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Korean Affairs Report

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DPRK DAILY DENOUNCES U.S. PLAN TO BUILD KOREAN WAR MONUMENT

SK241145 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2149 GMT 18 Oct 86

[NODONG SINMUN 19 October commentary: "Monument of Aggressive War"]

[Text] According to a report, the U.S. Congress, following the U.S. Senate, approved a bill to spend \$1 million to build a monument commemorating the United States' participation in the Korean War.

Why are the U.S. imperialists going to build a monument commemorating their participation in the Korean War? Hidden in this plan is the wicked intention of the present ruling faction headed by Reagan.

As of the past Korean War, it was the most barbarous and brigandish war of aggression of all the wars provoked by the U.S. imperialists. Through this aggressive war, the atrocious and brutal nature of the U.S. imperialists was extensively revealed.

The U.S. imperialists perpetrated the most bestial and unprecedentedly atrocious massacre and scorched earth operations to bring out people to their knees and to strangle our sacred Republic.

Through the Korean War, the people of the world clearly witnessed the aggressive, barbarous, and murderous nature of the U.S. imperialists. However, the U.S. imperialists are attempting to describe the past aggressive Korean war as a just war for the United States and the free world by building the monument and to legalize the war.

By so doing, they are also maneuvering to conceal the criminal nature of a new aggressive Korean War, with which they are pushing ahead today. It is a fact well known to everyone that the U.S. imperialists are attempting to more firmly seize South Korea as a stronghold for their colonial rule in Asia and as a stepping-stone for invading the continent.

For this, the U.S. imperialists have turned South Korea into a powder magazine for war and an advanced base for nuclear war by dragging in weapons for mass destruction on a large scale, including nuclear weapons. They have strengthened war maneuvers to invade the northern half of the Republic in and around South Korea.

Because of such maneuvers by the U.S. imperialists, an extremely dangerous situation in which a war may break out at any moment has been created on the Korean peninsula. If the U.S. imperialists trigger a new war of aggression on the Korean peninsula, it will be precisely a nuclear war and its flames will easily expand to Asia and the world.

By building the so-called monument commemorating the U.S. participation in the war, the U.S. imperialists are attempting to make Americans accept the new aggressive Korean war which they are frantically preparing as a fait accompli and to infuse the idea of aggression into the minds of the young Americans.

That the U.S. imperialists held a series of government-patronized events everywhere, such as the day of remembrance of the heroic fighters who participated in the Korean War, while waging a farce building a monument to the U.S. participation in the Korean War proceeds from such an aim.

That the government of the U.S. state of Massachusetts has designated 27 July of each year as the day to remember the heroic fighters who participated in the Korean War and held the first commemorative function this year is one such example.

Sending a special message to this government-patronized event, Reagan raved about the courage of the heroic fighters of the Korean War and stressed the demonstration of such courage. Where on earth can such courage be demonstrated? It is clear to everyone that the place is precisely the Korean peninsula.

Such a commotion waged by the U.S. ruling circles, including Reagan, shows that though they are giving lip-service to peace on the Korean peninsula and so forth. In actuality they are running amok to provoke a new war of aggression against our Republic and to drive young Americans to a future Korean war to have them die in vain.

Such maneuvers by the U.S. imperialists are an extremely arrogant and reckless challenge to all the Korean people and the progressive people of the world.

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CSO: 4110/018

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DPRK DAILY ON PLAN TO RELOCATE U.S. EMBASSY IN SEOUL

SK290353 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1150 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Commentary by Station Commentator Kim Myong-nam: "Hasty Measures of Colonial Masters to Settle the Situation"]

[Text] Recently alarming moves have been shown in the U.S. imperialists' policy toward South Korea. The U.S. imperialists have decided to shift the U.S. Embassy in Sejong-no, Chongno-ku, Seoul, to a so-called safe place on the outskirts of the city and forwarded a budget authorization concerning this plan to Congress.

At the same time, they also decided to reshuffle the U.S. ambassador to South Korea and the director of the U.S. CIA branch in South Korea. On 25 October, they recalled Walker, who has been in the position of ambassador.

The plans to relocate the field ruling organization, which has arrogantly stood in the center of Seoul for 40 years, and to reshuffle en masse the ambassador and branch director who commanded, manipulated, and controlled the puppets, building a nest there, are unprecedented events.

In particular, Lilley who is coming as the new U.S. ambassador, has specialized in intelligence and machinations in the U.S. CIA for a long time and the man who is coming as the director of the U.S. CIA branch in South Korea is reportedly a big figure in the intelligence field.

Such moves by the U.S. imperialists are desperate measures to settle the crisis in colonial rule which are shaking in South Korea and show the wicked intention to further strengthen the military fascist intelligence rule.

As is known, today the people's anti-U.S. and anti-government struggle is being fiercely waged in South Korea to put an end to the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule. The slogans "The U.S. imperialists should withdraw!" colonial rule. The slogans "The U.S. imperialists should withdraw!" "Down with the Choon Tu-hwan dictatorship!" and "Let us drive out the U.S. imperialists who are manipulating long-term power!" loudly ring out and the struggle of youths and students is becoming more organized and popularized with each passing day. In addition, the confrontation between the ruling and opposition circles in connection with the issue of constitutional revision has become acute and political disorder is further deepening.

The Seoul Asian Games, which the U.S. imperialists actively supported, ended in failure and the Olympics, which are to be held in 1988, are faced with the people's opposition and rejection.

Voices calling for a national policy of reunification and denying the national policy of anticommunism resound even from the puppet National Assembly, thus embarrassing the U.S. imperialist masters.

As the proverb says "A drowning man will grab at a straw," the U.S. imperialists, embarrassed and frightened, are going to implement a more vicious intelligence and machinations rule by relocating the Embassy, which has become a target of attack by youths and students, to the outskirts of Seoul and by replacing the field rulers with high-calibre schemers. Thus, they are attempting to maintain their colonial rule facing a crisis.

This is shown by the fact that the U.S. imperialists appointed Lilley, who has engaged in intelligence and machinations maneuvers in the U.S. CIA for 27 years, to the post of ambassador and Stein, who is known to have worked out the plot to expel Marcos in the Philippines, to director of the South Korean branch.

Observers at home and abroad consider that the U.S. imperialists are preparing for a new military coup in South Korea. This is no accident at all. Even outgoing U.S. ambassador Walker made some suggestions on this. Lilley, who was reportedly nominated as the U.S. ambassador to South Korea, raved about reconfirmation of assistance to South Korea and so forth even before he has come to South Korea. This clearly shows that the U.S. imperialists are attempting to attain their wicked aims in such a way as to support the Chon Tu-hwan puppet regime and extend it, and when this ends in failure, they will fabricate a new military coup and settle the crisis in their colonial rule in such a way as to replace the stooges.

However, even with their wicked means and methods, the U.S. imperialists cannot settle the crisis in their colonial rule which has already declined.

The South Korean youths, students, and people, who have clearly realized through practical experiences gained over more than 40 years and from the Kwangju massacre that the U.S. imperialists are the most vicious aggressors and the source of the nation's division and of all misfortune and pain of the South Korean people, will not tolerate the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule any longer.

Their anti-U.S. and anti-fascist struggle, including attacks on the U.S. imperialists aggressive organizations, is being more fiercely waged with each passing day. Those who have occupied another's land will have no place to rest and there will be no land for the rascals to set their feet.

They can never settle the crisis in the collapsing colonial rule in South Korea by relocating the Embassy or bringing in the intelligence schemers. The U.S. imperialists should take their hands off the aggression and interference in South Korea and immediately withdraw from South Korea according to the

demand of the era of independence and the unanimous call of the people at home and abroad, instead of adhering to a reckless trick.

The South Korean youths, students, and people will more courageously fight to demand the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the overthrow of the dictatorial regime.

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

NODONG SINMUN DENOUNCES ADMIRAL HAYES' PRESS BRIEFING REMARKS

SK281120 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2150 GMT 25 Oct 86

[NODONG SINUMN 26 October Commentary: "True Colors as a Bellicose Element Cannot Be Concealed"]

[Text] In a recent meeting with journalists of the Pacific area, Hayes, commander in chief of the U.S. Forces in the Pacific, slandered and defames our Republic, clamoring about the nonexistent threat of southward invasion. He prattled that we staged a large-scale naval exercise and have deployed large forces near the MDL in preparation for a war.

This is like a thief turning on the owner, and is indeed a preposterous trick designed to conceal their crimes and to shift responsibility for the danger of war prevailing on the Korean peninsula onto others. Hayes' utterance of silly logic before journalists of the Pacific area is closely related to the fact that the U.S. imperialists' Asian strategy has met with strong opposition from the people in this region.

Following the Philippines, the U.S. imperialists' colonial policy for subjugation has faced an unprecedented crisis. The United States has instigated the puppets to more brutally suppress the ever-growing anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle for democracy of the South Korean people.

It was according to the instructions of the United States that an opposition lawmaker who called for national reunification at the puppet National Assembly of South Korea was arrested under a strict cordon of puppet police forces. The world's people cannot repress their surprise over the fact that a Medieval dark society of fascism, in which an incumbent national assemblyman is thrown in jail because of his floor remarks, exists in the world today when the 20th century is drawing to a close.

The Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique is now having a hard time, being at a loss for words before the unanimous denunciations at home and abroad. The rignmarole of Hayes, a bellicose admiral of the United States, is designed to save the Chon Tu-hwan clique from a predicament and to add fuel to the fire of its fascism.

By clamoring as if a southward invasion were imminent, the [word indistinct] imperialists are trying to shield the puppets' brutal fascist tyranny and to maintain their colonial terrorist rule in South Korea at any cost. At the

same time, noisily clamoring about a southward invasion, the U.S. imperialists are trying to justify their permanent occupation of South Korea and their policy of war while turning their back on the voices of the Korean people and the people of the world who call for the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea. This is precisely the major aim sought by Hayes at the meeting with journalists of the Pacific area. Hayes' long, absurd remarks uttered to slander and defame us cannot convince anyone.

Speaking of our Republic, our People's Army is now playing a great role and doing its share in socialist construction. The Sohae Lockgate, which is a symbol of the invincible might of our people, is also a result of the 5-year-long creative labor of our People's Army soldiers.

The government of our Republic recently took an initiative of withdrawing some 150,000 active service soldiers from the frontline areas and posts and sending them to the sites of peaceful construction. This is a clear expression of the sincere efforts of our party and the government of the Republic to alleviate tension prevailing on the Korean peninsula, to preserve peace there, and to resolve the question of country's reunification peacefully.

How could we send such a large number of People's Army soldiers to the sites of peaceful construction if we were preparing for a southward invasion, as Hayes asserted? Hayes' gibberish can by no means conceal the truth. The ringleader who is aggravating tension in Korea and increasing the danger of war there is precisely the United States.

Is it not precisely the United States that has concentrated nuclear weapons in South Korea and around it, has constantly waged large-scale military exercises, has deployed U.S. forces and the puppet army in the forward frontline area, and has maintained combat readiness in the entire area along the MDL to trigger a war of northward invasion at any moment?

The United States has staged various types of U.S.-Japanese joint military exercise in a bid to drag the Japanese armed forces into the Korean front in the future. With no sophism can the United States conceal the nature of an aggressor, meddler, and war maniac.

The U.S. imperialists should renounce its maneuvers to occupy South Korea permanently and war maneuvers and should withdraw U.S. forces and nuclear weapons from South Korea without delay.

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

SKNDF STATEMENT ON ASIAD CONCLUSION

SK110329 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea
0300 GMT 8 Oct 86

["Text" of statement issued by the spokesman of the South Korean National Democratic Front [SKNDF] on 6 October in Seoul]

[Text] Amid the unanimous denunciation and opposition of our masses and the world's progressive masses, the 10th Asian games have come to an end.

Even before the opening of the Asian games, the Chon Tu-hwan group, portraying the games as a great sports festival, noisily prattled that the hosting of the games would serve as a decisive opportunity for providing a stepping stone to vault into the ranks of advanced nations and for demonstrating before the world the people's pride. However, the only things the Asian games have brought to South Korea were the greatest ignominy ever observed in the national annals and an evil deed.

The 1986 Asian games, strange and anomalous games without even the honor befitting an international sporting event, have left an unprecedentedly ignominious page in the world history of sporting events.

It is entirely because the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan ring fraudulently used the games for their dirty political ends that the just finished games have been rejected by our people and criticized by the world.

As has been consistently asserted by our SKNDF, the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan ring decided to obtain the right to host the 1986 Asian games in Seoul solely because they wanted to burnish the Chon Tu-hwan ring's dirty image as the fascist dictator through the games, to maintain and prolong the military dictatorship in the face of a crisis, to perpetuate national division, and to justify their maneuvers for war. Because of this, the 1986 Asian games were destined, from the beginning, to be an ignominious sports festival.

The just finished games were an ignominious sporting event which was forcibly conducted amid a whirlwind of fascist violence. Under the instigation of the United States, the Chon Tu-hwan ring closed universities, kept playing fields, other sports facilities, and areas surrounding them off-limits by stretching iron fences around them during the period of the games, placed the whole of

South Korea in a state of martial law, and confined the populace to a prison without bars.

Under the pretext of guaranteeing safety for the games, the fascist element in power checked, day and night, passers-by and citizens by mobilizing approximately 100,000 policemen and army, randomly arrested and blackmailed innocent residents by kicking up a surprise search commotion, and virulently continued the suppression of the masses without letup.

The number of residents arrested by the Chon Tu-hwan regime on the grounds that they had attempted to undermine the Asian games alone amounted to an estimated 263,500.

The brunt of the barbarous and brutal suppression by the fascists has been directed against the patriotic, democratic forces. The Chon regime [as heard] has imposed intolerable political restrictions on the democratic personages at the slightest sign of budding aspirations for independence, democracy, and reunification, while virulently punishing the patriotic youths, students, and masses by putting them on murderous trial almost every day.

As a result, our popular masses who have been deprived of even their fundamental sovereign rights and freedoms in a living hell, the worst kind in the world, are now destined to suffer from grimmer misery and misfortune because of the Asian games.

Also, the just finished games were a criminal sports event which has encouraged North-South confrontation and increased the danger of perpetuating the division of national territory and of triggering a war by exacerbating tension on the Korean peninsula.

While viciously spreading the falsehood of the threat of southward invasion taking advantage of the Asian games held in Seoul, the U.S. and South Korean authorities placed U.S. troops stationed in South Korea and the South Korean Army [hangukkun] on combat readiness and plunged the situation on the Korean peninsula into an extreme state of tension by sending posthaste a large number of U.S. armed forces to South Korea.

By roaming around in the East and West Seas of South Korea, dozens of U.S. ships, including aircraft carriers laden with nuclear weapons, conjured up an atmosphere of war, and military exercises of various descriptions, including civil defense drills, continued without interruption across South Korea.

In particular, preposterously evading responsibility for the bombing at Kimpo Airport by placing it on the North and kicking up a frantic anticommunist campaign, the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan ring openly uttered extremely outrageous, bellicose language and outrageously acted without hesitation, to the point where they appeared even to be willing to provoke a war.

As a result, the danger of a war breaking out at any time loomed over the Korean peninsula during the games.

The 1986 Asian games were an antipopular sporting event which has brought disaster of unspeakable proportions to the livelihood of our people. The Chon Tu-hwan ring demolished tens of thousands of slum houses, thousands of street vendor stalls, and shops by kicking up and forcible demolishing commotions under the pretext of beautifying the environment and then drove the evicted abject poor and shoe-string shoppers to remote corners.

Meanwhile, the Chon Tu-hwan ring ordered plants to shut down with no prearrangements under the pretext of preventing the air from being polluted, went so far as to preposterously ask residents to abstain from using coal briquettes for heating, and made the owners of business vehicles stop operating them by regulating traffic, not to mention banning passers-by from freely moving around, thereby keeping the shopowners from selling their goods in peace.

As a result of the squandering of an enormous amount of funds by the persons in authority on the Asian games, South Korea, which has already incurred \$53 billion of foreign debt, has been reduced to a worst kind of debtor and our people have become debtors shouldering an enormous amount of obligation.

The whole course of the Seoul Asian games eloquently demonstrates that it was among the worst kind of sporting event ever held, in the worst place and in the worst manner in view of the history of sporting events and that it was a criminal sporting event that has left an irrevocable lingering effect on the cause of justice and peace.

The brazen-face maneuvers of the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan ring who have fraudulently used the 1986 Asian games as a shield for their plot to stay in power permanently, to perpetuate division, and to prepare for a new war have once again proven that they are the very common enemy of our popular masses and mankind.

Together with the United States, the Chon Tu-hwan ring should take full responsibility for the grave consequences the just finished Asian games have led to, publicly apologize to our people and to the conscience of the world, and step down from power at an early date, without clinging to their fascist policy of war and division.

The just finished Asian games have taught us the serious lesson that the 1988 Olympics, if they are to be held in Seoul, will also become a political plaything for the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan ring and that they will bring about irrevocably grave consequences.

As a matter of course, governments, political parties, public organizations, and sports circles in the world's progressive countries should remember the lesson left behind by the just finished Asian games and not allow themselves to be embroiled in the political plot and machinations being hatched by the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan ring who are bent on holding the 1988 Olympics in Seoul.

Ours are the masses who cannot live without independence, democracy, and reunification. Our masses cannot barter their independence, democracy, and reunification with the aggressors and nation-selling traitors for a sports event or a few medals, nor can they give up their national dignity and sovereign rights, which are more precious to them than life itself.

Together with the masses of all walks of life, our SKNDF will continue to stage a vigorous struggle against the U.S. imperialists and the fascist, traitorous regime until such time as when independence, democracy, and reunification arrive for them.

[Dated] 6 October 1986, Seoul

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CSO: 4110/17

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

SKNDF GREETES KIM IL-SONG ON WPK ANNIVERSARY

SK120734 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea
0300 GMT 10 Oct 86

["Congratulatory message" from the Central Committee of the South Korean National Democratic Front [SKNDF] to "Comrade" Kim Il-song, DPRK president, on the occasion of the 41st anniversary of the WPK founding]

[Text] To respected President Kim Il-song, founder and leader of the WPK:

The SKNDF Central Committee, which is vigorously advancing along the road of the sacred anti-U.S. and antifascist national salvation struggle under the brilliant banner of chuche, places boundless honor upon and extends warmest congratulations to the respected President Kim Il-song, the founder and leader of the first chuche-type party, on the occasion of the 41st anniversary of the founding of the WPK.

The great President Kim Il-song established deep and firm roots for the founding of the party by organizing the Down-with-Imperialism Union [DIU] at an early stage when he embarked upon the road of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle. After the national liberation, he founded the WPK, the glorious party which inherited the tradition of the DIU.

The founding of the WPK was the shining fruition of our outstanding leadership, respected President Kim Il-song, the great leader, and a historic emergence of a party of chuche type with the chuche idea as its guiding compass.

Under your leadership, great President Kim Il-song, the party has, for more than 40 years, followed a road of proud victories and glory and accomplished immortal feats which will shine long in history.

Upholding the banner of the chuche idea, the WPK most successfully carried out the democratic revolution and the socialist revolution in the shortest time ever, through the grim storm of modern history, and has built a powerful socialist state of independence, self-sustenance, and self-reliant defense by wisely leading socialist construction.

By reforming society, nature, and men, the WPK attained a new historic advance in all domains, including political, economic, ideological, moral, educational, and art, and opened a new era of great national prosperity and development--the era of the Workers' Party.

The northern half of the fatherland, which has reached a high stage in the development of a society where the program of chuche-orientation of the entire society is comprehensively realized, created a new history of upsurges by accelerating socialist economic construction under the banner of the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural.

Amid the wind of creating the speed of the eighties, everlasting monuments, including the Sohae Lockgate, have been splendidly built and brilliant economic growth has been attained. Thus, the paradise of socialist Korea has turned wealthier and more powerful. This is a miraculous reform achieved in the era of the Workers' Party. Through the arduous and glorious revolutionary struggle, the WPK won absolute trust and support from all the masses and has been strengthened and developed into a powerful party of firm unity, cohesion, and refined leadership.

By advancing under the guidance of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il with respected President Kim Il-song at the top post of the party, the WPK has earned itself fame as a virile party overflowing with vigor and passion, and a party of vast prospects which will carry the cause of chuche to accomplishment through generations.

The work "The Historic Experience of Building the WPK" published by the great President Kim Il-song, the genius of ideology, is an immortal classical work which extensively sums up the proud history of the struggle of the WPK which created magnificent achievements and example and elucidated the practical experience of satisfactorily resolving the issue of inheriting the revolutionary cause. This work also elucidated universal principles in founding a party. Because the WPK achieved immortal exploits with great ideas and perfect theories and gained rich experience for a long time, it has become a reliable vanguard of the international working class with authority and influence.

Indeed, the WPK founded and led by respected President Kim Il-song is the great ever-victorious party and a symbol of all victories and glories.

The immortal chuche idea which sways the entire world has not only been spread throughout South Korea with unrivaled tractive force, but has become a brilliant beacon for our fighting vanguard warriors and patriotic masses of all walks of life.

The SKNDF, which has emerged as a patriotic vanguard unit for the sake of freedom and liberation under the banner of the chuche idea, has tenaciously advanced, braving mounting difficulties and ordeals, and has encouraged and propelled the masses to the triumphant anti-U.S. and antidictatorial struggle for national salvation.

The chuche-oriented program and assertions for the national liberation movement advanced by our SKNDF arouse support and sympathy among the masses of all walks of life, including workers, peasants, youths, and students, who are vigorously propelling the mass movement down a correct track.

The masses of all walks of life in South Korea are rapidly awakening to the realization that they can restore their trod upon national dignity and achieve their aspirations for democratization and reunification only when the fascist U.S. colonial rule is swept aside, independence and sovereignty are achieved, and the flames of the anti-U.S. and antidictatorial struggle, with the broad masses staying in line, fiercely burn across South Korea with each passing day.

Although circumstances are so bad that one cannot denounce the U.S. aggressors without running the risk of being murderously tried or call for the overthrow of the military dictatorship without risking imprisonment, our masses are now stubbornly and tenaciously struggling in defiance of the bayonet or guillotine in the search for national sovereignty and democratic and civil rights, which are more precious to them than life itself, and for national reunification for which they hope even in their dreams.

Our masses' anti-U.S. and antidictatorial struggle for national salvation for independence, democracy, and reunification, which continues without interruption in defiance of the unprecedented fascist suppression, has reached a turning point of development with new vigor unprecedented in view of its depth and breadth and in view of its tenacity and continuity.

In this stormy course of development, in which a broader range of the masses are joining in the anti-U.S. and antidictatorial struggle for national salvation, the spearhead of the struggle is directed against the U.S. imperialists, who are directly responsible for aggression and division, and the anti-U.S. struggle is being turned into a mainstream of the mass movement, testimony to the vitality of the chuche idea, the sacred banner of freedom and liberation.

The enemy is now making the last kicks of a dying horse in an effort to bring the catastrophic political situation under control. However, they cannot stop the powerful stream of the sacred anti-U.S. and antidictatorial struggle of the masses of all walks of life.

By going deep among the broad masses, under the banner of the chuche idea, to tenaciously struggle together with them in unity, our SKNDF will bury, without fail, the fascist colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists and their running dog and eventually achieve the cause of converting the society into one governed by independence and democracy and the peaceful reunification of the country.

Under the immediate circumstances, we will expose and smash the U.S. imperialists' strategy designed to nudge the ruling and opposition parties toward a great compromise and their plot to make them revise the constitution

based on agreement, the purpose of which is to make the traitorous clique stay alive, to keep the present fascist system functioning, and to split and disintegrate democratic forces, while concentrating efforts on uniting the democratic and patriotic forces and on making the anti-U.S. and antidictatorial struggle mass-oriented.

We, who live and struggle under the chuche rays, will always advance and achieve victory with conviction.

Reflecting the ardent desire of our patriotic vanguard fighters and the masses of all walks of life, the SKNDF Central Committee wishes President Kim Il-song--the sun of nation, lodestar of freedom and liberation, legendary hero, and genius of mankind--a long life and good health for the victory of the anti-U.S. national liberation movement, the reunification of the fatherland, the strengthening and developing of the WPK, and the prosperity of the chuche era.

