the republic has discharged its mission successfully as a weapon for the building of socialism and communism and our people lead an independent and creative life as genuine masters of the state and society.

The reported continued:

An epochal change has taken place in our land of Tae'an under the wise guidance of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song and our party.

Giving on-the-spot guidance on over 40 occasions and programmatic teachings on over 1,000 occasions to our Tae'an District till today from right after the liberation of the country, the great leader has led us along the road of victory to make Tae'an a powerful ordered equipment production base of the country and the birthplace of the great Tae'an work system and enable all working people to bring into bloom a civilized and happy life in a modernly built workers' city and developed socialist cooperative villages.

Thanks to the wise guidance of the party and the leader and the popular policy of the government of the republic, Tae'an has today turned into a people's paradise where all domains of industry, agriculture, construction, education, culture and public health have developed rapidly and the entire working people enjoy genuine freedom and happiness.

The entire working people should greet the forthcoming elections to the Supreme People's Assembly with a high degree of political enthusiasm and shining feats of labour, cherishing boundless loyalty to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the report said.

Then, the nomination of a candidate for the Supreme People's Assembly took place at the meeting.

Kye Hyong-sun, director of the Tae'an heavy machine complex, spoke first at the meeting.

Reflecting the unanimous desire and will of the entire voters of the Tae'an constituency, he respectfully proposed to nominate as a candidate for the SPA from Tae'an constituency No 651 the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the founder and great leader of our party and republic, who embarked upon the road of the revolution in his early years, founded the immortal chuche idea, achieved the historic cause of national liberation by organising and leading victoriously the arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle for over 20 years, built in this land a genuine people's power representing and defending the interests of the entire popular masses including the working class, turned out country into a powerful socialist state, independent in politics, self-supporting in the economy and self-reliant in defence, and has always been leading our people along the road of victory and glory, happiness and prosperity.

His proposal was enthusiastically welcomed and supported by the attendants of the meeting.

They shouted manse (hurrah) at the top of their voices, carrying their unbounded trust in and reverence for the great leader.

Representatives of all circles spoke at the meeting.

The meeting declared with high honour and deep emotion that the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song, the genius of revolution, legendary hero and sun of nation, was nominated as a candidate for the Supreme People's Assembly from Tae'an constituency No 651 in accordance with the unanimous desire and unqualified will of the entire voters.

A letter to President Kim Il-song was adopted amid the thunderous applause and cheers of the attendants.

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CSO: 4100/035

N.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

KIM IL-SONG'S WORK ON PARTY BUILDING REVIEWED

SK141033 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1016 GMT 14 Oct 86

["WPK Is a Revolutionary Party of Chuche"---KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang October 14. (KCNA)---The great leader President Kim Il-song expounded the characteristics of our party and gave a new exposition of the character and mission of our party and the fundamentals and basic principles of the party building in "The Workers' Party of Korea Is a Revolutionary Party of Chuche", the second part of his immortal classical work "Historical Experience of Building the Workers' Party of Korea".

The Workers' Party of Korea is characterized as a new type of working-class party, a revolutionary party of chuche, because the party is guided by the chuche idea and struggles to accomplish the cause of chuche. The work defines the character of the Workers' Party of Korea as a revolutionary party of the working class and a mass party of the working masses.

The WPK comprises as backbone of vanguard fighters of the working class and excellent elements from among progressive workers, peasants, and working intellectuals. Holding fast to the revolutionary stand of the working class, it carries out all its activities in keeping with the desire and interests of the working class and broad sections of the working masses. The work defines it as the basic mission of the Workers' Party of Korea to fight for the victory of the cause of chuche. The cause of chuche is the cause of the masses which has been pioneered and developed under the banner of the chuche idea. It is the noble struggle to bring about chajusong for the masses by implementing the chuche idea.

The work clearly indicates the basic fundamentals and revolutionary principle of building the party. Providing political leadership for the whole of society by concentrating on work with the people is the basic fundamental of building the working-class party. The work with people is a main method of the working-class party in pursuing its politics.

Since its inception, our party has regarded work with people as fundamental to party work and solved all problems arising in its building and in its

activities through work with people. It has thus been able to advance the revolution and construction with flying colours.

In order to consolidate and develop the party in an organisational and ideological way, we must adhere to the revolutionary principle in party building. The basic principles which our party maintains in its building are, firstly, to establish the monolithic ideological system in the party, secondly, to become one with the masses and thirdly, to preserve continuity in the party building.

In the past period our party has upheld the principles of building the revolutionary party and implemented them thoroughly. So it has been able to blaze a new path of party building, and strengthen and develop itself to be the revolutionary party of chuche.

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CSO: 4100/035

N.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

40TH ANNIVERSARY OF KIM IL-SONG WORK MARKED

SK181041 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1033 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 18 (KCNA)--A meeting was held at the People's Palace of Culture on October 17 to mark the 40th anniversary of the publication of "On Present Tasks of Scientists and Technicians", an immortal classical work of the great leader President Kim Il-song.

Kim Hwan, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, made a report at the meeting.

In his historical speech "On Present Tasks of Scientists and Technicians" at the first meeting of scientists and technicians convened by him on October 18, 1946, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song gave a correct definition of the tasks of scientists and technicians in keeping with their position as masters of the country who are in charge of the cause of national construction and indicated the concrete ways for them to give full play to their wisdom and creativity in solving scientific and technological problems arising in the building of a new society, the reporter said.

He continued:

The work of the great leader gave a unique and profound exposition of questions of principle arising in rapidly developing science and technology to lay a solid independent foundation of the national economy and put forward concrete tasks for the scientists and technicians to carry out in rehabilitating and developing the national economy and managing and operating all factories and enterprises in a planned way.

With the publication of the work our science and technology came to advance unswervingly along a new line of the building of a chuche-based science and have today developed to be an advanced science and technology of our style capable of dependably ensuring the building of a socialist independent national economy and [word indistinct] positive contribution to the chuche-orientation, modernisation and scientisation of the national economy.

Since the publication of the work the great leader has wisely directed the worthwhile struggle to develop the country's science and technology, the reporter said, and stressed:

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il who upholds with loyalty the far-reaching plan and intention of the great leader took revolutionary steps to lift science and technology to a higher stage in conformity with the new demand of the developing revolution and opened a broad avenue to be followed by science and technology.

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CSO: 4100/035

N.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

CHONG CHUN-KI ATTENDS MEETING ON KIM IL-SONG PUBLICATION

SK200542 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0531 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 20 (KCNA)--A meeting was held Sunday in Pyongyang to mark the 20th anniversary of the publication of the classical work of the great leader President Kim Il-song "Socialist Medical Science Is Preventive Medicine."

Chong Chun-ki, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-premier of the Administration Council, made a report at the meeting.

The reporter said the immortal classical work of President Kim Il-song which brilliantly propounds the idea of preventive medicine holding the most important place in the chuche-oriented idea of public health is a great programme of public health indicating a straight path of realising more fully the Korean people's age-old desire to live long in health.

He noted that the great leader has wisely led the endeavours to embody the chuche-oriented idea of preventive medicine.

He said:

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il who is carrying to shining realization the chuche-oriented idea of medicine of President Kim Il-song said that the main task of medical science in socialist society should be to prevent diseases beforehand and protect and promote the people's health and indicated concrete tasks and ways for its realization.

The construction rate of diseases and mortality rate of the population have sharply dropped below those before the liberation and life expectancy at birth increased 36 years to reach 74 years. Thus, the age-old desire of the people to live long in health has come to reality, he stated.

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CSO: 4100/035

DAILY ON KIM CHONG-IL'S CONTRIBUTIONS TO EDUCATION

SK210039 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1535 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 20 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today dedicates an article to the 20th anniversary of the publication of "The Communist Education and Upbringing of Children Is an Honourable Revolutionary Duty of Nursery School and Kindergarten Teachers", a classical work of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, (October 20, 1966).

Noting that the work is a programmatic one which gave a comprehensive exposition of questions of principle arising in bringing up and educating all the children of the pre-school age by the society and in a communistic way in socialist society, the paper says:

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song provided the law on bringing up and educating children and saw to it that state attention was paid to the upbringing of the children and universities and training centres were operated more qualitatively in all provinces to do well the training of nursery schools and kindergarten teachers.

Under the wise leadership of the party great success and epochal advance have been made in the upbringing and education of our children in the period from the publication of the work to now.

Today the socialist children upbringing and education system which is bringing up pre-school age children at nurseries and kindergartens in a collective way at expense of the state and society has been firmly established and children are raised and educated by the advanced method of bringing up and educating children in our country.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il has taken thorough-going measures to more excellently bring up the new generation in conformity with the new demand of the developing revolution and shown boundlessly warm care for the children.

The Changgwang kindergarten has been built in Pyongyang and more and 60,000 modernly-appointed nurseries and kindergartens at cities, industrial districts and rural villages in our country and more than 3.5 million children are raised and educated in a collective way there.

The paper stresses the need to consolidate and develop the achievements already made in the upbringing and education of children and further enhance the role of the nursery school and kindergarten teachers in keeping with the demand of the developing reality.

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CSO: 4100/035

N.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DAILY ON ANNIVERSARY OF KIM CHONG-IL'S WORK

SK230035 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1528 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 22 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today dedicates an article to the tenth anniversary of the publication of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il's work profoundly expounding questions of principle arising in carrying forward the party's cause (October 22, 1976).

In the article titled "The Fundamental Demand for Victorious Advance of Revolutionary Cause" the paper says in part:

The work expounds that to resolutely defend the revolutionary cause pioneered by the leader and carry it to accomplishment to the end is a fundamental problem in the revolution and clarifies in an all-round way demands of principle arising in it.

What is most important here is to be boundlessly loyal to the leader who hewed the road of revolution for the first time and to his cause.

For our party loyalty to the leader has now become the life of the party members, the starting point of all work and activities. Our party thoroughly subordinates all work including party work and activities to firmly grasping and implementing the idea and theory of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-sung. In particular, our party ensures in every way the authority of the great leader and eternally glorifies his undying exploits. As there is the leadership of such party, the unity and cohesion of the whole party and the entire people has been realized on the basis of the revolutionary idea of the great leader and all problems arising in the accomplishment of the revolutionary cause, such as revolutionary exploits, fighting experience and method and style of work, have been successfully solved in our country.

It is an important demand for brilliantly carrying the revolutionary cause through to accomplishment to resolutely defend and further strengthen the party's unity and cohesion generation after generation.

The work also clarifies that to safeguard and cement the unity and cohesion of the whole party around the great leader Comrade Kim Il-sung is an important work to carry to accomplishment the revolutionary cause and, accordingly, it should be thoroughly realized by firmly grasping it.

Our party's unity and cohesion has been established, consolidated and developed on the basis of the greatness of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the firm faith of the entire people in it. Our unity and cohesion, therefore, is a most solid and great one for the solidity of its centre.

Another important matter in carrying forward the revolutionary cause is to staunchly safeguard and apply the revolutionary idea of the leader. One of the ideological and theoretical feats of the work is that it has profoundly expounded this problem.

The Korean revolution is a revolution which has triumphed and advanced, taking the chuche idea as the guideline from its start.

The chuche idea is a great idea which has invincible vitality not only today but also in the distant future of communist society.

The most important matter in accomplishing the revolutionary cause is that of the party and its leader.

In our party its ranks have today been further strengthened organisationally and ideologically and the party's leadership system has been firmly established so as to carry forward the revolutionary idea of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and his leadership. Hence, our revolutionary cause will stoutly and unswervingly advance as ever along the road of chuche and be successfully carried out in the future.

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CSO: 4100/035

BRIEFS

MERITORIOUS MEN'S MEETING--Pyongyang October 16 (KCNA)--President Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and our people, on October 16 met participants in the meeting of unassuming men of meritorious services and posed for a photograph with them. When President Kim Il-song appeared in the hall of the function, the participants in the meeting raised the stormy cheers of "manse!" (hurrah). Bunches of flowers carrying unbounded respect and reverence were presented to President Kim Il-song. He was accompanied by Yim Chun-chu, Yi Chong-ok and Kang Song-san, members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and other senior officials of the party and government. President Kim Il-song congratulated unassuming men of meritorious services upon the shining feats of labour they have performed in stepping up the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, and socialist construction through the vigorous movement to learn from the examples of unassuming heroes upholding the leadership of our party and posed for a photograph with them. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1530 GMT 16 Oct 86 SK] /6662

AUTUMN RICE HARVESTING--Pyongyang, October 15 (KCNA)--The autumn harvesting is progressing apace at the last stage in the countryside of Korea. According to data available, rice harvesting had been wound up as of October 9 on the cooperative farms in the western coastal area including Pyongyang, Kaesong, Nampo, North and South Pyongan and Hwanghae provinces. Efforts are now concentrated on the bringing in of harvested rice and thrashing. Now rice sheaves are brought in from thousands of hectares of paddy fields and over 13,000 tons of rice is thrashed every day in South Hwanghae Province in particular. Cooperative farms in North Pyongan Province and Pyongyang are thrashing a great deal of rice every day, having set themselves the goal to wind up grain thrashing before the end of October. Farmers on the east coast including Kangwon, Yanggang, North and South Hamgyong provinces are vigorously carrying on harvesting on the 80 percent level, while dynamically pushing ahead with thrashing. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1014 GMT 15 Oct 86 SK] /6662

CSO: 4100/035

N.KOREA/SOCIAL CONDITIONS

KCNA INTRODUCES KIM IL-SONG UNIVERSITY

SK171518 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 17 (KCNA)--Kim Il-song University is the highest seat of education in Korea and a powerful base of native cadre training.

The university located at the foot of the Moran Hill, a scenic spot of Pyongyang, covers a building plot of 1.5 million square metres.

It has many faculties and courses of social and natural sciences such as history, economics, geography, mathematics, physics and scores of chairs, institutes and study rooms of different scientific domains and a doctoral institute.

It also has gift exhibition rooms preserving thousands of zoological specimens and educational appliances sent by the great leader President Kim Il-song for the education and training and scientific research and a scientific library with over 2 million volumes and a natural museum.

Modernly furnished scientific research and experimental and practice bases, a publishing house and a printing shop and other factories attached to the university and its practice farms, too, serve for the education and scientific research.

Dormitories with an accommodation of more than 10,000 and their mess halls and public service facilities are also well furnished.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il always shows deep interest in the work of the university and wisely guides it to successfully train true native cadres who will loyally carry forward the revolutionary cause of chuche.

On the basis of chuche-based methodology, he laid the beginning of rebuilding various fields of sciences including political economy, philosophy and history, thereby lifting its educational and scientific research on to a new stage.

Today the university is playing a big role in developing science and technology and increasing economic potential of the country by solving scientific problems arising in developing basic science, exploring new scientific domains and making a comprehensive utilization of resources and energy.

Over the last few years, it put forward thousands of kinds of valuable scientific papers, teaching materials and reference books helpful to the development of science and technology.

The number of the teachers and researchers has increased 16.5 times as against that at the time of its founding.

Half of them are holders of academic degrees including professorship and doctorate.

The graduates from the university play the hard-core role as dependable commanding members of the party, the state and different domains of the national economy.

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CSO: 4100/035

N. KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

CHONGNYON AGREES TO FOUND 'INTERNATIONAL JOINT VENTURE COMPANY'

Seoul VANTAGE POINT in English Sep 86 pp 19-20

[Text]

Premier Kang Song-san, in his report to the 3rd plenary session of the 7th-term Supreme People's Assembly (parliament) held in January, 1984, declared that north Korea intends to "develop economic and technological exchanges and cooperation with capitalist countries." Kang's report was surprisingly contradictory to the long-standing economic policy of north Korea which was based on "self-reliance."

