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Korean Affairs Report

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16 DECEMBER 1986

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

PYONGYANG ON MEETING BETWEEN CHON, LILLEY

SK301121 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1150 GMT 28 Nov 86

[Commentary by station commentator Cho Tu-ul: "Absurd Remarks Made by an Aggressor"]

[Text] According to a news report, upon meeting with traitor Chon Tu-hwan 26 November, James Lilley, newly appointed U.S. ambassador to South Korea, stated that the U.S. defense commitment to South Korea remains strong and firm. Prior to this, on 14 November, Lilley boisterously babbled about a pledge for security and stability in his arrival statement. Shortly after being appointed ambassador to South Korea, he stated that security in South Korea is the matter of first consideration.

It is not difficult to conjecture why Lilley clamorously babbled about the security and defense commitment shortly after taking office as ambassador to South Korea. It is widely known to the world that the security and defense commitment clamorously babbled about by the U.S. imperialists is a hackneyed slogan designed to justify the U.S. policy of turning South Korea into a colonial and military base and a maneuver for making preparations for a new war.

The U.S. imperialists have occupied South Korea for over 40 years under the pretext of security and defense. They have turned South Korea into a colonial and military base and a nuclear forward base and have brutally maintained colonial, fascist, and dictatorial rule. In this context, it is crystal clear that Lilley's clamorous reference to the security and defense commitment revealed a wild desire to much more firmly hold on to South Korea as a colonial and military base and to much more cruelly maintain the colonial, military, and fascist rule. Lilley is a local ruler who has crawled into South Korea to assume such duty to South Korea.

As is well known, what we have come upon in South Korea is serious confrontation between students, including off-stage democratic forces, and the U.S. imperialists, including the Chon Tu-hwan military and fascist clique. In particular, with the Seoul meeting of the New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP] to promote constitutional revision of directly electing the president at hand, confronting between democratic forces and the fascist, dictatorial

forces has become much more acute, and Chon Tu-hwan's military and fascist rule faces an irretrievable crisis.

Extremely uneasy about the development of an unusual situation in South Korea, the U.S. imperialists have staged the farce of replacing their ambassador as part of measures to overcome this crisis and have sent Lilley to South Korea. As for Lilley, newly appointed U.S. ambassador, he has carried out activities at the U.S. Departments of Defense and State as advisor and as deputy assistant secretary for the Far East. He is a wily intelligence agent who has secretly carried out conspiratorial intelligence activities against Asian countries for 27 years in the U.S. CIA, the primary mission of which is conspiracy and murder.

When the barbarous holocaust was committed in Kwangju in 1980, Lilley was the chief of the South Korean branch of the U.S. CIA. Having crawled into South Korea, wearing the mask of diplomatic official, this schemer, while clamorously babbling about a security and defense commitment, is trying to revive the puppets and to threaten the people. This becomes clear when we view the fact that visiting traitor Chon Tu-hwan, on the eve of the Seoul NKDP meeting, this rascal uttered these words. Under the pretext of security and defense, Lilley threatened students, off-stage democratic forces, and the people from all walks of life, who demand the system of directly electing the president and democracy, and has instigated the Chon Tu-hwan clique to barbarously and violently suppress the people in a fascist manner. Thus, he is trying to realize the stability of colonial, military, and fascist rule.

However, this is a very foolish attempt. The South Korean students and people from all walks of life, who have insight into the aggressive and treacherous nature of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring through experiences in their daily lives, are vigorously struggling under the anti-U.S. banner of independence and under the antifascist banner of democracy. At the end of October this year, those who participated in a sit-in at [name indistinct] University burned the effigy of Lilley, along with those of Reagan and Nakasone, demanding the banishment of the U.S. imperialists. This was a stern warning against Lilley, who has run amok indiscreetly. Lilley should correctly view the trend of the time and should not act rashly.

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

PYONGYANG TV PROGRAM ON U.S. ARMISTICE VIOLATIONS

SK300350 Pyongyang Television Service in Korean 1116 GMT 24 Nov 86

[Interview conducted by unidentified Pyongyang TV reporter in the Panmunjom Joint Security Area with DPRK JSA personnel on the second anniversary of the 23 November 1984 shootout in the JSA between DPRK JSA guards and UN Command personnel]

[Text] [Unidentified Reporter] I am very glad to meet with the MAC members. Two years ago, on 23 November 1984, the U.S. imperialist beasts killed three of our KPA soldiers on that front garden.

[The reporter and the KPA personnel are standing on the DPRK side in front of the MAC conference building, with Panmungak, the DPRK administrative headquarters in the JSA, shown in the background. The reporter, who holds a microphone in his hand, gestures toward the Freedom House on the UN side of the JSA and to the Sunken Garden, where the bulk of the 1984 shootout took place. Another camera behind them shows the UN guards between the MAC conference building and the UN Joint Duty Office, and Freedom Houses: the Sunken Garden cannot be seen from this location]

[KPA guard Chon Chol] That is right. The U.S. imperialist aggressors committed the bestial, murderous, and barbarous act of slaughtering our three guards on that front garden. At that time, the U.S. imperialist aggressors slaughtered our guards by frantically firing M-16 automatic rifles, machineguns, and grenade-launchers. Having dashed to that front garden to save the fallen comrades-in-arms, I fell, hit by the bullets fired by the enemy. However, I could not die without taking revenge against the U.S. imperialist aggressors a hundred and thousand times. I could not leave this outpost as long as the U.S. imperialist aggressors exist in the South over there. Thus, I am strongly defending this outpost, as you see.

[KPA guard Yun Kyong-chol] My brother was brutally killed by the U.S. imperialist jackals on that front garden. Hearing that my brother was killed by the U.S. imperialist jackals over there, I dashed to the scene at a stroke from Haeyang County, Kangwon Province. I remain at this outpost to take revenge a hundred and thousand times for my brother and for the fallen comrades-in-arms. If the U.S. imperialist jackals commit a bestial and barbarous act just as they did in the firing incident on 23 November, I will fully demonstrate the spirit of KPA soldiers.

[Senior Colonel Hong Song-tae] Comrade Yun Kyong-chol originally worked at a post office in Haeyang County, Kangwon Province. Hearing that his brother had been killed, he dashed to the scene at a stroke. Since then, he has been strongly defending the outpost at Panmunjom to take revenge for his brother and for the fallen comrades-in-arms. The rascals from the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces, who committed the bestial and barbarous act at that time, are continuously committing provocative acts.

[Reporter] Two years have passed since then. The U.S. imperialists have violently violated the armistice agreement every day. Let us discuss the issue in detail in a room.

[Here the camera fades out, followed by a title in Hangul on the screen, "The Provocation Maneuvers by the U.S. Imperialist and the Puppets," and the subtitle "First Installment." Then shown sitting in a room, presumably in Panmungak, are three KPA officers wearing the yellow armband designating them as accredited officers to the MAC, along with the same unidentified reporter. Seated on chairs behind a low table are, from left to right, Lt Colonel Pak Yim-su, Senior Colonel Hong Song-tae, Major Kim Hong-sok, and the reporter. The names and rank of the three officers are shown in Hangul when each first speaks.]

[Reporter] It will be needless if we expose the U.S. imperialists' act of willfully and violently violating the Armistice Agreement. During the 2-year period from 23 November 1984, when the U.S. imperialists touched off a firing incident, to the end of October this year, they willfully violated the Armistice Agreement on more than 5,200 occasions. In this hour, I would like to hear from you, members of the MAC, on the U.S. imperialists' violation of the Armistice Agreement in the JSA, which you have directly seen.

[Hong Song]tae] The enemy's act in the JSA is not usual. For the sake of security, guard personnel from both sides are only allowed to carry pistols. It is prohibited to fortify outposts and buildings. However, violating this requirement, the enemy has continued to commit crimes. After touching off a firing incident on 23 November 1984, the enemy has continued maneuvers to fortify outposts and buildings in the JSA. There are ferroconcrete underground passages in outposts and building in contact areas [chopchok chiyok]. There are also underground shelters in these areas. Constantly deployed in these outposts and buildings are heavy and light weapons, such as grenade-launchers, 12.7 mm large-caliber machineguns, and M-16 automatic rifles. It is no exaggeration to say that the enemy's outposts and buildings are permanent emplacement [yonggu hwachom].

The JSA is a very narrow area. It is half of the contact area. More than 10 outposts and buildings in the JSA have been fortified. This area is a fortified zone, the density of which is very thick. Having fortified the JSA, the enemy has continued provocations against our side. Having approached a spot near the Military Demarcation Line, American rascals have shaken their fists toward our side's guard personnel, have made the gesture of striking them, and have placed their feet on Military Demarcation Line markers in the JSA. Thus, they have waged a war of nerves to draw our guard personnel into their provocations.

[Lt Colonel Pak Yim-su] That is right. The enemy's maneuvers in the JSA to draw our guard personnel into provocations have been carried out continuously in various ways. The enemy has irritated the nerves of our guard personnel by yelling and by making insulting remarks. Thus, the enemy has continued maneuvers to draw our personnel into provocations. Taking out pistols, the enemy has made the gesture of shooting, thus causing our guard personnel to sense a danger to their personal safety and to take countermeasures. The enemy has continued maneuvers to develop the situation. At night, the enemy has maneuvered to draw our guard personnel from their outposts by shining flashlights at these outposts. This shows how wickedly the enemy has maneuvered in this area, where the soldiers of both sides directly confront each other, so that it can draw our personnel into a bloody clash like the one that occurred on 23 November.

[Major Kim Hong-sok] The enemy has committed such provocations on countless occasions.

[Hong Song-tae] If we cite instances, we can say how perversely and wickedly the enemy has committed provocations in the JSA. In origin the JSA is a narrow circular area whose diameter is 800 meters. The enemy has committed provocations on more than 800 occasions during the 2-year period from 23 November 1984, when it touched off the firing incident, through 31 October this year. During the 10-month period this year, the enemy committed provocations on more than 360 occasions. Because of the frequent provocations committed by the enemy, tension has increased in the JSA. Tension has continued in this area to the extent that no one can tell when such a bloody firing incident as the one touched off by the enemy in 1984 could occur.

[Kim Hong-sok] That is right. The situation in the JSA has become much more aggravated. In order to alleviate tension in the JSA and to prevent a possible armed clash, we advanced at the 429th MAC meeting held on 29 July last year a proposal for guaranteeing security in the MAC headquarters area and for withdrawing arms from this area. I can summarize the proposal that we advanced at that time as demanding that fortified positions and outposts in the MAC headquarters area be destroyed, that heavy and automatic weapons be removed from this area, that the number of guard personnel in the MAC headquarters area be reduced to 30, that both sides limit their guard personnel in the JSA to that not exceeding 10, that guard personnel in the MAC headquarters area only be allowed to carry pistols, that guard personnel in the JSA not be allowed to carry any weapons whatsoever, that a joint surveillance team be sent to the MAC headquarters area following the destruction of fortified positions and outposts in this area and the removal of heavy and automatic weapons to examine the implementation of this, and that this team be accompanied by the members of the Neutral National Supervisory Committee. Our proposal fully took into consideration the interests of both sides [words indistinct]. However, saying that our proposal is unfavorable to it, the enemy [words indistinct]. The enemy's demand was very unjust. However, in order to alleviate tension in the JSA and to prevent possible armed clash, we advanced a new proposal, fully taking into consideration the enemy's demand. This proposal was one calling for taking steps to guarantee perfectly security in the JSA. When we called for taking a step to guarantee security

in the MAC headquarters area, the enemy demanded that a step be taken to guarantee security in the JSA. When we worked toward taking a step in the JSA, the enemy demanded that a checking system be carried out in the JSA.

[Hong Song-tae] Originally, the enemy assumed the stand of doing nothing.

[Reporter] That is right. The enemy is conspiratorially maneuvering to touch off another bloody incident resembling the one that occurred on 23 November by heightening tension in the JSA.

[Kim Hong-sok] While opposing all proposals that we have advanced, the enemy has continuously committed grave provocations in the JSA against us. Due to such maneuvers of the enemy, the situation in the JSA is very tense.

[Reporter] In addition to this, the U.S. imperialists have greatly heightened tension on the Military Demarcation Line.

[Pak Yim-su] That is right. The enemy has continuously committed provocations and hostile activities against us not only in the JSA but also in the entire area along the Military Demarcation Line. As is already known, the enemy has deployed forward 70 to 80 percent of its troops in areas along the Military Demarcation Line. These forces have been reorganized into offensive-type ones. In addition, the enemy plans an attack against us by digging underground tunnels at more than 180 places in the entire area along the Military Demarcation Line. The enemy has completely turned its outposts in the DMZ into combat positions. Now, let me point out these outposts one by one. These are the enemy's outposts in the central sector of the frontline.

[Here he picks up a pointer, and the camera moves to his right to show a large chart in three sections, with the Hangul and English title "Fortified Positions in the Southern Portion of the CMZ." He uses pointer to show the various areas as the camera focuses close up.]

These are the pictures of the enemy's outposts in the western sector of the frontline. As is shown by these pictures, the enemy's outposts consist of emplacements. Twelve point seven mm large-caliber machineguns are emplaced at these emplacements. Fifth-seven mm recoilless rifles are emplaced in these emplacements. An 800-mm mortar is emplaced in this emplacement. This is also a mortar. This picture shows a 12.7-mm large-caliber machinegun. This also shows the same thing. You can see barbed wire entanglements here. There are mine fields at the front and back of these barbed-wire entanglements. Originally, the Armistice Agreement bans the emplacement of automatic and heavy weapons, barbed-wire entanglements, and mine fields at outposts in the CMA. Nevertheless, the enemy has completely fortified its outposts in gross violation of the Armistice Agreement. The enemy admits that it has fortified its outposts. After visiting Hill 229 in the central sector of the frontline, Evans and Novak, commentators of U.S. daily WASHINGTON POST, wrote in articles they contributed to this daily: This outpost is covered with barbed-wire entanglements and mine fields. It is also equipped with a permanent

emplacement. What is the state of the underneath of this outpost? The enemy has openly depicted it in its daily. The 4 October 1983 edition of STARS AND STRIPES said--This is an article on an outpost in the western sector of the frontline--This outpost consists of an underground fortification which is reinforced by sandbags, hard timber, and ferroconcrete. Thus, the enemy has admitted that the underground of the outpost is fortified.

Having completely fortified its outposts, the enemy has daily carried out hostile activities against us. Incidents that occurred in August this year show how wickedly the enemy has committed provocations. During the 5-day period from 5 through 9 August, the enemy's outpost some 1,250 meters south of Military Demarcation Line marker 575 in the central sector of the frontline committed armed provocations against our territory on three occasions. Several days later, on 19 August, armed provocations were committed against our territory at the estuary of the Imjin River in the western sector of the frontline, firing more than 300 rounds of 12.7-mm large-caliber machineguns and M-16 automatic rifles. These bullets hit even the barracks of our soldiers and the nearby peasants' houses, threatening their lives.

[Hong Song-tae] The enemy fired random not at military targets but at peaceful residential areas.

[Pak Yim-su] That is right. These are bullets fired by the enemy at that time. [camera focuses on display of spent bullets on a table by the wall charts] They include 12.7-mm bullets. They were fired at residential houses and at soldiers' barracks. While continuing armed provocations in the DMZ, the enemy has recently conducted training in this area for the purpose of attacking us. This is unusual. Formerly, this training was conducted on a small scale--that is, squad or platoon size. This training was conducted behind outposts in disguise. This training has recently expanded into a collective one--that is, company, battalion, and regiment size. This training is being conducted openly without disguise. In particular, what is noteworthy is the fact that while directly scurrying around on the frontline, puppet Chon Tu-hwan fanned the sentiments of armed provocations against us and the war zeal of northward invasion.

[Reporter] Having appeared in the center sector of the frontline on two occasions, puppet traitor Chon Tu-hwan brazenly fanned the war zeal of northward invasion.

[Pak Yim-su] This indisputably shows how wickedly the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique are maneuvering to provoke a new war in Korea and to heighten tension.

[Reporter] While continuously accelerating preparations for a war of northward invasion, the U.S. imperialists have daily committed provocations not only on the Military Demarcation Line but also in the sky and the sea and throughout South Korea.

[Kim Hong-sok] That is right. The enemy has continued aerial espionage and hostile activities against us not only on the ground but also in the sky.

In particular, while frantically running amok to provoke a new war, the U.S. imperialists have wickedly maneuvered to collect aerial espionage materials required to provoke a war. The enemy has carried out hostile activities by continuously infiltrating SR-71 high speed and high altitude reconnaissance planes into the territorial skies over our country. Thus, it has collected espionage materials. That the enemy carried out such hostile activities on more than 140 occasions during the period from the outset of the year through 31 October shows how perversely the enemy has committed the acts of aerial trespassing. In addition, the enemy has continuously committed piratic acts in the sea against us. For example, as has already been reported, on 24 April the enemy killed fishermen and sank our peaceful fishing boat, which was returning after catching fish on the deep seas, on the East Sea by firing at it by mobilizing naval warships. Thus, it wickedly committed bestial and piratic acts. Now, through figures, I would like to show how willfully, deliberately, and wickedly the U.S. imperialists have violated the Armistice Agreement.

[Major Kim picks up his pointer: camera focuses on a chart to his right, with the title in Hangul and English, "U.S. Imperialists' Violations of the Armistice Agreement (from 27 July 1953 to 31 October 1986,) with four lines and totals as follows:

"Total number of violations	453,000"
"Provocations committed on ground	448,000"
"Provocations committed at sea	2,700"
"Provocations committed in the air	2,600"]

This table shows the enemy's violations of the Armistice Agreement during the period from the time of the signing of the Armistice Agreement through 31 October this year. The total number of violations is over 453,000. Of this, the number of cases of violations of the Armistice Agreement on the ground is over 448,000. The number of the cases of the violation of the Armistice Agreement on the sea is over 2,700. The number of the cases of the violation of the Armistice Agreement is over 2,600. As is shown thus, the enemy has systematically and wickedly violated the Armistice Agreement. Because of such maneuvers of the enemy, the situation in our country has always been strained. Because of such provocative maneuvers by the enemy, a grave situation has continued in our country to the extent that no one can tell when a new war might be touched off in our country.

[Reporter] Just as you members of the MAC have explained, when we see the rascals violently violate the Armistice Agreement in the JSA, on the Military Demarcation Line, and throughout South Korea, we can clearly realize how perversely they are maneuvering to touch off another war, resembling the war that broke out on 25 June 1950. I believe that it has been indisputably proven that not a threat of southward invasion but the threat of northward invasion exists on the Korean peninsula. I hope that you will explain in the next hour how wickedly the U.S. imperialists are maneuvering to provoke a nuclear war. It is time to close. Thank you very much.

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CSO: 4110/034

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

ROK EDITORIALS ASSESS AFTERMATH OF KIM IL-SONG DEATH ASSERTIONS

SK260845 [Editorial Report] Seoul vernacular newspapers in their editorials on 19 November comment on the aftermath of the government's assertions and statements on the death of North Korean President Kim Il-song.

TONG-A ILBO, in its 800-word editorial, "Strange Group and Strange Behavior," questions whether the government, the news media, and the public did their best in dealing with the North Korean DMZ loudspeaker broadcasts on Kim Il-song's purported death.

Noting the necessity of prudence, the editorial asks: "As has been noted at the National Assembly, wasn't it too hasty in releasing such an intelligence report, which was not information? Was it really necessary to have the Defense Ministry spokesman officially announce such an intelligence report? In reporting this, did the news media continue to faithfully report only objective facts?"

The editorial says that "we need a humble self-examination," and concludes that no matter whether Kim Il-song is alive or dead, the North Korea single-party dictatorship system will continue to exist and, thus, it is difficult to expect a drastic change in its hostile relations with us. We must "use prudence" to overcome the problem of the national division.

CHUNGANG ILBO in its 800-word editorial, "The Start and End of the Rumors on the Death of Kim Il-song," notes Kim Il-song's prolonged dictatorship and a possible power struggle in North Korea. The editorial says that it is always possible for North Korea to seek southward invasion in the wake of the father-to-son transfer of power; we need to maintain "perfect vigilance."

In conclusion, the editorial notes the imprudence of releasing and reporting the stories broadcast by the North Koreans on the DMZ.

KYONGHYANG SINMUN in its editorial, "Present Judgment and Quick Countermeasures," merely notes the mystery surrounding the death rumors of the North Korean DMZ loudspeaker broadcasts and notes the possibility of psychological warfare.

CHOSON ILBO devotes a long, 2,000-word editorial, entitled "The Responsibility of the Government and News Media," and subtitled "Only the Dissemination of

True Information Can Maintain Credibility," to the controversy. The editorial discusses the general nature of propaganda, and then notes the lies and incorrect information spread by the government during the Korean War, the military group defection from a small isle off Inchon in August 1971, and the KAL incident of 1 September 1983.

Noting the imprudence in handling intelligence reports, the editorial states that "disseminating correct information is most important" to avoid groundless rumors. In conclusion it says that "only a government and a press which offer credible information can maintain their authority and credibility."

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CSO: 4107/049

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

YI SONG-HO MEETS PRESS ON DPRK PROPOSALS

SK260444 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0431 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Text] Pyongyang 26 November (KCNA)--The Korean National Peace Committee met with home and foreign reporters at the People's Palace of Culture on 25 November in connection with ever more unscrupulous nuclear war provocation moves of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique.

Speaking there, vice chairman of the committee Yi Song-ho said the DPRK followed up its proposals for tripartite talks and North-South parliamentary talks with one peace proposal and step after another entering this year such as the proposal for stopping military exercises, the proposal for talks of military authorities, the proposal for making the Korean peninsula a nuclear-free, peace zone and the step of letting more than 150,000 soldiers of the Korean People's Army participate in the peaceful construction of the country.

All these, he stressed, are an expression of the peaceloving stand of the Korean people and their sincere efforts to ease the tensions, remove the danger of war on the Korean peninsula and secure a guarantee of peace and precondition for a peaceful reunification.

The United States and the South Korean authorities are raising a noisy cry over "threat from the North" slandering our repeated peace initiatives as "camouflaged peace offensive" and "strategy of unification by communication," he said, and added: Our people do not want the edifices of peaceful construction, which they have built by the sweat of their brow on debris to be reduced to ruins again, and now continue devoting all their efforts to peaceful construction.

Noting that the Korean peninsula is the place where the greatest danger of nuclear war is felt in the world at present, Yi Song-ho said: The U.S. imperialists have deployed in South Korea over 1,000 pieces of nuclear weapons, more than half of the 1,800 or more pieces of nuclear weapons deployed in the whole Asia.

As if this were not enough, the speaker stated, the U.S. imperialists hatched a sinister plot to ship in South Korea "Pershing 2" and cruise missiles and recently decided to deploy "Lance" missiles ready for operation. He continued: In introducing into South Korea nuclear weapons with ranges going far beyond the boundary of Korea and nuclear-capable planes, the U.S.

imperialists pursue the aim of invading the whole of Korea and, furthermore, socialist countries and Asian countries, brandishing nuclear weapons, with South Korea as the springboard.

If the danger of a nuclear war is to be removed and peace be defended on the Korean peninsula, the U.S. forces and nuclear weapons must be withdrawn from South Korea and the Korean peninsula be turned into a nuclear-free, peace zone.

Yi Song-ho stressed: the Korean people will in the future, too, firmly unite with the world peaceloving forces and make continued efforts under the uplifted banner of independence, friendship and peace and thus contribute to the cause of peace in Asia and the world.

He answered questions put by journalists.

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CSO: 4100/063

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DPRK AMBASSADOR TO PRC'S PRESS CONFERENCE ON KUMGANGSAN DAM

SK300420 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 29 Nov 86

[Text] DPRK Embassy in China on 29 November held a press conference to denounce the comical anticommunist rackets which the South Korean puppets have recently been staging in connection with the construction of the Kumgangsan Power Plant. The press conference was attended by reporters from Chinese newspapers, new agencies, and broadcasting media, and functionaries of the [words indistinct] as well as correspondents from many countries in China.

Sin In-ha, DPRK ambassador to China, spoke at the press conference.

He first called attention to the fact that the South Korean puppets are now continuing their wicked anticommunist propaganda, even issuing a so-called statement in connection with our undertaking construction of the Kumgangsan Power Plant, and that some Western media are also carrying distorted reports on this. He then exposed and denounced the vicious anticommunist rackets of the South Korean puppets, saying that such rackets originate from their impure political purpose of attempting to extricate themselves from a political crisis from which they can hardly find a way out.

He noted that the construction of the Kumgangsan Power Plant is an enormous project for generations to come to occupy the electric power height of 100 billion KWH set forth in the grand 10 major prospective targets of the socialist economic construction of the 1980's, to solidify the self-reliance of the national economy, and to provide wealth not only for the northern half of the Republic but also for the common prosperity of the entire nation after reunification.

He noted that the South Korean puppets rave that our building of the Kumgangsan Power Plant is prompted by some other purpose which has nothing to do with its economic use, and explained with supporting data the natural and economic significance of the construction of the Kumgangsan Power Plant.

He then stressed that the real danger for the South Korean people today is not the construction of the Kumgangsan Power Plant, but the introduction of nuclear weapons into South Korea and the acceleration of nuclear war preparations by the U.S. imperialists. He also stressed that if the South Korean ruling clique is truly interested in the well-being of the people, it should

not put forth accusations against our peaceful construction for national prosperity but should end the fascist suppressive rule obliterating even the elementary democratic rights of the people, and should, in the first place, take the step to have U.S. nuclear weapons and U.S. Forces withdrawn from South Korea.