[Signed] The SKNDF Central Committee

[Dated] 10 October 1986, Seoul

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CSO: 4110/17

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DISCUSSION REJECTS POLITICAL COMPROMISE

SK170852 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0951 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Unattributed talk: "Democracy Cannot Be Compromised with Fascism"]

[Text] Recently, the DJP rabble have noisily clamored about a compromise between the ruling and opposition camps and a coalition of conservative forces. They claim that the ruling and opposition parties alike are conservative forces and should, therefore, be in league with each other and that they should make efforts to avoid confrontation and to achieve a compromise for constitutional revision by agreement.

Why would the DJP, which has thus far sought only political confrontation with the opposition parties, abruptly clamor about the need for compromise between the ruling and opposition parties? It was precisely the U.S. imperialist aggressors who originated the idea of compromise between the ruling and opposition parties.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors exercise their colonial rule over South Korea on the strength of its fascist dictatorship and have implemented their Asian strategy, using South Korea, their colony, as a stepping stone. Therefore, the massive anti-U.S. struggle for independence, which has been more vigorously staged among the masses since the Kwangju popular uprising, and the antifascist struggle for democracy, which has been vigorously staged among the masses in combination with the anti-U.S. struggle for independence, have created great obstacles to the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule in South Korea and to the implementation of their Asian strategy.

In particular, with the joining of opposition forces since the beginning of the year in the antidictatorial struggle of the masses of the South Korean people for constitutional revision that favors a direct presidential election system and with the blowing winds of democracy, which toppled the Marcos dictatorial regime in the Philippines, in South Korea, the U.S. imperialists face a serious crisis in their colonial and fascist rule in South Korea.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors have invented such an idea on compromise between the ruling and opposition parties to patch up such a crisis and to smoothly maintain colonial rule.

The U.S. scenario on the compromise between the ruling and opposition parties is designed to separate opposition forces from the ranks of the antidictatorial struggle, to make them compromise with the Chon Tu-hwan ring, and to break up the democratic forces one by one. It is precisely according to the U.S. scenario that the rabble of the Chon Tu-hwan ring, who have so desperately opposed revising the constitution, has suddenly clamored about compromise with the opposition camp to seek constitutional revision by agreement.

According to this scenario, puppet and traitor Chon Tu-hwan hurriedly held a so-called meeting of representatives of the three parties and, there, tempted, on one hand, and threatened, on the other hand, the opposition leaders, babbling that if the ruling and opposition parties agreed to revise the constitution by agreement, he would agree to the revision and that the opposition camp should stop the signature collection campaign for constitutional revision and return to the National Assembly. However, he has continued to brutally suppress the struggle of youths, students, and the off-stage democratic forces for constitutional revision.

The so-called Special Committee for Constitutional Revision--which is called a stage for negotiation between the ruling and opposition parties for a constitutional revision by agreement--was formed as the puppets' maneuvers to alienate the NKDP from youths and students in the struggle for democratization and to divide the cooperative relations between the NKDP and the off-stage political forces have become more unscrupulous.

However, the newly formed Special Committee for Constitutional Revision is by no means a stage of negotiation, but a sort of stage the DJP rabble monopolizes, in light of the fact that the DJP holds the majority in the committee and the posts of chairman of its three subcommittees.

While desperately opposing the opposition party-proposed constitutional revision that favors a direct presidential election system, the DJP rabble claims that the Special Committee for Constitutional Revision should adopt their bill on constitutional revision for a parliamentary cabinet system.

The DJP bill on constitutional revision for a parliamentary cabinet system prescribes that the National Assembly, where the DJP holds the majority, elects the president and the prime minister, and that the prime minister exercises absolute power.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring, which opposes the people's direct election system, is trying to prolong the dictatorial system of the DJP by maintaining the indirect election system under the signboard of a parliamentary cabinet system while opposing a direct election system.

This reveals that compromise between the ruling and opposition parties and a coalition of conservative forces about which the DJP rabble has clamored are precisely the DJP's dirty political advertisement designed to make the NKDP a hand maiden to power, to patch up the present crisis in the fascist rule by

splitting and breaking up the democratic forces, and to realize long-term office for the DJP and the permanent division of the nation by smoothly hosting the Olympic Games.

A compromise between the democratic forces and the fascist elements cannot exist. The DJP, once it has pulled the democratic forces to its side through all sorts of political machinations and appeasement and then destroys them one by one, will surely thrust at the opposition camp with a sword.

If the NKDP responds to the DJP's maneuvers for compromise between the ruling and opposition parties, this will lead the NKDP to be toyed with by the U.S. imperialists' plot to maintain their fascist dictatorship and to be deceived by the puppets' political juggling to realize their long-term office. As a result, the NKDP will lose popularity among the people and be rejected by off-stage democratic forces with which it has kept step in the struggle for constitutional revision in favor of a direct presidential election system.

One, if he truly wants democracy, should not have any expectation or delusion about the DJP's clamoring for compromise and should heed the voices of youths and students who are struggling against the fascist dictatorship. Along with this, he should rise up in the struggle against the fascist ring.

Recently, the NKDP decided to suspend the activity of the Special Committee for Constitutional Revision in an effort to realize its demand for constitutional revision in favor of a direct presidential election system. The people are now keenly watching the situation for future developments.

The South Korean people's demand to abolish the fascist constitution, to liquidate the fascist and dictatorial rule, and to achieve democratization of the South Korean society should not be delayed. This demand by the South Korean people can be achieved only through struggle, not through compromise.

Under the present circumstances in which the U.S. imperialist aggressors have instigated the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique behind the scenes, the antidictatorial struggle for democracy can achieve victory only when it is carried out in combination with the anti-U.S. struggle for independence.

Recently, Walker, former [as heard] U.S. ambassador to South Korea, babbled that if the ruling and opposition camps failed to achieve a compromise between them, they would fall back 20 years politically. South Korean publications speculate that this hints at the possibility of a recurrence of martial law or a military coup.

The U.S. imperialists do not want the democratization of the South Korean society. They have hindered the realization of democracy in South Korea. Only by withdrawing the U.S. imperialists from South Korea can the South Korean people achieve democracy.

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CSO: 4110/17

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DFRF OFFICIAL ON ARREST OF YU SONG-HWAN

SK260740 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Report by Yo Yon-ku, member of the Presidium of the DFRF Central Committee, at an extraordinary enlarged meeting of the DFRF Central Committee held on 21 October at the People's Palace of Culture in Pyongyang---recorded]

[Text] Comrades: A grave situation in which democracy has been brutally trampled underfoot and the (?national dignity) of the nation has been insulted by the military fascist clique is now prevailing in South Korea.

As has already been reported, the South Korean puppet clique on 14 October went on the fascist rampage of denouncing Yu Song-hwan, a lawmaker of the NKDP, for his remarks through interpellation at the puppet national assembly that the national policy should not be anticommunism but should be reunification and that the concept of reunification or capitalism. The puppet clique clamored that such remarks by the opposition lawmaker are procommunist ones and constitute a grave problem which will shake the foundations of the nation. Following this, on 16 October, the puppet clique dragged approximately 1,000 police forces into the National Assembly building and had them block NKDP lawmakers with bayonets. Thus, the puppet clique passed a motion approving the arrest of Representative Yu Song-hwan in the abnormal way of mobilizing DJP lawmakers only. After that, the puppet clique finally perpetrated the intolerable fascist rampage of detaining Representative Yu Song-hwan, charging him with violating the notorious National Security Law.

This is not only a fascist frenzy unprecedented in the world history of parliaments, but is also a reactionary act of throwing away even the signboards of the separation of the three powers of government and parliamentary democracy and of completely rejecting party politics and politics through dialogue. It is also an antinational criminal act designed to block national unity and reunification and to perpetuate confrontation and division.

For an opposition national assemblyman to reject anticommunism and to call for reunification in the National Assembly is a lawful political activity and [words indistinct]. Even according to the present constitution and the National Assembly management rule of South Korea, national assemblymen have the freedom to express their opinions and the privilege of exemption from liability for their speeches in the National Assembly.

This notwithstanding, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has arrested and detained the opposition assemblyman, branding his remarks in the Assembly as a criminal act. This is precisely an illegal, fascist atrocity.

Furthermore, the remarks of Representative Yu Song-hwan at the National Assembly precisely represent the will of all South Korean people who want national reunification and are, therefore, only too just.

Taking anticommunism as the national policy itself is precisely an antinational crime of seeking confrontation and division, not national unity and reunification.

Anticommunism which the South Korean puppets are clamoring about means their attempt to continuously fight against the brethren in the northern half of the Republic, regarding them as their enemy.

Precisely because of such maneuvers by the South Korean puppet clique, national unity has not been achieved, the situation has been tense, and the danger of confrontation and war has not been removed in our country today.

In particular, anticommunism is an important factor hindering the peaceful reunification of the country. In order to achieve the peaceful reunification of the country, the people of all strata, the political parties, and political groups in the North and South should firmly unite under the banner of national reunification to seek the common interest and demand of the nation, not their individual interests and demands. This is [words indistinct] and the truth which no one can deny.

This notwithstanding, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has regarded as a criminal act the remarks of the opposition national assemblyman who advocated that reunification should be the national policy and that the nation and reunification should be placed above ideology and system. This automatically reveals that national reconciliation, resumption of dialogue, and peaceful reunification that the Chon Tu-hwan ring has clamored about are an out-and-out lie and false propaganda. If representative Yu Song-hwan's remarks should be regarded as a criminal act, it would be quite natural to arrest and sternly punish, first of all, puppet Chon Tu-hwan who talks about peaceful reunification while even proposing talks of the highest persons in authority.

They said that the remarks of an opposition lawmaker that reunification should be state policy constitute a crime. Then, who does the babble of traitor Chon Tu-hwan about so-called national reconciliation and democratic reunification not constitute a crime? The South Korean puppet clique's suppression of an opposition lawmaker who demands reunification clearly shows that it is a warmonger and divisionist who pursues confrontation, not national unity; who wants tension and war, not dialogue or peace; and who seeks perpetual division, not reunification.

Their arrest and detention of a lawmaker who expressed his view on reunification is, after all, tantamount to rejecting discussion itself of reunification with our communists in the northern half and rejecting North-South dialogue. Therefore, we cannot but denounce the South Korean puppets'

recent fascist brutality as an all-out challenge to North-South dialogue and a declaration opposing the reunification of the fatherland. The South Korean puppet clique's suppression of a lawmaker who demands reunification again clearly showed to the world that South Korean society is a wasteland of democracy and a dark land where the freedom of the people and democracy have been totally obliterated.

If there is democracy in South Korea and if the South Korean National Assembly pursues parliamentary politics, lawmaker Yu Song-hwan's contention on reunification must be discussed democratically in the National Assembly before his arrest and detention. However, the Chon Tu-hwan ring, considering the remarks of lawmaker Yu Song-hwan as a crime, had their DJP cohorts fabricate the motion approving his arrest by mobilizing the puppet police, thereby arresting and detaining him with the force of arms. This clearly showed to the world what South Korean parliamentary politics are. Is this not a land devoid of law, where guns and bayonets are rampant; and is it not the most brutal fascist dictatorship that cannot be seen anywhere in the world? South Korea, where the Chon Tu-hwan ring, a puppet of the U.S. imperialists, is reigning, is a fascist whirlpool where human rights and democracy are violated in a wholesale manner and a country ruined by dictatorship.

The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique's violent suppression of an opposition lawmaker who demanded reunification proceeds from the impure political purpose of crushing the anti-U.S. and anti-fascist struggle for independence and democracy and the struggle [word indistinct] the fatherland, which is rapidly intensifying among the South Korean people, youths, and students, and of realizing its ambition for long-term office under any circumstances. The anti-fascist struggle for democracy of the South Korean youth, students, and people is sweeping throughout South Korea; this violent flame of struggle is crushing the puppets' rackets of winning victories over communism and [words indistinct]. This violent trend has become a basic trend in South Korea society, while public sentiment is directed toward national unity and trust.

This trend of struggle by the South Korean people, youths, and students did not weaken during the Asian Games that were held while a suppression dragnet was thrown by mobilizing the U.S. imperialists' nuclear-powered warships, their forces of aggression occupying South Korea, the puppet forces, and the puppet police forces. This is being continuously heightening these days.

Much embarrassed at this, the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique is perpetrating large-scale suppression of the struggle of the South Korean youths, students, and democratic forces. While playing the prelude to an all-out suppression of the patriotic youths and students by fabricating the Seoul National University wall poster incident, the puppet clique, considering the remarks of an opposition lawmaker in the National Assembly as a problem, is attempting to create a whirlwind of suppressing on a large scale the opposition party and opposition democratic force. With no suppression maneuvers will the South Korean puppet clique be able to block the anti-U.S. and anti-fascist struggle for independence and democracy and the trend for the reunification of the fatherland, and to save its fate of destruction.

Its anticommunist rackets are nothing but a last-ditch symptom that bears close resemblance to the end of the preceding dictator, who came to a forlorn end after making it an undertaking to seek fascism, treachery, anticommunism, and division. For this very reason, NKDP lawmaker Kim Hyon-kyu, in his recent remarks in the National Assembly, said that the Chon Tu-hwan regime is a regime that has no value or qualifications for existing any longer, and the NKDP, while saying that the Chon Tu-hwan regime that suppressed its lawmaker has begun to crumble, pledged to overthrow this regime, after joining efforts with all people.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique, squarely seeing reality, must act with discretion, must immediately stop recklessly suppressing the South Korean youths, students, and democratic force; must unconditionally release all political prisoners who it has arrested and detained; and must guarantee freedom for their political activities and all other democratic freedoms and the rights of the people.

The United States is wholly responsible for the recent suppression of the opposition party in South Korea. Even though the United States is attempting to resolve the crisis facing its crumbling rule by inciting the puppets into suppressing the opposition party and democratic forces, this will not improve its situation and, rather, will further drive it into a corner. The United States must not incite the South Korean puppets into [words indistinct]; must stop its interference in the internal affairs of our country; and must immediately withdraw from South Korea, together with its forces of aggression and all lethal weapons, including nuclear weapons. Even though the U.S. imperialists and their running dogs are desperately attempting to block the peaceful reunification of the country, the independent, peaceful reunification of the fatherland will be realized without fail by the socialist forces in the North and the patriotic democratic forces in the South.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Many obstacles and difficulties still lay ahead in the struggle of our party and people to independently, peacefully reunify the fatherland. However, we will overcome all obstacles and difficulties without fail and will certainly realize the cause of reunifying the fatherland with the united efforts of the entire nation.

Each party and social organization, paying attention to the grave situation that has been promoted in South Korea, must more actively take measures to denounce the fascist clique, which is suppressing patriotic youths, students and the democratic forces, including the opposition party, and to support the just, patriotic struggle of the South Korean people. By so doing, it must, with the united efforts of the nation, further promote the cause of driving the U.S. imperialists out of South Korea, of overthrowing the military fascist dictatorship, and of independently and peacefully reunifying the fatherland.

Not only all the Korean people but also the progressive people of the world are expressing their indignation over the fact that the military fascist clique's brutal suppression of opposition figures and other democratic forces has become grave. The overall situation is developing more favorably, with the passage of time, to our people who pursue the peaceful reunification of

the country. Upholding the banner of the immortal, imperishable chuche idea formulated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, we must more vigorously wage the pan-national struggle to independently, and peacefully reunify the fatherland. [applause]

Availing myself of this opportunity, I express my firm belief that the South Korean youths, students, party figures, and people of all walks of life will more resolutely struggle against the anticommunist, fascist, and suppression maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique and for independence and democracy in South Korean society and the independent, peaceful reunification of the country. In the name of the extraordinary enlarged meeting, I propose sending to the parties and social organizations of countries of the world letters disclosing the puppets' crime of frantically engaging in anticommunist rackets after arresting and detaining the NKDP lawmaker who demanded reunification and calling for extending more active solidarity with the South Korean people's struggle for independence, democracy, and the reunification of the fatherland.

Only victories and honor will lay ahead of our people who, following the banner of the immortal, imperishable chuche idea, are struggling for the reunification of the fatherland and the ultimate victory of the chuche cause. [applause]

Let all of us vigorously march forward for the complete victory of socialism in the northern half of the Republic and the independent, peaceful reunification of the fatherland, after being strongly united around the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. [applause]

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DPRK DAILY ASSAILS ARREST OF NKDP LAWMAKER

SK190554 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2121 GMT 18 Oct 86

[NODONG SINMUN 19 October commentary: "New Prelude to Fascist Offensive"]

[Text] An unusual political incident took place in South Korea, attracting attention at home and abroad. This incident took place in the wake of remarks made by an opposition politician at the puppet National Assembly on 14 October.

In a formal speech as part of the interpellation that day, Yu Song-hwan, an opposition member of the National Assembly, contended that the policy of the country should be reunification, rather than anticommunism. He pointed out the unjustness of the Chon Tu-hwan ring's policy of regarding anticommunism as the policy of the country, and stressed the importance of reunification. His remarks were interrupted and the meeting hall was turned to shambles. After surrounding the main meeting hall of the National Assembly with some 1,000 policemen [as heard] to prevent the opposition members from entering the meeting room, the DJP alone passed, in a lightening manner, the motion approving the arrest of Yu Song-hwan, and had him arrested and detained.

The arrest of an opposition member of the National Assembly is unprecedented in parliamentary history and is an unforgivable fascist tyranny that the Chon Tu-hwan ring perpetrated against the opposition party. The arrest of a member of the National Assembly shows that South Korea is a land devoid of law. Even the current South Korean Constitution and the law concerning the operation of the National Assembly stipulate that members of the National Assembly enjoy the freedom to express their views and the privilege of exemption from legal liability for their speeches in the National Assembly. The suppression of an incumbent member of the National Assembly by finding fault with his remarks at the National Assembly is the violent and wicked act by the Chon Tu-hwan ring of violating a law of its own making.

The fascist clique's violent and wicked tyranny arouses strong protest and denunciation at home and abroad. The NKDP issued a strong statement on 17 October, declaring that the approval of the arrest of the opposition member of the National Assembly by the National Assembly is null and void and pledging to overthrow the military dictatorial regime. On the same day, some 500 students of Seoul National University staged a demonstration against the

suppression of the fascist clique, while expressing their sympathy for the remarks of the opposition member of the National Assembly.

Yu Song-hwan engaged in lawful political activity that a member of the National Assembly must do. His contention that the policy of the country should be reunification, rather than anticommunism, is an expression of his political conviction that the reunification of the country and national welfare should be given higher value than ideology or system. It is totally groundless that his remarks should be the target of legal punishment.

The reunification of the fatherland is the unanimous aspiration and will of all Korean people, whether they are in the North, in the South, or overseas, and is a supreme national task. The question of the continuation of division or reunification is a life-or-death question for the nation. When the nation exists, ideology and system can exist. The North and the South, which have different ideologies and systems from each other, announced at home and abroad in the historical 4 July North-South Joint Statement that independence, peaceful reunification, and greater national unity are the joint principles of the North and the South for the reunification of the fatherland. This is because national reunification and unity are more important than ideology or system.

The opposition member of the National Assembly made such remarks at the National Assembly because the reunification of the country is valuable. If remarks on the reunification of the fatherland are an issue which one must consider as either right or wrong, why should only his remarks be considered a problem? Puppet Chon Tu-hwan advanced a proposal for holding talks between highest-level persons in authority for peaceful reunification and even established an organization called the National Unification Board. If one should be imprisoned on charges of his remarks on reunification, should not the remarks of puppet Chon Tu-hwan himself be strictly considered as a problem?

They regard anticommunism as the policy of the country, while saying that they want reunification. Reunification and anticommunism are concepts that are not compatible with each other. How can the reunification of the fatherland, which recovers the severed ties of the nation in the whole sphere of the country, and anticommunism, which aspires for North-South confrontation, be compatible with each other? If they want reunification, they, instead of advocating anticommunism, must contend that the North and the South must be nationally united, transcending [the difference in] ideology and system. Only divisionists who benefit from the continuation of division find fault with the demand for reunification.

The puppet clique babbles that South Korea is a free, democratic society. How can one say that there is democracy in a place where there is no freedom to discuss the question of reunification in the National Assembly, a main stage of the politics of representation?

The arrest of the opposition figure shows that the fascist clique has strengthened its political pressure on the opposition political force which aspires for the politics of democracy. It is also a prelude to the real beginning of a fascist offensive against democratic forces. Suppression perpetrated by the fascist clique in connection with the remarks on demanding the reunification of the fatherland is an open declaration that it denies dialogue and reunification. This is also evidence that shows that the fascist rule of Chon Tu-hwan ring faces an unresolvable crisis.

The strategy of the conservative alliance adopted by the DJP, which has called for negotiations between the ruling and opposition parties in an effort to block the demand of the NKDP for revising the Constitution for the direct election system and to realize long-term office, faces rupture, and the realization of revising the Constitution through a common consensus cannot be anticipated. This is because the politics of dialogue, which the DJP has reiterated very often, was virtually ruptured by the arrest of an opposition member of the National Assembly. This means that the strategy of reconciliation adopted by the U.S. imperialists who have sought reconciliation between the ruling and opposition parties in an effort to maintain their colonial rule ended in failure.

The arrest of the opposition member of the National Assembly is the expression of a sense of crisis by the Chon Tu-hwan ring which can no longer maintain its fascist rule with tactics of appeasement and deception. The Chon Tu-hwan ring is trapped in a blind alley so that it cannot operate even the National Assembly without wielding violence. Rumors have recently circulated in South Korea that the martial law decree may be issued again, that a coup d'etat may take place again, and that a state of emergency may be proclaimed. The recent arrest of the opposition member of the National Assembly shows that the South Korean situation is already on the threshold of these events.

The peaceful transfer of power, which the fascist clique babbles about, is a deceptive propaganda disseminated to mislead public opinion. The fascist clique, which faces the growing resistance of the people and opposition political force, does not intend to hesitate to take any suppressive measure. The South Korean people, who watch the situation with high vigilance, will not look with folded arms on the puppets' tyranny. The fascist divisionist maneuvers of the Chon Tu-hwan ring will end up in bitterness, after facing the resistance of the people.

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CSO: 4110/17

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

SKNDF ON ARREST OF SOUTH KOREAN LAWMAKER

SK250323 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea
0300 GMT 19 Oct 86

[Text] The spokesman for the South Korean National Democratic Front [SKNDF] on 18 October issued a press statement in connection with Chon Tu-hwan's arrest of opposition party lawmaker Mr Yu Song-hwan, bringing a charge against him for his remarks at the National Assembly. The full text of the statement reads:

The DJP and the government, which have been staging a riotous drama in connection with the remarks by NKDP lawmaker Yu Song-hwan in his National Assembly interpellation, passed, in a lightening manner, on the night of 16 October, a motion for the arrest of lawmaker Yu with only the DJP lawmakers present, putting into practice the right of using security guards and blocking the entrance to the National Assembly's main assembly hall with some 600 law enforcement policemen. They committed the violence of arresting lawmaker Yu at about 0230 on 17 October. This is the worst instance of illegality in the so-called constitutional history of South Korea over the past 40 years, and another political rash act revealing the last stage symptom of the fascist dictatorial regime.

Notorious dictators of the world and the previous South Korean dictatorial regimes, without exception, indulged in such political rash acts in the final stage of their doomed rules and met with a tragic end. This was the case of Syngman Rhee who staged the 3 May political maneuvers in Pusan, scheming for life presidency, and that of Pak Chong-hui who attempted to suspend the execution of the office of the New Democratic Party president's group, scheming for the perpetual Yusin dictatorship. In both of these cases the dictators met with the ruinous end in the blaze of resistance while enforcing the illegal suppression of the opposition parties. The present developments being perpetrated by the Chon Tu-hwan military group are a copy of the tactics employed by the eliminated dictators in their final stage of their doomed regimes. They represent a fascist riotous rampage even more violent and brutal than those of the previous dictators.

Our SKNDF sternly condemns and denounces, in the name of all the masses, the Chon Tu-hwan group's illegal and brutal act as an intolerable antidemocratic and antinational fascist violence.

