

P. 020157

JPRS-KAR-86-047

28 OCTOBER 1986

Korean Affairs Report

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JPRS-KAR-86-047

28 OCTOBER 1986

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

SOUTH KOREAN WORKERS, STUDENTS RAID U.S. UNIT

SK030436 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0417 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 3 Oct (KCNA)--Workers in Inchon and students of seven universities in Seoul including Koryo, Yonse and Kyonghui Universities raided some time ago a unit of the U.S. forces in Pupyong of Inchon, according to NEW KOREA TIMES, a newspaper of overseas Koreans.

More than 700 workers and students held a street demonstration in front of the Pupyong railway station, carrying a placard reading "let us smash the special committee for amendments to the Constitution and win a democratic constitution" and chanting slogans opposing and denouncing the U.S. economic aggression and the military fascist "regime."

Over 200 of them attacked a military police post of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces unit near the Pupyong railway station and smashed its window-panes.

When demonstrators opened a mass oratorical meeting, shouting "let us oust U.S. imperialism" and other anti-U.S. slogans, more than 400 citizens gathered, breaking through the police cordon, to extend encouragement to the demonstrators.

At the meeting, workers and students appealed to citizens to rise in struggle, shouting such anti-U.S., anti-government slogans as "down with U.S. imperialism forcing the opening of the market to import", "oppose imperialism and fascism", "smash the fascist 'regime' suppressing the labor movement", etc.

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DAILY TERMS DJP PLAN U.S. INTRIGUE

SK030522 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0504 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 3 Oct (KCNA)--The South Korean ruling "Democratic Justice Party" is calling for "conservative alliance," advertising "constitutional amendment through agreement" with the opposition party after the formation of the "special national assembly committee for the revision of the constitution."

Branding it as a product of the scenario of the U.S. imperialists seeking "ruling-opposition compromise," Nodong Sinmun in a signed commentary Friday says:

The "compromise strategy" put in the hand of the DJP by the U.S. imperialists is no more than a stop-gap measure to lull the anti-ministerial party confrontation of the opposition and bridge over the political crisis.

The DJP's compromise with the New Korea Democratic Party is not a concession to the opposition. The ruling party, a captive to the dream of prolonging the dictatorship, will not surrender its power to the opposition. Suffice it to recall that the DJP which had formed the "special national assembly committee for the revision of the constitution" under the slogan of "ruling-opposition compromise" and beat the drum for "constitutional revision through agreement" brought forward the "parliamentary cabinet system" as the "final proposal for a change to the constitution."

The proposal of "parliamentary cabinet system" is, in essence, designed for the legalization of the extension of power by the "national assembly majority" and the long-term office based on the fascist system of the DJP.

There can be no compromise between fascism and democracy. The loud cry of the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique for "conservative alliance" is intended to drag into the "national assembly" the NKDP which had led the street signature campaign for constitutional revision and reduce it to its waiting maid, split and disorganize the democratic forces by driving wedges between the students and the NKDP, and between the NKDP and other opposition political forces, which had coordinated their steps in the movement for democracy and, furthermore, stage the Asian Games and the Olympics without a hitch, seeking the long-term office of the DJP and the permanent division of the territory.

The NKDP's compromise with the ruling forces means to fall into the hands of the United States which put the scenario of "compromise strategy" in the hands of the Chon Tu-hwan group and to fall prey to the cajolery of the DJP which seeks to defeat the democratic forces piece by piece by breaking it up and stay long in power.

The anti-fascist democratic forces must not and cannot ally themselves with the fascist forces.

Compromise with the DJP, a fascist party, would, in the long run, result in dropping out from the people and broad opposition democratic forces demanding democracy. This would be going against the expectation of a large number of electors who voted for the NKDP in the "national assembly" elections last year.

To be embroiled in the negotiating strategy of the DJP is little short of NKDP's breaking away from the forces standing behind it.

At this grim moment at the crossroads of the extension of the fascist rule and the achievement of democracy, the NKDP should ponder over the matter, lend an ear to the voices of the South Korean students and people shedding blood in the fight for democratization and take the road of democracy against fascism jointly with them. This is its bounden duty. [words indistinct] should harbor illusion or expectation as to the U.S. imperialists' "compromise strategy."

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

VNS ON CHOE KWANG-SU'S TALKS WITH SHULTZ, KURANARI

SK300810 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea
0300 GMT 28 Sep 86

[Text] During this hour, I will talk about the Chon Tu-hwan ring's maneuvers to concoct two Koreas.

On 24 September, Foreign Minister Choe Kwang-su, while attending the UN General Assembly session, held talks with U.S. Secretary of State Shultz. On 26 September, he also held talks with Japanese Foreign Minister Kuranari. At these talks, Choe Kwang-su begged for the active support of the American and Japanese masters, for the entry of South Korea into the United Nations and the successful holding of the 1988 Olympic Games, and Shultz and Kuranari committed themselves to rendering active cooperation toward this end.

At the same time, Choe Kwang-su paid calls on the Malaysian and other foreign ministers and asked for support for the simultaneous entry of the North and South into the United Nations and for the 1988 Olympic Games. This exposes how frantically the Chon Tu-hwan group is bent on the permanent division of the nation.

The idea of simultaneous North-South entry into the United Nations or of the separate entry of South Korea--ideas to which the Chon Tu-hwan group has tenaciously adhered--are an outcome of the U.S. maneuvers to fabricate two Koreas. To dominate South Korea as its permanent colony and aggressive military base for world supremacy, the United States has come up with the idea of the simultaneous entry of the North and South into the United Nations and the idea of the separate entry of South Korea. In addition, the United States has instigated its lackeys to continue to advocate these splittist ideas and has manipulated, behind the scenes, its allies, including Japan, to render support and assistance to the ideas.

The United States and the Chon Tu-hwan group clamor about the so-called successful holding of the 1986 Asian Games and the 1988 Olympics. This is ultimately designed to create internal and external circumstances which favor the fabrication of two Koreas.

Should the entry of South Korea into the United Nations be realized as sought by the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan group, our country and nation will be permanently divided into two states and nations. In addition, the families and relatives dispersed in the North and South will never enjoy reunion, to say nothing of the peaceful reunification of the country, and the strained situation between the North and the South will be further aggravated and the danger of the outbreak of nuclear war, which would cause national ruin, will be further increased.

This notwithstanding, the Chon Tu-hwan group is sticking to maneuvers for permanent division to maintain its vested interests and enjoy wealth and prosperity, paying no attention to the fate of the nation. The masses at home and abroad find it difficult to hold back their indignation at this.

The fact that, using the UN General Assembly session as the occasion, the Chon Tu-hwan group is actively bent on maneuvers to fabricate two Koreas shows that it is a group of splittists and national traitors who want neither peace nor peaceful reunification on the Korean peninsula. While paying lip service to North-South dialogue and peaceful reunification, the Chon Tu-hwan group has, indeed, committed and continues to commit acts which run counter to this.

Bewildered by progress in dialogue through various channels, including the North-South Red Cross talks, and the growing spirit of peaceful reunification in our country, the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan ring suspended dialogue by continuously kicking up the commotion war exercises, including the "Team Spirit-86" joint U.S.-South Korean military exercise. They are also extremely straining the situation by introducing tens of thousands of aggressive U.S. forces, aircraft, and warships ladden with nuclear missiles to this land under the pretext of backing the Asian Games with armed forces.

Peace and peaceful reunification, as advocated by the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan group, are, after all, nothing but a sophism to justify their maneuvers for an aggressive war of northward invasion and their criminal scheme for permanent national division.

Our people will never tolerate the Chon Tu-hwan group's maneuvers to fabricate two Koreas and for war under the instigation and support of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries.

The youths, students, and patriotic masses of all walks of life should increase their alertness against the maneuvers of the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan group for division and more valiantly wage the struggle to overthrow the U.S. colonial rule of South Korea and the Chon Tu-hwan group's fascist rule and realize the democratization of society and peaceful national reunification.

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

PYONGYANG COMMENTARY CONSIDERS AMBASSADOR WALKER'S REMARKS

SK050149 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1150 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Commentary by station commentator Kim Myong-nam: "Malicious Lecturing for Negotiation"]

[Text] In an interview with a correspondent of the LOS ANGELES TIMES, a U.S. newspaper, U.S. Ambassador to South Korea Walker stated this and that in connection with the political affairs of South Korea. He remarked that South Korea has an opportunity to establish a perfect legitimate government for the first time and that if it misses this opportunity, it will bring such chaos as to set South Korea back 20 years politically and stressed that South Korean politicians have a responsibility to arrive at a compromise. In other words, his remarks are a sermon to urge the ruling and opposition parties to achieve a compromise.

Anyone can see that the wicked design of a colonial ruler lies hidden behind his sermon. His remarks, delivered on the assumption that South Korea has the opportunity to establish a perfect legitimate government, is a complete distortion of reality. There has never been a government worthy of the name in South Korea--a government established according to the people's wishes. From the regime of Syngman Rhee through that of Pak Chong-hui to that of Chon Tu-hwan, successive so-called South Korean regimes have been colonial puppet regimes fabricated by the U.S. imperialists against the South Korean people's desire. Although the stooges have been replaced, nothing has actually changed. Walker's remarks themselves are recognition of this fact.

Therefore, a plan for constitutional revision by mutual agreement between the ruling and opposition parties through compromise announced by the Chon Tu-hwan ring is not designed to establish a democratic government. This plan is nothing but maneuvers designed to bring the opposition forces over to the current ruling forces as a political woman in waiting who follows them, to divide and ruin the antidictatorial forces, and to prolong its dictatorial regime. That the DJP rascals stoutly oppose the constitutional revision for a direct presidential election system widely demanded by the absolute majority of the South Korean people and the opposition party and persist in pursuing a parliamentary government system designed to build up a regime for a long-term of office clearly shows the above maneuvers.

If the current election system as conducted by the electoral college is changed into the indirect election system conducted by the National Assembly where the DJP holds a majority, the people and the dissident political forces can neither directly elect the president or the prime minister nor have the franchise or stand as a candidate for an election. Under such circumstances, it is clear that there would be no ground to discuss democratic politics.

It is by no means an accident that the NKDP, considering the DJP's constitutional revision plan for a parliamentary system a plot for one-party rule, has recently decided to not participate in activities of the Special Constitutional Revision Committee at the puppet National Assembly. Walker's remark on chaos and a retreat of 20 years delivered at this time--a remark which demands compromise between the ruling and the opposition parties--may be thought of as a type of threat to urge the opposition party to adapt itself to the Chon Tu-hwan ring's political artifice before it becomes a victim of an exercise of the power of force.

Originally, it was the U.S. imperialists who devised a strategy for compromise among the ruling and opposition forces as a measure to settle political disorder in South Korea and then masterminded it.

The expansion and strengthening of the struggle being waged by students and the people in South Korea to achieve independence and democracy and the aggravation of confrontation between the ruling and opposing parties are developments in a situation which is extremely unfavorable to the U.S. imperialists. For this reason, by realizing a grand compromise between the ruling and opposition parties in which they separate conservative factors from antidictatorial forces, then put them together with the Chon Tu-hwan ring while backing up the Chon Tu-hwan ring to maintain the fascist regime, they plot to have the direction of the struggle of the South Korean people not aimed at themselves.

The so-called political stability the U.S. imperialists are babbling about is only for their self-interest and nothing but magic designed to unscrupulously rule South Korea for them. Walker's remark on compromise delivered at the press conference with the LOS ANGELES TIMES is also a manifestation of such atrocious thought.

However, the U.S. imperialists have miscalculated. The root of social and political disorder and anti-U.S. sentiments which are surging and increasing in South Korea results from the U.S. imperialists' colonial fascist rule itself. The people and the democratic forces in South Korea clearly recognize this from their experiences in real life and thus the direction of their struggle is bound to further aim at the U.S. imperialists.

The U.S. imperialists cannot prevent the occurrence of a crisis in the colonial fascist rule and its ultimate ruin in South Korea.

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

LOBBYING FOR JOINT UN ENTRY DECRIED

Japan Foreign Minister's Remarks

SK260610 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0558 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 26 Sep (KCNA)--Papers here today denounce Japanese Foreign Minister Kuranari for having kicked up a row in pursuance of the "two Koreas" plot at the 41st UN General Assembly session.

In a signed commentary NODONG SINMUN says: He babbled that Japan supported the "admission to the United Nations" of the north and south of Korea and it was a "mature" problem.

His outcry is a wanton challenge to the Korean people desirous of national reunification and to the world people who hope Korea will be reunified; it is an intolerable infringement upon the sovereignty of the Korean people.

The Japanese reactionaries, engrossed in the "two Koreas" plot, are poking their nose into the internal affairs of Korea, speaking ill of our proposal for tripartite talks which has nothing to do with Japan and insisting upon quadruple talks or sexpartite talks, in an attempt to step up the machinations to perpetuate the division of Korea through "cross recognition" of the north and the south.

Through their support to the Asian Games and the 24th Olympic Games the Japanese reactionaries try to boost the image of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan and paint the puppet regime as a state and to extend "cross contacts" through the sports games up to "cross recognition" and create "two Koreas."

The plan to actively help the United States in its Korean strategy to occupy South Korea for ever and use it as a hotbed of nuclear war with the "two Koreas" policy and, at the same time, availing themselves of it, to intensify their domination over and subjugation of South Korea and, furthermore, realize their militarist reinvasion. Their "two Koreas" policy is linked with this sinister aim.

Their splittist policy towards Korea only increases the danger of new war on the Korean peninsula. Our people are heightening vigilance against it.

South Foreign Minister's New York Trip

SK260608 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0553 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 26 Sep (KCNA)--The trip of South Korean puppet Foreign Minister Choe Kwang-su to New York is motivated by the scheme to freeze the national division and realize the Chon Tu-hwan group's wild ambition for long term office, says NODONG SINMUN today in a signed commentary.

His trip to New York is aimed to launch a diplomatic offensive to realize the splittist proposal for "entry into the United Nations" with the backing of the United States and Japan, its junior "ally", the commentary notes, and stresses:

The puppet foreign minister flew to New York carrying a bag of division, encouraged by the two masters.

When he met Choe Kwang-su on 24 September, Shultz repeated the hackneyed fiction of "threat from the north", crying about the north's arms buildup. He prattled that "vigilance" should be heightened against factors increasing unrest on the Korean peninsula and, clamouring about "terrorism", tried to shift on to the north the blame for the explosion at Kimpo Airport.

While speaking ill of the north, reversing black and white, Shultz tried to invent a pretext to incite the north-south confrontation, heighten tension, justify their policy of occupation and freeze the division.

He also babbled that the United States would continue "diplomatic support" for South Korea's "entry into the United Nations" and hosting of the 1988 Olympic Games. This betrayed their intention to leave no stone unturned to create an international environment for "two Koreas".

Chiming in with the utterances of Shultz, Kuranari made a speech at the UN General Assembly session laying a stumbling block in the way of Korean reunification.

This bespeaks that Shultz and Kuranari took a joint action in collusion with each other to freeze the division of Korea.

'Separate Entry' Plot Denounced

SK031036 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1021 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 3 Oct (KCNA)--The Korean people will never allow any plot of the splittists within and without to create "two Koreas" but will smash it with concerted efforts of the nation, declares NODONG SINMUN today in its signed article.

It says: The South Korean puppets are engaged in despicable lobbying at the United Nations, saying they will "expand" the "foundation of international cooperation for South Korea's "admission to the United Nations" and "successful opening of the 1988 Olympics" by taking advantage of the UN General Assembly this year and the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries are zealously encouraging this.

As to the "simultaneous entry into the United Nations" of the north and the south or the "separate entry" of South Korea which is advertised by the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique and their masters. They are criminal proposals for perpetuating national division, which are intended to create "two Koreas" by legalizing the division of Korea in the name of the United Nations and get it recognized internationally.

The puppets' ado about "entry into the United Nations" is a product of the U.S. imperialists' criminal "two Koreas" strategy.

Their attempt to "be admitted in the UN" is anachronistic and it can never be allowed.

South Korea is a typical colony of U.S. imperialism and the Chon Tu-hwan clique is a group of colonial servants which has neither power nor independence. Colonial stooges' talk about "entry into the UN" itself is a mockery of the UN charter and an insult to the dignified UN member nations. There is no room for the colonial puppets in the United Nations.

A homogeneous nation which has inherited the same blood for thousands of years, the Korean nation can never recognize "two Koreas". The separate entry of the north and the south of Korea into the UN or the entry of one side alone would only result in fixing the present state of division internationally.

We will never remain an onlooker to the puppets' machinations for their "entry into the UN". The Chon Tu-hwan clique's row over this entry is contrary to the desire and demand of the world peace-loving people.

It is the stand of our party and the DPRK Government that Korea must not enter the UN before her reunification but should enter it under the single name of the state after the establishment of a confederation at least.

Anyone who really wants peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification should not look with folded arms at the criminal intrigues of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets to keep the Korean nation bisected for ever.

Moves for Simultaneous Entry

SK070610 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0525 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 7 Oct (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today in a commentary denounces the United States, Japan, Britain, etc. and the South Korean puppet clique for

having woven an intrigue for the permanent division of Korea with the 41st UN General Assembly session as an occasion.

Noting that their frequent [word indistinct] to hatch plots were usually followed by a splittist ballad called "simultaneous UN membership" of the north and the south of Korea on the rostrum of the UN General Assembly, the author of the commentary says:

The "UN membership" cried for in chorus by the splittist seeks an insidious aim to illegally draw the South Korean puppet clique into the United Nations to make it appear as if it were a state and thus to create "two Koreas" of one Korea and internationally legalize the division of Korea.

The United States schemes to create "two Koreas" and deepen Korea's division through "UN membership" to create political conditions to place South Korea as ever under its occupation and keep hold on it as its base for war.

This clearly tells that the "simultaneous UN membership" is not a mere splittist policy but a policy of war seeking the provocation of war in the long run.

The vociferous cry of the U.S.-led international splittist forces for "UN membership" also seeks to save the traitor Chon Tu-hwan of South Korea who is denounced and rejected at home and abroad in connection with the Asian Games and the 24th Olympic Games.

Japan is taking the lead in crying for "UN membership."

This is a result of her policy of subservience to the United States and nothing but an expression of her policy entirely inclined to the South Korean puppets and hostile policy toward our republic. The Japanese reactionaries try to advance to a broad arena as a "military power" through their militarist comeback to South Korea and, further, involve themselves into triangular military operations against our republic and other socialist countries by availing themselves of the U.S. imperialists' line of split and war against Korea.

The international splittist forces calmer that time has matured for "UN membership". This is a trick to delude public opinion.

The splittists' clamor about "maturity of time" is aimed, in a word, to realize "separate entry into the United Nations" of the South Korean puppet clique. But the colonial stooge is not entitled at all to enter the United Nations.

Korea must in no way enter the United Nations before she is reunified. She must be admitted to it under a single national title at least after the institution of a confederal system.

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CSO: 4100/022

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

UNGA DELEGATES SUPPORT KOREAN UNIFICATION CAUSE

SK040534 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0522 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 4 Oct (KCNA)--The delegates of various countries, in their speeches at the 41st session of the United Nations General Assembly, expressed firm support to the Korean people's cause of national reunification, according to a report.

The Togolese delegate said that the government of Togo supported the three-principles of national reunification and the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo advanced by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, considering that "simultaneous entry of the north and the south of Korea into the United Nations" would cause the permanent division of Korea.

The Angolan delegate praised measures taken by the DPRK for national reunification. The Zambian delegate expressed support to the Korean people's struggle for national reunification.

Noting that Mozambique rejected "two Koreas", the Mozambican delegate stressed that the international community should make every possible effort to make a reunified Korea enter into the United Nations in the near future.

The Afghan delegate voiced support to the proposals of the DPRK government to achieve the peaceful reunification of the country in accordance with the free will of the Korean people without any outside interference.

Pointing to the question of the Korean peninsula, the Senegalese delegate expressed sympathy with the Korean people's desire to reunify the country in a peaceful way in accordance with the free will of the entire people.

The Nepalese delegate noted that it was a pressing problem to ease the tension on the Korean peninsula proceeding from the interests of regional and world peace and security, and said: "We are convinced that this problem can be solved most excellently through the peaceful reunification of Korea without foreign interference."

The Korean question demands our common efforts to promote its peaceful solution, the Nigerian delegate stated, and said: efforts should be pooled in order to solve the Korean question.

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CSO: 4100/022

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

PYONGYANG MEETING ADOPTS APPEAL TO WORLD WRITERS

SK062358 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 6 Oct (KCNA)--An appeal to the world writers was adopted at a solidarity meeting of writers of the world held in Pyongyang Sunday to support the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

The appeal reads in part:

The progressive writers throughout the world are required to wield the pen of justice and work hard to remove the sufferings of division which are being imposed upon the Korean people by foreign forces and to prevent a nuclear holocaust.