He noted that the South Korean puppets are now even scheming to internationalize the issue of peaceful construction within the nation, and said that developing and utilizing the resources in the North and South of our country is an internal problem of our nation and not a problem requiring interference of a third party.

In conclusion, he expressed the firm conviction that our peaceful socialist construction and the just struggle of our party and people to ease tension in Korea, to defend peace in Asia and the world, and to realize the independent and peaceful reunification of the country will receive positive support, encouragement, and solidarity.

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CSO: 4110/034

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

ANNIVERSARY OF PANMUNJOM INCIDENT GENERATES DENUNCIATIONS

NODONG SINMUN Special Article

SK240809 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2147 GMT 23 Nov 86

[NODONG SINMUN 24 November special article: "Let Us Check and Frustrate the U.S. Imperialists' Nuclear War Maneuvers"]

[Text] On 23 November two years ago, the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring fired shots of the guard personnel of our side who were performing their normal duties in the MAC Headquarters area of Panmunjom. By doing so, they committed the bestial atrocity of killing three of them and seriously wounding one.

This was an extension of the firing incident in April 1967 in which the U.S. imperialist aggression troops and puppet troops fired shots at civil police personnel of our side, killing five and wounding one, and of the Panmunjom incident in August 1976. Thus, it was a wild violation of the Armistice Agreement and a deliberate provocation maneuver to rupture dialogue and create an excuse for the provocation of a war.

This brigandish act which the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets committed in broad daylight by barbarously killing and wounding the guard personnel of our side is still arousing endless curses, indignation, and denunciation in the nation and among the peace-loving peoples of the world.

The U.S. imperialists are the ringleaders who have divided our nation. They are a group of cannibals who devastated our fatherland and killed countless Koreans by igniting a war of aggression in the past.

The U.S. imperialists have occupied South Korea for more than 40 years and have infringed upon the South Korean people's national dignity and sovereignty through the atrocious colonial rule. They are the murderous ringleaders who have masterminded the puppet clique's bestial suppression and massacres against the people who demand independence, democracy, and reunification.

The bestial nature of the U.S. imperialists as the aggressors and cannibals of the 20th century has never changed. It is actually being heightened with each passing day.

Today, in order to realize their aggressive ambition against all of Korea which they failed to realize in the 1950's, the U.S. imperialists are wielding nuclear weapons and running amok in seeking new war provocation maneuvers.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The objective which the United States seeks in Korea is to create two Koreas, perpetuate the division of our country, and continue to maintain South Korea as their colony. It is also to invade the northern half of the Republic, the socialist countries in Asia, and eventually the entire Asian Continent by using South Korea as a foothold.

The U.S. imperialists' new war provocation maneuvers, their maneuver war provocation maneuvers in particular, are reaching an extremely dangerous stage. The U.S. imperialists, who have turned South Korea into the largest nuclear forward base in the Far East packed with some 1,000 nuclear weapons of all kinds, are further expanding their nuclear armories by continuing the introduction of new nuclear weapons. As many [word indistinct] neutron bombs, the devilish weapons deployed nowhere else in the world, have been deployed in South Korea. In addition, many special nuclear destruction bombs have also been introduced. These bombs are the ones that can destroy airports and major structures of the opposite side.

The U.S. imperialists have even set forth the plan to introduce B-52 strategic bombers, cruise missiles which are fired from the ground, and Pershing II medium-range missiles--the three major props of the U.S. strategic nuclear forces--and other new medium- and long-range nuclear weapons into South Korea.

The U.S. imperialists are building special nuclear armories in Kongju, Kunsan, and many other areas in South Korea. Recently, they have announced that Lance missiles would be deployed in a frontline area of the Military Demarcation Line.

In terms of the density of the deployment of nuclear weapons, no other area in the world is greater than that of South Korea.

The heads of the U.S. military circles consider the provocation of a nuclear war on the Korean peninsula a fait accompli. Reagan said that he does not rule out the use of nuclear weapons on the Korean peninsula in time of contingency and U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger openly made the outrageous remarks that a nuclear attack would be carried out against North Korea. This shows that the U.S. imperialists will provoke a nuclear war in Korea.

The U.S. imperialists have set forth such nuclear war plans on the Korean peninsula as the five day war strategy, the nine day short-term massive strike strategy, and the three day nuclear war emergency plan. They are hurrying the preparations to put them into actual warfare through the "Team Spirit" exercise and other large nuclear war exercises.

A Japanese magazine said that the U.S. imperialists were trying to use Korea as a nuclear war site and a U.S. publication said that the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise was to perfect the capabilities to use nuclear weapons on the Korean peninsula. This is not accidental.

In South Korea and in its surrounding areas, the U.S. imperialists have deployed numerous nuclear weapons of all kinds. By so doing, they have placed the northern half of the Republic and other socialist countries in Asia within their firing range. This is for the purpose of provoking a nuclear war in Korea and escalating it into a world war.

The U.S. CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR predicted that the future war on the Korean peninsula would probably become a global war in which even nuclear weapons would be mobilized, and TONGIL PYONGNON, a magazine published in Japan, said that, if a nuclear war breaks out in the world, it would first be in Korea and, then, Japan would be ensnared in it, whether it likes it or not.

The U.S. imperialists are extremely outrageous aggressors who do not hesitate to obliterate other countries and nations for the realization of their aggressive objectives. In a way that their ancestors extinguished some 70 tribes in North America in the past century under the barbarous slogan "The only good Indian is a dead one," the U.S. imperialists are rampageously trying to make our nation a nuclear victim and implement their strategy on Korea and Asia.

Today, under the U.S. imperialists' protection, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is dreaming to realize its wild ambition for long-term office and is playing the role of a servant who pulls his master's cart of nuclear war. This is another outrageous crime of the traitorous group which knows nothing about the country and nation.

Because of the U.S. imperialists' reckless nuclear war maneuvers, today, in our country, a tense situation in which a war may break out at any moment has been created and our nation is in continuous danger of a nuclear war.

Today, checking and frustrating the U.S. imperialists' nuclear war provocation maneuvers are an urgent task facing the nation.

The U.S. imperialists rave as if nuclear weapons in South Korea are a means to protect South Korea. This is a sophism to conceal the crime which they have committed by turning South Korea into the largest nuclear forward base in the Far East.

In case the U.S. imperialists ignite a nuclear war on the Korean peninsula, the South Korean people would first suffer from the catastrophe. It is all too clear that, if a war breaks out, the nuclear base would become the target of a first strike and, then, the South Korean people would become victims.

A South Korean democratic figure has said: The U.S. imperialists' nuclear weapons deployed in South Korea are not for the purpose of protecting us. If a world war breaks out, we would suffer the first strike.

Meanwhile, a Japanese publication warned that, if a war begins in Korea, the Taegu surveillance station would become the first target of an attack by the enemy of the United States, and South Korea would inevitably be plunged into a nuclear war.

The U.S. imperialists' nuclear weapons, which are the means for mass-destruction, will impose a formidable catastrophe also on the northern half of the Republic.

Our sacred fatherland must not become a nuclear war site, and none of our compatriots should become victims of a nuclear catastrophe.

At this juncture upon which the nation's survival depends, all Korean people who love the country and nation must not sit idle before the U.S. imperialists' nuclear war provocation maneuvers.

The nature of the aggressors never changes. With the presence of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces and nuclear weapons in South Korea, the danger of a nuclear war cannot be eliminated and the nation cannot avoid disaster. It is because of such a historic lesson that the South Korean youths, students, and people, under the slogans for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops, liquidation of the nuclear bases, and opposition to the "Team Spirit" war exercise, are unyieldingly waging the anti-U.S., antiwar, and antinuclear struggle.

The South Korean people must firmly turn out and more vigorously wage the national salvation struggle to force the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces and their nuclear weapons and to achieve the independence and democracy of society and the reunification of the country. This is the only way for the South Korean people's survival and for taking a thousand fold revenge on the mortal enemy, the U.S. imperialists.

Kaesong Meeting

SK241054 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1033 GMT 24 Nov 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 24 Nov (KCNA)--Citizens of Kaesong, an adjoining city of the military demarcation line, strongly denounced the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean military fascist clique who, on the 23rd of November, 1984, brutally fired on security personnel of our side who were on routine duty in the district of the Panmunjom Conference Hall and ruthlessly murdered them, and are now running riot in their scheme to provoke a new war.

Speaking at a meeting on 23 November, Kim Yong-chon, chairman of the Kaesong Municipal Administration and Economic Guidance Committee, said the brutal murder at Panmunjom was a wanton violation of the armistice agreement and the points agreed upon between the two sides on the guarantee of security in the Panmunjom joint security area and a prearranged and deliberate act aimed to whip up North-South confrontation, increase the tensions, and wreck dialogue and peace.

Consequently, the situation on the Korean peninsula became extremely tense, the North-South relations were further aggravated and dialogue and peace were gravely endangered, he said, and continued:

But we endured all and restrained ourselves and strove to actively resume the deadlocked multi-channel North-South dialogues and bring the dialogues to a successful progress and a fine fruition; and we put forth many reasonable

proposals for peace on the Korean peninsula and the acceleration of its peaceful reunification, including the proposal to demilitarize the Panmunjom joint security area to prevent such untoward incident as the "firing incident at Panmunjom." However, the United States and South Korean bellicose elements turned a deaf ear to all of our peace proposals and answered them instead with anti-communist confrontation and reckless military provocations.

He strongly demanded that the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean authorities respond at an early date to our just, reasonable peace proposals including those for tripartite talks and for talks between military authorities in keeping with the desire and aspiration of the world's peaceloving people who want peace on the Korean peninsula and its peaceful reunification.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors must look straight at the trend of the times when louder voices against nuclear war and for the establishment of a nuclear-free zone are ringing out, immediately stop their reckless moves for the provocation of a nuclear war and withdraw from South Korea without delay in accordance with the U.N. resolution, he declared.

Speeches were made at the meeting by people of broad segments.

The speakers manifested their firm resolve to constantly maintain a high revolutionary vigilance against the ever more heinous war provocation moves of the enemy, accelerate socialist construction and staunchly fight to make the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops withdraw from our homeland and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The speeches were frequently interrupted by shouts denouncing the criminal war provocation moves of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique.

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CSO: 4100/59

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

CPRF INFORMATION 363 SCORES U.S., 'NUCLEAR WAR EXERCISES'

SK251030 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1022 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 25 Nov (KCNA)--The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are staging reckless nuclear war exercises with the mobilisation of warplanes designed for nuclear war and croaking about "perfection," "demonstration," and the like. This clearly proves how rashly they are running about to kindle a nuclear war on the Korean peninsula.

The Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland says this in its Information No 363 which was released on 24 November.

It notes:

The U.S. imperialists had supplied neutron bomb-capable "F-16" fighter-bombers first to the U.S. Airforce in South Korea among the U.S. forces deployed in all parts of the world and carried out neutron bomb launching games on "Lance" missiles carrying neutron heads by bringing them into South Korea each time the "Team Spirit" war exercises started. Recently they announced that they would deploy one "Lance" battery near the military demarcation line and, following this, they staged a war exercise with the mobilisation of nuclear-capable planes.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets openly revealed in this their intention to start a nuclear war on the Korean peninsula, come what may, and use even neutron bombs rejected everywhere in the world.

They must act with discretion, discarding the anachronistic dream.

They should immediately give up their adventurous nuclear war provocation scheme and withdraw U.S. troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea without delay.

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CSO: 4100/59

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

CHON'S CALL ON MILITARY HEADQUARTERS ASSAILED BY NORTH

'Brazen Gibberish'

SK241321 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1150 GMT 21 Nov 86

[Commentary by station commentator Kim Kyong-pok: "Warmonger's Brazen Gibberish"]

[Text] According to reports, when he prowled about the puppet Air Force and Navy Headquarters at dawn on 20 November, traitor Chon Tu-hwan again inspired war fever. On these occasions, while saying that the possibility of someone's wintertime armed provocation to take advantage of social uneasiness in South Korea is great, the rascal babbled that the Army, Navy, and Air Force must practice close cooperation to counter this.

At a time when we are repeatedly taking peace-loving measures to remove the danger of war and to alleviate tension on the Korean peninsula, traitor Chon Tu-hwan is inspiring war fever, prowling about the puppet Air Force and Navy Headquarters early in the morning. This more clearly shows that the rascal is a violator of peace and a warmonger. Not to speak of other times, this year, in an effort to alleviate tension and to provide an environment favorable to North-South dialogue, our party and the government of our Republic took the initiative of stopping war exercises, proposed talks among military authorities, and advanced the proposal for establishing a nuclear-free, peace zone on the Korean peninsula. Moreover, even under tense circumstances in which the danger of a new war is always existing, the KPA Supreme Command took the peace-loving initiative of withdrawing some 150,000 People's Army soldiers from trenches and guardposts and sent them to peaceful construction sites. Following their construction of the West Sea barrage, the People's Army soldiers, in the Taechon power station construction site and other great socialist construction sites, are erecting long-lasting creations for the development of the fatherland and the happiness of our posterity. Turning his face away from this stark reality the rascal is babbling about nonexistent threats of southward invasion and inspiring war fever. This clearly shows how frantically the rascal is attempting to ignite a war.

Appearing at the foremost western front under the excuse of checking the alert posture, traitor Chon Tu-hwan again inspired war fever, babbling about the possibility of the North's provocation of a war and saying that superiority in strength can prevent a war and that the posture of combat readiness must be taken in preparation for actual warfare. Also appearing at the foremost western front, along with the top brass hats of the puppet forces, during the

"Ssangyong-86" war exercise where 15,000 soldiers of the puppet forces and the Homeland Reserve Forces were mobilized, he ran amok enumerating falsehoods as if someone's southward invasion were imminent.

While babbling about completing combat readiness in preparation for actual warfare, the puppet traitor is reeking of powder by conducting, almost daily, various sorts of war exercises resembling actual warfare after mobilizing the Homeland Reserve Forces and the people, as well as the puppet forces. Traitor Chon Tu-hwan is prowling, restless with war fever, not because of someone's threats or provocations. Puppet Chon Tu-hwan is struggling amid unprecedented political instability. As is indicated by the puppet traitor, the anti-U.S. and antipuppet struggle of the youths, students, and people is driving him to the wall and the colonial fascist rule is shaking at its roots. The youths and students demand the resignation of traitor Chon Tu-hwan, the removal of nuclear bases, and the withdrawal of U.S. forces, and voices opposing the state policy of anticommunism and contending the state policy of reunification are echoed even in the puppet National Assembly. Traitor Chon Tu-hwan, who is helpless because of such a situation, is inspiring war fever, and is groundlessly finding fault with us, while prowling about the puppet Air Force and Navy Headquarters in the early morning with the ulterior motive of diverting the attention of the youths, students, and people elsewhere, of harshly suppressing them by dealing with them in terms of national security and of igniting a war if necessary.

Even though the traitor babbles whenever an opportunity arises that threats of our southward invasion are imminent, there has never been a threat of southward invasion from the North. No matter how they find fault with us, while frantically attempting to provoke a war, the people do not take this for the truth. The only threats of invasion that exist on the Korean peninsula are those of northward invasion, not those of southward invasion. A Japanese military magazine noted that what is threatening the Chon Tu-hwan ring is not a military threat from the North but a threat from within--political instability. A foreign press agency noted that the U.S. imperialists recently gave permission to the puppets to invade the northern half of the Republic at any time.

The remarks and actions of traitor Chon Tu-hwan during his recent prowling are very ominous moves. However, war maneuvers will in no way serve as a way out for the Chon Tu-hwan clique. Without acting recklessly and rashly, the Chon Tu-hwan clique must resign from power after stopping war maneuvers as demanded by the people at home and abroad.

NODONG SINMUN Commentary

SK260100 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2151 GMT 22 Nov 86

[NODONG SINMUN 23 November commentary: "The Paroxysm of the One Facing Ruination"]

[Text] At dawn on 20 November, traitor Chon Tu-hwan darted around at the puppet Air Force and Navy Headquarters and raved that, if social disorder grows, the possibility of military provocation by someone else--and the possibility of wintertime provocation in particular--is high, and that a complete guard posture must be established.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan again spread the worn-out story of southward invasion, which no one believes, and tried to conceal his bellicose nature. However, this was a useless attempt.

The day before the warmonger darted around at the puppet Air Force and Navy Headquarters, the puppet Air Force staged an emergency landing and take-off exercise on the Seoul-Pusan highways. Postulating an emergency situation in which their F-16 and F-4 fighters cannot land at their bases due to the damage to runways, the puppets banned, vehicle traffic without advance notice and played the game of landing aircraft on the highways.

The puppets' contingency means a war of northward invasion. The Chon Tu-hwan ring's gibberish about the contingency, its banning of vehicle traffic on the highways, and the game of landing F-16's and other military aircraft which can carry nuclear weapons show that they regard a war as a fait accompli.

What is ominous is that whenever war exercises are being frantically staged, traitor Chon Tu-hwan darts around in the frontline area and at puppet military units on the pretext of inspection and boosts war fever. Some time ago, when warships of the U.S. 7th Fleet and puppet Naval vessels were staging a joint naval exercise on the South Sea and the "Ssangyong" war exercise was being staged in a central-western frontline area even by mobilizing reservists, traitor Chon Tu-hwan continued to dart around in the central and central-western frontline areas and instigated war.

This time, too, after the emergency aircraft landing and take-off exercise was staged on the highways, traitor Chon Tu-hwan visited the puppet Air Force and Navy Headquarters. This proves that the puppet traitor is very uneasy in a crisis and desperately tries to shore up his crumbling rule by igniting a war and imposing the catastrophe of war on the compatriots.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring has now issued a Class A emergency vigilance order throughout all of South Korea and spread an unprecedentedly horrible vigilance network by mobilizing puppet military and police troops. The puppets are imprisoning the youths, students, and democratic personages demanding independence, democracy, and reunification by charging them as communist-tolerating and left-leaning elements. They are forcibly abolishing and closing the legal democratic organizations.

The tentacle of oppression is stretched even to opposition party lawmakers. In South Korea, never has the anticommunist fascistization maneuver been more atrocious than today. Facing the powerful resistance of the South Korean youths, students, and people, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is living its final days. Thus, it is trying to find a way out in war.

The traitor Chon Tu-hwan's remarks at the puppet Air Force and Navy Headquarters that if the South Korean social disorder grows, someone else's provocation is expected, were absurd remarks which show that he will provoke a war if he falls into an inextricable situation.

Recently, when the U.S. imperialist aggressors announced that Lance missiles, which can fire neutron shells, would be deployed in a frontline area of the military Demarcation Line, the puppets ran wild with babbling about a fatal strike and warning to the North. Thus, no one can now predict when these warmongers in a delirium of war fever will ignite the fuse of war.

With high vigilance, we are watching the reckless moves of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring. Playing with fire will only accelerate the Chon Tu-hwan ring's [word indistinct].

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CSO: 4110/032

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

NODONG SINMUN ON CRACKDOWN IN SOUTH

SK240300 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2135 GMT 21 Nov 86

[NODONG SINMUN 22 November special article: "Those Who Provoke Anticommunist and Fascist Frenzy Will Not Escape the Stern Punishment of the People"]

[Text] Anticommunist and fascist maneuvers of the Chon Tu-hwan military hooligans have recently been perpetrated in South Korea, assuming an unprecedentedly malicious nature.

In this connection, on 20 November the DFRF Central Committee and the CPRF held a joint enlarged meeting and discussed the important question of waging a nationwide struggle to expose and smash the anticommunist and fascist maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys and to promote the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Those who love the country and the nation and are concerned about their future cannot turn away from the current South Korean situation.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: As a desperate measure to find a way out of the political crises facing them, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean persons in authority are deliberately kicking up rackets of anticommunist confrontation against the northern half of the Republic and are inciting war fever while labeling the South Korean youths, students, and opposition figures, who have risen up in struggle, as procommunist elements.

Having launched overall violent reactionary offensives against the youths, students, and people of all walks of life, who demand independence, democracy, and reunification, by concocting the wall poster incident at Seoul National University and the incident of an attempt to build a Marxist-Leninist party and by taking issue with an opposition lawmaker's remarks on a reunification-oriented state policy, the Chon Tu-hwan fascist ring is arousing large-scale suppressive dins everywhere, clamoring about uprooting the leftist-leaning and procommunist forces.

The puppets have directed the brunt of their suppressive rackets against the youths and students. These rackets culminated in their brutal fascist attack on those students involved in the joint sit-in at Konguk University. The puppets perpetrated the atrocity of arresting and detaining hundreds and thousands of students en masse and ruthlessly murdering some 20 students by

mobilizing some 8,000 riot police forces and even aircraft and by conducting earth scorching operations against bare-handed students from the sky and on the ground. This atrocity--another version of the Kwangju massacre--was a fascist tyranny unprecedented in the history of campus suppression.

The puppets have also inflicted bestial fascist operations on dissident forces. They have been hellbent on the suppression of dissident organizations, democratic workers' organizations, and cultural organizations--arresting and detaining an opposition lawmaker who asserted a reunification-oriented state policy, punishing Rev Mun Ik-hwan, placing Kim Tae-chung under house arrest, and attacking and closing the headquarters of the United Masses Movement for Democracy and Unification and its branches.

At present, those youths, students, people, and figures of all walks of life, who get on the puppets' nerves, are being coercively taken to the police at any time and arrested and punished on charges of violating the evil laws in South Korea. As a result, some 8,000 students, workers, journalists, democratic figures, and religious figures have been detained behind bars.

Since the Chon Tu-hwan ring took power, the suppressive maneuvers of the puppets under the pretext of anticommunism have reached the most barbarous stage.

Also, the Chon Tu-hwan clique is more viciously kicking up anticommunist confrontation rackets and perpetrated war maneuvers against our Republic than even before. The puppet traitor has taken the lead in inciting war and confrontation while going around to the frontal units of the puppet army. In addition, he has further accelerated preparations to provoke a new war--such as the buildup of armed forces with the U.S. imperialists and the frequent waging of a large-scale war exercise simulating nuclear war--while talking about the nonexistent threat of someone's southward invasion.

The frantically suppressive and confrontation rackets, within the puppets are kicking up while raving about the anticommunist-oriented state policy, are an outrageous and truculent crime which blocks the independent and democratic development of the South Korean society and hampers reunification.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring's maneuvers for anticommunism and fascistization are far beyond those of the previous South Korean dictatorial rules in terms of viciousness and bring the preceding fascist maniacs, who were notorious for anticommunist fascism, to shame.

Shortly after it took power, the Chon Tu-hwan ring talked about eradicating the legacies of the old era. However, the South Korea of today has been turned into a dark land where a military and fascist rule more horrible than the Yusin dictatorship is being enforced, a military prison without bars, a graveyard of human rights and democracy, a forward nuclear base, and the most dangerous place of the source of nuclear war. Where else in the world is there a society in which elementary democratic freedom and rights are being completely trampled underfoot under a de facto emergency martial law and over which even the dark cloud of nuclear war looms heavily.

The indiscriminate anticommunist and fascist frenzy of the puppets is the last-ditch maneuver of those faced by crises. At present, the Chon Tu-hwan military dictatorship is encountering serious crises. The crises are further deepening as the anticommunist and fascist system is collapsing while the patriotic and democratic forces are rapidly growing stronger.

The South Korean youths, students, and people of all walks of life are steadily waging the struggle for the independence and democratization of society and national reunification and against the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea, their colonial domination, their lackeys' maneuvers for permanent national division, and the military and fascist rule. The mass movement of South Korea, including the student movement which is daily expanding and developing without yielding to the sword-wielding of fascism, is appalling to the U.S. imperialists and their stooges.

The dream for prolonging the military dictatorship and realizing long-term power through the strategy of compromise between the ruling and opposition camps has been shattered. Economic crises, which are becoming more serious due to the U.S. imperialists' maneuvers for economic aggression, are also increasing the complaints of the South Korean people. The puppets tried to clear away the unstable situation of South Korea through the Asian Games, but this attempt was aborted.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring is maliciously suppressing the patriotic and democratic forces by labeling them as procommunists, running wild to find a way out of political crises through frenzied anticommunist and fascist maneuvers. Also, it is driving (?soldiers) to North-South confrontation and war.

Independence, democracy, and reunification, which the South Korean people cry for, are the way of patriotism; anticommunism, which the puppets are talking about, is the way of treachery. The anticommunist and fascist frenzy of the Chon Tu-hwan hooligan clique blatantly reveals that its babbling about democracy, dialogue, and reunification is all false. Its genuine ulterior motive is to realize long-term power in return for continuously leaving South Korea to the U.S. imperialists as their colonial and military base by blocking the reunification of our country and by perpetuating national division and, furthermore, is to extend the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists even to the northern half of the Republic. With nothing, however, can the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique realize their criminal purposes.

The anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle of the South Korean youths, students, and people, whose flames are vehemently blazing up and spreading, is a manifestation of the national independence-seeking consciousness of no longer tolerating the U.S. imperialists' colonial and fascist rule which has lasted for nearly half a century and is a reflection of the unanimous aspirations of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

History shows that those fascist dictators who ignore the will of the popular masses and run counter to the [word indistinct] the times can never remain

long in power. The indiscreet maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring for anticommunist fascistization will only expedite their ruin.