As has already been revealed, as for lawmaker Yu Song-hwan's remarks at the National Assembly interpellation that the state policy should not be anticommunism but reunification and that the concept of reunification and nation should predominate that of capitalism or communism, there cannot be any reason whatsoever to bring a charge against him and punish him in breach of the National Security Law.

There is no more urgent problem today for all the masses of the North and South than the reunification of the country. The reunification of the country is the vital demand of all our fellow countrymen and an absolute condition for national survival and prosperity in the future. The problem of reunification on the Korean peninsula is that of achieving the unity of the nation which has been divided by foreign forces and realizing national sovereignty.

Therefore, in order to realize the reunification of the Korean peninsula, the North and the South should not be jealous of or hostile against each other but should thoroughly remove the treacherous anticommunism and promote grant national unity, transcending ideology, ideal, system, and religion. This is an irrefutable precondition for peaceful reunification and the basic spirit of the joint 4 July joint statement agreed upon by the North and the South.

The remarks of the NKDP lawmaker Yu Song-hwan at the National Assembly interpellation, for which blame has been placed, reflect such an ideal and attitude for reunification, and no one should find any reason to criticize them as a crime. On the contrary, everyone should feel sympathetic with them. It is quite natural that an opposition lawmaker, having the nonliability privilege, should express his political view on reunification at the rostrum of the National Assembly, which is supposed to be a place to discuss state affairs. This should be a proper duty for a conscientious lawmaker.

Nevertheless, they inflicted a savage and violent punishment on an opposition lawmaker for his remarks on reunification which had incurred the displeasure of the ruling party and ruling authorities. This is a mean, violent, and brutal rash act unprecedented in the constitutional history of any country.

We question the ruling party and the government: If the remarks on reunification by an opposition lawmaker at the National Assembly are to be regarded as a crime and be punished, what should be done about Chon Tu-hwan's remarks on talks between the highest persons in authority of the North and the South and on the reunification of the North and South? Before arresting an opposition lawmaker who expressed his view on the reunification of the North and South, Chon Tu-hwan himself who made remarks on reunification should be arrested and punished in the first place in breach of the National Security Law.

By regarding lawmaker Yu's remarks on reunification as a crime and arresting him, the DJP and the ruling authorities revealed to the world that they do not have the slightest aspirations for the nation's interests or reunification but that they only have ambition to exercise a permanent privilege of [word indistinct] under a colonial system in a divided country under the name of antinational anticommunism.

In short, the present developments have clearly shown that the parliamentary democracy and politics of dialogue which the Chon Tu-hwan group has raved about so far are a brazen lie, that reunification and dialogue which they have habitually advocated are all false, and that their expression of willingness for candid dialogue with the opposition party in the so-called cause of constitutional revision through amicable agreement are all cunning talk to deceive the people.

The Chon Tu-hwan group is engaging in such a political rash act today because it has been cornered into a blind alley which it can hardly find a way out of any longer. The Chon Tu-hwan regime is literally trembling with fear in a crisis of being surrounded by foes on all sides. The students and masses of all strata across the country are waging an anti-U.S. and anti-dictatorship struggle daily, calling for the overthrow of the military dictatorship and the stepping down of the present ruling clique. The opposition party is moving to expand the struggle for a constitutional revision for a direct presidential election system from inside the National Assembly to the outside of the National Assembly.

The Chon Tu-hwan group, extremely frightened by a sense of crisis, is making a desperate attempt to extricate itself from the present crisis in its rule and maintain its power security by threatening and blackmailing the patriotic students and the opposition political forces struggling for independence, democracy, and reunification and by stepping up an all-out suppressive offensive against them.

Our SKNDF strongly denounces this mean and atrocious violence committed by the Chon Tu-hwan ring as an international political intrigue designed to weaken and obliterate the forces aspiring for independence, democracy, and reunification and to prolong power by force, and strongly demands that the unjustly detained students, conscientious prisoners, and opposition democratic figures be released unconditionally and without delay.

We also firmly pledged, together with the masses of all strata who are taking this opportunity to intensify the resistance across the country, to wage a vigorous anti-U.S. and anti-dictatorship struggle for democratization to force the U.S. aggressors out of this land, to overthrow the fascist dictatorship, and to greet a new independent and democratized world, the dawn of the reunified country.

[Dated] 18 October 1986, Seoul

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CSO: 4110/018

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DFRF LETTER TO WORLD PARTIES

SK280414 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Letter to parties and social organizations of the countries of the world adopted at an extraordinary enlarged meeting of the DPRF Central Committee held on 21 October at the People's Palace of Culture in Pyongyang--read by unidentified speaker; recorded]

[Text] Parties and social organizations of countries of the world which aspire for justice, democracy, peace, and social progress:

The fascist suppression of patriotic people and party figures who demand democracy and the peaceful reunification of the country has become grave in the southern half of Korea. On 14 October, an NKDP lawmaker contended in the National Assembly that the state policy should be reunification, rather than anticommunism. While (?harshly suppressing) him since then after branding his contention as a procommunist act and as an act benefiting the enemy, on 16 October, the South Korean authorities passed the motion approving the arrest of lawmaker Yu Song-hwan in a lightening manner with the attendance of only DJP lawmakers after placing some 1,000 policemen inside and outside the National Assembly meeting hall to prevent NKDP lawmakers from participating [in the decision], and subsequently arrested and detained him. This is unprecedented in the history of mankind. This is also a challenge to all Korean people who aspire for the peaceful reunification of the country and is a fascist brutality against democracy and reunification that runs counter to the aspirations of the progressive peoples of the entire world who hope for peace in and the peaceful reunification of Korea. Disclosing to the entire world the South Korean authorities' unforgivable crime of illegally arresting and detaining an opposition lawmaker who demanded the peaceful reunification of the country, we send this letter to parties and social organizations of countries of [words indistinct].

The contention of the South Korean NKDP lawmaker that the state policy should be reunification, rather than anticommunism, does not constitute a crime. As is well known, mutually different ideas and systems starkly exist in the North and the South of the country. If the peaceful reunification of the country is to be realized under these circumstances, neither the North nor the South must make its own idea and system absolute and enforce it on the other. If, like in South Korea, one considers anticommunism as state policy and is determined to oppose the idea and system of the other, this will inevitably bring about

confrontation and a collision on the Korean peninsula and, furthermore, will result in the breakout of a war and the deepening of division. However, the South Korean rulers, stating that anticommunism is state policy, are harshly suppressing patriotic people and democratic figures who aspire for reunification. If the remarks of the opposition lawmaker who demanded the reunification of the country constitute a crime in South Korea, Chon Tu-hwan, the present ruler, who babbles about national harmony and democratic reunification, while proposing even to hold talks between the highest-level persons in authority in the North and the South, must be harshly punished, among other people.

By arresting and detaining the opposition lawmaker who demanded reunification, the South Korean rulers showed that they seek confrontation and division, not national unity and reunification, and that their babble about reunification and dialogue is nothing but empty political talk. The South Korean authorities who consider the contention of a lawmaker on reunification as a crime say that they will hold dialogue with the communists in the North and will discuss the question of reunification there. How on earth can this be viewed as a sincere attitude toward dialogue? They more emphatically advocate that anticommunism is state policy. This is truly tantamount to overwhelmingly denying North-South dialogue and opposing reunification. By kicking up the rackets of arresting the lawmaker, the South Korean rulers showed that South Korea is completely devoid of parliamentary democracy and that only dictatorship with the force of arms reigns there. How can they say that democracy exists in a place where a lawmaker who expresses his political opinion at the National Assembly, a stage of parliamentary politics, is legally punished?

In South Korea, university students are dragged into prisons several thousand students at a time, and workers who demand wage increases, peasants who protest the forcible purchase of agricultural goods, and religious figures who cry for freedom of religious activities become the target of fascist suppression and terrorism. Such sporting events as the Asian Games were held in South Korea inside barbed wire while U.S. warships, South Korean troops, and 150,000 policemen were on strict watch. It is surprising that they try to hold the 1980 Olympic Games in such a place. It is also self-contradictory that they, while considering anticommunism as state policy, are trying to invite athletes of those countries whose ideas and systems are different from theirs.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique's recent suppression of the opposition lawmaker who discussed the question of reunification in the National Assembly proceeds from its wicked scheme to crush the trend of the anti-U.S. and anti-fascist struggle for independence and democracy and the trend of the reunification of the fatherland, a trend that is rapidly growing in South Korea' to perpetuate the division of the country; and to realize its ambition for long-term office under all circumstances. This is of course perpetrated under the instigation of the United States, South Korea's actual ruler. Such a situation in South Korea will after all aggravate tension and threaten peace on the Korean peninsula, and will endanger peace in Asia and the world.

We call on all parties and social organizations of countries of the world--which hope for peace, democracy, and the peaceful reunification of Korea--to more highly raise their voices of solidarity to demand the immediate release of all political prisoners and patriots who were unjustly imprisoned, including lawmaker Yu Song-hwan who was recently arrested and detained; to denounce the Chon Tu-hwan ring's anticommunist and fascistization maneuvers and their maneuvers to hinder the reunification of the fatherland; to support the struggle of the South Korean people, youths, and students for independence, democracy, and reunification; to oppose U.S. interference in South Korea's internal affairs and its policy of colonial occupation; to demand the withdrawal of U.S. forces and nuclear weapons; and to support our people's cause of reunifying the fatherland.

[Signed]

The extraordinary enlarged meeting of the DFRF Central Committee

[Dated] 21 October 1986, Pyongyang [applause]

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

KPRK DAILY ASSAILS CHON SPEECH ON 'DAY OF POLICE'

SK290209 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2153 GMT 22 Oct 86

[NODONG SINMUN 23 October commentary: "A Suppressive Sermon by Those Who Are Trembling With Fear"]

[Text] On 21 October, after praising the police and babbling that the Asian Games had successfully taken place thanks to the policemen or that they had rendered meritorious services in an unassuming manner at a ceremony to mark the anniversary of the founding of the police, traitor Chon Tu-hwan noisily urged them to do their utmost to defend national sovereignty and maintain law and order, while referring to someone else's provocation or obstruction against the Olympics, as well as a challenge from left-leaning pro-communist forces.

In view of the fact that the traitorous puppet, who usually stays away from such functions and has someone else read his speech on his behalf, this time went to the ceremony and delivered the speech himself, the traitorous puppet seems to be in a very uneasy position.

Following the bankruptcy of the puppet clique's placating and cajoling tactics by which the clique tried to achieve political stability, babbling about negotiations between the ruling and opposition parties, the confrontation between the ruling and opposition parties have become more acute thanks to the commotion of arresting a NKDP lawmaker.

In defiance of the crazy fascist whirlwind, the youths, students, and people are tenaciously staging an unyielding anti-U.S. and anti-puppet struggle. The puppets who are going through a serious crisis in the face of the people's mass resistance have now entered a blind alley where they cannot stay in power for even a moment without wielding fascist violence.

The puppet's babbling about the defense of sovereignty or about the maintenance of law and order is in face a whining supplication of support from the police force for its security in power. It is also the scream of a man trembling with fear in the face of a crisis.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan's blowing his own trumpet about the Asian games, which the world has described as being a scene shortly after a coup d'etat, is nothing but a scheme designed to keep the suppressive situation as witnessed

during the Asian Games in place and thereby bring the current crisis under control through bayonet-wielding suppression.

With the popular masses who call for independence, democracy, and national reunification in mind, traitor Chon Tu-hwan has also laid bare his intentions to severely suppress the youths, students, and people who are calling for national dignity, sovereignty, and peaceful reunification of the country by branding them as left-leaning and pro-communist elements.

In addition to this, the South Korean campuses are being swept by a suppressive whirlwind in the wake of the wall poster incident, which was fabricated by the National Security Planning Agency.

A new fascist offensive directed at the off-stage political forces and democratic forces that call for the establishment of democratic politics has been brought out into the open more so in the wake of the arrest of a NKDP lawmaker who called for reunification, while opposing anticommunism.

The traitorous puppet's instigation of the suppressive forces to fascism, babbling about left-leaning elements or something else at such a serious time amounts to issuing a suppressive order to obliterate the anti-U.S. anti-puppet struggle of the youths, students, and democratic forces by launching a full-scale offensive of violence.

The traitor Chon Tu-hwan has once again laid bare his nature as a mad dictator prolonging his life on the edge of a sword and as a prison ward.

Essentially, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is a group of power usurpers who have ruthlessly slaughtered the patriotic people in Kwangju who called for democracy and reunification and choked power out of their dead bodies and sea of blood.

The puppet clique is so disposed that it would not hesitate to cause another Kwangju bloodbath to prolong its stay in power, if for other reason.

However, the puppets' commotion of suppression is not an act of will by the strong, but the last spasms of a dying man.

While preaching about a fascist offensive against the democratic forces, the puppet clique uttered such words as peaceful change of government and democratization. What more impudent thing can the puppet say!

If the puppets have a modicum of intention to hand over the rein of power to someone else, why are they so viciously opposed to the call of the people and the off-stage forces for constitutional revision in favor of a direct presidential election system? If they intend to practice democratic politics, who do they suppress the youths, students, and people who call for democracy to the point of branding them an impure force?

History has taught that the dictators have never set an example for bringing democracy to the people without trouble. The Chon Tu-hwan ring should abandon its criminal scheme to prolong its life by wielding bayonets.

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

CHON'S REMARKS PRELUDE TO SUPPRESSION

SK280534 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea
0300 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] During this hour of station commentary I will talk about the prelude to a fascist offensive.

Addressing a ceremony held on 21 October to mark the anniversary of "Police Day," Chon Tu-hwan stated that the appearance of a wrong trend designed to create division and chaos is very regrettable and that he could not help being concerned about maneuvers of the radical and left-leaning elements whose consciousness has been raised to undermine the free democratic system, thereby indiscreetly insulting and slandering our masses' righteous struggle.

On the same day, No Tae-u, chairman of the DJP, told reporters in a threatening manner that he would thoroughly root out the leftist and procommunist ideology by mobilizing government power and that the opposition parties would lose their foothold if they maintain an unclear stand concerning the leftist-leaning, procommunist ideology.

Meanwhile, DJP Secretary General Yi Chun-ku babbled that the left-leaning, procommunist forces should be rooted out by treating them the same as [passage indistinct] moral issue and that any organization or person should be punished as prescribed by law if they violate it.

Unquestionably, this can be called an indication of a new whirlwind of suppression being brewed by the Chon Tu-hwan group, which is bent on steadily obliterating the anti-U.S. and anti-dictatorial struggle of the masses of all walks of life, including students, off-stage politicians, and religious personages, by taking advantage of such political incidents as lawmaker Yu Song-hwan's speech at the National Assembly.

As is well known, no task is more pressing to the masses in the North and South than territorial reunification [kukto tongil]. National reunification is not only a paramount, long-standing national aspiration, it is also an absolute precondition for national survival and future prosperity. This is a product of the experiences our masses have gone through in the national division of over 40 years, as well as a [passage indistinct] born out of our

masses' sense of mission which is so absolute it should be carried out at the risk of life.

NKDP lawmaker Yu Song-hwan's remarks that reunification, not anticommunism should be national policy can be called an expression of his views which originated with this. To say that unification, not anticommunism, should be national policy is an expression of a political conviction that territorial unification and national interests take precedence over thoughts, ideology, and system.

This being the case, it is clear to everyone that such conviction can be neither a pro-communist attitude nor an act which serves the cause of the enemy, and therefore it is not an act that can be legally punished.

Should lawmaker Yu's remarks which state that unification should be a national policy, be considered an act to which legal action could be taken, the so-called discussion of the unification question by Chon Tu-hwan, who while calling for talks between persons in highest authority in the North and South for peaceful reunification, has gone so far as to establish a ministry of National Unification Board, and by the DJP coterie should also be subject to legal action as a matter of course.

Nevertheless, the Chon Tu-hwan group is now punishing lawmaker Yu's expression of his own conviction concerning unification by branding it an act of tolerating communism and of serving the cause of the enemy and treating his act as a crime. This shows that the Chon Tu-hwan group is an enemy of the nation who takes no notice of unification.

The remarks by the Chon Tu-hwan ring have revealed its intention to bring the fascist dictatorial rule now faced with crisis under control. No Tae-u's open, outrageous threats and blackmail can be called a testimonial to this.

In defiance of our masses' opposition and rejection, the DJP has managed to establish political organization of machination called the special National Assembly Committee to deal with issues concerning constitutional revision and wheedle the opposition circle into joining the committee. However, it has hit an inevitable snag and is now in trouble.

With the expansion and surge in the protest struggle of our masses, including students and youths opposed to the special National Assembly Committee dealing with constitutional revision and with the special National Assembly Committee for constitutional revision faced with the danger of being aborted because of the NKDP's decision to dissociate itself from the committee, the realization of a constitutional revision based on agreement has now become impossible.

This cannot but be a severe blow to the DJP, which has called for negotiation between the ruling and opposition parties while chucking the call for constitutional revision in favor of a direct presidential election system to achieve its ambitions to stay in power longer.

For this reason, the DJP coterie is now trying to suppress the antigovernment struggle of the masses of all walks of life being staged tenaciously within

opposition circles and society by branding it as a left-leaning, procommunist act, while stupidly babbling that even the press and religious circles, not to mention the ruling and opposition parties, should cooperate with the government in rooting out the left-leaning, procommunist ideology.

Viewed in this light, the Chon Tu-hwan group's outrageous remarks can be viewed, as a matter of course, as an exposition of its intention to stay in power longer by ruthlessly suppressing the patriotic masses that challenge the dictatorial system.

However, no matter what suppressive physical offensive the Chon Tu-hwan group may apply to the masses to keep its fascist ruling system functioning and to stay in power longer, our masses' desire for independence, democracy, and reunification will not be thwarted.

The Chon Tu-hwan group should revoke anticommunism as national policy, abandon its anachronistic pipe dream, stop suppression of the masses of all walks of life, and step down from power without delay.

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

PYONGYANG REPORT ON MEETING OF DELEGATIONS TO NORTH-SOUTH TALKS

SK260308 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1130 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] Delegations of our side to the North-South talks--the delegation of the DPRK Red Cross Society, the delegation to economic talks, and the delegation to the preliminary contacts for parliamentary talks--held a joint meeting on 24 October at the People's Palace of Culture in face of the grave situation where the South Korean authorities are taking a treacherous stand of denying North-South dialogue and opposing reunification by coming out with an anticommunist state policy.

Respectfully placed in front of the meeting hall was a portrait of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and people. Present at the meeting were heads, vice heads of delegations, advisors, and accompanying persons.

At the meeting they expressed deep concern over the fact that recently the South Korean authorities illegally arrested an opposition national assemblyman on the charge of his remarks that the state policy should be reunification, not anticommunism, and are now loudly crying for the anticommunist state policy and that they have launched an all out repressive offensive against the campus, dissidents, religion, and opposition parties on the pretext of anticommunism. They jointly discussed measures to cope with this.

In particular, they expressed mounting national indignation at the fact that even the South Korean prime minister, speaking at the National Assembly, openly brought forward the theory of reunification under the liberal democratic system. Denouncing these utterances of the South Korean rulers as intolerable nonsensical talk which, in essence, categorically denies dialogue and reveals their wild dream of reunification by prevailing over communism for extending the present antinational, antipopular colonial ruling system of South Korea to the northern half of the Republic by means of war, the delegations decided to take a strong stance against this.

At the meeting, Yi Chong-yul, head of the delegation of the DPRK Red Cross Society, made a report. Heads of delegations of our side held discussions condemning and denouncing the provocative remarks and antinational position of the South Korean side.

A joint statement of the delegations of our side denouncing the antireunification position of denying dialogue of the South Korean rulers and calling on them to clearly declare their position toward dialogue and reunification was adopted with unanimous approval.

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

PYONGYANG DENOUNCES ANTICOMMUNIST 'COMMOTION' IN SOUTH

SK290420 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1149 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Commentary by station commentator Kim Kyong-pok: "Anticommunism Cannot be a Means for Survival"]

[Text] The South Korean puppets have openly revealed their intention to strengthen the anticommunist commotion, which runs counter to the trend of the times.

According to reports, at a meeting on 23 October, the puppet cabinet decided to expand organizations and manpower in the National Police Headquarters and police stations across the country, including Seoul, to cope with the so-called antinational criminals, whose number is increasing, together with radical leftist forces. The cabinet also decided to establish an anticommunism research institute in the Police Academy to train the cadre members who will be in charge of investigating the pro-communist criminals.

The puppet administration and the DJP hooligans raved that anticommunism education should be further strengthened in schools at all levels by revising and reinforcing laws. This unreservedly shows the last-ditch anticommunist frenzy of the Chon Tu-hwan clique.

As is known, successive rulers in South Korea have repressed the patriotic forces by putting forth anticommunism as the national policy and pursued confrontation and permanent division. However, never before was there one like the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique, which runs amok with anticommunist frenzy while loudly shouting about extermination of communism, even foaming at the mouth.

Traitor Pak Chong-hui once punished a national assemblyman for making remarks which incurred his displeasure. However, never before has there been such an act as that of the Chon Tu-hwan clique which arrested and imprisoned the national assemblyman who held that the national policy should be reunification, not anticommunism.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique strengthened its fascist repressive offensive against patriotic and democratic forces that aspire for the democratization of society and national reunification by fabricating the wall poster incident at Seoul University.

On 18 October, the fascist clique worked out and announced a blacklist involving approximately 6,900 people and is running amok in an intensive effort to arrest them. The act of placing 6,900 people a surveillance list and searching them all at once and the act of comprehensively investigating various public organizations are a great frenzy unprecedented during the 12 years of the Syngman Rhee puppet regime and the 18 years of the Pak Chong-hui fascist dictatorship.

However, not satisfied with this, on 20 October, the fascist clique announced that procommunist organizations and people had increased their numbers to 30 organizations and 10,000 people. Thus, it is frantically running amok to repress them.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique arrested and imprisoned the opposition assemblyman who presented his view on the reunification, branding him a criminal, and perpetrated a wholesale roundup of patriotic students and the masses from all walks of life who called for freedom, democracy, and reunification. All this is an anticommunist frenzy and fascist atrocity unprecedented in the previous South Korean fascist rule.

Anticommunism, which the Chon Tu-hwan clique assumes as its national policy, cannot be consistent with the national aspiration for reunification. The course of achieving the nation's reunification is the course of attaining national unity by easing tension between the North and the South and eliminating misunderstanding and distrust.

Thus, only when we unite with each other to transcend the difference in ideologies, ideals, and systems, can we resolve the issue of national reunification. This notwithstanding, the Chon Tu-hwan clique has increased the repressive organizations and forces, threatening to hand down capital punishment to those who call for reunification and treating fellow countrymen in the North as the enemy while babbling that it is ready to fight against them. It is running amok to intensify the evil laws and to strengthen anticommunist education.

This means that the Chon Tu-hwan clique will take anticommunism as national policy to the very last and will pursue confrontation, division, and war.

This is also a last-ditch effort and frenzy of the puppets who have sensed a destiny of ruin from the daily-increasing spirit for reunification among the South Korean students and masses from all walks of life.

Anticommunism cannot be a means of those who are faced with the crisis for their survival. Even under the puppets' fascist repression, the South Korean students have risen in the anti-outside forces and anti-dictatorship struggle and are staging a demonstration struggle, shouting slogans "The U.S. imperialists must withdraw!" "Let us overthrow the dictatorship!" and "Let us achieve democratic reunification!"

Meanwhile, the masses from all walks of life, including opposition political forces have denounced the Chon Tu-hwan clique's repressive offensive, considering the remarks of the opposition assemblyman who held that the

national policy should not be anticommunism but reunification to not constitute any crime. They called for overthrowing the dictatorial regime which considers the remarks of the assemblyman a crime.

No one can check the demand for overthrowing the Chon Tu-hwan fascist dictatorship and for national reunification. History has proven that those who run amok with fascist repression while shouting anticommunism do not last long. The Chon Tu-hwan clique, an anticommunist fanatic and fascist tyrant who runs counter to the trend of the times, will be overthrown by the struggle of the people.