A "joint venture law" adopted in September, 1984 by the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly was regarded as an indication that Pyongyang's external economic policy would be modified so as to invite foreign investment, even from capitalist countries.

Pyongyang's enactment of the joint venture law was apparently influenced by recent changes in Peking's economic policy. China adopted a similar law in 1978 to promote joint ventures with foreign countries. Pyongyang's attempt was apparently to end its chronic economic stagnation which resulted from the long-standing "self-reliance" policy.

One year after the enactment of the law, north Korea was reported to have started three joint projects: a 46-story hotel construction jointly with a French firm (in fact negotiations over this project were under way before the Joint Venture Law was promulgated, and a ground-breaking ceremony was held in March, 1985), and a department store (opened in February, 1985) and a coffee-shop (opened in May, 1985), both with pro-Pyongyang Korean firms in Japan.

Among the three projects, the hotel construction, in which the French firm was to invest 50% of the capital has come to a standstill as the negotiations between the two sides were deadlocked over the issue of the hotel's management after its completion. As a result, the construction is still in its

initial stage even after one year has passed since its ground-breaking. The project is Pyongyang's very first attempt to carry out a joint venture program with a West European country.

Until today not a single West European or capitalist country except the French firm has entered into a joint venture project with north Korea.

After two years of effort to attract capitalist investors, north Korea finally has turned to Chongryon, the Pyongyang-controlled General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (GAKR) to promote joint projects.

According to Radio Pyongyang on August 9 this year, an agreement to found an "International Joint Venture Company" has been signed on August 8 in Pyongyang between the north Korean regime and a delegation sent by the GAKR.

For a long time, the GAKR has been forced by Pyongyang to raise funds to be donated to Pyongyang as a "loyalty gift" on various occasions, especially on the birthdays of President Kim Il-sung (April 15) and his heir-designate son Kim Jong-il (February 16). As a result, various facilities have been established in north Korea, mostly in Pyongyang in recent years with the GAKR donations: a vegetable processing factory, a kitchen equipment factory, a soy sauce factory, a medicine packing paper factory, a bag factory, and aluminum door frame factory, an automobile repair garage, and Kim-Man-Yu hospital.

With the establishment of the International Joint Venture Company it is expected that the members of the GAKR will be further spurred to collect funds for the benefits of Pyongyang.

The future of the Company, however, remains to be seen, because the GAKR businessmen are not expected to invest willingly large amounts of capital in north Korea, the country which hardly guarantees the investment returns.

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CSO: 4100/034

N.KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

BRIEFS

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES GROUP--Pyongyang October 30 (KCNA)--The great leader President Kim Il-song received Sunday the congratulatory group of Choson University headed by its president Nam Si-u which came to the socialist homeland on the 40th anniversary of the founding of Kim Il-song University. President Kim Il-song gladly met the members of the congratulatory group and conversed with them in a cordial atmosphere. Comrade Ho Tam was present on the occasion.
[Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0537 GMT 20 Oct 86 SK] /6662

CSO: 4100/035

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

HISTORY OF MOSCOW-PYONGYANG FRICTION NOTED

Seoul VANTAGE POINT in English Aug, Sep 86

[Article by Kim Nam-shik]

[Aug 86 pp 1-9]

[Text]

I. Foreword

Following Korea's liberation from Japan upon the end of World War II, north Korea had no alternative but to adopt the Russian model in its search for Sovietization through the direct introduction of Soviet ideology and culture. Therefore, north Korea became "unconditionally" subservient to the Soviet suzerain. "Look up to and learn from the USSR" was a most popular slogan in north Korea at that time.

Such a close affinity and bond did not, however, last very long. This amicable relationship began to weaken in the middle of the 1950s. The consolidation of the despotic rule of Kim Il-sung at home and the intensification of the Sino-Soviet dispute abroad constituted two variables causing disrupting changes in the development of relations with the Soviet Union. This led Pyongyang to switch to a different policy line in foreign affairs.

Then came the significant visit of Kim Il-sung to Moscow in May of 1984, his first visit there in 23 years, and the bilateral ties suddenly improved. As a result, Soviet economic and military aid to north Korea increased substantially. Some students of north Korean affairs describe the new trend in Russo-north Korean relations with various terms as "collaboration," "favoritism" or "leaning" with or toward each other.

However, north Korea and the Soviet Union have marked differences in their ideological orientation and institutional development. One general principle of international politics suggests that foreign policy is an extension

of internal policy. Hence, there are several serious though invisible diplomatic frictions between the two communist allies.

The internal (meaning bilateral) discord is bound to limit the degree of mutual cooperation and developing relationships. Especially, Juche (self-reliance)-oriented domestic and foreign policy which is based on the dictates of the monolithic "Chieftain" will militate against the establishment of an unconditional relationship of subservience of north Korea to the Soviet Union. In

cases considered to be in its national interest, Pyongyang is likely to deviate from its pro-Soviet line at any time.

This paper intends to analyze the seriousness of the latent frictions between Pyongyang and Moscow from a historical point of view and the adverse effect they might have on future north Korean-Soviet relations.

II. Ideological Conflict

All communist countries are advancing their revolution and socialist construction with Marxism-Leninism as its guiding ideology. They are naturally obsessed with ideology, and reject any ideology other than Marxism-Leninism. The communist movement was begun as an international campaign, and it still strongly calls for uniformity of theory with practice.

The communist nations of Eastern Europe formed a horizontal hierarchy headed by Stalin after World War II, adopting Marxism-Leninism as their only official ideology and rejecting even a slight tendency toward revisionism.

A typical case in point is the Titoism of Yugoslavia. When Tito declared his independent position, the Soviet Union and other communist countries branded him as "a reactionary who has degraded himself into becoming a stooge of imperialism," then they severed diplomatic ties with Yugoslavia in order to isolate her.¹

The death of Stalin in March of 1953 caused unrest within the socialist camp. The de-Stalinization campaign launched by Khrushchev at the 20th Soviet Communist Party congress in February of 1953 undermined the relevance and strength of a Communist world founded on the general principles of Marxism-Leninism.

When Khrushchev expressed, albeit with some reservations, his approval of Titoism, which had been totally rejected by Stalin, ideological fissures began to appear within the communist bloc.²

The continuation of the Sino-Soviet rivalry through the 1960s accelerated the progress of ideological multipolarization. In China, Maoist ideas became as influential as Marxism-Leninism, while in north Korea the so-called Juche ideology was theoretically systematized and formally adopted as the official ideology of the (north) Korean Workers' Party.

This meant that Juche ideology substituted Marxism-Leninism as the official ideology of the party. The Workers' Party did not formally adopt Marxism-Leninism as its official ideology until the 2nd Party Congress in March of 1948, although it continued to claim to its being a Marxist-Leninist party.

Only at the time of its third congress in April of 1956 was it formally incorporated into its party constitution. Through the fourth congress of September 1961 and then the fifth congress, Marxism-Leninism was mentioned in tandem with Juche ideology as the party's guiding principles. At the sixth congress of October 1980, north Korea declared the primacy of Juche ideology over Marxism-Leninism as the only guiding principle of the Korean Workers' Party.

Therefore, the official ideology of the Workers' Party is the Juche ideology of Kim Il-sung and not Marxism-Leninism. The concept of Juche was first broached in December of 1955, and applied to the political sphere; next it was applied also to the economy (self-sufficiency) and the military (self-defense). Through the 1970s, the idea was further expanded

and formulated in more concrete terms under the name of Juche Thought or Philosophy.

The theoretical system of Juche ideology consists of three ingredients: the first is its philosophical principle; the second is the principle of social history and the third is the principle of guidance. These elements are joined into the general category of "a genuinely revolutionary world-view for the era of Juche" or "a world-view representative of the new era."³

As publicized in north Korea, Juche Thought is basically different from Marxism-Leninism in system and content. Some of their fundamental aspects can be compared as follows:

A. Identification of Juche Thought With Marxism-Leninism

North Koreans will identify Juche ideology as a contemporary revolutionary thought on an equal footing with Marxism-Leninism. "The revolutionary thoughts of the working class are to be created by the eminent leader. Marxism which emerged as the revolutionary ideology of the working class was spearheaded by Marx and Engels who were the distinguished leaders of the working class of that time; Leninism, the Marxism of the age of imperialism, was advocated by Lenin who was the leader of the working class of the subsequent period; on the other hand, Juche ideology, that is the revolutionary ideology of the contemporary era of Juche and Jaju (independence), could not be founded by anyone but Kim Il-sung."⁴

Likewise, they defined Juche Thoughts to be a revolutionary ideology to succeed Marxism and Leninism, thus ranking Kim Il-sung among such "great philosophers" of the West as were Marx and Lenin. The validity of Juche ideology is yet to be tested by practical experience in revolution and construction.

Juche ideology is yet to be recognized as a universal principle that guides the international workers' movement as has Marxism. Neither the Soviet Union, the home of Leninism, nor Communist China, a country which accomplished its revolution on the basis of Maoist ideology, is ready to accept the ideas of Kim Il-sung as a valid theory.

B. Differences in World-view

(1) Philosophical Law

Philosophical laws are the foundation of a world-view; the former defines the latter. Different world-views are formed depending on which philosophical law they are based. In perceiving the relations between matter and consciousness, between being and thinking, Marx asserted the primacy of matter and being. On the basis of such a law of philosophy he developed a materialistic world-view.

However, the philosophical law of Juche ideology does not trace the origin of the world but postulates the status and role of man in the world as the fundamental question of philosophy. Kim Il-sung argues that man is the master of all things and he decides everything. North Korean ideologists thus makes this line of man-centered reasoning its basic law of philosophy.⁵

Within the philosophical framework of Juche ideology, the limitations economic relations impose upon the social activity of man are recognized. Juche Thought rather tends to find the essential characteristics of man as independence, creativity and commitment, and to view man as a social being with these characteristics. Hence, the insistence on the principle that man is the master of all things and man decides everything.⁶

(2) Law of Social History

Unlike Marxism, north Korea's Juche ideology contends that the masses are the protagonists of history. It tries to interpret historical development and social revolution in terms of the central role of the people.

According to this argument, a unique law of reason governs the process of social and historical dynamics which is distinct from the dynamics of nature. The process is defined as the process of Juche dynamics which fuels the development of social history.⁷

The materialistic interpretation of history in Marxism-Leninism is economic determinism that sees the evolution of human history as a process of change and alternation in productive power and productive relations. In contrast, Juche ideology believes man to be at the center of social and historical development.

The history of man is regarded as a history of man's struggle for self-reliance or independence. Man has continued to struggle to set himself free from social bondage and the limitations imposed upon him by nature, and to protect the independence of man.⁸ Secondly, man's history is a history of creation. Man's quest for a free and independent life can be realized by means of the "creative activity of innovating the old and bringing about the new."

Thus, the development of human history is not grasped as a process of natural history which operates in accordance with objective laws only. It is a principle of viewing Juche as a process of creative activity.⁹

In the third place, ideological consciousness performs a decisive role. North Korea insists that since ideological consciousness regulates, adjusts and controls all the activities of man,

an independent ideological consciousness will perform the decisive role in the revolutionary struggle of the masses.¹⁰

C. Creation of Juche Ideology and Its Anti-Soviet Overtones

The background against which Juche ideology was promoted as the guiding principle of the north Korean polity had much to do with Pyongyang's relations with Moscow. When the north Korean leadership first originated the idea of Juche in late 1955, it reacted against the Soviet culture that had been imposed upon it for the sake of fabricating a revolutionary tradition of guerrilla resistance against the Japanese.

Independence in politics was designed to withstand Soviet pressure in connection with the purge in 1956 of the faction of second-generation Korean expatriates from the Soviet Union. Self-reliance in the economy was prompted by the slashing of Soviet economic aid during the first 5-year plan initiated in 1957.

Self-defense in military affairs was conceived as a measure to cope with the aftermath of Khrushchev's setback in the Cuban missile crisis of October 1962, the intensified Sino-Soviet dispute and the suspension of Russian arms aid to north Korea. The notions of Juche, self-reliance, independence and self-defense were cultivated as a result of the deteriorating relations with the Soviet Union. This was indicative of Pyongyang's gradual movement away from the Soviet-dominated communist bloc.

Moscow may have been displeased with this shift in north Korea's policy toward it and took this to be an anti-Soviet development. Mention was made repeatedly of the changing north Korean attitude in Kim Il-sung's

speeches and the pronouncements of the Workers' Party meetings. A few examples are given below:

Example 1.

"Some people brand our party as one that is following the middle of the road, eclecticism and opportunism. They say that we have chosen the road of compromise and are sitting on the fence. Those critics themselves are sitting on the wrong side of the fence. Great-powerism and sectarianism hold the others in doubt without any good reason and set them apart. We are not going to take either side."¹¹

Example 2.

"To isolate China would be to divide the socialist bloc. Some people try to set individual states apart from the socialist bloc... Under these circumstances, monolithic guidance from the center is neither possible nor necessary. Abandoning the principles of equality, independence and mutual respect, some seek to resolve differences of opinion by forceful means. They are bent on lavishing the labels of doctrinarism, sectarianism, nationalism, adventurism and jingoism upon fraternal parties who do not obey their own opinions."¹²

Such examples of sharp polemics abound. They suggest that the ideology of Juche evolved in the midst of growing frictions between north Korea and the Soviet Union.

The communist parties of some Western European countries are turning away from the old tenets of Marxism-Leninism toward increased accommodation with liberal representative democracy. Even the Communist Party of Romania is pursuing an independent course, breaking out of the Soviet orbit. However, they do not deny and reject outright the ideology of Marxism-Leninism per se, nor do they

seek to create their own system of belief. They are only trying to apply Marxist doctrine creatively to suit the conditions of their respective countries.

Therefore, they can hardly be said to be departing significantly from the policy lines of Marxism-Leninism. The same is true with Communist China. Though its relations with the Soviet Union and East European countries (excluding Romania), Peking follows Maoist Thought which is a creative development of Marxism-Leninism tailored to suit the realities of China.¹³

The situation is quite different in north Korea. Pyongyang ideologists present Kimilsungism as a new set of thought to succeed and substitute Marxism-Leninism in the new era. They are hoping that many present followers of Marxism-Leninism will convert to Juche ideology in the future.

Today in the eastern part of Pyongyang rises the highest tower in the World--the so-called Juche Tower (170 meters in height) to proclaim that north Korea is "the fatherland of Juche" or "the nation of Juche." North Koreans have set up "Institutes for the Study of Juche Thought" in many countries and have sponsored international conferences and seminars on Kimilsungism in many parts of the world including India, Austria and Portugal.¹⁴

It is clear that the Soviet Union will take such a propaganda bid on the part of north Korea on behalf of its Juche idea as an ideological challenge to the authority of Marxism-Leninism. The Kremlin seems to ignore Juche ideology and to be critical of it.¹⁵ Several cadre members of the Japanese Communist Party have contributed articles to recent publications that criticize Juche ideology. Such unfavorable reactions should be understood as part of the widespread rejection of north Korean

ideology from the members of the world community.¹⁶

III. Differences Regarding the Soviet Role in Korea's Liberation from Japan

(1) North Korea's Assessment

The Korean Communist Party that was inaugurated in Seoul in 1945 and the north Korean bureau of the party organized in Pyongyang soon thereafter declared that Korea's liberation from Japanese colonial rule was the result of the Allies' victory over Japan. They adopted messages of appreciation to the governments of the United States, Great Britain, China and the Soviet Union.