Independence, democracy, and reunification are the vital demands of the South Korean people. Over the past 40 years, the South Korean people have suffered from infringement upon national dignity and independence under the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule. Under Chon Tu-hwan fascist rule, more heinous than the Yusin dictatorship, they have been deprived of even the slightest freedom and rights, which human beings should possess, and are barely managing to live.

Because of the Chon Tu-hwan ring's rackets of anticommunist confrontation and war provocations with the support of the U.S. imperialists, the situation of the country is being brought to a high pitch of strain, and the barriers of division are growing higher. The danger of nuclear calamities in addition to the miserable fate of colonial slaves is being forced upon the South Korean people.

The present times are an era of independence in which the popular masses, who suffered from oppression and maltreatment in the past, have emerged as the masters of history. No one wants to live, bound in fascist shackles under the domination and enslavement of others. There is no reason for the South Korean people to live by shouldering the yoke of colonial and fascist slaves and shedding blood. For this reason, the South Korean people demand independence and democracy and fight for the peaceful reunification of the country.

An end should be put to the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule over South Korea to realize the aspirations of the South Korean people for independence, democracy, and reunification. The U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and policy of colonial enslavement are the root cause of all sufferings and miseries of the South Korean people and are a basic obstacle in the way of the peaceful reunification of the country. With a wild ambition for invading the whole Korea and Asia by continuously seizing South Korea as a colonial and military base and by taking it as a stepping stone, the U.S. imperialists are trying to remain in South Korea and are actively egging the Chon Tu-hwan ring on to fascism and anticommunist confrontation. The ringleader who has reduced South Korea to a place where horrendous and murderous suppression is rampant. Unless an end is put to the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule over South Korea, the fascist tyranny of the Chon Tu-hwan ring will be more outrageous and the people will suffer from greater disaster.

Also, an end should be put to the heinous Chon Tu-hwan military and fascist system in South Korea. There has been no such truculent human butchers and national traitors in history as the Chon Tu-hwan rings, which rules it fellow countrymen with bayonets to maintain its post of colonial lackey and bestially suppresses and murders righteous youths and students who demand independence and democracy by labeling them as procommunist elements.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan, who does not know about the nation and politics, but only knows sword-wielding, is lording it over the people in his so-called presidency. This is the shame of the nation and an intolerable insult to the South Korean people.

Through experiences in and lessons from their miserable life, the South Korean people are aware that if the U.S. imperialists, who are trying to reduce the Korean nation to be victims of nuclear war to realize their goal for aggression, and the Chon Tu-hwan ring, which is bent on rackets of human butchery and anticommunist confrontation to gratify its dirty ambition for long-term power, are left intact in South Korea, they cannot maintain their lives, let alone realizing their aspirations for independence, democracy, and reunification.

For this reason, the South Korean youths, students, and people are rejecting fanatical fascist suppression and valiantly fighting, demanding the banishment of the U.S. imperialists, the overthrow of the fascist regime, the abolishment of the anticommunist-oriented state policy, and reunification. The South Korean people will never pull down the banner of anti-U.S. struggle for independence and the antifascist struggle for democratization before they realize their aspirations.

The U.S. imperialists must look straight at the situation, stop their criminal act of instigating the puppets to rackets of anticommunist fascism and war, and withdraw from South Korea at once.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring must immediately retract its anticommunist-oriented state policy, abolish all fascist evil laws, [words indistinct], promptly release the illegally arrested and detained political prisoners, and step down from power without delay as demanded by the people.

The anti-U.S. struggle for independence, the antifascist struggle for democratization, and the struggle for national reunification of the South Korean youths, students, and people are enjoying active support and encouragement among the whole nation and the world's progressive people. By rising up in nationwide struggle, the South Korean people will smash the colonial and fascist rule of the U.S. imperialists and certainly greet a new world of independence, democracy, and reunification.

/12913

CSO: 4110/032

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

JSP FIGURE DENOUNCES ANTICOMMUNIST MOVEMENT IN SOUTH

SK250501 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0439 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 24 Nov (KCNA)--Hajime Fukada, member of the Central Executive Committee of the Japan Socialist Party and director of the National Movement Department of the Party, who is heading a delegation of JSP National Movement activists to Korea met with a KCNA reporter on 22 November and condemned the fascist crackdown of the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique in their anti-communist rampage in South Korea.

Noteworthy in the struggle of South Korean people of broad strata and students is the fact that they are fighting the Japanese reactionary government standing behind the Chon Tu-hwan puppet regime, while waging the anti-Chon Tu-hwan, anti-American struggle more vigorously than ever before, he said, and went on:

Frightened by the righteous struggle of people and students, the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique are resorting to unprecedented repression against democrats and students these days, becoming more clamorous in their anti-communist racket.

Incriminating the statements of an opposition "national assemblyman" that "the state policy" should be unification, not anti-communism, they committed an unheard-of, ruthless act by arresting him while the "National Assembly" was in session. And they are suppressing patriotic students who call for independence, democracy, and national unification on charges of "pro-communism."

I think the statement of the "national assemblyman" calling for unification and the struggle of patriotic democrats graphically reflect the desire and aspirations of the South Korean people at present.

However, the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique seek to stay long in power as the fascist dictator, labelling the South Korean people's desire for unification as "pro-communism" and crushing it with the bayonet.

Under such situation the Japan Socialist Party will make energetic efforts to expose the despicable and brazen repressive acts of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique before the world people.

We extend full solidarity with the South Korean people and students in their righteous struggle for national unification and democracy in South Korean society and vehemently denounce the South Korean puppet clique's suppression of them.

Stressing the need to fight against the Japanese reactionary government and the United States which give economic support to the political system of the Chon Tu-hwan clique, he said:

Now a large number of U.S. nuclear weapons are deployed in Japan and South Korea.

In order to avert a nuclear war in Asia, it is imperative to clear this region of nuclear weapons and make the U.S. troops withdraw from Japan and South Korea.

Korea must be reunified in accordance with the proposal of President Kim Il-song for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

/9599

CSO: 4100/59

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

NODONG SINMUN ON CHON'S PLAN TO 'INCITE WAR'

SK251012 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 25 Nov (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today in a commentary says that traitor Chon Tu-hwan, driven to the brink of destruction by the massive action of South Korean students and people, is trying to unleash a war in his last gamble.

The author of the commentary says:

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan, a warmaniac, showed up at the frontline areas and puppet naval and airforce headquarters time and again and incited war fever when the frantic war exercises were going on in South Korea.

Ill-boding is it that he prowled about in the frontline areas at a time when ceaseless exercises for a nuclear war against the North were being held in South Korea and the aggression forces there were ready for attack.

This shows that the dictator who is undergoing an unprecedented crisis in his rule, forsaken by the people, is now working desperately to find a way out of it in the provocation of a war with the backing of U.S. imperialism.

The puppet clique, much upset by the anti-U.S., anti-dictatorship struggle of students and people waged everywhere in South Korea almost every day, label their slightest moves as "pro-communism" and "leftist tendency" and harshly penalize them by invoking the "National Security Law," the commentary says, and goes on:

The state of undeclared "martial law" in South Korea shows that the crisis of the dictator has reached the hopeless stage and the fascist is making his last-ditch efforts.

The South Korean situation today reminds us of the eve of the Korean war ignited by traitor Syngman Rhee at the instigation of the U.S. imperialists.

A foreign press report recently said the U.S. imperialists who hold the prerogative of the supreme command of the puppet army in South Korea gave the puppet army a free hand to make a military attack on the northern half of Korea any minute.

This shows that the United States itself seeks to save its colonial rule over South Korea from a crisis by means of a war and, further, to attain its aggressive designs on the whole of Korea and the rest of Asia. Hence, no one knows what the puppets, given the green light, would do to prolong their office.

It is not accidental that these days puppet army brasshats blare unhesitatingly that "a war is certain to break out during the tenure of office" of Chon Tu-hwan and "the land to conquer stretches endlessly."

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan is seeking a way out of his crisis in fascist suppression and war.

We are watching vigilantly the rare moves of the dictator seized with uneasiness.

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CSO: 4100/59

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

NODONG SINMUN CALLS FOR NUCLEAR-FREE PENINSULA

SK281059 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1036 GMT 28 Nov 86

[Text] Pyongyang 28 November (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today demands that for peace on the Korean peninsula and the peaceful reunification of the country the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons be withdrawn from South Korea and the Korean peninsula be turned into a nuclear-free, peace zone.

In its editorial article headlined "Let Us Convert the Korean Peninsula Into Nuclear-Free, Peace Zone," the paper says:

Owing to the U.S. imperialists' policy of war and their nuclear arms buildup, South Korea has been turned into the most dangerous hotbed of nuclear war in the world and the Korean peninsula is under the grave situation in which a nuclear war may break out any time.

The U.S. imperialists' nuclear arms buildup and nuclear war preparations in South Korea are a product of the U.S. reactionary world strategy.

South Korea and the Korean peninsula are the objects of particular importance in the Far East priority policy of the United States.

The U.S. imperialists try to ignite a nuclear war against our Republic, an eastern outpost of socialism, achieve their wild ambition for aggression on the whole of Korea and, furthermore, take the initiative in the global thermonuclear war by making a forestalling nuclear attack on socialist countries. They consider that the situation on the Korean peninsula which has become strained by sharp military confrontation may be easily used for the realisation of their nuclear war provocation moves.

By igniting a nuclear war on the Korean peninsula, they seek not only to control the world socialist forces but also to step up the materialisation of their "Asian-Pacific priority policy" designed to make the 21st century a "Pacific age" under the domination of the United States. Namely, they intend to make the Korean people a victim of nuclear war, achieve the U.S. domination over the vast Asia-Pacific region and turn the Pacific into an American sea and Asia into an American dominion.

The U.S. imperialists' nuclear war provocation manoeuvres on the Korean peninsula are an unpardonable heinous crime against the Korean people and

mankind. If a nuclear war breaks out in Korea, it will quickly spread to be a global thermonuclear war. The U.S. imperialists are the chieftain of aggression and war who threatens peace in Korea and the world.

To end the U.S. troops' occupation of South Korea, a root cause of the danger of war on the Korean peninsula--this is the fundamental demand for preserving the consolidating peace on the Korean peninsula and accelerating the peaceful reunification of the country.

Today the international movement calling for the conversion of Korea into a nuclear-free, peace zone is rapidly expanding and strengthening on a world-wide scale.

The United States should lend an ear to this demand of the world peace-loving people for removing the danger of nuclear war from Korea and maintaining peace.

An important way to preserve and consolidate peace in Korea and accelerate her independent and peaceful reunification is to carry into practice at an early date our proposal to hold the tripartite talks between the DPRK, the United States, and South Korea.

The United States should respond to our proposal for tripartite talks without delay.

/12913

CSO: 4100/063

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DFRF-CPRF MEETING SPEECHES

Chong Chun-ki Speaks

SK220843 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1327 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Speech by Chong Chun-ki, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, vice premier of the DPRK State Administration Council, and vice chairman of the DFRF Central Committee, at the joint expanded meeting of the DFRF Central Committee, and the CPRF held at the People's Palace of Culture in Pyongyang on 20 November--recorded]

[Text] Comrades: Today we are holding a joint expanded meeting of the DFRF Central Committee and the CPRF amid a grave environment in which a fierce struggle is being waged between democracy and fascism, between patriotism and treason, and between reunification and division in South Korea.

In connection with the situation created recently in South Korea, this joint expanded meeting is being held to discuss important problems to expose and crush anticommunist maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan clique to turn South Korea into a society governed by anticommunist fascism, and to stage a pan-national struggle designed to promote the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

As is widely known, suppression against patriotic, democratic forces in South Korea, suppression being carried out under the pretext of anticommunist national policy, has reached an extreme point.

[Word indistinct] leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean ruling clique are harshly suppressing the south Korean youths, students, and people by branding their struggle as being procommunist and are deliberately straining the situation in our country by babbling about the nonexistent threat of southward invasion from the North.

While launching an anticommunist campaign on a large scale after fabricating an opposition lawmaker's call for reunification, the so-called incident of wall posters on the campus of Seoul National University [SNU], and the plot to found a Marxist-Leninist party, the South Korean ruling clique is now creating a crazy whirlwind of suppressing the youths, students, and people of all walks of life who aspire for independence, democracy, and reunification.

Issuing orders for a Class A alert posture and for a special posture of vigilance in succession, the South Korean puppets are now uttering fascist, outrageous remarks that the leftist-leaning, procommunist elements should be rooted out or mopped up. They are also arresting and imprisoning innocent people without discrimination, punishing them after putting them on trial, and increasing anticommunist suppressive institutions and suppressive forces on a large scale.

The brunt of the Chon Tu-hwan clique's fascist suppression being carried out under the pretext of anticommunist national policy is directed primarily against the patriotic youths and students.

The fascist clique first fabricated the wall poster incident on the SNU campus and the plot to found a Marxist-Leninist party. Using them as an excuse, it has begun a full-scale suppression against the patriotic youths, students, and campuses and is now creating a large-scale whirlwind of cracking down on those who are involved in the incident of the anti-imperialist alliance party and the forces behind the scenes by fully mobilizing National Security Planning agents and all of the uniformed and plainclothes policemen, searching not only the campuses, but also students' houses under the pretext of ferreting out those who are involved in these incidents.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring's fascist offensive against the youths and students as such has culminated with the brutal suppression of the students on the campus of Konguk University in particular. As students from 26 South Korean universities and colleges gathered to stage a peaceful sit-in struggle on the campus of Konguk University, the Chon Tu -hwan ring not only arrested and imprisoned approximately 1,500 students at one stroke through a scorched earth operation, launched in the air and on the ground by mobilizing approximately 8,000 combat policemen and even aircraft, but the ring has also committed such a barbarous act of mercilessly massacring approximately 20 students, a crime that can never be condoned even after 1,000 years.

This is the most brutal suppression against the campus, unprecedented in the history of world education, and the most flagrant fascist suppression, unrivaled even in the history of the South Korean fascist clique's suppression.

All of the nation cannot repress its surging indignation over the South Korean fascist military gangsters' brutal, barbarous, and butcherly act, and the people of the world are unanimously raising their voice of condemnation against the fascist murderers. Far from paying heed to the surging voices of condemnation at home and abroad, the Chon Tu-hwan fascist ring is stretching out its claws of fascist suppressive atrocity not only to youths and students but also to workers and off-stage opposition forces. Thus, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is perpetrating the criminal act of barbarously suppressing them. The Chon Tu-hwan ring has gone so far as to openly perpetrate maneuvers to completely obliterate the opposition parties in South Korea in a bid to make South Korea a dark place where fascism is rampant and a place barren to opposition parties.

The fascist suppression of the patriotic democratic forces which is being perpetrated in South Korea today under the pretext of the state policy of anticommunism has reached a most brutal and indiscreet state since the Chon Tu-hwan ring took office.

Such a reckless act by the South Korean rulers is a calculated scheme to deliberately aggravate relations between the North and South, to further aggravate the tense situation of the country, and to lead the situation to the brink of war.

We regard the fascist suppression and the anticommunist confrontation rackets that the South Korean rulers have perpetrated under the pretext of the state policy of anticommunism as an intolerable criminal act running counter to the three principles of national reunification.

Already in the early part of the 1970's, the North and South agreed to take independence, peaceful reunification, and great national unity as the fundamental principles for national reunification and solemnly declared it before the nation through the 4 July joint statement. In order to achieve national unity, to preserve peace, and to open the road toward achieving the peaceful reunification of our country, the three principles of national reunification should be respected and abided by and should be sincerely implemented. At the same time, any act running counter to the principles should not be committed.

This notwithstanding, the South Korean rulers have infringed upon the independent principles of national reunification by advocating the state policy of anticommunism. The state policy of anticommunism and the independent principles of national reunification are not compatible.

Advocating the state policy of anticommunism and clamoring about victory over communism is not only the logic of confrontation to fight against the fellow countrymen in the North, but is also the logic of war. In reality, the South Korean rulers have frantically waged war rackets under the instigation of the U.S. imperialists, clamoring about a nonexistent treat of southward invasion.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring, which has handed South Korea over to the United States as its nuclear base, has not only deployed its armed forces in the forward area along the military demarcation line in a bid to strengthen preparations for a war of northward invasion, but has also daily waged various types of war exercises simulating a northward invasion, together with the U.S. imperialists. In particular, by allowing Lance missiles to be deployed anew in the area close to the military demarcation line in a few months' time, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is trying to create a greater threat of war.

Because of the criminal war maneuvers of the South Korean bellicose elements, the tense state in our country is becoming more acute with each passing day and the situation in which war may break out at any moment is being created in our country.

The South Korean rulers' assertion of anticommunism as their state policy also completely runs counter to the principle of great national unity. The

principle of great national unity for national reunification demands that all of the nation unite under the banner of national reunification, transcending differences in ideologies, ideals, systems, and religions.

Nevertheless, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has not only barbarously suppressed those who have different ideologies, assertions, political views, and political factions, but has also regarded the fellow countrymen in the North with hostility and has viciously opposed them. Such being the situation, how can this become an act that accords with the great national reunification? In order for dialogue to be held in conformity with its lofty mission, the North and South should not utter statements opposing the ideology and system of the opposite side and should create an atmosphere for mutual reconciliation and unity.

Nevertheless, clamoring about the state policy of anticommunism, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has suppressed with bayonets those who call for democracy and reunification and has frantically kicked off the anticommunist and confrontational maneuvers opposing us, the other party of dialogue. This cannot be compatible with dialogue.

All facts clearly prove that the South Korean rulers' fascist suppression and their anticommunist confrontation maneuvers which have been perpetrated under the pretext of the state policy of anticommunism are an intolerable antinational criminal act in light of the demands of the three principles of national reunification and from the viewpoint of dialogue and negotiations.

We can never overlook [mukin] the anticommunist fascist maneuvers and the anticommunist confrontation rackets in South Korea which will bring miserable disaster to the future of the nation, and should justly cope with this [ungdang hage].

We should check and frustrate all criminal maneuvers which are being perpetrated in South Korea under the slogan of the state policy of anticommunism and should vigorously open a new aspect for the country's peace and its peaceful reunification.

Proceeding from this, in accordance with the will of political parties, public organizations, and people of all strata in the northern half of the Republic, we solemnly maintain:

First, the state policy of anticommunism in South Korea should be immediately withdrawn. [applause]

Second, the National Security Law of South Korea in which the notorious anticommunist law is contained should be immediately abolished. [applause] The National Security Law of South Korea is the practical fascist evil law which surpasses by far the law on maintenance of public peace enforced during the Japanese imperialist domination period in the past. This law is an evil law which has plundered all democratic rights and fundamental rights for survival of the South Korean people including their human rights. Only when the National Security Law is abolished in South Korea can all democratic freedoms and rights of the South Korean people be guaranteed. Therefore, we

strongly maintain that the National Security Law should be unconditionally abolished in South Korea.

Third, all political prisoners in South Korea, including youths, students, and democratic personages, who have been illegally arrested, detained, and punished, should be immediately released, [applause] Thousands of youths, students, and people in South Korea who have been unwarrantedly arrested and detained by the National Security Law are by no means criminals.

Fourth, the fascist suppression which is being perpetrated in South Korea under the pretext of the state policy of anticommunism should be immediately suspended. [applause] The barbarous fascist suppression of the South Korean people is the most reactionary criminal act to obliterate everything progressive, democratic, and national, to hinder the democratic development of the society, and to repeat history.

The grave situation created in South Korea today should be blamed on the United States. It was the U.S. imperialists who dragged the anticommunist ideology into South Korea. It is the U.S. imperialists who have forced the South Korean puppet clique to adopt anticommunism as its state policy and who are instigating it to perpetrate the anticommunist fascist suppression. It is also none other than the U.S. imperialists who have turned South Korea into a nuclear base--the largest in the Far East--and who are leading the situation of our country to the brink of war.

The U.S. imperialists should immediately renounce their criminal act of abetting the South Korean puppet clique to perpetrate the anticommunist maneuvers for fascism and the anticommunist confrontation rackets. They should also immediately withdraw from South Korea, taking along their forces of aggression and all of their lethal weapons, including nuclear weapons.

Anticommunism can by no means become the step for prolonging the life of the south Korean puppet clique. The Chon Tu-hwan ring should look straight at reality and act discreetly. It should also immediately renounce the anticommunist maneuvers for fascism and the anticommunist confrontation rackets and should step down from power without delay as demanded by the South Korean people.

The situation created in South Korea today demands that all of the nation firmly unite, and check and frustrate the anticommunist maneuvers for fascism and the anticommunist confrontation maneuvers by the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique, thus pioneering the nation's destiny by themselves.

Youths, students and intellectuals, workers, farmers, democratic personages, and people of all strata in South Korea should more vigorously wage the struggle against the anticommunist maneuvers and the anticommunist confrontation rackets of the U.S. imperialists and the puppet clique and the struggle for national salvation for independence, democracy, and reunification in defiance of any suppression of the enemies by holding higher the banner of the struggle for national independence and democracy and against fascism.

We should take this opportunity to extend warm compatriotic support and encouragement to the patriotic struggle for justice of the youths, students, and people in South Korea in the name of political parties, public organizations, and all of the people in the northern half of the Republic. [applause]

All Korean compatriots in the North, South, and overseas should be deeply aware of their important mission for the nation and should rise up as one in the pan-national struggle to check and frustrate the anticommunist maneuvers for fascism and the anticommunist confrontation rackets in South Korea.

The situation created in South Korea today seriously threatens not only peace in our country but also peace in Asia and the rest of the world. It has become the dangerous source that may lead the world to the holocaust of a nuclear war.

We take this opportunity to express our firm conviction that the political parties, public organizations, and (?people) of all countries of the world which love justice and aspire for peace will extend more active encouragement to our people's struggle against (?the U.S. imperialists) and for the country's peace and its peaceful reunification. [applause]

The political parties, public organizations, and the people of all strata in the northern half of the Republic should further enhance their revolutionary awareness in coping with the present situation created in South Korea, should expose and smash the anticommunist maneuvers for fascism and the anticommunist confrontation rackets by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique, and should more vigorously support the just and patriotic struggle for independence, democracy, and reunification of youths, students, democratic personages, and the people of all strata in South Korea. [applause]

All of the people in the northern half of the Republic should continuously effect new revolutionary upsurges in all posts of socialist construction by more vigorously accelerating the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural--in conformity with the demands of the prevailing situation under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious WPK.

Only victory and glory lie on the future road of our people who are vigorously struggling, firmly believing in the correctness of their cause.

Let all of us firmly rally around the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chon-il and more vigorously struggle to achieve the complete victory of socialism in northern half of the Republic and to expedite the cause of national reunification. [applause]

Chon Kum-chol Speech

SK222302 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1404 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Speech by Chon Kum-chol, chief of the CPRF Secretariat, at a joint expanded meeting of the DRFR Central Committee and the CPRF held at the People's Palace of Culture on 20 November--recorded]

[Text] Comrades: As is known, anticommunist confrontational rackets and fascist suppression maneuvers that promote grave obstacles to dialogue and peaceful reunification have reached their extreme in South Korea despite unanimous denunciations at home and abroad. These anticommunist suppression rackets in South Korea are causing grave concern among all Korean people and the world's progressive people and are arousing surging indignation among them. The anticommunist confrontational rackets and fascist suppression maneuvers of the South Korean puppets are antipopular and antinational crimes that cannot be justified by anything.

Anticommunism, which the South Korean puppets consider as state policy, will [word indistinct] that opposes the fellow countrymen in the northern half of the Republic and is an antinational and divisionist slogan that inspires antagonism and confrontation within the nation, creates splits and uneasiness within the nation, and opposes unity among the fellow countrymen and reunification. Anticommunism as a state policy is not compatible with dialogue and peaceful reunification. Our nation wants only national unity and reunification, not anticommunism or confrontation.

The South Korean rulers are brutally suppressing those who demand reunification and are frantically kicking up anticommunist confrontational rackets. This shows that dialogue and reunification that they babble about are nothing but empty political talk, and that their ulterior motive lies in confrontation, division, and war. Recognizing the Chon Tu-hwan ring's anticommunist and fascist frenzy as the declaration of the wholesale denial of North-South dialogue and as wholesale opposition to national reunification, we, in the name of the entire nation, strongly denounce it.

The South Korean people of all walks of life must persistently struggle to the end, while upholding the anti-U.S. and antifascist banner for independence and democracy, without yielding to the suppression, appeasement, and deception maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan. [applause]

The anachronistic state policy of anticommunism must be retracted, the National Security Law and other evil anticommunist laws must be abolished, and the arrested and imprisoned youths, students, and political prisoners must be released unconditionally. The United States must stop its aggression and war rackets, must withdraw its forces from South Korea without delay, and must stop its interference in the internal affairs of our country.

We urge the persons in authority in South Korea to respond to our peace proposals, including the proposal to hold talks among military authorities, after giving up their anticommunist confrontational maneuvers and anticommunist fascist (?rackets), if they want to be our sincere partner in dialogue.

As in the past, the CPRF will also be loyal to national tasks bestowed upon it and will make all efforts to crush the maneuvers of the divisionists at home

and abroad to fabricate two Koreas and to accomplish the historical cause of the reunification of the fatherland at the earliest date through the united efforts of the entire nation.