Let us, the honest-minded writers of the whole world, bring to light the fact that the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists is the very cause of the tragedy of the Korean people and of the brink-of-war situation on the Korean peninsula, so that the whole world can see the truth and raise their voice of condemnation.

We must lay bare the United States' wild scheme of aggression against Korea, the illegality and unjustness of their occupation of South Korea before humanity, and expose their policy of dominating South Korea as their colony as well as their acts of interference.

We writers must show the whole world that the U.S. imperialists and their South Korean stooges are clamoring for the "simultaneous UN membership" of the north and the south and for "cross-recognition" for the purpose of creating "two Koreas" and keeping Korea divided forever, and that they have come out with the idea of holding the 24th Olympic Games only in Seoul in pursuit of their political aim of finalizing the division of Korea.

Therefore the people throughout the world, with a clear understanding to end the tragedy of division and remove the danger of war on the Korean peninsula and achieve peaceful reunification, should demand the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea, taking away all their nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction.

Let us, progressive writers of the world, render strong support and encouragement to the Korean people in their sacred struggle to get the U.S. forces out of South Korea, reunify their country and preserve peace on the Korean peninsula.

The appeal calls upon the progressive writers of all continents to positively support the fair and reasonable proposals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for peaceful reunification and raise their voice for the reunification of Korea in accordance with these proposals.

It further says:

We send a fervent appeal to the progressive writers throughout the world to give powerful support and encouragement to the youths, students and patriots in South Korea in their fight against U.S. imperialism and fascism and for independence, democracy, peace and peaceful reunification, express firm solidarity with the progressive writers who are protesting against fascism which is rampant in South Korea, and demand the immediate release of all the imprisoned writers and freedom of their creative activity.

Let us, the progressive writers of the world, develop literary and other social activities in the cause of justice so as to give all-out support and encouragement to the Korean people in their struggle to end the division of their nation and reunify their country.

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CSO: 4100/022

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

NODONG SINMUN ON CONCLUSION OF ASIAN GAMES

SK070528 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0500 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 7 Oct (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today, commenting on the Asian Games in Seoul, emphasizes that the games were abused for instigating north-south confrontation and furthering national split in contravention of the national interests of our people.

In a signed commentary the paper says:

The Chon Tu-hwan clique subordinated the Asian Games to an insidious political purpose to secure the internal stability of South Korea, refurbish its image and prolong its fascist dictatorship.

The South Korean puppets kicked out an ill-intentioned anti-communist row to stir up hostility and confrontation against us by spreading a lie that there might be "obstructive operations", "surprise attack" and "armed provocation" of the north.

Babbling that there was the danger of "southward invasion" by the north in summer, they deployed the puppet army forces on the frontline and reinforced their equipment. The U.S. imperialists massed scores of warships at ports of South Korea and coastal area around it and staged a provocative armed demonstration, synchronizing with the opening of the games.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique made the Asian Games a catalyst to increase the tensions on the Korean peninsula. The puppets used the games as a brake to obstruct the settlement of the question of our country's reunification.

The South Korean puppets have addressed themselves to back-stage intrigues to achieve "simultaneous entry into the United Nations" of the north and the south of Korea, "cross recognition" and "cross contact" from the outset when the venue of games was unreasonably designated.

The Asian Games were also abused as a smokescreen for cementing the foundation of fascist dictatorship in South Korea.

Tyrannic steps were intensified and many people arrested several months before the games under the pretext of "maintenance of order" for ensuring the games.

The games left serious aftereffects to people's living, too.

The games resulted only in instigating national split, fostering north-south confrontation, increasing political non-rights and social chaos and stepping up economic bankruptcy and national hardships.

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CSO: 4100/022

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

VNS: TALK ASSAILS CHON STANCE ON KIMPO BLAST

SK020241 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea
0300 GMT 28 Sep 86

[Talk by Yun Chong-won from the "Sunday Reception Room" program]

[Text] In a so-called speech read by provincial governors, mayors, ministers, and directors of the administration offices at ceremonies held throughout the country on 22 September to mark the 21st anniversary of the founding of the Civil Defense Corps, Chon Tu-hwan talked as though the North had committed the bombing at Kimpo Airport to hinder the Asian Games, and babbled that the people should acquaint themselves with what they should do during wartime to counter a surprise attack and chemical warfare by the north.

Chon Tu-hwan's act of holding the Asian Games on the one hand and of kicking up a racket by talking about an imminent outbreak of war and groundlessly clamoring about the blast incident by the north on the other hand, is another deliberate scheme to aggravate the strained situation.

As everyone knows, an explosion occurred at Kimpo Airport on 14 September, claiming countless casualties. Shortly after the incident, however, the ruling authorities issued a so-called statement and the like raved that the explosion at Kimpo Airport had been perpetrated by a spy from the north or by an impure element instigated by it. At the same time, they issued emergency orders, such as Nos. 1 and 2 "Thunderbolt," under the pretext of this incident, and have aroused a din of suppression by mobilizing the military and police.

Even though they have kicked up investigation rackets, the ruling authorities have failed to find any evidence. Nonetheless, Chon Tu-hwan prattled without material evidence this time as if the explosion at Kimpo Airport had been committed by the north. This is a preposterous intrigue.

Originally, whenever the struggle of our people has been fiercely waged and disadvantageous shocking incidents have taken place, this has been taken as an excuse for the suppression of the people by linking the result to the north. This is a stereotyped method employed by the ruling cliques.

In August 1971 when soldiers in Silmi Island mutinied, the then dictator first raved about infiltration by commandos from the north, but he disgraced himself when the truth of the mutiny was brought to light.

Chon Tu-hwan's case is the same. When the bombing incident was committed by our patriots at the American Cultural Center in Taegu, Chon Tu-hwan linked it to the north. At the time of the Kwangju incident, he mobilized military armed forces for a cruel crackdown, saying that the struggle of citizens was caused by infiltration by the north's spies and guerrillas. This time, Chon Tu-hwan blamed the incident on the north in a far-fetched manner and prattled as if the north would conduct a surprise attack at once. This is nothing but a foolish sophism aimed at shifting responsibility for the reality of South Korea, which has been disturbed due to political unrest and social chaos, onto the north and at justifying the crime of harshly suppressing the struggle against the Asian Games.

Even though the Chon Tu-hwan ring has held the Asian Games by forcing a sacrifice on the people to realize its impure political purposes, the struggle of the youths, students, and masses of all walks of life has grown stronger with each passing day. The blast incident at Kimpo Airport and the burning of an arch to welcome the Asian Games, which took place with the struggle against the Asian Games growing stronger, cannot but be a heavy blow to the Chon Tu-hwan ring.

Even though Chon Tu-hwan opened the Asian Games amid a sense of uneasiness and anxiety, he could not help experiencing the bitterness of failure on the first day of opening as a result of the absence of many countries. Also, it can be said that the successful holding of the Asian Games is already in vain.

Chon Tu-hwan is trying to evade crises in power and international isolation, and seek long-term power by employing the tactics of obtaining popularity--the holding of the Asian Games and the 1988 Olympics--but he is, to the contrary, disgracing himself in the face of the world and is being further driven into a predicament.

This time Chon Tu-hwan linked the blast incident at Kimpo Airport to the north without any material evidence and babbled about a possibility of the north's surprise attack. This is an intrigue to extricate himself from deadlock by directing attention at home and abroad elsewhere and is an excuse to further intensify the suppression of our people opposing the Asian Games. Also, it can be said that this is a preliminary move to shift responsibility onto the north in case an unexpected, more shocking incident [yegichimotadon tokun chunggyok saggon] takes place and the Asian Games come to failure.

In his speech, Chon Tu-hwan also clamored that double efforts and cooperation from the Civil Defense Corps are required for the success of the Asian Games. This exposes his ulterior motive to mobilize the military, police, and even Civil Defense Corps to prevent the Asian Games from being frustrated by the struggle of the youths, students, and masses of all walks of life.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring must clearly recognize that with no anticommunist intrigue and fascist suppression can it deceive our awakened people and save the Asian Games from the fate of frustration.

Our people will more strongly wage the anti-U.S. and antidictatorial struggle to overthrow the pro-U.S. dictator Chon Tu-hwan, who is trying to realize his political purposes by holding the sports games to the end through anti-communist intrigues and fascist suppression, and to frustrate the Asian Games.

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CSO: 4110/010

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DAILY ON LI XIANNIAN'S VISIT TO PYONGYANG

SK070810 Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 3 Oct 86 p 2

[Editorial: "Li Xiannian's Visit to Pyongyang"]

[Text] On 3 October, as Red Chinese athletes sang in triumph in Seoul, their President Li Xiannian visited Pyongyang. Because relations between North Korea and Red China [Chunggong] are not so pleasant, this visit has drawn our attention. The complaint of North Korea is great because Red China has sent a large delegation of athletes and sports workers to the Asian Games despite North Korea's effort to dissuade Red China from doing so. On the other hand, the Beijing authorities are greatly displeased with the close military collusion between North Korea and the Soviet Union which has provided very unfavorable circumstances for the position and role of Red China in Asia.

North Korea has used all sorts of tricks to hinder the Asian Games, to thereby abort the 1988 Olympics. Ignoring this, Red China has participated in the Seoul sporting event and is greatly satisfied with the success it has attained during the games. International appreciation of these games is very high because the greatest number of athletes since the inauguration of the Asian Games participated in the Seoul sports games and because of the brilliant success attained during these games. [passage indistinct]

There are probably numerous complaints against North Korea on the part of Red China. With the strengthening of military relations between North Korea and the Soviet Union as a result of Kim IL-song's visit to Moscow in 1984, relations between North Korea and Red China have cooled. In the spring of this year, Beijing authorities openly lodged a protest over a Soviet Air Force flight over North Korea and the Yellow Sea and its close reconnaissance of the heart of Red China. Soviet warships are visiting Nampo port, which is close to Lu Shun port. Red China will not overlook this.

Gorbachev made a smiling gesture toward Red China by issuing the Vladivostok declaration at the end of July this year. It is said that next year negotiations designed to normalize relations between Red China and the Soviet Union will begin. However, the two countries will not be able to restore the relations of rock firm alliance they maintained during the 1950's. Red China will

forge ahead with the plan for economic modernization initiated by Deng Xiaoping and will pursue a unique open-door policy toward the West to protect its interest. The Beijing authorities will counter the pressure, created as a result of close collusion between North Korea and the Soviet Union, with an attitude of vigilance against Soviet expansion and with a will toward protecting the line of independence.

The summit talks between North Korea and Red China will be superficially reported as overflowing with feelings of friendship and goodwill. However, they will not be able to agree because they are pursuing different goals and strategies. As long as North Korea continuously advocates confrontation, it cannot expect the normalization of relations between the north and south and it will ultimately be isolated even from the communist bloc. What worries us concerning North Korea's position of being continuously driven to isolation is that its actions will become much more atrocious. We cannot tell what reckless act it will commit.

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CSO: 4107/016

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DAILY ANALYZES NORTH KOREA'S IDEOLOGICAL CAMPAIGN

SK040009 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 4 Oct 86 p 2

[Text] Pyongyang recently has renewed its campaign to step up the ideological indoctrination of its people, especially the younger generation. This effort is apparently motivated by Pyongyang's fear that the younger generation might become influenced by "pagan" ideologies which may make inroads into North Korea with Pyongyang's endeavor to introduce foreign capital and technology.

The "joint venture law" which Pyongyang put into effect in 1984 was an apparent imitation of that of China. However, the attitude Pyongyang has shown in connection with this law has been quite different from China's.

Pyongyang's announcement of the law in 1984 was immediately followed by its warning that capitalist culture was nothing but a poison which would destroy the class-consciousness of the working masses.

Since then, Pyongyang has continued waging its campaign to instill in the people the idea that the socialist system of North Korea is the most superior political system in the world. Under this campaign North Korean society has remained with doors tightly shut.

No tangible project in a joint venture with a capitalist country has taken place except a hotel construction project with a French firm.

Despite the inability of Pyongyang to introduce foreign capital, the ideological campaign has been stepped up. NODONG SHINMUN, the official newspaper of the North Korean Workers' Party, on 25 July this year strongly urged in an editorial that the suspension of the ideological indoctrination campaign would eventually allow "pagan" ideologies to flow into North Korea.

The paper on 4 August again emphasized the need to intensify this indoctrination, saying: "We must live our lives in our own way." The paper said that this has been the main catch phrase of the Workers' Party and "our own way" meant the party's orders.

How to carry out this ideological indoctrination campaign was explained in detail by the North Korean Central Broadcasting Station (KCBS) when on 1 September it aired a special commentary calling upon the party members to strengthen their discipline.

According to the KCBS, the party members will be remodded into faithful revolutionaries through disciplined party life. The KCBS compared party life to a smelting furnace in which various pieces of steel are remolded into a specific shape.

The KCBS said that all the unhealthy remnants of the old society such as factionalism, localism and nepotism, will be effectively removed from the minds of the people through disciplined party life.

The radio went on to say that through such a party life people learn how to conduct self-criticism and mutual criticism. In the course of repeating these criticisms the people are trained to become faithful revolutionaries who are loyal only to great leader Kim Il-song and who breathe and act only in accordance with his teachings.

The radio emphasized that the need to strengthen this kind of party life is increasing more than ever before because the new generation is now taking over the revolutionary task from the other generation. The radio especially pointed out that this new generation of youth are weaker than the older generation regarding their loyalty toward the party. This is because the youth, unlike their elders, have not gone through the precious experience of the revolutionary struggles.

The radio's criticism indicates that the youth of North Korea today, despite the fact that they have been brought up in a society completely shut off from the outside world and nurtured under a so-called strict chuche-oriented educational system, are becoming disobedient, discontented, and lazy, thus betraying the expectations of Pyongyang's hierarchy.

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CSO: 4100/018

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DAILY ON BANKRUPTCY OF NORTH KOREAN ECONOMY

SK040001 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 4 Oct 86 p 8

[Editorial: "Pyongyang Insolvency"]

[Text] Many a bell has tolled at the death of the socialist myth about the success of a command economy in a highly regimented system. Under a variety of disguises, communism has been forced to revert to and experiment with capitalistic modes of economic operation.

The inevitable trend was predicted by Soviet economist Yevsei Liberman who was quick to discern the fallacy of Marxist economic doctrines. Today, the Soviet economy itself is shying away from its orthodox rigidity.

East European socialist economies have begun to attempt a gradual departure from the orbit of orthodox communism in order to stay afloat. Under its pragmatic leader Deng Xiaoping, mainland China began to introduce market economy and private initiative.

North Korean Communists cannot remain free from the worldwide drift toward revisionism which demonstrates the superiority of a free economy over a centrally directed one. But the lesson comes late and at a great cost.

For quite a long time, North Korea's economy has been bungled. The failure of its second seven-year economic plan (1978-84) hit hard at North Korean economy so much that it found repayment of foreign debts impossible at the end of 1983.

The insolvency of Pyongyang's economic machine progressed so as to oblige Japan to defray insurance money to its 30 export firms which suffered heavy losses from the default of its North Korean partners.

Amounting to 30 billion yen, the export insurance underwritten by the Tokyo Government accounts for less than one half of the back payments to be made by North Korean purchasers to the Japanese, topping 70 billion yen inclusive of the interest in arrears.

The insurance payments by the Japanese Government for the damage caused by the North Korean insolvency is tantamount to declaring North Korea bankrupt. In making the decision, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry said Japan was following the suit of West Germany, France and other European creditors of North Korea.

A return to normal trade relations is unlikely until North Korea is able to foot the overdue bill--a highly unlikely prospect for the near future. Thus, Japan's exports to North Korea following the peak year of 1980 will now have to come to a halt.

It is about time that Kim Il-song gave up his ideological obsession with the communist dogma and salvage the sinking economy of North Korea before things become increasingly out of control.

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CSO: 4100/018

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

JAPANESE ORGANIZATIONS SUPPORT REUNIFICATION--Pyongyang, 30 Sep (KCNA)--A special resolution adopted at the 37th regular meeting of the Tokyo District headquarters of the National Railway Workers' Union of Japan held recently firmly supported the struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and demanded the total withdrawal of U.S. forces and nuclear weapons from South Korea. It stressed the need to further strengthen solidarity with the South Korean people in the struggle for the democratization of society. A resolution adopted at the 41st regular meeting of the Kansai District headquarters of the All-Japan Harbor Workers Union denounced the ever more undisguised scheme to knock into shape a U.S.-Japan-South Korea triangular military alliance. It demanded an immediate end to Japan's military aid to South Korea and stressed that the struggle against the military collusion of the United States, Japan and South Korea reactionaries would be further intensified. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1002 GMT 30 Sep 86 SK] /9738

SHEVARDNADZE OPPOSES U.S. 'OCCUPATION'--Pyongyang, 30 Sep (KCNA)--Eduard Shevardnadze, Soviet foreign minister, on 23 September denounced the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea speaking at the 41st session of the UN General Assembly, according to a report. Noting that one of the acute questions in Asia and Pacific region is above all a question of the Korean peninsula, he said the Korean people desire an end to the country's division. He stated that the main obstacle to the desire of the Korean people for national reunification was the U.S. forces' occupation of South Korea. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0456 GMT 30 Sep 86 SK] /9738

SOUTH KOREAN SEAMAN PUNISHED--Pyongyang, 1 Oct (KCNA)--The Sierra Leonean paper WE YONE on 14 September reported that a South Korean seaman who had committed a crime in Sierra Leone was punished. According to the paper, Wang Hak-su, the South Korean crewman, was caught red-handed while stealing fishing tackle worth 159,400 leone after sneaking into others' boats. He was fined 200,000 leone at Freetown Court No. 1 on 13 September. The paper exposed the fact that he was refused in his attempt to bribe leading personnel of the Central Police Bureau in Freetown to conceal his crime after being arrested. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1508 GMT 1 Oct 86 SK] /9738

JAPANESE COMMENTATORS ON KIMPO BOMBING--Pyongyang, 3 Oct (KCNA)--Japanese commentator Yoshihisa Kajitani said the bomb blast at Kimpo Airport was probably a drama stage-managed by Chon Tu-hwan himself, judging from the announcement of the South Korean authorities that it was a "work of the north" without any concrete investigation or scientific evidence. He was speaking at a meeting held in Tokyo on 25 September to denounce the anti-communist smear campaign of the South Korean puppet clique over the explosion at Kimpo Airport. Ayazo Kubo, a military commentator, in his speech uncovered the shady background of the South Korean puppets' "publication of the results of investigation" and anti-DPRK racket. He said: The strange clamour of the Chon Tu-hwan clique is no more than a ruse to suppress and lull the anti-U.S., anti-"government" struggle of the South Korean students and people, make haste with the formation of the U.S.-Japan-South Korea triangular military alliance and slander the DPRK. The bomb explosion at Kimpo Airport was a drama of their own making and part of their anti-DPRK racket. Yasuhiro Maeda, former Seoul correspondent of MAINICHI SHIMBUN, in his speech said the bomb explosion was probably a work of the hard-liners of the military quarters to deal a blow to Chon Tu-hwan who is on the defensive. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1458 GMT 3 Oct 86 SK] /9738

SOUTH KOREAN MILITARY SPENDING--Pyongyang, 3 Oct (KCNA)--MINJU CHONSON today comments on the plan of the South Korean military fascist clique to increase the military expenditure by nearly 14 percent in the next year's "budgetary bill". Branding the "bill" as a predatory one for war and confrontation to all intents and purposes, the author of the commentary says: The Chon Tu-hwan group is putting spurs to war preparations by drastically increasing the military spendings, while inciting north-south confrontation under the pretext of fictitious "threat of southward invasion". This proves that they pursue only a showdown of "strength" with us. Next year's "budgetary bill" of the puppets envisaging the collection of a colossal amount of taxes from the people is also aimed at raising funds to prop up the tottering colonial fascist rule. The Chon Tu-hwan group intends to cover the fabulous funds necessary for the Olympic Games in which they seek a sinister political purpose by fleecing the people. The puppets' "budgetary bill" for next year is a part of such schemes. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1009 GMT 3 Oct 86 SK] /9738

U.S. CONGRESSMEN ON TORTURE--Pyongyang, 4 Oct (KCNA)--Fifty-four U.S. congressmen including Edward Feighan said the sufferings of Kim Kun-tae, former chairman of the Youth Alliance of the Movement for Democracy in South Korea, are seen as part of a deliberate and pervasive policy, which they find to be most troubling, according to a report. They sent a letter to traitor Chon Tu-hwan on 29 September to protest the brutal torture against Kim Kun-tae. They said Kim has been imprisoned on charges of making "propaganda for North Korea." "We are concerned about Mr Kim's personal welfare in prison and earnestly hope that he is no longer subject to abuse during the remainder of his prison sentence," they said. They pointed out that "torture methods included electric shock, water torture and being forced to swallow water which had been laced with red pepper and salt." In the letter they strongly demanded that the South Korean military fascist clique immediately stop this practice of human-rights violation. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1512 GMT 4 Oct 86 SK] /9738

NORTH KOREA PAYMENT DEFAULTS--Tokyo, 2 Oct (YONHAP)--The Japanese Government has paid 30 billion yen from the export insurance to Japan's 30 companies as North Korea defaulted on the payment of import bills for Japanese traders, Japanese daily YOMIURI SHIMBUN reported Wednesday. The Japanese Government concluded that North Korea, which has rejected the meeting in North Korea with the Japanese companies to discuss the clearing of debts for this year, has no intention to pay back their liabilities, the daily said. The 30 concerns which have been paid from the insurance money were not named immediately, but they were known to belong to Mitsui, Itotsu and Sumitomo companies. According to the newspaper, the Ministry of Trade and Industry took such a measure as a first step required to help normalize trade relations between Japan and North Korea because the two countries can not resume trade without even such measures. Some Japanese traders are expected to break off from their trade dealing with North Korea, and this consequently will considerably set back Japan's economic dealings with North Korea, the paper said. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0215 GMT 2 Oct 86 SK] /9738

CSO: 4100/018

OLYMPIC GAMES

DAILY PRAISES SUCCESSFUL CONCLUSION OF ASIAD

SK070134 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 7 Oct 86 p 6

[Editorial: "Moving 'Ever Onward' on Asiad Laurels"]

[Text] Asians were one and at peace when thousands of athletes and sports officials assembled for the extravaganza of ceremonies to close the successful 10th Asian Games at the Olympic Stadium in Seoul Sunday evening. It was a moment of inspiring revelation and recompense for all.