In north Korea, however, the communist hierarchy gradually drifted away from their initial assessment as regards to the joint role played by the allied powers. In 1948, it changed its attitude to claim "the decisive role of the Soviet army" in the war. It said that the Soviet declaration of war against Japan and the advance of Soviet troops into north Korea brought about the liberation of north Korea. Such an argument was kept up thereafter and all events celebrating the August 15 Liberation were noisy with exaltations of the outstanding Soviet contribution to the cause of Korea's freedom.

Then, in the middle of 1960s, the emphasis in north Korea's the assessment of the contributing factors for liberation shifted away from external ones to internal ones, playing down the decisive role the Soviet army played while dramatizing the anti-Japanese campaign of Kim Il-sung.

Some examples of the change can be found in various accounts appearing in the north Korean press:

—"Long live the great allied powers who set the Korean people free from Japanese oppression" (March 23, 1946, 20-Article Program announced by Kim Il-sung on the eve of the establishment of the Korean provisional government).¹⁷

—"The defeat of the Japanese Empire by the allies and the arrival of the Soviet army in north Korea opened a glorious page in the long history of Korea" (February 21, 1947, Kim Il-sung's speech during the first session of the North Korean People's Congress).¹⁸

—"We could not destroy the strong imperial power of Japan with our own hands. The strength and heroic struggle of the great Soviet Army that crossed the Tumen River crushed the Japanese imperialists and liberated our people."¹⁹

—"I offer my hearty thanks to the great Soviet people in the name of the entire Korean people for liberating our country from the colonial rule of the Japanese Empire and for their generous material and moral assistance" (August 15, 1960, report commemorating the Liberation Day anniversary).²⁰

—"Twenty years have passed since the heroic and gallant Soviet troops defeated Japanese imperialism by force of arms and liberated our country."²¹

—"Under the eminent leadership of the Chieftain, our anti-Japanese guerrillas continued their heroic struggle against untold difficulties and trials and succeeded in defeating the Japanese Empire at last in collaboration with the Soviet Army to accomplish the shining historical task of liberating the fatherland" (Park Sung-chul's address commemorating the 25th anniversary of Liberation, August 15, 1970).²²

—“Thirty years ago Great Chieftain Kim Il-sung annihilated the Japanese robbers and achieved the great task of liberating the fatherland” (report commemorating the 30th anniversary of Liberation, August 15, 1975).²³

—“Through the honorable armed struggle against the Japanese organized and supervised by the Great Chieftain, Comrade Kim Il-sung, our country attained liberation...” (report commemorating the 35th anniversary of Liberation, August 15, 1980).²⁴

—“The liberation of our fatherland is owed to the great victory of the Korean revolutionary forces who waged a prolonged anti-Japanese armed struggle and won over the Japanese aggressors in cooperation with the Soviet Army” (report commemorating the 40th anniversary of Liberation, August 15, 1985).²⁵

At the same time, the north Korean authorities condemned the United States for launching a new form of colonial policy by penetrating into Western Europe economically following the end of World War II, branding it as “deformed imperialism.”²⁶

(2) Soviet Union's Assessment

On the occasion of the 25th anniversary of Korea's Liberation on August 15, 1970, Park Sung-chul said during the celebration in Pyongyang that the continued anti-Japanese guerrilla warfare under the leadership of Kim Il-sung defeated Japan and brought about Korea's liberation with the timely participation of the Soviet Army in the Pacific war.

On the other hand, one of the Soviet vice premiers who represented Moscow during this celebration declared in his speech which followed Park's that the strong blow dealt by the Soviet Army, aided by the heroic struggle of Korean partisan fighters, put an

end to the rule of the Japanese militarists. These two speeches showed rather contradictory positions.²⁷

The same could be noted in a congratulatory telegram sent by the Soviet Cabinet, the Supreme Soviet Standing Committee and the Communist Party of the USSR to Kim Il-sung and Kang Sung-san on the occasion of the 39th anniversary of Korea's liberation in 1984. It noted that the annihilation of the crack units of the Japanese military force by the Soviet Army led to the historical achievement of the liberation of Korea from Japan on August 15, 1945. It was a reiteration of the old position of Moscow regarding Korean liberation.²⁸

A statement to the same effect was made by the Soviet delegation to the 40th anniversary celebration of Korean liberation last year. It emphasized the following:

“The outstanding sons and daughters of the Korean people had for decades opposed the rule of the imperialists oppressors and devoted themselves to the attainment of national independence. However, the liberation of Korea from colonial suppression did not come until after the heroic Soviet Army had crushed the main force of militarist Japan in fulfillment of its international obligation as an ally and partner.”²⁹

A Soviet military commander and a long-time resident in north Korea wrote a memoir of the last phase of the Pacific War in an apparent effort to shed historical light on the developments leading up to the defeat of Japan and Korea's liberation. His writings were meant to counter north Korea's argument for underrating the role of the Soviet Union, while inflating the part played by Korean communist guerrillas.

The author decried "Western propaganda" which sought to distort the facts of history by claiming that the Soviet Union made only an insignificant contribution to the allied victory over Japan.³⁰ He tried to support his assertion by saying that the some 600,000 Japanese prisoners of war who were taken by the Soviet Army after defeating the Japanese Kanto Army were irrefutable proof of the decisive Soviet involvement to change the tide of the Pacific War in favor of the allies.

To impress the north Koreans of the great role of the Soviet Union in bringing about Korea's liberation, Moscow last year took part in the celebration of the 40th anniversary of Liber-

ation Day. The Russians also wanted to impress the world about the high stakes they have in north Korean affairs.

The Chinese delegation last October 25 at the celebrations marking China's participation in the Korean War on its 35th anniversary was smaller in scale and less conspicuous than the Soviet delegation to the preceding Liberation Day events. However, the two were about equal in their emphasis. This may suggest that Pyongyang was interested in demonstrating its independence, or more exactly, its equidistant position between its two major allies, the Soviet Union and Communist China.³¹

[Sep 86 pp 1-10]

[Text]

IV. Conflicts Involving Institutional Development

In the middle of the 1950s, socialist countries came to display independence and diversity in their respective approaches to the formation of political power and socialist construction. North Korea also seemed to have been heavily influenced by that tendency.

The power-holders in Pyongyang sought to pursue the line of interpreting and applying the general principles of Marxism-Leninism after their fancy, instead of borrowing from the model of institutional development created by the Soviet Union.

Such individualistic characteristics became more evident as time passed with regard to the north Korean political system, the method of building a socialist economy and foreign policies. These developments have turned into a negative element that affects the evolution of bilateral relations with the Soviet Union today.

A. Political Power

Based on the dictatorship of the proletariat, political power under a communist system is concentrated at the center. All organizations endowed with power are organized along the lines of democratic centralism. Thus, the small core group at the center monopolizes power. This system is likely to be transformed into a system of autocracy.

The Stalinist system in the Soviet Union was built in toto around the person of the strongman Stalin. Albania, Communist China and North Korea were originally patterned after the Soviet model. However, most communist nations at present, including the Soviet Union, are rejecting dictatorship in favor of collectively leadership of varying degrees.

North Korea is the sole exception to this rule because it has forged a dictatorship based on a fervent personality cult far more rigid than the Stalinist power structure. To be more specific, the power structure of north Korea is a monolithic leadership system built around the "almighty chieftain" under whom the legislative, executive and judicial functions of the government are divided merely as a matter of constitutional formality.

Under two constitutions based on people's democracy (September 1948) and socialism (December 1972), the north Koreans set up their central and local governmental structures. The two versions of basic law differ in background and purpose. The most striking feature was a shift from presidential government based on the council system to government headed

by the state president.

Under the old constitutional the standing committee of the Supreme People's Committee acted as the president based on a council system representing the state.³² A similar arrangement is adopted by the Soviet Union and all East European countries. The Soviet equivalent of the north Korean presidency is the presidium of the Supreme Soviet.

In contrast, the socialist constitution of 1972 adopted the system of state presidency in place of the council-system-based presidency, converging all powers upon the president. The appointment of Kim Il-sung as president, who holds sway over the Workers' Party, consolidated the absolute one-man dominance of the entire north Korean Political structure.

In the early years of the regime, north Korea's power elite consisted of several factions. From the beginning, therefore, factional strife to seize power appeared inevitable. The monolithic hierarchy of north Korea dominated by Kim Il-sung was formed as a result of such factional rivalry.

The "in-country" group was the first target of the purge. At that time the pro-Moscow faction and the pro-Peking faction were driven out of the power hierarchy. In 1958, a pro-Soviet group led by Kim Il-sung gained full control of the Workers' Party and the governing agencies. At about that time, the drive to establish the personality cult of Kim Il-sung went into full swing.

With the advent of the 1960s, the inner group around Kim Il-sung became even more tightly structured while the

so-called doctrine of Kimilsungism began to assert its ideological absolutism.

"The chieftain shall found the party and the state for the workers and create the revolutionary tradition and the guiding ideology of the party. As the party is the highest form of class organization for the workers, so the chieftain is the supreme leader of the party — the center of the unity and solidarity of the entire people guiding the totality of the system of proletarian dictatorship. There can be no party without the chieftain and there can be no winning the victory in a revolutionary struggle without the leadership of the chieftain."³³

This idea assumes that only the chieftain is able to initiate and organize a party, an ideology and a military force. This unconditional and unreserved mandate and belief in the potency of the chieftain underscores the thinking of the north Korean populace who are obliged to refer to the Workers' Party as "the party of Comrade Kim Il-sung" and the People's Army as "the armed forces of Comrade Kim Il-sung."

North Korea's power structure is characterized by a system of monolithic guidance initiated by the chieftain. Thus, the principle of collective leadership much touted in other communist nations is applied to subordinate party committees only. This is construed to mean "a method of effectively achieving the monolithic leadership of the great leader on revolution and construction." This is far from the general conception of collective leadership entertained in most other communist nations.³⁴

The political term "collective leadership" is used as a guideline of action for party committees at various levels in order to bolster the cause of the monolithic guidance of the chieftain. The succession process now under way for Kim Jong-il is also inspired by the doctrine of the chieftain, and is designed to build up the junior Kim as the unchallenged and sole leader of the north Korean power pyramid.

On the other hand, the political power of the Soviet Union is essentially different from the chieftain-centered power structure of north Korea. The death of Stalin in March of 1953 brought about a significant change in the political evolution of the Soviet Union.

In February of 1956, Khrushchev told the 20th Soviet Congress that the idolization and exaltation of one individual is inconsistent with the principles of Marxism-Leninism and that the Kremlin leadership under him would opt for a system of collective leadership.

The shock of de-Stalinization had great impact upon the communist parties of other countries. Only the north Korean Workers' Party and a few other such parties in other countries defined the wave of de-Stalinization. In north Korea the change in the Soviet Union was used as a pretense for purging the pro-Soviet and pro-Chinese Yenan factions.

Once having introduced a system of collective leadership, the Soviet Union undertook to get rid of the remnants of the personality cult built up during the Stalin era in order to forestall the recurrence of another dictatorial system by adopting institutional and

legal devices.

The collective leadership has continued down through the time of Brezhnev, Andropov, Chernenko and at present Gorbachev. In terms of the location of political power, the monolithic leadership system under the chieftain in north Korea is fundamentally different from collective leadership as practiced in the Soviet Union. The differences are likely to breed various frictions in the tripartite relationship between Moscow and Pyongyang.

This is evident in the congratulatory cables that are exchanged between the leaders of the two governments. All telegrams sent from Soviet leaders to north Korea make it a rule to avoid rhetorical expressions glorifying the role and personality of Kim Il-sung, while at the same time emphasizing the importance of the leadership of the communist party and the struggle of the people. This is quite different from the position taken by Communist China.

For example, a cable from Peking to the party congress in north Korea would adulate Kim Il-sung like the following: "The Korean Workers' Party founded by Comrade Kim Il-sung, the great leader of the Korean people, is the organizer to lead the Korean people to a victory in the revolution."

On the other hand, telegrams from Moscow would stress the role of the party rather than the contributions of Kim Il-sung himself, saying: "The congress marks the success of a great creative work by the workers under the leadership of the central committee of the Korean Workers' Party."³⁵

This difference came to light on the occasion of the 40th Liberation anniversary celebration last year when the People's Daily of China observed editorially that the Korean people have performed well under the correct leadership of President Kim Il-sung and of the Korean Workers' Party.³⁶ In contrast, the telegram from the Soviet Union accented the role of the working masses instead of that of Kim Il-sung, saying: "The workers of Korea worked hard under the refined leadership of the Korean Workers' Party...."³⁷

One of the reasons for the Kremlin leaderships' opposition to the one-man rule of Kim Il-sung was the expulsion and purge of the pro-Moscow faction in Pyongyang following the 3rd party congress of April of 1956. The pro-Soviet elements rejected the personality cult of Kim Il-sung in line with the spirit of the 20th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party. Advocacy of collective leadership after the fashion of Khrushchev was a "crime" which could not be tolerated by north Korea.

Kim Il-sung later confessed his elimination of those members of the pro-Soviet group who supported the Khrushchevian line of peaceful coexistence and collective leadership by way of boasting of his absolute power in north Korea. Such anti-party and counter-revolutionary elements as Choe Chang-ik and Park Chang-ok, who had infiltrated into the ranks of the Korean Workers' Party, perpetrated an anti-party and anti-state scheme at a critical time.

"Having no political program or line of their own, this clique of anti-party and counter-revolutionary factionalists bound together by their ugly

careerist desires tried to attack the party and the government, taking advantage of the wave of revisionism which rose in some parts of the world. However, the central committee of the Korean Workers' Party resolved in its plenary meeting in August to expose and crush their plot by dealing a fatal blow to their initial attempt."³⁸

Until that time, the Soviet Union was able to bring its influence to bear upon north Korea through the medium of a pro-Soviet group and has wanted to continue in that position of influence. However, Moscow's proteges were branded as factionalists and counter-revolutionary elements and were purged as such. It deprived the Soviet Union of its major base of power inside north Korea, increasing its discontentment at Kim Il-sung's defiant maneuver against the Kremlin leadership.

Well aware of the fact that the inheritance of power by Kim Jong-il is the only way of extending the monolithic leadership hierarchy of Kim Il-sung, the Soviet Union is reluctant to approve of such an irregular formula of power succession. And yet, it can hardly reject it altogether as unacceptable. North Korea must pay a certain price for bringing its northern master to agree to Kim Jong-il's succession.

B. Economic Policy

Since the method adopted by north Korea in its economic construction and implementation of economic policies was imitated from that of the Soviet Union, the economies of the two countries may be classified as belonging to the same model.

However, north Korea differs greatly from the Soviet Union with respect to policies for the execution of socialist construction. In north Korea the means of production have been socialized and a system of socialist economy has come into being as late as August of 1958.

In the 1960s, a formula for the reform and readjustment of economic management was prepared. Under this formula a "monolithic guidance system" and "an arrangement for the shared control of cooperative farms" were introduced in agriculture while in the industrial sector a management system centered around the party committee (known as the Dean project system), uniformity of planning and a system of specifying the planning were established as the economic management system.

Such a management system is implemented to achieve economic construction in accordance with the following formulas:

First, productivity should be promoted by political and more incentives. This method is noticeable if a heavier priority is placed on revolutionary ideology rather than on offering material incentives.

The ongoing Three Main Revolutions in the spheres of thought, technical skill and culture are to be strengthened. The emphasis on ideology is the basis of socialist construction.³⁹

In the second place, it called for centralized, uniform and detailed planning. Uniform and specific planning means the formulation of a vertical and monolithic system of planning

organization from the central government and party leadership down to local industrial plants.

Under this scheme, all objects are represented in planning while the central authority is responsible for planning the specific targets and reaching their attainment. It permits no initiative or spontaneity of individual enterprises, thereby leading to complete centralization.