In conclusion, I wholeheartedly support the proposal of the representative of the Korean Social Democratic Party and the representative of the GFTUK to send a letter of appeal and a letter respectively to the compatriots at home and abroad and the political parties, organizations, and people of all countries.
[applause]

Kim Yong-chun Speaks

SK221157 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1345 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Speech by Kim Yong-chun, member of the DFRF Central Committee, member of the CPRF, and vice chairman of the Korean Social Democratic Party, at a joint expanded meeting of the DFRF Central Committee and the CPRF held at the People's Palace of Culture in Pyongyang on 20 November--recorded]

[Text] All members of our Korean Social Democratic Party who have watched the situation prevailing in South Korea with deep apprehension cannot repress surging national indignation over the Chon Tu-hwan ring's barbarous outrage of suppressing patriotic youths, students, and democratic personages in South Korea.

The great leader President Kim Il-song has taught: The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean rulers are brutally suppressing the struggle of youths, students, and people of South Korea, branding the struggle as a procommunist act, and are deliberately aggravating the situation of our country by clamoring about a nonexistent threat of southward invasion from the North.

The Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique, which has invented a new excuse for a new political terrorist operation by fabricating the so-called wall paper incident at Seoul National University, which was reminiscent of the incident of burning the German national assembly building by the Hitler clique in the past, not only announced in succession the wall paper incident at Sogang University and the incident of attempting to build a Marxist-Leninist Party, but also kicked off the wholesale arrest of those involved in these incidents. Thus, the Chon Tu-hwan clique has stretched out its claws of brutal suppression to campuses and democratic organizations under the pretext of ferreting out the forces behind the scenes of these incidents.

The Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique has perpetrated the atrocity of even arresting and detaining conscientious religionists, including Rev Mun Ik-hwan, branding them as procommunist elements. The Chon Tu-hwan clique went so far as not only to arrest and detain a lawmaker of the NKDP who asserted that the state policy should be reunification, not anticommunism, but also to openly suppress this opposition party, clamoring about links with the leftist-leaning procommunist forces and the like.

The fact that the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique made an issue of an opposition national assemblyman's remarks in the National Assembly who expressed his view

on reunification and unleashed thousands of policemen into the assembly building in a bid to drive the assembly session into disorder and to arrest and detain the opposition national assemblyman is definitely not only a fascist frenzy unprecedented in the parliamentary history of the world, but is also a violent act which surpasses by far the atrocities perpetrated by the fascist maniacs Syngman Rhee and the Yusin dictator Pak Chong-hui who were infamous for their notorious fascist rules in South Korea.

Arresting and detaining this opposition national assemblyman, taking issue with his floor statements which asserted the country's reunification, is not only a suppressive atrocity against this specific opposition assemblyman, but is also a brutal suppressive offensive against the opposition party as a whole.

Anticommunism which the South Korean puppet clique has taken as its state policy cannot be compatible with dialogue and peaceful reunification and is a slogan of antagonism, confrontation, and war. The state policy of anticommunism is a product of the U.S. imperialists' maneuvers to make South Korea their colony.

All of those who are truly concerned about the destiny of the country and the nation should renounce the state policy of anachronistic anticommunism which has already been (?destroyed) by history and, instead, should advance along the road of collaboration with communism and reunification.

Anticommunism as a state policy in the world today can be seen only in South Korea, which is under the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule.

The fascist clique's anticommunist and repressive rackets will only arouse stronger resistance among youths, students, and patriotic people in South Korea. The struggle for independence, democracy, and reunification that youths, students, and people in South Korea are waging in defiance of the unprecedentedly strict cordon of the police forces will ceaselessly continue.

I, on behalf of all members of the Korean Social Democratic Party who treasure democracy and social justice and who urgently desire the country's peaceful reunification, extend support and encouragement to the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle for national salvation of all political parties, democratic personages, and people of all strata in South Korea struggling for democracy and reunification. [applause]

The U.S. imperialists should not seek the colonial and subjugative policy anymore and should withdraw from South Korea without delay, taking along their forces of aggression and all lethal weapons, including nuclear weapons.

As demanded in the report, I maintain that the state policy of anticommunism and the National Security Law of South Korea should be abolished, all arrested and detained political prisoners should be released unconditionally, and the repressive rackets which are not being perpetrated under the pretext of the state policy of anticommunism should be suspended at once. [applause] Youths, students, and democratic personages in South Korea will drive the forces of aggression out of South Korea and achieve independence, democracy,

and reunification through their anti-U.S. struggle for independence and antifascist struggle for democracy.

In conclusion, I propose that in connection with the grave situation created in South Korea today, a letter of appeal to the compatriots at home and abroad in the name of this joint meeting be adopted. [applause]

Pak Su-tong Speech

SK230314 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1401 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Speech by Pak Su-tong, chairman of the DFRF Central Committee, member of the Presidium of the CPRF, and chairman of the UAWPK Central Committee, at a joint expanded meeting of the DFRF Central Committee and the CPRF held at the People's Palace of Culture in Pyongyang on 20 November--recorded]

[Text] Comrades: In order to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country that all the nation urgently desires and to stabilize the devastated South Korean rural economy and the South Korean farmers' lives, the colonial, military and fascist rule of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges in South Korea, a fortress of anticommunism, should be eliminated, and the independence and democratization of the South Korean society should be achieved.

In South Korea today, the rapidly growing and consolidating labor movement is being vigorously waged, together with the struggle of youths and students of South Korea.

South Korean farmers have resolutely risen up in the struggle against the U.S. pressure to open markets in South Korea for U.S. tobacco and surplus agricultural products. They submitted a letter of protest containing the demands of South Korean farmers to the U.S. Embassy in Seoul. Recently, at a meeting held under the sponsorship of the Catholic Farmers Association, thousands of farmers resolutely opposed imports of U.S. tobacco and surplus agricultural products.

Such struggles by South Korean farmers in defiance of the intensified suppression of the fascist clique constitute just resistance against the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists for over 40 years and the misrule of the puppet clique. The struggles are also a just patriotic struggle to regain the divested national sovereignty and to achieve the independent and democratic development of South Korean society.

Nevertheless, the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique has not only brutally suppressed with bayonets the struggle of farmers, youths, students, and people, including off-stage opposition personages, in South Korea, but has also detained them, branding them as radical leftist-leaning elements or procommunist elements. The unprecedentedly brutal and violent reactionary offensive which is now being perpetrated in South Korea is a most brutal fascist outrage that can be found under a state of martial law. This offensive is also a suppressive racket which surpasses by far the outrage perpetrated by the previous Yusin dictator.

Together with all agricultural workers in the northern half of the Republic, I resolutely condemn the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique's frantic act of trying to obliterate the patriotic democratic forces in South Korea while clamoring about a state policy of anticommunism. I also strongly assert that the brutal suppression of the South Korean people should be stopped at once. [applause]

Anticommunism is anachronistic and is nothing but a last-ditch struggle of those who face ruin. The South Korean puppets should immediately stop the brutal knife-wielding that they have perpetrated under the pretext of anticommunism, should unconditionally release all illegally arrested and detained youths, students, and other political prisoners, and should step down from power without delay.

If the Chon Tu-hwan clique continues to try maintaining the dictatorial system, refusing this demand of the South Korean people, it will not be able to escape the stern judgment of history.

In conclusion, I fully support the proposals submitted to this joint meeting for adopting a letter of appeal to the Korean compatriots at home and abroad and a letter to political parties, public organizations, and personages of all strata in countries of the world. [applause]

Chong Sin-hyok Speech

SK221323 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1350 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Speech by Chong Sin-hyok, member of the DFRF Central Committee, member of the CPRF Standing Committee, and chairman of the Central Committee of the Chongist Chongu Party, at a joint enlarged meeting of the DFRF Central Committee and the CPRF held at the People's Palace of Culture in Pyongyang on 20 November--recorded]

[Text] Ladies and gentlemen [yorobun]:

The grave situation which is being caused in South Korea under the pretext of anticommunism is arousing deep apprehension among the Chongu Party members and Chondoists along with all fellow countrymen.

With the support of the U.S. imperialists, the Chon Tu-hwan military and fascist clique has shackled an opposition party lawmaker on charges of negating the anticommunist state policy and asserting a reunification-oriented state policy in the puppet National Assembly and, with this as an opportunity, has spread the tentacle of suppression even to the opposition party. In addition, the clique has illegally arrested Rev Mun Il-hwan, a noted religionist in South Korea and chairman of the United Masses Movement for Democracy and Unification, who asserted the withdrawal of the U.S. forces and independent national reunification; imposed all kinds of repression on him; and sentenced him, who is almost in his seventies, to a three year prison term. Also, it demanded a 15 year prison term for Chong Ki-pyo, chief policymaker of the organization, and has harshly suppressed numerous religionists who demand freedom of religion.

I cannot but brand the tyrannical suppressive atrocities of the Chon Tu-hwan ring in South Korea as a grave treacherous and criminal act which our nation will curse for ages to come.

The idea of great national unity, a just principle set forth by most correctly reflecting the realistic conditions of our country, serves as a reliable guarantee for national reunification.

This notwithstanding, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is harshly suppressing the patriotic people, who demand independence, democracy, and reunification, under the pretext of anticommunism and is viciously kicking up anticommunist rackets against the Republic as well. The Chon Tu-hwan clique's suppressive atrocities against the patriotic people are a wanton act of infringing upon human rights--an act which a politician with even a fundamental political philosophy cannot dare to perpetrate--a reactionary violence causing discord within the nation, and an antinational criminal act of running counter to the Chondoist doctrine which honors human rights and seeks the fellow countrymen living in harmony on the basis of the idea of equality that there is no man above and below another.

Furthermore, kicking up anticommunist rackets against the idea and system of the Republic is an antinational, treacherous act, totally running counter to the Chondoist idea which demands that the entire national unanimously fight to realize the idea of rejecting westerns and the Japanese and of seeking the national and public welfare, leaving differences in ideas, ideologies, and religions behind.

The anticommunist rackets and suppressive atrocities which the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique is perpetrating with the support of the U.S. imperialists--treacherous and nation-selling criminal act doubtlessly aimed at obliterating the fighting spirit of independence, democracy, and reunification; at destroying great national unity; at perpetuating national division; and, furthermore, at coping with crises facing the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule over South Korea and at realizing its wild ambition for long-term power--will not be able to escape the curses and stern denunciation of all Chongu Party members and Chondoists.

The Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique must look straight at reality and act with discretion.

In the name of the Chongu Part members and Chondoists in the northern half of the Republic, I strongly demand that the Chon Tu-hwan military and fascist clique abolish the anticommunism-oriented state policy and the National Security Law; immediately stop the reckless suppression of the patriotic youths and students and democratic forces, who have turned out to the righteous struggle for independence, democracy, and reunification; and unconditionally release the political prisoners, innocent youths and students, religionists, including Rev Mun Il-hwan, and people who it has arrested and detained by labeling them as procommunist or leftist-leaning elements.
[applause]

The political parties and organizations in the North and South, which are concerned about the future destiny of the fatherland and the nation, should achieve great national unity by transcending differences in ideas, ideologies, and systems; pay attention to the grave situation prevailing in South Korea; resolutely denounce the military and fascist clique for suppressing the patriotic youths, students, and democratic forces; and actively support and encourage the just patriotic struggle of the South Korean people.

In the future, as in the past, our Chondoist Chongu Party will also devote its every strength to actively support and encourage the just patriotic struggle of the South Korea youths, students, and people of all walks of life.
[applause]

Availing myself of this opportunity, I express the expectation that the Chondists of South Korea will pool strength with the South Korean people of all walks of life in waging the anti-U.S. struggle for independence, the antifascist struggle for democratization, and the struggle for independence peaceful national reunification in conformity with the intrinsic attitude of Chondoism which has unanimously fought to realize the idea of national and public welfare while upholding the slogan of rejecting Westerners and the Japanese and saving the people in the past. [applause]

In conclusion, I actively support and endorse the proposal of the delegate of the Social Democratic Party that a letter of appeal to the compatriots at home and abroad be adopted at this meeting. [applause]

Kim Pong-chu Speech

SK230324 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1356 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Speech by Kim Pong-chu, chairman of the DFRF Central Committee, member of the Presidium of the CPRF, and chairman of the GFTUK Central Committee, at a joint expanded meeting of the DFRF Central Committee and the CPRF held at the People's Palace of Culture in Pyongyang on 20 November--recorded]

[Text] Comrades: Recognizing that this joint meeting is being held at a proper time in connection with the situation prevailing in South Korea and that the topics discussed at the meeting are very important, I fully support the report submitted to the meeting.

Because there are different ideologies and systems in the North and South of our country today, we cannot speak of the country's peaceful reunification, apart from the ideal and principle of great national unity. Nevertheless, clamoring about a state policy of anticommunism and regarding the communists in the North with hostility, the South Korean puppet clique has babbled about victory over communism and the eradication of communism. This is tantamount to an open expression of the puppet clique's will to refuse dialogue and the country's peaceful reunification and to trigger a new war, a nuclear war, against our Republic on the Korean peninsula.

Clamoring about a nonexistent threat of southward invasion and the so-called need to strengthen anticommunism under the instigation of the U.S.

imperialists, puppet and traitor Chon Tu-hwan has frantically accelerated preparations for a new war of northward invasion, a nuclear war. Thus, he has laid bare to the world his true colors as a bellicose element.

Contrary to today's reality in the northern half of the Republic, in which peaceful construction is being waged on a large scale, the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique has not only rapidly reinforced the armed forces of the puppet army by continuously introducing weapons of mass destruction, including new nuclear weapons to South Korea, but also has deployed the majority of the puppet army in the forward area close to the MDL. The puppet clique has also not only openly inspired anticommunist confrontation consciousness among the South Korean people, but has also frantically accelerated preparations for a northward invasion by staging daily powder-reeking war exercise rackets in the sky, on the ground, and on the seas of the South.

All facts show that the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique as a shock brigade of the u.S. imperialists' policy of war is indiscreetly running wild to ignite the fuze of war of northward invasion, a nuclear war, at any cost.

Because of this anticommunist policy, our nation has remained divided for more than 40 years, undergoing all sorts of misfortunes and sufferings, and is now standing at the crossroads determining peace or war and life or death.

If the state policy of anticommunism that the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique has advocated is left intact, a nuclear war will (?finally) break out on the Korean peninsula, consequently the whole land of the country will be devastated forever, and all the nation in the North and South will suffer a terrible nuclear holocaust.

All of our working class will never allow the land of our country--which has the 5,000 year-history and where the precious material assets that our working class has created, devoting their sweat and energies, exist--to be devastated and the nation to become the victims of a nuclear war.

I, on behalf of our working class, fully support the four-point demands presented by this joint meeting and strongly assert that the four-point demands should be realized without fail.

At the same time, I also propose that a letter of appeal to political parties, public organizations, and personages of each country in the world be adopted at this joint meeting. [applause]

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CSO: 4110/032

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

CPRF, DFRF OFFICIALS ATTEND VIENNA MEETING ON REUNIFICATION

SK241025 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1002 GMT 24 Nov 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 24 Nov (KCNA)-- An enlarged meeting of representatives of the National Alliance of Koreans in the North and Overseas for National Reunification was held in Vienna, Austria, on October 18 and 19.

The meeting was attended by 35 personages of different strata. Present on our side were Chon Kum-chol, director of the Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland and representative of the National Alliance for National Reunification and Yu Ho-chun, director of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland, from the American region were Cha Sang-tal and Prof and Dr Sonu Hak-won of Central Methodist University in Missouri the United States, who is representative of the National Alliance for National Reunification, and from the European region were Kang Mu-ui, representative of the National Alliance for National Reunification, and Rev Yi Yong-pin.

At the meeting Yu Ho-chun, director of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the DFRF, made a keynote report on "Tasks of Koreans at Home and Abroad to Turn the Korean Peninsula Into a Nuclear-Free Peace Zone."

Declaring that the Korean nation must never fall a victim to the U.S. imperialist strategy of nuclear war, he said today when the danger of thermonuclear scourge is growing all the Koreans at home and abroad were faced with important and urgent tasks to more vigorously wage the anti-war, anti-nuclear struggle for peace than ever before. He elaborated on concrete tasks.

His report was followed by speeches.

The speakers unanimously pointed to the danger of nuclear war in Korea and called for the awakening of Koreans at home and abroad. They strongly demanded the withdrawal of U.S. nuclear weapons from South Korea and called for lifting up louder voices of protest against the deployment of sophisticated nuclear weapons and the construction of special nuclear depots and against nuclear war exercises.

The meeting also heard a keynote report by Dr Sonu Hak-won under the headline "The Anti-U.S. Struggle for Independence, the Anti-Fascist Struggle for Democracy in South Korea and Our Tasks."

In his report he gave a detailed analysis of the student movement and the fact that the South Korean people from all walks of life such as workers, peasants, intellectuals and religionists put up the anti-U.S. struggle for independence as their main fighting slogan and were waging the anti-U.S. struggle in combination with the anti-war, anti-nuclear struggle, the anti-fascist struggle for democracy, the struggle for U.S. troop pullout and the struggle for national unification.

He called upon all the intellectuals who love the fellow countrymen to go among the masses and act the guide in more rapidly enlightening, awakening and rousing them to struggle.

An information was given at the meeting of the stand of the Worker's Party of Korea and the Government of the DPRK toward North-South dialogue.

A resolution and an appeal to the Koreans at home and abroad were adopted at the meeting.

The resolution says the Korean peninsula should be turned into a nuclear-free, peace zone, independence and democracy be brought to South Korea, the "two Koreas" plot be checked and frustrated, the desire of the Korean nation for reunification be realized at an early date, and the function and role of the national alliance for national reunification be further enhanced so as to actively contribute to the cause of an independent national reunification.

The appeal called upon all the Koreans in the North and the South and abroad to wage a vigorous struggle nationwide to avert the impending danger of nuclear war and turn the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone by pooling their strength and to make all efforts to have talks between military authorities convened as early as possible with the aim of easing the tensions and moving the danger of nuclear war on the Korean peninsula.

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CSO: 4100/59

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

KIM PONG-CHU SPEAKS AT PYONGYANG MEETING

SK250720 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1000 GMT 24 Nov 86

[Speech by Kim Pong-chu, Presidium member of the DFRF Central Committee and chairman of the GFTUK Central Committee, at mass meeting held at the Pyongyang gymnasium on 24 November--recorded]

[Text] Comrade: The DFRF Central Committee and the CPRF recently held an expanded joint meeting in connection with the grave situation in South Korea and called for waging a pan-national struggle to expose and denounce the wicked fascist tyranny perpetrated by the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring under the pretext of an anticommunist national policy and their anticommunist rackets and to check and thwart the rascals criminal maneuvers.

I fully support and approve our principled proposal advanced at the expanded joint meeting, considering it as a very appropriate nation-saving step designed to settle the grave situation in South Korea and as a very just one that fully complies with the grand three-point principle of the fatherland's reunification and with dialogue and peaceful reunification. [applause]

As was pointed out at the joint meeting, the fascist and tyrannical suppression of patriotic and democratic forces under the pretext of an anticommunist national policy and anticommunist confrontation rackets kicked up to harbor the sentiment of enmity against us have been frantically perpetrated in an unprecedented manner. While successively issuing a Class A emergency martial law decree and special alert order and while venomously vowing to exterminate and extensively mop up left-leaning forces tolerating communists, the South Korean fascist clique, under the instigation of the U.S. imperialists, has expanded the fascist and tyrannical suppression of patriotic South Korean people in a step-by-step manner.

Having arrested and imprisoned more than 263,500 people from June through September this year under the pretext of controlling those criminals who were detrimental to the Asian Games, by developing a bloodthirsty atmosphere throughout South Korea, and by carrying out 100-day man-hunting operations, the fascist elements concocted a wall poster incident at Seoul University and an incident in which those concerned had allegedly attempted to build a Marxist-Leninist party. With this as the momentum, they have extensively launched political terrorism and a tyrannical offensive. In particular, having directed the brunt of tyranny toward students, the South Korean

puppets, while searching their houses as well as campuses, have created a whirlwind of mass arrests and have arrested, imprisoned, tried, and punished innocent students at random.

The bloody and disastrous incident touched off by the Chon Tu-hwan ring at Konguk University at the end of October was an atrocious, outrageous, and fascist act that could only be committed by a murderous devil wearing a human mask and by a beast which covets man's blood. When students from 26 universities in South Korea gathered at Konguk University and waged [words indistinct] sit-in struggle, the rascals carried out land-scorching operations resembling street fighting in the sky and on the ground by mobilizing more than 8,000 completely armed combat policemen--equivalent in size to a division of troops--combat-use fire fighting vehicles, armored cars, and planes and by suing high-pressure water hoses and tear gas bombs.

The barbarous act committed by the fascist ring, enraging both heaven and man, of simultaneously arresting more than 1,500 students, wounding more than 50 students, and cruelly killing more than 20 students was violence unprecedented in the history of the suppression of campuses and was a recurrence of the Kwangju incident six years ago. This clearly shows how frantic the rascals' tyrannical maneuvers are.

While despotically and outrageously carrying out a tyrannical offensive against off-stage democratic forces, the fascist Chon Tu-hwan clique has sentenced clergyman Mun Ik-hwan, chairman of the Federation of the People's Movement to Achieve Democracy and Reunification, to a prison term after illegally arresting and brutally torturing him. It has coercively closed down the headquarters of the Federation of the People's Movement to Achieve Democracy and Reunification and branch offices of this organization by launching a surprise assault against them through the mobilization of armed policemen. At the same time, it has committed the fascist despotism of arresting members of this organization at random.

Because of such an outrageous and barbarous act committed by the Chon Tu-hwan clique, 16 persons were banished from Seoul University who were involved in forming an anti-imperialist union party, the ideal of which was the chuche idea, and Kim Tae-chung suffered house arrest for the 37th time when he tried to participate in a meeting organized by the Council for the Promotion of Democracy.

Extending the tentacle of tyranny to the opposition party, the South Korean ruling bunch has arrested and imprisoned a National Assemblyman belonging to the New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP] under the National Security Law on charges of opposing an anticommunist national policy and of calling for reunification in the National Assembly. It has brazenly revealed its attempt to suppress the NKDP by saying that it has maintained ties with left-leaning forces which tolerate communists.

Because of a tyrannical commotion extensively raised by the Chon Tu-hwan clique, more than 8,000 people from all walks of life, including students, workers, and democrats, have been arrested and imprisoned in South Korea; an order has been issued to coercively close down more than 40 democratic

organizations, including the Federation of the People's Movement to Achieve Democracy and Reunification and youth, cultural, and religious organizations; and the offices of off-stage organizations have been assaulted, searched, and closed down by force in broad daylight.

Having turned South Korea into the worst zone of the violation of human rights and into the desolate grave of democracy, the Chon Tu-hwan clique has deployed tyrannical forces with the ratio of one to eight between these forces and the people and with the ratio of one to eight between the demonstrators and these forces; has raised a commotion in extensively suppressing hundreds of thousands of consciously left-leaning persons who are under surveillance; and has turned South Korea into a bloodthirsty zone under martial law rule, which can only be seen in wartime.

Such a fascist frenzy of the fascist Chon Tu-hwan clique clearly shows that the rascals are ignorant and outrageous military hooligans who do not know politics and the people, except for wielding swords, and are most wicked human butchers who far surpass the bestial and cruel natures of the previous fascist tyrants.

In addition to bestially and barbarously suppressing in a fascist manner the students and the people on charges of demanding independence, democracy, and reunification under the pretext of an anticommunist national policy, the South Korean puppets have unprecedentedly stepped up anticommunist and confrontation maneuvers against us. Under the pretext of an anticommunist national policy, the rascals have expanded and strengthened anticommunist organizations, have extensively revised school textbooks to contain anticommunist contents, and have reorganized all sectors, including the education and cultural sectors, so they are dyed with the single color of anticommunism. Thus, they have frantically sought anticommunist confrontation.

In particular, brazenly raving that reunification should be achieved under a liberal democratic system, the treacherous South Korean clique has wickedly maneuvered to slander us and has daily and provocatively held government-patronized anticommunist functions.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique's advocacy of an anticommunist national policy and its clamorous babbling about victory over communists are the logic of war, vowing to wage a war against us. As a matter of fact, under the instigation of the U.S. imperialists, the puppets, while clamorously babbling about the nonexistent threat of southward invasion, have run amok much more frantically than ever before to make preparations for a new war of northward invasion. Having turned South Korea into the largest nuclear base in the Far East for the U.S. imperialists, the Chon Tu-hwan clique has continuously introduced sophisticated lethal weapons, including Lance missiles, into South Korea on a large scale, has strengthened a combat posture for northward invasion by deploying forward the majority of troops in areas along the Military Demarcation Line, and has daily staged nuclear war exercises simulating northward invasion in the sky, on the ground, and in the sea.

The puppet traitor has recently conducted a large-scale attack exercise along a coastal line, simulating northward invasion, by mobilizing a large number of

combat troops and means of war, including ships belonging to the 7th Fleet of the U.S. imperialist forces of aggression, the 7th U.S. Air Force flying corps, and the puppet ships, while staging a war exercise codenamed "Ssangyong-86" by mobilizing the puppet army units, homeland reserve forces, and approximately 5,000 civilians.

All these criminal acts by the puppet traitor Chon Tu-hwan, who is running riot in a bloody suppression and wicked anticommunist confrontational commotion under the pretext of anticommunist national policy, are antinational and traitorous acts which will remain the object of curses for thousands years to come as they trample underfoot the South Korean people's demands of life-or-death, challenge peace and dialogue, and run counter to reunification.