Throughout the 16 days of the games, 3 billion Asian people represented in the quadrennial regional event rose above political, economic, racial, linguistic and religious differences, squabbles and jealousies to join the common cause of fair play and human fellowship.

Champions from warring states shook hands and estranged neighbors came closer to each other again. They competed against each other on the arena but came together in fraternity once out of the match. Seoul rose to the occasion of hosting the major sporting meet of the vast Asian community with excellence.

The rediscovery of the unique and shared heritage and outlook of Asian nations was made along with the heartening realization of the immense potential of Koreans in sports and of their cohesiveness in endorsing such an organized national endeavor. The realization came with refreshing impact.

We emerged triumphant with a basketful of shining golds next only to China. Korea outdid Japan the longstanding sports giant of Asia, Japan, by a large margin. It was a remarkable feat for few had expected Korea to emerge second among the 27 countries in the games.

The fairly even distribution of medals in most events is reflective of the versatile athletic talents and resources of our people. Our athletes swept the boxing and taekwondo matches, performed superbly in archery, tennis, field hockey and gymnastics and above all, they upset the [word indistinct] supremacy in table tennis and the Japanese forte of judo. More than three cheers are due to them all.

An upsurge of civic spirit, public service and esprit de corps was witnessed throughout the Asiad period. These meritorious qualities, which are not always and sufficiently displayed by our citizens, should be here to stay. Few violations of law and order and few public nuisances were reported these past couple of weeks.

The tight security enforced succeeded in ensuring the peaceful and safe proceeding of the Asian Games without a single disturbance. The bombing incident at Kimpo International Airport shortly before the Asiad opening had worried but alerted us to our advantage.

The smooth conclusion of the gathering gave both the host nation and the participants and visitors from abroad a clear impression of the high level of security preparedness here. The outcome belies the validity of negative estimation of the state of security in Korea for staging any international affairs including the 1988 Olympics in Seoul.

A review of the efficient conduct of the 10th Asian Games will hardly be complete without a salute to the many volunteers whose devotion and high calibre contributed decidedly toward making the games a success. We were new to the idea of volunteer service but these unsung heroes have done a good job.

An outpouring of nationalistic sentiment was visible at all stadiums where local spectators rooted for Korean athletes to such extent that foreigners may have detected a tenor of chauvinism. It was a natural and spontaneous outburst of patriotism which spurred our athletes greatly. Only some refinement in the manner of expression may have been desired.

With our success in the Asiad, we are now confident of moving ever onward toward a more successful staging of the Olympic Games in two years.

This, of course, does not mean that we can afford to rest on our laurels conferred in the Soul Asiad. The games also exposed those areas of sports and organizational finesse in which we were weak and ill prepared. Stopping the gaps tirelessly, we can aspire to a greater honor in future Olympics and Asiads.

The victory owes to the "can-do" spirit of the Korean people. It presents infinite possibilities, challenges and opportunities for Korea tomorrow if the same spirit is translated into all aspects of our national life as well.

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CSO: 4100/017

OLYMPIC GAMES

BRIEFS

COUNCIL SUPPORTS OLYMPICS COHOSTING--Pyongyang, 2 Oct (KCNA)--The third general meeting of the National Council for Japan-Korea Friendship and Solidarity, in its policy of movement for 1986, stressed the need to launch a nationwide movement supporting the north-south cohosting of the 24th olympiad. This policy will promote solidarity and exchange with the movement for democratization of South Korean society, strengthen the movement for the revision of the "law on registration of foreigners" and strive to protect the human rights of Koreans in Japan. The policy noted that it decided to set the day when the July 4 north-south joint statement was published as "day of united action" in order to further expand and intensify the movement of the National Council for Japan-Korea Friendship and Solidarity on a nationwide scale. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1012 GMT 2 Oct 86 SK] /9738

DPRK OLYMPIC CHAIRMAN TO SWITZERLAND--Pyongyang, 5 Oct (FCNA)--Kim Yu-sun, chairman of the Olympic Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and member of the International Olympic Committee, left Pyongyang on 4 October by plane to attend the 91st general meeting of the International Olympic Committee scheduled in Switzerland. He was seen off at the airport by Choe Tae-pok, chairman of the education commission, and Pak Myong-chol, first vice-chairman of the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0836 GMT 5 Oct 86 SK] /9738

CSO: 4100/020

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DAILY ON ROK, U.S. ENVOY'S ASSESSMENT OF KOREA'S POLITICS

SK040002 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 4 Oct 86 p 2

[Editorial: "Political Conciliation"]

[Text] It might have been just coincidental. Nonetheless, noteworthy are remarks made this week by two diplomatic envoys, a Korean and an American, both issuing somewhat similar warnings against the possibility of a serious political setback in Korea, if the nation fails to carry out the impending task of democratic development.

Last Monday, U.S. Ambassador in Seoul Richard Walker said in an interview that Korea has its first chance in 38 years as a republic to elect a government "that has all the hallmarks of legitimacy."

The outgoing ambassador then reportedly added that, if it misses this chance, the country will be "set back politically 20 years," citing the need for responsible Korean leaders not to engage in a "total zero-sum game of politics," but rather to negotiate in faith for an acceptable compromise.

On the next day, Korean Ambassador to the United States Kim Kyong-won reportedly told a seminar session that Korea faces a crucial transition period until early 1988, when a change in government power is slated after undertaking an amendment to the Constitution.

While noting the possibility that his government may have to take "firmer measures" to keep law and order during the process, the ambassador was reported as having said that, in case the country fails to restore stability by the spring of 1988, Korea may suffer a setback of more than ten years.

Upon learning the reported accounts, one may well question how the ambassadors, as members of the foreign service, could make such remarks about a nation's political future.

But then, we cannot help but admit that our political reality is in a sorry state providing the grounds for such assessments by diplomatic envoys, however distressing they may be. There is no danger that a sense of precariousness prevails in the nation's political arena over the constitutional question, which is sharply split between the government camp's commitment to a

parliamentary cabinet system for the next government and the opposition's insistence for a presidential system, restoring a direct, popular election of the chief executive.

First of all, both political actors and the general public must not accept as inevitable the arrival of a political crisis after protracted political strife, such as the one being witnessed over the constitutional amendment. What should be emphasized is that the primary mission of political actors is to solve pending issues, however intricate and overwhelming, by exerting sustained efforts to reach a compromise through negotiations.

In this process, there may arise occasions of resorting to political tactics to solve certain problems. However, the politicians, be they in the government party or in the opposition camp, are obliged to take every precaution to avert a political confrontation or crisis, that could possibly set back the nation as the ambassadors have cautioned.

As the National Assembly is to resume its function next week, the rival parties are again called upon to display the spirit of conciliation in setting the course for parliamentary activity.

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

KOREA TIMES VIEWS POLITICAL SITUATION AFTER ASIAD

SK050059 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 5 Oct 86 pp 2, 3

[From the "News in Review" column by Political Editor Kim Myong-sik]

[Text] As the nation awakes from the euphoria of the Asian Games, the people find themselves confronting a political situation much more mired than two weeks earlier.

While they were enthralled with the rush of gold medals, leaders of the opposition force declared a boycott of a parliamentary arena established for partisan negotiation on the terms of constitutional amendment.

The possibility of "amendment by agreement" looked even remoter as an increasing number of ruling party members called for "a decision by majority" at the expense of the hitherto held principle of unanimity between ruling and opposition parties.

On the opposition front itself, the conditions set for the New Korea Democratic Party's return to the special house committee on amendment underwent some confusing turns and twists, reflecting the diversity of positions among the main actors.

They asked for a "dialogue between the real power holders" of the rival forces, that is President Chon Tu'hwan on the one side and either one or both of the virtual leaders of the NDP, Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung on the other.

In the face of the cool response from the Democratic Justice Party, a meeting between Kim Yong-sam and DJP chairman No Tae-u or one between President Chon and NDP President Yi Min-u was suggested as alternatives.

Other conditions were presented with varying degree of intensity. They included the release of political detainees, amnesty for dissident leaders and "a show of willingness toward adopting the direct election system" by the ruling camp.

Aside from the tussle over the special committee, the NDP has produced a double-edged strategy to realize its amendment formula--the presidential government system based on direct popular vote.

Throughout the regular fall session of the National Assembly, the NDP will seek to barter cooperation at every stage of budget deliberation for any form of concession from the ruling camp on the negotiations over the amendment.

In the meantime, it has drawn up schedules for mass rallies in provincial cities to arouse public support in alliance with the various dissident groups. Leaders of these organizations asked the two Kims and Yi Min-u to hold as many outdoor rallies as possible in a meeting last week.

The variety of the opposition maneuvers may indicate the flexibility of its strategy but it could also indicate methodological differences among the top leaders.

Kim Yong-sam, who had favored the NDP's participation in the special house committee, apparently has stronger hope for a negotiated settlement of the amendment issue than his intra-party rival Kim Tae-chung.

Both Kim Yong-sam and Yi Min-u seem to believe that a breakthrough could be made in face-to-face dialogue with the power holder, i.e., President Chon, with a little application of popular pressure.

The ultimate goal may be the same with Kim Tae-chung but, being still bound by a court sentence of 20 years, his immediate objective must be getting himself free of all restrictions on his political activities.

With the conviction that he is the most popular political figure in the nation, Kim considers that his full political freedom, in other words personal engagement with the electorate, can change the course of political events most expeditiously.

The internal incongruity among the opposition leadership is too well preceived by the ruling side, which therefore finds no wisdom in promptly complying with the NDP's demand for "dialogue between real powers."

Yi Min-u who has considerably strengthened his own political stature as the manager of the main opposition party took an initiative of his own last week in an attempt to break the stalemate.

He offered to put the two basic formulas for constitutional amendment--the parliamentary cabinet system proposed by the government party and the presidential system based on direct election pursued by the NDP--to a national referendum.

The two Kims gave tacit approval to Yi's overture though Kim Tae-chung was less positive because it could divert the attention from the issue of his political reinstatement.

Political analysts in and outside the NDP, meanwhile, surmised that the initiative indicates apprehension in the opposition party about the overall situation that will follow the closing of the Asian Games.

It has been anticipated or suspected by many in the political circles that the government might come up with a tough stand to put an end to the year-long deadlock in the constitutional controversy. Disruptions in the Assembly procedures and any renewed violence involving mass rallies organized by the opposition can provide good excuses for strong-armed policies.

As expected, the DJP responded to the "popularity vote" proposal with an instant rejection as an idea "in total ignorance and violation of the Constitution."

Inside critics said the offer was impractical despite its seeming reasonableness and eliminated one possible solution of the constitutional problem due to a poor choice of time. Yet, Yi and his supporters called it a successful ploy as it again proved the ruling party's fear of direct judgment by the people.

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DJP OFFICIAL ON POSTPONING DEADLINE FOR BASIC LAW AMENDMENT

SK240129 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 24 Sep 86 p 1

[Text] Democratic Justice Party secretary-general Yi Chun-ku said yesterday that it is unreasonable for the New Korea Democratic Party to demand a settlement on the power structure of the next government by the end of this month.

He told reporters that if a compromise is made on the constitutional amendment between the ruling and opposition parties at the same time early next year, it will not disrupt the over-all political schedule, including the peaceful transfer of power in February, 1988.

He was indicating an intention to put off the initial time limit for partisan agreement set for the end of this month by the rival parties when they opened the special House committee to work on the amendment June 24.

Yi said, "Setting a deadline for the negotiations on the constitutional amendment in the first place meant that the opposition had no intention of seeking a compromise on the revision of the basic law."

But he said he expected that the NDP will not "rush to the streets" to intensify their struggle for the direct election of the president immediately after the initial time limit passes.

As for the revision of the parliamentary election law, the DJP secretary general made it clear that his party will not submit a revision bill before an agreement on the constitutional amendment becomes feasible.

He asserted that the negotiation on the parliamentary election system may start only when the opposition NDP changes its current position, and accepts the DJP-proposed parliamentary cabinet system in the negotiations on the next form of government.

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DAILY ANALYZES NKDP APPROACH TO BASIC LAW AMENDMENT

SK300128 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 30 Sep 86 p.2

[Article by Kang Song-chol]

[Text] With the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party taking a hardline approach to the constitutional issue, the nation's political climate is becoming tense again.

The NKDP yesterday decided to boycott the special parliamentary committee on constitutional reform, suggesting that it would enforce "democratic struggles" in and out of the parliament.

The opposition's change has dashed hopes for the normalization of operation of the special parliamentary committee.

The committee had been stalled for more than a month over the issue of TV coverage--whether to relay its public hearings on constitutional reform via live TV broadcast.

The opposition's hardline stance also dim prospects for a negotiated settlement of the constitutional issue.

Political observers view the move by the opposition party being tied to the overall constitutional strategy of Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung, defacto leaders of the NKDP.

The two Kims, especially Kim Tae-chung, might have felt that it would be of no use to remain attached to the committee, said the observers. Their position is well reflected in their call for a meeting between President Chun Tu-hwan and themselves.

The two opposition figures have maintained that the current political deadlock can be resolved only through dialogue between those with "real forces."

They also might have felt the need to act on their repeated pledges to take "some action" unless compromise is reached between ruling and opposition parties concerning the power structure for the next government by the end of this month.

Although they have slightly differing views, the two Kims appeared to have generally agreed that it was difficult for the committee to work out an agreement on the form of the next government.

They must have thought that they would have to take more decisive steps in order to press ahead with their demand for a presidential system based on a direct presidential election.

Some observers also interpret the NKDP's decision to stay out of the parliamentary committee as a sign that hardline voices, especially of those affiliated with Kim Tae-chung, are gaining force within the opposition party.

They noted that from the beginning, Kim Tae-chung and his so-called Tonggyodong faction members had argued that the parliamentary committee would be of little help.

On the contrary, Sangdo-dong faction lawmakers affiliated with Kim Yong-sam had shown a somewhat flexible attitude, expressing willingness to compromise with the ruling Democratic Justice Party through the committee.

However, their voices appear to have been overwhelmed by those of hardliners as the committee is unlikely to produce any compromise on the form of next government by the end of this month, the deadline the party had set.

The observers also said Kim Yong-sam seemed to have made concessions to Kim Tae-chung by agreeing to boycott the parliamentary committee. By complying with Kim Tae-chung on that matter, Kim Yong-sam might have aimed to show to the people that they were united in their struggle for democratization.

Despite the decision, however, Kim Yong-sam hinted that the NKDP might return to the negotiating table of the committee depending on how the situation develops.

Announcing the decision jointly with Kim Tae-chung and party President Yi Min-u, he said, "the decision is to halt the committee functions only temporarily." Yi Min-u also said his party had not given up on the committee for good.

The NKDP's move is expected to affect the overall operation of this year's regular National Assembly session, which opened 20 September but has since adjourned because of the ongoing Asian Games.

The observers see a good possibility that the opposition might link the constitutional issue with the handling of the government budget bill for next year and other bills awaiting the parliamentary action.

They also expressed worries that the stiffened posture of the main opposition party might lead to a confrontational course with the ruling party.

Opposition dissidents and students who are expected to step up their anti-government activities after the Asian Games will also add to the uncertainty, they remarked.

The ruling DJP might also counteract the NKDP move by pursuing the committee operation without the presence of the NKDP members. In this regard, remarks by a senior DJP lawmaker are worth noting. He said, "Compromise on the constitutional issue does not necessarily mean that we should agree with the NKDP."

Despite the unfavorable development, however, both ruling and opposition parties might seek ways to resolve the current political deadlock.

A clue might be found in "high-level" meetings between the rival parties that might be arranged after the Asian Games, said the observers.

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

ROK PARTIES EXPECTED TO MEET EARLY OCT TO END STALEMATE

SK260218 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 26 Sep 86 p 1

[Text] The representatives of the ruling and opposition parties are expected to hold a meeting early next month to seek ways to break the current stalemate in the negotiations for constitutional amendment.

Rep. No Tae-u, chairman of the Democratic Justice Party, told reporters yesterday that "I expect that the talks between the representatives of the opposing parties will be held after the on-going Asian Games and (on Oct. 2)." [as published]

The ruling party chairman said that he does not believe, however, that talks between President Chon Tu-hwan and opposition leaders, demanded by the New Korea Democratic Party, is necessary under the current situation.

Opposition leaders, including NDP president Yi Min-u, have maintained that the problem of designing the form of the next government, a major stumbling block to the projected constitutional amendment by partisan agreement, should be settled through direct dialogue between the "real powers" of the rival camps.

They are President Chon, who also heads the ruling party, Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam.

As for the initial deadline for the work of the special House constitutional panel which was set for Sept. 30, the DJP chairman claimed that it suggests the hope for an early solution of the constitutional amendment issue.

He said he expected that the House panel will be smoothly operated after the Asian sports festival, "as the senior members of the ruling and opposition parties are seeking through their private talks to normalize the panel."

Denouncing the oppositionists' call for such a meeting as a propagandistic gesture, No, the No 2 man in the ruling camp, went on, "What is more important now is the resumption of the stalled House committee to work on the constitutional amendment."

Controversies over the opposition demand for live telecast of the public hearings to be sponsored by the House constitutional panel have suspended the activities of the committee for two months.

Concerning the prospect for an agreement on the constitutional revision, the DJP chairman reiterated that a compromise amendment of the basic law will and can be attained without fail.

"The DJP's amendment draft contains the will of the ruling camp to achieve democratization, unlike in the previous revision of the basic charter," he said.

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

NKDP LEADERS RENEW CALL FOR MEETING WITH CHON

SK240131 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 24 Sep 86 p 1

[Text] Opposition leaders Yi Min-u, Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung yesterday renewed their call for a meeting with President Chon Tu-hwan to end the present political stalemate concerning the constitutional amendment.

"We are convinced that the formula to elect the president directly through a popular vote is the sole way of overcoming the current difficulties. And for this, we believe, a conference between the leaders of rival parties is most necessary," they said.

The leaders of the major opposition New Korea Democratic Party expressed the hope that the dialogue with President Chon would take place within this month.

The call came after a regular meeting of the NDP leaders at a restaurant in the outskirts of Seoul.

After the meeting, NDP spokesman Hong Sa-tok quoted the three leaders as taking note of the short time left before the end of September which they had set as the deadline for the dialogue over the amendment issue.

The opposition leaders also vowed in a joint statement to achieve the goal of reintroducing the direct vote for president in a new Constitution, Hong revealed.

If the ruling camp disregards the opposition demand, they will conclude that the government party is attempting to perpetuate its grip on power and begin fighting against the plot, they [word indistinct]

"The government should not underestimate the 'people's capability' to achieve democracy," the trio stated.