In recent years the self-supporting accounting system has been introduced into all sectors. But it differs in nature from a system of profitable management in that the accounting system is enforced within the framework of centralized planning. This is hardly conducive to the decentralization or liberalization of economic management.⁴⁰

In September of 1981, economic committees were set up in all provinces to take over large proportions of the functions of central agencies. However, this did not involve any weakening in centralization but was intended to adapt to the expanding needs and complicated realities resulting from the growing scale of the economy.⁴¹

The third is adherence to the principles of self-help and self-rehabilitation. North Korea pursues the goal of "building a self-reliant national economy" on the basis of the policies of self-help, multifaceted and comprehensive development, priority on heavy industry, reorientation of economy along Juche lines, modernization and the promotion of science.

Through his statement made during his report to the 6th party congress to the effect that economic and

cultural exchanges with capitalist countries should be increased, Kim Il-sung suggested an economic open-door policy. In his treatise on Juche ideology, Kim Jong-il argued that building a self-reliant national economy in accordance with the principle of self-help does not mean the building of a closed economy.

Kim Jong-il went on to state that a self-reliant economy rejects subjection to the economic domination of other nations and it does not rule out international economic cooperation. These observations may well be construed to signal a turn away from the old and previously closed attitude with regard to the economy.

In January of 1984, the 7th term, 3rd session of the Supreme People's Assembly adopted such an open-door policy as the official line of north Korea. In September a law allowing joint ventures with Western capitalist countries was enacted. This law has gone into effect though so far with meager results.⁴²

The move was a definite turnaround from Pyongyang's formerly rigid policy. However, there seems to be no change in the basic proposition of self-help to which north Korea has adhered to thus far as long as the objective of its economy is set at reorientation toward Juche Thought.

The establishment of special economic districts as is the case in Communist China is inconceivable in north Korea. Regarding the Soviet Union there have been a series of changes and reorganizations in economic policy and its management system up to now.

Nevertheless, there have been no change in the fundamental principle of socialist production in that it remained faithful to the concept of the socialization of the means of production, centralized planning and the exclusion of market economy. Stress was laid on the restructuring of the managerial institutions to regulate the balance between different economic sectors, the adoption of a self-supporting accounting system for the sake of increasing productivity and the utilization of such economic criteria as prices and wages.

"The improvement in the managerial system was a major accomplishment of socialism in realizing the principle of democratic centralization that seeks to strengthen and promote the centralized and planned guidance of the superior economy."⁴³

In north Korea during the middle of 1950, the pro-Soviet faction was purged and the Pyongyang hierarchy turned to pursue a self-reliant economy. The Soviet Union condemned it as an expression of nationalism. North Korea reacted negatively to this criticism by denouncing it as intervention in the internal affairs of a fraternal country.

"Some people meddle in the internal affairs of the fraternal parties and fraternal states in an attempt to impose their one-sided will upon the latter on the pretext of assistance. It is their international obligation to help and cooperate with others in the struggle for joint great work. Consequently, it is not bestowing a kind of benefit upon the other, nor is it a commercial act of paying the price. Merely boasting of foreign aid and using it as a means of political intervention and economic

pressure have nothing to do with proletarian internationalism."

"They brand the building of a self-reliant national economy as an expression of nationalism and of a closed economy, criticizing it as a politically dangerous and economically harmful course. They claim that the well-rounded development of an integrated economy can be built in a large nation on the grounds of the tradition of production or profitability.

"They argue that other countries should develop a limited number of economic sectors and retain a deformed economy for a long time. It may be asked how the principle of reciprocal assistance between socialist countries based on the guarantee of complete equality and independence could be dangerous and harmful in the economic field whereas it is good in the political sphere."⁴⁴

"The Soviet Union sold its steel plates and other equipment at a price far higher than the average international market price when it gave aid to the construction and rehabilitation of part of the Pyongyang Textile Plant and the Hungnam Fertilizer Factory, which Pravda is wont to cite as a model of foreign aid. In return, for the material, the Soviets took from us several dozen tons of gold and large quantities of precious nonferrous metals and other raw materials at a price far lower than the average international market price."⁴⁵

These economic frictions between Moscow and Pyongyang resulted in a severance of economic assistance to north Korea. This dealt a hard blow to the latter. As a result, north Korea was forced to postpone the completion of the 7-year economic plan in the 1960s

for three years.

As for the Soviet Union, it wants north Korea to join Comcon as have the East European countries, thus making Pyongyang dependent upon the socialist community market in the Soviet orbit.

Accordingly, Moscow is opposed to the north Korean line of developing a self-reliant nationalist economy. Its criticism is often aired in its mass media. There the accounts make direct or roundabout attacks on north Korea's commitment to a self-reliant economy. The following is excerpted from a transcript of a Radio Moscow broadcast.⁴⁶

"Among the major industrial plants of north Korea constructed with the aid of Soviet technical know-how and materials are the Bukchang Thermal Power Plant, the Kim Chaek Iron Works, the Pyongyang Textile Factory and some 60 others. At present 10 such plants are under construction. These industrial plants and enterprises account for 65 percent of electricity, 38 percent of rolled steel materials, 50 percent of petrochemical products, 42 percent of iron and steel products and 14 percent of building materials."

These figures belie the truth of north Korea's professed commitment to the principle of self-help, the construction of a self-reliant economy and the reorientation toward Juche ideology. By presenting such a picture, the Soviet Union apparently aimed to emphasize the fact that the north Korean economy could not be rebuilt without the assistance of the Soviet Union.

North Korea must have been displeased at the repeated assertions of the Soviet Union about its economic

role in aiding north Korea. These assertions were received as an open challenge to Pyongyang's line of a Juche-oriented economy. Lately, north Korea has put a joint venture law into effect in search of economic cooperation with the West. Trade relations with Japan, West Germany and Communist China are expanding. Such a development means that north Korea is making an effort to reduce its dependence upon the Soviet Union in its economic undertakings.

As was mentioned above, north Korea had gone through a historical experience that the economic and technical aid from the Soviet Union would inevitably lead to Moscow's political intervention in the internal affairs of north Korea. At the same time, Moscow is not interested in gratuitous economic and technical assistance not accompanied by political influence over Pyongyang. As things currently stand, the tensions in the bilateral economic relations between the two communist allies are not likely to lessen to a significant degree.

C. Foreign Policy

The communist movement is by nature an international one calling for the unity and solidarity of the workers under the banner of proletarian internationalism. Therefore, the meetings of world communist parties were held even after the dissolution of the Third International. They met to discuss the tactics and strategies of world revolution and prescribe action programs for the communist parties of individual states.

The communism of today, unlike

that of yesterday, is very diversified. Not every communist in every country agrees on the same evaluation of the current international situation and strategies.

As the home and staging ground of the international communist movement, the Soviet Union requires communist parties of all nations to rally behind it and support Moscow's foreign policy. Such a demand is imposed unconditionally upon its satellites like Vietnam and most East European countries whose communist regimes had been established under Soviet auspices.

North Korea fell far short of satisfying this diplomatic requirement from the Soviet Union which has been displeased with the former's limited compliance with its policy. Such differences of opinion came to light over the issue of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, Vietnam's occupation of Cambodia and the proposed three-way talks on the Korean question.

Of the many causes of Russo-north Korean friction the primary one was Pyongyang's profession of the so-called "independent" diplomacy with which the Kremlin was not associated for a long time. The pattern of transition to an independent diplomacy and its contents may be explained as follows:

The foreign relations of north Korea up until the early 1950s were confined to those with members of the communist bloc. The adoption of the policy of peaceful coexistence at the Bandung Conference of April of 1955 and at the 20th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party prompted north Korea to turn to multilateral diplomacy.

Kim Il-sung commented on this in his report to the 3rd Congress of the Workers' Party in April of 1956. "Fraternal amity and solidarity with the Soviet Union, the People's Republic of China and all other people's democracies must be maintained to the utmost. Political, economic and cultural cooperation with them should be strengthened.

"At the same time, we uphold the Leninist principle regarding peaceful coexistence with states having a social system different from that of ours: we should strive to promote political and other businesslike ties with all peace-loving countries of the world on the basis of mutual respect for independence and equality.⁴⁷

This line of multilateral diplomacy received further reinforcement at the 4th party congress of September of 1961. At that time, the party leadership reiterated and explicated on the basic course of foreign relations by calling for greater solidarity with socialist nations, approaches to neutral and newly independent countries and the establishment of friendly ties with nationalistic and independent states in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

As the Sino-Soviet dispute intensified in the 1960s and came to be subject to cross-pressures from the two northern masters, north Korea had to walk a risky tightrope, zigzagging between the Soviet Union and Communist China. After attempting a tortuous "double-deal," Pyongyang came to declare an "independent course" in foreign relations.

In the 1970s, north Korea began to step up its diplomatic activities vis-a-vis

Third World nations while at the same time steering an independent and neutral course between Moscow and Peking. At the same time, north Korea started paying attention to improving relations with some Western countries.

During the 6th party congress of October of 1980, north Korea set for its foreign policy three goals: independence, friendship and peace. With regard to its independent diplomacy, the party resolution stated:

"All foreign policies should be determined independently in a way that would suit the prevailing conditions of the country and the interests of the people. Diplomatic activities should be undertaken according to our own judgment and opinions."

Regarding friendly diplomacy, the party resolution further stated that though primary emphasis is placed on good relations with socialist states, nonaligned countries and members of the Third World, good relations could

and should be developed with capitalist nations who are friendly to north Korea. "We are ready to improve relations with the United States if it pulls its troops out of south Korea and does not obstruct the unification of Korea. Efforts should be made to promote good ties with geographically close Asian nations."

Concerning its diplomacy for peace, Pyongyang demanded: 1. the dismantling of military blocs; 2. the dismantling of foreign military bases and the withdrawal of foreign troops; 3. the establishment of nuclear-free zones and peace areas in various parts of the world; 4. the peaceful settlement of disputes between emerging nations.⁴⁸

Part of these objectives that were conceived in order to advance the cause of north Korea's independent diplomacy runs counter to the proletarian internationalism which is pursued by all communist countries inside the Soviet orbit.

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CSO: 4100/032

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

PRC CULTURAL DELEGATION WELCOMED IN PYONGYANG

SK121029 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1016 GMT 12 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 12 (KCNA)--A meeting of men of culture and art in Pyongyang was held Saturday at the Ponghwa Art Theatre to welcome the Chinese Government cultural delegation headed by Minister of Culture Wang Meng.

Addressing the meeting, Minister of Culture and Art Chang Chol said the Chinese men of culture and art have won a brilliant victory in the development of the country's literature and art by fully displaying their revolutionary enthusiasm and creative zeal with boundless devotion and ardent love for the party, the motherland and the people.

The Korean people and men of culture and art, he said, rejoice over the great changes effected in China, a fraternal neighbour, and wish the fraternal Chinese people and men of culture and art greater success in their endeavours to carry out the decisions of the 12th National Congress of the Communist Party of China.

In his speech Wang Meng noted that the Korean men of culture and art have registered great achievements in the development of the socialist culture and art under the guidance of respected Comrade Secretary Kim Chong-il, following the revolutionary line of literature and art of President Kim Il-song. We sincerely rejoice over your successes, he said, and continued:

We invariably hold that the United States must stop interfering in the internal affairs of Korea and withdraw all its troops and military equipment from South Korea, the Korean question must be settled by the Korean people themselves, free from outside interference, and we support your righteous stand and reasonable proposals.

Silk banners were exchanged at the meeting.

At the end of the meeting a performance was given by artists in Pyongyang.

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CSO: 4100/035

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINESE, SOVIET, OTHER DELEGATIONS ARRIVE

SK210951 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0653 GMT 21 Oct 86

["Visits"--KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang October 21 (KCNA)--A delegation of the magazine KUKJE SAENGHWAL (INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS) left here for China on October 20.

A party workers delegation of the Communist Party of China headed by Li Yan, deputy secretary of the headquarters party committee and secretary of the Commission for Discipline Inspection of the Central Committee of the CPC; a Soviet transport delegation headed by Gennadiy Korenko, vice-minister of transport, to attend a meeting of the transport sub-committee of the inter-governmental economic and scientific-technological consultative committee of Korea and the Soviet Union; a delegation of the Hungarian paper MAGYAR HIRLAP headed by its deputy editor-in-chief Szacsi Jozsef; a delegation of British Labour members of Parliament headed by Thomas Clarke, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Parliament of the British Labour Party; and a delegation of the Vaasa branch of the Finland-Korea association headed by its vice-chairman Lasse Ipunen arrived in Pyongyang Monday.

A Heilongjiang, China, provincial friendship delegation headed by Hou Jie, governor of the Heilongjiang provincial People's Government, arrived in Chongjin on the same day to pay a visit to North Hamgyong Province.

The Socialist Ethiopian Government economic delegation and K.C. Lalvunga, Indian ambassador to Korea left for home yesterday.

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CSO: 4100/035

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY GDR'S HONECKER

Honecker Sees Gymnastic Display

SK201605 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1523 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 20 (KCNA)--The mass gymnastic display "Korea Shines" was performed today at the Kim Il-song stadium by 50,000 school children in welcome of Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic, now on an official goodwill visit to Korea.

Comrade Kim Il-song, together with Comrade Erich Honecker, appeared on the platform amid the loud playing of the welcome music.

The official suite of Comrade Erich Honecker was also on the platform.

Present there were Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-president of the DPRK, Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and premier of the Administration Council, Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, vice-premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister, and other senior officials of the party and government.

The performers of the gymnastic display first presented a scene of welcome for the friendship envoy of the GDR people.

Inscribed on the background stand were the letters "Warm welcome to respected Comrade Erich Honecker" and "Highest glory to respected Comrade Kim Il-song". Then the background stand showed a portrait of Comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of Comrade Erich Honecker and a picture of Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Erich Honecker waving high their grasped hands, and the flags of Korea and the GDR and pictures including a rainbow symbolizing the friendship between the two countries successively appeared on the background stand.

Gymnastic performers in national costumes of the two countries showed a graceful gymnastic rhythm to the tune of "Song of Good Wishes to the Leader" and "Song of Welcome to Comrade Honecker".

Then the mass gymnastic display "Korea Shines" began.

The performers gave a fine epical representation of the proud appearance of the country, the land of chuche, liberated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and glorified by dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

In the chapter "We Hail the Achievements of the GDR People" they well showed with gymnastic movements, flag formations, and letters and pictures on the background stand the successes registered by the GDR people in their struggle to build socialism and communism, create a zone free from nuclear and chemical weapons in Europe and prevent the outbreak of another war on the German soil under the leadership of respected Comrade Erich Honecker.

The mass gymnastic display brilliantly decorated the last scene with the flower garden of militant friendship and unity between the two peoples.

Kim Il-song Calls on Honecker

SK201125 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1120 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 20 (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, today called on Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic, at the guest house.

Present on the occasion were Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-president of the DPRK, Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, vice-premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister, and other senior officials of the party and government.

Comrade Kim Il-song was met at the guest house by Comrade Erich Honecker and his official suite and others.

He had a warm and friendly conversation with Comrade Erich Honecker.

Honecker Presents Gift to Kim Il-song

SK200531 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0517 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 19 (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, was presented with a gift today by Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic.

The official suite of Comrade Erich Honecker and others were present on the occasion.

On hand were Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-president of the DPRK, Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister, and other senior officials of the party and the government.

Comrade Kim Il-song was briefed on the gift by Comrade Erich Honecker.

He saw the gift and expressed thanks for it.

Kim Il-song Presents Gift to Honecker

SK210645 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0632 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 21 (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, presented a gift Monday to Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic.