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CSO: 4110-/018

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

SKNDF STATEMENT ON SUPPRESSION OF DISSIDENTS

SK280359 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea
0300 GMT 26 Oct 86

[Statement issued by the Central Committee of the South Korean National Democratic Front [SKNDF] on "the overall fascist offensives against the patriotic democratic forces" on 23 October in Seoul]

[Text] At present, the Chon Tu-hwan dictatorial regime is turning to the stage of overall fascist offensives.

With lawmaker Yu Song-hwan's remarks on the state policy of reunification as a starting point, the military dictatorial group, which had fabricated the wall poster incident in Seoul National University--a South Korean version of Hitler's arson at the assembly hall--and secured an excuse for new political terrorist operations, launched the overall suppression of the patriotic and democratic forces. Under the pretext of laying an ax to the root of the procommunist acts of benefiting the enemy, the group is kicking up rackets of a nationwide investigation and arrest of patriots and some 10,000 blacklisted people with leftist-leaning consciousness, is conducting the full-dress operations of scorching all organizations involved in patriotic movements, is obliterating all popular ideological books and progressive publications, and is daily indiscriminately arousing the din of searching for and attacking book stores and publication houses.

The outrageous fascist clique is imposing physical suppression on innocent residents and, at the same time, trying to spiritually bind all people with shackles. It is maneuvering to remove patriotic consciousness from university students by stationing anticommunist detectives on all campuses, to adjust the spirit of students by rewriting all textbooks into anticommunist-oriented ones, and to cripple the ideological consciousness of the people by further reinforcing and vitalizing all anticommunist organizations.

In South Korea at present, all acts of barring Chongwadae from remaining in power for a long period of time are becoming an object of suppression and all people disobeying the dictatorial rule are regarded as criminals.

The patriotic students and masses, who demand freedom, democracy, and rights to survival, are daily being taken from the sites of rallies, demonstrations,

and sit-ins to prisons; are being crippled at bloody torture sites; and are being unfairly punished at abominable murderous courts.

The current miserable situation, in which one suppressive force per individual and eight forces per demonstrator are being mobilized to search for public buildings and houses and check up on people and a daily average of 5,000 are being booked, surpasses an emergency martial law situation under the wartime system.

The tyrannical and truculent reactionary offensives of the Chon Tu-hwan dictatorial regime is a sinister fascist frenzy aimed at surely realizing its plot for long-term power and permanent national division by uprooting the patriotic and democratic forces.

With the rancor and resentment of all masses, the SKNDF Central Committee sternly condemns and denounces the unprecedentedly frantic fascist violence of the Chon Tu-hwan military clique.

The prevailing situation is very grave and acute. The murderer of Kwangju has unsheathed a sword once again and is declaring war against the people. Under the present situation in which Chongwadae, which has a premonition of the last moment of its fate, is indiscriminately harshly suppressing the people, whether they are students, opposition party forces, or religionists, our people can never look idly at the reactionary offensives of the military dictators even for a moment. If they look idly or connive with these offensives, freedom and democracy will not be revived forever and our people will repeatedly suffer from more unbearable shame and tragedy in the land of ordeals without independence and reunification.

Under the situation in which the fascist clique is hellbent on strangling democracy and removing the last trace of freedom by mobilizing all suppressive forces, all people, including workers, peasants, youths, students, small- and medium-size businessmen, intellectuals, religionists, and off-stage figures, should rise up to counter and fight the overall reactionary offensives of the enemy with united strength.

The masses of all walks of life should not connive with the enemy's suppressive offensives against the patriotic and democratic forces, but turn out to resist them. Also, they should not cooperate with the enemy in investigation, but actively protect those wanted by the enemy.

The reactionary offensives of the military and dictatorial regime is not a demonstration of the strong, but a last-ditch maneuver of those in predicament; not a display of the might of those on the upswing, but a sign of the downfall of those faced by doom.

While causing the situation like that of today at the end of his rule, the Yusin dictator was killed miserably.

The violence-oriented Chon Tu-hwan dictatorial regime is subject to being ruined by violence. The fate of the Chon Tu-hwan dictatorial regime has already begun to decline and its moment of ruin is near at hand.

The Chon Tu-hwan dictatorial regime should not act recklessly and miscalculate that it can rule our people with bayonets forever. Dictator Chon Tu-hwan, who has lost self-confidence in winning victory in a referendum and is wielding violence, must immediately step down from power.

The United States is held totally responsible for today's extreme situation prevailing in South Korea. Just because the United States concocted and has instigated the present military dictatorship and is trying to maintain the military and fascist system, South Korea is being reduced to human butchery where the blood of people is being endlessly shed. By taking responsibility for the present situation of South Korea, the United States must give up its support for the dictator and take the hands of domination and interference off South Korea.

Victory lies on the part of independence, democracy, and reunification. Convinced of victory, our SKNDF and the masses of walks of life will fight for independence, democracy, and reunification to the last moment and to the last man.

[Signed] 23 October 1986, Seoul

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CSO: 4110/018

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

CPRF CHAIRMAN SUPPORTS SOVIET PEACE PROPOSALS

SK270945 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0000 GMT 27 Oct 86

[Statement by Chon Kum-chol, director of the Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland [CPRF], issued on 26 October in connection with the proposals of the CPSU and Soviet Government to prevent thermonuclear war and safeguard peace and security of the world--read by announcer]

[Text] Recently the CPSU and the Soviet Government put forth a series of active proposals to prevent a thermonuclear war and to safeguard peace and security in the world, and are making all sincere efforts to realize them.

As is known, the Soviet Union took the step last August to postpone the period unilaterally freezing nuclear testing until 1 January next year. Following this, at the USSR-U.S. summit talks on 11 and 12 October in Reykjavik, Iceland, the Soviet Union put forth constructive proposals concerning overall issues of missiles and nuclear arms reduction and made every possible effort to realize them.

Such bold peace proposals and the Leninist peace-loving policy of the Soviet Union have enjoyed a very friendly reception from a broad range of the people and social circles of the world.

Highly appraising the peace initiatives made by the Soviet Union for peace and security of the world and the efforts of the Soviet party, state, and people to realize them, I actively support the Soviet proposals and initiatives.

Today realizing nuclear arms reduction and abolishing nuclear weapons are acute key issues for the security and existence of mankind. However, the U.S. ruling circles are running amok with adventurous nuclear war maneuvers while pursuing the ambition to gain nuclear superiority over the Soviet Union and to promote a nuclear preemptive striking capability, thus running counter to the people's aspirations for peace and security.

Such an ambition by the U.S. imperialists was unreservedly demonstrated during the USSR-U.S. summit talks in Reykjavik. Contrary to the bold proposal for nuclear arms reduction by the Soviet Union, Reagan appeared in the meeting hall in Reykjavik with empty hands and without any preparation. The U.S. side, unable to dare oppose the just and fair peace proposals put forth by the

Soviet Union, reluctantly pretended that it agreed with some of the questions. However, it finally drove the talks to rupture [patan] by stubbornly persisting in pushing ahead with its Star Wars plan, which is denounced by the world, at the last minute.

It is the unvarying ambition of the U.S. imperialists to gain nuclear superiority and to dominate the world. The U.S. imperialists, who are dreaming of dominating the world, attached great strategic importance to the Korean peninsula, an important military stronghold in Asia, while strengthening their aggressive maneuvers against the Asia and Pacific region.

Openly declaring the Korean peninsula as a testing place for a showdown in the eighties and as the frontline of U.S. strategy, the U.S. warmongers have turned South Korea into the largest nuclear forward base in the Far East and are frantically running amok with preparations for a new aggressive war--a nuclear war--in Korea.

The U.S. imperialists have deployed more than 1,000 nuclear weapons in South Korea, proceeding from their strategic aims of invading the northern half of the Republic and the socialist countries in Asia by taking South Korea as a military stepping-stone. In addition, they have dragged in numerous aggressive forces and are attempting to finalize maneuvers of fabricating a criminal tripartite military alliance among the United States, Japan, and South Korea in a final stage. Because of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, the situation on the Korean peninsula is being strained to an extreme point and is in a grave stage in which a new war, a thermonuclear war in particular, may break out at any moment.

Proceeding from a sheer desire to ease the tension created on the Korean peninsula, to safeguard peace, and to peacefully resolve the issue of national reunification, the WPK and the Government of the Republic have put forth successively a number of just and fair proposals for reunification and peace and patiently made efforts to realize them.

At the beginning of the year, we put forth peace proposals to hold talks between those who hold real military power and who are directly responsible for aggravating the tension on the Korean peninsula and to establish a nuclear, peace zone on the Korean peninsula. Some time ago, the KPA Supreme Command took another epochal initiative of having 150,000 troops participate in socialist economic construction. However, such just peace proposals and measures by us have not received any response from the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets, who are pursuing war and division.

If the United States is truly interested in peace in Korea and in the world, it should respond to the talks by military authorities that we proposed and should come to the USSR-U.S. negotiations for nuclear arms reduction with sincerity.

Our peace proposals and sincere efforts for peace in the nation and for national reunification enjoy active support from many nations and peoples of the world.

In his address made in Valdivostok last July, Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee denounced the United States for maneuvers to increase nuclear weapons in South Korea and to fabricate the U.S.-Japan-South Korea tripartite military alliance. He highly appraised the plan for national reunification and the peace proposals put forth by the WPK and the Government of the Republic, and expressed full support for them.

Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev reaffirmed the Soviet peace-loving policy at the banquet arranged in the Kremlin on 24 October to welcome the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and confirmed his sincere support for our people's just cause for national reunification. I express deep thanks to the Soviet people for actively supporting and encouraging our people's socialist construction and sacred cause of national reunification. Taking this opportunity, I express the hope that the people of the world will actively support our people's cause for peace and the peaceful reunification of the nation and that they will more courageously wage the struggle to check and frustrate the reckless nuclear war provocation maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists.

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CSO: 4110/018

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

HEAD OF PEACE COMMITTEE SUPPORTS SOVIET PROPOSAL

SK290331 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0400 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Statement by Chong Tu-hwan, chairman of the Korean National Peace Committee issued on 27 October in connection with the recent Soviet proposals to avert thermonuclear war and defend world peace and security--read by announcer]

[Text] As has already been reported, the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting was held in Reykjavik, Iceland, on 11 and 12 October, amid the great interest of a broad range of social circles around the world. At the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting, which was held on Soviet initiative, Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, put forth reasonable proposals, including proposals to reduce the number of all nuclear weapons to half, to completely abolish the medium-range missiles of the Soviet Union and the United States in Europe, to immediately begin talks to discuss similar type missiles in the Asia and missiles of a range of less than 1,000 kilometers--which the Soviet Union proposed to freeze--and to strengthen regulations on the anti-missile defense treaty and begin a broad range of talks to completely prohibit nuclear testing.

The proposals put forth by the Soviet Union at the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting are constructive and based on a statement by Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev dated 15 January 1986 in which he proposed completely eliminating nuclear and chemical weapons until the year 2000--which was advanced at the 27th CPSU Congress and on other occasions--converting the Asia-Pacific region into a region of peace and cooperation free from nuclear weapons--a step which would extend until 1 January 1987--a unilateral moratorium on nuclear testing, and other peace initiatives of the Soviet Union.

Together with all the Korean people who love peace, I hail and firmly support the initiatives and proposals advanced by Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev at the recent Soviet-U.S. summit meeting, considering them a constructive and positive step which substantially contributes to easing international tensions, preserving peace, abolishing nuclear weapons, and averting nuclear war.

Through the Reykjavik Soviet-U.S. summit talks, the United States has once again revealed to the entire world its ambition to destroy the present military equilibrium, achieve military and nuclear predominance over the Soviet Union, and possess a nuclear first strike capacity.

The United States came to the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting with empty hands and without preparation and continuously and stubbornly persisted in pushing ahead with the so-called SDI, thus turning the meeting into one which failed to reach any agreement.

As stressed by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev in his address on Soviet television on 22 October, the dangerous nature of SDI put forth by the U.S. imperialists lies in that they would move the arms race into a new field, advancing into the space with offensive weapons, and through such methods, they are attempting to obtain military predominance.

Together with the peace-loving people of the world, we sternly denounce the reckless maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists who pursue the criminal nuclear war provocation maneuvers which will lead mankind to destruction while running counter to peace.

The true color of the United States, which persistently pursues a policy of war and aggression throughout the world while giving lip-service to peace outwardly, has been clearly shown in the fact that it is straining the situation on the Korean peninsula and creating the danger of a nuclear war.

To relax tensions created in Asia and on the Korean peninsula, to defend peace and to peacefully resolve the issue of Korea's reunification, our party and government has put forth a proposal to replace the Korean Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement and to hold tripartite talks to adopt a nonaggression declaration between the North and the South. This year we put forth a proposal to hold talks among military authorities, a proposal to turn the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone, and numerous other reasonable and constructive peace proposals.

However, none of the proposals we put forth have been realized because of opposition from the United States and the South Korean puppets.

To avert the danger of nuclear war and maintain peace on the Korean peninsula, all nuclear weapons and aggressive forces must be withdrawn from South Korea. Even after the recent Soviet-U.S. summit meeting, the Soviet Union expressed a consistent resolution to wage the struggle to oppose nuclear war for global peace. If the United States is truly interested in world peace, it must stop hypocritically paying lip-service to peace, give up the criminal Star Wars program, approach the nuclear disarmament negotiations with an honest posture and stand.

In the future, as in the past, we will make active efforts to check and frustrate the imperialists' nuclear war maneuvers and to defend world peace in firm unity with the peace-loving people of the world who love peace and justice.

27 October 1986

Pyongyang

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DPRK DAILY ON DJP'S ATTACK ON NKDP REFERENDUM PROPOSAL

SK130945 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2152 GMT 7 Oct 86

[NODONG SINMUN 8 October commentary: "The DJP's Fear"]

[Text] According to news reports, the NKDP plans to put on a referendum the bills advanced by the ruling and opposition parties for constitutional revision--one favoring a direct presidential election system, the other a parliamentary cabinet system.

A spokesman for the NKDP insisted that asking the public masses to choose between the two bills by referendum is one way of eliminating obstacles which stand in the way of revising the Constitution based on agreement.

The NKDP reportedly plans to put forth a proposal for a referendum in a keynote speech by the party president at a regular National Assembly session slated for this week.

The NKDP's call for a referendum has not been worked out by accident. To date, months after the ruling and opposition parties formed a special National Assembly committee to deal with constitutional revision, no progress has been made in negotiations for constitutional revision, nor is there any sign of future progress. This is due to the DJP's tactics to leave the matters as they are by delaying the negotiation.

After coming up with a bill for constitutional revision that favors the parliamentary cabinet system, which is nothing but a ploy designed to legalize its attempt to stay in power indefinitely, the DJP has remained adamant in its argument that the bill is final, whereas the NKDP has responded to it by declaring that it has decided to not participate in the activity of the special National Assembly committee which deals with the revision of the Constitution.

Since it was because it did not want to back the DJP's attempt to stay in power indefinitely that the NKDP responded to the ruling party's call for their participation in the negotiation, it was inevitable that the NKDP would take such a measure.

Under circumstances in which the special committee has stopped its functions and the organization exists in name only, it is natural for the NKDP to have thought of putting the bills of the ruling and opposition parties on a referendum. There was no other choice for the party.

However, instead of seriously considering this proposal, the DJP is unjustly and unreasonably picking a fight with the NKDP concerning the party's proposal.

On 4 October, No Tae-u, a wretch who holds the title of chairman of the DJP, argued that the idea of attempting to put the bills for constitutional revision on a referendum is a senseless view that cuts against the grain of the Constitution. He said that issues that can be put on a referendum are limited to major policies concerning national security, therefore bills for constitutional revision are not subjects that can be put on a referendum, thus interpreting the law in a strange way.

It is not because it violates the Constitution that No Tae-u opposes the referendum. The current Constitution, which the Chon Tu-hwan ring fabricated through a referendum held in October 1981 while martial law was in force, was not something that was done within the framework of any law that allowed referendum amid an imposition of martial law. Nowhere is there a rule that prohibits a referendum, which can be held at that time.

It is not because it violates the Constitution that the DJP opposes a referendum, but because it is fearful of the judgment of the masses a referendum is likely to bring about.

The people call for constitutional revision that favors a direct presidential election system. The masses enthusiastic response to the NKDP-initiated campaign to collect 10 million signatures for the revision of the Constitution is clear testimony to this.

It is apparent that the bill for a parliamentary cabinet system, a variant of the fascist dictatorship, cannot be a match for the bill for constitutional revision that favors a direct presidential election system in a referendum.

The DJP went so far as to suggest that issues concerning constitutional revision are something it has been commissioned by the people by agreement between the ruling and opposition parties and therefore they are not subject to voting. There is no one who agreed to trust the issues of constitutional revision to the DJP, the incarnation of dictatorship, because they are grateful to it.

More often than not the DJP pretends that it is the spokesman for public opinion. However, if it respects public opinion so much, it is hard to understand why it attempts to blockade the NKDP's call for the adoption of the bills for constitutional revision based on public opinion.

By the DJP's half-baked way of thinking, it can fabricate public opinion by going so far as to impose martial law if necessary and adamantly refuse even a referendum when it finds the situation unfavorable to it. Arguing that referendum violates the law cannot but be a senseless idea.

The DJP's stand, exposed in connection with the NKDP's call for a referendum, has once again laid bare the deceptive nature of its claim for a peaceful change of government.

To expect that the puppets, who are so afraid of the voters' exercise of voting rights, will peacefully hand over power to somebody else is like looking for a fish on top of a tree.

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DPRK DAILY DENOUNCES SOUTH CALL TALKS RESUMPTION

SK130752 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2150 GMT 10 Oct 86

[NODONG SINMUN 11 October commentary: "They Make Remarks That Should Be Made by Someone Else"]

[Text] At the U.S. imperialists' instigation, the South Korean puppet clique continuously aggravates the situation while inspiring anticommunist confrontation and accelerating war preparations.

Those who are advancing along the road of confrontation and war, ignoring our repeated peace proposals designed to ease tension and realize an atmosphere favorable to dialogue, have perpetrated a commotion by distorting the truth while raving as if we used humanitarian works for political aims. They even staged the nonsensical farce of calling on someone to respond to a resumption of talks.

We cannot but ask them who should make such a remark. As for calling for the resumption of the North-South dialogue, it is a question which we should touch upon toward the South Korean side, not the South Korean side toward us.

The fact that dialogue, the resumption of which was urged by the puppets, was suspended is not fault of someone else. The responsibility for this rests on the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets who all at once frustrated [choajol] the dialogue by staging the "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise, the largest in scale in history, against the partner of dialogue in defiance of our repeated demands for an end to military exercises in order to realize an atmosphere favorable to dialogue.

If the South Korean puppets had even the slightest degree of sound reason and interest in dialogue, they should have deeply repented for their responsibility in suspending the dialogue in collusion with outside forces, apologized to the people, and not commit further acts which run counter to dialogue.

Instead, they accelerated arms expansion and troop reinforcements staged large scale war exercises in succession against us by mobilizing several million regular armed forces and civil armed forces while raving that they would further strengthen the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises together with the United States in the future. Thus, they strained the situation to an extreme degree.

Such a grave situation, advancing to the brink of war, shows that before any talk, those who have real military power in the North and the South should meet and take urgent practical measures to ease tension, which include ending military exercises.

The proposal for talks of military authorities we put forth is a most reasonable and realistic step to prevent the danger of war, to ease tension, and to realize an atmosphere favorable to dialogue under circumstances in which the tripartite talks among us, the United States, and South Korea and the North-South parliamentary talks have not been held and the Military Armistice Commission is not properly carrying out its mission.

Those who have destroyed the atmosphere of dialogue with constant commotions of anticommunist confrontation and war and who even refused to accept our letter which called for talks of military authorities for the relaxation of tension and dialogue rave about the resumption of dialogue. This is indeed a nonsensical trick.

Commotions of confrontation and war cannot be consistent with dialogue and relaxation of tension. The South Korean puppets have shown which way they are advancing at the crossroad of peace or war and dialogue or confrontation by frantically refusing our proposal for talks of military authorities.

The puppets kicked off the commotion, raving about the resumption of dialogue and so forth, not because they want to improve relations through dialogue or because they are interested in resolving humanitarian issues. This is a last-ditch effort to mislead world public opinion as if they are interested in such issues.

The remarks of the South Korean puppets about the resumption of talks are the product of political slander designed to conceal their anti-peace act of denying dialogue before public opinion at home and abroad and are not worth consideration.

The South Korean puppet clique should not ridicule the sacred humanitarian Red Cross talks. If the side of the South Korean Red Cross is truly interested in humanitarian talks, it should return to the original Red Cross position and to the position of pursuing dialogue and the relaxation of tension instead of acting as a disgraceful spokesman for the authorities who adhere to anticommunist confrontation and the policy of war.

To make dialogue fruitful which gives joy to all by resuming dialogue in many fields, including the Red Cross talks, talks of military authorities for the relaxation of tension should be held without delay.

If the South Korean side truly wants the relaxation of tension and dialogue, it should immediately respond to the talks among military authorities we proposed rather than make absurd and nonsensical remarks.

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CSO: 4110/17

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

PYONGYANG ON SOUTH UNIFICATION ADVISER'S REMARKS

SK160707 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1150 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Commentary by station commentator Cho Tu-ul: "Conspiratorial and False Propaganda"]

[Text] Kim Yong-sik, chairman of the so-called Advisory Group of the puppet National Unification Board, made preposterous remarks while visiting the city of Chongju. During a press conference, while babbling about someone's military buildup and the possibility someone's provocation of another 25 June war, he stressed that the people should make further efforts to achieve stability and unity with higher vigilant awareness.

During a roundtable talk on the so-called unification policy of the puppets, this rascal slandered and defamed our proposal for talks among military authorities, babbling that the proposal is nothing but propaganda to escape world public opinion and to conceal the North's ambition for provocation against the South.

This is indeed shameless, conspiratorial, and false propaganda, like a thief turning on his victim. Furthermore, for the so-called chairman of an organization with the signboard of unification to prowl about, making such preposterous and false remarks, precisely reveals that his organization is not only an organ which opposes reunification, but which also engages in anticommunist propaganda and inspires North-South confrontation.

On the Korean peninsula, who has made efforts to alleviate tension and prevent war; who has stepped up the military buildup; and who has accelerated preparations to provoke a new war? This has clearly been proven by various objective facts.

This year alone, following a proposal to restrict military exercises, we advanced a proposal to hold talks among military authorities and a proposal to make the Korean peninsula a nuclear-free, peace zone. Recently, we took the positive measure of mobilizing soldiers of the People's Army, numbering approximately 150,000, to peaceful construction projects around the country.

All of these proposals and measures are not for propaganda purposes, but have proceeded from our desire to open a new chapter for detente and peace on the Korean peninsula this year, the year of international peace, at any cost.

The puppets' rejection of our proposals for peace, including the proposal for talks among military authorities, itself reveals their bellicose nature which pays no attention to detente and peace, but seeks only war.

In fact, the puppets have handed South Korea over to the U.S. imperialists to be dangerous nuclear base. They have introduced various U.S. war equipment, including F-16 fighter-bombers, on a large scale. Thus, they have been frantic to complete preparations for a war for northward invasion. Along with this, they have escalated various types of military exercises, including the Team-Spirit military exercise.

The puppets' clamoring about someone's military buildup, military provocation, and the like are nothing but a smoke screen to conceal such war provocation maneuvers.

It is not difficult to fathom the real aim of the Chon Tu-hwan ring, which trumpets such slanderous and false propaganda--turning black into white--through visors of the so-called national unification board and other such rabble.

The crimes of the Chon Tu-hwan ring, which is trying to drive our nation to the dangerous brink of war while opposing peace in our country and its peaceful reunification, have not only encountered the curse and condemnation of the peace-loving people of the world, but have also faced growing resistance from the South Korean people.

The South Korean youths, students, and people are now further intensifying their struggle against the U.S. imperialists and their stooges who are attempting to drive our nation to the holocaust of a nuclear war.