"In view of the unity amongst ourselves, the ever-strengthening cooperation between the NDP and other democratic forces and the people's ardent support for us, we are convinced that our capability to achieve democracy is unswerving," read by Hong.

They also urged the government to promptly cease its "oppression" of students and "democratic forces" making use of the terrorist bombing attack at Kimpo International Airport.

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

CHOSON ILBO REPORTER'S INTERVIEW WITH KIM YONG-SAM

SK071225 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 3 Oct 86 p 3

[Yi Yong-tok's interview with Kim Yong-sam, permanent advisor of the New Korea Democratic Party]

[Text] In the wake of the decision of the New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP] to suspend participation in the special committee for constitutional revision, the political situation has again been driven to turmoil. Even though discussion of political issues are being set aside during the Asian Games, many people are watching the development of the situation with anxiety. NKDP advisor Kim Yong-sam, who reportedly initiated making the decision at a meeting of the three leaders of the opposition party, seemingly emphasized that the special committee for constitutional revision is still effective, saying "we did not declare combat."

On the morning of 2 October, 3 days after declaring the suspension of participation in the special committee, I paid a call on advisor Kim at his house in Sangdo-dong and raised questions about the background of and motive for the decision and the future of the political situation involving constitutional revision.

[Question] I understand that you took the initiative to launch the special committee for constitutional revision and put emphasis on dialogue-oriented politics before anyone else. In this sense, more than a few people wonder about the decision. Also, you once agreed to a political ceasefire during the Asian Games, didn't you?

[Answer] I view the term political ceasefire as improper, furthermore, I have not used such a term. The Olympics or the Asian Games are not great political events, but grand sports events. Despite the decision, I invariably adhere to the stand that the special committee for constitutional revision is important and should operate normally. As you know, we have waged an on-floor struggle in parallel with an off-floor struggle.

[Question] Revising the Constitution through agreement is very difficult work. I believe that suspending participation in the special committee for constitutional revision--a common theater--may make the situation worse.

[Answer] But dialogue is presently not in a state of suspension. We have clarified that we would temporarily suspend participation in the special committee and operate the National Assembly normally.

[Question] Do you mean that suspending participation in the special committee for constitutional revision does not indicate a declaration of combat.

[Answer] Of course not. The decision was a precaution. It does not contradict the original lines and directions. On the contrary, I was surprised at the response of the ruling party and people who described the decision as 'shocking'.

[Question] I believe the problem lies in that "dialogue between those in substantial power" is a precondition for resuming the function of the special committee for constitutional revision.

[Answer] During the course of announcement, such dialogue was misinterpreted as a precondition. Only sincerity in guaranteeing constitutional revision which provides for a direct presidential election system would be sufficient. Some people have told me that, since the ruling party changed its stand of defending the incumbent Constitution into a stance of rewriting it, the opposition party should also make a concession to the ruling party. However, the question about the power structure cannot be understood in terms of concession. A direct presidential election system is demanded by 80 to 90 percent of the people. The NKDP only plays the role of speaking to their demand. What the DJP should do at this juncture is respond to the demand of the majority of the people.

[Question] When the ruling party holds that a "direct presidential election system" is more difficult than "dialogue between those in substantial power," I believe the question concerning the special committee for constitutional revision has already burned the bridge.

[Answer] Dialogue between those in substantial power is not our end. Our goal is constitutional revision. Our demand for a direct presidential election system cannot be called obstinacy. It is most important at present to restore the legitimacy of power. In a situation in which we are obliged to go forward together with radical students and workers at any cost, the cabinet parliamentary system cannot meet the demands of this situation.

[Question] You maintain that the ruling party must accept a direct presidential election. Then, when is the deadline of an agreed upon constitutional revision?

[Answer] We have already presented a political schedule--the revision of the Constitution in 1986, the amendment of pertinent laws early in 1987, elections in the fall of 1987, and the change of regimes in 1988. An answer to your question can be found within this frame. In addition, it is obvious that now is the best chance to realize democracy. Unless democratization is realized, not 20 to 30 years of setback, but ruin will be brought to this land.

[Question] As for dialogue between those in substantial power, who do you consider those in power?

[Answer] I do not like that term. I want to remind you that I proposed tripartite talks among the president, myself, and Mr Kim Tae-chung last March when the Pusan branch for constitutional revision opened and called for holding five-man talks, which include DJP Chairman No Tae-u and NKDP President Yi Min-u, at a press conference with foreign correspondents early in July.

[Question] Are talks between the president and President Yi considered talks between those in substantial power?

[Answer] Their meeting is good because the exercise of democracy will be demanded.

[Question] Do you mean that the activities of the special committee can be resumed through their meeting alone?

[Answer] We did not set forth dialogue between those in substantial power as a precondition for resumption.

[Question] Can talks between advisor Kim and DJP Chairman No be viewed as talks between those in substantial power?

[Answer] President Yi is handling the matter well.

[Question] I believe that both the direct presidential election system and the cabinet parliamentary system are obviously democratic systems.

[Answer] It is important what a people living in a certain era desire. Furthermore, the cabinet parliamentary system cannot be applied to our land where politics are immature. I believe that the cabinet parliamentary system can be enacted after laying a foundation for the system by launching a legitimate government.

[Question] Asserting that the cabinet parliamentary system does not grant legitimacy is a jump of logic, isn't it?

[Answer] The cabinet system is a scheme for remaining in power forever. In a nutshell, a call for discarding the cabinet system is based on the support of the people for a direct presidential election system.

[Question] Quite a large number of people, who desire stability seem to view as more passable making a new start with the cabinet parliamentary system which provides for the decentralization of power. Is there any possibility of the opposition party accepting the cabinet parliamentary system?

[Answer] Based on past experience, the cabinet parliamentary system is recognized as a system which ended in failure. There is not even one chance in 10,000 for our concession. Should it accept the cabinet parliamentary system, it must close its door at once. I have never seen the NKDP capable of mobilizing as tremendous a crowd as these days. This is because we demand a direct presidential election system.

[Question] How do you explain that, according to recent polls, the number of people who support the cabinet parliamentary system is increasing?

[Answer] That is manipulated public opinion. I cannot trust such poll results.

[Question] What would you do if the ruling party declined to accept the direct presidential election system to the end?

[Answer] I am convinced that it cannot but accept it after all.

[Question] Of late, some of the ruling party appear to interpret the meaning of constitutional revision based on agreement as a way of determining by a majority of votes. Don't you find it unreasonable for democratic principles to be determined by a 100 percent vote?

[Answer] If such a situation arises, people will simply explode. I know that a plot is being hatched to break up and jeopardize the NKDP, but things will not go that way.

[Question] Advisor Kim, haven't you hinted at the possibility of tolerating the cabinet system in the past?

[Answer] In a meeting with professors and others shortly before the general elections, I suggested that we think about how to revise the Constitution, without precluding the parliamentary cabinet system. However, we vowed that we would fight to have the Constitution revised in a way that favors a direct presidential election system during the campaign for the general election held on 12 February 1985 and we have adopted it as our official party platform. We cannot change our attitude toward it now.

[Question] Some speculate that the opposition parties may accept the parliamentary cabinet system if laws governing the election of lawmakers are changed in a way that pleases both the ruling and opposition parties, and if amnesty and the restoration of civil rights are guaranteed.

[Answer] Such speculation is futile. We have no intention of bartering our stand on constitutional revision that favors a direct presidential election system for anything. I am convinced that Mr Kim Tae-chung is of the same opinion. Under all circumstances, politicians should stand on the side of justice and that is the path a righteous person should follow.

[Question] Will you link the budget review for the new year to the struggle for constitutional revision?

[Answer] Of course we will. All struggles we are engaged in should be focused on constitutional revision.

[Question] In what way will you try to extract amnesty and the restoration of civil rights from the government?

[Answer] Up until last spring, I thought everything was going all right. However, now I do not think so. We have to achieve our goal in this regard, without fail.

[Question] What plan do you have for the struggle outside the National Assembly?

[Answer] We plan to begin our struggle again in Kunsan on 9 October with a solidarity meeting for constitutional revision that favors a direct presidential election system and continue holding such meetings in various parts of the country until the National Assembly resumes its regular sessions. We will hold meetings not only in major cities, but in small cities.

[Question] I have heard that some within your party have stated you should have a showdown in Seoul by mobilizing hundreds of thousands of people if things do not go as they expect.

[Answer] Under no circumstances should the struggle be staged in a violent way. This is my conviction. We should go back to parliamentary politics from politics based on the regimentation of the people. All this is because our country has not institutionalized democracy. Do they hold such mass rallies with such large crowds in the United States and West Germany? This is our tragedy.

[Question] At any rate, if the time for a showdown approaches, don't you think the NKDP needs to drastically restructure its own organization?

[Answer] Many people suggest it to me. I think time has come for us to seriously think about it.

[Question] I believe there will come a time when you have to share the role with Mr Kim Tae-chung.

[Answer] Both of us have pledged that we will remain on cooperative terms, even after democratization is realized. We have vowed that we will never come into a race against each other or run against each other in elections.

[Question] Do you really believe that running for the presidency can be done without voting?

[Answer] Let us end such a subject. You had better be content with the explanation which I gave a short while ago.

[Question] Some say that the decision to boycott the special committee concerning constitutional revision was a desperate measure that you had no choice but to take.

[Answer] It was agreed upon by three of us, without a dissenting voice. As far as the special committee which deals with issues concerning constitutional revision is concerned, it does not much matter whether the public hearings on the constitutional issues are fully televised or aired after being edited. What matters to us is that we cannot linger over it even after the expiration of the discussion, the 30th of September, which we had set ourselves. What we meant to say by boycotting it was that it better begin operating after we render it healthy once again.

[Question] Many people are critical of the timing your party has chosen to boycott the special committee. They say that you should not have been so rash. I mean, your party should have let people enjoy the Asian Games a little longer.

[Answer] If the Asian Games could make people happy, you have your point. But we cannot stake everything on them. Our party's decision does not mean that we have adopted a hard-line. It means that we want to go along a righteous path.

[Question] Will you predict when the special committee dealing with the issues concerning the constitutional revision could resume?

[Answer] Let us stop talking about such things. I believe that everything will go all right.

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

NKDP FACTIONS SPLIT ON TELEVISED HEARINGS ISSUE

SK272316 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 28 Sep 86 p 2

[Text] Rival factions of the opposition New Korea Democratic Party sharply disagreed yesterday over whether to accept the ruling party's new proposal for TV coverage of public hearings on constitutional reform.

The disagreement, which bordered on factional feuding, surfaced when the NKDP called an expanded meeting of its officials to study the Democratic Justice Party's overture for "a taped TV broadcast similar to live TV hookup."

Party President Yi Min-u, party advisor Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung are scheduled to meet tomorrow to help iron out the disagreement.

In yesterday's meeting of party officials, those who rallied behind party adviser Kim demanded that the opposition retract its insistence on live TV broadcasts and accept the ruling party's proposal, saying it would be as good as a live TV hookup.

They warned their rival faction's call for scuttling the Special Constitutional Revision Committee would result in a political catastrophe.

Confrontation between ruling and opposition parties over the TV coverage issue has long impeded the smooth operation of the committee.

The Kim Yong-sam faction also said chances for the opposition-proposed talks between the president and opposition leaders would become slim, if the constitutional committee dissolved.

On the other hand, the supporters of Kim Tae-chong said the opposition party could not accept the ruling party's proposal because rival parties had already agreed on live TV coverage.

Pointing to the initial September 30 deadline for committee operation, they said committee activities would be useless, unless rival parties reach an accord on power structure by Tuesday.

They, instead, urged their party to mount strong [word indistinct] struggles for direct presidential election and to seek talks with the President.

Falling short of an agreement on the thorny issue involving TV coverage of hearings, the opposition NKDP decided to hold an Executive Council meeting Tuesday to continue discussions on the DJP's proposal.

In a related development, the two Kims, who take control of the opposition by leading two major factions, met to talk about ways of helping to normalize the stalled ad hoc constitutional committee.

None of them disclosed the contents of their talks.

Meanwhile, the ruling party came up with the proposal Friday when the ranking committee members of rival parties met to exchange views on braking the deadlock over the TV coverage issue.

The NKDP side pledged to review the DJP's proposal carefully, and news reports said rival parties moved closer to breaking the stalemate.

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

ROK PARTIES FLEXIBLE ON TV RELAY OF HEARINGS ON AMENDMENT

SK250047 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 25 Sep 86 p 1

[Text] The ruling and opposition parties yesterday showed flexible positions on the controversial TV relaying of projected public hearings on constitutional amendment in an apparent move to resume the stalled House constitutional panel early next month after the on-going Asian Games.

One of the ruling party's delegates to the House panel told reporters that the Democratic Justice Party may allow each of the six debators to speak for 20 minutes instead of 10 minutes for the videotaped telecasting.

Opposition parties have demanded the live relay of the public hearings but the government party has insisted on videotaping each address for 10 minutes.

Rep. Yi Chi-ho of the DJP said, "I got the impression through private contacts with opposition parties that public hearings sponsored by the special House panel are likely to be held early next month."

He then said that the DJP will hold a general session on the party constitutional committee next Monday to make preparations for the projected public hearings.

The New Korea Democratic Party had a meeting of key party officers yesterday to discuss how to apply flexibility to its position on the live relay of public hearings.

NDP president Yi Min-u said at the meeting, "The TV relay of the public hearings is not a major issue."

The NDP president then asserted that the major issue is the power structure of the next government and that it should be settled through negotiations with President Chon Tu-hwan, renewing his call for a meeting between the President and opposition leaders.

As for the opposition party's demands for the talks between "real powers" of the rival camps, a DJP source said that the ruling camp has no intention to accept the NDP's demand under the current situation.

He said, however, that the talks between President Chon and the representatives of the three political parties, including the Korea National Party, will be likely to be held after the Asian sports festival ends.

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

SEXUAL TORTURE TRIAL--The first trial for 23-year-old Miss Kwon, alleged victim of sexual torture by the police, will be held on 13 October, four months and seven days after she was arrested on charges of "disguised" employment. The drop-out coed from Seoul National University has stirred up a great social controversy with her accusation against a police investigator who she alleged had sexually abused her during interrogation. The Puchon Police Station arrested the dissident coed on 7 June for having attempted to instigate labor disputes after getting employed as a manual worker without revealing her high educational background. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 5 Oct 86 p 3 SK] /9738

SNU TO FAIL BOYCOTTERS--Seoul National University [SNU] clearly stated yesterday that students boycotting classes or coming midterm exams would be failed as stipulated by the school regulation. The decision of the state-run university was a result of a recent move by some radical students to boycott classes and midterm exams in protest of the earlier school decision to close the school during the Asian Games. The students' decision was made during a meeting of some student leaders on Saturday. The university, which served as a venue for the ping-pong competitions of the just-ended Asian Games, suspended classes during the game period for fear that students would stage demonstrations to foil the events. School authorities also strongly urged professors to devote themselves to the guidance of students to prevent the boycott move by some radical senior students from influencing freshmen students. The professors were also advised to conduct the midterm exam without fail. Some student leaders held a meeting Saturday and decided to boycott classes and coming midterms in protest of the closure of the school during the Asian Games. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 7 Oct 86 p 3 SK] /9738

SIT-IN AT NKDP OFFICE--About 100 family members of those students who are now in prison on charges of violating the Law on Assembly and Demonstrations started a protest sit-in at the headquarters of the opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NDP) Thursday. Some 40 of them continued their protest overnight. The protesters strongly urged opposition lawmakers to thoroughly investigate the practices of human rights violations in prisons against students who they said were imprisoned for their involvement in demonstrations. They insisted that the students who protested the jail authorities

against the frequent infringement on their human rights were physically assaulted by orders of the authorities at the Seoul prison on 26 September. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 4 Oct 86 p 3 SK] /9738

C ARIFICATION OF REGULATION REVISION--Two officials of Seoul National University [SNU] have been forced to present to the Education Ministry a report explaining the recent "arbitrary" revision of the school regulations affecting student activists, ministry officials said yesterday. The two are Profs. Yi Kyong-sik, dean of academic affairs, and Chang Song-pil, Yi's assistant. According to ministry officials, the state-run university early last month rewrote part of its regulations without consulting with the ministry. The revised rules would not apply academic sanctions to students who fail to meet class attendance requirements due to such "inevitable" reasons as illness and conscription. The revision, SNU school official said, was made because an increasing number of student activists stood trial and failed to meet the required number of class hours during the spring semester this year. The rule change will protect those students who are under arrest or indictment from discipline before they are found guilty in court. Ministry officials said SNU student activists are feared to make much use of the revision. He said his agency asked the two professors to advance the reason why the revision was made, adding that no moves were taken to discipline the two faculty members. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 4 Oct 86 p 3 SK] /9738

TEAR GAS BOMBS RESUMED--The police were told by National Police headquarters yesterday to use tear gas bombs again to quell student demonstrations which take place in areas other than the stadiums and places where the events of the Asian Games are held. Since 20 September when the Asiad began the police were instructed to refrain from firing tear gas bombs for fear that the gas might affect both the sports events and the tour of foreign visitors. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 4 Oct 86 p 3 SK] /9738

POLICE INVESTIGATE TEACHERS--Ten more secondary school teachers were led away by police for investigation Tuesday evening in connection with the so-called "struggle committee for national democratic education." The Seoul Metropolitan Police Bureau disclosed yesterday that Yi Min-pyo, a physical teacher at the Yangpyong Middle School in Seoul, and nine other middle and high school teachers were taken by the police for interrogation. The 10 teachers were mentioned by seven teachers who have been under investigation since 24 September, the MPB said. They were led away from the respective schools and the police searched the houses of the teachers at night. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 2 Oct 86 p 3 SK] /9738

SNU REOPENS CLASSES--Seoul National University [SNU] yesterday reopened after a temporary closure of 16 days. The state-run university suspended classes from 15 September to prevent student activists from holding on-and off-campus demonstrations against the Asian Games. Noting that the school was the competition site of the table tennis tournament, a university spokesman said

that the school reopened its doors when competitions ended Monday. He said the university will make up for missed time during the suspension period by conducting extra classes or extending class hours to 60 minutes from the present 50 minutes. Three other Seoul universities also reopened yesterday. They are Sogang, Myongji and Kyonggi Universities. There were no classes held because yesterday was Armed Forces Day, an official holiday. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 2 Oct 85 p 3 SK] /9738

REV MUN IK-HWAN TO STAND TRIAL--Mun Ik-hwan, chairman of the United Minjung (Masses) Movement for Democracy and Unification, goes to trial October 7 on two counts of charges of stirring violence and riot. Court officials said yesterday the first trial for the 68-year-old Protestant minister will begin at 10 a.m. October 7 at a Seoul courtroom. Mun Ik-hwan was arrested May 23 and charged with violating laws governing violent acts for his alleged involvement in illegal rallies and demonstrations. Specifically, prosecutors earlier cited Mun for delivering what they termed a "seditious" speech to some 2,000 demonstrating students at Seoul National University May 20. During his speech, an SNU student burned himself to death in self immolation. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 28 Sep 86 p 2] /8309

STUDENTS ARRESTED FOR ANTIGAMES DEMONSTRATION--Six students of Kyonghui University were arrested by police yesterday on the charge of hurling a Molotov cocktail during a demonstration opposing the Asian Games on the school campus Thursday. According to the police, they allegedly hurled Molotov cocktails and stones against the police while staging an anti-Asiad demonstration, with about 150 other students from around 1:30 p.m. During the demonstration that lasted for about two hours, the police withstood the stone-hurling from students without retaliating with tear-gas bombs due to the ongoing Asian Games. About 300 Yonsei University students also staged a demonstration on the campus, chanting anti-government and anti-Asiad slogans. They briefly took to the street some 30 meters away from the main gate, clashing with riot police forces. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 27 Sep 86 p 3] /8309

TV RELAY PROBLEM--The partisan negotiations on the normalization of long-paralyzed parliamentary committee on constitutional revision moved a step closer to being resolved as the ruling camp showed a somewhat flexible stance on the knotty issue of the TV coverage of public hearings on the amendment. In a meeting of representatives from rival parties yesterday, the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) revealed that it will "study all matters concerning the TV coverage with an open mind" except for live TV hookup, demanded by the opposition camp. However, the New Korea Democratic Party (NDP) did not make an instant response to the ruling party remarks. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 27 Sep 86 p 1] /8309

TEACHERS ON LEFTIST IDEOLOGY--Seoul, Sept 24 (AFP)--The police here charged six dissident Seoul schoolteachers Wednesday with trying to spread leftist ideology among their pupils and fellow-teachers. The police said the six had launched an underground organization called the Struggle Committee for Nationalistic and Democratic Education in September last year with a view to "inciting teachers and pupils to struggle to establish a people's republic" in South Korea. Officers confiscated 232 items as evidence, including books on communism and leaflets endorsing North Korea's ruling Workers' Party that the teachers allegedly used during clandestine seminars. Police said that the six, most of them former student activists, had been charged with violating the strict national security law. Meanwhile, some 20 people, including relatives and colleagues of the six, staged a sit-in in the office of the Korean Council of Churches to demand their immediate release. The police detained the teachers without any arrest warrant between four and 10 days ago, one striker said. The strikers alleged the charges were trumped-up. [Text] [Hong Kong AFP in English 0658 GMT 24 Sep 86] /8309

PRO-NORTH RESIDENTS' PROBE--Police investigating the bombing at Kimpo International Airport requested Japanese authorities to investigate if 51 pro-North Korean residents in Japan had gone to Korea and other countries before the airport terrorist attack on Sept. 14. According to informed police sources yesterday, 51 Koreans living in Japan were selected by the Chongnyon, an organization of pro-Pyongyang Koreans in Japan, and sent to North Korea in April last year. All 51 staunchly support North Korea and were armed with strong pro-Communist thoughts. They were also healthy and talented in sports fields, the sources disclosed by quoting from an intelligence report. They had received intensive education and training on special espionage and terrorism tactics for one year until they were sent back to Japan, the sources said. There is a high possibility that some of the 51 might have been dispatched to the South with a mission to engage in various terrorist and provocative acts so as to foil the Asian Games, sources revealed. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 23 Sep 86 p 3] /8309

CSO: 4100/13

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

\$2.5 BILLION FOREIGN INVESTMENT SOUGHT FOR 6TH FIVE-YEAR-PLAN

Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 25 Sep 86 p 9

[Article by Ch'ae Hi-muk]

[Text]

The government is determined to actively seek foreigners' direct investment here in consonance with the full-fledged internationalization in every field during the sixth five-year socioeconomic development (1987-1991) period.