Present on the occasion were Pak Song-chol, Yim Chun-chu and Yi Chong-ok, members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-presidents, Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and premier of the Administration Council, Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, vice-premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister, and other senior officials of the party and the government.

The official suite of Comrade Erich Honecker and others were present.

Comrade Erich Honecker saw the gift and expressed deep thanks for it.

Departure Message of Thanks

LD211342 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0221 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 21 Oct (ADN)--General Secretary of the SED Central Committee and Chairman of the GDR State Council Erich Honecker sent the following telegram to General Secretary of the Korean Workers' Party and President of the DPRK Kim Il-song, on Tuesday: On my departure from the DPRK I thank you once again for the great attentiveness and the exceedingly cordial hospitality which I and my entourage received during our stay in your country. I am firmly convinced that the talks with you and the agreements reached therein will give new, important impulses to the fruitful cooperation between our two parties, states and peoples in the interest of preserving peace and the further strengthening of socialism.

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CSO: 4100/035

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

DPRK-GDR FOREIGN MINISTERS' MEETING

Fischer Meets Counterpart in Pyongyang

LD202154 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1225 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 20 Oct (ADN)--GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer had a friendly meeting in Pyongyang this morning with DPRK Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam. The two ministers expressed their deep satisfaction at the successful course of Erich Honecker's official friendship visit to the DPRK. The warm reception accorded to the GDR guests and the intensive, fruitful talks which brought full agreement on all issues discussed, were eloquent expression of the efforts of both states to shape fraternal relations even more closely on the basis of the 1984 treaty of friendship and cooperation.

During their exchange of views on international questions the ministers stressed that in view of the tense international situation and the continuing threat to mankind from the danger of nuclear war it is necessary to mobilize all forces of reason and realism in Europe and in Asia and to bring them together in the struggle for a peaceful future for mankind. The ministers fully and totally supported the Soviet Union's proposals, made from a sense of responsibility and realism, to end the arms race on earth and prevent its extension to space.

Kim Yong-nam-Fischer Talks

SK210649 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0644 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 21 (KCNA)--Talks were held Monday between DPRK Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam and GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer at the Mansudae Assembly Hall.

Present at the talks on the Korean side were Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Hyong-yul, Korean Ambassador to the GDR Pak Yong-chan and officials concerned. Present on the opposite side were the GDR Ambassador to Korea Karl-Heinz Kern and officials concerned.

The talks proceeded in a comradely and friendly atmosphere.

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CSO: 4100/035

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

MESSAGES OF CONDOLENCES ON DEATH OF MOZAMBIQUE'S MACHEL

Kim Il-song Sends Message

SK220530 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1529 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 21 (KCNA)--Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of condolence Tuesday to Marcelino dos Santos, secretary of the Permanent Commission of the People's Assembly of the People's Republic of Mozambique, on the death of Marshal Samora Moises Machel, president of the Mozambique Liberation Front Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

The message says:

Sharing sorrow with you at this moment of great misfortunes of the party [words indistinct], I, on behalf of our party, government, people and on my own behalf, express deep condolences to the Central Committee of the Frelimo Party, the Government and people of the People's Republic of Mozambique and the bereaved family of the deceased.

Comrade Samora Moises Machel was an outstanding leader of the Mozambican people and a prominent political figure of Africa who devoted (?his) life to the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racism and for the independence of the country and complete liberation of Africa from his early years.

The Mozambican people, thanks to the energetic activities and correct leadership of Comrade Samora Moises Machel, [words indistinct] the national independence and freedom, putting an end to the colonial rule, through an arduous armed struggle and made a great advance in the struggle to build an independent new Mozambique.

Comrade Samore Moises Machel, as a staunch anti-imperialist fighter, contributed a lot to the work to ultimately liquidate racism and the apartheid system in southern Africa, expand and develop the Non-aligned Movement and achieve world peace.

Comrade Samora Moises Machel was a reliable comrade-in-arms who, as a closest friend of the Korean people, made tireless efforts to strengthen and develop the fraternal relations of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of our two countries and actively supported and encouraged the Korean people's just cause of independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The death of Comrade Samora Moises Machel is a great loss not only to the party, state and people of Mozambique but also the Korean people and the world peaceloving people.

Though Comrade Samora Moises Machel passed away, the precious exploits he performed for the prosperity of Mozambique and the common cause of the African people will remain long.

Editorial Marks Death

SK220537 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0528 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 22 (KCNA)--Papers here Wednesday editorially say that the Korean people express deep condolences to the Mozambican people on the death in an unexpected accident of Comrade Samora Moises Machel, president of the Mozambique Liberation Front Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

A NODONG SINMUN editorial notes that the death of Comrade Machel, the outstanding leader of the Mozambican people and a close friend of our people, is a big loss not only to the Mozambican people but also to the African people and the progressive people of the world. It says:

The politico-economic changes and social progress in Mozambique since her independence are the fruition of the correct leadership of Comrade Samora Moises Machel.

He was a preeminent anti-imperialist fighter who held high the banner of independence against imperialism and non-alignment consistently pursuing the non-aligned policy, he had fought for the unity and complete liberation of Africa against imperialism and colonialism, and actively supported the people's struggle for independence, sovereignty, social progress and peace. Under his leadership the People's Republic of Mozambique, together with her neighbouring countries in southern Africa, has persistently struggle for the realisation of the common goal against the South African racist clique.

He visited Korea on several occasions, cherishing trust in and respect for Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and people, and performed shining exploits in the history of the friendship between the peoples of Korea and Mozambique.

True to his obligations as a revolutionary comrade-in-arms, Comrade Machel had firmly stood on the side of our people at all times, not recognizing the South Korean puppets but refusing to have any contact with them, and firmly

supported the reasonable proposals of our party and the Government of the DPRK to achieve peace in Korea and her independent and peaceful reunification, smashing the "two Koreas" Plot of the imperialists and their stooges, and the just struggle of our people for their realisation.

We are firmly convinced that the Mozambique Liberation Front Party, government and people will turn their sorrow today into strength and advance more courageously to attain the goal, the ideal desired by Comrade Machel.

The Korean people will in the future, too, as previously, stand foursquare behind the fraternal Mozambican people and positively support their righteous struggle under the banner of independence against imperialism.

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CSO: 4100/035

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

PYONGYANG SEEKS MILITARY TIES WITH UGANDA

Seoul VANTAGE POINT in English Sep 86 pp 16-18

[Text]

It was only a year ago that all north Korean military advisors and instructors were expelled from Uganda by the then military regime led by Gen. Tito Okello who in July 1985 siezed power by overthrowing President Obote. North Korean instructors at that time were reported to have been not only operating Uganda's Infantry School and Intelligence School but also to have been deeply involved in combat operations.

In the last part of 1984, the number of north Korean military personnel stationed in Uganda at the invitation of Obote was reported to have reached a peak of 1,000. These north Koreans had played a key role in building up Obote's anti-guerrilla troops, and the north Korean-trained Ugandan soldiers were said to have conducted ruthless mopping-up operations against the rebel forces called the National Resistance Army. These troops became notorious among the Ugandan population because it was said that those killed by the troops included between 100,000 to 200,000 innocent civilians.

If Okello had remained in power, the north Koreans would have been given little chance of returning to Uganda. But the situation in Uganda has changed since January this year when Mussebeni staged a new coup and seized power.

Since then north Korea has been persistent in its efforts to make contacts with the new regime in order to restore its military influence in Uganda. Pyongyang has a good reason for its endeavor to approach the Ugandan military authorities. During the Obote rule in the early 1980s, north Korea provided Uganda with \$40 million to \$50 million worth of arms including AK-rifles, T-62 tanks and ammunition. With this north Korean equipment, Ugandan soldiers received training from north Korean instructors (See table, below).

One recent indication is that north Korea has succeeded in reestablishing military ties with the current Ugandan regime. This indication was evidenced in April this year when north Korea supplied Uganda with about 40 tons of ammunition. Three months after the dispatch of this ammunition, Pyongyang was reported to be negotiating with Kampala over the possibility of Uganda's making compensation for the casualties north Korea suffered during Obote-sponsored military operations in Uganda.

How the negotiations were conducted was not reported in detail. However, the Pyongyang-requested compensation does not appear to have been the final aim of either Pyongyang or Kampala. It appears that Pyongyang's intention is to re-export its military equipment and personnel to Uganda at all costs in order to reestablish its military foothold in eastern Africa. Kampala appears to have been in urgent need to import military supplies from north Korea, a country with which it can arrange deals under favorable conditions.

North Korea's Military Involvement in Uganda (1980-1985)

Period	North Korean Aid to Uganda
Jan. — Dec., 1980	4,000 AK-rifles supplied to Uganda
Mar. — Oct., 1981	110 Ugandan army officers invited to north Korea for military training
Mar. — Oct., 1981	\$5 million worth of equipment including rifles and machine-guns supplied to Uganda
Jan. — Dec., 1982	\$40 million worth of arms including 40 T-62 tanks and 40,000 AK-rifles supplied to Uganda
July, 1983	35 Uganda army officers invited to north Korea for military training 250 more north Korean military instructors dispatched to Uganda
1984	\$4 million worth of ammunition supplied to Uganda
1985	\$4.3 million worth of artillery equipment supplied to Uganda

A recent development shows that the relations between the two countries are improving. On September 5 an Ugandan military delegation headed by Minister of State for Military Affairs Daka Ronald arrived in Pyongyang. It met with the north Korean minister of people's armed forces the next day, the north Korean Central Broadcasting Station reported on September 6.

The details of the talks between the two military heads have not been reported. So far no evidence can be seen as to whether Pyongyang is planning to dispatch military personnel to Uganda again. However, if the supply of north Korean-made weapons to Uganda increases, the dispatch of north Korean instructors is sure to follow.

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CSO: 4100/033

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

PAPERS GREET EQUATORIAL GUINEA ANNIVERSARY

SK121034 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1021 GMT 12 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 12 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN and MINJU CHOSON today dedicate signed articles to the 18th anniversary of the independence of Equatorial Guinea.

Pointing to the achievements made by the Equatorial Guinean people on the road of building a new life since the independence, the NODONG SINMUN article says:

The government of Equatorial Guinea pursues the non-aligned policy and strives to develop and strengthen the Non-aligned Movement, realise South-South cooperation and achieve the complete liberation of Africa.

Since the establishment of diplomatic relations between our country and Equatorial Guinea in January 1969, the friendly relations between the two countries have developed favorably. The meeting between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Obiang Uguema Mbasogo, president of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, in Pyongyang in August 1984 marked an epochal occasion in bringing the Korea-Equatorial Guinea friendship to a new higher stage.

The Korean people will strive as ever to develop the friendly relations with the Equatorial Guinean people.

The Korean people warmly greet them on their national holiday and sincerely wish them greater success in their endeavours to build a new society.

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CSO: 4100/035

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

MALIAN DELEGATION VISITS PYONGYANG

Reception for Group

SK140525 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0444 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 14 (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea gave a reception at the Mansudae Assembly Hall Monday evening in honour of the delegation of the Malian People's Democratic Union on a visit to our country.

Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and head of the MPDU delegation Sekou Minandiou Traore, member of the Central Executive Department of the MPDU and its secretary, made speeches at the reception.

In his speech Hwang Chang-yop said: The meaningful meeting between the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song and respected President Moussa Traore in Pyongyang in June last opened a new prospect for bringing the excellent friendly relations existing between our two parties and two peoples to a higher stage.

We are proud to have such a reliable friend as the Malian people in Africa.

Hwang Chang-yop expressed the conviction that the current visit of the delegation would mark an important occasion in strengthening the unity and cooperation between the Workers' Party of Korea and the Malian People's Democratic Union and thus contribute to further developing the daily deepening Korea-Mali friendly relations.

Sekou Minandiou Traore in his speech conveyed the enthusiastic and warm greetings of General Moussa Traore, general secretary of the Malian People's Democratic Union and president of the Republic of Mali, the MPDU and the Malian people to Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il and the Korean people on the occasion of the 41st anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea.

He said: The Malian people are following with deep interest the tremendous progress made by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in economic, social and cultural fields. The brilliant victories in these domains eloquently prove that the Third World countries can achieve the development of their countries by their own efforts even under difficult circumstances.

He stressed that the Malian president reaffirmed Mali's firm support to the Korean people's cause of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country at the non-aligned summit conference held in Harare.

Nampo Workers Welcome Delegation

SK161042 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1029 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 16 (KCNA)--A Nampo mass meeting was held at the Nampo theatre on October 15 in welcome of the delegation of the Malian People's Democratic Union on a visit to our country.

The meeting was addressed by O Kwang-Taek, secretary of the Nampo Municipal Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and head of the MPDU delegation Sekou Minandiou Traore, member, and secretary, of the Central Executive Bureau of the MPDU.

The genuine and close relations of friendship and cooperation linking the parties and peoples of the two countries have been brought to a new height since the historical meeting between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and His Excellency respected President Moussa Traore in June last, said O Kwang-taek in his speech.

He expressed the belief that the current visit to our country by the delegation would contribute to further deepening the fraternal amity and developing in scope the friendly and cooperative relations between the parties and peoples of the two countries.

Noting that the Malian people have made a big advance in the struggle to build an independent national economy and develop education and public health, bravely overcoming difficulties lying in their way, he said: Today changes are taking place in Mali. This has been made possible because the Malian People's Democratic Union has organised and mobilised the entire Malian people in the struggle to build a "society of Mali style" proposed by His Excellency respected President Moussa Traore.

After concluding his speech, O Kwang-Taek handed to the head of the delegation a silk banner in the name of the mass meeting.

Sekou Minandiou Traore said in his speech that the great Korean people have made positive contributions to the struggle of peoples against the colonialists. Korea, he stated, is a symbol of friendship and cooperation, peace and hope in the world today when [words indistinct] of mankind is constantly threatened.

He said: I assure you that the Malian people always stand firm on the side of the valiant Korean people who are waging a heroic struggle to achieve the great national unity and found the Democratic Federal Republic of Koryo.

The Malian people will make efforts to further consolidate the friendly and cooperative relations with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

In conclusion, he wished good health and a long life to 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, and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and prosperity and progress to the fraternal Korean people.

Delegation Arrives

SK131129 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1047 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 13 (KCNA)--A delegation of the Malian People's Democratic Union arrived in Pyongyang Monday by air to visit Korea on the invitation of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The delegation led by Sekou Minandiou Traore, member and secretary of the Central Executive Bureau of the Malian People's Democratic Union, consists of Nagozie Ferdinand Berthe, member and secretary of the Central Executive Bureau of the MPDU, Sidiki Diarra, president of the National Assembly of the Republic of Mali, and others.

It was met at the airport by Hwang Chang-yop and Ho Chong-suk, secretaries of the WPK Central Committee, and other officials concerned.

Kim Il-song Receives Delegation

SK171524 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1509 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 17 (KCNA)--The great leader President Kim Il-song on October 17 received the visiting delegation of the Malian People's Democratic Union headed by Sekou Minandiou Traore, member and secretary of the Central Executive Bureau of the MPDU.

Present on the occasion were Hwang Chang-yop, secretary, and Kim Chae-pong, vice-director of a department, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Boubacar Toure, Malian ambassador to Korea, was on hand.

President Kim Il-song conversed with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The head of the delegation presented a gift to President Kim Il-song in the name of the National Council of the MPDU.

Kim Chong-il Receives Gift

SK180408 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0405 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 18 (KCNA)--Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, received a gift from the National Council of the Malian People's Democratic Union.

The gift was handed to an official concerned by head of the visiting delegation of the Malian People's Democratic Union Sekou Minandiou Traore, member and secretary of the Central Executive Bureau of the Union.