The puppets' false propaganda is designed to justify their maneuvers for confrontation and war. The rascals are also trying to block, through such false propaganda, the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle of the South Korean youths, students, and people, to thus patch up the present crisis in their rule.

Referring to the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle of the South Korean youths, students, and people, Kim Yong-sik babbled that the struggle would serve to invite someone's provocations against the South. This reveals precisely such a real intention of the puppets.

However, the puppets' slanderous and false propaganda cannot fool anyone. The puppets' fabricated and false propaganda will result not only in further exposing their treacherous colors as military fascist elements who accelerate confrontation and war, but also in arousing the indignation of the people at home and abroad.

The puppets will not be able to mislead public opinion nor can they block the antiwar, anti-U.S., and antifascist struggle of the South Korean people. Neither can the puppets patch up the present crisis in their rule.

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CSO: 4110/17

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

PYONGYANG COMMENTARY ON PRESS SUPPRESSION IN SOUTH

SK160948 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1149 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Commentary by station commentator Kim Kyong-pok: "Sermon Designed to Make the Press Government-Patronized"]

[Text] On 13 October, the puppet minister of culture and information delivered a so-called congratulatory speech at a ceremony to mark the founding of the South Korea Newspapers Association. Expressing his hope that the press would more actively contribute to defending the system against the challenge of left-leaning forces, he stressed that the work of maintaining political and social stability is one of the primary functions and roles of the press.

This is naked preaching designed to make the press government-patronized.

Today, people of all strata and the progressive press in South Korea are enraged that in South Korea the press is suppressed by the government and forced to be a government-patronized bugler of the handful of fascist rulers. At the same time, they vigorously demand that this situation be remedied and that the press be democratized.

The puppet officebodies' gibberish is an all-out challenge to this type of aspiration and demand.

The original function of the press was to contribute to social progress by correctly reflecting objective facts and by properly leading public opinion from people of all walks of life. This is why the press is called a public organ and a guide for public opinion.

Today, in South Korea, the anti-U.S. and antifascist sentiment of the students and the people to achieve independence and democracy vigorously grows high. It has become a mainstream of popular feelings and an unstoppable tendency.

The fact that the puppet minister of culture and information has babbled about the challenge of left-leaning forces and has forced the press to contribute to defending the system and to maintaining stability is gibberish which runs counter to these aspirations and tendencies and forces them to be a government-patronized bugler. Furthermore, this is nothing but a maneuver designed

to deny and murder the press--a maneuver which forces the press to forfeit its fundamental function.

Today in South Korea, because of evil fascist laws--including the basic press law--because of suppression of the press, and because of maneuvers to buy off the press, a state devoid of a genuine press has been created, even though there exists newspapers and broadcasting.

This is clearly evidenced by the facts that reporters who disclosed the tricky natural shape of the U.S. espionage center in Seoul have been forcibly dismissed and a sales ban has been imposed on the magazine which carried the article that the buying off of reporters who tried to report on the sexual torture incident has been committed, that publication of the organ of the opposition party has been prohibited, and that bookstores and printing houses have been investigated.

It is by no means an accident that one South Korean magazine, saying that we truly live in an era of press tragedy, has lamented that we cannot utter even one word, even though in South Korea there exists a situation in which the press is restricted and distrusted by the dictators and in which we should speak for another's pain as well as our own.

The puppet minister of culture and information has raved that when their so-called system of freedom and democracy is shaken, the press will also lose its place to stand. Yet, on the contrary, the South Korean colonial fascist ruling system adorned by freedom and democracy is really a tomb and the ruins of the press.

The fascist gibberish created by the puppets to more thoroughly make the press government-patronized and be a woman in waiting is connected with the deepening of their ruling crisis.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring raves that so-called constitutional revision by mutual agreement and the 1988 Olympics are great tasks that it should perform, and using them as a pretext, is attempting to establish a system for a long term of office and to accelerate the maneuvers for permanent division.

However, as the recent struggles fiercely waged to oppose the Asian games and the deceitful merrymaking of constitutional revision have shown, such an attempt faces resolute rejection and opposition from the South Korean students and people.

Under these circumstances, the puppets have increased fascist suppression and strengthened maneuvers for appeasement and deception. Furthermore, they are attempting to disguise their treacherous maneuvers, to mislead public opinion, and to pacify public sentiment turning the press into a government-patronized bugler.

However, the puppets' attempt is fruitless. Any type of propaganda for deception and false artifice cannot gain the confidence of the South Korean people who aim at independence, democracy, and reunification and cannot soothe the ever-increasing protest sentiments of the South Korean people.

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CSO: 4110/17

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DPRK DAILY DECRIES CHON ATTEMPT TO BUY JOURNALISTS

SK110134 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2151 GMT 8 Oct 86

[NODONG SINMUN 9 October commentary: "Base Operations Designed to Buy Journalists"]

[Text] It has been recently disclosed that the fascist Chon Tu-hwan clique set out operations on a full-fledged scale to buy journalists so that it can conceal its atrocious, outrageous, and barbarous sex torture against Miss Kwon In-suk, who has been expelled from Seoul National University.

Having invited journalists from various press agencies to an isolated, secret place, the puppet clique bribed them, asking them to write articles supporting the puppet prosecutor's announcement of an investigation result report denying the barbarous sex torture committed by the police. While buying those reporters who are allowed access to the Ministry of Justice by giving them envelopes containing a large sum of money, the puppets have staged the farce of giving them the benefit of overseas travel. This is a base trick designed to prevent their barbarous sex torture from being disclosed to the public any longer.

The fascist clique has been eager to conceal the truth of its atrocious sex torture. This has been demonstrated by the fact that when the truth of sex torture was disclosed, the fascist clique raised a commotion in having the puppet office of prosecutors announce an investigation result report denying the barbarous sex torture by the police and in carrying articles in government-patronized publications also denying it.

While arresting those journalists who have refused to act in concert with the government-patronized coverage of the incident, the puppets have bestially suppressed those students and people who have risen, demanding an investigation into the truth of the sex torture. This shows how brazenly the puppets have maneuvered to conceal their crimes.

The truth of the barbarous sex torture against Miss Kwon In-suk by the puppet police was known to the world when the victim filed a lawsuit, suppressing her feeling of shame.

While submitting a letter of indictment to the court in early September with regard to the act of violence involving the sex torture, more than 160 lawyers said that although the puppet office of prosecutors discovered objective evidence concerning the sex torture by the puppet police, it lied being forced by the government.

The fascist Chon Tu-hwan clique is the group of murderous maniacs who killed thousands of people by running them over with tanks, by stabbing them with bayonets, and by burying them and who killed women by cutting out their bosoms. By using the same method and by introducing the most barbarous method of torture, it has crippled many people spiritually and physically and beaten them to death in prison and at torture sites. It is a group of beasts. Will they hesitate to do anything against those being detained?

In a statement denouncing the puppets for committing the act of sex torture, a democratic organization in South Korea said that barbarous sex tortures against women have been openly committed as a means of investigation and that these acts have been committed by the present regime in a premeditated and willful manner. There is no doubt that the barbarous act of sex torture against Miss Kwon In-suk was committed by the puppet police.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring's criminal aim of concealing the truth of the incident by sprinkling money among press circles is clear. This aim is designed to prevent the people's struggle demanding the overthrow of the fascist regime from further exploding and to avoid world denunciation. However, the bundle of money sprinkled by the puppets will never be able to blur the clear eyes of millions of people who see the truth, although it can gag the mouths of a few sham journalists.

The South Korean students and people are firmly determined to redeem, a hundred and thousand times, the cost of blood shed in Kwangju, at the ground of the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle, and at the site of torture by the group of hooligans, by overthrowing the fascist clique. The nameplate of the murderous devil of the century and fascist jackal imprinted on the forehead of the Chon Tu-hwan ring will never be erased by anything whatsoever.

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CSO: 4110/17

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

CONTROVERSIAL WALL PAPER AT SNU FABRICATED BY NSP

SK170542 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea
0300 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Text] It has become known that the wall paper put up in Seoul National University [SNU] on 10 October was fabricated by the Agency for National Security Planning [NSP]. Based on a preprepared scenario, the NSP recorded the article carried in MINJU CHOSON, a paper of the North, reported by Pyongyang Radio on 5 October, had a wall paper containing its contents put up on the SNU bulletin board at dawn on 10 October, and had the university authorities and the press rave about the student movement, connecting it to the North. At the same time, the NSP had the head of the National Police Headquarters issue a special statement and had the government and DJP make official statements concerning the seriousness of the incident.

It is known that the NSP conducted such machinations to wage all-out suppression against the patriotic students and their organizations, connecting them with the North, and to intimidate the NKDP, which is sympathetic to the student movement, into accepting the scheme for a compromise between the ruling and the opposition parties.

The wall paper incident at SNU is the same tactic of machinations as that employed in the past in which they planted a fraction in a mass movement, had it stir up trouble, and shifted the blame onto the students, massively arresting them and suppressing the off-stage opposition forces.

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CSO: 4110/17

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

STUDENT ACTIVITIES SHOCK NATION

Universities Blamed for Campus Climate

SK190018 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 19 Oct 86 p 2

[Editorial: "Steps on Student Activism"]

[Text] Profound worries are being expressed by the education authorities and society at large over wayward conduct by some radical student activists, particularly in connection with recent incidents in which seditious "wall posters" reproducing North Korea's propaganda material were posted in the campus of Seoul National University and a few other schools.

Alerted to the unprecedentedly extreme student activism at the higher educational institutions implicating outright pro-communist acts, the education administration is said to be preparing comprehensive countermeasures, in consultation with other related government authorities, to crack down on the radical student activists by isolating them from the majority of innocent collegians.

It is understood that some 130 collegians are presently on the police wanted list for their positive involvement in various demonstrations on and off campuses.

Amid calls for democratization in the nation, the public security authorities have been asked to deal with campus affairs in a prudent manner, despite the frequently reported incidents of student activism.

In the face of the latest wall poster incident, however, loud voices have been raised in society over the necessity of effectively countering the worsening student activism "before it is too late," even though the number of radical elements is at present very small.

In this respect, the relevant government authorities are stepping up their measures to discriminate "stones from jewelry," while protecting the higher learning institutions from being disrupted by radical leftist forces.

As part of the strengthened measures against activism, police forces will be deployed at university campuses "whenever necessary" to apprehend students on the wanted list. So far, police task forces have been allowed to enter campuses only to break up demonstrations or to preempt violent rallies.

In consideration of the great majority of collegians who are engrossed in serious academic pursuits, the maintenance of campus order should be of great concern to society as a whole. The present deplorable "abnormal" campus climate, in which student activism tends to necessitate police intervention, runs against the traditional autonomy of academic affairs.

On this occasion, professors and university administrators are once again called upon to renew a sense of responsibility for their failure to restore the campus atmosphere to normalcy on their own.

Under no circumstances can we justify such extreme student activism, especially acts openly sympathizing with or supporting North Korean communist causes.

It is all too obvious that the communists in the North are attempting to capitalize on the campus unrest and other social disturbances for their subversive aims.

In view of such a disturbing reality, the student activists are urged to refrain from any acts of destruction, realizing that, however unknowingly, they are manipulated by the communists.

Radical Students' Challenge to Nation Viewed

SK180002 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 18 Oct 86 p 8

[Editorial: "Liberation From What?"]

[Text] One of the loud slogans put up by two Seoul universities this week read: "On the shoulders of young students hangs the liberation of this peninsula." The ominous and agitative phraseology of the slogan smacks of the lately violent student activism dominated by leftist ideologies, especially those spearheaded by North Koreans.

Grave concern is raised at both the timing and the content of the sloganeering that has been prevalent recently on this nation's troubled campuses. The slogans were occasioned by an intervarsity athletic meet between two major local institutions.

To being with, student radicals are bent on mobilizing any kind of gathering of students, be it academic, sporting or social, for purposes of protest rallies leading to sit-ins, demonstrations and riots. They have no justification for, nor any title to politicizing these scholastic affairs.

Though the radicals failed to define the exact meaning of the phrase "to liberate," they apparently sympathize with the policy of Communist North Korea

to set South Korea free from "the bondage of American imperialism and the bourgeois fascist establishment" in the peninsula.

Such a mistaken grasp of the reality of Korea on the part of some students and their dangerous revolutionary approach to the issues of the day inspired by the North Korean propaganda machine are the last thing to be condoned for the survival of this Republic.

The same is to be said of the subversive wall posters found at Seoul National University last week. A great stir was created as their message duplicated that of a North Korean newspaper DEMOCRATIC KOREA quoted by the Central Radio of Pyongyang earlier this month.

According to police reports, four Seoul National University juniors, three of whom have been arrested, prepared the wall posters on the basis of the North Korean broadcast monitored by one of the action cell members belonging to the militant and leftist Students League for Saving the Nation.

A series of three posters reproduced an editorial of the North Korean press, condemning the United States and South Korea for threatening peace and balking at reunification.

Their message focused on denouncing the U.S. military's presence in the Pacific to "jeopardize socialist countries on the sea" and went on to criticize the massive naval exercises of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in the Baltic Sea which have allegedly been planned since early October.

Some of the similar posters and leaflets circulated by radical students in recent weeks dared to praise North Korea as a sort of "paradise" and advocate armed uprising of the people to topple the present government of Seoul.

It is not too much to say that such student activism here far overstepped the bounds of academic freedom or antigovernment protest to advocate sedition and leftist revolution even in league with North Korea communists.

The students are challenging our liberal values and free institutions with their destructive means. Only strong counteractions now can contain the tide of ideological contamination and subversive movement which blights our nation.

/6662

CSO: 4100/40

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DJP WILLING TO CONSIDER 1-SEAT CONSTITUENCY

SK250136 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 25 Oct 86 p 1

[Text] The ruling Democratic Justice Party yesterday expressed its willingness to positively consider the one-seat constituency system and other opposition options in revising the National Assembly Election Law.

Based on such stance, the party decided to seek full negotiations with the opposition over the proposed revision of the election law.

Emerging from a meeting of the party's Constitution Revision Committee Rep. Yi Chi-ho said the committee has decided to begin in earnest to prepare a revision draft of the election law.

"The party will prepare a final draft based on various options studied so far by working-level officials," he said.

The ranking member of the committee called on the opposition New Korea Democratic Party to present its revision draft at an early date.

"As far as I know, the NKDP prefers a one-seat electoral district system. Then, it would be better for the opposition party to present its own draft amendments as early as possible for deliberations," he remarked.

He then expressed his wish that the NKDP and the minor opposition Korea National Party would work out a uniform draft.

"Our party's position is that priority should be given to opposition proposals in deliberating on the revision of the election law," he added.

Regardless of when the opposition presents its reform bill, the DJP will reveal its final draft "at an opportune time," said Yi.

He stressed, however, that negotiations over the revision of the election law should be conducted within the National Assembly's Special Constitution Revision Committee.

Regarding the guidelines in preparing the party's amendment bill, Yi said emphasis will be placed on guaranteeing fairness in elections.

The law should be revised in such a way that it will match a multiparty system under the proposed cabinet form of government, he said.

Meanwhile, party sources said three options are under consideration with regard to the proposed revision of the election law.

They are a small constituency system under which one lawmaker is elected in each electoral district; a medium constituency system under which two lawmakers are elected in each constituency as now; and a mixed system which calls for electing one to three lawmakers from each district.

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CSO: 4100/40

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

TIDBITS FROM POLITICAL AVENUE COLUMN

Seoul HANKOOK ILBO in Korean 17 Aug 86 p 3

[Text] A Favorable Evaluation, A Glad Face

On the 16th, the DJP, after receiving approval of its constitutional revision proposal from the party leader, President Chon Tu-hwan, immediately held a high-level party-government conference. Regarding the authority of the premier, the rumor is that there was a general critique from persons in the government, "Less monopolization can be seen in a return to a system of unanimous cabinet agreement rather than limiting the premier's emergency powers in time of national crisis." As a group they were relieved.

That day, one party official who attended the Blue House conference, first stated, "The originally prepared party proposal had practically no amendments, and in general received a favorable evaluation." He said that a high-ranking person congratulated him saying, "Up to now, in order to prepare the constitutional revision proposal, equitable democratic procedures have been followed, and also as to content, the intent to extend power or become dictatorial was completely absent, without a doubt it will receive popular consent," and he smiled.

That day, in the high-level party-government conference, Representative No Tae-u, Secretary General Chong Sun-tok, Director Yi Sae-ki, Deputy Director Yi Tae-sun, Chairman of the Constitution Special Committee Chae Mun-sik, and Executive Secretary Yi Chi-ho from the DJP, and Prime Minister No Sin-yong, Minister of Justice Kim Song-ki, and the Director of the Office of Legislation, Yi Yang-u, from the government, attended.

Grassroots Democracy Must Take Root

On the morning of the 16th, the DJP Central Executive Committee, though it was expected that there would be at least a little discussion before the report to the governor on the constitutional revision proposal, heard only an explanation of the forthcoming voting procedures from Secretary General Chong Sun-tok. After receiving the report by Regional Autonomy System Special Committee Chairman Ko Kon on the party-government conference process about the regional autonomy system, adjourned after 1 hour.

Before the conference, some of the Central Executive Committee members expressed a more or less self-deprecating attitude, saying, "We know nothing about the constitutional revision problem, so don't get your hopes up about what will happen in the conference." But then No Tae-u, the conference representative committee member, Secretary General Chong Sun-tok, Director Yi Sae-ki, Constitutional Special Committee Chairman Chae Mun-sik, and Executive Secretary Yi Chi-ho headed for the Blue House for the final report on the constitutional revision proposal and the propaganda countermeasures.

At the conference that day, as committee Chairman Ko reported that, "The party and government have not yet been able to reach an agreement as to the extent of the operation of the regional autonomy system, or whether or not there will be political party participation." Committee member Cho Ki-sang said, "The operating unit must first be cities and provinces, as hoped for by the people," but the government has stubbornly continued to insist on putting into effect a large area self-governing body, and Chairman Ko is not satisfied.

Also, National Assembly member Kim Chong-nam said, "Since we are, in this case, saying that we want the parliamentary system so that 'grassroots democracy' can be established, it is natural that political parties participate." He insisted, "This is not something to be debated in the process of legislation in the National Assembly; let's accomplish political party participation in the party-government conference and submit it to the National Assembly."

On the one hand, National Assembly member Chong Tong-song, while appearing to be conscious of the gradually decreasing interest in the party-government reorganization problem, suggested, "I ask concerning the representative report to the governor in relation to the constitutional revision political situation, did the incident of the fire at the Independence Museum worsen the situation," and named the ministers by name.

About this, Representative No said, "The governor understands thoroughly the current political situation and all problem areas, and I think he will not disregard even one of our opinions." Continuing the usual cautious explanation he requested, "Next week, if our constitutional revision proposal is settled, this will be a most important time to our party, so I ask that all of our member assemblymen do their utmost to accomplish the constitutional revision proposal."

T.V. Broadcasts--Definitely Live Broadcasts

On the 16th at the NKDP Governors/Party, Officers Constitutional Special Committee conference, which was acting in the capacity of a Constitutional Revision Special Committee countermeasure conference, the Constitutional Special Committee's administrative problems, centered chiefly around locations for public hearings, and the selection of persons to testify. These were discussed in detail.

The main topic of that day's conference was centered around the Constitutional Revision Special Committee's regional public hearings. Governor Yi Min-u

said, "The television broadcasts of the public hearings must be live, not recorded." And it was his firm position that, "If they are not live broadcasts, then there is no need to debate."

Governor Yi stated, "If the people can view the constitutional revision public hearings on television, they will be very effective arousing public opinion." And he stated, "Just as the success or failure of the public hearings hangs on the selection of people to testify, it must be recognized that the life or death of the party also hangs in the balance, and we must make doubly sure of the selection of persons to testify."

That day at the conference, the report by Constitutional Special Committee Executive Secretary Yi Chung-chae and Vice Governor Kim Su-han concerning the seven articles agreed upon by the ruling and opposition executive secretaries on the 12th was heard. The two executive secretaries evaluated them thusly, "A motion was concluded concerning the release, pardon, and rehabilitation of prisoners, and the receipt of a guarantee for television broadcasts is politically meaningful."

At the conference that day, indications of concern arose that the DJP would postpone the opening of its public hearings, and Representative No Tae-u, by means of regional tours, would delay full-scale activities of the Constitutional Special Committee. Vice Governor Yang Sun-chik suggested, "After the public hearings end, since settling the matter of the power structure by 20 September with only 10 days of subcommittee action is unjustifiable to the public, let's go forward with a public hearing, march forcefully on, and increase the time for subcommittee activity."

DJP--Large-Scale Propaganda Strategy

The DJP has established a propaganda strategy to arouse the enthusiasm of the more than 500 Central Management Committee members, including all of the party's National Assembly members, who will gather at the Seoul Karaktong Political Training Center on the 22d with a constitutional revision support resolution. Following this Representative Committee Member No Tae-u, will visit the regional party branches, and encourage support for the parliamentary system constitutional revision proposal.

Also, after the general session of the National Assembly on the 18th ends, it is planned that party members in the National Assembly, too, will engage in regional activities, and accordingly, the Administrative Office Propaganda Bureau is producing pamphlets, leaflets, and cassettes necessary for the party constitutional revision proposal propaganda effort.

In addition to this, it is planned that as the more than 500 Central Party Propaganda Organization workers finish their training, along with teams of propaganda workers of 10 people each, they will carry the message to the grassroots.

The DJP's postponement as long as possible, of the National Assembly Constitutional Revision Committee's public hearings is to use its propaganda to stir up the grassroots to support the intent of guaranteeing "power."

On the one hand, the DJP sees that Representative No's tour of the regional party branches is with the intent of displaying his image, and on the 16th, under the sponsorship of Police Coordination Office Chief Na Ung-pae, the Specialist Committee Conference will be held, and the "policy articles" to be announced at the time of the party branch tour will be examined.

The Parliamentary System's Contradictions Will Be Shown

NKDP Governor Yi Min-u, on the morning of the 16th at the party headquarters received a report that DJP Representative Committee Member No Tae-u was planning a regional tour to propagandize the parliamentary system constitutional revision proposal to the people. He said, "Even if the DJP wanders the whole earth, or goes everywhere throughout the whole nation, it is no surprise," and he made clear that this would be dealt with as always.

Governor Yi, after saying that, "The contradictions of the DJP's parliamentary system constitutional revision proposal will be sufficiently shown through the activities of the National Assembly Constitutional Revision Special Committee," and hinting that he would intentionally not confront the DJP's propaganda activities outside the National Assembly, explained, "We will continue to strengthen the united regional party officers' conference, and emphasize the propriety of direct presidential elections."

Governor Yi, on Liberation Day, 15 August, when the five managing directors of the Los Angeles Korean Association visited the party headquarters, asked them to have faith, to fight for democratization, and promised, "Due to the ardent support of the Overseas Koreans, the people's hopes for democratization will without fail be achieved."

Criticism of Ruling and Opposition Parties at Party-Founding Convention

On the morning of the 16th, a convention opened in the main auditorium of the Chamsil Transportation Assembly Hall, with over 2,000 people in attendance, including 12 current National Assembly members (including Yu Han-yol) who defected from the NKDP as a group, and 32 regional representatives. The express purpose of this meeting was to found a new party, the Popular Democratic Party, and the DJP and NKDP were viewed critically as this party agreed to be the standard bearer of the united opposition.

That day, on the wall of the stage at the conference hall, along with the slogans, "Unlimited dictatorship, extreme struggle, mean a dejected people," and "The only way to block one-man dictatorship is the parliamentary system," parts of the party platform "Free democracy," "Self-reliant economy," "Spirit of independence" were posted. In the front seats of the conference hall, youth carrying placards with a color photograph of Governor Yu Han-yol, who was elected that day, at intervals yelled, "Hu Yan-yol," and stirred up the crowd.

Governor Yu, in his acceptance speech as the unanimously chosen governor, said, "Hopes for democracy are being repressed everywhere," and he criticized the ruling and opposition parties, saying, "With fraudulent leadership they are carrying out a misleading and destructive platform."