The country introduced \$900 million in foreigners' investments during the fifth five-year plan period, up from \$500 million in the previous plan period.

But the government has envisaged \$2.5 billion in foreigners' investment here during the next five years, nearly triple the fifth plan period, which ends this year.

An Economic Planning Board (EPB) official said the expanded direct foreign investment will be actively made, particularly in cases which will entail the transfer of advanced technologies and managerial know-how.

"The direct foreign investment aims at accelerating the development of capital goods and machine parts substituting the heavy imports," the official commented.

Thus, the move is associated with the Korean drive to solve the nation's chronic trade deficit problems with Japan.

Imports of capital goods are estimated at \$78.5 billion during the next five years, compared with the current period's \$46.6 billion and \$25.7 billion during the fourth five-year plan period.

The increase in foreigners' direct investment will help reduce foreign credit inducements to \$9 billion — \$1.8 billion annually — during the period from \$11.6 billion in the 1982-86 period.

To sharpen the competitiveness of Korean commodities in the international market, the government will enhance investment in science and technology development by both public and private sectors to 2.5 percent of the GNP in 1991 from 2.0 percent this year.

"The investment in science and technology is important for maintaining a competitive edge of local products in the case that the import liberalization will be enhanced to 95.4 percent next year, the prevailing level in advanced countries," policymakers said.

In the export division, the government will continue to emphasize financing for exports on a deferred payment basis to developing countries with special funds.

The fund required will be mobilized domestically and the lending conditions will be kept equal to those of competing countries.

The government has earmarked \$4.8 billion for export financing on deferred payment during the next five years, although the figure is small compared to fifth five-year plan period's \$8.2 billion.

The government is also seeking the extension of deferred payment exports

to electric equipment, metal products and machinery from current ships and heavy equipment.

Thus, the reduced outlay will be supplemented with the External Economic Cooperation Fund (EECF), which will come into being next year.

A total of 300 billion won in EECF money will be raised for the next five years -- 60 billion won annually.

Especially, the fund will be used to expand long-term cooperation including South-South cooperation.

EPB officials said that the fund will carry surplus local facilities, manpower and know-how to developing countries, which require funding in economic development, taking advantage of incentives for foreign investments of nations.

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CSO: 4100/019

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

DAILY URGES SOVIET RELEASE OF FISHING BOAT, CREW

SK100047 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 10 Oct 86 p 2

[Editorial: "Seizure of Fishing Boat"]

[Text] It was in the 1970s that Korea's deep-sea fishing industry began to reach out to fishing grounds in various parts of the earth. That venture has inevitably entailed numerous incidents in which Korean fishing boats were seized by the authorities of relevant countries for one reason or another.

In line with the surging "resources nationalism" employed by both developing and developed nations, many a country has proclaimed an "economic zone" extending as far as 200 miles from its coastlines, far beyond its territorial waters, claiming the rights to not only fishing and seabed mining but also sometimes hindering the passage by non-military vessels.

One issue at hand is the seizure of a Korean fishing boat by a Soviet naval craft, while it was engaged in fishing operations in the waters off Hokkaido, Japan. The boat and its 26 crew members were taken forcibly to an island base in the Soviet-occupied Kuril Islands.

It is a relief to learn, through a follow-up report filed via a sister boat of the troubled vessel, that the crew, undergoing investigation at the base, are all safe.

Notwithstanding the lack of detailed accounts on the circumstances involving the incident, the Soviet action of seizing the boat by force is deplorable as it apparently took place on the high seas.

According to initial reports, the boat, engaged in fishing operations along with several Japanese and Taiwan fishing boats, was located in waters some 120 miles southeast of Hokkaido, out of the Soviet Union's 200 mile "economic zone."

Whether the Soviets seized the Korean vessel deliberately or at random, their action is tantamount to an "abduction" and has touched on a particularly sensitive nerve, not to say aroused the ire, of Koreans guarding the memory of the tragic Korean airlines incident.

Just about three years ago, the Koreans and the entire world were shocked and outraged by the inhumane shooting down of a KAL jetliner by Soviet military aircraft, killing all 269 crew members and passengers of various nationalities.

First of all, we call upon the Soviet authorities to release the Korean fishing boat and its crew immediately, while according humanitarian treatment to them under custody. In this connection, the government should exert every possible effort for their return through the mediation of third countries and international organizations, in view of the absence of diplomatic relations between Seoul and Moscow.

On this occasion, it is suggested that the possibility of concluding a non-governmental fishery accord between South Korea and the Soviet Union would be explored to prevent and settle any future incident of similar nature.

Such arrangements by elements in the private sector can be found in other countries having no mutual diplomatic ties at the government level but faced with common practical issues, like fisheries problems.

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CSO: 4100/017

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

ECONOMIC COOPERATION FUND SOUGHT FOR DEVELOPING NATIONS

SK300122 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 30 Sep 86 p 1

[Text] New York (YONHAP)--Korean Minister of Foreign Affairs Choe Kwang-su said Monday that Korea is considering establishing an "Economic Cooperation Fund" to promote cooperation with other developing countries.

The establishment of the fund will "enable us to be better prepared for the increased demand of cooperation from our fellow developing countries," he said.

Minister Choe was speaking at the annual ministerial meeting of the Group of 77 at the United Nations.

He noted that Korea, one of the 77 founding members of the now 128-member Group of 77, has participated in economic and technical cooperation among developing nations by sharing "our development experiences of the past 25 years."

He said that Korea welcomes the launching of new round of multilateral trade negotiations agreed in Uruguay in the firm belief that it will help reverse rising protectionism and improve the worsening trade environment.

Choe emphasized the new round should address all the problems confronting the developing countries to ensure their economic growth and prosperity.

"Priorities in the negotiations should be given to the old issues which are of great concern to the developing countries," he added.

He reiterated that Korea would support the idea of establishing the "South Bank," a body aimed at rendering financial support exclusively for developing nations. "We will positively consider making a moderate contribution once it is set up," he said.

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CSO: 4100/017

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

PHILIPPINE VICE PRESIDENT VISITS--Seoul, 10 Oct (YONHAP)--Philippine Vice President Salvador Laurel Friday met with South Korean Prime Minister No Sin-yong to discuss ways to promote bilateral friendship and cooperation between their two countries. In their 30-minute meeting, No stressed the need to maintain close and cooperative relations between Seoul and Manila and predicted that the Philippines will attain prosperity and peace under the leadership of President Corazon Aquino, who established the new government in February. The Korean prime minister pointed out that the Philippines, which sent military units to South Korea during the Korean War (1950-53), does not have diplomatic relations with North Korea. He also expressed the hope that the Philippines, a member of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, will not change its position on the Korean question in the future. Laurel, who serves concurrently as foreign minister, said he respects South Korea for its economic development and successful hosting of the 10th Asian Games. The vice president called on South Korea to extend help in the fields of economics and trade to the Philippines, which faces political and economic hardships. Laurel arrived here Tuesday for a six-day visit at the invitation of Korean Foreign Minister Choe Kwang-su. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0656 GMT 10 Oct 86 SK] /9738

TRADE MISSION TO VISIT EUROPE--Seoul, 8 Oct (YONHAP)--A South Korean trade mission will tour six European countries to promote economic cooperation with nations in the region, the Korean Government said Wednesday. The Trade and Industry Ministry said that the mission, scheduled to leave here on 15 October on a 22-day tour, comprises 8 government officials led by Vice Trade Minister Hong Song-chwa, as well as some 30 business leaders, including Cho Chung-hun, chairman of Hanjin Group; Kang Chin-ku, president of Samsung Semiconductor Telecommunications Co., Ltd.; and No In-hwan, deputy chairman of the Federation of Korean Industries. They will visit the United Kingdom, Ireland, Netherlands, West Germany, France and Belgium. The mission is expected to study the feasibility of changing Korea's import lines from Japan to Europe and will encourage European machine, electronics and parts industries to invest in Korea through joint ventures. The mission is also expected to try to preclude a movement in Europe against the importation of Korean-made video tape recorders and microwave ovens. In addition, the mission is scheduled to take part in the establishment of the Korean-Irish economic cooperation committee. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0143 GMT 8 Oct 86 SK] /9738

ECONOMIC MISSION TO U.S.--Seoul, 7 Oct (YONHAP)--The Korean Government plans to send an economic delegation comprising government officials and businessmen to the United States in an effort to ease market opening pressures against Seoul, the economic planning board announced Tuesday. The delegation, to be headed by So Sang-mok, vice president of the Korea Development Institute, is scheduled to visit Washington on 20 October on the first leg of a tour of major U.S. cities, including San Francisco, Seattle and St. Louis, according to the planning board. While in the United States, the Korean delegates will make close contacts with the Korean Economic Institute in Washington in order to explain to business and government leaders the Korean Government's efforts to liberalize domestic markets, as well as the economic situation in general. Meanwhile, the Korean Government plans to step up its efforts to ease U.S. protectionism by making contacts with individual states and to encourage local businesses to make similar efforts. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0132 GMT 7 Oct 86 SK] /9738

NKDP INVITES JSP HEAD--Tokyo (YONHAP)--Kim Yong-sam, permanent advisor to the major opposition New Korea Democratic Party, has invited Japan Socialist Party chairwoman Takako Doi to visit Korea, a Japanese newspaper reported yesterday. The daily YOMIURI SHIMBUN said in an article quoting SJP sources that Kim sent the invitation by way of his chief secretary Kim Tok-yong who was visiting Tokyo for two weeks at the invitation of the Japanese Foreign Ministry. Kim Tok-yong paid a courtesy call on Chairwoman Doi Monday at the JSP headquarters. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 8 Oct 86 p 2 SK] /9738

JAPANESE PARLIAMENTARIANS CALL--Takeo Fukuda, a former Japanese premier, exchanged views on relations between Korea and Japan with leaders of the ruling and opposition parties in a series of meetings yesterday. Fukuda, Japanese-side chairman of the Korea-Japan Parliamentarians League, is visiting here with nine senior members of the binational Assemblymen's League. He first visited House speaker Yi Chae-hyong. Yi expressed hope that Fukuda, as chairman of the league, will contribute to the further development of friendly relations between Korea and Japan. The Japanese visitors then paid calls on the major opposition New Korea Democratic Party, the second opposition Korea National Party and the ruling Democratic Justice Party. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 7 Oct 86 p 1 SK] /9738

FOREIGN SUPPORT FOR UN ENTRY--Minister of Foreign Affairs Choe Kwang-su said yesterday that a majority of UN member nations feel communist countries should not oppose Seoul's bid to join the United Nations. On returning to Seoul from the United Nations, Choe said British Foreign Minister Geoffrey Howe and other foreign ministers supported Seoul's policy of entering the United Nations with Pyongyang when they addressed the UN General Assembly. During his 12-day visit to the United Nations, Choe met with about 30 foreign ministers to rally support for South Korea's UN policy, which is opposed by Pyongyang and its allies. He said he met with Japanese Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari after Kuranari's talks with Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze

and Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian. The Korean foreign minister said he discussed the security situation on the Korean peninsula with Kuranari but did not elaborate what the Japanese foreign minister said about the Soviet and Chinese assessment of Korean problems. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 4 Oct 86 p 1 SK] /9738

SEOUL-BEIJING ASIAD FLIGHT--Tokyo, 30 Oct (YONHAP)--China intends to do its best to have South Korean aircraft carrying the Korean contingent to the 1990 Beijing Asian Games fly directly to the Chinese capital, the daily TOKYO SHIMBUN reported in a Seoul-dated story Monday. The paper said Beijing's vice mayor Zhang Baifa, who is now in Seoul on a mission to observe the ongoing Asian Games in his capacity as the vice president of the Beijing Asian Games organizing committee, made remarks to that effect. There are no diplomatic ties between Beijing and Seoul, although exchanges have steadily increased in sports on a limited basis in recent years. The TOKYO SHIMBUN said Zhang's remarks were interpreted as reflecting China's desire to promote bilateral exchanges and that it means China virtually recognizes the existence of South Korea. The paper also noted that the Chinese sports leader expressed personal wishes for a success of the current Seoul Asiad and that he was looking forward to reunion with Korean sports officials in Beijing. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0135 GMT 30 Sep 86 SK] /9738

CSO: 4100/017

S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

CABINET APPROVES BILL TO PROTECT FOREIGN PUBLICATIONS

SK300201 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 30 Sep 86 p 1

[Text] The Cabinet yesterday approved a revision to the Copyright Law to the effect of protecting foreigners' publications and of offering heavy punishment to those who violate its provisions.

According to the revision prepared by the Culture-Information Ministry, publications by foreigners residing in Korea on a permanent basis and those published first in Korea by foreigners will be protected by the law if the foreigners are from countries where Korean's copyright is under protection.

The copyright will be protected while the author is alive and for 50 years after his or her death. In case of publications which have more than one author, the copyright will be protected for 50 years after the death of the last-surviving author.

Also to be protected by the revised law will be artistic performances by Korean nationals including those performed by corporate bodies established in accordance with domestic laws or by foreign corporations headquartered in Korea.

Disks manufactured by Korean nationals and broadcasts made by Koreans or by broadcasting facilities in Korea will be protected by the law for 20 years from the year after they are produced.

Violators of the law, revised for the first time since its promulgation in January, 1957, will be subject to up to three years in jail or 3 million won in fines. Any products copying the law-protected originals will be confiscated.

The revision bill will be submitted to the National Assembly during the current regular session for enforcement from next year. The law will also be applied to paintings, sculpture and other fine art pieces, architectural designs, photographs and similar items.

Maps and computer programs will be protected by the law, but news reports, legal provisions, government notices and decrees, as well as court decisions will remain outside the legal boundary.

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CSO: 4100/017

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

NODONG SINMUN ON ELECTION OF SPA DEPUTIES

SK040523 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0000 GMT 3 Oct 86

[NODONG SINMUN 3 October special article: "Our People Are the Genuine Masters of State and Society"]

[Text] The election of SPA deputies will be held in our country on 2 November.. The election off deputies will be an important occasion for consolidating the state and social system of our country and enhancing the state and social system of our country and enhancing the status of our people as the masters of the state and society.

Today, our people enjoy to their hearts' content an independent and creative life as the genuine masters of state and society. This is possible because of the existence of the most advanced and people-minded socialist system, established by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, which is being made to shine by our party.

The popular working masses are the subject of history and the driving force of social development. The popular working masses, who remake nature, reform society, create material wealth, and develop culture, are naturally to assume the status of being the masters of society.

However, the status and role of the working masses are not the same in every society. In the society of exploitation, the popular working masses exercise no freedom or rights in political, economic, cultural, or other fields, but are only the object of exploitation and oppression.

It is not until they achieve the socialist society that the popular working masses become masters who enjoy to their hearts' content genuinely democratic rights and freedoms and remodel nature and society in conformity with their independent demands and aspirations.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: A state and social system is a decisive factor which regulates the status and role of the popular working masses.

Whether or not the popular working masses become the masters of state and society totally depends on the nature of the state and social [word indistinct]. The class which has taken power establishes a certain system and

order in every field to control and grasp political, economic, cultural, and other fields. This system and order make men act according to the will and demands of the ruling class. Men are charged with the legal duty of living and working within the frame of a system and order which the state establishes based on the will and interests of the ruling class. Proceeding from this, the status of the working masses is decided by the class nature of a certain state and social system.

Our country's state and social system which embodies the immortal chuche idea in a chuche-oriented state and social system; it makes everything serve the popular working masses with them at the center, and is the most superior system which exercises socialist democracy in the overall fields of state and social life.

The state and social system of our country, above all, guarantees a broad range of democratic freedom and rights in the political field, thus enabling the popular working masses to seize a solid status as the masters of state power. State power, political dominating power, graphically manifests the independent rights of men. Participating in exercising state power is the first proof of becoming the masters of state and society.

Our state and social system enables all workers to take part in exercising state power and embodying politics in the country by ensuring them the equal franchise and eligibility for election, regardless of differences in sex, occupation, degree of property and knowledge, political views, and religion.

In our country, the most excellent sons and daughters of workers, peasants, soldiers, and working intellectuals, who are boundlessly loyal to the great leader and the party and devote themselves to the people, are elected deputies to the power organs at all levels, including the SPA, according to democratic election principles, and the popular working masses exercise power through these deputies.

The present composition of SPA deputies shows that workers account for 34.6 percent, cooperative farm members for 10.2 percent, and women for 19.6 percent. This confirms that state power belongs to the popular working masses in our country.

As it has been seized by the popular working masses, state power thoroughly serves them in our country.

Our people's regime adopts democracy as a basic form for its activities; establishes policies according to the opinions of a broad range of working masses, including workers and peasants; implements those policies in conformity with their interests; and substantially ensures them an independent and creative life.

To enjoy freedoms and rights in the political field, including freedom of speech, freedom of press, freedom of assembly, freedom of demonstration, and freedom of other social and political activities, is substantially guaranteed to our people.

Our state and social system also firmly ensures the popular working masses genuine democratic rights and happiness in economic and cultural life.

The ownership of the means of production is also one of the basic proofs of being the masters of state and society. Even though they have political freedom and rights with which they can participate in state and social life, men can enjoy a genuinely independent and creative life only when material conditions and potential actually guarantee these freedom and rights..

Since the state and social system in our country stipulates in the Constitution that the means of production shall be possessed by the state or collective organs, the popular working masses are fully ensured material and economic conditions and potentials to conduct independent and creative activities. The state and social system of our country guarantees to the popular working masses enjoyment of a happy life as the possessors of material and cultural wealth.

Our state, responsible for the lives of the people, takes complete responsibility for and guarantees all conditions needed for food, clothing, and shelter. In our country, everyone has a job suited to his abilities and is ensured safe working conditions and sufficient rest by the states. In addition, everyone receives free medical care and free educational benefits thanks to the overall free medical system and free educational system.

As the political and economic foundations of the state and social system of the Republic have been further consolidated, thanks to the wise leadership of the great leader and our party, our people's status as the masters of the state and society has grown higher with each passing day. The firmness of the status of the popular working masses is directly linked to the firmness and vitality of the state and social system. Only a state and social system with solid political and economic foundations can firmly guarantee, both politically and economically, the popular working masses' status as the masters.

Socialist democracy has been extensively exercised in all fields of state and social life and our people's material and cultural life has advanced. This stems from the consolidation and vitality of the political and economic foundations of the Republic's state and social system.

Firm unity and cohesion among socialist working classes and strata based on the worker-peasant alliance under the leadership of the working class constitute the intrinsic content for the political basis of the socialist state and social system.

The state and social system of our country firmly guarantees our people's status as the masters by firmly relying on the political unity of all people around the great leader and the party center.

The socialist ownership of production means and a self-reliant national economy are a material foundation of the socialist state and social system. By firmly relying on a socialist production relationship and the self-reliant national economy developed in a multifaceted manner, the state and social

system of our country materially backs the popular working masses so that they are able to firmly hold the status as the masters of the state and society.