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CSO: 4100/035

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

DAILIES MARK KOREA-ANGOLA FRIENDSHIP

SK191038 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1024 GMT 19 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 19 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN and MINJU CHOSON Sunday dedicate articles to the 5th anniversary of the signing of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between Korea and Angola.

The signed article of NODONG SINMUN says:

The friendly relations between the two countries have old roots. The Korean people forged tight bonds of friendship with the Angolan people in the thick of the national liberation struggle in Angola.

The Angolan people are effecting a new upsurge in production and construction, while smashing the aggressive actions of the South African aggression forces and counter-revolutionary armed bandits in every step, closing rallied around the MPLA-Workers' Party.

The Korean people express solidarity with the Angolan people in their struggle to defend their sovereignty and achieve territorial integrity.

The Korean people will always faithfully discharge their obligations under the treaty signed between the two countries and will make energetic efforts in the future, too, to develop the relations of friendship and cooperation with the Angolan people.

The signed article of MINJU CHOSON says that the Korean people sincerely rejoice over and hail the achievements made by the Angolan people in the struggle to build a prosperous new world against imperialism, colonialism and racism.

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N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM IL-SONG ACKNOWLEDGES ZAMBIAN ANNIVERSARIES

SK231046 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1032 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 23 (KCNA)--Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on October 22 sent a message of greetings to Kenneth David Kaunda, chairman of the United National Independence Party of Zambia and president of the Republic of Zambia, on the occasion of the 28th anniversary of the founding of the UNIPZ and the 22nd anniversary of the independence of Zambia.

The message says that since the founding of the United National Independence Party of Zambia and the independence of the country the Zambian people have made a great advance in the endeavours to carry out the line of building a socialist humanitarian society free from exploitation and oppression put forward by President Kenneth David Kaunda.

It stresses that the Korean people voice firm solidarity with the Zambian people in the struggle to smash the repeated aggressive and subversive maneuvers and sabotages of the imperialists and the South African racists, firmly defend the security of the country and achieve the complete liberation of southern Africa, and expresses the belief that the excellent friendly and cooperative relations existing between the two countries will in the [passage indistinct] further develop in scope through the common struggle against imperialism and for independence.

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CSO: 4100/035

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

DAILY MARKS PDRY REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

SK141051 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1028 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 14 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today carries a signed article on the 23d anniversary of the October 14 Revolution in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY].

The article says:

After the victory of the revolution, the Democratic Yemeni people have fought to defend the gains of the revolution and develop the national economy and national culture under the banner of independence against imperialism.

They are now advancing unswervingly along the road of socialism they have chosen under the leadership of the Yemen Socialist Party.

The government and people of Democratic Yemen call for the guarantee of security, peace and progress of Arab countries against imperialism and Zionism, and support the just cause of the Palestinian people.

The Korean and Democratic Yemeni peoples support and cooperate with each other on the road of independence against imperialism.

We are convinced that the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Democratic Yemen will grow stronger and develop in the future on the basis of idea of independence, friendship and peace.

The Korean people warmly hail the Democratic Yemeni people on the 23d anniversary of the October 14 Revolution of the Democratic Yemeni people and wish them great success in their struggle for building a new society.

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CSO: 4100/035

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM IL-SONG REPLIES TO FOREIGN LEADERS' GREETINGS

Congratulations for DPRK Anniversary

SK131033 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1002 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 13 (KCNA)--Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent messages to party and state leaders of various countries of the world in reply to their messages of greetings on the occasion of the 38th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK.

Reply messages went sent to Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev, king of Nepal; Maumoon Abdul Gayoom, president of the Republic of Maldives; Hussain Mohammad Ershad, president of the People's Republic of Bangladesh; J.R. Jayewardene, president of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka; Wee Kim Wee, president of the Republic of Singapore; Phumiphon Adunyadet, King of Thailand; General Mohammad Ziaul Haq, president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan; Najib, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, and Babrak Karmal, president of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan; Giani Zail Singh, president of the Republic of India; Suharto, president of the Republic of Indonesia; Amil al-Jumayyil, president of the Republic of Lebanon; Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic; Jabir al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah, amir of State of Kuwait; Hassan ibn Talal, acting king of Hashemite Jordan; Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran; Muhammad Husni Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt; 'Ali Salim al-Bayd, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party, and Haydar abu Bakr al-'Attas, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Supreme Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen; Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president, commander-in-chief of the Armed Forces and general secretary of the General People's Congress of the Yemen Arab Republic; Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation and commander-in-chief of the Palestine Revolutionary Armed Forces; Jerry John Rawlings, chairman of the Provisional National Defence Council of the Republic of Ghana; Brigadier General Lansana Conte, president of the Military Committee of the National Redressment, president and head of state of the Republic of Guinea; Major General Ibrahim B. Babangida, president and commander-in-chief of the Armed Forces of the Federal Republic of Nigeria; Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great September First Revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah; Didier Ratsiraka, president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar; H. Kamuzu Banda, president of the

Republic of Malawi; Veerasamy Ringadoo, governor-general of Mauritius; Aneerood Jugnauth, prime minister of Mauritius; Colonel Maayouia Sidi Ahmed Ould Taya, president of the Military Committee of National Salvation and head of state of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania; Jean-Baptiste Bagaza, president of the Republic of Burundi; Aristides Pereira, president of the Republic of Cape Verde; Mohamed Abdelaziz, president of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic and general secretary of the Polisario Front; Manuel Pinto da Costa, chairman of the Liberation Movement of Sao Tome and Principe and president of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe; Major General Mohamed Siad Barre, president of the Somali Democratic Republic; Ahmad 'Ali al-Mirghani, chairman of the Supreme Council of the Republic of the Sudan; Abdou Diouf, president of the Republic of Senegal; France Albert Rene, president of the Republic of Seychelles; Obiang Nguema Mbasogo, president of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea; Hissein Habre, president and head of state of the Republic of Chad; Ali Hassan Mwinyi, president of the United Republic of Tanzania; Paul Biya, president of the Republic of Cameroon; Felix Houphouet-Boigny, president of the Republic of Cote-d'Ivoire; Colonel Denis Sassou Nguesso, chairman of the Central Committee of the Congolese Party of Labour, president of the Republic and head of government; General Gnassingbe Eyadema, president-founder of the Togolese People's Rally and president of the Republic of Togo; Habib Bourguiba, president of the Republic of Tunisia; Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic and secretary-general of the Algerian National Liberation Front Party; Jose Eduardo do Santos, president of the MPLA-Workers' Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola; H. Desmond Hoyte, president of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana; Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado, president of the United States of Mexico; Errol Walton Barrow, prime minister of Barbados; Edward Seaga, prime minister of Jamaica; Ellis Clarke, president of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago; Olav the Fifth, king of Norway; Margrethe the Second, queen of Denmark; Agatha Barbara, president of the Republic of Malta; Carmelo Mifsud Bonnici, prime minister of the Republic of Malta; Carl Gustaf, king of Sweden; Mauno Koivisto, president of the Republic of Finland; Mario Soares, president of the Republic of Portugal; Kurt Waldheim, federal president of the Republic of Austria; and Vigdis Finnbogadottir, president of the Republic of Iceland.

More Reply Messages Sent

SK170526 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0453 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Spelling of all names as received]

[Text] Pyongyang October 17 (KCNA)--Comrade Kim Il-song sent messages to party leaders of foreign countries in reply to their messages greeting the 38th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The reply messages were sent to Comrade Milanko Renovica, president of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia; V. Ratakul, leader of the Democratic Party of Thailand; Vassos Lyssarides, chairman of the Central Committee of the Socialist Party of Cyprus; Ezekias Papaioannou, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Progressive

Party of the Working People of Cyprus; Hans I. Kleven, chairman of the Central Committee of the Norwegian Communist Party; Jorge del Prado Chaves, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Peruvian Communist Party; and Jose Francisco Aguilar Bulgarelli, general secretary of the Popular Force organised in Costa Rica.

In his reply messages, Comrade Kim Il-song expressed deep thanks to them for their warm congratulations and good wishes offered on the 38th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK.

He also expressed the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the parties and peoples of Korea and these countries would be further consolidated and developed and wished the party leaders of these countries greater successes in their future work.

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N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

VARIOUS FOREIGN DELEGATIONS ARRIVE, DEPART

SK180446 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0427 GMT 18 Oct 86

["Visits"--KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang October 18 (KCNA)--Tanzanian delegate for the study of the chuche idea Mtoro John Katele, member of the National Executive Committee of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania and Morogoro regional party secretary, a delegation of the Kabul City Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan headed by secretary of the committee Mohammad Farid Lali, a Mongolian delegation headed by B. Myagmarzhyav, chief of the general bureau of the hydrometeorological service under the Council of Ministers, to the 19th conference of chiefs of hydrometeorological and meteorological services of socialist countries, a delegation of the Beijing Normal University of China headed by its first deputy rector Fang Fukang and a delegation of the All-Telecommunication Workers' Union of Japan headed by its vice-chairman Toyojiro Noda arrived in Pyongyang on October 17.

The delegation of the Foreign Ministry of Korea which had attended the 41st session of the UN General Assembly and the foreign ministers' meeting of the "Group of 77", the delegation of the Korean Social Democratic Party which had visited Mauritius, Cyprus and Switzerland, and the DPRK railway women's volleyball team which had participated in the 8th World Railway Women's Volleyball Championships in Bulgaria returned home on the same day.

The Chinese Government cultural delegation and the delegation of the All-Japan Prefectural and Municipal Workers' Union left Pyongyang on October 17.

Earlier, on October 16, a delegation of the Soviet Union to the 19th conference of chiefs of hydrometeorological and meteorological services of socialist countries and a delegation of Thai Srinakharinwirot University headed by its president Song Sak Srikalasin arrived in Pyongyang and a delegation of the Liaoning Provincial People's Procuratorate of China headed by its chief procurator Hu Qicheng, arrived in Sinuiju for a visit to North Pyongan Province.

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N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

FOREIGN GROUPS ARRIVE TO ATTEND KULLOJA ANNIVERSARY

SK210634 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0618 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Spellings of all names as received]

[Text] Pyongyang October 21 (KCNA)--Delegations and delegates of various countries arrived in Pyongyang on October 20 to attend the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the founding of KULLOJA, the politico-theoretical magazine of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

They were Eduardo del Illano, editor-in-chief of SOCIALISTA, the politico-theoretical magazine of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba; a delegation of KOMMUNIST, the politico-theoretical magazine of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, headed by its first deputy editor-in-chief Lev Naumenko; a delegation of EINHEIT, the politico-theoretical magazine of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, headed by its deputy editor-in-chief Jorg Porholzer; a delegation of ERA SOCIALISTA, the politico-theoretical magazine of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Romania, headed by its deputy editor-in-chief Constantin Florea; a delegation of NOVO VREME, the politico-theoretical magazine of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, headed by its deputy editor-in-chief Todor Yordanov; a delegation of RED FLAG, the politico-theoretical magazine of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, headed by its deputy editor-in-chief Ma Zhongyang; Ludwik Krasucki, deputy editor-in-chief of NOWE DROGI, the politico-theoretical magazine of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party; Pavel Hasko, deputy editor-in-chief of NOVA MYSL, the politico-theoretical magazine of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party; and a delegation of Tarsadalmi Szemle, the politico-theoretical magazine of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, headed by its editing chief Fulegi Jozsef.

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PYONGYANG HOSTS SOCIALIST COUNTRIES' HYDROLOGICAL MEETING

Choe Kwang Speaks

SK220520 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0512 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 22. (KCNA)--The 19th meeting of the directors of the hydro-meteorological services of socialist countries opened in Pyongyang Tuesday.

The meeting will review the implementation of the plan for the development of hydro-meteorology discussed, decided and recommended at the previous meeting and discuss long-range objectives of future development and measures for their attainment.

The meeting was attended by delegations of Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, the DPRK, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia and the Cuban delegate and the representative of the Committee of Atmospheric Process and Hydrosphere of Academy of Science of Socialist Countries.

Vice-Premier Choe Kwang made a congratulatory speech at the meeting.

He recalled that in the past period the hydro-meteorological services of socialist countries have closely cooperated in the joint researches involving observation, forecast and exchange of materials. He said remarkable successes have been achieved in the work for averting natural disasters, protecting environment and effectively utilizing the hydro-meteorological resources.

We will faithfully discharge as ever the duty to carry into practice points of hydro-meteorological cooperation among socialist countries and recommendations of the meeting of the directors, he said.

The hydro-meteorological services of socialist countries, he stressed, should struggle against the imperialists' maneuvers to misuse sacred meteorology in the moves to provoke a new war and their environmental pollution of the atmosphere, rivers and sea.

Congratulatory speeches were also made by delegates of other countries.

Then, the plenary meeting began.

The meeting adopted an agenda including a series of matters such as the analysis of the fulfillment of the decisions and recommendations of the 18th meeting of the directors of the hydro-meteorological services of socialist countries, the observation system, present activity of hydro-meteorology, meteorological communication system, computing technique and automation, multilateral cooperation in scientific researches.

Reports on the agenda items were made at the meeting. The meeting continues.

The Administration Council gave a reception Tuesday evening for the attendants at the meeting.

Socialist Delegates Arrive

SK211031 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1003 GMT 21 Oct 86

[All names as received]

[Text] Pyongyang October 21 (KCNA)--Delegations and delegates of different countries arrived here Monday to participate in the 10th meeting of the directors of the hydro-meteorological services of socialist countries.

They were a Bulgarian delegation headed by G. Nikolov Miloshev, chief head of the main directorate of hydro-meteorology; a Hungarian delegation headed by E. Barat, director of the meteorological service; a Vietnamese delegation headed by Tran Van An, director general of the hydro-meteorological bureau; a GDR delegation headed by H. Kybash, vice-director of the meteorological bureau of the GDR; delegate of Cuba Luis Raul Paz Castro, vice-director of the Institute of Meteorology; a Polish delegation headed by Jan Zelinski, director of the hydro-meteorological service; a Romanian delegation headed by Ion Dregic, director of the hydro-meteorological service; a Czechoslovak delegation headed by Vaclav Richter, director of the Czech Hydro-meteorological Service; and L.R. Tsvang, representative of the Committee of Atmospheric Process and Hydrosphere of Academies of Sciences of Socialist Countries.

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N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

ARRIVALS, DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN DELEGATIONS REPORTED

SK220527 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0519 GMT 22 Oct 86

["Visits"--KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang October 22 (KCNA)--A delegation of the League of Socialist Working Youth headed by Choe Yong-hae, chairman of the Central Committee of the league, and a delegation of PYONGYANG SINMUN headed by its deputy editor-in-chief Kim Hong-il left Pyongyang Tuesday for a visit to China.

Delegations and delegates to the seminar of non-aligned and other developing countries on eradication of illiteracy and expansion of school enrollment of children scheduled in Korea arrived in Pyongyang on the same day. They were an Algerian delegation headed by Ouibrahim Lias, director of a department of the Ministry of Education, Munshi Faiz Ahmad, delegate of Bangladesh, a Cameroonian delegation headed by Fotso Josephine, councillor of the Ministry of Social Affairs, a Congolese delegation headed by Bernadette Bayonne, minister of basic education and literary, Salvador Ela Nseng, delegate of Equatorial Guines, an Indian delegation headed by Sushmabhagia, Ahmed Aden Osman, delegate of Somalia, Dusan Savicevic, delegation of Yugoslavia, a delegation of Zambia headed by F.K. Chelu, deputy chief inspector of schools of the Ministry of General Education and Culture, and John Ryan, delegate of UNESCO.