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

MEMBERS OF UNDERGROUND MARXIST-LENINIST RING ARRESTED

SK250237 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 25 Oct 86 pp 1, 2

[Text] The prosecution yesterday announced the crackdown on a 101-member underground ring that tried to set up a "Marxist-Leninist party" as a base for launching a "people's democratic revolution" in the south.

The announcement said 13 of them were arrested on charges of violating the National Security Law. They are among the 27 of the 101 members, mostly student and labor activists, who have been apprehended. Nine others were booked without physical detention for further questioning while five were released with warnings.

The remaining 74 are being sought.

The prosecution accused Kim Son-tae, 25, a dropout from Seoul National University, of masterminding the attempt to establish the underground party with an intent to incite a popular uprising among the workers, farmers and urban poor.

Prosecutors said the underground ring had 20 subgroups as its combat arm, called Regional Workers' League.

Eighty-nine of them are college students, including 31 coeds. Other members included three elementary school teachers, eight workers and a shoe-shine boy.

Senior prosecutor Choe Hwan said the group had a professed goal of installing a "democratic people's republic" under a proletarian dictatorship.

To achieve that goal, he said, they planned to drive the United States Army out of Korea, topple the current Seoul government and then establish a coalition government with North Korea.

"Their ultimate goal was, of course, to establish the so-called democratic people's republic under Communist rule," he said.

The prosecutor said he was "shocked" by the rapid increase in the group's membership to 101 in just three months.

Choe revealed that Kim originally formed the group with a number of colleagues last June, and the membership grew to more than 100 by the end of August.

Kim and other key suspects infiltrated college campuses, labor unions and even the teaching profession by "indoctrinating" them with leftist and Communist ideologies.

The prosecution confiscated 55 kinds of printed materials, some copied from the purported lectures given by North Korean chieftain Kim Il-song, he said. Those lectures were reportedly broadcast by Radio Pyongyang.

Among the 89 students involved in the case are 64 from Seoul National University, seven from Songsin Women's University, six from Chungang University.

Others included four from Ewha Woman's, three from Kyonghui, two from Yonsei, one each from Sungjun and Kyonggi universities and the Sungui Women's Vocational College.

In addition to Kim, those arrested included Pae Chin-ho, 23, a graduate of Seoul National University, Kim Am, 24, an expellee from the same university and Chong In-ho, 22, a senior attending the same university.

The three are either key members of the organization or heads of its subgroups in charge of indoctrinating fellow students or workers, mostly in the Kuro Industrial Complex in Seoul, prosecutors said.

Kim Son-tae and 14 other key members inaugurated the organization at Kim's lodging house in Shihung, south of Seoul, on June 14.

Originally, the organization was called the Regional Workers' League, which would serve as an embryo for the creation of a Marxist-Leninist party, according to prosecutors.

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CSO: 4100/40

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

OPPOSITION CITED ON CARDINAL KIM'S ROME INTERVIEW

SK250207 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 25 Oct 86 p 3

[Text] "Korea's two leading opposition figures--Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam--should renounce their presidential ambitions, while President Chon Tu-hwan and his deputies should abandon any desire to cling to power after Chon steps down in early 1988."

A recent Rome-dated AP story, which quoted Stephen Cardinal Kim Su-hwan as making these remarks, drew various responses from the politicians involved and news media.

Cardinal Kim told AP in an interview, "I believe this sort of personal sacrifice by the political leaders is the only way to avoid a national tragedy."

Kim Tae-chung, a Catholic himself, said in response, "We will make sure of what he really meant to say when he returns home, and then we will tell him what we intend to do."

Kim Yong-sam said that he regards the cardinal's remarks as good advice. "I have repeatedly said that I am disinterested," he added.

"I could do more than declare that I would not run (for presidency) if it would help promote democracy," he said. "But I have to consider when and how (to make a declaration)."

Yi Min-u, president of the opposition New Korea Democratic Party, said he was once told by Cardinal Kim that the two Kims should declare that they will not run for presidential office.

Cardinal Kim, Yi said, should have told the two Kims directly instead of through the wire service that they should abandon their personal ambitions for presidency.

It was not Cardinal Kim who proposed that the two Kims should renounce their political ambitions.

Prof Kim Tong-kil of Yonsei University said a few years back that it would be better for the two Kims to leave the political arena and go fishing.

Rep Pak Chan-chong of the NKDP said Cardinal Kim's remarks are different from Prof Kim's recommendation that the two Kims go fishing.

Cardinal Kim, Pak said, meant to say that if the two Kims devote themselves to a struggle for democratic progress without presidential ambitions, then the nation may recommend one of them as a presidential candidate.

Cardinal Kim's remarks did not elicit any official comment either from the ruling Democratic Justice Party of the government.

But a vernacular Korean newspaper said the DJP showed concern about whether Cardinal Kim included DJP chairman No Tae-u among President Chon's "deputies" who he said should abandon any desire to cling to power."

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CSO: 4100/40

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

REPORTAGE ON ARREST OF LAWMAKER

NKDP Assemblyman

SK180009 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 18 Oct 86 p 2

[Editorial: "Arrest of Lawmaker"]

[Text] With the arrest of an opposition party member on the charge of making "pro-communist" remarks in violation of the National Security Law, the political world has been plunged into yet a worse state of precariousness, despite the impending task of reforming the Constitution.

Underlining the controversial nature of the case involving Rep Yu Song-hwan of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party, a parliamentary consent to his arrest was given in an "irregular" way Thursday night. That is, only the government party members and an independent voted for the consent in an auxiliary chamber in the National Assembly, instead of the main chamber which was occupied by the filibustering opposition lawmakers.

Now that the oppositionist is in detention awaiting prosecution, a ruling on the charges filed against him seems to rest on future judiciary proceedings, unless other arrangements are made.

The case took place at a time when the government has just begun to take tough actions against left-oriented radicals, largely student activists, on the grounds that they are attempting to resort to violent and revolutionary means. In this respect, the government has renewed a stern warning that it would not tolerate any form of sympathizing with North Korean communists for the sake of protecting the national security.

On the other hand, it should be noted that the controversy over Rep Yu's remarks was an "unexpected" incidental development, as the remarks made during an interpellation of cabinet members in the Assembly had not direct relevance to the question of constitutional amendment, the most important task facing the current parliamentary session.

Nonetheless, the case has resulted in causing a major setback in the parliamentary debate on the constitutional question, over which the government and

opposition parties have already been deadlocked in a prolonged stalemate due to their divergent positions.

As illustrated in the vote on Rep Yu's arrest, the rival parties are at further odds with each other. Their relations are extremely strained, with each side assuming an intransigent stance. For one thing, the opposition camp, which claims the parliamentary consent to be null and void, is poised to stall the Assembly function, at least for some time, in protest against the ruling party's unilateral action.

Even while the opposition's repercussion may have certain grounds, what must be stressed is the stark reality that the National Assembly cannot afford to be at a standstill for too long in the face of the overriding task of revising the Constitution, in addition to the deliberation of next year's national budget bill.

In this regard, political actors of both the government and opposition camps are called on to restore their composure and to make a renewed effort in tackling the impending political issues as soon as possible, keeping in mind the people's heightened apprehensions over the recent incident and their wish to see an evolutionary political process while retaining stability.

YONHAP Reports

SK161517 Seoul YONHAP in English 1507 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Text] Seoul, Oct 16 (YONHAP)--South Korea's National Assembly Thursday night consented to the arrest of an opposition lawmaker for challenging the nation's anti-communist policy by voting on the government-sponsored motion.

The 146 legislators of the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) and one independent lawmaker gave approval to the motion by secret ballots. Opposition lawmakers did not attend the voting session. About one thousand policemen were mobilized to prevent the opposition lawmakers from obstructing the session.

The voting session, which started at 10:42 p.m. and lasted only for 19 minutes, took place in the room next to the main chamber, because the members of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) attempted to obstruct the proceedings of assembly's plenary session. The session was presided over by Vice Speaker Choe Yong-chol.

Earlier, Speaker Yi Chae-hyong, escorted by a group of security guards, tried to enter the assembly's main chamber through his exclusive door, but was stopped by a score of NKDP lawmakers.

It will be the first time in the current Fifth Republic that an incumbent lawmaker is to be arrested in connection with his floor speech.

Rep Yu Sung-hwan of the NKDP triggered a controversy Tuesday when he said in a floor speech that "the national policy goal should be unification rather than anti-communism" and "the unification should be given higher value than the ideologies of communism or capitalism."

Though Yu's remarks will be immune from criminal responsibility because he is a legislator, the prior distribution of the speech text is subject to criminal punishment, according to Korea's prosecution.

Yu, if convicted, will face up to seven years in prison in accordance with Article Seven of the National Security Law.

At present, the unicameral house is in a 90-day regular session ending on December 18.

NKDP Block Speakers' Rostrum To Prevent Arrest

HK161132 Hong Kong AFP in English 1116 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Text] Seoul, 16 Oct (AFP)--Several dozen opposition deputies Thursday occupied the speaker's rostrum in the South Korean Parliament in a bid to block the government majority from voting for the arrest of an opposition lawmaker.

President Chon Tu-hwan's ruling party leaders said they were determined to go ahead with voting Thursday to allow prosecution authorities to arrest MP No Sung-hwan on charges of violating the National Security Law by demanding the repeal of South Korea's anti-communist policy.

The speaker of parliament could order parliamentary guards to evict the opposition legislators from the rostrum before holding a session to vote for Mr No's arrest, sources close to the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) said.

Government prosecution authorities Wednesday asked parliament for permission to arrest Mr No. Sitting MP's cannot be arrested during a parliamentary session without a vote in the house.

Several hundred members of the Anti-Communist League demonstrated outside the 53-year-old Mr No's home Thursday, shouting "Down with the pro-communist" while a large contingent of riot police guarded the building, effectively placing the opposition MP under house arrest, witnesses said.

Mr Yu made a controversial statement in parliament Tuesday demanding that South Korea's priority national policy should no longer be anti-communism but national unification, prompting a walkout by angry government legislators.

The main opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP), of which Mr No is a member, has said that the government "over-reacted" to Mr No's remarks, and that they should not be seen as in any way pro-communist.

South Korea's 4-million-member Veterans Association issued a public statement strongly denouncing Mr No's "totally unacceptable" remarks which they said sided with North Korea's policy.

DJP spokesman, MP Sim Myong-po, said in a statement that Mr No should be dealt with "sternly in order to put a stop to the spreading leftist and pro-communist movement" in this country.

The opposition NKDP leaders said they desired to arrive at a "political solution" and avoid Mr No's arrest.

They said that Mr No had committed a "tactical" error in providing the government party with a pretext for a counter-offensive at a time when the opposition was effectively launching a campaign for a plebiscite to decide the form of South Korea's next government under a proposed constitutional amendment.

The two opposing parties are sharply divided on the issue, with the NKDP demanding a popular presidential election while the DJP wants to set up a parliamentary cabinet system.

Seoul's leading daily, CHOSUN ILBO, has deplored what it said were bipartisan "political quarrels over rhetoric" when they should be engaged in serious talks on setting up a new constitution.

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CSO: 4100/40

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

U.S. ENVOY'S FAREWELL LUNCHEON--Seoul, Oct 18 (YONHAP)--The leader of Korea's rival political parties, which have been embroiled in a bitter feud over the arrest of an outspoken opposition lawmaker, are likely to meet Monday at a farewell luncheon for outgoing U.S. Ambassador Richard Walker, a source at the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) said Saturday. Rep Yu Song-hwan was arrested on Thursday for saying in a speech before the National Assembly that reunification, not anti-communism, should take priority in the nation's policy. DJP Chairman No Tae-u sent luncheon invitations to Yi Min-u, president of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP); Yi Man-sop, president of the minor Korea National Party (KNP); and leaders of Korea's other political parties, the source said. No will host the luncheon, to be held in the dining room of the National Assembly building. It is still not known, however, whether or not the opposition leaders plan to attend the gathering, according to the source. Yu, a NKDP member, was arrested and taken to a Seoul prison Friday morning after the ruling party unilaterally passed a government motion for his arrest. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0702 GMT 18 Oct 86 SK] /6662

'POSSIBLE' PRO-COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES INVESTIGATION--Seoul, Oct 20 (YONHAP--South Korean law enforcement officials are investigating some 10,000 members of 30 organizations for possible pro-communist activities, a government source said Monday. The officials have begun scrutinizing "Mintongnyon" and other dissident organizations and illegal bodies in order to eliminate radical, left-leaning forces from the country, the source said. Among the groups being investigated are illegal labor organizations, religious circles, publishing houses that print seditious literature, and underground campus organizations, according to the source. The investigation followed the imprisonment last week of an opposition lawmaker who delivered a floor speech questioning the government's policy of giving anti-communism priority over reunification of the divided Korean peninsula and the appearance on some university campuses [words indistinct] Pyongyang's propaganda against Seoul. The source also said that the roundup of radical, left-leaning elements would be made on a case-by-case and organization-by-organization basis to distinguish temporary sympathizers from hard-line subversives. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0723 GMT 20 Oct 86 SK] /6662

CSO: 4100/40

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

MULTI-PURPOSE HARBOR TO BE CONSTRUCTED AT ASAN BAY

Project Scope, Timetable

Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 25 Sep 86 p 11

[Text] Asan Bay on the west coast, thoroughly blessed with natural conditions suitable for a harbor, is to be developed into a multi-purpose harbor of the scale largest in our country.

According to the announcement by the Ministry of National Construction on 25 September, the construction of a new harbor at Asan Bay (the coastal area along P'osung-myon, P'yongt'aek-gun, Kyonggi Province), which is to be undertaken as a 25-year long-term project commencing next year and ending in the year 2011, will require an investment totaling 813.9 billion won and will create complete facilities large enough to allow simultaneous docking by two ships of 100,000-ton class and to handle 40 million tons of cargo annually at 60 berths.

In preparation for the development of a new harbor at Asan Bay, the Ministry of National Construction requested the Economic Planning Board to have the costs of a feasibility study and the planning reflected in the next year's budget; for now, the funding of 1 billion won has been assured to permit the ministry to proceed with the planned feasibility study of the entire site area during the course of next year.

The decision by the Ministry of National Construction to build a large-scale, multi-purpose harbor along the Asan Bay area is based on the following factors: The development of the central region of the country must inevitably occur on the heels of the capital region redevelopment plans; the Asan Bay area is blessed with natural conditions suitable for a harbor--its water depth of 14 meters is deep for the west coast, the waters within the bay are calm, and the coastal area along the bay is mostly of hilly terrain which can be developed without losses of farmland.

Moreover, the Asan Bay area is already being serviced regularly by tankers carrying liquefied natural gas (LNG) and it is therefore well within reason to establish a port of call there for cargo ships in general. Furthermore, with the realization that the limit has already been reached in the expansion of Inch'on Bay, Asan Bay is now regarded as an ideal site for the

development of a new harbor that will meet the needs of the approaching era for the central region of the country.

The Construction Ministry plans to implement the Asan Bay new harbor project in two phases: the first phase, covering the 10-year period from next year through 1996 and costing 318.4 billion won, will complete the facilities with 18 berths capable of handling 13 million tons of cargo yearly; the second phase, covering the 15-year period from 1997 through 2011, will add 46 berths [as published] capable of handling 27 million tons of cargo yearly. The project as envisaged will therefore bring into being a harbor with cargo-handling capacity nearly twice that of Inch'on Harbor (annual cargo-handling capacity of 23 million tons) and even greater than that of Pusan Harbor which is the largest of all harbors in our country at present.

Comparison of Major Harbors

Harbor	Berths	Cargo-handling capacity	Harbor water depth
Pusan (as of 1985)	1,000-50,000 tons; 56 berths	34 million tons	13.5 meters
Inch'on (as of 1985)	2,000-50,000 tons; 36 berths	23 million tons	8.0 meters
New P'ohang (as of 1985)	2,000-150,000 tons; 32 berths	32 million tons	18.0 meters
Asan Bay Project (as of 2011)	1,000-100,000 tons; 60 berths	40 million tons	14.0 meters

It is the view of the Construction Ministry that when this new harbor is developed, because of its location halfway between the capital and the central regions, it together with the Inch'on Harbor will facilitate the transport of imports and exports to and from the mid-section of the country. The ministry also believes that the new harbor, especially because of its ready access to the Seoul-Pusan line of the railroad, the central super-highway and the yet-to-be-built west coast expressway, will contribute greatly to the inland transport of freight.

The volume of maritime cargo transport to and from the central region of the country, which reached 22 million tons in 1984, is expected to nearly double to 39 million tons by the year 1996, when the first phase of the new harbor construction at Asan Bay is to be completed.

Actually it was back in 1973 when Asan Bay began receiving the nod as a suitable site for the development of a new harbor and the idea was first studied by an element within the government. Subsequently, however, the development of Asan Bay was put off when Kwangyang Bay was chosen over Asan Bay as the site for the second mill of the P'ohang Ironworks in the name of balanced regional development.

Later, toward the end of the 1970's, the idea of developing a harbor at Asan Bay received another push in earnest. In short, this is an idea which has been under a steady discussion for all these years.

Meanwhile, for the two cities, four districts ["gun"] and 14 townships ["up" and "myon"] that are likely to become objects of land speculations in conjunction with the new harbor project, the Ministry of National Construction has decided to closely watch land transactions as well as any shift in land prices and also to tighten up the enforcement of the reporting requirement on land transactions.

Background, Rationale Detailed

Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 26 Sep 86 p 3

[Article by reporter No Ul-sik]

[Text] The Asan Bay development project has now emerged as a firm decision, signaling the dawning of an era of the west coast. This means that a blueprint has been drawn up for the development of the country's largest multi-purpose harbor at Asan Bay, an area contiguous to both Kyonggi and South Ch'ungch'ong Provinces and blessed with all the natural conditions desirable for a harbor.

The project, envisaged as a long-term undertaking to commence next year and to end in the year 2011, will produce a new harbor complete with the facilities capable of allowing simultaneous docking by two giant ships of 100,000-ton class and of processing 40 million tons of cargo at 60 berths annually.

This is a scale far exceeding the Pusan Harbor's present annual cargo-handling capacity of 34 million tons and nearly double the Inch'on Harbor's 23-million-ton capacity.

Given the inevitability of a large city developing behind a harbor, it is easy to foresee the emergence in the central region of a new city in the scale of Pusan or Inch'on as a direct result of this project.

The major factors that have contributed to the government's decision to adopt a harbor development project of this magnitude may be summed up as follows: the need to cope with an increased volume of maritime cargo resulting from economic expansion and growth; the desire to speed up the development of the central region of the country to fill the void resulting from the constraints placed on the development of the capital region; and the limitations in the expandability of Inch'on Harbor.

Take the question of the rising volume of maritime cargo first: Last year, our country's total volume of sea-borne cargo was 107 million tons; the projection is that it will increase 5.8 percent yearly to 250 million tons by 1996, to 337 million tons by 2001 and to 498 million tons by 2011.

A further analysis has established that for the central region of the country alone the volume of ocean-borne cargo, which was no more than 22 million tons last year, will increase to 39 million tons by 1996 and to 73 million tons by 2011.

It is the position of the government that increases of this scale in the volumes of ocean-borne cargo simply cannot be accommodated by such a passive approach to harbor development as expanding the existing facilities.

Even if such existing harbors as Kwangyang, Ch'angwon and P'ohang were to be expanded on a continuing basis, their limits will nearly have been exhausted by the end of the 1990's; hence, the government asserts, it is essential that the development of new harbors begin now.

Another factor which must be included in the backdrop for the development of a new harbor at Asan Bay is that the planned restraints on the development of the capital region will inevitably lead to an acceleration of the development of the central region south of P'yongt'aek, Kyonggi Province.

In the central region, the government has already completed the construction of such facilities as Sapkyo and Asan breakwaters and an LNG [liquefied natural gas] storage base; it plans to promote the establishment of large and small industrial parks here and there in the region; it has even decided to build an expressway along the west coast in order to accelerate the development of this region.

As the development of the central region progresses, sharing the role hitherto monopolized by the capital region, clearly the existing Inch'on Harbor alone will not be able to handle the rising volume of cargo.

Moreover, with Inch'on Harbor already feeling the limits of expansion, the idea of developing a new harbor for the central region has for some time been regarded as an inevitable course of action.

It is in line with this trend of the times that the government has now chosen Asan Bay as the site of a new harbor--Asan Bay because it is blessed with all the natural conditions desirable for a harbor.

The Asan Bay shoreline along P'osung-myon, P'yongt'aek-gun, Kyonggi Province--the area where the new harbor will be built--is deeply sheltered from the western sea and is free of rough waves; the area is easily accessible by large vessels because the water depth there is 14 meters at low tide, far exceeding the 8-meter depth at Inch'on Harbor.

Furthermore, the presence of an LNG base, the construction of which was completed at the end of last year, has already led to the establishment of a steamer lane into Asan Bay, obviating the need to open up a new shipping lane. The area's proximity to the Seoul-Pusan railroad line, the central super-highway and the yet-to-be-built west coast expressway is likely to facilitate the movement of cargo to and from inland areas.

Topographically, the landform surrounding the bay is shaped like a folding screen, making the area strategically important.

Asan Bay, because of its naturally blessed conditions favorable for a harbor, was mentioned as a prospective site every time the subject of the need for developing a new harbor was raised in the past.

As a matter of fact, at the time of selecting the site for the second iron-works in 1973, it was Asan Bay that gave Kwangyang Bay of South Cholla Province--the eventual winner--stiff competition to the end. At that time, Asan Bay's loss to Kwangyang Bay was due partly to the prospect of high initial investment required for the construction of a lock gate and for the utilization of the surrounding land, and partly to the government's avowed goal of seeking balanced development of various regions.

Be that as it may, even then the Asan Bay area was assessed by our own government as a likely site capable of developing into the country's largest industrial park and by U.S. Steel Corp., who conducted the feasibility survey, as a potential site for the largest harbor in the world.

Despite such favorable assessments, Asan Bay has long been kept out of the limelight in the shadow of other development projects of higher priorities. Now, finally, Asan Bay is slowly nearing the day when its dream of being developed will become a reality.

With the Asan Bay development plans now firmly in place, the remaining problem is that of land speculation in the neighboring areas. In fact it is generally believed that the price of land around Asan Bay has already soared to the highest level as a result of the several rounds of speculative development fevers of the past.

The prevailing understanding is that more than 80 percent of the land in this area--be it rice paddy, dry field or residential lot--is already in the hands of people in Seoul. Moreover, it is also true that a considerable number of corporations, in anticipation of the eventual development of this area as an industrial harbor, acquired plots of land there long ago to build their future plants.

Mando Machinery of the Hyundai Group already has a plant built on a 300,000-p'yong lot it had acquired in the area long ago. Likewise, Ch'ongbo Food-staff has a plant of 30,000-p'yong scale already constructed in Ch'ongbuk-myon.

It is also reported that Hyundai Motor and Kia Industry each has secured in the neighboring Changan-myon, Hwasong-gun, a 1-million-p'yong lot as a site for automobile plant. Not only that, words within real estate circles have it that some prominent figures of the financial world, too, have individually secured a lot of land in this area.

Reportedly a fair number of these absentee landowners are ready to sell out as soon as the price of land goes up. Ergo the possibility of land speculations in this area is extremely high.

Fortunately this area is designated as an area required to report land transactions, which makes it easy to monitor the developing trends in land transactions there. Nevertheless, it appears to be a certain prospect that the price of land will rise as a result of the increasing demand for land in conjunction with the new harbor development.

It is with this in mind that the Ministry of National Construction has decided to closely monitor the trends in land transactions as well as in land price movement in an effort to prevent the occurrence of land speculations in two cities, four districts and 14 townships where such speculations are most likely to occur in conjunction with the development of the new harbor. Given the Asan Bay development being a long-term project with the sight set into the year 2000 and onward, land speculations must be prevented at all cost in order to maximize the salutary effects of the construction of the new harbor.

The Asan Bay development project--the centerpiece undertaking for the coming era of the west coast--has emerged as a firm reality after years of ups and downs.

As a first step, next year--the project's opening year--will see a feasibility study conducted at the cost of 1 billion won. Using the results of the survey, harbor facilities with 18 berths and capable of handling 13 million tons of cargo per annum will be constructed by the year 1996. This will be followed by the construction by the year 2011 of additional facilities with 42 berths capable of handling 27 million tons of cargo--an epochal undertaking all in all is about to be launched.