The heinous criminal acts by the traitorous Chon Tu-hwan clique, which has not only reduced South Korea to a most tragic human slaughterhouse, but has also extremely exacerbated tension in our country under the pretext of anticommunism, are now arousing great indignation and deep concern among all Korean people and peace-loving people in the world.

In the name of all Pyongyang citizens, I strongly condemn and denounce the intolerable criminal acts by the traitorous Chon Tu-hwan clique which mercilessly suppresses the South Korean youths, students, and people who call for independence, democracy, and reunification, and kicks off anticommunist confrontational commotions against us as if they were its last-ditch effort, all under the pretext of anticommunism. [shouts of slogans]

No excuse can justify the fascist suppression and anticommunist confrontational commotions being committed by the South Korean puppets under the slogan of anticommunist national policy.

Essentially, anticommunism is a reactionary slogan, fabricated by the reactionary ruling class to camouflage its antipopular (?nature) as soon as communist thoughts were conceived, shouted in the past by the Japanese militarists in the east and by Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy in Europe, and later used as an instrument for aggression and subjugation by the U.S. imperialists who have emerged as the arch-villain of the global reactionaries after World War II.

After occupying South Korea by force shortly after the 15 August national liberation, the U.S. imperialists declared anticommunism as [words indistinct], used the occupation as the toehold for colonial rule in South Korea, and have committed criminal acts of all descriptions under this criminal slogan.

Under this very criminal slogan, the U.S. imperialists provoked a war of aggression in our country in the 1950's; carried out the 16 May military coup d'etat in the 1960's to strangle democracy and the sentiment for peaceful reunification; fabricated the fascist Yusin dictatorship to run counter to the hard-won North-South dialogue in the 1970's; and committed the great Kwangju massacre in the 1980's.

Even today, the U.S. imperialists are running riot in fabrication of two Koreas under the anticommunist slogan and are about to turn our people into victims of a nuclear war after reducing Korea to a nuclear storehouse. Not only have successive South Korean puppets cherished the anticommunism which was thrust into their hands by the U.S. imperialists as a panacea, but they have also committed crimes of all descriptions under the pretext of that slogan.

Even at this moment, the South Korean puppets are brutally suppressing the patriotic and democratic forces on the basis of the anticommunist national policy. They are now resorting to last-ditch efforts to bring the crisis facing the quaking U.S. imperialists' fascist, colonial rule under control and to achieve their ambitions for long-term office by kicking off an anticommunist confrontational commotion.

Through their experience acquired in the course of 40-year life, the South Korean people have come to a clear understanding that anticommunism advocated by the U.S. imperialists and [words indistinct] dependence and democracy and to run counter to reunification. With that realization they are now opposing and rejecting their anticommunist maneuvers, while putting up an ardent struggle to bring an end to the U.S. imperialists' fascist, colonial rule.

The South Korean youths, students, and people of all walks of life, while calling strongly for the abolition of anticommunist national policy, for the expulsion of the U.S. imperialists, and for the establishment of an independent, sovereign country, keep the flames of the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle burning fiercely, cherishing their firm determination to struggle against the aggressors and traitors to the end.

In particular, the South Korean youths, students, and people, who were outraged by the fascist group's brutal suppression of those involved in the struggle of Konguk University, are now engaged in a more vigorous struggle.

Tens of thousands of youths and students in various parts of South Korea, including Seoul, Pusan, and Kwangju, held meetings to support the joint sit-in struggle at Konguk University and to protest the fascist clique's barbarous suppression; hardened their determination to fight to the end to have the U.S. imperialists expelled and to overthrow the fascist military Chon Tu-hwan dictatorship; and appealed to all the South Korean youths, students, and people to respond to this sacred struggle.

In response to this, a large number of South Korean students have formed a preparatory committee to build the National Federation of Students, and are engaged in a large-scale struggle of exposing and denouncing the fascist clique's fabrication of procommunist incidents, its maneuvers to stay in power indefinitely, and fascist suppression by writing letters, mailing propaganda materials, and posting wall posters, and while staging such struggles as demonstrations, meetings, and sit-ins in various parts of the country.

Even the off-stage democratic organizations, including the Council for the Promotion of Democracy, have vigorously risen to join in the struggle to overthrow Chon Tu-hwan, protesting the oppressors' reckless suppression. This

clearly shows that no one can stop the enormous struggle of the South Korean people to achieve independence, democracy, and reunification, whatever method and means they may employ.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I extend positive support and encouragement to the South Korean youths, students, and people who are vigorously struggling to realize the cause of turning society into one governed by independence and democracy and to accelerate the peaceful reunification of the country, in Pyongyang citizens' voice overflowing with warm compatriotic love. [applause, shouts of slogans]

Comrades: Today, the entire Korean population faces a pressing task to resolutely crush the fascist suppression and anticommunist confrontational commotions being kicked off by the Chon Tu-hwan [word indistinct] under a new history for independence and democracy in South Korea, and to hasten the cause of national reunification--the aspiration of all the Korean people.

Any Korean who loves the nation and is concerned about the future of the country cannot turn his back on this important and pressing problem. Now is the responsible time for all the Korean people, regardless of whether they live in the country or abroad, to pay deep attention to the grave situation created in South Korea and stage a sacred struggle to resolutely crush the anticommunist national policy advocated by the aggressors and traitors and the criminal maneuvers being carried out under the sign board of anticommunist national policy by uniting with each other, transcending ideology and systems.

First of all, we should stage a strong struggle to bury the Chon Tu-hwan ring's anticommunist national policy. Assuming anticommunism as national policy in defiance of the stark reality that communism has become a firm dominant ideology [chibaejok sasang] in the northern of the Republic, the other half of the country, and that all the people cherish this ideology as their code of faith is a traitorous act of pursuing war and confrontation among the fellow countrymen as well as scheming for permanent division.

If the anticommunist national policy is left intact, national confrontation and animosity will be exacerbated and will only bring about the catastrophe of war. The anticommunist national policy, which runs counter to the three principles of the fatherland's reunification, dialogue, peace, and peaceful reunification, should be abolished without delay.

The South Korean youths, students, and people should continue struggling vigorously to smash the anticommunist national policy without taking a step backward on the road of struggle on which they have already begun to traverse. All the South Korean people should stage a strong struggle to have the notorious National Security Law abolished. At the same time, they should also stage a strong struggle to have the youths, students, and all political prisoners, including democratic personages, who have been illegally arrested, imprisoned, tried, and punished, set free without delay.

The people who are now behind bars in South Korea are not criminals, but are patriots who have struggled for the nation and people who have risked their lives. All the South Korean people should stage a mass struggle to have the

patriots, who have been illegally arrested and imprisoned, set free in various parts of South Korea.

It is none other than the U.S. imperialists who are instigating the Chon Tu-hwan ring from behind the scenes to anticommunist scheming to turn South Korea into a society governed by fascism. The people of all walks of life in South Korea should rise in one body to stage a strong struggle to put an end to the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule and to have U.S. troops and nuclear weapons withdrawn from South Korea under the banner of the anti-U.S. struggle for independence.

The U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan clique should look squarely at the firm will of the South Korean people for independence, democracy, and reunification and abstain from acting indiscreetly.

If the Chon Tu-hwan ring wants to avoid repeating the tragic end of successive anticommunist elements, it should apologize to the nation and people for all its criminal acts before it is too late and should step down from power without delay.

The U.S. imperialists should abandon their pipedream about keeping South Korea indefinitely as a colony, military base, and anticommunist bulwark and withdraw from South Korea, taking along U.S. troops and nuclear weapons, as demanded unanimously by the entire Korean people and the world's people.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I express my conviction that the world's peace-loving people will raise voices denouncing the fascist suppression and anticommunist confrontational commotions being committed by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets under the pretext of anticommunism and will extend firm solidarity to the South Korean people in their just and patriotic struggle for independence, democracy, and reunification. [applause]

Today our people face an honorable task of more energetically accelerating socialist construction and to positively support and encourage the South Korean people's just and patriotic struggle. All citizens in Pyongyang and all the working people throughout the country should support and encourage the South Korean people in their sacred, patriotic struggle in all aspects by further spurring the solemn march of the eighties in the way the Sohae Lockgate was built and by effecting new upsurges in the struggle of building socialism, all with burning loyalty to the great leader and the glorious party center.

Let us all unite firmly around the party Central Committee led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and advance and struggle more vigorously to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland and the consummation of the chuche cause. [applause, shouts of slogans]

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CSO: 4110/032

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

REPRESENTATIVES SPEAK AT PYONGYANG MASS MEETING

SK260800 [Editorial Report] Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean at 1000 GMT on 24 November carried 55 minutes of reportage on the Pyongyang mass rally held on 24 November to denounce the anticommunist campaign staged by South Korea with U.S. backing. After the 20-minute speech by Kim Pong-chu, CPRF Central Committee chairman and chairman of the GFTUK, the radio carries 33 minutes of recorded speeches at the rally by four representatives.

At 1025 GMT the radio carries a 10-minute recorded speech delivered by Pak Cha-yong, representative of workers. Denouncing "the military Chon Tu-hwan clique of hooligans" for "bestially" suppressing the people and for daily arresting and punishing the people by concocting various incidents and by terming the people as "left-learning impure forces tolerating communists to suppress and exterminate the South Korean people's anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle to achieve independence and democracy," the speaker says:

"Because of the rascals, a bloody tragedy, which resembles the barbarous mass holocaust in Kwangju 6 years ago, has been brought about in South Korea, and all of South Korea has been turned into bloodthirsty zone plagued by fascism and into a living hell." Citing several instances of South Korean students' anti-U.S. struggles, the speaker asks: "Which rascals pose as masters in South Korea, seizing all rights? They are American rascals."

Noting the lack of workers' rights in South Korea, unemployment, and low wages and denouncing the United States for demanding the opening of South Korean markets and for deploying nuclear weapons in South Korea, the speaker asks: "How can the South Korean workers' act of demanding national sovereignty, the democraticization of society, and the country's reunification after forming a fighting organization to protect their right to independence, unable to overlook this miserable situation, be termed criminal?" Describing the South Korean people's struggle against atrocities committed by U.S. soldiers in South Korea and denouncing the "treacherous Chon Tu-hwan clique" for chanting anticommunist slogans while suppressing the people, when introducing nuclear weapons from the United States and while staging nuclear war exercises, the speaker urges "the fascist Chon Tu-hwan clique" to "immediately stop raising an anticommunist commotion and anticommunist tyranny," to "unconditionally and immediately release all arrested and imprisoned political prisoners," and to "step down from the seat of power without delay."

The speaker then says: "The U.S. imperialist aggressors should abandon their anachronistic, absurd desire to sit astride of South Korea forever as a colony and should withdraw at the earliest possible date, taking along with them all aggressive troops."

Urging the South Korean workers to "much more resolutely rise in the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle" and to "positively join the struggle of students," the speaker says: "We firmly believe that the South Korean workers will realize that the way to banish the aggressors and to smash fascism is a true way toward survival, will resolutely rise in the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle to save the country, and will tenaciously struggle to the end until they build a new independent and democratic society."

An 8-minute recorded speech by Hong Si-son, representative of the working people, follows. Denouncing the "Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique" for "mercilessly" suppressing those who demand independence, democracy, and reunification by terming them as elements tolerating communists, the speaker says: "Traitor Chon Tu-hwan's barbarous, suppressive operations against empty-handed students by turning all of South Korea into a zone plagued by emergency martial law and by mobilizing planes and armored cars is the deathbed struggle of a dictator to suppress the South Korean people's patriotic struggle with bayonets and to overcome his ruling crisis, which has reached its zenith, and is a treacherous attempt to dampen the daily-increasing spirit for reunification and to seek perpetual division."

Denouncing an "anticommunist national policy" in South Korea, the speaker asks: "What will one gain from dialogue with us while advocating an anti-communist national policy?" He then states: "The dialogue and reunification boisterously babbled about by the South Korean puppets are all sham and sheer lies. The anticommunist national policy advocated by the Chon Tu-hwan clique is a criminal slogan designed to oppose the social system of the northern half of the Republic and to prolong the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule."

Denouncing the "fascist Chon Tu-hwan clique" for making resources in South Korea, including manpower, serve their war policy and noting the miserable life of peasants in South Korea, the speaker says: "Because of this, the South Korean Chon Tu-hwan should clearly understand that no force can check the South Korean peasants' struggle to achieve independence, democracy, peace, and reunification."

Urging the "Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique" to discard its anticommunist national policy, to repeal the National Security Law, to immediately release political prisoners, and to step down from the seat of power, and urging all the South Korean peasants to "much more tenaciously struggle against the anticommunist and fascist maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique," the speaker says: "The workers of the northern half of our Republic will strengthen solidarity with the South Korean peasants, fellow countrymen who share the same blood lineage, and will continuously and tenaciously struggle to oppose the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique and to expedite the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification."

A 7-minute speech by Chu Tok-chol, a student representative, follows. Noting the suppression of campuses and off-stage organizations and the arrest of a great number of students in South Korea, the speaker says: "Suppressing people at random by terming them as elements tolerating communists is an excuse used by the fascist clique to punish patriots by coercively linking them with us and a desperate attempt to overcome the crisis of the crumbling present rule and to fulfill a wild desire for a long term in office."

Describing the South Korean students' struggle for independence, democracy, and reunification as "a very just and patriotic struggle," and denouncing the South Korean authorities for suppressing a national assemblyman belonging to the New Korea Democratic Party on charges of describing the South Korean student movement as a "struggle to oppose foreign forces and to achieve national independence," the speaker asks: "What is wrong with the demand of the South Korean students?" He then says: "No people in the world want to live under the control of foreign forces. No one wants to live with freedom, democracy, and human rights violated. No one wants to live under a fascist dictatorial system. Everyone wants to live in a dignified and free manner. This is the uncontrollable, basic trend of our age; an unanimous desire; and the ardent desire of the South Korean people."

Urging the "Chon Tu-hwan clique" to stop running amok, to "unconditionally and immediately release students whom it has unjustly arrested and imprisoned," and to step down from the seat of power, the speaker says: "All the students in the northern half of our Republic will always side with the fighting South Korean students."

Then follows an 8-minute speech by Kim Chun-sik, representative of the intellectuals. Denouncing "the U.S. imperialists and the fascist Chon Tu-hwan clique for bestially suppressing patriotic students and conscientious intellectuals" and noting the confiscation of "patriotic and progressive literary works" in South Korea, the speaker says: "Traitor Chon Tu-hwan, the fascist maniac of the century, has avoided nothing to strangle to death progressive culture."

Uging the "Chon Tu-hwan ring" to stop staging an anticommunist farce and to step down from the seat of power and the South Korean intellectuals to encourage the people in their struggle and to "courageously rise in the sacred struggle to save the country and the people by resolutely opposing the anti-communist and fascist commotion raised by the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique," the speaker says: "All the literary artists and journalists in the northern half of our Republic will positively contribute to banishing the U.S. imperialists from South Korea and to expediting the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification by thoroughly denouncing the maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique to provoke a nuclear war and their fascist and tyrannical commotion."

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CSO: 4110/034

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DPRK COMMENTATOR ASSAILS SOUTH KOREAN PURIFICATION CAMPAIGN

SK241239 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1150 GMT 22 Nov 86

[Commentary by station commentator Kim Myong-nam: "The Treacherous and Absurd Remarks by the Anticommunist Dictator"]

[Text] According to reports, at the so-called 1986 purification campaign meetings held in cities and provinces, traitor Chon Tu-hwan, in his speeches read by the puppet mayors and provincial governors, stressed that, in the future second-phase social purification campaign, emphasis must be placed on improving the ideological system and remaking the people's consciousness.

These are wicked remarks by the anticommunist dictator. The so-called social purification campaign staged by the Chon Tu-hwan ring, in its essence, is a treacherous scheme to expand the foundation of its fascist military rule and create a ruling order and environment for long-term office. This has already been disclosed long ago.

After seizing the three powers of the puppet administration, legislation, and judicature through the 17 May fascist outrage in 1980, the Chon Tu-hwan clique carried out extensive purges in all fields of society under the facade of the so-called social purification in June that year. In the period of 1 month following the 17 May outrage, the Chon Tu-hwan clique purged some 10,000 people, including its political foes and dissidents, on the pretext of social purification. At the same time, during a one or two month period, it expelled some 20 lawyers and some 400 journalists and abolished some 170 publications.

Saying that the social purification campaign would be expanded into a pan-national campaign, they fabricated the so-called central council for the social purification campaign and concocted the so-called working committee and the purification campaign committee as its affiliates. By so doing, they eliminated all social and political elements which were regarded as obstacles to establishing the foundation of their power in all fields of society, and installed their followers in all areas.

Accordingly, it was not accidental at all that, at that time, foreign new agencies charged that the social purification campaign was to eliminate dissident journalists and politicians, although it was outwardly seeking to eliminate corruption and inefficiencies. Notwithstanding this, traitor Chon Tu-hwan again stressed that, in the future second-phase social purification

campaign, emphasis must be placed on improving the ideological system and remaking the people's consciousness. This shows the wicked ambition to further intensify the anticommunist fascistization offense against the South Korean people.

As is known, today in South Korea, the confrontation between the youths, students, masses of all strata, dissident democratic organizations, and democratic personages that demand independence, democracy, and reunification and the U.S. imperialists and the anticommunist fascist dictatorial force is ever intensifying. In the wake of the unyielding advance of the antidictatorial democratic forces which comprise political, journalistic, academic, religious, and all other social circles, the colonial fascist military ruling system of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan clique is shaking at its root. It is actually facing the danger of collapse like a house built on sand.

As a result, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is persisting in the rampageous anticommunist fascist oppression to shore up the crumbling fascist military ruling system and build a foothold for long-term office. Recently, in the wake of the NKDP lawmaker's call for a state policy of reunification, the incident of the wallposters of Seoul National University, and the attempt to establish a Marxist-Leninist party, the Chon Tu-hwan ring went on a massive fascist rampage. It has created a state of de facto martial law in South Korea and is randomly detaining and arresting the youths, students, patriotic masses, and dissident democratic personages who demand independence, democracy, and reunification. It is bloodily persecuting them.

Under the facade of anticommunism, the Chon Tu-hwan ring arrested an opposition party lawmaker in broad daylight during the National Assembly session and arrested some 1,500 bare-handed student demonstrators at Konguk University by carrying out a surprise attack against them. In so doing, it barbarously killed some 20 students and ordered some 40 democratic organizations to close, while arresting their core members. At the same time, it has arrested and detained thousands of youths, students, workers, democratic personages, and religious people without warrants. This clearly shows the intensity of their fascist rampage.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan's gibberish about the second-phase social purification campaign and the emphasis to be placed on remaking the people's consciousness is a disclosure of the wicked ambition to further intensify the anticommunist consciousness-raising and fascistization maneuvers against the South Korean people, shore up the crumbling fascist military ruling system, and establish a foothold for long-term office.

However, no fascist outrage of the Chon Tu-hwan ring can block the trend of independence, democracy, and reunification and extricate it from its destiny of ruination.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring must look squarely at reality and act with discretion.

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CSO: 4110/032

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DAILY ON PROPOSED MENTAL HEALTH LAW IN SOUTH

SK010720 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2151 GMT 26 Nov 86

[NODONG SINMUN 27 November commentary: "Is It a Mental Health Law or a Law for Suppression?"]

[Text] The Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique is attempting to fabricate and promulgate the so-called mental health law. The mental health law proposed by the puppets, by appearances, is to prevent mental diseases. However, in actuality, it is an evil fascist law disguised as medical protection. This is evidenced by Clauses 14 and 15 of this bill. The fascist clique stipulates in these clauses that the puppet authorities can detain, in concentration camps, those who are fingered as mental patients at any time, at the puppets' or on discretion of the recommendation of medical specialists, and that patients or their families cannot protest their detention no matter how unjust it may be.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring is ruthlessly suppressing and murdering youths, students, and democratic forces who demand national reunification and independence and democracy in South Korean society, branding them rioters, radical left-leaning elements, or procommunist elements and fabricating various sorts of plotting incidents. It fabricates and imprisons thousands of procommunist or impure elements overnight. Not satisfied with this, it is attempting to detain, in concentration camps patriots who demand independence, democracy, and reunification, branding them mental patients. By branding as mental patients the patriotic students and youths and students who are struggling despite brutal suppression and thousands of political prisoners who are struggling adamantly even in prisons after denying conversion, the puppets are attempting to ostracize them.

A South Korean lawmakers said: If the mental health law proposed by the puppets comes into effect, any of us can be detained (?helplessly) after being branded a mental patient by the authorities. Those around him cannot but look on helplessly because of the lack of mechanisms to help free him from the situation. His remarks are no accident.

The fact that budgetary matters are not stipulated in the mental health law proposed by the puppets cannot be ignored. It is said that there are 400,000

to 500,000 mental patients in South Korea. If the mental health law proposed by the puppets is truly designed to cure and protect mental patients, budgetary matters necessary for accommodating and curing them must be stipulated in the proposed bill. However, such matters are not mentioned in the proposed bill. Since they have considered proposing the mental health law, the puppets have openly babbled that no budget is necessary for it. This is another piece of evidence that the mental health law proposed by the puppets is a fascist evil law designed not to cure and protect mental patients, but to isolate patriotic youths, students, and political prisoners from society.

The mental health law proposed by the puppets to eternally detain righteous patriots in remote concentration camps, branding them mental patients, is more vicious than the notorious campus stability law which the rascals failed to fabricate. If the mental health law is fabricated and promulgated in South Korea, they will pack innumerable people in concentration camps without going through nominal or actual legal procedures.

It is known that because approximately 600 prisons, numerous puppet armed Army concentration camps, and other secret concentration camps are not sufficient, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is continuously building a 860,000-pyong [1 pyong equals 3.3 square meters] asylum, the largest in the world, and other prisons. The Chon Tu-hwan ring, not satisfied with brutally wielding swords against the South Korean people, has imprisoned and punished them, groundlessly branding them pro-communist elements, and is attempting to socially and politically ostracize them, branding them mental patients. In this respect, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is the most uncouth and vicious fascist homicidal murderer in the world.

The ulterior motive of the Chon Tu-hwan ring is to resolve the crisis facing its crumbling regime and to realize its dirty ambition for long-term office, while binding the people by continuously fabricating new evil fascist laws. However, just as they blocked the puppets' maneuvers to fabricate the campus stability law, the South Korean people will in no way tolerate the maneuvers to fabricate the mental health law. Branding the mental health law the mental suppression law, the South Korean people of all walks of life are struggling to demand that the plot to establish the mental health law be stopped at once. The South Korean people will, without fail, deal a retaliatory blow to the Chon Tu-hwan ring, which is frantically engaging in maneuvers to fabricate the fascist evil law designed to hunt people.

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CSO: 4110/034

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

VNS ARTICLE APPEALS TO YOUTHS, STUDENTS

SK250251 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea
0300 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Article carried by Haebang Sonon, an organ of the Committee for the Anti-U.S. Struggle for Independence and Antifascist Struggle for Democratization [Chamintu] at Seoul National University, its eighth issue, from the "Hour for the Youths and Students" feature program: "An Appeal to Patriotic Youths and Students"]

[Text] Youths and students who love the fatherland and democracy:

In the wake of the great struggle for democratization staged in Inchon on the 3d of last May by the citizens, workers, students, and off-stage personages, the political situation has been developing more desperately than ever before and the intentions of the United States which has hitherto been concealed have now begun to reveal themselves more clearly.

At the same time, what is becoming equally clear is who is our friend and who is our enemy, that is, who make up the patriotic and democratic forces that genuinely hope for the conversion of our country into a society governed by independence and democratization and who are in line with the traitorous dictatorial forces that are faithful to the U.S. idea of dual-government ruling system while opposing the idea of revising the Constitution in favor of a direct presidential election system.

The traitorous politicians of the new conservative association, which has already laid bare its progovernment nature, have not only come up with a draft for constitutional revision favoring a cabinet responsibility system in response to such intentions of the United States and the dictatorial group, but also people with no sense who are blamed by the entire population for their progovernment activities in the 1970's have laid bare their disposition by denouncing the patriotic citizens and students in fierce language a few days ago and by urging them to reach a compromise with dictatorial forces.

At the same time, the U.S. Embassy in South Korea and the DJP are busier than ever before, more so in the wake of Shultz's visit to South Korea.

Chon Tu-hwan, the pro-U.S. dictator, is bent on creating an atmosphere of compromise by proposing talks among the leaders of the major political

parties, while No Tae-u is actively calling for talks with Kim Yong-sam. At the same time, the DJP has earnestly begun to pursue an amendment of the Constitution favoring the dual-government ruling system after forming the special committee at the National Assembly to deal with constitutional revision.

In particular, chairman of the special committee Chae Mun-sik revealed his true colors by saying at a press conference held last 7 [as heard] that the committee would be run on the principle of achieving the great political compromise absorbing the opinions of all walks of life.

Ours is a struggle that pits the democratic forces with the majority of the people on its side, including the workers, peasants, students, intellectuals, small- and medium-size industrialists, businessmen, religious personages, off-stage politicians, and a large number of conscientious opposition politicians, against the Chon Tu-hwan ring, the pro-U.S. dictator, and a handful of traitors and monopoly forces, including the progovernment businessmen, that are faithful to the U.S. idea about the dual-government ruling system.

In this struggle, our democratic forces are the majority and the situation is developing in a way very favorable to us.