A friendship delegation of the Japan-Korea trade association headed by Yoichi Tani, member of the House of Representatives of Japan and chairman of the Japan-Korea Trade Association, and a Sichuan, China, song and dance troupe headed by Tian Ying, vice-chairman of the Sichuan Song and Dance Academy, for a visit to South Pyongan Province, arrived in Pyongyang on October 21.

The Soviet Government scientific and technological cooperation delegation, the delegation of the Soviet Union of artists, the delegation of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Moscow sovkhos named after Lenin, the French delegation for the study of the chuche idea, the Japanese women activists delegation and the delegation of Buraku Liberation League of Japan left for home Tuesday.

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NONALIGNED COUNTRIES, OTHERS ATTEND ILLITERACY SEMINAR

Chong Chun-ki Attends Opening

SK230511 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0453 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 23 (KCNA)--A seminar of non-aligned and other developing countries on eradication of illiteracy and expansion of school enrollment of children opened in Pyongyang Wednesday.

The attendants at the seminar will share the achievements and experiences gained by the non-aligned and developing countries in the struggle to liquidate the leftovers of the imperialist colonial education and develop national education and discuss ways for expanding South-South cooperation in this field.

Present at the seminar are delegations and delegates from Algeria, Bangladesh, Burkina-Faso, Cameroon, the Congo, Cuba, the DPRK, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iran, Libya, Mali, Malta, Nicaragua, Niger, Pakistan, Senegal, Somalia, Syria, Tanzania, Uganda, Vietnam, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe and UNESCO.

Also attending are embassy officials of different countries in Pyongyang.

Vice-premier Chong Chun-ki and officials concerned were present at the seminar.

Yi Chong-chu, minister of general education, and delegates of Congo, Uganda, Syria and UNESCO made congratulatory speeches.

Experiences in eliminating illiteracy and its ways, experiences and lessons in expanding school enrollment of schoolage children, cooperation among non-aligned and other developing countries, cooperation with UNESCO and other international organizations and so forth are included in the agenda adopted at the seminar.

Head of the DPRK delegation Kim Chi-ho, vice-minister of general education, made a keynote report. He said:

The eradication of illiteracy and expansion of school enrollment in the non-aligned and other developing countries today are not confined to the business-like question of teaching letters to people. They pose as a question of human liberation for freeing them from the ideological and cultural fetters of the old society and training them to be powerful social beings, independent and creative, and a serious question for defending the independence of countries and sovereignty of nations.

To eradicate illiteracy and expand the school enrollment of children, non-aligned and other developing countries should, for the present, continue to direct great efforts to this work with the national state as a unit, while actively promoting cooperation in the spirit of collective self-reliance.

If this work is to be placed definitely ahead of all other work, a correct state plan must be worked out and thoroughly implemented.

It is imperative to take active measures to increase the school enrollment of children and introduce primary compulsory education in a short time.

All the developing countries, the reporter stressed, should surmount all difficulties and obstacles and work out long-range plans to increase school enrollment suitable to their specific conditions and those countries which have not yet enforced the primary compulsory education should enforce it gradually to enroll all the schoolage children and those countries which have enforced it should enhance the level of compulsory education stage by stage.

Efforts should be bent for firmly building teacher training bases and improving the material conditions of education.

He elaborated on the problem of strengthening cooperation among developing countries for eradicating illiteracy and expanding school enrollment of children.

Underlining the importance of the exchange of achievements and experiences in the eradication of illiteracy and increase of school enrollment and strengthening of cooperation among non-aligned and other developing countries, he said: For the complete eradication of illiteracy and of 100 percent enrollment of the schoolage children by the year 2000, the cooperation among the non-aligned and other developing countries in this field should be further strengthened.

Pointing to the importance of proper coordination in actively promoting cooperation among non-aligned and other developing countries in the eradication of illiteracy and increase of school enrollment, he stressed: In this connection, the coordinating countries in education and culture appointed at the eighth non-aligned summit conference should enhance their role and take necessary institutional steps.

It is one of the important ways for eradicating illiteracy and increasing school enrollment of children to cooperate with UNESCO and other international

organisations concerned with education and take an active part in their work, he said.

The seminar continues.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea hosted a reception for the participants in the seminar yesterday.

Foreign Delegations Arrive

SK210638 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0623 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Spellings of all names as received]

[Text] Pyongyang October 21 (KCNA)--Delegations and delegates of various countries arrived in Pyongyang Monday to attend the seminar of non-aligned and other developing countries on eradication of illiteracy and expansion of school enrollment of children scheduled in Korea.

They were delegate of Burkina Faso Sanou Daba Adrien, secretary general of the Ministry of National Education; delegate of Cuba Sara Legon Padilla; delegate of Ethiopia Mebrattu Gebranguse; delegate of Guinea Abdourahamane Conde, director general of a department of the Ministry of Superior Education and Scientific Research; a delegation of Iran headed by Gholam Hossein Heidari Sarassia, vice-minister of education; delegate of Malta Testa Godfrey; delegate of Nicaragua Jose Constantino Vanegas Sanchez; delegate of Niger Malan Moussa Laouali, director of a department of the Ministry of National and Higher Education and Research; delegate of Senegal Eblen Salomon; delegate of Syria Ghada al Jabi, director of a department of the Ministry of Culture; a delegation of Uganda headed by John Muzeyi Ntimba, minister of state for education; and a delegation of Zimbabwe headed by Samuel Mumbengeqwi, deputy permanent secretary of the Ministry of Education.

Earlier, delegate of Tanzania Zakayo Joseph Mpogolo, director of a department of the Ministry of Education, arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

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N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

GDR FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY MARKED--Pyongyang, October 10 (KCNA)--A friendly gathering was held yesterday at the Korea-GDR Friendship Munhung Cooperative Farm on the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the founding of the German Democratic Republic. Invited to the gathering attended by officials concerned and farmers were Ambassador Karl-Heinz Kern and officials of the GDR Embassy in Pyongyang. Speeches were exchanged at the gathering which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. The guests helped the farmers in their work. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1032 GMT 10 Oct 86 SK] /6662

ZIMBABWE GOVERNMENT DELEGATION--Pyongyang October 10 (KCNA)--Kang Song-san, premier of the Administration Council, met and had a friendly talk Thursday at the Mansudae Assembly Hall with the government delegation of the Republic of Zimbabwe headed by Enos M. Nkala, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Zimbabwe African National Union and minister of home affairs. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1031 GMT 10 Oct 86 SK] /6662

GIFT FROM SFRY'S MAMULA--Pyongyang October 10 (KCNA)--Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, received a gift from Admiral Branko Mamula, federal secretary for National Defence of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, on a visit to our country. Branko Mamula handed the gift to an official concerned. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1029 GMT 10 Oct 86 SK] /6662

CPC SENDS FLOWERS TO WPK--Pyongyang October 11 (KCNA)--A basket of flowers was sent to the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China on the occasion of the 41st anniversary of the founding of the WPK. Chinese Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Korea Zong Kewen handed the basket to an official concerned on October 10. The ambassador said he was authorized to convey greetings and the basket of flowers of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China to the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il-song on the occasion of the 41st anniversary of the founding of the WPK. Stating that over the past 41 years since the founding of the WPK the Korean people have made remarkable successes in socialist construction under the wise leadership of President Kim Il-song and dear secretary Kim Chong-il, he wished them greater successes in their future struggle to carry out the three revolutions and achieve national reunification. And he conveyed best wishes of the CPC Central Committee to President Kim Il-song and dear secretary Kim Chong-il. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0525 GMT 11 Oct 86 SK] /6662

PRC CULTURAL GROUP RECEPTION--Pyongyang October 11 (KCNA)--The Ministry of Culture and Art hosted a reception Friday evening at the Ongnyu restaurant for the Chinese Government cultural delegation. Present there on invitation were the members of the delegation headed by Wang Meng, minister of culture of China, and Chinese Ambassador to Korea Zong Kewen. Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki, Minister of Culture and Art Chang Chol, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Yi Won-kuk and other personages concerned were on hand. Speeches were made by Chang Chol and Wang Meng at the reception. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0545 GMT 11 Oct 86 SK] /6662

EQUATORIAL GUINEA'S MBASOGO GREETED--Pyongyang October 11 (KCNA)--President Kim Il-song on October 9 sent a message of greetings to Obiang Nguema Mbasogo, president of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, on the national holiday of the REG. Noting that today the Equatorial Guinean people have scored many successes in the endeavours for national unity, social stability and economic reconstruction under the correct leadership of President Obiang Nguema Mbasogo, the message expresses the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries will further develop in scope in the future. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1047 GMT 11 Oct 86 SK] /6662

HWANG CHANG-YOP RECEIVES DELEGATIONS--Pyongyang October 12 (KCNA)--Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Saturday met and had friendly conversations respectively with the Swiss delegation for the study of the chuche idea headed by Jurg Scharer, member of the Political Bureau of the Swiss progressive organizations, and the social scientists delegation of India headed by Uttam Rathod, member of Lok Sabha. [Names as received] [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0804 GMT 12 Oct 86 SK] /6662

POLISH DEFENSE MINISTER GREETED--Pyongyang October 12 (KCNA)--Vice Marshal of the Korean People's Army O Chin-u, minister of People's Armed Forces, sent a message of greetings to General Florian Siwicki, minister of national defence of the Polish People's Republic, on the 43d anniversary of the founding of the Polish Army. The message notes with high estimation the fact that the officers and men of the Polish Army under the leadership of the Polish United Workers' Party have smashed the repeated subversive acts and sabotages of the class enemies at home and abroad and creditably defended the gains of the revolution, and are maintaining revolutionary vigilances to safeguard peace and security in Europe. It sincerely wishes the minister of national defence and officers and men of the Polish Army greater success in their endeavours to increase the country's defence capabilities. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0805 GMT 12 Oct 86 SK] /6662

PDRY REVOLUTION DAY GREETINGS--Pyongyang October 13 (KCNA)--Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on October 13 sent a message of greetings to Comrade 'Ali Salim Albiydh, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party, and Comrade Haydar abu Bakr al-'Attas, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Supreme Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, on the occasion of the 23d anniversary of the October 14 Revolution in the PDRY. Saying that after the

revolution the people of the PDRY under the leadership of the Yemen Socialist Party have made a great progress in developing the national economy and going toward socialism against imperialism and Zionism, the message expresses the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the peoples of the two countries will grow stronger and develop in the future through the common struggle against imperialism and for independence. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1457 GMT 13 Oct 86 SK] /6662

ENVOY TO BOTSWANA DEPARTURE--Pyongyang October 13 (KCNA)--DPRK Ambassador to the Republic of Botswana Kim Tong-hwa on October 3 paid a farewell call on President Q.K.J. Masire. The ambassador conveyed regards of President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il to President Q.K.J. Masire. President Q.K.J. Masire expressed deep thanks for this and asked the ambassador to forward his sincere greetings to President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il. Pointing to the daily developing excellent friendly relations between the two countries, the president voiced full support to the struggle of the Korean people for the reunification of the country. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1031 GMT 13 Oct 86 SK] /6662

AFGHAN, JAPANESE SUPPORT YOUTH FESTIVAL--Pyongyang October 13 (KCNA)--A meeting was held recently at Kabul University under the sponsorship of the Central Committee of the Democratic Youth Organisation of Afghanistan in support of the offer of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea to host the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students in Pyongyang and the appeal to youth and students of the whole world which was adopted at a meeting of Korean youth and students. A letter to the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea which was adopted at the meeting said: The Afghan youth and students consider that the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students to be held in Pyongyang in the summer of 1989 will be a good occasion in developing friendship and unity among the youths and inspiring the joint struggle of the world youths for peace and democracy, national independence and social progress. [Name indistinct] Zenmyo, chairman of the Central Committee of the Japan League of Socialist Youth, in his press statement issued on October 1 supported the positive proposal of the LSWYK to host the world festival of youth and students in Pyongyang. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1017 GMT 13 Oct 86 SK] /6662

YEMENI, HUNGARIAN VISITORS--Pyongyang October 13 (KCNA)--Vice-Premier Kim Pok-sin met and had a friendly talk with the government trade delegation of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen headed by Abdula Salim al Gifri, vice-minister of trade and supply, at the Mansudae Assembly Hall on October 12. Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Sunday met and had a friendly conversation with Hovanyecz Laszlo, vice-[word indistinct] of NEPSZABADSAG, the organ of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1033 GMT 13 Oct 86 SK] /6662

NEW AMBASSADOR TO UGANDA--Pyongyang October 13 (KCNA)--Kim Tae-yong, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the DPRK to Uganda, on October 7 presented his credentials to Ugandan President Voweri Museveni. The ambassador conveyed regards of President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il to President

Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il to President Yoweri Museveni. Yoweri Museveni expressed deep thanks for this and heartily wished good health and a long life to President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il. He expressed support to the Korean people's cause of national reunification and hoped that the friendly and cooperative relations between Uganda and Korea would further develop in scope in all fields. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1029 GMT 13 Oct 86 SK] /6662

PDRY REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY MARKED--Pyongyang October 14 (KCNA)--A meeting was held here on October 13 to mark the 23d anniversary of the October 14 revolution in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. It was attended by Kim Tok-chun, vice-chairman of the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee and vice-chairman of the Korea-Democratic Yemen Friendship Association, other officials concerned, members of the association and working people in the city. A speech was made at the meeting. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0414 GMT 14 Oct 86 SK] /6662

CUBAN MILITARY DELEGATION--Pyongyang October 14 (KCNA)--Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, was presented with a gift by Moises Sio Wong, major general of the Ministry of Revolutionary Armed Forces of the Republic of Cuba, who is heading the Cuban military delegation on a visit to our country. The gift was handed to an official concerned by the head of the delegation. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0439 GMT 14 Oct 86 SK] /6662

DPRK-PRC SPORTS EXCHANGE PROTOCOL--Pyongyang October 14 (KCNA)--A protocol on sports exchange for 1987 was signed in Pyongyang Monday between the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee and the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission of China. It was signed by Kang Tok-chun, vice-chairman of the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee, and head of the Chinese sports delegation Zhang Caizhen, vice-minister of the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission of China. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0417 GMT 14 Oct 86 SK] /6662

ETHIOPIAN ECONOMIC DELEGATION--Pyongyang October 14 (KCNA)--A government economic delegation of Socialist Ethiopia arrived in Pyongyang on October 13 by air. The delegation led by Minister of Finance of Socialist Ethiopia Tesfaye Dinka consists of Minister of Mines and Energy Tekeze-shoa Aytenfisu, Commissioner of National Water Resource Alem Alazar, Commissioner for Production of Central National Planning Committee Afrilu Afeworke, Vice-Minister of State Farms Development Hanbissa Wakoya and others. The delegation was met at the airport by Vice-Premier Kim Pok-sin and officials concerned. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0423 GMT 14 Oct 86 SK] /6662

SED DELEGATION--Pyongyang October 14 (KCNA)--Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, on October 13 met and had friendly conversations on separate occasions with the delegation of the Dresden County Committee of the Socialist Unity Party (SED) of Germany headed by Lothar Stammnitz, member of the Central Committee of the SED and second secretary of the Dresden County Party Committee, and the delegation of the GDR paper NEUES DEUTSCHLAND headed by Helmut Rieck. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0421 GMT 14 Oct 86 SL] /6662