What now remains is the need from the early stage on to formulate a carefully thought-out development plan covering all aspects in order to prevent this project from resulting in the creation of a mediocre harbor with a mediocre town on its back.

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S.KOREA/ECONOMY

YONHAP ON ECONOMIC SITUATION IN SEPTEMBER

SK160321 Seoul YONHAP in English 0258 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Text] Seoul, Oct 16 (YONHAP)--The South Korean economy, boosted by growing exports and domestic demand, continued to surge ahead in September as Korea narrowed its trade deficit with Japan, the Economic Planning Board reported Thursday.

In its monthly report on the Korean economy, the board said that industrial production, turnover and facility investments improved last month.

The coinciding business index, which reflects overall business conditions, rose 0.4 percent in August and the leading business index, which gives an indication of economic conditions two to three months in advance, marked a considerable increase of 1.8 percent, according to the board's report.

The manufacturers' operation rate dropped 2.7 percentage points to 80.8 percent from July to August, due to seasonal factors, but the rate was still 2.6 percentage points higher than that recorded in August 1985.

Korea's small- and medium-sized industries recorded an overall operation rate of 85.3 percent, higher than the rates registered in both the previous month and the same month last year.

Construction permits for industrial use rose 33.7 percent in August from the corresponding period last year, and construction orders received by private manufacturers jumped a hefty 124.6 percent.

Orders placed by manufacturers for the purchase of machinery climbed 68.8 percent and the issuance of import permits for industrial machines rose 37.9 percent, reflecting the increase in facility investments.

In the first nine months of this year, exports rose 19.2 percent from a year earlier to 24.7 billion U.S. dollars. The export increase rate, excluding ship repairs, reached 26.8 percent.

Imports, on the other hand, expanded by just 7.1 percent to 23.3 billion dollars during the cited period, bringing Korea's international balance

of payments surplus, which reached 1.75 billion dollars at the end of August, to 2.4-2.5 billion dollars at the end of September.

Korea's deficit in its trade with Japan continued to grow, due to a rise in the importation of machinery, and electric and electronic products, but the margin narrowed from 530 million dollars in August to 338 million dollars in September.

Its surpluses in trade with the United States and European countries widened further, however.

Korea's overall budget surplus reached 92.9 billion won (1.06 billion U.S. dollars: one U.S. dollar is worth about 875 won) in the January-September period.

In September, the total money supply expanded 19.2 percent and the total liquidity grew 24.0 percent.

Meanwhile, the unemployment rate in September fell 0.5 percentage points from a year earlier to 3.0 percent.

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CSO: 4100/039

S.KOREA/ECONOMY

BRIEFS

1986 GROWTH RATE INCREASE--Seoul, Oct 28 (YONHAP)--Deputy Prime Minister Kim Hwan-che Tuesday predicted that South Korea may record a 9 to 10 percent economic growth rate in real terms and a trade surplus of 4 billion U.S. dollars at the end of this year. In an interview on TV program of the Korean Broadcasting System Tuesday evening, Kim, who is also economic planning minister, expressed optimism about the national economy, saying that domestic savings rate has reached more than 30 percent of the Gross National Product (GNP) this year and remittances by Koreans overseas would top 500 million U.S. dollars. In 1995, South Korea's external debt servicing would be only 25 billion dollars, the same as the nation's overseas property, he said. In 1985, the foreign debt servicing burden was 46.8 billion dollars, which will be reduced by 1.2 billion dollars to 45.6 billion dollars. Predicting that the United States will further press South Korea to appreciate the Korean currency and to open the Korean market of agricultural and fisheries products, Kim said that the government would strive to promote the trade diplomacy more wisely, not making a mistake to sacrifice the economic gains for political reasons. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 1129 GMT 28 Oct 86 SK] /6662

CSO: 4100/039

S. KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

NEW S&T MINISTER YI REPORTS TO PRESIDENT CHON

New High Technology Products

Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 5 Sep 86 p 1

[Text] In the morning on 5 September, President Chon addressed the first 1986 Conference for Technology Promotion and Expansion at the guest house of the Chongwadae [Korean Presidential Mansion]. At the meeting, President Chon received a report called "Implementation Plan for Development of Science and Technology in the 21st Century" from Yi Tae-sop, Minister of Science and Technology. At the meeting were over 240 people including the Prime Minister No Sin-yong and representatives from the National Assembly, political parties, academics, science and technology, financial circle, and industries.

In his long-term plan for development of science and technology, the Minister of Science and Technology Yi Tae-sop said that the government will invest a total of 54 trillion won for research and development for the next 15 years until the year 2001, and will focus on development of information industry, material technology, basic industry technology, energy resources and environmental and health technologies, wherein Korea will join the ranks of the top 10 technology countries in the world. At the same time, he said, the agency will help Korea become one of the top 15 economically advanced countries, and one of the top 10 trading countries in the world in the 21st century.

In addition, Minister Yi said that he will help Korea become a technologically advanced country in the information industry through development of the 256M DRAM, which will enable Korea to grab 10 percent of the world computer market and 20 percent of the memory chip market. In particular, in the area of the information technology industry, Minister Yi said that he will bring the country up to the level of advanced countries, and that he will establish a major national network of computers and comprehensive communications network, wherein an advanced network for national life information will be established through a "one-terminal-per-household" system.

At the same time, he will help advance environmental and health technologies so that a comprehensive environmental and health management system can be developed, which will lead to pleasant and healthy lives for everyone as well as to an advanced, prosperous country, said Minister Yi.

Minister Yi added that the government will soon develop a system for research on extraction of new materials so that 10 new materials per year can be developed, in preparation for the widening of material patents, in the areas of agricultural and medical chemicals, and that the government will develop over 20 high-technology materials, which will enable the country to occupy 3 percent of the world market by the year 2001.

Also, the Ministry of Science and Technology plans to raise the basic industry technology, such as design and automation of machines that will support major Korean industries, to the level of the most-advanced countries in the 21st century. Further, it plans to make Korea a world supplier of parts by strengthening the structure of the already well-developed industries such as automobiles, steel and machinery.

In addition, the Ministry of Science and Technology has plans for an early establishment and application of technologies in the areas of bioengineering and new materials, so that they can become part of the new growth industries with high values added.

Minister Yi said that he plans to establish a basic science research center by the middle of 1990's, which will activate the potential research capacity of colleges, and that he will enable colleges to become bases for creativity and innovation. He added that the government will educate 150,000 men of talent over the next 15 years, and will boldly realize the strategy for the internationalization of technology development in order to cope with international competition.

At the meeting, 13 cases of successful development of superior technologies, including the environmentally safe agricultural chemicals from the Lucky Research Center, were reported.

GNP Minimum Technology Development

Seoul HANKUK ILBO in Korean 6 Sep 86 p 1

[Text] The government has decided to invest a total of 54.5 trillion won for research and development over the next 15 years by the year 2001. The government will develop a total of 229 high-technology tasks, such as development of a 256M DRAM and establishment of a one-terminal-per-household comprehensive information communications network, which will enable Korea to join the ranks of the top 10 technology countries. The government plans to export more than \$50 billion worth of scientific and technological products per year.

In his report at the Conference for Technology Promotion and Expansion, Yi Tae-sop, Minister of Science and Technology, said that the government aims at "realization of becoming one of the top 10 technologically advanced countries in the world," which will support the government's plan to make Korea one of the top 15 economically advanced countries and one of the top 10 trading countries in the 21st century. To accomplish this, Minister Yi said, the government will focus on "special areas" that are both suitable for our circumstances and promising, such as information technology industry, materials technology, basic industry technology, energy and nuclear power resources, and environmental protection technologies.

In order to efficiently pursue these tasks, the government will increase its spending in science and technology to at least 3.1 percent of the GNP by the year 2001. At the same time, the government will invest a total of 54.5 trillion won for research and development during the planned period, and the government's share of the spending will increase from the current 32 percent to 40 percent. Also, the government plans to educate 150,000 men of science and technology, which is equivalent to 30 people per 10,000.

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S. KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

RESEARCH, EDUCATION INSTITUTES LOCATED AT TAEDOK INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX

Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 11 Oct 86 p 1

[Text] The government plans to develop the present Taedok research town into an expanded technology city accommodating 50 research and education institutions, with a population of 50,000 (with 20,000 research personnel). To this end, it has decided to launch construction work for research and institution facilities, with an investment of W1,416.6 billion by 1990.

At present, there are 15 education and research institutes (9 endowment-financed research institutes, 3 private research institutes, and 3 colleges) which have taken occupancy, in part, in the research town (with an area of 27,720,000 square meters).

Under this government plan, 19 institutes including Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology (KAIST), Korea Electric Power Corporation's Technology Research Institute and private research laboratories plan to be relocated to the town. Land preparation work for four residential areas to accommodate 10,200 households and construction of a gymnasium and expansion of school facilities (presently, seven different facilities) are now under way.

The government-endowed research institutes whose construction work at Taedok is under way for relocation include KAIST, System Engineering Center, Energy Research Institute, Power Resources Research Institute, and Integrated Science Hall.

Agencies which are engaged in expansion and construction work include Science & Technology College, Precision Machinery Center of the Korea Standards Research Institute, Ship Welding Unit of the Machinery Research Institute, Screening and Stability Testing Center of the Chemical Research Institute, Astronomy and Space Science Research Center, and nuclear cycle research and testing facilities of the Energy Research Institute.

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S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

PHILIPPINE KIDNAPPERS SAID TO SECURE WORKERS' SAFETY

SK260052 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 26 Oct 86 p 3

[Text] Officials of the Hanil Development Co., in both the Seoul headquarters and in the Manila branch, are making strenuous efforts together with the authorities to make contact with the abductor of two Korean engineers for their early, safe release.

Officials of Hanil noted the fact that the Philippine kidnappers, estimated at 25 by officials at the construction site in Luzon Island, left a note saying that they would secure the safety of Pak Chong-su, 44, and Chong Sang-ki, 31.

Their family in Seoul, expressing surprise and indignation at the incident, are restlessly awaiting their safe return.

The Construction Ministry directed Hanil and Hyundai Engineering and Construction Co. to take proper steps to assure the safety of their workers assigned to the Philippines.

At present, 31 engineers from Hanil and 19 from Hyundai are working at construction sites in the country.

Meanwhile, two engineers who have the experience of being kidnapped by Moslem guerrillas in the Philippines yesterday said that they were sure the two engineers abducted by Communist rebels in northern Luzon Island Friday would be released safely.

"Successful negotiations with suspected abductors, either Moslem rebels or members of the New People's Army (NPA), will guarantee the release of the two engineers," said Sin Pil-ho, an official of the Hanil Development Co.

Sin was kidnapped by five armed guerrillas of the Moro National Liberation Front, Moslem separatists, on his way back to his residence from a dam construction sites in southern Mindanao Island in October of 1979. Sin, 46, was freed ten days later as his company paid some money as ransom to the abductors.

"The MNLF guerrillas did not threaten my life during my abduction. As time went by, I came to harbor the hope that I would be freed," said Sin.

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CSO: 4100/039

S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

POSSIBLE ROK-JAPAN CONFLICT WARNING--[By KOREA TIMES Correspondent Yi Pyong-il-Tokyo--Three Japanese parliamentarians advocating the "neonationalism" made an absurd remark yesterday that a war might break out between Korea and Japan in the far future, if Korea continues to bother Japan with its history textbook and other issues. Kamei Shizuka, Takeo Hiranuma and Urade Masaru made the wayward remarks when they paid a visit to Korean Ambassador to Japan Yi Kyu-ho at his embassy office at 3 p.m. Tuesday. "If Korea and China intervene in Japanese Cabinets' visit to Yasukuni Shrine and the textbook writing, as they do now, they will bring forth psychological strain to the Japanese. In that case, nobody can tell if there will never be a war between Korea and Japan," they were quoted as saying. The three parliamentarians are leaders of a fraternal society of "National Basic Problems Research" consisting of 37 young right-wing Dietmen. The organization previously led protests against Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's dismissal of former Education Minister Masayuki Fujio over the latter's indiscreet remarks concerning Korea-Japan relationship in the past. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 29 Oct 86 p 1 SK] /6662

ROK-SAUDI COOPERATION AGREEMENT--Seoul, Oct 17 (YONHAP)--Delegates to the Korea-Saudi Arabia joint committee signed agreements promoting cooperation between their two countries in the areas of economics, construction and technology on Thursday, the final day of their three-day meeting. The Korean delegation agreed to a Saudi proposal that the two governments encourage the establishment of joint ventures for the manufacture of spare parts and agricultural machinery. Saudi Arabia requested Korean participation in the operation and maintenance of its infrastructure and industrial plants. When Korea raised the issue of Saudi Arabia's overdue payments to Korean construction companies, the Saudi delegation recommended that the companies contact the Finance Ministry to solve the payment problem. The Saudi delegates said they welcome the Korean suggestion that Saudi hospitals hire more medical personnel from Korea. Some 1,000 Korean medical workers are now employed in the Middle East country. The two countries agreed to promote bilateral trade, cooperation in science and technology, and to expand bilateral exchanges in the fields of culture and sports. Vice Foreign Minister O Chae-hui led the Korean delegation to the meeting, while the Saudi delegates were headed by Sheikh Abdul Aziz al-Thunayan [spelling as received], deputy foreign affairs minister. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0052 GMT 17 Oct 86 SK] /6662

CSO: 4100/039

N.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

CHO SE-UNG CONGRATULATES CHONGJIN TEACHERS' COLLEGE

SK270445 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] A report meeting marking the 40th anniversary of the founding of Chongjin Second Teachers' College was held recently. The report meeting was attended by Comrade Cho Se-ung, candidate member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau, responsible secretary of the North Hamgyong Provincial Party Committee, and chairman of the North Hamgyong Provincial People's Committee; and functionaries concerned together with teachers and students at the college.

At the meeting, Comrade Cho Se-ung delivered a congratulatory message of the WPK Central Committee addressed to teachers and students at the Chongjin Second Teachers' College.

The congratulatory message said: On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Chongjin Second Teachers' College, the WPK Central Committee extends warm congratulations to all teachers and students at the college for having outstandingly performed the honorable duty of training educational functionaries by following and upholding the chuche-oriented educational policy of the party.

Indicating that the Chongjin Second Teachers' College was founded on 1 October 1946 right after national liberation, as a sanctuary for the education of future generations according to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's farsighted plan to develop education at schools, the congratulatory message said that during the period of 40 years since its founding the college has greatly contributed to fostering many teacher revolutionaries and to developing the country's education work under the leadership of the party and the leader.

The congratulatory message said that by thoroughly carrying out the concerning socialist education elucidated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song the college has turned education work into chuche-oriented education and has constantly improved the content and method of education in conformity with the peculiarity of normal education, thereby honorably performing its lofty duty.

The congratulatory message noted that teachers and students at the college have established the material and technological foundation of the school by preparing many experimental instruments and facilities and by displaying their

revolutionary zeal and that they have also registered great successes by strengthening their scientific research activities in the school in conformity with the demands of the developing reality.

The congratulatory message noted that the Chongjin Second Teachers' College has been strengthened and developed into a reliable teacher training base with teachers who are loyal to the party and the leader and who have been firmly prepared scientifically and theoretically and with modern educational facilities.

The congratulatory message highly evaluated the brilliant success registered by the teachers and students at the Chongjin Second Teachers' College in the struggle to develop school education by upholding the leadership of the party and the leader and by thoroughly carrying out the chuche-oriented educational policy of the party.

The congratulatory message said: The WPK Central Committee firmly believes that teachers and students at the Chongjin Second Teachers' College will, in the future, too, outstandingly repay the trust and expectation of the party by registering great success in teacher training work through the thorough implementation of the educational policy of the party.

Yi Chong-yun, dean of the college, made a speech at the report meeting.

The report meeting adopted a letter of pledge.

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CSO: 4110/019

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

KIM HWAN MARKS KIM IL-SONG WORK

SK250402 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] A report meeting marking the 40th anniversary of the publication of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's immortal classic work "The Mission of Scientists and Technicians in the Present Era" was held at the People's Palace of Culture on the afternoon of 17 October.

A portrait of the great leader of our party and people Comrade Kim Il-song was respectfully placed in front of the site where the report meeting was being held.

Hung at the site were the slogans reading "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" and "Long live the glorious WPK!"

Comrade Kim Hwan, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee; Comrade Chong Chun-ki, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and vice premier of the State Administration Council; Yi Cha-pang, Chong Ki-chol, Chi Chang-ik, and other functionaries concerned were present at the meeting along with scientists, technicians, and college faculty members.

The report meeting began with a chorus of the "Song of Marshal Kim Il-song."

Comrade Kim Hwan spoke at the report meeting.

The speaker said: Under the seething circumstances in which all people are upholding the programmatic teachings given by the great leader at the 11th plenary session of the 6th party Central Committee and the party's militant slogan "Let us vigorously accelerate the march of the eighties in the way that the Sohae lockgate was built!" and in which they are bringing about great new upsurges on all fronts of socialist construction, today, we meaningfully mark the 40th anniversary of the publication of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's classic work "The Mission of Scientists and Technicians in the Present Era."

The historic speech, the speaker emphasized, that the great leader made, based on his far-reaching plan for chuche-oriented scientific construction formed during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, at the first congress of scientists and technicians on 18 October 1946 was a great event which made an

epochal turn in securing the sovereignty and independence of the country and the nation and in seeking the cause of building a new fatherland following liberation, and was a great milestone for our people's struggle to develop our country's science and technology.

The speaker continued: The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: In rehabilitating the ruined economy, in eliminating the backwardness of the century in the country, and in building a rich new Korea, the mission of scientists and technicians is indeed important. It is no exaggeration to say that victory in seeking such a nation-building cause largely depends on scientists and technicians.

In the work, the great leader adequately defined the mission of scientists and technicians according to their positions as the masters of the country and as those in charge of the nation-building cause, and specifically illuminated the ways to display their wisdom and creative abilities in solving the scientific and technological problems in building a new society.

The great leader's work profoundly and uniquely elucidated the questions important for rapidly developing science and technology to establish the foundation of the self-reliant national economy, and put forth the specific tasks to be accomplished by scientists and technicians for the rehabilitation of the national economy and for the systematic operation and management of plants and enterprises.

The work proclaimed that the objective of scientific and technological development is to make the country rich and powerful and to rehabilitate the national economy. At the same time, the work elucidated the specific tasks to enhance the political and ideological consciousness of scientists and technicians, expand the ranks of scientists and experts, develop science in our own way, and develop technology suitable to the situation of our country.

The publication of the work made the science and technology of our country firmly advance along the road of chuche-oriented scientific construction. Today, it is credibly guaranteeing the socialist self-reliant national economy and developing our own advanced science and technology, which contribute to the chuche-ization, modernization, and scientization of the national economy.

The speaker noted that since the publication of the work, the great leader has wisely led the rewarding struggle to develop the country's science and technology. Saying that the great leader concentrated all efforts on forming the ranks of scientists and technicians, the speaker added: The great leader placed great emphasis on accommodating senior intellectuals and mobilizing them in building the country, and took various steps for nurturing many new scientists and technicians from the ranks of workers and farmers. As a result, the great unit of 1.25 million intellectuals has been [words indistinct], the ranks of thousands of degree-oriented scientific and technological force.

The speaker said: During the severe days of the fatherland liberation war, the great leader established the Academy of Sciences and, by dividing it, separately established the Academy of Social Sciences. In addition, the great

leader established independent scientific research institutions such as the Academy of Agricultural Sciences and the Academy of Medical Sciences, and provided a monolithic system to develop scientific research comprehensively and broadly.

The speaker also noted that the great leader illuminated the correct ways for scientific and technological development and the tasks of the struggle at every stage of the revolution and construction, and directed deep attention to providing the best living conditions for scientists and technicians.

The speaker emphasized that dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, who loyally upholds the great leader's far-reaching plan and intent, has taken revolutionary steps to develop science and technology to an even higher stage in parallel with the demand of the developing revolution, and paved a broad way for the future of our country's science and technology.

He noted the facts that dear Comrade Kim Chong-il called the national meeting of the country's degree-holders, rationally organized scientific research organizations, established the systematic academic guidance system and the degree deliberation system, and provided conditions for the scientists' work and lives.

The speaker noted the proud path of victory and glory which our scientists and technicians have traversed under the leadership of the party and the leader.

The speaker said that, over the past 40 years in the field of social sciences, many authoritative books and textbooks such as "The Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song's Revolutionary History," "The Genius in Ideology and Theory," "The Immortal Chuche Idea," and "The History of WPK Policy" have been published, broadly and profoundly explaining and publicizing the principle of the chuche idea and its uniqueness and greatness and greatly contributing to the education of the people, and that great progress has also been made in systematizing the history of our people's prolonged struggle and deepening and developing individual sciences within the social sciences.

Mentioning the success in the field of natural sciences, the speaker emphasized that the invincible vitality of the respected and beloved leader's classic work has been displayed in the course of the struggle to develop chuche-oriented science and technology.

He noted the perfection of the infrastructures of the national economy and its self-sufficiency and the promotion of the production capacities in the course of strengthening the chuche-oriented nature of the industry and solving the scientific and technological problems for the chuche-ization of the national economy.

He mentioned the vigorous modernization and scientization of the national economy, and noted that, according to the initiatives and steps taken by dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, a technological innovation campaign has been actively carried out with emphasis on the activities of the shock brigades such as the 17 February scientific shock brigade and 15 April technological innovation shock brigade, thus accelerating the chuche-ization, modernization, and

scientization of the national economy and solving the pending scientific and technological problems in reality.

He noted the great progress that has also been made in research to develop new fields in primary science, in research to improve the people's standard of living, and in the task of promoting the working people's health and environmental preservation.

He stressed that all successes are the result of the wise leadership of the party and the leader, and said that he extends the greatest honor and the warmest gratitude to the great leader and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il who have opened a new history in the development of chuche-oriented science and turned our country into a civilized and rich country.

The speaker said that we face today the rewarding task of bringing about new upsurges in the development of science and technology and further strengthening the might of the self-reliant national economy in accordance with the demand of the developing reality.

He noted the need in the field of social sciences to broadly publicize the revolutionary ideology of our party--the chuche idea--at home and abroad and bring all fields of the social sciences to a new high stage in order to actively contribute to the chuche-ization of the party and society and to the independence of the world.

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CSO: 4110/019

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

SO YUN-SOK ATTENDS KWANGJONG COMPLETION CEREMONY

SK270212 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2100 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Excerpts] The Kwangjong historical site of the revolution has been outstandingly rebuilt to its original state. A ceremony for the completion of the rebuilding of the site was held on the spot. The Kwangjong historical site of the revolution has been outstandingly rebuilt to its original state in Kwangjong-ri, Sunbho District, Pyongyang City.

The Kwangjong historical site is a place with a historic background where immortal revolutionary fighter Kim Hyong-chik [father of Kim Il-song] frequently visited to wage his revolutionary activity during the period from 1911 to 1921.

A meeting celebrating the completion of the rebuilding of the Kwangjong historical site of the revolution was held on 22 October on the spot. Respectfully placed in the forefront of the meeting was a portrait of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and people. The slogans, "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song" and "Long live the glorious WPK" were placed in the meeting. Placards which read "Let us inherit and complete the chuche-oriented revolutionary cause generation after generation" and "Let us vigorously accelerate the advance of the eighties in such a way as displayed in the construction of the West Sea lockgate" were placed in the meeting site. Numerous red flags were also placed around the meeting site.

The meeting was attended by Comrade So Yun-sok, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau, responsible secretary of the Pyongyang City Party Committee, and chairman of the Pyongyang City People's Committee: Comrade Kang Hui-won, candidate member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Pyongyang City Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee; Kang Sok-sung; Kim Ung-cho; other local party, administrative, and economic functionaries; and other persons concerned, together with party members and working people in Sungho District.

The meeting began with the singing of "The Song of General Kim Il-song." Comrade So Yun-sok unveiled the stone monument in the site and made a report.