Students: Under no circumstances can the patriotic and democratic forces be led to victory if they are divided because of differences in views or because some break ranks with the patriotic and democratic forces, no matter how favorable the situation may appear. If this happens, it will only help U.S. ideas be realized.

Now is a very important stage of determining whether the patriotic and democratic forces can crush the U.S. policy towards South Korea and overthrow the pro-U.S. dictatorial regime through unity or end up in helping the U.S. policy by division.

Students: We should convince the people of all walks of life that our country can become a good society to live in only when we reverse the public sentiment which is apparently subjugated to the United States and only when the imbuing of such fields as politics, economy, culture, and military with independence has been realized.

At the same time, the falsehood of the United States and the dictator Chon Tu-hwan's plot to revise the Constitution in a way that favors the dual-government ruling system should be revealed to the whole world and support for constitutional revision that favors a direct presidential election system should be clearly expressed so as to isolate the pro-U.S. dictator Chon Tu-hwan and his coterie and a handful of progovernment politicians and finally display the solid [word indistinct] patriotic and democratic forces by weakening the activity of some of the opposition party members [as heard].

Also, they should fully display their being the leader of the struggle for democratization by calling for not only an amendment of the Constitution favoring a direct presidential election system, but also for the people's basic rights and three labor rights.

Students: Through their protracted and arduous struggle, our people have now achieved successes and are nearing a victory. However, a victory cannot be achieved if you act rashly or let yourself be dictated by modd.

Just as intransigence and adventurism are, humiliating compromise and developing unity are two different things. If we fail to see the situation facing us as correctly as possible and act on the spur of the moment or act as dictated by one's own conditions, things will not go all right. In addition, we run the risk of losing successes that we have achieved to date.

Our people's great march toward victory has already begun and has put the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan ring, the pro-U.S. dictator, at a loss. Victory is our's. [passage indistinct]

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CS0: 4110/032

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

VNS ON FORM, METHOD OF STRUGGLE

SK010240 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea
0300 GMT 23 Nov 86

[Letter from "Kim" in Seoul to "Choe" in Kwangju from the feature program
"Hour for Youths and Students"]

[Text] How have you been getting along in these days, Choe? Someone has relayed your letter to me. Above all I am glad to hear that you are healthy. I fully agree with your proposal for exchanging views on pending questions concerning the mass movement, including our student movement. We have pledged to willingly devote youthful days and lives to the sacred cause of the country and the people. Accordingly, I believe that even when we write letters, it should naturally be linked with the struggle and contribute to it. Let us discuss the issue of struggle by exchanging letters.

Describing in the letter you sent to me the work of consciously awakening the masses of the people as an essential prerequisite for the mass movement in South Korea, you stated enthusiastically that our student movement should concentrate on the work of consciously awakening the masses of the people. You also remarked that because those concerned failed to possess the correct view of the people, that the masters of social movements are the people, and that the key to victory in the mass movement rests in the people, they failed to concentrate on the work of consciously awakening the people and only organized [word indistinct] struggle with several students, who had been awakened.

Although it appears to be belated, I believe that you have correctly grasped the core of the matter. Just as you have pointed out, without giving priority to the work of consciously awakening the people, we cannot win victory in every struggle, making all sacrifices useless. Accordingly, I believe that the most urgent and important task looming before us is to awaken the people. Because of this, chanting the slogan calling for visiting the lower echelons, a large number of fighters, mingling with the working people and people from all walks of life and sharing weal and woe with them, carried out the work of consciously awakening them. I am very glad to see that you have realized this.

In the letter, you stated that to smoothly and successfully develop our student movement, we should correctly adopt the form and method of struggle. You then wanted to hear my opinion. I am going to advance my opinion on the issue.

I believe that correctly adopting the form and method of struggle is one of the basic questions that influence the success or failure of the mass movement. The form and method of struggle are an important means to fulfill the aim of the movement. No matter how miserably the reactionary forces have been driven into a corner and no matter how high the fighting spirit of the people may be, the struggle will not be successful if the form and method of struggle are adopted erroneously.

If we correctly adopt the form of struggle, we can fulfill our aim as we desire. If we fail to correctly adopt the method of struggle, we will not be able to avoid failure. Because the Iranian people correctly adopted the form of struggle to meet the requirements of the objective situation, they overthrew Pahlavi's dictatorial system and won victory in the pan-national struggle to end U.S. interference. Accordingly, the question of adopting the form of struggle is not merely the question of methodology, but one of the important strategic and tactical questions that influence the success of the movement.

To which should we attach importance in correctly adopting the form and method of the mass movement? The masters of the mass movement are the people. We cannot expect victory in the mass movement without the participation of the broad strata of the people. To make the broad strata of the people participate in the mass movement, we should make the form and method of struggle, as well as the slogan of struggle, win sympathy and support from the people. This is because the people will turn their backs on the struggle if the form and method of struggle fail to win sympathy from the people, no matter how correctly the slogan of struggle has represented the interests of the people.

[Kim] In order to smoothly develop the student movement on the right track and in a correct direction, we should correctly adopt slogans, along with the form and method of demonstration.

[Yun] Right. As is known, the form and method of struggle are important means of fulfilling the aim of struggle. The forms and methods of demonstration are diverse. Accordingly, the students will adopt a certain form and method in staging demonstrations. Correctly adopting the form and method of demonstration is one of the basic questions that influences the success or failure of the student struggle. If we fail to correctly adopt the form and method of demonstration, even though the fighting spirit of the students is high and even though slogans are correctly adopted, we cannot attain the required success in our struggle.

[Kim] I believe that in order to successfully wage the demonstration struggle, we should above all adopt a demonstration form that can encompass the broad strata of the students as well as a methodology that wins sympathy from the masses of the people.

[Yun] That is right. Because the masses of students are the masters of the student movement, the broad strata of the students should participate in the demonstration struggle. To achieve this end, the form and method of demonstration as well as slogans should be ones that can win support and sympathy from the masses of the students. If the form and method of demonstration fail to win support and sympathy from the masses of the students, students will turn their backs on the demonstration. If the form and method of demonstration exceeds a certain degree, it will be difficult for the students to adopt this form and method, and the student struggle will likely be alienated from the people. Therefore, we should correctly adopt the form and method of demonstration. When the demonstration continuously expands its ranks through the participation of the broad strata of the people, it will become successful. Despite the continuation of student demonstrations, the fighting ranks have failed to expand themselves. The students should naturally find the cause of this from the form and method of demonstration.

[Kim] I believe that in adopting the form and method of demonstration, it is important for us to prevent the Chon Tu-hwan military dictatorial clique from finding an excuse for suppressing the student movement.

[Yun] Right. Needless to say, it is difficult to avoid the suppression of the students' anti-U.S. and antidictatorial struggle under the Chon Tu-hwan fascist and dictatorial system. However, it is desirable to prevent the evil practice of offering enormous sacrifices to the dictatorial regime's white terrorism as a result of radical acts committed beyond need, enraged by the fascist police forces' violent suppressive acts. Tactics should be invented and used during student demonstrations to meet the intrinsic requirements of awakening and uniting the masses of the people and of continuously expanding and strengthening the fighting ranks. Accordingly, the students who work within the framework of the movement should do their best to invent and use the form and method of demonstration that wins sympathy and positive support from the masses of the people by taking into consideration the degree of the consciousness of ordinary students, the degree of their sympathy with demonstration, and the enemy's movement--that is, the subjective and objective situations. In particular, correctly adopting and using the form and method of demonstration poses a very important question under circumstances in which, while terming the student struggle as a radical, left-leaning, and violent riot, the Chon Tu-hwan clique is maneuvering to completely exterminate the student movement by leading the demonstration to a radical act through the use of intelligence agents.

[Kim] I believe that the patriotic students should expand the anti-U.S. and antidictatorial struggle into a mass struggle by inventing the form and method of demonstration to comply with the daily increasing anti-U.S. and antigovernment sentiment and fighting spirit of the students.

Thank you very much for your useful comments.

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CSO: 4110/034

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

MACARTHUR STATUE IN INCHON--Pyongyang 28 November (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique erected in Inchon on 26 November a statue of MacArthur, a wicked murderer who took the lead in the war of aggression on Korea, wearing a helmet of the "Commander-in-Chief of the U.N. forces" and the Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. forces in the Far East and named it "Statue of Benefactor," according to a report. As known, MacArthur who was the boss of the aggression armed forces, scorched the whole territory of our country and killed a large number of innocent defenseless Korean people in less than one year of the aggressive Korean War and, not content with this, planned to use even atomic bombs against the Korean people. The hatred and curse for this fiendish warmaniac will remain forever in the memory of the Korean people. This notwithstanding, the Chon Tu-hwan group of flunkeyists erected his status, describing the sworn enemy of the nation as "benefactor" when shouts "the United States ignited the 25 June war and caused the division" and "U.S. imperialists, get out" are powerfully ringing out from among the South Korean people. Such a treacherous act is a vicious challenge to the aspirations of the people for independence against U.S. imperialism. All facts clearly show once again that the Chon Tu-hwan military hooligans are out-and-out traitors to the nation and unpardonable enemy of the people. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0422 GMT 28 Nov 86 SK] /12913

ANNIVERSARY OF KOREAN CHRISTIAN GROUP--Pyongyang 29 November (KCNA)--A central meeting was held in Pyongyang on 28 November to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the formation of the Korean Christians' Federation. Kim Song-yul, chairman of the Central Committee of the Federation, delivered a report. All the Christians in the northern half of the Republic have been able to contribute to the great cause for the country and people, enjoying full freedom of religion in a new land which is blessed with love, justice and welfare, a land which all the Christians had longed to see for a long time, the reporter said, and added: This is entirely a result of the great benevolence of the respected leader President Kim Il-song, the sun of the nation, and heir Mr Kim Chong-il. He expressed the belief that all the conscientious figures, clergymen and fellow Christians of the world, looking straight at the present situation of South Korea, will condemn the aggressive and fascist groups and extend unstinted support and encouragement to the righteous struggle of the south Korean Christians, democratic figures and students for independence, democracy and reunification. Noting that one of the main doctrines of Christianity is to build a kingdom of peace, he said: For a genuine peace, the U.S. Armed Forces and nuclear weapons must be forced out of South Korea by the united efforts of the entire nation and a realistic step guaranteeing non-aggression between the North and the South be taken. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0439 GMT 29 Nov 86 SK] /12913

OLYMPIC GAMES

HUNGARIAN DAILY INTERVIEWS DPRK OLYMPIC OFFICIAL

AU192006 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 5 Nov 86 p 12

[Interview given by Kim Duk-jun, deputy chairman of the DPRK National Olympic Committee and deputy chairman of the DPRK Sports and Physical Education Committee, to Deputy Foreign Policy Editor Peter G. Feher and Deputy Chief Editor Jozsef Szaszi: "Interview With the DPRK Olympic Committee Deputy Chairman--We Continue To Strive for Jointly Organizing the Games"--date and place not given; first paragraph is newspaper's introduction]

[Text] [Szaszi-Feher] The time of the 1988 Seoul Olympics is approaching. The Pyongyang proposal to include the DPRK in organizing the Olympics has been discussed in the world press and at various forums in recent months. This initiative also raised objections and the International Olympic Committee [IOC] and the DPRK National Olympic Committee have so far been unable to come to an agreement. How do you see the possibilities of such a joint organization of the games at the moment?

[Kim Duk-jun] You are also aware of the innumerable complications that emerged as a result of the IOC decision concerning Seoul. Many socialist and nonaligned countries opposed this site from the beginning, because they thought that the games organized in Seoul would threaten the future of the Olympic movement. The DPRK sports leadership has always attributed great attention to the Olympic Movement and regards this movement as one that promotes peaceful international cooperation. Starting from this position, we proposed a joint organization of the Olympics by the DPRK and South Korea. If our proposal were implemented, the socialist and nonaligned countries could also participate in the next Olympic Games without any difficulty.

Another reason for coming up with this proposal was our conviction that such a joint organization could promote the efforts aimed at the reunification of the two parts of the country. At present there are several contradictions and divergences of views between the North and South. If large numbers of foreigners visit both parts of the country, this could contribute to easing the tension in the peninsula. Starting from this, we made our proposal for the so-called double organization of the Games.

Our proposal has met with a favorable international reception, and the IOC has also dealt with it genuinely. We have conducted negotiations with the IOC three times so far, most recently in June this year. At the meetings we have expressed our position, and it has also become clear that the South Korean side rejects our proposals. Speaking honestly, a joint organization of the Games would mean distribution on a 50-50 basis. In the course of the negotiations, however, we dropped this concept and we now believe that organizing the competition in seven or eight sports disciplines would be acceptable for us. At the same time, the so-called two-plus-two arrangements proposed by the IOC (the entire organization of the table tennis and archery competitions and participation in organizing the soccer and bicycle road-race competitions) is, in our judgment, an unfair and irrational position from the viewpoint of the DPRK, and as such it is also damaging to the cause of the reunification.

Some 4 months have passed since June, but the time of the next meeting has not yet been announced. Our proposals continue to be the joint organization of the Games and good understanding between the two sides. We wish to continue to hold this position in our future negotiations with the IOC and the South Korean representatives. But the IOC and South Korea oppose this proposal, and it seems that they do not consider the possible consequences of this position seriously enough.

If the joint organization of the Games cannot take place, this could mean a serious danger for the Olympic Movement and could lead to its division. There have already been voices in Cuba, Ethiopia, Nicaragua, and Madagascar whereby these countries do not see a possibility of participating in the Seoul Olympics under these conditions.

Our position concerning the joint organization of the Games can be regarded as final. We have constructed many sports installations in recent years and we are still constructing them. We are prepared to contribute suitably to the organization of the Olympics by staging the competitions of seven or eight--or as many as possible--sports.

[Szaszsi-Feher] From your words it emerges that the negotiations have come to a dead-end. Is there, nevertheless, some kind of hope for a rational solution, acceptable to all, on the issue of joint organization of the Games?

[Kim Duk-jun] We cannot speak for the other side. However, we consider it absolutely indispensable for the IOC and South Korea to show greater understanding for our arguments. In our view, if international public opinion takes a rather firm stand, the IOC will eventually be forced to modify its position. You also know that the Olympic Charter is not a rigid and unchangeable document. Obviously, the IOC interprets it according to the given situation, and makes decisions accordingly. We feel that, with our proposal concerning the joint organization of the Games, we are not genuinely modifying this Charter and we are not in contradiction with its spirit.

It is not the first time that the International Olympic Movement has been in a difficult situation. The organizers of the Montreal, Moscow, and Los Angeles

games also faced severe problems. Past experience shows that the settling of issue connected with the Olympics is not an easy task, and we do not forget that, either. At the same time, however, it is important that all the socialist countries take a joint stand on this question.

[Szaszsi-Feher] And if this cannot be guaranteed?

[Kim Duk-jun] In any case, we will not forget which country supported our position and interests and to what extent.

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CSO: 4100/064

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

COMPARISONS OF 3 PARTIES' CONSTITUTIONAL DRAFTS, CURRENT LAW

Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 18 Aug 86 p 5

[Text]

<u>Classification</u>	<u>Current Constitution</u>	<u>DJP</u>	<u>NDP</u>	<u>KNP</u>
PREAMBLE	Noble spirit of independence of 1 March Movement	Add Democratic Doctrine of 9 April Movement	Add Democratic Doctrine of 9 April Movement & Eliminate 5th Republic	Add Democratic Doctrine of 9 April Movement & Eliminate 5th Republic
People's Right of Resistance	_____	_____	Establish right of resistance	_____
GENERAL PRINCIPLES				
Military's Political Neutrality	_____	_____	Establish provision prohibiting intervention	Establish provision prohibiting intervention
Disclosure of Assets of Civil Servants	_____	_____	Establish disclosure according to law	_____
Dissolution of Political Parties	Decided by constitutional committee	Decided by constitutional committee	Decided by Supreme Court	Decided by Supreme Court

<u>Classification</u>	<u>Current Constitution</u>	<u>DJP</u>	<u>NDP</u>	<u>KNP</u>
BASIC RIGHTS				
Personal Freedom	Detention in accordance with law	Notify family at time of arrest	Confine-ment de-tention & house arrest according to law	Maintain present standards
	Maintain public security according to law	Maintain present standards	Maintain public order by means of passing sentence	Maintain public order by means of passing sentence
Review of Legality of Arrest	Restricted according to law	Guaranteed to all arrested	Can not be restricted by law	Can not be restricted by law
Restrictions on Freedom of Speech, Press, Assembly and Association	_____	Establish prohibition on sanctioning and censorship of press and publications	Establish rejection of sanctioning and censorship of press and publications and sanctioning of gatherings and associations	Establish rejection of sanctioning and censorship of press and publications and sanctioning of gatherings and associations
Voting Age	20	20	18	18
Penal Compensation	Applies only to innocent defendant	Applies also to cleared defendant	Applies also to cleared defendant	Applies also to cleared defendant
Compulsory Education	Elementary education	Maintain present standards	Expand to middle school education	Expand to middle school education

<u>Classification</u>	<u>Current Constitution</u>	<u>DJP</u>	<u>NDP</u>	<u>KNP</u>
Suspension of Rights of Collective Action of Workers in Important Industries	Restricted or not sanctioned according to law	Objects of suspension severely restricted	Eliminated	Eliminated
Restrictions on Freedoms and Rights of People	Limited to necessary occasion	Within minimum range, limited to unavoidable occasion	Maintain present standards	Maintain present standards
PRESIDENT				
Position	Chief of State, National Representative	Symbolic Chief of State	Head of Executive Branch, National Representative	Head of Executive Branch, National Representative
Vice-President	_____	_____	Newly established	_____
Form of Election	Indirect election by means of electoral college	Elected in Assembly	Directly elected by people	Directly elected by people
Qualifications for Election	Residing in Korea for more than 5 years	Maintain present standards	Eliminate	Eliminate
Term of Office	7 years, single term	5 years, can be re-elected once	4 years, can be re-elected once	4 years, can be re-elected once
Right to Referendum in Important Policy	Foreign policy, Defense, Unification and other important policy measures concerned with national security	Right to refer to formal referendum	Eliminate	Eliminate

<u>Classification</u>	<u>Current Constitution</u>	<u>DJP</u>	<u>NDP</u>	<u>KNP</u>
Emergency Rights	Right to constitutionally valid emergency measures	Formal Right to invoke based on request of Prime Minister	Right to legally valid emergency orders and right to deal with finances/economy (weakened)	Right to legally valid emergency orders and right to deal with finances/economy (weakened)
	Temporary suspension of basic rights and special governmental and tribunal authority measure possible			
Right to Dissolve Assembly	Exists	None	None	None
Authority of Appointment	Prime Minister and Cabinet, Chief Justice of Supreme Court (with approval of Assembly)	Nominate candidate for Prime Minister, right to formally appoint Chief Justice of Supreme Court	Maintain present standards	Maintain present standards
PRIME MINISTER				
Form of Election	Appointed by President (with approval of Assembly)	Elected by Assembly (appointed by President)	Maintain present standards	Maintain present standards
Main Authority	Assist President and supervise each administrative department	Rights to declare martial law, emergency measures, dissolve Assembly (can not dissolve within 2 years of formation), command armed forces, submit legislative bills, refer something to referendum, foreign policy, appoint Cabinet and civil servants		

<u>Classification</u>	<u>Current Constitution</u>	<u>DJP</u>	<u>NDP</u>	<u>KNP</u>
Advisory and Directly attached Agencies	None	Board of Audit and Inspection, Committee on National Security, Advisory Council on National Affairs, Council on Peaceful Unification	None	None
CABINET COUNCIL				
Functions	Deliberate important policy	Resolve important matters in national affairs	Deliberate and resolve important policies	Deliberate important policies
Matters Deliberated	Proposal for constitutional revision, referendum proposals, treaties, legislative bills, executive orders	National affairs in general	Proposal for constitutional revision and referendum proposal eliminated	Proposal for constitutional revision and referendum proposal eliminated
ASSEMBLY				
Term	4 years	5 years	4 years	4 years
Proportional Representatives System	Has	Has	Provision eliminated	Has
Call for Extra Session of Assembly	President or more than one third of registered assemblymen	Prime Minister or more than one third of registered assemblymen	President or more than one fourth of registered assemblymen	President or more than one fourth of registered assemblymen

<u>Classification</u>	<u>Current Constitution</u>	<u>DJP</u>	<u>NDP</u>	<u>KNP</u>
Term of Session	Prohibited from exceeding 150 days a year	Maintain present standard	Eliminate provision	Eliminate provision
Right of Inspection of Administrative Affairs	Sanction only right to investigate special cases	Relax requirements to exercise right to investigate administrative affairs	Rights to audit and investigate general administrative affairs	Rights to audit and investigate general administrative affairs
Vote of No Confidence	Prime Minister Cabinet Member	Prime Minister (possible after succeeding Prime Minister chose, not possible within 2 years of formation of Cabinet), sanctions votes of no confidence for individual ministers	Prime Minister and Cabinet members	Prime Minister and Cabinet members
Motion to Impeach the President	Majority of registered assemblymen	Maintain present standards	One-third of members	One-fourth of members
Decision to Impeach	Constitutional Committee	Constitutional Committee	Impeachment Adjudgement Committee (newly established)	Impeachment Adjudgement Committee (newly established)
Chairman's Right to Closed Meeting	On the demand of Assembly or Committee	Maintain present standard	Add "at request of more than one fourth of registered assemblymen"	Maintain present standard

<u>Classification</u>	<u>Current Constitution</u>	<u>DJP</u>	<u>NDP</u>	<u>KNP</u>
COURTS				
Appointment of Chief Justice of Supreme Court	President with agreement of Assembly	President on proposal of Prime Minister and with agreement of Assembly	President on proposal of Judicial Nominating Committee and with agreement of Assembly	President on proposal of Judicial Nominating Committee and with agreement of Assembly
Appointment of Justices of Supreme Court	President on proposal of Chief Justice	President with recommendation of Chief Justice on proposal by Prime Minister	President on proposal of Chief Justice who has agreement of judicial nominating committee	Chief Justice on proposal of judicial nominating committee
Appointment of Ordinary Judges	Appointed by Chief Justice	Appointed by Chief Justice	Appointed by Chief Justice with resolution by Supreme Court Justices Committee	Appointed by Chief Justice
Term of Chief Justice	5 years, no re-appointment	Maintain present standards	6 years, reappointment possible	5 years, no re-appointment
Authority to Judge Violations of Constitution	Constitutional Committee	Supreme Court	Supreme Court	Supreme Court
CONSTITUTIONAL COMMITTEE				
	Judge violations of constitution, impeachment, dissolve political parties	Impeachment, dissolve political parties	Abolish	Abolish

<u>Classification</u>	<u>Current Constitution</u>	<u>DJP</u>	<u>NDP</u>	<u>KNP</u>
LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT				
	Method of selecting leaders of self-governing bodies authorized by law	Maintain present standards	Leaders of self-governing bodies directly elected	Leaders of self-governing bodies directly elected
CONSTITUTIONAL REVISION				
Proposal	President or as initiated by a majority of assemblymen	Majority of registered assemblymen	Majority of registered assemblymen	Majority of registered assemblymen or more than one million eligible to vote for assemblymen
Confirmation	Approval of more than two thirds of registered assemblymen and referendum	Approval of more than two thirds of registered assemblymen and referendum	Eliminate referendum	Approval of more than two thirds of registered assemblymen and referendum
SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS				
Laws of Passage For Legislative	Maintain validity	Maintain present standards	Eliminate	Eliminate
Period of Formation for Local Assemblies	In due sequence taking into consideration fiscal independence	_____	Within one year of passage of new constitution	_____
Period to Elect President, etc.	Election for successor 30 days before President's term expires	Up until 60 days before new constitution becomes effective for assemblymen, 45 days for president, 30 days for Prime Minister	President and assemblymen, within 6 months before the expiration of present president's term	Assemblymen, 30 days before the term of the new president begins

S. KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

EXPANDED KOREAN CONSTRUCTION OF NUCLEAR POWER UNITS EXPECTED

Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 12 Nov 86 p 5

[Text] The government plans to allow Korean companies to assume responsibility for more than two-thirds of the machinery, parts, and design work for construction of Nuclear Units 11 and 12. Construction of these units is scheduled to begin in 1989. Through this project, the government is hoping to acquire a self-sufficiency capability of better than 90 percent.

With this target set by the government, the Korea Electricity and Power Corporation (KEPCO) will invest 1 percent of its future income from electric power usage fees in research and development programs.

On 12 November, the Ministry of Energy and Resources reported that the domestic participation in the Nuclear Unit 1 was 8 percent and that for only machinery and parts. The construction of Nuclear Unit 1 got under way in 1970 and was completed in 1978.

In the case of Nuclear Units 2 and 3, the domestic participation was also in the machinery and parts area only, but reached 13 percent and 13.9 percent respectively and the design work was done entirely by foreign firms.

Construction of Nuclear Units 5 and 6 began in 1978 and was completed in 1985 and 1986; the domestic participation in this construction was expanded to include the reactor system. As a result, the domestic participation rate in the machinery and parts area has risen to 29.4 percent and for the first time domestic engineers participated in the design work: 37 percent of total design work was done by Korean engineers.

The domestic participation rates in Nuclear Units 7 and 8 reached 35 percent in the machinery and parts area and 44 percent in the design work.

For Nuclear Units 9 and 10 which are scheduled to be completed in 1989, the domestic participation is expected to reach 40 percent in the machinery and parts, and 46 percent in the design work.