DPRK-SIERRA LEONE FRIENDSHIP ANNIVERSARY--Pyongyang October 14 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN Tuesday dedicates a signed article to the 15th anniversary of the opening of diplomatic relations between Korea and Sierra Leone. Noting that over the past 15 years the friendship between Korea and Sierra Leone has been favourably developed by the joint efforts of the two peoples, the paper says: Chuche idea study organisations, Sierra Leone-Korea friendship and solidarity organisations have been formed in Sierra Leone to conduct brisk activities. A pan-African seminar on the chuche idea of Comrade Kim Il-song was held in Freetown, the capital of Sierra Leone, in December, 1972. And a national seminar marking the 20th anniversary of the publication of "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country", an immortal classical work of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was held in February, 1984. The exchange between the two countries is gaining momentum and mutual understanding is deepening. The developing friendship between Korea and Sierra Leone is conducive to the building of a new society in the two countries. The Korean people will as ever make energetic efforts for the strengthening and development of Korea-Sierra Leone friendship. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1024 GMT 14 Oct 86 SK] /6662

ENVOY TO TOGO DEPARTS--Pyongyang October 15 (KCNA)--President Gnassingbe Eyadema said the Togolese Party and Government would in the future, too, as in the past, always and firmly support the just struggle of the Korean people to reunify the divided country. The Togolese Party and Government set great store by the friendly relations with Korea, he noted, and said: They will continue to develop these excellent friendly relations in the future, too. President Eyadema declared this, meeting on October 10 Korean Ambassador to Togo Kim Hyang-san who paid a farewell call on him. The ambassador conveyed regards of President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il to President Gnassingbe Eyadema. President Eyadema expressed respect and reverence for his excellency respected President Kim Il-song, saying that he is the great leader of Korea. President Eyadema wholeheartedly wished good health and a long life to his excellency most respected President Kim Il-song. The conversation proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1018 GMT 15 Oct 86 SK] /6662

INDIAN AMBASSADOR DEPARTS--Pyongyang October 16 (KCNA)--The great leader President Kim Il-song today received K.C. Lalvunga, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of India to Korea, who paid a farewell call on him. Present on the occasion were Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam and an official of the Indian Embassy here. President Kim Il-song conversed with the ambassador. The ambassador presented a gift to President Kim Il-song. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1039 GMT 16 Oct 86 SK] /6662

MEETING WITH NICARAGUAN ENVOYS--Pyongyang October 16 (KCNA)--A friendly meeting with officials of the Nicaraguan Embassy in Pyongyang was held at the Korea-Nicaragua friendship Nampo glassware factory on October 15. It was attended by Choe Chi-son, vice-chairman of the Nampo Municipal Administration and Economic Guidance Committee, other officials concerned and functionaries of the factory. Nicaraguan Ambassador to Korea Adolfo Moncada Zepeda and his embassy officials were present on invitation. Speeches were exchanged at the meeting. Prior to the meeting, the guests went around the factory. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1018 GMT 16 Oct 86 SK] /6662

PRK AMBASSADOR HOSTS RECEPTION--Pyongyang October 17 (KCNA)--Chinese Ambassador to Korea Zong Kewen gave a reception at his embassy last evening upon the conclusion of the visit to Korea by the Chinese Government cultural delegation. Present there on invitation were Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki, Minister of Culture and Art Chang Chol, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Yi Won-kuk and other officials concerned. Also present were the members of the delegation headed by Wang Meng, minister of culture of the People's Republic of China. Speeches were made at the reception by Wang Meng and Chang Chol. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1007 GMT 17 Oct 86 SK] /6662

EGYPTIAN EDITOR VISITS--Pyongyang October 17 (KCNA)--The great leader President Kim Il-song today received Samir Ragab, chief editor of the Egyptian paper EL-MESSA, on a visit to Korea. Present on the occasion were editor-in-chief of MINJU CHOSON Kim Chong-suk and Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Hyong-ryul. President Kim Il-song conversed with the guest in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. He gave answers to questions put by the guest. The guest presented a gift to President Kim Il-song. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1511 GMT 17 Oct 86 SK] /6662

GIFT FROM EGYPTIAN CHIEF EDITOR--Pyongyang October 18 (KCNA)--Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, was presented with a gift by Samir Ragab [name as received], chief editor of the Egyptian paper AL MISSA, on a visit to our country. The gift was handed by chief editor Samir Ragab to an official concerned. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0424 GMT 18 Oct 86 SK] /6662

MESSAGE TO GUINEA PRESIDENT--Pyongyang October 18 (KCNA)--President Kim Il-song on October 16 sent a message to Lansana Conte, president of the Military Committee for National Redressment, president and head of state of Guinea, in reply to his message greeting the session of the Executive Council of the Afro-Asian Writers Association held in our country. The reply message expressed the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries would further develop and strengthen and sincerely wished the Guinean president greater success in his work for the country's independent development and prosperity. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0414 GMT 18 Oct 86 SK] /6662

INDIAN ENVOY'S FAREWELL--Pyongyang October 18 (KCNA)--Kang Song-san, premier of the Administration Council, on October 17 met and had a conversation with [first name indistinct] Lalvunga, Indian ambassador to Korea, who paid a farewell call on him. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0425 GMT 18 Oct 86 SK] /6662

HEILONGJIANG DELEGATION'S VISIT--At the invitation of the North Hamgyong Provincial Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee of the DPRK, an eight-member delegation of the Heilongjiang Provincial People's Government, headed by Hou Jie, provincial governor, and with Wang Yaochen, director of the provincial foreign affairs office, as deputy head, left Harbin for the North Hamgyong Province via Tumen by train on the morning of 18 October for a

friendly visit. Seeing the delegation off at the station were Wang Lianzheng and Jing Bowen, vice provincial governors. Leading Comrade Wang Fei also saw the delegation off at the station. [Text] [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 18 Oct 86 SK] /6662

MALIAN GIFT TO KIM CHONG-IL--Pyonghang October 18 (KCNA)--Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, received a gift from the National Council of the Malian People's Democratic Union. The gift was handed to an official concerned by head of the visiting delegation of the Malian People's Democratic Union Sekou Minandiou Traore, member and secretary of the Central Executive Bureau of the union. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0405 GMT 18 Oct 86 SK] /6662

AMBASSADOR TO ZAMBIA APPOINTED--Pyongyang October 19 (KCNA)--Choe Hak-nae was appointed as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of our country to the Republic of Zambia, according to a decree of the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1006 GMT 19 Oct 86 SK] /6662

ETHIOPIAN AMBASSADOR HOSTS RECEPTION--Pyongyang October 19 (KCNA)--Fisseha Geda, ambassador of Socialist Ethiopia to Korea, gave a reception on the evening of October 17 upon the conclusion of the visit to Korea by the government delegation of Socialist Ethiopia. Present there on invitation were Vice-Premier Kim Pok-sin, Minister of External Economic Affairs Chong Song-nam and Minister of Natural Resources Development Kim Se-yong. The members of the delegation headed by Minister of Finance of Socialist Ethiopia Tesfaye Dinka were on hand. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0802 GMT 19 Oct 86 SK] /6662

MPR SUPPORTS HOSTING YOUTH FESTIVAL--Pyongyang October 20 (KCNA)--The secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League supported the offer of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea to host the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students in Pyongyang. He was speaking at a meeting welcoming a LSWYK delegation in Ulaanbaatar on October 14. The Mongolian people and youth support the struggle of the Korean people and youth to force the U.S. troops out of South Korea and peacefully reunify the country and the DPRK's proposal to make the Korean peninsula a nuclear-free, peace zone, he declared. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0523 GMT 20 Oct 86 SK] /6662

SIERRA LEONEAN LEADER MEETS ENVOY--Pyongyang October 20 (KCNA)--J.S. Momoh, president of the Republic of Sierra Leone, on October 14 met Kim Myon-yi, Korean ambassador to his country, on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Korea and Sierra Leone. On the occasion the president said that the cooperation between Sierra Leone and Korea in various fields and mutual visit to delegations have further deepened the friendly relations between the two countries. The Sierra Leonean president expressed thanks on behalf of himself, his government and people to his excellency President Kim Il-song for his deep concern for the development of Sierra Leone. The conversation proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1531 GMT 20 Oct 86 SK] /6662

YI CHONG-OK, GDR's MITTAG MEETING--Pyongyang October 21 (KCNA)--Talks were held Monday at the Mansudae Assembly Hall between Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Vice-president, and Comrade Guenter Mittag, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and vice-chairman of the State Council. Present at the talks on the Korean side were Choe Chong-kun, minister of foreign trade, An Pong-ki, vice-chairman of the State Planning Commission, and officials concerned, and on the GDR side were Gerhard Beil, minister of foreign trade, Harry Muller, vice-chairman of the State Planning Commission, and officials concerned. The talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0646 GMT 21 Oct 86 SK] /6662

DPRK-USSR SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY PROTOCOL--Pyongyang October 21 (KCNA)--A protocol of the 85th meeting of the permanent sub-committee for the scientific and technological cooperation of the inter-governmental scientific-technological consultative committee of the DPRK and the USSR was signed in Pyongyang on October 20. It was signed by Vice-chairman of the State Commission of Science and Technology Pak Yong-sik and Vice-chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology Mikhail Kruglov. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0652 GMT 21 Oct 86 SK] /6662

DPRK-ETHIOPIAN INTERGOVERNMENTAL PROTOCOL--Pyongyang October 21 (KCNA)--A protocol of the third meeting of the inter-governmental joint committee of economy, science and technology, trade and culture of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Socialist Ethiopia was signed in Pyongyang Monday. It was signed by Minister of External Economic Affairs Chong Song-nam and Minister of Finance of Socialist Ethiopia Tesfaye Dinka. An agreement between the Korean and Ethiopian governments on forming an agricultural joint company was also signed. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0627 GMT 21 Oct 86 SK] /6662

PERUVIAN LEADER MEETS PARLIAMENTARY GROUP--Pyongyang October 23 (KCNA)--Luis Negreiros, general secretary of the National Executive Committee of the American Popular Revolutionary Alliance of Peru and chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the House of Deputies, on October 14 met the DPRK parliamentary group delegation headed by Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly which dropped over in Peru on its way home after attending the 76th conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union held in Argentina. On the occasion Chairman Luis Negreiros stressed the need to further develop the friendly relations between Peru and Korea and expressed full support to the DPRK's proposals for national reunification and for the cohosting of the Olympic Games. The conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1520 GMT 22 Oct 86 SK] /6662

ROMANIAN ARMY DAY MARKED--Pyongyang Oct 24 (KCNA)--A meeting was held Wednesday at the Mangyongdae Revolutionary School on the 42nd anniversary of the Romanian Army Day. Ambassador Constantin Iftodi and an official of the Romanian Embassy in Pyongyang were present on invitation. Speeches were exchanged at the meeting. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000 GMT 24 Oct 86 SK] /6662

CZECH AMBASSADOR ARRANGES FRIENDSHIP MEETING--Pyongyang October 23 (KCNA)--
Czechoslovak Ambassador to Korea Vaclav Herman arranged a friendship meeting
Wednesday at his embassy in connection with the formation of Korea-Czechoslovak
friendship organisations. Invited there were Kim Ung-ho, vice-chairman of
the State Commission of Science and Technology and chairman of the Korea-
Czechoslovak Friendship Association, Yi Song-ho, vice-chairman of the Commit-
tee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, and other officials con-
cerned. The attendants appreciated a Czechoslovak film. Then a cocktail
party followed. Speeches were exchanged there. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in
English 1031 GMT 23 Oct 86 SK] /6662

CSO: 4100/035

N.KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

DAILY DENOUNCES U.S. ACTS AGAINST PANAMA

SK110547 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0541 GMT 11 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 11 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN and MINJU CHOSON Friday lambasted the U.S. imperialists' shameless acts against the Panamanian people.

In a signed commentary NODONG SINMUN says:

The U.S. imperialists are persistently scheming to maintain their military bases in Panama and keep the right to the operation and management of the Panama Canal even after the year 2000, contrary to the treaty they signed with the Panamanian Government in June 1978. This is a brigandish act violating the national sovereignty and dignity of the Panamanian people.

They are resorting to the despicable means such as creating alienation and discord in Panamanian Army to bring Panama to its knees. But the Panamanian people are turning out in the struggle for defence of dignity and sovereignty of the country against the outrageous steps and moves of the U.S. imperialists. The Korean people resolutely denounce the shameless acts of the U.S. imperialists and support the just stand and struggle of the Panamanian people.

The U.S. imperialists must discontinue at once their shameless acts against Panama and observe and implement the demand of the treaty.

MINJU CHOSON in a signed commentary stresses that the U.S. imperialists' interference and plunder in the Panama Canal and its zone should be checked and they should come into possession of the Panamanian people.

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CSO: 4100/035

N.KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

DAILY DENOUNCES U.S. 'ARMED INTERVENTION' IN NICARAGUA

SK170538 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0512 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 17 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN Friday comments on the denial by Shultz and other officials of the U.S. Administration of the confession of the American who survived a U.S. military cargo aircraft which was downed when it intruded into the air of Nicaragua. The author of the commentary says:

Far from admitting their criminal act and apologizing to Nicaragua, they, like the guilty party filing the suit first, protest that Hansenfus taken prisoner has nothing to do with the United States and no organ of the United States gave him any task.

According to U.S. media including the CBS television, the mastermind of the operation of the downed U.S. aircraft is linked with an organ under Vice President Bush. And it has been disclosed that former U.S. Army secretary commanded the Contras bandit for 15 months.

All this leaves no shadow of doubt as to the fact that the downed U.S. military cargo aircraft operated as a part of the open armed intervention of the United States in Nicaragua which is being promoted with the approval and support of the U.S. authorities.

Yet Shultz is kicking and struggling to evade the responsibility for this crime. This indicates that the U.S. imperialists are shameless double-dealer.

In trying to cover up the evident fact the U.S. Administration authorities seek to evade the denunciation and protest of the international community against the U.S. intervention in Nicaragua. Thus they scheme to step up the armed intervention in real earnest and reduce Nicaragua to "the second Grenada" in the long run. The U.S. imperialists should give up the shameless anti-Nicaraguan moves.

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CSO: 4100/035

FOREIGN MINISTRY STATEMENT DENOUNCES SOUTH AFRICA

SK160514 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0505 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 16 (KCNA)--The Government and people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea express full support to and solidarity with a declaration published at the summit conference of the six Frontline States and strongly denounce the South African racists for ever more outrageously stepping up gangster-like maneuvers for war of aggression against the neighbouring countries.

The Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea stresses this in a statement issued on October 14 in support of an important declaration published by the leaders of the six Frontline States after holding a meeting to counter the acute situation prevailing in southern Africa.

Noting that the South African racists are these days massing a large force of aggression in the areas bordering on Mozambique and Zimbabwe and have already infiltrated their commandoes into the territory of Mozambique, the statement says:

The large-scale concentration of armed forces by the South African racists and their aggressive moves against the neighbouring countries are a wanton infringement upon the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the countries in this region and an undisguised challenge to the entire African people and the world's peaceloving people calling for the complete liberation of southern Africa.

The South African racists must put an immediate end to their murderous atrocities against the South African and Namibian peoples and to their reckless aggressive war maneuvers against the neighbouring countries, looking straight at the trend of the present time advancing towards independence and national liberation.

The governments and peoples of all peace-loving countries of the world should take more allround sanctions against the South African racists so that they may abolish the accursed apartheid, stop suppressing the people and put an end to the aggressive war moves against the neighbouring countries.

If the South African racists refuse to lend an ear to the just voice of the world's peaceloving people and persist in resorting to force of arms, suppressing the people and seeking aggressive war, they will be unable to escape a stern punishment at the hands of the peaceloving people of the world.

The Government and people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will in the future, too, firmly stand on the side of the South African and Namibian peoples for freedom and liberation and firmly support and encourage with might and main the just cause of the Frontline States and the entire African people for the complete liberation of southern Africa.

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