Because the revolution and construction have been accelerated under the banner of the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural--our present state and social system has been strengthened and developed into the most solid system which no force can break. This matchlessly enhances the status and role as the masters of our people who firmly hold their destinies in their hands and pioneer them with their own strength.

Our people are vigorously pushing ahead with the struggle to consolidate and develop our country's superior socialist system, which was established by the great leader and which is being led by the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, while cherishing the endless pride and confidence of living in the system. Thanks to this struggle, the socialist system of our country will be endlessly consolidated and developed and the people's rewarding and happy life will be brought to full blossom.

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CSO: 4110/009

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

WPK CONGRATULATES CHANGJASAN CAMPSITE TEACHERS

SK291047 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] The WPK Central Committee has sent a message of congratulations to teachers of the Changjasan juvenile campsite. The message of congratulations said: On the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Changjasan juvenile campsite the WPK Central Committee extends enthusiastic congratulations to all the teachers of the campsite.

The message said: The juvenile campsite was founded on 23 September 1976 at the foot of Mt Changjasan, and historic site, according to the party policy of tempering the bodies and the spirit of our students and juveniles and of further deepening their school knowledge through camping life.

The message stressed that over the past 10 years, the Changjasan campsite has greatly contributed to firmly arming tens of thousands of students and juveniles with the chuche idea and cultivating them into communist revolutionaries who are prepared mentally, morally, and physically by indoctrinating them under the leadership of the party and the leader.

The message also said: By deeply recognizing the importance of their assigned duties, by deeply studying our party's immortal history and the achievements which dwell at Mt. Changjasan, and by educating students and juveniles with numerous education materials and in a substantial manner, the teachers at the Changjasan campsite have indoctrinated them to cherish in their years the fervent loyalty of enthusiastically loving and following our party with pure and clear minds from childhood. At the same time, by organizing winter camping activities for the first time in our country the teachers have led students and juveniles to further temper themselves ideologically, spiritually, and physically.

The message said: The WPK Central Committee highly appraises that over the past 10 years the teachers at the Changjasan campsite have registered great success not only in cultivating students and juveniles into reliable reserves of the revolution with high loyalty to the party and the leader, but also in building the campsite into a modern extracurricular education base for new generations.

The message stressed: By strengthening educational activities for students and juveniles while cherishing the honor and dignity of working at the honorable and glorious campsite, an historic site of glory, the teachers at the campsite should have students and juveniles at the campsite deeply recognize and master

the greatness of our party and its achievements. At the same time, the teachers should make efforts to make the campsite a genuine school for mental, moral, and physical education and a base of cultural education by outstanding organizing mountain climbing, swimming, winter camping, music, dancing, and fine art activities.

The message said: The WPK Central Committee firmly believes that all the teachers at the Changjasan campsite will firmly rally around the party and the leader in the future, as in the past, and register greater success in the extracurricular educational activities for students and juveniles, thus outstandingly repay the deep trust and expectations of the party.

A report meeting to deliver the congratulatory message of the WPK Central Committee and to mark the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Changjasan campsite was held yesterday on the spot.

The report meeting was attended by Ho Chong-suk, secretary of the WPK Central Committee; Yi Pong-kil, responsible secretary of the Changang Provincial Party Committee and chairman of the Changang Provincial People's Committee; Han Song-yong, chairman of the Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee of Changang Province; Choe Su-il, vice-chairman of the LSWYK Central Committee; and other functionaries concerned together with the teachers, students, and juveniles at the campsite, functionaries of extracurricular organs for juveniles and the working people of Kanggye city.

Comrade Ho Chong-suk delivered the congratulatory message of the WPK Central Committee at the meeting. Yi Pong-kil made a speech at the meeting. Following this, discussions were held. Those who participated in the discussions referred to their great joy and the deep emotion of receiving the congratulatory message of the party Central Committee and said: We extend the utmost honor for and the warmest thanks to the great leader and the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il. They referred to their firm determination to not only more properly prepare themselves to become revolutionary fighters loyal to our party, but to also outstandingly carry out the party's intent concerning the proper conduct of the extracurricular activities for students and juveniles.

The meeting adopted a letter of pledge.

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CSO: 4110/8

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

NODONG SINMUN URGES DEVELOPING LOCAL ECONOMY

SK240928 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2137 GMT 21 Sep 86

[NODONG SINMUN 22 September special article: "The Development of the Local Economy and the Improvement of the People's Standard of Living"]

[Text] One of the important questions in raising the [word indistinct] standard of material and cultural living a step further is to quickly develop the local economy.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee, has noted: Only by comprehensively developing the economy in countries can we much more satisfactorily meet the people's demand for materials in counties.

Quickly developing the local economy is important work to much more successfully meet the people's diverse and high demand for materials. Various consumer goods are required for the people's daily lives. The more affluent the people's daily lives become, the higher the people's demand for consumer goods become both in quantity and quality.

The people's diverse demand for consumer goods, which has continuously increased in the socialist society, can be smoothly met through the development of the local economy, along with the development of large-scale central industries.

Developing the local economy is much more important under circumstances in which local areas, especially counties, pose as an independent unit of the people's daily lives. Provinces, cities, and counties are an independent unit of the people's daily lives. In particular, counties are a comprehensive unit in developing the economy in local areas. Local industry develops with counties as a unit. Counties directly guide the development of the rural economy. The local budget system--our party's unique socialist budget system--has been implemented with provinces, cities, and counties as a unit. Therefore, to quickly improve the people's standard of living in local areas, including counties, we should effectively use natural and economic conditions in areas. At the same time, we should correctly arrange stage support for this work by comprehensively developing the economy based on continuously increasing incomes in local areas.

A long time ago our party set forth a policy to comprehensively develop the local economy, and it has concentrated on implementing this policy. As a result, counties have been solidly consolidated into a comprehensive stronghold for developing the local economy and have played a great role in improving the people's standard of living. The experiences attained in the counties of Changsong and Maengsan practically show that if counties comprehensively develop the economy and if they successfully run their affairs, they can improve the residents' standard of material and cultural living in the counties.

Developing the local economy is work to further improve the people's standard of living by fully mobilizing and using rich production potential in local areas. To quickly develop production as a whole, we should fully mobilize and utilize production potential in all areas throughout the country and guarantee balanced development among sectors and areas and between the central and local areas.

The development of the local economy makes it possible to quickly increase the production of consumer goods virtually without the government's additional expenditure of funds for labor manpower, targets, and means by fully mobilizing and utilizing raw materials, resources, and idle and materials in local areas. [as printed]

Local areas have been provided with favorable conditions to epochally increase the production of the people's consumer goods. According to our party's unique policy to equally develop large-scale central industries and the small- and medium-scale local industries, counties have been provided with more than 18 local industry plants on the average, and their production potential is very great. At the same time, there are rich sources of various raw materials in local areas, supplying which is easy for us.

There are rich deposits of valuable underground resources in great quantities in mountainous regions, along with rich forestry resources, such as various mountain fruits, vegetables, oil-bearing products, raw materials of fiber and paper, and fodder for livestock. There are rich raw materials for local industry, including various kinds of fish and seaweed.

A long time ago, our party set forth a policy to correctly exploit mountains in mountainous regions and to successfully exploit the sea in coastal areas. If local areas effectively exploit the sea and mountains as directed by the party, they can easily resolve questions concerning raw materials required in developing the local industry and quickly raise the people's standard of living by developing the economy to suit the characteristics of local areas.

The development of the local economy facilitates increasing the effectiveness of investment and reducing the price of consumer goods. Raw material and transportation expenses take a great share of expenses directly defrayed in producing goods. If production and consumption sites are apart from each other, raw materials will have to [be] transported to relevant production sites, and produced goods to consumption sites. In order to increase the economic effect of investment by eliminating such complicated transportation processes, we should have the supply and production sites for raw materials and goods and consumption sites situated close to each other, and complicated transportation processes should be eliminated.

The local economy, which develops by resorting to raw materials resources in local areas, utilizes rich natural raw materials, agricultural products, and sideline products in local areas. As a result, raw material and transportation expenses are reduced. This is the economic basis of reducing the cost of production and the price of consumer goods and helps much more successfully resolve the country's strained transportation problem.

Attaining the comprehensive development of the local economy enables production and consumption sites to be near to each other in a certain local area and facilitates the circulation of industrial and agricultural products. This will in turn economize on labor expenses, increase the efficiency of social labor, and quickly develop production. This shows that our party's policy to comprehensively develop the local economy by effectively utilizing available natural and economic conditions equally to suit the situation and quickly improving the people's standard of living in various areas is very just.

Today the economic foundation for quickly developing the local economy has been firmly laid in local areas, and there are able cadre members. While much more firmly consolidating already attained results, local areas should further concentrate on comprehensively developing the local economy, should increase the level of this development a step further, and should bring about a new change in improving the people's standard of living. To achieve this end, we should above all further increase the sense of responsibility and role on the part of local functionaries.

Just as our party has noted, the party leadership of the revolution and construction is finally achieved by cadre members. Success in implementing the policy to develop the local economy, the justness and vitality of which has already been proven through practical activities, greatly depends on the struggle of the functionaries of local areas concerned.

Today the local economic sector has many problems, which should be resolved through a concentrated effort for the time being. We should much more successfully consolidate raw material bases; should effectively mobilize and utilize goods, which have been abandoned as useless, by normalizing production on a high level at local industrial plants, by modernizing production processes, and by developing processing techniques; and should increase the items of food and daily necessities and further improve the quality of these goods. Functionaries should greatly concentrate on this work.

If the functionaries of the party and administrative and economic agencies in local areas assiduously carry out the work of developing the local economy to suit the situation in their local areas, the development of the economy will be accelerated as a whole, and a new change will be brought about in the people's daily lives.

The work of developing the local economy is creative work. Only when guiding functionaries carry out their work with creativeness to suit the situation under circumstances in which local areas have their own characteristics and in which their conditions differ from one another can they quickly develop the

local economy. By firmly grasping the concrete situation and by using their intellect, functionaries should strive to find a way to implement party policies and should vigorously mobilize the masses of the people. If all functionaries in local areas carry out economic work in counties in a revolutionary manner with a flourishing fighting spirit and with the capability to carry out the revolution, they can much more amply mobilize and utilize the reserve and potential for developing the local economy, and the party's demand for quickly developing the local economy will demonstrate greater vitality.

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CSO: 4110/8

N. KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

DAILY CONGRATULATES CHONGNYON CONGRESS

SK261248 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2136 GMT 25 Sep 86

[NODONG SINMUN 26 September editorial: "The 14th Congress of Chongnyon Is Warmly Congratulated"]

[Text] The 14th Congress of Chongnyon opens today in Tokyo, Japan, amid great expectations and concern of the people at home and abroad.

The meeting is to sum up the successes and experience attained in the work of Chongnyon under the banner of the great chuche idea since the 13th Chongnyon Congress and general measures designed to deepen and develop the movement of the Japan-resident Korean compatriots onto a higher state in accordance with the demands of the prevailing situation and the developing revolution, and to make a still greater contribution to the sacred patriotic cause for the fatherland and people.

The people in the fatherland warmly congratulate the 14th Congress of Chongnyon which will leave behind another proud chapter in the development of the movement of the Japan-resident Korean compatriots and, at the same time, extend warm patriotic greetings to the participants in the meeting and to all of the 700,000 Japan-resident Korean compatriots.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: In the past period under review, Chongnyon functionaries and compatriots have wonderfully carried out the honorable patriotic tasks put forth by the 13th Congress and adorned another brilliant chapter on the glorious course traversed by Chongnyon, cherishing ardent love for and firm confidence in the socialist fatherland.

During the past three years since the 13th Congress, Chongnyon has achieved indeed great successes in all fields of patriotic work while deepening and developing the work of imbuing the Chongnyon ranks with the chuche idea. In the past period under review, Chongnyon has organized its own organization as a credible, genuinely chuche-oriented organization of overseas Korean citizens endlessly loyal to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song by more firmly establishing a chuche idea system within its own organization and by further consolidating the ranks as ranks of loyalty.

Not only has Chongnyon armed its functionaries and compatriotic masses with the chuche idea and united them firmly around the great leader, but it has

also provided a firm organizational and ideological foundation capable of vigorously advancing the movement of the Japan-resident Korean compatriots under the guidance of the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il in particular.

This is one of the most precious successes--so precious that nothing can rival them--ever achieved by Chongnyon in the period under review, and it has become a firm guarantee for the future development of the movement of the Japan-resident Korean compatriots as well as its victory.

In addition, the fact that Chongnyon has educated a great number of young Korean compatriots and compatriotic businessmen, the basic masses of Chongnyon, in particular and has turned them into genuinely ardent patriots and chuch-type revolutionaries in accordance with the new reality, in which a change in generations was recently occurring among the Korean compatriots [words indistinct] the important successes attained in the course of developing the movement of the Korean compatriots in Japan.

In the past period under review, Chongnyon has uplifted its patriotic work as a whole into a new upsurge by vigorously launching such mass movements as "300-day patriotic movement," "100-day concentration acts," and "the movement of collecting 3 million signatures to demand fundamental correction of the alien registration law."

Whenever it launched collective patriotic renovation movements, Chongnyon always set itself a high goal in its work and has always achieved unprecedented successes far exceeding these goals by uniting as one with the functionaries and the compatriotic masses.

With the patriotic zeal of the compatriots exceedingly rising, Chongnyon has achieved renovative successes in the work of safeguarding the socialist fatherland, of defending such general democratic national rights as human rights, the right to exist, and the right to run businesses, of supporting and encouraging the South Korean people's anti-U.S. struggle for independence, and of strengthening solidarity with the world's people, including the Japanese people.

By vigorously launching a mass renovation movement, designed to greet the 14th Congress of Chongnyon with success, through the mobilization of the entire Korean compatriots residing in Japan, Chongnyon has achieved new leaps and upsurges in the patriotic work and thereby prepared itself to greet the current Congress with a high degree of patriotic zeal and brilliant successes in work.

All of these successes and accomplishments attained by Chongnyon are the brilliant victory of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's chuche-oriented idea on the movement of the overseas Korean compatriots as well as a noble fruition of the leader's wise leadership and parental consideration.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has always helped Chongnyon and Koreans in Japan tenaciously advance along the single road of chuche, overflowing with feelings of confidence by considering Chongnyon as

the brilliant example of the movement of overseas compatriots in the world and by clearly indicating the direction and method Chongnyon and Koreans in Japan should follow and adopt at every stage.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has highly praised Chongnyon as the inheritor of our party's glorious revolutionary tradition developed in the flames of the arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and has politically trusted Chongnyon functionaries and compatriots in Japan by helping them rank among the chuche-type revolutionaries and passionate patriots, who have made their political life shine along the road of a worthwhile life for the fatherland and the people.

Today compatriots in Japan have magnificently participated in running the country's political affairs as delegates to the SPA, entertaining feelings of pride in becoming the overseas people of the Republic. By advancing into the international arena, they have demonstrated the dignity and honor of the people. This is the result of the warm love shown by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's leadership of the movement of Koreans in Japan has been much more brilliantly realized by the energetic guidance of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il. Thanks to the wise leadership of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, Chongnyon functionaries and compatriots in Japan have brought the work of imbuing the organization with the chuche idea to the front, have prepared themselves as chuche-type revolutionaries and as the true overseas people of the Republic, and have proudly opened a new chapter of the movement of Koreans in Japan to carry out the work of organizationally building Chongnyon and patriotic activities in accordance with the requirement of the chuche idea. Because of this, participating in the Congress, Chongnyon functionaries and compatriots extend the supreme honor and the warmest thanks to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the genius of the revolution and the sun of the people, who has organized Chongnyon, the chuche-type organization of overseas compatriots, and has guided them along the worthwhile and single road of patriotism. They are overflowing with a patriotic will to make their patriotic cause shine generation after generation along the single road of chuche.

Today Chongnyon and compatriots in Japan have been assigned the glorious task of developing the movement of Koreans in Japan to a new, higher stage, while consolidating results attained during the period under review.

Chongnyon should greatly concentrate on continuously grasping the policy of imbuing the ranks with the chuche idea, on firmly establishing the chuche ideological system within the organization, and on strengthening and developing the Chongnyon organization into a patriotic organization that is loyal to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song forever. At the same time, Chongnyon should tenaciously struggle to develop all members of the young generation into masters of the patriotic work of Chongnyon by strengthening indoctrination work for them and to protect the democratic national rights of compatriots in Japan.

While extensively explaining and propagandizing at home and abroad the policy set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to achieve the fatherland's reunification, and while positively supporting and encouraging the South Korean people's anti-U.S. struggle for independence, Chongnyon will continuously increase among the people of the world, including the Japanese people, the ranks of those who sympathize with and support our people's revolutionary cause.

The people in the fatherland firmly believe that Chongnyon and compatriots in Japan will vigorously carry out patriotic activities for the fatherland and the people, entertaining feelings of burning patriotism. The people in the fatherland will fully and positively support and encourage the just patriotic activities of Chongnyon and compatriots in Japan, who are jointly struggling on the worthwhile fighting front to achieve the victory of the chuche cause.

There will always only be victories and glory on the future path of Chongnyon, which is advancing holding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in high esteem, following the wise leadership of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, and upholding the banner of the chuche idea.

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CSO: 4110/009

N. KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

CHONGNYON CONGRESS LETTER TO KIM IL-SONG

SK300515 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Respected and beloved leader Marshal Kim Il-song, the great sun of the nation:

We have held the 14th Chongnyon Congress under rewarding circumstances in which great progress and upsurges are being effected in the socialist construction of the fatherland under the wise leadership of the great leader and a new phase is opening on the road of the cause of national reunification.

Having received, with deep emotion, the concern, shown in many ways and containing deep trust and parental love, which the respected and beloved leader granted on the occasion of the Congress, we are enveloped in sentiments of the endless honor and happiness of upholding the great and benevolent fatherly leader. In particular, the teachings given in the congratulatory letter which the great leader personally sent to the Congress, made all Chongnyon functionaries, including our deputies, and the Koreans in Japan seethe with the soaring pride and confidence of advancing in firm unity around the patriotic ranks of Chongnyon, a chuche-oriented overseas Koreans organization, and gave us firm belief in a more shining future of victory and boundless encouragement.

Filled with resolve of loyalty to uphold and follow the great leader and the dear comrade leader forever generation after generation at the Congress held amid the heartwarming care of the respected and beloved leader, we proudly summed up the past three year patriotic work and established the policy of activities to achieve epochal development in Chongnyon work.

Thanks to the outstanding leadership of the great leader and the sagacious comrade leader and their endlessly thankful hands of care, the 14th Chongnyon Congress became a meeting of loyalty filled with glory, which will shine forever in the Chongnyon history of patriotism, and a historic Congress of unity and victory which demonstrated the might of invincible Chongnyon ranks, and effected an opportunity for a new turn and development in all patriotic work meeting the demands of the changing circumstances.

With sentiments of boundless reverence of the Chongnyon functionaries and Korean compatriots in Japan, we respectfully extend the greatest glory and warmest thanks to the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song, the sun of the nation

and benevolent father of 700,000 Koreans in Japan, for having always led Chongnyon work to the single road of victory with the resplendent rays of the great chuche idea and glory and for having guaranteed the brilliant success of the Congress by granting all kinds of heartwarming care on the occasion of the 14th Chongnyon Congress.

At this moment when a new landmark is being laid on the Chongnyon path of patriotism, we look back with deep emotion upon the rewarding days of the past three years in which we have recorded a chapter of proud victory in the history of the movement of Koreans in Japan, bravely defeating all types of difficulties and hardship under the wise leadership of the great leader and the dear comrade leader.

During this period, the compatriots, who had been taken to Japan with the sadness of being homeless slaves in the past, and their sons and daughters were able to greet, with high pride, the 40th anniversaries of national liberation and the founding of the glorious WPK with the endless honor of being masters of chuche Korea and to mark the 30th anniversary of the formation of Chongnyon--an occasion through which unprecedentedly patriotic achievements shone in the world history of the movement of overseas compatriots. This was a great honor and happiness which only we living under the sunshine of benevolent leadership [word indistinct].

Thanks to the existence of the correct teachings and assiduous care of the great leader and the dear comrade leader, Chongnyon has been able to be further consolidated as a mighty chuche-oriented overseas patriotic organization even under the situation in which the maneuvers of the enemy at home and abroad for intrigues and oppression have been perpetrated, and the new generations and businessmen living in the alien capitalist society have been able to turn out more reliably as the masters of the patriotic cause.