/8309
CSO: 4107/50

S.KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

PRESS VIEWS U.S. ARMS DEAL WITH IRAN

SK011143 [Editorial Report] Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean, an independent newspaper with national circulation, on 28 November on page 2 carries a 700-word editorial under the headline "The Credibility of U.S. Diplomacy--The Lesson From the White House Secret Arms Deal With Iran." The editorial contends that President Reagan is suffering from a complicated political scandal which stems from the Iranian arms deal and notes the serious crisis he has found himself in as a result of this mistake of military diplomacy, which casts serious doubt on his political leadership with 2 years yet to serve in his second term as President. The editorial reviews the progress of the investigation being conducted in connection with this political scandal, and President Reagan's firing of two of his National Security Council staff. The editorial notes that U.S. political circles are calling for more independent investigation and the likelihood of the scandal spreading. It also noted the U.S. Administration's hitherto stand to not deal with terrorists, which the Iranian arms deal has betrayed, and the disappointment of allies which have supported the stand.

The editorial, however, notes that the process of investigation in connection with the Iranian arms deal proves that the rule of law remains intact in the United States, that those in state leadership positions can make mistakes--intentional and otherwise--and that the United States has good reason to be proud because anyone, whether he holds a high position in office or not, is brought to justice if he has committed a wrong. The editorial comments on the enormous popularity President Reagan has enjoyed for the past 6 years and notes that this difficulty he is experiencing must be a great surprise to him and all others. The editorial concludes, therefore, that this incident has left us with a lesson that those who hold power should keep their surroundings clean so that they may leave office honorably.

Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean, an independent newspaper with national circulation, on 28 November on page 2 carried a 700-word editorial entitled "The True Worth of the Rule of Law." It notes that a political scandal reminiscent of the Watergate incident in the 1970's is shocking the Washington political scene and the attention of the people of the world is focused on it. The editorial reviews the story of the scandal and notes the denunciation of President Reagan for his lack of leadership if he was not aware of it. It comments that an investigation is underway by Reagan's right-hand man Edwin Meese, and notes the possibility of investigations being conducted by more independent organizations. The editorial touches on the possibility of

Reagan's shaken popularity leading to a restoration of a more middle-of-the-road attitude in the United States versus the presently dominant conservative attitude, which could ultimately lead to the election of a Democratic Party candidate as president in 1988.

The editorial stresses, in a somewhat envious manner, that this incident calls attention to the fact that the United States is a country which upholds the rule of law whereby even the President must be investigated by authorities. That is, all are equal under the law.

Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean, an independent newspaper with national circulation, on 29 November on page 2 carries a 700-word editorial entitled "The Credibility of Reagan's Diplomacy--The Expanding Incident Concerning the Arms Deal With Iran." It notes that Reagan's politics are experiencing crisis as result of the arms deal with Iran, that politics conducted against the desire of the people are doomed, and the possibility of the Reagan administration's credibility being shattered to pieces, which would present the possibility of this scandal becoming another Watergate, something the Koreans do not desire. The editorial comments that despite the dilemma confronting the Reagan Administration, the United States will recover as it did from the Vietnam War and Watergate. It expresses the hope that U.S. democracy, in which all are equal under the law, will function well so as to do away with the people's suspicions as soon as possible and find a way out of this political crisis.

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CSO: 4107/048

N.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

KIM CHONG-IL LETTER EVOKES REPERCUSSIONS

SK270428 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0409 GMT 27 Nov 86

[Text] Pyongyang November 27 (KCNA)--"Let us carry on the three-revolution red flag movement more dynamically", the letter of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il to the attendants at the meeting of frontrankers of the three-revolution red flag movement, has evoked widespread repercussions upon officials, working people and soldiers of People's Army.

Choe Chang-ho, secretary of the Yanggang Provincial Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, said:

In the letter, dear Comrade Kim Chong-il reviewed the successes and experiences attained in the three-revolution red flag movement over the past 10 years since its start, gave a scientific exposition of the revolutionary essence and main content of the movement and the necessity to give impetus to it and comprehensively specified the tasks arising in carrying it on more dynamically and ways for their fulfillment.

He said that the three-revolution red flag movement is an all-people mass movement for accelerating the building of socialism and communism by vigorously waging the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, as required by the modelling of the whole society on the chuche idea.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il's historic letter is a programmatic guideline and militant banner which inspires our people in the struggle to step up the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions and accelerate the cause of modelling the whole of society on the chuche idea by energetically waging the three-revolution red flag movement.

Kim Kil-yon, head of the hydraulic engineering section of the institute of mechanical engineering of the academy of sciences, said: Upon receiving the letter of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, which serves as a programmatic guideline in dynamically carrying on the three-revolution red flag movement, our scientists are filled with the determination to contribute to the fulfillment of the three revolutions with greater scientific and technical successes.

KPA officer Kim Tae-son participating in the construction of the Taechon power station said: We are renewing our determination to more briskly wage

the three-revolution red flag movement, mindful that the peaceful construction is a fruitful struggle to accelerate the reunification of the country.

Han Ung-che, secretary of the section party committee of Kumsan pit of the Yongyang mine, remarked: All the miners and standard-bearers of the three-revolution of the pit have already grown to be engineers and associate engineers.

We will consolidate the successes attained in the fulfillment of the cultural revolution and continue a work energetically to bring up all the miners and standard-bearers of the three revolutions to be civilized and able communists, he stressed.

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CSO: 4100/064

N.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DAILY MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF KIM IL-SONG WORK

SK011037 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1022 GMT 1 Dec 86

[Text] Pyongyang December 1 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today comes out with an article on the fifth anniversary of the publication of the great leader President Kim Il-song's historical work "The Working Class Should Become the Pivotal Force in the Struggle for Modelling the Whole of Society on the Chuche Idea" on November 30, 1981.

Pointing out that the work clearly expounds the position and role of our working class in carrying out the cause of modelling the whole of society on the chuche idea and contains great expectation and belief that the working class will take the lead in carrying out the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, deeply conscious of its historical mission, the author of the article says:

The modelling of the whole of society on the chuche idea is the general task of our revolution and the historical cause of our party.

The working class holds a leading and pivotal position in carrying out the party's cause.

The work says that for the strengthening of the leading role and pivotal activities of the working class in fulfilling the cause of imbuing the whole of society with the chuche idea, it is important for it to take the lead in pushing ahead with the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions and revolutionise itself more thoroughly.

This is a priceless guideline which indicates the basic ways to fully meet the demands of the working class in fulfilling the cause of modelling the whole of society on the chuche idea.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has directed the revolution and construction under the banner of the chuche idea; he has energetically directed the work of bringing up the working man to be a leading class and pivotal force of the revolution, attaching great importance to it in the whole course of his leadership.

The whole history of socialist construction in our country is adorned with a proud and heroic epic--each time heavy and vast tasks were raised for the revolution, the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song deeply trusted the working class and enlisted its inexhaustible strength and wisdom so as to surmount the prevailing difficulties and thus constantly effected an upswing in the production.

He has brought it up to be the leading class of the revolution, always finding himself among it. It is thanks to his tested leadership that our working class has been able to creditably discharge its mission and role at all times in the struggle to carry out the cause of industrialisation from debris in a historically short period after the war and in the struggle for grand socialist construction.

Comrade Kim Il-song's unbounded trust in and tested leadership of the working class are carried forward by our party centre that is translating his noble intentions into reality. Our party has raised the working class to be a pivotal force for the three revolutions in conformity with the demand of our revolution developing in the new historic period of modelling the whole of society on the chuche idea.

It is thanks to the wise guidance of the party and the leader that our working class has been able to successfully discharge its role as a pivotal force of the revolution in the fulfillment of the party's cause in each stage and each period of the developing revolution.

In the brilliant reality of our country which has made boundless development, while accelerating the advance of dyeing the whole of society with the chuche idea, our working class has come to more keenly realize the greatness of our party and cherish the firmer conviction that it will certainly win when it advances under the party's leadership.

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CSO: 4100/064

RESULTS OF 8TH SUPREME PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 4 Nov 86 pp 1 & 3

[Text] The Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK)'s 8th Supreme People's Assembly (SPA) elections were carried out amidst all people's lofty political yearning to achieve new innovations in the historic work of modeling the whole society after the chuche idea by strengthening the republic's government which the great leader Kim Il-song founded and is directing and which is a formidable weapon of the revolution. The elections were successfully carried out in all voting districts around the country in accordance with "DPRK Law on People's Assembly Elections."

100 per cent of the voters on the voter list participated on the elections, and all 100 per cent voted aye for the registered SPA candidates.

Through these elections we, who march forward having firmly united around the party and the leader, once again displayed our people's solid political-ideological character and inexhaustible might and also demonstrated our workers' and farmers' revolutionary power and our nation's socialist system's ability to thrive.

The Central Election Committee, upon examining the election results submitted by the District Election Committee for the DPRK's SPA elections, reports the results as follows. ^{ed}

NO.	DISTRICT	MEMBER
651	Tae'an	Kim Il-song
515	Yongsong	Kim Chong-il
		Member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee (CC) of the Workers' Party of Korea (WPK)
298	Chaeryong	O Chin-u
		Member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the CC of the WPK
125	Sangbong	Kang Song-san
		Member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the WPK
83	Kangdong	Pak Song-ch'ol
		Member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the WPK
113	P'yongwon	Yim Ch'un-ch'u
		Member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the WPK
606	Tongchom	Yi Chong-ok
		Member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the WPK
367	Hwangchu	So Ch'ol
		Member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the WPK
182	Nagwon	Yon Hyong-muk
		Member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the WPK
556	Chegang	Kim Yong-nam
		Member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the WPK
404	Ch'onnae	Ho Tam
		Member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the WPK
268	Songryong	Kim Hwan
		Member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the WPK
627	P'anmun	O Kuk-yol
		Member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the WPK

1	Mangyongdae	So Yun-sok Member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the WPK
517	P'unghung	Yi Kun-mo Alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the WPK
364	Songlim	Kye Ung-t'ae Alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the WPK
595	Unduk	Ch'on Byong-ho Alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the WPK
614	Wiyon	Hong Song-nam Alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the WPK
537	Ungok	Hong Si-hak Alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the WPK
633	Haeon	Kim Pok-sin Alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the WPK
481	Hongwon	Ch'oe Kwang Alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the WPK
231	Unsan	Ch'ong Chun-ki Alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the WPK
147	Yonp'o	Hyon Mu-kwang Alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the WPK
76	Taehyon	Kang Hui-won Alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the WPK
584	Soedol	Cho Se-ung Alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the WPK
258	Yogp'yong	Yi Son-sil Alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the WPK
110	Taedong	Hwang Chang-yop Secretary of the CC of the WPK
72	Oun	Ho Chong-suk Secretary of the CC of the WPK
238	Chahung	Pak Ki-nam Secretary of the CC of the WPK
346	Ohyun	So Kwan-hi Secretary of the CC of the WPK
343	Togdal	Kim yun-hyok 1st Vice Premier of the State Administration Council
195	Yangso	Kim Ch'ang-chu Vice Premier of the State Administration Council
407	Munp'yong	Yun Ki-pok 1st Vice Chairman of the Economic Policy Commission of the Central People's Committee

Other Elected SPA Members:

2	Ch'ilgol	Kang Chun-ho	56	Haebang	Kim Hwa-suk
3	Kunggon	Yu Kyu-tong	57	Kuwolsan	Kim Yong-wan
4	Tangsang	Kim Yong-pok	58	Songsin	Ch'oe Kil-sun
5	Sonnae	Kim Pok-sil	59	Mirim	Yi Tong-ch'un
6	P'anp'yong	Pak T'ae-hun	60	Yihyon	Kim Chin-suk
7	Kwangbok	Chon Kwang-ch'un	61	Chongbaek	Ho Pok-tok
8	Mansu	Kim Ok-sim	62	Wonam	Pak T'ae-ho
9	Chungsong	Ch'oe Hye-suk	63	Yongnam	Kim Tong-chun
10	Yonhwa	Kim Ung-sang	64	Sop'o	Pak Yong-sok
11	Ch'anggwang	Yi Kyu-myong	65	Sangdang	Kim Ha-kyu
12	Ogryu	Kim Chi-hang	66	Hadang	Paek Sol-hui
13	Ch'ongryu	Chi Chong-ae	67	Singan	Yi Sin-cha
14	Tongmun	Yi Sun-im	68	Hagsan	Kim Kil-sam
15	Munhung	Yom T'ae-chun	69	Yonggung	Mun Tok-hwan
16	T'abje	Kim Pyong-kon	70	Yongch'u	Hwang San-ho
17	Sagok	O Chae-won	71	Hwasong	Yu Pyong-yun
18	Uiam	Om Kil-son	73	Konje	Ch'oe Sung-ch'on
19	Songyo	Yi Hwa-sun	74	Haebal	Sim T'ae-kyun
20	Namsin	Kim Hoeil	75	Yogp'o	Yi Sung-hui
21	Sanop	Pak Ch'un-hung	77	Sungp'o	T'ak Hyong-che
22	Tungme	Kim In-hwa	78	Mat'an	Pon Ung-hui
23	Yulgok	Kim Kyong-suk	79	Songmun	Nam Sang-nak
24	Ansan	Pak Myong-hui	80	Todok	Yi Chu-ung
25	Ponghak	Yi Chong-yul	81	Yogjon	Chon Mun-uk
26	Yuggyo	Cho Yong-ki	82	Sogbak	Ch'oe T'ae-pok
27	Kansong	A Chong-hui	84	Ponghwa	Kim Po-pi
28	Yonmot	Hong To-hwan	85	Hugryong	Ch'oe Su-san
29	Changgyong	Yi Hwa-yong	86	Songga	Kim Il-ch'ol
30	Hasin	Paek Ch'ang-yong	87	Hari	Han Pong-nyo
31	Chungsin	O Ki-su	88	Chunghwa	Cho Myong-nok
32	Harimsan	Kang Tok-su	89	Myongwol	Son Song-p'il
33	Wonbong	Yi Chun	90	Changsan	Cho Ch'il-song
34	Chijangsan	Kim Yong-cho	91	Majang	Kim Su-ui
35	Hwaebul	Yi Ch'un-ku	92	Gangnam	Chi Ch'ang-ik
36	Hyogsin	Kim Yong-t'ae	93	Yup'o	Kim Ki-ha
37	Taesongsan	Chon In-tok	94	Changhang	Yu Ch'un-ok
38	Sinri	Kim Chung-lin	95	Sangwon	Kim Ki-nam
39	Munsin	Yun Pyong-kwon	96	Posonggang	Kim Sang-lin
40	Saesallim	Kim Tong-nyon	97	P'yongsong	Han Chang-kun
41	Samma	Hong Si-kun	98	Tumu	Pak Chong-hyun
42	Unp'a	Ro Ik-hwa	99	Chungdok	Yang Hyong-sop
43	Sojang	Kang Sun-hui	100	Chigyong	Hwang In-sop
44	Pot'onggang	Pak Mun-ch'an	101	Samhwa	Cho Mi-ri
45	Kyonghung	Han An-su	102	Kuwol	Ch'oe Tong-hui
46	Pulungori	Yang Se-Kon	103	Hagsu	Tak Chong-suk
47	Moran	T'ae Pyong-yol	104	Onch'on	Sin Sang-Kyun
48	Chonsung	Nam Sun-hui	105	Sohwa	Han Ch'an-ok
49	Pip'a	Yi Kye-paek	106	Porim	Kim Yong-ch'an
50	Kinmaul	Ch'oe In-tok	107	Chungsan	Yi Hyong-su
51	Kumsu	Hong Pom-kil	108	P'ungjong	Pak Chong-su
52	Yonghung	Kim Song-yul	109	Sogda	Chu Ch'ang-Chun
53	Yongbuk	Chon Mun-sop	111	Yongok	Pak T'ae-kap
54	Anhak	O Sang-nok	112	Sichong	Han Yong-hye
55	Kobang	Yi Tan	114	Op'a	Kim Yong-ok

115	Unbong	Yim Nok-Chae	172	Ch'angmal	O Yong-pang
116	Hanch'on	No Chong-hui	173	Kongwon	So Myong-chun
117	Sugch'on	Kim Si-hak	174	Changsang	Kim Ch'ol-won
118	Yongdok	Kim Ui-sun	175	Ch'ongsong	Kong Chin-t'ae
119	Unchong	Kim Yong-mu	176	Hyongbong	Kim Hak-pong
120	Kump'ung	Han Sun-hui	177	Chenam	Kim Kwang-Chin
121	Komhung	Pak Il-hwan	178	Sungrisan	Sonu Ch'on-il
122	Mundok	Yi Ch'un-son	179	Maengsan	Pak Kil-yon
123	Ibsok	Kim Kum-ok	180	Nyongwon	Cho Myong-son
124	Yongo	Kim Tong-myong	181	Taehung	Ch'oe Sang-uk
126	Komungum	Kim Ho-kyong	183	Nyonsang	Ch'oe Tok-sin
127	Sinanju	Kim Ki-pom	184	Songhan	Kim Kyong-suk
128	Anju	Hyon Ung-sil	185	Machon	Song T'ae-yon
129	Sangso	Kwak Tae-sam	186	Ch'inson	Sonu Mun-ung
130	Yonggye	Chang Won-sun	187	Kwanmun	Chu Song-il
131	Namhung	Ch'oe Han-chun	188	Paegsa	Kwon Hyon-suk
132	Songdo	Chu Kil-pon	189	Miruk	So Chin-sok
133	Kaech'on	Mun Su-ok	190	Minp'o	Yi Kum-nyo
134	Namchon	Yang In-ho	191	P'ihyon	Chong In-chun
135	Sambong	Pak Yong-sop	192	Yangch'aek	Yi Pyong-kuk
136	Pobu	Yi Myo-nyo	193	Paegma	Chong Song-nam
137	Kunu	Yu Sang-kol	194	Yongch'on	Kim Hui-sam
138	Choyang	Yun Ung-su	196	Pugchung	Pak Myong-chun
139	Yongjin	Ho Nam-ki	197	Yongamp'o	Kim Kyong-su
140	Yongwongu	Kim Yong-yon	198	Yomju	Kim Chong-hui
141	Mugbang	Kim Pong-ul	199	Tasa	Yi Song-ho
142	Chunhyok	Chong To-son	200	Oeha	Mun Song-sul
143	Sunch'on	No Pok-hwa	201	Yongagsan	Yi Man-t'ae
144	Subok	Kim Chong-wan	202	Ch'olsan	Kil Chun-sik
145	Saedok	So Chae-hong	203	Yonsu	Ho Kuk-song
146	Kumsan	Kim Chong-sil	204	Tonglim	Chong Tae-ik
148	Yonbong	Chon Ung-su	205	Singog	Kim Yong-sim
149	Changson	Han Chong-ho	206	Kogunyang	Yo Yon-ku
150	Puhung	Kim Che-min	207	Sonch'on	Kim Pyong-kil
151	Osa	Yi Chong-kun	208	Noha	Kang Pong-kyu
152	Ch'onsong	Kim Nam-kyo	209	Soghwa	Yi Yong-su
153	Kubong	Kim Chi-hyop	210	Kwagsan	Chang Ki-yong
154	Chaedong	Kim Chong-suk	211	Anui	Yi Ha-sop
155	Chudok	Ch'oe Myong-kun	212	Chongju	Kim Ok-hyon
156	Songch'on	Yi Chong-u	213	Wolyang	Hyon Chun-kuk
157	Kunja	Kim Pong-chu	214	Ch'imhyang	Kim Song-kuk
158	Sinsongch'on	Yi Yong-pu	215	Osan	Ch'oe Sun-ch'ol
159	Changlim	Pak Son-p'il	216	Kohyon	Hong Wan-t'ae
160	Togam	Yang In-kil	217	Yongnam	Ki Kyong-yul
161	Hoech'ang	Won Chong-sam	218	Unjon	Yang Wang-pok
162	Sungin	Chon Hui-chong	219	Unam	Pang Ae-son
163	T'aegin	Kim Yong-t'ae	220	Kasan	Kim Yong-chun
164	Sinyang	An Myong-ok	221	Pagch'on	Kang Pong-ok
165	Kwanghung	Kim Ung-ch'ol	222	Maengjung	Yom Chae-man
166	Yangdok	Yun Ki-chong	223	Songsok	Kim Pong-mo
167	Unha	Kim Ok-ryon	224	Nyongbyon	Yi Yong
168	Pubch'angq	Yi Chi-ch'an	225	P'alwon	Yi Myon-sang
169	Ogch'on	Yang Yong-kon	226	Kujang	Paek Hak-lim
170	Songnam	Cho Chong-ch'ol	227	Yongdung	Han Kyu-chung
171	Sungri	Yi Won-kwan	228	Yongmun	Kim Kun-su

229	Yongch'ol	Kil Ok-hyon	288	Oil	Ch'oe Yong-il
230	Sugu	Sin Kyong-sik	289	Nanglim	Kim Sun-yong
232	Pugjin	Yu Kye-chin	290	Hwap'yong	Yi Pong-kil
233	Songbong	Yim T'ae-yong	291	Chasong	Kim Wol-son
234	T'aech'on	Kim Pyong-yul	292	Chunggang	Yi Ch'un-song
235	Hagbong	Sok Yun-ki	293	Unch'on	Yu Sun-ae
236	Sinbong	Yi O-song	294	Hagch'on	Han Sang-kyu
237	Songan	Sonu Pyong-ku	295	Anak	Kim Yong-ok
239	Ch'onngnyon	Kim Chae-yon	296	Kyongji	O Ch'un-sim
240	Paegsok	Chang Ch'ang-mun	297	Taech'u	Yi In-pok
241	Panghyon	Ko Kum-sun	299	Samjigang	Ho Nam-sun
242	Unyang	Kim Chae-yong	300	Changguk	Kim Won-tu
243	Ch'onma	Chong Song-ok	301	Pugji	Yang Ki-chin
244	Ui ju	Hong Il-ch'on	302	Sinch'on	Han Tok-su
245	Yonha	Kim Yu-p'ung	303	Saenal	Kim Ki-hwan
246	Toghyon	Han Ki-ch'ang	304	Yongdang	Kim Ch'ol-myong
247	Sagju	Pak Song-sil	305	Hwasan	Yu Chong-hyon
248	P'unngnyon	Yun In-hyon	306	Samch'on	Yi Um-chon
249	Sup'ung	Han Ch'ang-kon	307	Talch'on	Pang Hak-se
250	Namsa	Ch'oe Yun-to	308	Unryul	Chong Ki-yong
251	Taegwan	Yi Ch'ang-son	309	Unryulkwangsan	Yi Cha-pang
252	Yangsan	Kim Sok-hyon	310	Changryon	Paek Nam-il
253	Ch'angsong	Kim Ui-suk	311	Sindae	No Pyong-sik
254	Tongch'ang	Kim Mun-kap	312	Kwail	Kang Hyon-su
255	Pyogdong	Cho Sa-yong	313	Songhwa	Kim Tong-won
256	Sorim	Ch'oe Hak-kun	314	Changyon	Sin Won-kyu
257	Solmoru	Yi Tu-ik	315	Nagyon	Yu Suk-kun
259	Ch'up'yong	Kim Song-hun	316	Yongyon	Chong Yon-hwa
260	Chonsin	Cho Yong-sik	317	Kumi	Yi Ho-rim
261	Chonp'yong	An Hui-kon	318	T'aet'an	Kim Song-hwa
262	Tongsin	Cho Kuk-yong	319	Pop'yong	Chong Pong-hwa
263	Yongrim	Kim Chae-yul	320	Onjjin	Pak Kun-song
264	Hagmu	Kang Hui-yong	321	Namhae	Paek Pom-su
265	Chonch'on	Chong Ch'un-sil	322	Samsan	Ch'oe Kye-son
266	Unsong	Kim Sun-ae	323	Manjin	Chang Tong-sun
267	Songgan	Ch'oe Ung-nok	324	Handong	Chong Yang-sang
269	Songha	No Chong-hwan	325	Kangryong	Ch'oe Yol-hui
270	Songwon	Pak Song-won	326	Pup'o	No Mun-yol
271	Kop'ung	Ch'oe Chae-u	327	Ssanggyo	Yi Mong-ho
272	Usi	Ch'oe Yong-lim	328	Pyogsong	An Tal-su
273	Ch'osan	Cho Sung-ho	329	Chugch'on	Ham Won-chang
274	Wiwon	O Song-yol	330	Haeju	Mun Yong-sun
275	Yanggang	Han Song-yong	331	Ubp'a	Chon Yon-sik
276	Kosan	Kim Kyong-ch'ang	332	Oggye	Kim Yong-son
277	Kangan	Yi To-won	333	Soae	Min Ung-sik
278	Tunggong	Kim Un-ha	334	Taegok	Yi Hong-ku
279	Sijung	Yi Nam-son	335	Haghyon	Chon Chin-su
280	Soghyon	So Yun-sok	336	Ogdong	Song Sun-ch'ang
281	Namch'on	Pyon Yong-se	337	Sinwon	Chong Kyong-hui
282	Ch'ungsong	Yang Ok-nyo	338	Muhak	Kim Kap-sun
283	Oeryong	Yi Wen-ok	339	P'yongch'on	Yu Myong-hak
284	Sinmun	Ko Ch'un-il	340	Sindap	Yi Sang-ik
285	Yonju	Kim Son-t'aek	341	Ch'ongdan	Kim Hu-pun
286	Changjasan	Pak Song-ok	342	Sinsaeng	Kim Song-ae
287	Changgang	Hwang Chae-kyong	344	Ch'ongjong	Yi Hyon-son