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CSO: 4110/019

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

SO YUN-SOK ATTENDS MEETING--A report meeting celebrating the 40th anniversary of the founding of Pyongyang Second Teachers' College was held on 21 October at the People's Palace of Culture. The report meeting was attended by Comrade So Yun-sok, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau, responsible secretary of the Pyongyang City Party Committee, and chairman of the Pyongyang City People's Committee; functionaries concerned, including Minister of General Education Yi Chong-chu; and college students in the city, together with teachers and students at the Second Teachers' College. At the report meeting, a congratulatory message of the WPK Central Committee extended to Pyongyang Second Teachers' College was delivered by Comrade So Yun-sok. [Excerpt] [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 22 Oct 86 SK] /12913

KIM PYONG-YUL ATTENDS MEETING--The WPK Central Committee sent a letter of congratulations to the workers, technicians, clerical workers, and members of the Three Revolutions Teams Movement of the Chongsu Chemical Plant. On the 40th anniversary of the first on-the-spot guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the letter of congratulations extended warm congratulations to the workers, technicians, clerical workers, and members of the Three Revolutions Teams Movement of the Chongsu Chemical Plant, who, upholding the party's chuche-type policy on chemical industry, have greatly contributed to the development of the country's chemical industry. A meeting to convey the letter of congratulations from the WPK Central Committee was held on the spot yesterday. Kim Pyong-yul, responsible secretary of the North Pyongan Provincial Party Committee and chairman of the North Pyongan Provincial People's Committee, and other relevant officials attended the meeting together with the workers of the plant and the members of the Three Revolutions Teams Movement. [Excerpts] Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 24 Oct 86 SK] /12913

CSO: 4110/019

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

YI CHONG-OK, YON HYON-MUK AT SUNCHON COMPLEX RALLY

SK270750 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 26 Oct 86

[Excerpt] The construction site of the Sunchon Vinalon complex, which will be splendidly built as a monumental edifice of the era of the Workers Party, is now seething with the vigorous labor struggle of KPA soldiers and construction workers who have turned out to implement the great leader's on-the-spot teachings.

A rally of construction workers and supporters in South Pyongan Province to thoroughly implement the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song teachings on 15 and 17 October was held yesterday on the spot under the circumstances in which the trumpet of advance of the speed battle is vigorously sounding and a new upsurge is being effected in the construction.

Respectfully placed in the forefront of the rally site was a portrait of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and people, and slogans which reach "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song" and "Long live the glorious WPK." Other slogans read "Let us thoroughly implement the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's on-the-spot teachings given on 15 October 1986," "Let us outstandingly build the Sunchon Vinalon complex as a great edifice of the era of the Workers Party," and "Let us vigorously support the construction of the Sunchon Vinalon Complex." Propaganda drawings which vigorously inspire construction workers and working people to perform new labor exploits were placed at the rally site.

The rally was attended by Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and vice president of the DPRK; Comrade Yon Hyong-muk, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and the first vice premier of the State Administration Council; Comrade Hyon Mu-kwang, candidate member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau, vice-premier of the State Administration Council, and chairman of the Construction Material Industry Commission; Kim Hak-pong, responsible secretary of the South Pyongan Provincial Party Committee and chairman of the South Pyongan Provincial People's Committee; Kim Ui-son, chairman of the Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee of South Pyongan Province; (Cho Chol-sun), vice-chairman of the Construction Material Industry Commission; responsible functionaries from local party, government, administrative and economic organs, and public organizations; and generals and officers of the KPA, together with approximately 40,000 construction workers, KPA soldiers, and supporters.

The rally began with the singing of "The Song of General Kim Il-song." At the rally, following a report by Kim Hak-pong, So Chae-hung, manager of the Sunchon Vinalon complex and officer in charge of the construction of the complex; Kim Sok-san, responsible secretary of the party committee of the northern district industrial construction complex; Kang Yong-chan, a KPA officer; Pak Sang-kon, chief engineer at the 11th thermal power plant construction station of the thermal power construction complex; and Han Chong-ho, chairman of the Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee of Sunchon city, South Pyongan Province, participated in discussions.

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N. KOREA/ECONOMY

BRIEFS

GROUND BREAKING CEREMONY HELD--The construction of Kumgangsan power plant, which will rise as a solemn edifice of long-range plan according to our party's grand plan to remold nature, is now in an earnest stage. The Kumgangsan power plant will be built as a modern and the largest edifice ever built in our country based on a new method of developing water resources, a unique method contrived by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. A ceremony of breaking the ground for the Kumgangsan power plant was held on the spot on 21 October. Participating in the ground breaking ceremony were Yim Pyong-ku, responsible secretary of the Kangwon Provincial Party Committee and chairman of the Kangwon Provincial People's Committee; Choe Pok-yon, chairman of the Kangwon Provincial Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee; other responsible functionaries of local party, administrative, and economic institutions; and generals and officers of the KPA, along with the soldiers of a KPA unit where Comrade Kang Sang-kun serves. Following a report made by KPA Senior Colonel Choe Tong-son, officer Kim Man-ho, General Yi Chun-pyo, officer Kim Man-song, noncommissioned officer [sagwan] Pak Su-hyon, and officer Kim Tu-chol spoke at the ground breaking ceremony. [Excerpts] [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2100 GMT 21 Oct 86 SK] /12913

CSO: 4110/019

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

DPRK DAILY CONDOLES MACHEL DEATH

SK280119 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2222 GMT 21 Oct 86

[NODONG SINMUN 22 October editorial: "We Express Deep Condolences to the Mozambican People"]

[Text] Comrade Samora Moises Machel, president of the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] and of the People's Republic of Mozambique, has passed away owing to an unexpected accident. At this sad news, our people share intense grief with the Mozambican people who have lost their leader.

The passing away of Comrade Machel, an outstanding leader of the Mozambican people and a close friend of our people, is a great loss not only for the Mozambican people but also for the African people and the world's progressive people. Our people express deep condolences to the Mozambican people.

Comrade Samora Moises Machel was an outstanding leader of the Mozambican people who victoriously led the Mozambican people and their cause of building a new society. He was born of a peasant family in the southern region of Mozambique. As soon as Frelimo was formed, he became its member. Then he participated in an armed struggle as commander of a Frelimo unit and as secretary of national defense of Frelimo.

Comrade Machel, tempered in struggle, devoted his energy and wisdom to the sacred cause of the freedom and liberation of the country. Comrade Machel, assuming the important office of Frelimo president, waged a long and indomitable struggle against colonialism, and victoriously leading the Mozambican people's struggle for national liberation, realized the independence of the country on 25 June 1975 and founded the People's Republic of Mozambique. Because of his outstanding meritorious service in the struggle for Mozambican people's freedom and liberation, he won support and trust from the popular masses and became the president of the Republic and thereafter the president of Frelimo.

The road to build a new society following Mozambique's national independence was far from smooth. The economic and political changes and social progress that ensued in Mozambique after its independence have been the result of the correct leadership of comrade Samora Moises Machel. The fact that Mozambique has become a dignified newly emerging independent country in the African Continent, maintaining independence and vigorously advancing along the road of

socialist development, cannot be thought of apart from Comrade Machel's energetic activities.

Comrade Samora Moises Machel was a noted anti-imperialist fighter who held aloft the banner of the anti-imperialist cause for independence and of the cause of the Nonaligned Movement. He consistently implemented a nonaligned policy and struggled against imperialism and colonialism for the unity and complete liberation of Africa, and actively supported the people's struggle for independence, social progress, and peace. Under his leadership, the People's Republic of Mozambique, together with the surrounding countries of southern Africa, vigorously waged a struggle against the South African racist clique and for the realization of the common objective.

Comrade Samora Moises Machel was our people's close friend who has greatly contributed to strengthening and developing friendship with the Korean people. Korea and Mozambique are far away from each other geographically. Yet our two countries, both of which are fraternal countries standing at the front line of an anti-imperialist struggle, have cooperated with and supported each other to realize the common objective and ideal. Because of the effort and activity of Comrade Machel, the peoples of our two countries have been able to form a fraternal friendship of closely cooperating with and supporting each other, promoting friendship for along time.

Both in the arduous days of waging a revolutionary struggle and in the complicated days after winning the independence of the country, Comrade Machel always had warm feelings of friendship deep in his heart toward our people. With feelings of trust and respect for the great leader of our party and people Comrade Kim Il-song, he made many visits to our country and made a shining achievement in the history of friendship between the peoples of Korea and Mozambique. In this process Comrade Machel formed a special intimate relationship of friendship with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and solidified and developed the relations between the peoples of our two countries into close fraternal and comradely ones.

We will never forget, in particular, that Comrade Machel visited our country in April 1982 all the way from the southern region of Africa, passing through continents, and spent meaningful days together with our people who were celebrating the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as the greatest festive event of the nation. After that Comrade Machel visited our country again, further promoted the fraternal feelings of friendship between the peoples of the two countries, and made new milestones in further strengthening and developing the friendship, unity, and cooperative relations between the two countries which are being developed well daily.

Remaining faithful to the fidelity as a revolutionary comrade-in-arms, Comrade Machel always stood firmly on the side of our people and did not recognize the South Korean puppets, had no dealings with them at all, and actively supported and encouraged the reasonable proposals of our party and the government of the Republic to crush the two Koreas plot of the imperialists and their stooges and to realize peace and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and our people's just struggle to realize them. This position and activity maintained by him greatly encouraged our people.

Regrettably, Comrade Machel has passed away, without seeing the future of Mozambique which he so ardently yearned for and for the realization of which he devoted all his life.

We are firmly convinced that the Frelimo and the government and people of Mozambique will convert today's grief into strength and advance forward more bravely to realize the objective and ideal cherished by Comrade Machel.

The Korean people will in the future, too, as in the past, always and firmly support the fraternal Mozambican people, upholding the banner of the anti-imperialist struggle for independence, and actively support and encourage their just struggle.

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CSO: 4110/019

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

DPRK LEADERS RECEIVE REPLY FROM GDR COUNTERPARTS

SK290152 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 25 Oct 86

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the premier of the State Administration Council, and the chairman of the SPA Standing Committee have received a reply message from the GDR party and state leaders.

On the 37th anniversary of the GDR founding, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and DPRK president, had sent a congratulatory message to Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of German [SED] and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Comrade Kang Song-san, premier of the State Administration Council, and Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the SPA Standing Committee, respectively had sent a congratulatory message respectively to Comrade Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and Horst Sindermann, chairman of the GDR People's Chamber. In connection with this, a reply message came from them [GDR leaders]. The reply message is as follows:

Pyongyang

Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and DPRK president:

Comrade Kang Song-san, premier of the DPRK State Administration Council:

Comrade Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the DPRK SPA Standing Committee:

Respected comrades:

We express our sincerest thanks to you for your congratulations on the 37th anniversary of the GDR founding.

Believing that the upcoming official goodwill visit will give a new powerful impetus to traditional friendship and the fraternal relations of multilateral cooperation between our parties, states, and peoples, we wish you greater achievements in your responsible activities for the welfare of the Korean people and wish you (?creative power).

Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED and chairman of the GDR State Council Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers Horst Sindermann, chairman of the GDR People's Chamber

[Dated] 17 October 1986, Berlin

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CSO: 4110/019

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

HU QILI MEETS LSWYK DELEGATION--Comrade Hu Qili, member of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the Secretariat, yesterday at Zhongnanhai in Beijing, met the LSWYK delegation led by Choe Yong-hae, chairman of the LSWYK Central Committee. At the meeting, Comrade Hu Qili asked the delegation head to convey the warm greetings of the respected Comrade Hu Yaobang to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. [Text]
[Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 24 Oct 86 SK] /12913

YANG HYONG-SOP RETURNS FROM ARGENTINA--The delegation of our country's parliamentary group led by Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the SPA Standing Committee, returned home today by airplane after participating in the 76th IPU general meeting in Argentina. [Text] [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 24 Oct 86 SK] /12913

CSO: 4110/019

N.KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

PYONGYANG REPORT ON GORBACHEV 22 OCT SPEECH

SK260208 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0700 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] On 22 October, Comrade Michail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, made a televised speech analyzing new events which have occurred since the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting was held in Reykjavik.

In the speech, saying that the Reykjavik meeting did not only give rise to hope and that the meeting also revealed that there are difficulties on the path to a nuclear-free world, Comrade Gorbachev stressed that the result of the Iceland meeting cannot be correctly assessed without an understanding of this fact.

Indicating that the forces running counter to the tendency toward arms reduction are great, he said: We felt this at the meeting itself and even now. He said that the result of the Reykjavik meeting encourages all those who want a change for the better and has raised the Soviet-U.S. dialogue as well as the overall East-West dialogue to a new level.

Saying that the period since the Reykjavik meeting has shown something else, too, he indicated: The circles connected with militarism and with profits from the arms race are evidently alarmed. They are trying to cope with the new situation with their all efforts. By coordinating their actions, they are using all sorts of schemes to confuse people in assessing facts in a correct way. They are also trying to control the mood of broad circles of the world's public, to extinguish their urgent desire for peace, and to prevent governments from taking a clear stand at this crucial moment in history. These circles have grasped political power, economic levers, and powerful information media. A reorganization of new forces has started among those who oppose detente and arms reduction. Frantic maneuvers are being perpetrated to create obstacles in a bid to prevent the progress started in Reykjavik from being advanced. From the initial curses directed toward the Reykjavik meeting, they have rapidly and simultaneously gone to talk of triumph. A noisy campaign has begun to appropriate proposals made by others. Main efforts have been directed in defense of SDI, which was disgraced in Reykjavik. In a nutshell, there has been a great deal of bustle in Washington recently.

We cannot but pay our attention to how and where certain political circles are trying to direct the discussion of the outcome of the Reykjavik meeting. We need to speak now about the major aspects of such a campaign.

They are trying to embellish the stand of the U.S. Administration which destroyed the Reykjavik meeting. The U.S. Administration came to the meeting without preparations and only with empty hands. When there was no way to escape and when the situation demanded clear answers, the U.S. Administration wrecked the possibility of concluding the meeting with agreements. Under the new situation which has been created following the Reykjavik meeting the U.S. Administration wants to coerce the Soviet Union to return to its old stand and to draw the Soviet Union back not only to fruitless discussions of numbers, but also to wandering in a circle in a deadlocked situation.

What was previously masked thoroughly is now becoming clearer. There are powerful forces in the U.S. and West European ruling circles which are striving to wreck and frustrate the process of nuclear arms reduction. Some people have again begun to assert that nuclear arms are a blessing. It is aid that half-truths are the most dangerous kind of lies.

It is very dangerous that such a deceptive position has been taken up not only by the right-wing mass media, but also by high-ranking figures in the U.S. Administration.

I have already had the opportunity to say what happened at the Reykjavik meeting. We attended the meeting with constructive and the most reasonable proposals in the history of Soviet-U.S. talks for arms reduction. These proposals take account of the interests of both sides.

Saying that the Soviet Union's proposals advanced in Iceland form a complete package and that they are based on the 15 January announced program for the elimination of nuclear weapons by the year of 2000, Comrade Gorbachev recalled that the program includes reduction by half of all strategic weapons without exception; complete elimination of Soviet and U.S. intermediate-range missiles in Europe; immediate start of talks on missiles of that type in Asia, as well as on missiles with a range of less than 1,000 km, the number of which the Soviet Union proposed to immediately freeze; reinforcement of regulations in the antimissile defense treaty [title of treaty as heard]; and start of full-scale talks on the total banning of nuclear tests.

Comrade Gorbachev continued: It was on the basis of the Soviet proposal that discussions began in Reykjavik, about which I spoke in detail in my earlier addresses. As a result of difficult struggle and keen arguments, a hopeful and encouraging approach took place in some directions. The logic of the talks led both sides to determine specific dates for the elimination of strategic offensive weapons.

President Reagan and we came to agreement that such armaments of the Soviet Union and the United States can and should be completely liquidated by 1996. An agreement was also reached on the complete liquidation of the U.S. and Soviet medium-range missiles in Europe and on a radical; reduction of that type of missile in Asia.

We attach principled importance and significance to these agreements between the Soviet Union and the United States, because they have shown that nuclear arms reduction is possible.

Saying that the U.S. side wrecked the historic agreement which seemed just a stone's throw away, Comrade Gorbachev continued: The U.S. Administration is now trying as hard as it can to convince everyone that a possible major success leading to specific agreements failed to be achieved because of the unyielding attitude on the Soviet Union side toward the program of the so-called Strategic Defense Initiative. The U.S. Administration is even saying that we lured the President into a trap by putting forward breathtaking proposals on reducing strategic offensive arms and medium-range missiles and then, by coercing the United States to renounce SDI in the form of an ultimatum.

However, the essence of our position and our proposals is that we are in favor of a reduction, and then the complete abolition of nuclear weapons, and that we resolutely oppose a new state in the arms race and transferring it to outer space.

Proceeding from this, we oppose SDI and assert the strengthening of the ABM treaty. We see that the main danger of SDI lies in the attempt to extend the arms race into a new sphere and the attempt to move into space with offensive weapons and thus to achieve military superiority.

SDI blocks the road of suspending the arms race and of liberation from nuclear weapons. It is the main obstacle on the road to a nuclear-free world.

In fact, SDI does not strengthen the security of the United States. By opening a new stage in the arms race, SDI destabilizes the military-political situation and thus weakens both the security of the United States and general security, too. Therefore, SDI does not strengthen the security of the United States. The Americans should know this. They should also know that the U.S. stand on SDI, which was announced in Reykjavik, is fundamentally at variance with the ABM treaty.

A lot of fables have been made to raise the prestige of SDI. One of them is that the Russians are terribly afraid of it. Another is that it was the SDI that brought the Russians to the Geneva talks and then to the Reykjavik meeting. The third is that SDI is America's only salvation from the Soviet threat. The fourth is that SDI will make the United States enjoy a big technological advance and so forth.

Now, knowing what the problem is, I can only say one thing. The continuation of SDI will draw the world into a new stage of the arms race and will destabilize the strategic situation. Everything else that is ascribed to SDI is largely and extremely dubious and is being done to sell this suspicious and dangerous commodity in attractive packaging.

If the President is counting on SDI, it is in vain. This system will be effective only if all missiles are eliminated. But why, then, one may ask, is antimissile defense needed at all? Why build it? I still have not mentioned

the cost of this system which has been wastefully spent. We are still trying to persuade the United States to renounce this dangerous venture. We are trying to persuade the U.S. Administration to seek its capability to escape an attack--its defense, capability--on another road, the road of totally abolishing nuclear weapons and creating a comprehensive system of international security, which excludes all wars, both nuclear and conventional.

However, today the SDI program remains an integral part of the U.S. military doctrine. The defense guidelines for 1984-88, which emerged from the bowels of the Pentagon at the beginning of Reagan's presidency and which are still in force, directly envisage the development of space-based systems, including weapons which can destroy Soviet satellites, and the strengthening of the antimissile defense system for the territory of the United States, with the possible withdrawal of the United States from the ABM treaty.

This document stresses that the military rivalry with the Soviet Union must be channeled into new spheres, thereby rendering all previous Soviet spending on defense meaningless and making all Soviet weapons obsolete.

As you can see, here again is the pursuit of a mirage; here again, in the words of former President Nixon, we see hopes of wearing out the Soviet Union.

The present administration is slow to learn. Is this not the answer to the question: Why do they cling so stubbornly to SDI? The Star War plans have become the main obstacle to agreement on the elimination of the nuclear threat. And Washington is now trying in vain to present matters as if we were moving toward agreement.

Only political simpletons could accept the elimination of nuclear weapons as a means to deter U.S. aggression, while receiving a threat from space in return. There are no such simpletons in the Soviet leadership. It is difficult to reconcile oneself to the fact that, because of all this, a unique chance has been missed for ridding mankind of the nuclear threat.

Comrade Gorbachev said that the Soviet Union hoped that, after he returned home, Reagan would consult with the U.S. Congress and the American People, and would adopt the decision whose need stems logically from what was achieved in Reykjavik and that, however, something quite different happened. He then continued: In addition to the distortion of the whole picture of the Reykjavik meeting--about which I shall have more to say--actions have been taken in recent days which, to the normal human view, look simply wild after so important a meeting at the level of the top leadership of the two countries. I am referring to the expulsion from the United States of a further 55 workers from the Soviet Embassy and consulate. Of course, we will take retaliatory measures--very tough measures, so to speak--on an equal basis. We will not tolerate such a disgrace.

Saying that the U.S. government has no constructive proposals on the key questions of arms reduction nor has it even the desire to maintain an atmosphere essential for the normal continuation of a dialogue, Comrade Gorbachev continued: The conclusion arises automatically. It is a conclusion

confirmed by experience. Whenever a ray of light has appeared in the stand toward the major questions of Soviet-U.S. relations and toward the settlement of questions which involve the interests of all mankind, a provocation has followed and calculated to wreck the possibility of a positive resolution and to aggravate the situation.

A very unseemly portrait of the administration of a great country which perpetrates unconstructive and destructive actions without hesitation emerges. The hawks in the White Houses are free from control. This is very dangerous.

As far as informing the American people about the Reykjavik meeting is concerned, the U.S. Administration concealed the facts from the American people [word indistinct] administration distorted matters so that it appeared that the United States, acting from a position of strength, practically wrung from the Soviet Union an agreement to reach an accord on U.S. conditions. The U.S. Administration is saying that the day is not far off when the United States will get what it wants, that there must be no letup in the tempo of military preparations, that the Star Wars program should be pushed ahead, and that pressure should be stepped up in all directions.

These days witness that a great cause is being trampled underfoot by petty politicking and that the vital interests of the U.S. people and its allies and international security as a whole are being victimized by arms manufacturers.

Exposing the falsity of the so-called open society of the United States, Comrade Gorbachev said that it is clear that the United States is becoming a closed society.

Referring to the U.S. attitude toward the results of the Reykjavik meeting, Comrade Gorbachev said: It took only a few hours, or days at most, for everything that was discussed in Reykjavik to disappear in a fog of falsity and fantasies. They are trying to kill off the seeds of trust before they put out shoots. Matters have gone so far as to be plainly distorted. For example, it is being asserted in the United States that at the Reykjavik meeting the President of the United States had not agreed to the Soviet proposal for the total elimination of all offensive strategic weapons of the Soviet Union and the United States by 1996, in other words, that it had not been possible to come to a common point of view about this proposal of ours.

The interpretations of the discussion of the problem of nuclear tests are also far from the truth. The issue of abolishing medium-range missiles in Europe is also not being presented correctly.

He continued: The fact that the meeting in Iceland was a touchstone measuring the true worth of the words and declarations of political activists has been more obvious with each passing day since the Reykjavik meeting. We must rid ourselves of the nuclear nightmare. However, hardly had a gleam of hope appeared before many people, who just yesterday were cursing nuclear weapons and proclaiming their adherence to the idea of a nuclear-free world, made themselves scarce. Even voices saying that it is difficult to say good-bye to U.S. nuclear weapons, U.S. missiles, are being echoed in West Europe. Maybe, the problem lies in the fact that those involved in politics in the West do

not think of nuclear weapons on the defensive level at all. Otherwise it is difficult to explain why they are now seeking out an excuse for keeping the missiles or are expressing their support for the SDI program at the government level.

It is said that difficulties arose in Reykjavik because we, the Soviet side, put forward our epochal proposals in a package. However, the package is a balance of interests and concessions--a balance for removing anxieties--and an interrelation of security interests. It is as if everything here is on one side of the scales--both sides should be balanced.

All our proposals put forward in Reykjavik are objectively linked to central strategic weapons systems. Our concessions are also part of the package. If there is no package, there will be no concessions, either. This is a reality of our national security. However, this attitude guarantees the security of both the United States and all other countries. This is simply because we also attach such great significance to the strengthening of the ABM treaty.

I say again that, when they prefer SDI to nuclear disarmament one by one conclusion emerges which is that by means of this war conception they are maneuvering to refute the axiom of international relations in our era contained in the simple and clear words beneath which the U.S. President and I put our signatures last year. Those words are that nuclear war must not be conducted and victory cannot be gained in it.

In conclusion, I say that the Soviet Union has put the maximum good will into its proposals. We are not withdrawing these proposals. Neither will we do so. What we have said to make them well-founded and to develop them remains in force.

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END