As a result, Chongnyon has been able to achieve new reform and great success in all projects of patriotism, including the work of expediting national reunification, to grandly build a new Koreans' hall in the heart of Tokyo, and to display to the whole world the mettle of patriotism and national resourcefulness as overseas citizens of chuche Korea by advancing into the international arena.

Endless glory and happiness can be enjoyed only along the single road of devoting loyalty to the great leader and the dear comrade leader generation after generation. This is a firm belief, which has been deeply rooted in our hearts through our experience in long life, and will which is not shaken even though generations and circumstances are changed.

We are fully resolved to certainly develop the movement of Koreans in Japan onto a higher stage by vigorously advancing along the road of new victory indicated by the congratulatory letter sent from the respected and beloved leader to the Congress.

By more energetically and substantially pushing ahead with the work of imbuing Chongnyon with the chuche idea in conformity with the demands of the movement of Koreans in Japan, which has entered a new period of change, we will build

Chongnyon into patriotic and loyal ranks, on which the chuche ideological system is firmly established, and more firmly consolidate the organizations of all levels into mighty and vibrant organizations. We will solidly rally a broad range of Koreans in Japan around our patriotic organizations, firmly defend their interests and rights, including the right to business, and further develop democratic and national educational work by solidly establishing a new work system in Chongnyon in conformity with the demands of the changing circumstances and by decisively improving and enhancing work with new generations of compatriots, businessmen--basic masses of Chongnyon--and other compatriots of all walks of life.

We will smash the maneuvers of the reactionaries at home and abroad of concoct two Koreas and certainly realize the Republic's proposals for reunification by renewing faith in sure victory in the cause of national reunification and by arousing all compatriots in Japan onto the single road of reunification. Also, we will further enhance friendship and unity with the Japanese people and the world's progressive people..

We will treasure the socialist fatherland as a nest of all happiness, ardently love it, and actively contribute to the socialist construction of the fatherland by pooling the patriotic zeal and wisdom of all functionaries and compatriots.

We will ardently celebrate the great leader's 75th birthday, which we will greet as a grand national festival along with all fellow countrymen, with a high sense of loyalty and great success in work and effect a new advance and upsurge in the patriotic work of Chongnyon, thus rewarding the fatherly leader's great trust and love with loyalty.

The most earnest wish of the Chongnyon functionaries and compatriots in Japan is for the long and good life of the respected and beloved leader who has devoted his life only to the fatherland and the people.

With sentiments of warm loyalty and reverence, we respectfully wish the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song, the sun of the nation and benevolent father of 700,000 Koreans in Japan, long life and good health for national reunification, the eternal prosperity of the socialist fatherland, and the victory of the chuche cause in the history of the world..

[Signed] The 14th Chongnyon Congress

[Dated] 28 September 1986, Tokyo, Japan

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CSO: 4110/009

N. KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

CHONGNYON PETITIONS JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

SK021056 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0000 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Petition to the Japanese Government adopted on 28 September at the 14th Chongnyon Congress in Tokyo--read by announcer]

[Text] For three days from 26 September, Chongnyon held the 14th Congress in Tokyo.

Since its formation, Chongnyon, as an overseas organization of DPRK citizens, has consistently worked to defend the rights and interests of Korean citizens in Japan, promote the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland, and enhance amity and friendship with the Japanese people, maintaining the principle of noninterference in the internal affairs of Japan on the basis of the peace-loving foreign policy of the Republic.

The just activities of Chongnyon are enjoying support and encouragement among Japanese people of all walks of life, and voices demanding genuinely good-neighborly and friendly relations between Korea and Japan are growing louder with each passing day.

It is extremely natural and desirable for neighboring countries which are very close to each other historically and geographically to get along well with each other.

Nevertheless, the Japanese authorities to date have treated the DPRK, their neighboring country, in an unfriendly manner and have taken the attitude of oppressing and discriminating against the activities of Chongnyon, an overseas organization of Republic citizens, and the basic rights of Korean citizens in Japan. In view of international law and practice and their responsibility for the invasion of Korea by the Japanese imperialists, the Japanese authorities should assume legal and moral responsibility for guaranteeing the rights of Korean citizens in Japan by treating them as citizens of an independent and sovereign state in a just manner.

We think it very regrettable that the Japanese authorities should shirk their responsibility and, to the contrary, adopt the policy of national discrimination and oppression. By reflecting the will of the Korean compatriots in Japan, we participants in the Congress demand that the Japanese authorities stop such unjust acts as making Chongnyon, an organization of

foreign citizens, a target of the antisubversion act, surveilling its just activities, and conducting espionage upon its functionaries and compatriots.

The Japanese authorities should strictly control the subversive intrigues of the South Korean puppets and the Japanese right-wing reactionaries against Chongnyon. They should also firmly guarantee the right of Korean traders and industrialists in Japan to run enterprises and discontinue unjust restrictions against the economic activities of our compatriots and discontinue plunder through taxation.

We strongly demand that the Japanese authorities renounce their unjust policy of constant infringement upon the human rights of Korean citizens in Japan through the law on the registration of foreigners, treating them as criminals, and basically rectify the registration law.

Also, the Japanese authorities should immediately correct the discrimination of restricting visits to the fatherland by the Korean compatriots in Japan and their travel to third countries. Along with this, the Japanese authorities should stop the policy of [word indistinct] and naturalization of Koreans in Japan, the young generation in particular, ensure the right to national education by honoring their stand of being Republic citizens, and take pertinent steps to abolish legal, administrative, and social discrimination against children of Korean residents in Japan, including the students of schools at all levels of Chongnyon, in their change of schools, employment, and acquisition of various qualifications.

Guaranteeing peace on the Korean peninsula and realizing the reunification of Korea are extremely important questions' in achieving genuinely neighborly and friendly relations between Korea and Japan and, furthermore, in ensuring peace in Asia and the world.

A broad stratum of Japanese people unanimously aspire for peace on the Korean peninsula and the reunification of Korea.

However, Japanese authorities not only treat the Republic in an unfriendly manner, but also continue to seek the wrong policy of laying artificial obstacles in the way of the reunification of Korea. In accordance with the U.S. strategy toward Asia and its policy of nuclear war, the Japanese authorities are substantially strengthening the relations of triangular alliance among the United States, Japan, and South Korea and are continuing to cause the perpetuation of Korea's division. Additionally, the Japanese authorities are distorting and embellishing the history of colonial rule over Korea and actively backing the Chon Tu-hwan dictatorial regime, which is sternly denounced as the infringer of democracy and human rights by the South Korean people, while talking about a new South Korea-Japan era. This act of the Japanese authorities is not only an act of aggravating military tension on the Korean peninsula, but is also an act running counter to the aspirations of the Korean and Japanese peoples for peace and reunification and running counter to the tenor of history.

We demand that the Japanese authorities fundamentally rectify their unjust policy of adopting an unfriendly attitude toward the DPRK, increasing the danger of war on the Korean peninsula, and fostering the division of Korea.

By reflecting the unanimous opinions and aspirations of 700,000 Korean compatriots in Japan, we participants in the Congress strongly demand that the Japanese Government urgently take affirmative measures with regard to the above questions.

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CSO: 4110/009

N. KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

CHONGNYON VICE CHAIRMAN ADDRESSES CONGRESS

SK030600 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0200 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Speech by Yi Chin-kyu, first vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan, Chongnyon, at the 14th Chongnyon Congress held in Tokyo, Japan, 26-28 September: "The Issue of Further Strengthening Chongnyon's Work in Accordance With New Circumstances"--read by announcer]

[Text] Deputies: A total of three years has passed since the 13th Chongnyon Congress was held. This three year period has been a significant historic period during which great victory and development were registered in socialist construction in our country and in the struggle to achieve national reunification and a new advance was made in Chongnyon's work.

During this period, our Chongnyon functionaries and compatriots in Japan significantly marked the 40th anniversary of national liberation, together with the people in the fatherland, cherishing the pride in being the masters of the nation and ardent aspiration for reunification. We also proudly commemorated the 30th anniversary of forming our Chongnyon, which embroidered the chuche history of the movement of overseas compatriots with victory and honor.

We brilliantly carried out the tasks put forth by the 13th Chongnyon Congress by vigorously waging all patriotic works of Chongnyon, displaying the lofty sense of loyalty and patriotic zeal, and proudly greeted today's Congress with great success in work.

The great leader Marshal Kim Il-song, the sun of the nation, and dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, sagacious inheritor of the chuche cause, warmly congratulated this Congress and extended care together with warm parental love to all of us.

The great leader highly praised the successes attained by Chongnyon since the 13th Chongnyon Congress by personally sending a congratulatory message to this Congress and elucidated the bright path along which Chongnyon and Korean residents in Japan should advance.

Together with you, I extend warmest thanks to the respected leader Marshal Kim Il-song, the sun of the nation, who formed Chongnyon with the brilliant ray of

the chuche idea, always leading Chongnyon and Korean residents in Japan only along the single road of brilliant and glorious victory, and who extended great care and benevolence together with fatherly love to this Congress, and to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, the gracious inheritor of the chuche cause.

Today we are faced with grave and glorious tasks to firmly defend the rights and lives of Korean residents in Japan by registering a new turning point and upsurge in all of Chongnyon's work in accordance with the prevailing situation and changed circumstances and to further contribute to prosperity and the peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

We should consolidate the successes attained in our past work, should decisively strengthen Chongnyon's organization in accordance with new circumstances with this Congress as an occasion, and should effect an epochal advance in all patriotic work, thereby building a new milestone on the road of the movement of Korean residents in Japan.

1. The proud summing-up.

The three period from the 13th Chongnyon Congress up to the present was a significant period during which the glory of chuche Korea which upholds the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song and dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il illuminated more brilliantly.

Under the wise leadership of the great leader and dear comrade leader, the people in the fatherland further consolidated the political and ideological unity and cohesion to be invincible and excellently completed the West Sea lockgate, an everlasting [word indistinct] built with the speed of the eighties, and effected heroic exploits in all domains of socialist construction, thus amazing all the people of the world.

In these exciting days, our Chongnyon functionaries and Korean residents in Japan developed Chongnyon's work to a higher stage overflowing with great national prestige and pride in advancing by upholding the great leader and sagacious comrade leader.

In the message sent to this Congress, the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song taught: During the period under review, Chongnyon functionaries and compatriots excellently fulfilled the glorious patriotic tasks put forth by the 13th Congress, cherishing ardent love for and firm faith in the socialist fatherland, and marked another brilliant chapter on the road along which Chongnyon has traversed.

Chongnyon, by vigorously waging the work of establishing the chuche idea among its ranks, more firmly rallied functionaries and compatriots around the government of the Republic and firmly built its organizations of all levels into reliable compatriotic organizations of chuche. Thus, Chongnyon outstandingly provided the organizational and ideological foundation guaranteeing the future of the movement of Koreans in Japan.

During the period under review, while successfully surmounting all trials and difficulties even under complicated circumstances, Chongnyon vigorously inspired functionaries and compatriots to participate in the patriotic struggle for prosperity of the socialist fatherland and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. Thus, it produced great achievements for the fatherland and the nation and further glorified its honor as the overseas compatriots' organization of a chuche type.

During the period under review, we registered, first of all, new valuable success in the work of leading our functionaries and compatriots in Japan to uphold the great leader and the dear comrade leader with invariable loyalty, generation after generation. During this period, the work of firmly establishing a chuche-oriented outlook on the leader among our functionaries and compatriots and in calculating the greatness of the respected and beloved leader and the sagacious comrade leader among them was thoroughly and systematically carried out using various forms and methods.

During this period, films and documentaries introducing the dear comrade leader's visit to China and films and documentaries introducing the dear comrade leader's on-the-spot guidance to the construction of Pyongyang City and the major fronts of socialist construction were shown throughout Japan. This was very significant.

The work of following and emulating the great traits of the dear comrade leader and his immortal achievements was vigorously carried out through the reading campaign of the books, "The Leader Kim Chong-il," "The Guiding Star of the Era of Independence," and "The Theory of the Successor," through intensive lectures, explanations, and dialogues on these books, and through watching videotapes of the dear comrade leader's activities.

Through these courses, our functionaries and compatriots were not only able to more properly know the ideological and theoretical greatness of the dear comrade leader, his wise leadership, his noble virtues, and his infinite fatherly love extended to the compatriots in Japan but also to more deeply cherish in their hearts the great happiness of upholding the sagacious Comrade Kim Chong-il as the excellent leader of the nation and as the grateful teacher, and deep loyalty to him.

The fact that the compatriots in Japan are following and holding the great leader and the dear comrade leader in esteem with fervent loyalty is a valuable success which will be recorded forever in the history of the movement of Koreans in Japan.

During the period under review, great success was registered in the work of strengthening the organizations of Chongnyon as well. First of all, a new work system in conformity with the demands of the developing reality was firmly established within Chongnyon. Our functionaries made all possible efforts to establish the new work system. Through this work, they were able to further strengthen their comradely unity and also clearly demonstrated the vitality of the new work system.

At the same time, our cadre functionaries and core elements were more firmly organized and built and the role of Chongnyon organizations of all levels was also further enhanced. We registered new success and attained new experiences in the work with compatriots of all strata and, in particular, in the work of enhancing the awareness and role of businessmen as the masters in the work of Chongnyon.

Organizations of all levels and commercial and industrial organizations under Chongnyon vigorously waged not only mass indoctrination activities, including various forms of lectures, seminars, discussion meetings, and literary and sports activities, but also the movement of the young businessman consultative council in conformity with the characteristics of young compatriots and young businessmen.

Through these activities and work, our compatriots of all strata, including businessmen, were more firmly rallied around the Chongnyon organization, and numerous young businessmen appeared as cadre members of Chongnyon and its subordinate organizations and as members of the boards of directors of Korean schools and the credit cooperatives in Japan, inheriting their first generation.

During the period under review, the Chongnyon youth organization also extensively waged the work with youths with a new approach. The Chongnyon youth organization yearly vigorously waged the movement to further enhance loyalty to the great leader and the dear comrade leader among youths and the movement to establish 1,000 youth schools and summer lectures for Korean students in Japanese high schools. Thus, the youth organization registered great success in its movement to indoctrinate our youths and students in Japan to live with the dignity as the overseas youths of the Republic.

The Women's Union under Chongnyon, too, actively waged indoctrination work for Korean women in Japan and, particularly, young women and those women engaged in the field of commerce and industry in order to more firmly establish the foundation of the union among the masses of Korean compatriots. Thus, the union played a great role in the patriotic movement of Chongnyon.

The united might and the highly demonstrated patriotic spirit of our functionaries and compatriots who have been firmly rallied around the organizations under Chongnyon clearly found expression in the activities to splendidly celebrate the 30th anniversary of the founding of Chongnyon, to glorify the proud 30-year history of Chongnyon, and to demonstrate to the world the patriotic achievements of Chongnyon.

During the period under review, our functionaries and compatriots registered great successes in the fulfillment of the patriotic tasks of Chongnyon.

We sternly smashed not only the vicious anti-Chongnyon maneuvers by the reactionaries at home and abroad but also their maneuvers for national discrimination and persecution against our compatriots. We thereby reliably defended the rights of the Chongnyon organization and our compatriots.

By vigorously waging the struggle to call for the thorough rectification of the law on the registration of foreigners, we collected signatures from 3.64 million Japanese citizens and enabled 1,071 local assemblies in Japan--representing 73 percent of the total population of Japan--to adopt resolutions. Thus, we greatly aroused public opinion supporting our struggle at home and abroad.

Our credit cooperatives, despite the difficult economic situation in Japan, registered the great success of increasing their deposits to over 1 trillion won [as heard] for the first time since their founding. Thus, our credit cooperatives made greater contributions to improving the compatriots' lives and to developing their enterprises.

We also concentrated great efforts on the work of national education. Education functionaries and compatriots, and graduates of our schools concentrated their energetic efforts on the development of national education. As a result, the qualitative level of the education in schools of all levels was enhanced and the success in education for compatriots was highly demonstrated.

We also registered a new advance in the work for national reunification. Attaining infinite and boundless courage and firm faith in victory from the wise leadership of the great leader and the dear comrade leader, our functionaries and compatriots vigorously turned out in the struggle to expedite national reunification.

During the period under review, by correctly establishing the work system for indoctrinating the masses of compatriots in the work of national reunification, we registered a new success in enabling all organizations and functionaries under Chongnyon and compatriots to more actively participate in the work of national reunification.

We also vigorously struggled for the realization of the reunification proposals advanced by the Republic by inspiring the compatriots' desire for reunification.

In particular, our functionaries and compatriots supported and encouraged by all means the anti-U.S. struggle for independence, the antifascist struggle for democratization, and the movement for democratic constitutional revision in South Korea. They warmly greeted South Korean compatriots who visited Japan with kindred feelings.

We continuously waged political propaganda activity to strengthen national unity under the banner of independence and reunification by visiting the houses of compatriots affiliated with Mindan [pro-Seoul organization of Koreans in Japan] and by conducting dialogue with them individually. We also organized and held various joint gatherings and meetings, including the joint art troupe performance to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the 15 August national liberation, together with Mindan. Thus, we further strengthened national unity with Mindan-affiliated compatriots.

During the period under review, development and many successes were achieved in the external affairs field. We published the book "The Leader Kim Chong-il" in Japanese, English, and French and distributed it to many countries in the world. In the period under review, we vigorously waged the 5 million signature collection campaign against the U.S. imperialist nuclear war provocation maneuvers and for the realization of the proposal for tripartite talks. And then, we collected approximately 6.47 million signatures from the Japanese people. We thereby greatly aroused public opinion supporting peace in Korea and its peaceful reunification among the Japanese people.

During this period under review, Han Tok-su, chairman of the Chongnyon Central Committee, made a goodwill visit to the Soviet Union--for the first time in the work of Chongnyon--and the Kungansan opera troupe and a soccer team of Korean compatriots in Japan visited China. Thus, many delegations of Chongnyon advanced into the international arena to strengthen friendship and solidarity with the people of the world and greatly contributed to enhancing the prestige of Chongnyon.

Indeed, the past three years was a period of glory and proud victory during which the might of Chongnyon, the patriotic overseas organization of a chuche type, was demonstrated to the world and during which new achievements were made for the fatherland and nation.

2. On advancing forward, continuously upholding the banner of the chuche idea.

Today, we are faced with the important task of further consolidating the successes of the work attained in the past period and to effect a new turn and development in all of Chongnyon's work in conformity with the prevailing situation and circumstances.

In order to achieve a new turn and development in Chongnyon's work, it is important to take the chuche idea as the only guiding principle and to thoroughly embody it in conformity with the prevailing circumstances.

The chuche idea is the only guiding ideology of Chongnyon, the organization of overseas compatriots of the Republic. Today, when the generation of the compatriots in Japan has changed and circumstances have become complicated, we should advance forward, more highly upholding the banner of the chuche idea.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: By firmly grasping the policy of modeling its ranks after the chuche idea in conformity with the demands of the movement of Koreans in Japan, which has entered a new turn, Chongnyon should strengthen by all means its organizations at all levels and should register greater victory in all patriotic movements, including the work for national reunification.

We should more substantially and more actively accelerate the work of modeling Chongnyon after the chuche idea in conformity with the demands of the movement of Koreans in Japan which has entered a new turn. To this end, it is important to foster our functionaries and compatriots into activists of the chuche type, genuine patriots.

The most lofty traits of activists of the chuche type, genuine patriots, find expression in loyalty to their leader. In particular, cherishing infinite loyalty to the sagacious Comrade Kim Chong-il, who is brilliantly inheriting the cause of chuche, constitutes a basic question arising in developing the work of Chongnyon generation after generation.

Our functionaries should firmly unite, upholding the great leader and the dear comrade leader as the center of unity, and should treasure cohesion and unity as the apple of their eyes.

The new work system of Chongnyon is an important guarantee for strengthening and developing Chongnyon into a patriotic organization struggling for the cause of chuche generation after generation.

Taking this Congress as an occasion, we should establish stronger discipline and order under which all of us move as one according to the new work system of Chongnyon and, at the same time, should make the new work system of Chongnyon prove greater worth in practical work.

The 30 year history of Chongnyon is a history of loyalty and patriotism. We should lead our second, third, and fourth generations to outstandingly inherit this history of loyalty and patriotism.

Under the slogan, "Let us inherit the generation of loyalty, upholding the banner of the chuche idea," all functionaries of Chongnyon and compatriots should effect a new advance in all of Chongnyon's in response to the intent and will of the great leader and the dear comrade leader.

In order to effect a new turn and advance in our patriotic work by upholding the banner of the chuche idea, we should further strengthen the organizations of Chongnyon in conformity with the developing reality. In order to strengthen Chongnyon into a mighty organization, it is important to firmly build all organizations under it.

The important factor in strengthening the Chongnyon organization rests with the strengthening of its branch organizations. To this end, we should organize branches of Chongnyon with those functionaries who have vitality and who properly carry out the work with compatriots, and, in particular, with young functionaries. At the same time, we should increase the number of part-time functionaries and readjust departments at branches in conformity with their sizes.

An important question arising in strengthening organizations under Chongnyon is to firmly build the ranks of functionaries qualitatively. We should not only deploy those functionaries who have been tested as cadres in the right posts, but also firmly build branch organizations under the principle of properly and correctly combining old and young functionaries.

In order to resolve the urgent but complicated questions arising in the work of Chongnyon and in the lives of our compatriots, we should make active efforts to pool the wisdom and strength of experts, specialists, intellectuals, and those who have a great deal of experience.

We should also treasure our intellectuals and men of culture, including scientists, men of the press, and creative writers, and should lead them to further enhance their role.

Along with this, we should foster many experts and specialists who are needed in such various fields as the work of Chongnyon, the management of enterprises of compatriots, and the legal affairs of compatriots, with a view to the future.

Recently, the reactionaries at home and abroad have more viciously schemed to destroy the Chongnyon organizations. Therefore, clearly realizing the fact that such maneuvers by the reactionaries at home and abroad have become more vicious and cunning, all functionaries should actively cope with these maneuvers by the reactionaries with strict vigilance and should thus firmly safeguard and defend the Chongnyon organization under any difficult circumstance.

3. On improving and strengthening the work with the Korean compatriots of all strata in Japan.

Properly carrying out the work with compatriots is the basic work of Chongnyon. Furthermore, today's reality, in which the composition of our compatriots in Japan and their living situation have completely changed, urgently demands that we boldly rectify and improve the work with our compatriots, lead our compatriots of all strata to the road of loving the country and the nation, and firmly organize and strengthen them into a patriotic force.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Chongnyon should properly organize and build its internal organizations in conformity with the changed circumstances and the peculiarities of the compatriots, should constantly improve the work system and work method of Chongnyon, should mingle with compatriots to pay heed to their voices, should actively protect their rights and interests, and, thus, should win more compatriots over to Chongnyon's side.

In order to make a good job of the work with the compatriots, it is imperative to actively put up the compatriots as the genuine masters of Chongnyon's patriotic work and see to it that they play their role worthy of the masters to the fullest extent.

What is important regarding the work of indoctrinating the compatriots is to adhere to the indoctrination on the chuche idea as the primary task and make the compatriots genuine patriots by dexterously combining the indoctrination on socialist patriotism, on love for the nation, and on love for the fatherland with the indoctrination on the chuche idea.

We should concentrate more effects on the indoctrination work designed to make the Japan-resident Korean compatriots cherish national dignity as Korean people. We should assume the work of restoring the national spirit among Japan-resident Korean compatriots and defend it strongly as a noble task of Chongnyon, and should push ahead with it vigorously.

First of all, we should implant deep in the hearts of the Korean compatriots the national dignity and pride of being the overseas citizens of the Republic, which advances upholding the great leader and the sagacious comrade leader.

Taking advantage of this Congress, we should develop the work of treasuring and defending our national spirit and of living lives worthy of the Korean people into a great work encompassing all of the 700,000 Korean compatriots, with the compatriots affiliated with Mindan and those who have not yet been organized, not to mention the compatriots under the purview of Chongnyon, standing in line.

In order to reform and strengthen the work with the Korean compatriots of all walks of life, it is imperative to defend the rights of the Korean compatriots, including their right to do business.

The key to defending the life and business of our compatriots is for the Chongnyon organizations to struggle in unity. We should consolidate the rights that we have already obtained through struggle more strongly and obtain and expand more new rights in the future through struggle by uniting the compatriots more strongly under the slogan of "Let us defend more firmly our life and business with our united strength" and by vigorously arousing support from the broad Japanese people.

While strengthening the domestic law enforcement system, the Japanese authorities have recently moved more boldly in their unjust attempt to suppress Chongnyon activity. We should resolutely crush such criminal acts by the reactionaries within and without as the fabrication of slanderous incidents and unjust arrests.

At the same time, we should continue our struggle to have the Japanese authorities revoke their unjust policy of regarding Chongnyon as an organization to which the law on preventing sabotage and subversive acts is applied and have them guarantee the Japan-resident Korean compatriots the freedom of social activities.

Having the law that requires resident aliens to register fundamentally rectified is not only greatly significant in defending the human rights of the Japan-resident Korean compatriots, but also is an important issue related to having the unfriendly policy of the Japanese authorities toward the Republic and their policy of oppressing the Japan-resident Korean people, part of the unfriendly policy toward the Republic, rectified.

Our demands for the revocation of the Japanese law requiring resident aliens to register should be realized at any cost, and we should defend the human rights and the right to self-determination of the Korean compatriots.

We should continue to concentrate greater efforts on the work of visiting the fatherland, including the arrangement of short-period homeland visiting groups, so as to make many more Korean compatriots visit their fatherland. Also, we should oppose the Japanese authorities' unjust measures of restricting our work of visiting the fatherland and achieve the right to freely visit our fatherland and to travel to third countries in general.

Also of importance in the work with the Korean compatriots is to make a good job of national education based on democratic principles. Chongnyon organizations at all levels should develop the work of national education into an all-institution and all-our mass movement by placing the work of national education at the center of the patriotic activities at all times in response to the position and importance the work of educating the next generation occupies in the work with the Korean compatriots.

We should firmly maintain the principle of establishing chuche in education and accelerate the work of modernizing the democratic national education and enhancing its quality in conformity with the trend of the present times and the demand of the compatriots.

The educational functionaries should be deeply aware of the honorable mission entrusted to them for the country and the nation, bring up the students to be capable persons as true Koreans well equipped with the necessary knowledge and ability to live and work in Japan, and should responsibly solve the problem of choosing the career of graduates, thereby highly demonstrating the effectiveness and superiority of the national education work.

In order to make the compatriots become masters of the patriotic work and to better serve the compatriots, we should improve the work system and work method with the compatriots of all walks of life. All the organizations of Chongnyon should convert, in the first place, the work with businessmen into the work with Chongnyon's basic masses, the basic work objects. By so doing, the Chongnyon organizations at various levels should establish an orderly system to put their major effort on the work with businessmen and push ahead with it as a work of key importance.

In order to carry out the work with the compatriots well, the Chongnyon branches and subbranches should firmly establish the system of work with people and plan and supervise the work with the compatriots on a daily basis.

In order to carry out the work with the compatriots of various strata, it is important to enhance the role of the organizations at various levels. The business associations' organizations should intensify the work of indoctrinating the compatriots' businessmen and bring broader groups of businessmen into the ranks of our patriotic organization through the work of assisting their enterprises and bringing real profits for them. At the same time, we should develop the campaign for the young businessmen's association in conformity with its special characteristics and bring up broader groups of young businessmen to be patriotic and progressive businessmen and the masters of the Chongnyon subbranches.

The task of the Korean Youth League [chochong] inheriting our patriotic work is very great. To fulfill its honorable mission, the Korean Youth League should boldly improve and strengthen its branch and team work, conduct in an attractive and active manner the work with a broader scope of students and school children, including the children of the compatriot businessmen and the Korean students studying in Japanese schools, and play a great role in Chongnyon's patriotic work.

The Women's Union should take a greater share in the work to bring up young women functionaries to be objective-conscious, to enhance their role, and to bring up their children to be good Koreans, as well as in the work of carrying out various kinds of patriotic work, including the work of reunifying the country.

We should take the opportunity of this meeting to drastically improve the work with the compatriots so that we can powerfully evoke the Japan-resident compatriots of all walks of life to the patriotic movement for the country and the nation.

4. On contributing to the national cause for the reunification, prosperity, and development of the country.

Actively contributing to the cause of reunifying the country and to the construction of the socialist fatherland is the noble patriotic duty and an honorable patriotic task for our brighter future.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Chongnyon should actively cope with the prevailing situation and actively conduct the organizational and political work to crush the enemy's two Koreas plot and to accelerate the reunification of the country among the compatriots and should further increase the ranks of supporters for and sympathizers with the reunification of the country and our revolutionary cause by further strengthening friendship and unity with the world's progressive people including the Japanese people.

There can be no other way to reunify the country than to realize the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederate Republic of Koryo, which sets forth a utopia of a reunified state, the proposal for tripartite talks intended to provide a precondition for peace and the peaceful reunification of Korea, the proposal for talks by military persons in authority, and the policy of dialogue and negotiation to open the avenue of reunification by the Korean people themselves. We should vigorously conduct a mass movement to realize these fair, just, and reasonable reunification proposals and peace proposals of the government of the Republic and evoke in a massive manner the opinion at home and abroad supporting these policies and proposals.

At the same time, we should further intensify the struggle to check and frustrate the U.S. imperialists' two Koreas plot and new war provocation maneuvers.

All functionaries and compatriots should support and encourage the South Korean people's patriotic struggle in every way to contribute to realizing the independence and democratization of the South Korean society and to achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

We should make new progress in the work of national unity with Mindan in conformity with the demands of the prevailing situation. All organizations of Chongnyon, including Chongnyon branches and sub-branches, organizations at various levels, businessmen, and the new era compatriots should make daily contact with and should carry out the work of explanation and propaganda on a broad basis to the relevant Mindan organizations and the Mindan compatriots of

the corresponding strata and system to intensify national solidarity and unity.

We should increasingly strengthen external activities. We should, first of all, protect and defend the weighty international prestige of the great leader and the dear Comrade leader and should continuously accelerate the work of internationally making the eternal and immortal chuche idea shine.

We should also have the Japanese people thoroughly understand our country and should further enhance the atmosphere of friendship among the people of Korea and Japan by widely informing the Japanese people of the development of the appearance of our socialist country in the fields of politics, economy, and culture and by actively explaining and propagandizing the foreign policy of the Republic, which has independence, friendship, and peace as its principles. Especially, we should positively support the proposals advanced by the Republic to peacefully resolve the Korean question, should oppose and denounce the maneuvers to fabricate two Koreas [word indistinct] U.S. imperialists and their cat's-paw, and should make the solidarity movement supportive in the struggle of the South Korean students and people be more actively carried out.

Strengthening unity and solidarity with the world's progressive people under the antiwar and anti-nuclear banner is truly important work in creating an international atmosphere favorable to achieving reunification of the fatherland and is important work to prevent the danger of triggering a thermonuclear war and to defend peace in Korea. We should arouse public opinion demanding the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialists' forces of aggression and nuclear arms from South Korea and supporting the turning of the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free and peace zone.

It is an important task of Chongnyon to contribute to the reunification of the country and the socialist construction of the fatherland. Thanks to the fraternal-loving policy of the socialist fatherland, which has weighty international prestige, for protecting the compatriots abroad, we Korean compatriots in Japan can live in a dignified manner with national dignity and honor.

Acts of defending the socialist fatherland and of contributing to the fatherland's construction is a natural and sacred obligation of the Korean people in Japan. The prosperity and development of the fatherland is the lofty desire of the Korean compatriots in Japan. The fact that our compatriots living in a capitalist foreign land are bestowing their patriotic devotion on construction of the socialist fatherland is a proud thing unprecedented in the history of the world.

Each organization at various levels should convert the work of contributing to the socialist construction of the fatherland into a mass patriotic movement. We should accelerate joint work with the fatherland. Each organization of Chongnyon and business associations' organizations should have the compatriots' businessmen actively participate in the joint work by widely explaining and propagandizing the importance and significance of carrying out joint work with the fatherland as well as the law and detailed regulations on joint work of the fatherland.

Next year we will significantly greet the greatest national festive day with the people in the fatherland. All Chongnyon functionaries and the Korean compatriots in Japan should lighten the labor of the great leader and the wise Comrade leaders who have devoted themselves to the fatherland's prosperity and the people's happiness and should splendidly greet the greatest national festive occasion with outstanding progress in and new achievements of Chongnyon's work.

During the period of practicing the principle of activities set forth by this Congress, we come to mark the 40th anniversary of founding the glorious fatherland, the DPRK. Foreseeing the 40th anniversary of founding the Republic and the 15th Congress of Chongnyon, we should achieve great conversions, rapid progress, and a new victory in the patriotic work of Chongnyon by vigorously carrying out the [word indistinct] movement and the mass reform movement at each branch and sub-branch and in every place where our compatriots are working and living.

The tasks being presented us are eternally glorious, worthy, and enormous. There will be obstacles on the road of our advance, and the more we advance, the more unscrupulous the maneuvers of the reactionaries at home and abroad will be.

However, just as we have advanced on the very glorious road for 30 years under the outstanding and refined leadership of the great leader and the dear Comrade leader while overcoming all difficulties and barriers and creating the history of movement of the Korean people in Japan--a movement which is worthy of taking pride to the world--so we will make a long march flushed with victories to the road of glorious victory along the road of chuche. Chongnyon's great work advancing under the banner of the chuche idea and under the banner of love of one's country and people is just and will certainly win victory and never suffer a defeat. Let all of us vigorously advance with a firm belief in victory by firmly uniting around the great leader and the dear Comrade leader.

Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song! Long live the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il! Long live the 14th Congress of Chongnyon!

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N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

JARUZELSKI'S ACTIVITIES IN PYONGYANG

Kim Il-song Hosts Banquet

SK260440 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2100 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Excerpts] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and DPRK president, arranged a splendid banquet at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall yesterday evening to welcome the party and government delegation of the People's Republic of Poland led by Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party and chairman of the Council of State of the People's Republic of Poland.

Participating in the banquet were Comrades Pak Song-chol and Yi Chong-ok, WPK Central Committee and vice presidents; Comrade Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and premier of the Administration Council; Comrade Yon Hyong-muk, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and first vice premier of Administration Council; Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice premier and foreign minister of the Administration Council; Comrade Kim Hwan, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee; Comrade O Kuk-yol, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and general chief of staff of the KPA; Comrade Kyu Ung-tae, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee; Comrades Kim Pok-sin and Chong Chun-ki, alternate members of the WPK Central Committee and vice premiers of the Administration Council; Comrade Kang Hui-won, alternate member of the WPK Central Committee and chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee; Comrade Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the WPK Central Committee; members and alternate members of the party Central Committee in Pyongyang; committee chairmen and ministers of the Administration Council; responsible functionaries from workers' organizations and from central agencies; KPA generals; responsible functionaries from scientific, education, cultural, artistic, public health, and press and information sectors; and O Man-sok, our country's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary in the People's Republic of Poland.

Wreath-Laying Ceremonies

SK260959 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1100 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] On the afternoon of 25 September, Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party [PZPR] and chairman of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic [PPR] who is now on an official goodwill visit to our country at the head of a party and state delegation of the PPR, laid wreaths at the Taesongsan Revolutionary Martyrs' Cemetery, the Liberation Obelisk, and the Friendship Tower.

Attending the wreath-laying ceremonies were Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, delegation members, and suite.

Also present on these occasions were Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and vice president; Comrade Kang Hui-won, alternate member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal Administration and Economic Guidance Committee; Comrade Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the WPK Central Committee; Paek Hak-nim, minister of public security; Choe Chong-kun, minister of trade; Kim Hyong-yul, vice foreign minister; and O Man-sok, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the DPRK to PPR.

Also participating in the wreath-laying ceremonies were Mieczyslaw Dedo, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PPR in our country, embassy staff members, and the Polish members of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission.

KPA honor guards were lined up at the Revolutionary Martyrs' Cemetery, the Liberation Obelisk, and the Friendship Tower.

Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State of the PPR, laid a wreath first at the Taesongsan Revolutionary Martyrs' Cemetery.

Amid the playing of the national anthems of our country and the PPR and wreath-laying music, Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State of the PPR, laid a wreath. Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski and suite paid a moment's silence in memory of the anti-Japanese revolutionary martyrs who devoted their precious lives to performing the sacred cause of national liberation and the freedom and happiness of the people under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

A march past of the honor guard followed. Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelzki went around the Taesongsan Revolutionary Martyrs' Cemetery. He left words in the visitors' book.

Then, Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State of the PPR, laid a wreath at the Liberation Obelisk. The guests were greeted by Yi Ho-hyok, first deputy chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal Administration and Economic Guidance Committee. Staff members of the Soviet Embassy in our country were at the Liberation Obelisk.

Amid the playing of the national anthems of the Soviet Union, our country, and the PPR and wreath-laying music, Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State of the PPR, laid a wreath. Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski and suite paid a moment's silence in memory of the Soviet officers and men who were sacrificed in combat for the liberation of Korea.

A march past of the honor guard followed. Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski went around the Liberation Obelisk.

After this, Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State of the PPR, laid a wreath at the Friendship Tower.

The guests were greeted by Paek Hak-hyon, standing deputy chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee. Zong Kewon, PRC ambassador in our country, and embassy staff members were at the Friendship Tower.

Amid the playing of the national anthems of the PRC, our country, and the PPR and wreath-laying music, Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State of the PPR, laid a wreath. Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski and suite paid a moment's silence in memory of the fallen fighters of the Chinese People's Volunteers who were sacrificed in the Korean war against the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

A march past of the honor guard followed. Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski and suite went around the Friendship Tower.

Tower of Chuche Idea Visited

SK270248 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1100 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party and president of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic [PPR], who is on an official goodwill visit to our country leading a PPR party-state delegation, visited the Tower of Chuche Idea this afternoon.

Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, members of the delegation, PPR Ambassador to our country Mieczyslaw Dedo, and other accompanying persons toured the Tower of Chuche Idea.

The guests were accompanied by Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and Vice-President; Comrade Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the WPK Central Committee; Paek Hak-nim, minister of public security; Choe Chong-kun, minister of foreign trade; Kim Hyong-yul, vice foreign minister, and O Man-sok, ambassador of our country to the PPR.

The guests were greeted by Yi Ho-hyok, first vice chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal Administration and Economic Guidance Committee, Hyon Sun-kwon, secretary of the Pyongyang [phrase indistinct] and other personages concerned.

Listening to an explanation of the Tower of Chuche Idea, an immortal monument of our era built on the Taedonggang riverside, the guests saw the tower and the carvings on the right and left of the tower. They went up to the observatory and saw the panoramic view of Pyongyang.

Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski and his entourage toured the Pyongyang Metro. When Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski arrived in the Hwanggumbol station, the employees of the station and the workers of the city warmly welcomed the guests, waving the flags of the two countries and bouquets and loudly chanting the slogan "Welcome Jaruzelski!"

The personages concerned greeted the guests. Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski took the electric car at the Hwanggumbol station amid warm welcome by the masses and went to Kwangbok Station, observing the facilities in subway stations and the splendid murals.

Getting off the car at Kwangbok Station, Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski keenly saw the mural of Samjiyon and posed for a picture with children. A number of the masses again welcomed Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski when he came out Kwangbok station, waving the flags of the two nations and bouquets and chanting "Welcome Jaruzelski!"

Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski acknowledged the thunderous cheers of the masses by waving his hands.

Jaruzelski Visits Mangyongdae

SK270804 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1100 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party and president of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic [PPR] who is on an official goodwill visit to our country at the head of a party and state delegation of the PPR, visited historic Mangyongdae this afternoon.

Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, members of the delegation, Mieczyslaw Dedo, ambassador of the PPR to our country, and other accompanying persons toured Mangyongdae.

The guests were accompanied by Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-president; Comrade Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the WPK Central Committee; Paek Hak-nim, minister of public security; Choe Chong-kun, minister of foreign trade; Kim Hyong-yul, vice foreign minister; and O Man-sok, ambassador of our country to the PPR.

The guests were greeted in front of Mangyongdae by Comrade Kang Hui-won, candidate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal Administration and Economic Guidance Committee and other personages concerned.

Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski and his entourage saw with keen interest the historic mementos preserved with utmost care at the old home in Mangyongdae while listening to the immortal tale about the house.

Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski and his entourage posed for a picture in memory of their visit to the old home in Mangyongdae. Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski planted a tree in token of his visit to Mangyongdae. The students of the Mangyongdae Revolutionary Academy and members of the juvenile corps greeted Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski and stated that they would care for the tree he planted with all sincerity.

Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski posed for a picture with the students.

Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski left after writing in the memobook to complete the visit to Mangyongdae.

/8309

CSO: 4110/8

JPRS-KAR-86-047
28 October 1986

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

GUINEAN DELEGATION DEPARTS--A delegation of the government of the Republic of Guinea led by Jean Koliye Lama, member of the Guinean Military Committee for National Recovery and minister for lower Guinea, left today by plane. Vice Premier Chong Chun-ki and Vice Foreign Minister Kim Yong-sok saw off the delegation at the airport. [Text] [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 24 Sep 86] /8309

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