345	Ch'ont'ae	Yi Tok-chung	403	Anbong	Chu To-il
347	Yomjon	Yi Sun-ae	405	Hwara	Kim Sun-ra
348	Yonan	Kim Sang-yon	406	Ogp'yong	U Tu-t'ae
349	Haewol	Yi Nak-pin	408	Munch'on	No Sa-pom
350	Paech'on	Yi Sok-jin	409	Segil	Yi Hyong-sik
351	Chongch'on	Won Su-pok	410	Wau	Yi Ki-tok
352	Kumsong	Chon Pil-nyo	411	Yangji	Kim Kwang-chu
353	Kumgok	Pak Myong-pin	412	Pongch'un	Nam Si-u
354	P'yonghwa	Chon Kum-son	413	Chungch'ong	Kim U-chong
355	Sariwon	Pak Ha-yong	414	Changch'on	Hong Chong-ku
356	Pugri	Kang Myong-ok	415	Pogmak	Chong Ho-kyun
357	Unhadong	Paek Sol	416	Songhung	An T'an-sil
358	Torim	Pak Ki-so	417	Ch'angjon	Chu Ui-yop
359	Sangmae	Kim Chong-suk	418	Paehwa	Yi Sun-kum
360	Taesong	Yi Ch'ang-kil	419	Anbyon	Kim Tu-nam
361	Kuch'on	Yi Chong-sun	420	Solbong	Chong Ch'ol-su
362	Taeunsan	Yi Man-kol	421	Kosanup	Chong Sin-hyok
363	Chongbangsan	An Hui-ch'an	422	Pup'yong	Kim Sang-ho
365	Kkotp'in	Ch'oe Hyon-ki	423	Sinhyon	Han Hung-nam
366	Chondong	Yun Ae-sun	424	Hyoja	Kim Kyong-ch'an
368	Ch'imch'on	Cho Hye-suk	425	T'ongch'on	Yi Un-sun
369	Huggyo	Kang Song-kun	426	Kuup	Kim T'aek-su
370	Sogsan	U Tal-je	427	Kosong	Chang Song-t'aek
371	Sindok	An Yon-suk	428	Onjong	Kwon Sun-ok
372	Yont'an	Ch'oe Chong-rim	429	Wolbisan	Han Sang-nyo
373	Kumbong	Han Tal-son	430	Kumgang	Yu Ho-chun
374	Pongsan	Kwak Sun-tok	431	Sogsa	Ch'oe Pok-yon
375	Ch'onggye	Kang Yong-kol	432	Chihyesan	Kim Yang-pu
376	Chongbang	Kim Kuk-t'ae	433	Ch'angdo	Yi Chin-su
377	Unp'a	Song Tong-sop	434	Hagbang	Ko Tae-pung
378	Kanganri	Han Ch'ong-song	435	Kimhwa	Pak Sang-yun
379	Kwangmyong	Ch'oe Mun-son	436	Huiyang	Kim Pong-yul
380	Insan	Yi Um-chon	437	Sindong	Cho Hui-won
381	Taech'on	Kim Yong-un	438	Ch'olryong	An Pyong-mo
382	Sohung	Yi Chin-kyu	439	Sep'o	Chang Song-u
383	Hwagok	Mun Ch'ang-kuk	440	Chungp'yong	Yim Hyong-ku
384	Chajak	Ch'oe Song-hye	441	Paegsan	Sin Tok-kun
385	Suan	Kang Sok-chu	442	Poggye	Kim Haeng-yon
386	Namchong	Yi Kwang-u	443	P'yonggang	Chon Chae-son
387	Yonsan	Kim Yu-sun	444	Chogsan	Yi Kye-san
388	Sinp'yong	Chong Ch'ang-ik	445	Naemun	Chong Tu-hwan
389	Mannyon	Kim Yong-ho	446	Ch'olwon	Sin In-ha
390	Kogsan	Han Yun-kil	447	Anhyop	Chon Kyong-kun
391	P'yongam	Nam Ki-hwan	448	Ich'on	Pak In-pin
392	Singye	Kang Sok-sung	449	Songbuk	Hong Ki-mun
393	Ch'uch'on	Kim Pok-mun	450	P'angyo	Yi Yong-ho
394	Chongbong	Kim Hyong-chong	451	Pobdong	Kwon I-sun
395	Masan	Kim Chin-hwa	452	Komdok	Kim Che-tong
396	P'yongsan	Pak Ch'ang-yong	453	Kumgol	Chon Ha-ch'ol
397	Wahyon	Yi Su-chin	454	Yongyang	Kim P'il-hwan
398	Ch'ongsu	Cho Sun-paek	455	Kwangch'on	Cho Ch'ang-tok
399	Ch'onghak	O In-hyon	456	Munam	Chong Mun-su
400	Kumch'on	Chang Ch'ol	457	Tanch'on	Yu Hyong-num
401	Wonmyong	Chu Sung-nam	458	Hanggu	Hwang Ha-chong
402	T'osan	Yi Yong-tong	459	Sindanch'on	Yu Yong-sop

460	Chigjol	Kang Sung-yong	518	Paljon	Hong Tuk-yong
461	Ssangyong	Chong Ch'un-chong	519	Pujon	Yang Yong-kyok
462	Hoch'on	Yi Chong-ho	520	Changjin	An Sung-hak
463	Yongwon	Kwon Chong-hyop	521	Sasu	Kim Song-ch'ol
464	Sangnong	Cho Yun-hui	522	Pongdae	Kim Yong-ch'ae
465	Iwon	Kim Ch'ol-man	523	Chongp'yong	Yu Pyong-ok
466	Ch'aejong	Yi Yong-kyun	524	Yulsong	Yi Pong-won
467	Nahung	Sin Yong-tok	525	Sinsang	Pak Kyong-hwan
468	Pugch'ong	An Pyong-mu	526	Sondok	Kim Kil-yon
469	Ch'onghung	Yi Ch'ung-song	527	Kumya	Chong Mun-san
470	Sinbugch'ong	Pak Su-tong	528	Chungnam	Yun Myong-kun
471	Sinch'ang	Ch'oe Sun-t'ae	529	Chinhung	O Tu-ik
472	Togsong	Kim Won-kyun	530	Inhung	Yi Yon-su
473	Samgi	Han Man-hi	531	Pomp'o	So Tong-nak
474	Soghu	Yi Sung-ki	532	Yodok	Kim Sok-hyong
475	Yanghwa	Un Ch'ol	533	Kowon	Yi Pong-kyu
476	Ohang	Yi Won-su	534	Puraesan	Kim Chu-yong
477	Sinp'o	Yi Chong-kyun	535	Sudong	Sin Song-u
478	P'ungo	Yi Chae-hwan	536	Changdong	Cho Hum-ki
479	Unp'o	Hyon Ch'ol-kyu	538	Kunhwa	Son Pyong-tu
480	Sanyang	Hong Won-p'yo	539	Sinam	Kim Chong-on
482	Sojung	Ch'oe Ch'ang-hak	540	Ch'ongam	Ch'oe Man-hyon
483	Samho	Paek In-chun	541	Nagyang	Han Chong-hun
484	Yoho	Kwon Sang-ho	542	Namgang	Sin Ch'ang-yol
485	Soho	Kim Yun-sang	543	Ch'ongsong	Chi Yong-sop
486	Yujong	Kang Yun-kun	544	Namhyang	Kim Tong-han
487	Ch'onggi	Maeng T'ae-ho	545	Malum	Hyon Yong-hui
488	Hungdok	Sin Tae-hyon	546	Sunam	Pak Won-kuk
489	Hungso	Chi Ch'ang-se	547	Songp'yong	Yi Tong-su
490	Subyon	Cho Tae-hi	548	Sabong	Tong Sun-mo
491	Hojon	Kim Ch'ung-il	549	Kangdok	Cho T'ae-yong
492	Sap'o	Ch'oe Chong-yong	550	Nanam	Chon Myong-sim
493	Ch'anghung	Pak Pong-yong	551	P'unggok	Kim Tong-chol
494	Togsan	Hong Ch'un-sil	552	Namch'ongjin	Ch'oe Hyon-t'ae
495	Chongsong	Chong Mun-yong	553	Puyun	Kim Ch'un-kum
496	Huisang	Hong Yong-ok	554	Hagsong	Pang Ch'ol-san
497	P'yongsu	Chong Hui-ch'ol	555	T'anso	Chon Yong-hun
498	Hasinhung	Yi Ch'un-sim	557	Sinp'yongdong	Chang Tae-sik
499	Samil	Yu Kwi-chin	558	Yonho	Ch'oe Ung-su
500	Nammun	Ch'oe Chong-sun	559	Songam	An Nong-sik
501	Kumsa	Yi Ch'un-hwa	560	Anhwa	Kim I-ch'ang
502	Tonghungsan	Kim Yong-yon	561	Ch'onggyedong	Yi Sok
503	Sosang	Ch'oe Yong-hae	562	Kwanhae	Kim Ku-ch'ong
504	P'unggho	Yo Ch'un-sok	563	Kilju	Kim Chi-hun
505	Sounson	Ch'a Yong-p'yo	564	Yongbuk	Kim Won-chin
506	Kwangdok	Yi P'il-sang	565	Chunam	Ch'oe Sang-pyok
507	Sangjung	Yi Ul-sol	566	Ilsin	So Kum-ok
508	Tongbong	Yi Yong-ae	567	Wangjaesan	Nam T'ae-kuk
509	Hamju	Yi Kyong-son	568	Hwadae	Kim Se-yong
510	Kusang	So Kwang-hun	569	Pulro	Chon Yong-ch'un
511	Changhung	Han Tong-wan	570	Myongch'on	Kim Kuk-hun
512	Yonggwang	Kim Yong-ch'un	571	Koch'am	Kim Ch'ang-kyu
513	Sujon	U Tal-ho	572	Hwasong	Yi Kwi-rok
514	Tonghung	Cho Chong-kil	573	Kugdong	Nam Chong-ki
516	Sinhung	Kim T'ae-ok	574	Orang	Kim Sun-sil

575	Odaejin	Yi Ch'un-pok	636	Konguk	Pae Un-yong
576	Kyongsong	Sin Yon-ok	637	Waudō	Pyon Ch'ang-pok
577	Hamyon	Pak Ch'ang-sik	638	Yongjing	Chang T'ae-pong
578	Sungam	Ch'oe Chong-kun	639	Saegil	Pak Sung-il
579	Puryong	Pak Ch'ol-song	640	Taadae	Kim Yong-sam
580	Sogmak	Kim Won-pok	641	Kiyang	Yang Myong-suk
581	Yonsa	Hwang Sun-myong	642	Sohak	Yi Sung-hun
582	Musan	Ko Hak-chin	643	Ch'ongsan	Kim Yong-suk
583	Kangson	Chon Sung-kuk	644	Toghung	Chong Tu-ch'an
585	Hoeryong	Pak Yong-sun	645	Chamjin	Yi Chong-sun
586	Taedok	Ch'oe Ch'ang-sik	646	Ponghwadong	Ch'oe Sang-yun
587	Yuson	Yi Ok-sun	647	Talma	Pang Yong-tok
588	Mangyang	Pyon Sung-u	648	Wonjong	Yu Hyon-kyu
589	Onsong	Chong Hae-son	649	Bosan	Chang In-sok
590	Chuwon	Yi Won-ho	650	P'ogu	Chong Yong-kil
591	Chongsong	An Mun-hon	652	Muhagsan	Yi Tuk-sil
592	Saebiol	Kim Sung-chin	653	Yonggang	Yom Ki-sun
593	Kogonwon	Han Hae-tong	654	Ogdo	Yim Ki-hwan
594	Yongbuggu	Kim Chae-hwan	655	Hyangsan	Chong Yon-uk
596	Obong	Yi Chong-pom			
597	Hagsong	Kim P'ung-ki			
598	Sonbong	Chang Ch'un-ho			
599	Tumangang	Yi Kil-song			
600	Huch'ang	Yi Ki-hwa			
601	Sinp'a	Kim Pun-ok			
602	Samsu	Kim Yong-tuk			
603	P'ungsan	U Tong-che			
604	P'ungso	Kim Yong-hyok			
605	Kabsan	Yu Ch'ang-won			
607	Paegam	Yim Ho-kun			
608	Yonam	Yo Pyong-nam			
609	Unhung	Pak Sam			
610	Oesang	Yi Pyong-uk			
611	Hyet'an	Pak Chae-yon			
612	Hyesan	Kim Ch'i-se			
613	Hyemyong	Yi Yong-u			
615	Yonbongdong	Chang In-suk			
616	Ch'undong	Yim Tok-un			
617	Poch'on	Kim Won-chon			
618	Samjiyon	Hwang Sun-hui			
619	Taehongdan	Pak Kun-su			
620	Sungjon	Kim Yong-chon			
621	Manwol	Kwon Yong-ok			
622	T'ongil	Yi In-ho			
623	Sonjuk	Pak Chung-kuk			
624	Kaep'ung	Kim Yong-sun			
625	Yongsan	Kwon Hui-kyong			
626	Haeson	Kim Tae-kyom			
628	Woljong	Kim Kyong-chun			
629	Changp'ung	Yi Ha-il			
630	Chaha	Kim Ki-son			
631	Taedogsan	Yi Kyong-suk			
632	Hup'o	Han Yun-ch'ang			
634	Yogjondong	Kim Chong-kwan			
635	Sangdaedu	Ho Pyong-t'aek			

N.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

PAPERS MARK 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF MAGAZINE

SK301050 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1030 GMT 30 Nov 86

[Text] Pyongyang November 30 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN and MINJU CHOSON today dedicate articles to the 50th anniversary of the founding of the mass politico-theoretical magazine SAMIL WOLGAN, the organ of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland, by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on December 1, 1936.

Noting that the glorious new-type chuche revolutionary publications in our country were originated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, NODONG SINMUN says:

From the first days of his revolutionary activities the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song attached a weighty significance to the organizing and propagandizing role of publications in arming the masses with the progressive idea and rallying them in revolutionary organisations and energetically organised and led the revolutionary press.

He published and distributed the first revolutionary paper SAENAL in our country and many other newspapers, magazines, booklets, propaganda literature, appeals and leaflets and thus ushered in a new epoch in the development of the revolutionary publications.

The revolutionary monthly SAMIL WOLGAN, the organ of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland, was a revolutionary publication of chuche which was personally founded and guided by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song; it holds a special place in the history of the Korean people and in the history of the revolutionary publications.

The revolutionary monthly SAMIL WOLGAN held aloft the revolutionary pen in the whole course of its publication with its basic mission to firmly unite the anti-Japanese masses of all strata and rouse them in the front of national liberation under the banner of the 10-point programme of the [word indistinct] clarified by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Monthly SAMIL WOLGAN made an undying contribution to more fully ensuring the unitary leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song over the Korean revolution as a whole and to expanding and developing the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

The revolutionary monthly SAMIL WOLGAN had creditably played its organising and propagandizing role in realising the unity of the whole nation centering around the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and leading the Korean revolution as a whole to a new upsurge.

The monthly is of weighty significance in the history of publication as it played a key role in establishing the shining tradition of the press of our party.

Thanks to the shining tradition of the revolutionary publications including the monthly SAMIL WOLGAN, the party's press could eliminate the squalid aftermath of the colonial policy of the Japanese imperialists to obliterate national culture and make a fast progress after the liberation of the country.

Basing himself on the revolutionary traditions which he personally provided in the flames of the anti-Japanese bloody battle, he successfully accomplished the historical cause of founding and developing the party's publications of a new type in keeping with the building of a new democratic Korea.

Thanks to the wise guidance of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il our party's press has firmly defended and adhered to the precious tradition of the revolutionary press established by the great leader, and entered a new period of its development.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il clarified the militant function and role of the press as a sharp ideological weapon in the hands of the party and a powerful means of propaganda and agitation educating, organising and mobilizing the masses, the basic mission and tasks of our party's press whose revolutionary duty is to actively contribute to accomplishing the cause of modelling the whole of society on the chuche idea, and the principle of chuche.

With his extraordinary wisdom and indefatigable energies dear Comrade Kim Chong-il taught in details the content and form of the edition of our party's press including the organ of the party, the seed, theme and idea of the articles and its scale and method of composition and guided it and thereby brought a revolutionary turn in all fields of the press.

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CSO: 4100/064

N.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY MEETING--A plenary meeting of the Korean Social Democratic Party Central Committee was held on 24-25 November in Pyongyang. Participating in the plenary meeting were members of the Political Committee of the Korean Social Democratic Party Central Committee; members of the party's Central Committee; chairmen of the provincial, municipal, and county party committees; and central and local functionaries in charge of external work sectors. The plenary meeting discussed issues designed to strengthen international solidarity by actively conducting external activities. Kim Yong-chun, member of the Political Committee and vice chairman of the party's Central Committee, made a report. The report was followed by a debate. [Excerpt] [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 25 Nov 86 SK] /6662

CSO: 4110/035

N. KOREA/MILITARY AFFAIRS

PEACEFUL TRANSFER OF TROOPS TO NATIONAL CONSTRUCTION WORK

Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 6 Sep 86 p 1

[Text] At present, in the northern region of the republic, a strong national construction work is being launched in order to accomplish the grand objective of economic construction that was proposed by the Sixth Congress of the Korean Workers Party (KWP).

In this peaceful construction work, soldiers of the Korean People's Army are rendering distinguished services.

The soldiers of the Korean People's Army, who are endlessly faithful to the party and revolution, have given a high priority to the revolutionary spirit of single-handed liberation, and the fight against hardships. For example, they have recently built a 20-ri breakwater and have superbly built up the Nampo floodgate in a short period of time with our own technology and our own materials.

This is an especially noteworthy event in the history of the Korean people's construction of socialism, as well as a shining victory that fully displays the determined Korean power and spirit.

In the construction of the Nampo floodgate, which is a creative monument over the long span of history, the Korean People's Army has vividly displayed mass heroism and devotion as an earnest army of the people.

The entire Korean people regard the dependable Korean People's Army as a jewel of great dignity and pride not only for national defense, but also for national construction.

The noble spirit of revolution, and the accomplishments that the soldiers of the Korean People's Army have displayed in their great achievements of the sacred tasks to improve their country while working to maintain peace and safety will shine forever in the history of the nation.

Today, the construction of socialism in Korea has risen to a higher status under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

We are confronted with a grand task wherein we must quickly advance the overall national economy of the people by accelerating completion of major construction works, and by quickly attaining the 10 objectives of the socialists' economic construction proposed by the party.

This is a worthwhile task that not only reinforces the technical foundation of socialism in Korea, but strengthens national peace and security, and provides happiness and prosperity now and for future generations.

Today, with a new faith and spirit all the Korean people have united to realize with vigor this honorable task under the slogan of "Let's step up the great march of the 1980's as we have done for the construction of the Nampo floodgate!"

In step with such an all-people's great march movement, the supreme headquarters of the Korean People's Army, along with combined forces of the Korean People's Army, took important measures enabling the Korean People's garrison to join the peaceful construction of the nation.

Although the situation on the Korean Peninsula is quite tense, divisions, brigades and the garrisons of the Korean People's Army under the direction of its supreme headquarters are now leaving their post in massive numbers to move into major front lines of socialist economic construction.

There is a wild enthusiasm from the entire populace as they welcome the 150,000 soldiers of the Korean People's Army moving into the peaceful construction zone, and the rural residents in the areas of the truce line, such as in Kangwon Province, treat the passing soldiers like their own family.

Even on the frontlines of peaceful construction, the soldiers of the Korean People's Army, who have always devoted themselves to the party and the revolution, are now determined further to wield their spirit and the dignity of the heroic Korean People's Army, just as they have done for the construction of the Nampo floodgate, with a fighting spirit.

This action, taken by the supreme headquarters of the Korean People's Army, is another indication of its will to maintain the Korean people's peace-loving ideology, and their best efforts to alleviate the tension and to maintain peace on the Korean Peninsula this year, which is the "Year of International Peace."

We had originally planned to reduce drastically the numbers of the Korean People's Army, and to turn them toward national economic construction if we could see a slight sign of relief of tension in Korea through progress in a military conference that we had proposed in good faith. But since the U.S. and South Korean authorities have not yet positively responded, we have no choice but to have the soldiers of the Korean People's Army join the peaceful construction of the nation while keeping them in military uniform.

Undoubtedly, there would have been an epoch-making opportunity to provide for a solid peace and safety on the Korean Peninsula if the U.S. and South Korean

authorities had sincerely responded to the proposal for a military conference to relieve tension and maintain peace in Korea.

The U.S. and South Korean authorities must understand the real intention of our government and people who want peace, and they must come out to talk and take action to alleviate the tension rather than just sitting here singing loudly about the "threats to invade the South."

At a time when the huge force of our army is moving into peaceful construction, the supreme headquarters of the Korean People's Army declares that it will be ready for more progressive measures to keep peace in Korea if the U.S. and South Korean authorities will take either a similar peaceful measure, or some sort of measure to alleviate the tension in Korea.

If both North and South Koreans repeat and extend such peaceful measures, our understanding and trust will deepen through this process, while the tension will be relieved and peace kept on the Korean Peninsula, leading gradually toward the door of peaceful unification.

We believe this is absolutely in accordance with the desire and anticipation of the entire Korean people, who hope for peace and a peaceful unification of Korea, and of the whole world's peace-loving people.

The U.S. and South Korean authorities must not take advantage of the time in which the huge force of the Korean People's Army is being mobilized into peaceful construction.

The supreme headquarters of the Korean People's Army is confident that the soldiers of the Korean People's Army and the forces of the Korean People's garrison will gloriously carry out their honorable duties in the socialists' construction battle to advance prosperity of the nation and happiness of the people.

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CSO: 4110/011

N.KOREA/ECONOMY

WPK MESSAGE GREETS MINING INSTITUTE ANNIVERSARY

SK281254 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Excerpt] An on-the-spot report meeting was held on 25 November to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Central Institute of Mining Industry.

Comrade Hong Si-hak, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice premier of the Administration Council, and functionaries concerned attended the meeting together with the employees of the Central Institute of Mining Industry.

At the meeting, Comrade Hong Si-hak conveyed the congratulatory message from the WPK Central Committee to the scientists, technicians, workers, and office employees of the Central Institute of Mining Industry.

The message noted that on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Central Institute of Mining Industry, the WPK Central Committee extends warm congratulations to all scientists, technicians, workers, and office employees who attained great successes in scientific research work which will develop the nation's mining industry, upholding the party's policy.

The message stressed that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, deeply understanding the important role of science and technology in the development of the mining industry, established the Central Institute of Mining Industry under difficult conditions after the national liberation and clearly elucidated the direction and methods of research work, thus providing for all working conditions.

The message noted that the Central Institute of Mining Industry has excellently fulfilled the assigned revolutionary missions over the past 40 years under the wise leadership of the party and has attained a number of successes in scientific research which have been of great significance to the national economy.

The message also stated that the Central Institute of Mining Industry timely resolved the scientific and technological problems arising in restoring the

mines that were destroyed by the Japanese imperialists and in developing new mines by upholding the lines for building the new fatherland put forth by the party after the liberation. During the fierce fatherland liberation war period, the institute ceaselessly carried out scientific research work for wartime ore production and for the postwar restoration of mines by overcoming various difficulties, and trained a number of mining technicians and skilled workers.

The message noted that after the war, the institute contributed to meeting the increasing demand for ore in the national economy and to strengthening the self-reliance of industry by thoroughly establishing science in scientific research work and by successfully resolving the scientific and technological problems in developing and expanding mines and in normalizing production.

The message noted the fact that the research group at the Central Institute of Mining Industry has made a contribution to freeing the miners from hard labor by studying and completing such things as drilling, loading, and transporting means suitable to the constitutional character of the Korean people by upholding the party's policy of technical revolution; to increasing ore production throughout the country; and to laying the stepping stone for the attainment of the goal of 1.5 million tons of ferrous metal.

The message noted that the WPK Central Committee highly appreciates the accomplishment of the scientists, technicians, workers, and office workers at the Central Institute of Mining Industry, who, with a high degree of loyalty to the party and leader, have made a great contribution to developing the nation's science and technology and to the development of mining industry by putting out a large number of valuable scientific and technological successes through their energetic research activities.

The message noted that the WPK Central Committee is firmly convinced that all the scientists, technicians, workers, and office workers at the Central Institute of Mining Industry will attain still great successes in their scientific research work for the development of mining by fully displaying their revolutionary zeal and creative wisdom under the leadership of the party and leader.

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CSO: 4110/035

N.KOREA/ECONOMY

KPA SOLDIERS BUILDING INTERNATIONAL CINEMA HOUSE

SK271100 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1054 GMT 27 Nov 86

[Text] Pyongyang November 27 (KCNA)--A modern international cinema house is now under construction in Pyongyang for the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students.

Rising in the recreation ground of Yanggak islet in the river Taedong flowing through the capital, the cinema house will have a peculiar architectural shape to match the superb surrounding scenery.

The total floor space of the building is nearly 40,000 square metres, some 10,000 square metres bigger than that of the Pyongyang Grand Theatre.

The cinema house will be built in such a way as to serve all purposes of an international film festival.

It will have a 2,000 seat amphi-cinema in the centre of the 3-6 storied building, flanked by five cinema halls from 50 to 600 seats.

Wide screen and three-dimensional films and operas, dramas and other art performances may be presented at the amphi-cinema.

The small cinema halls will take diverse shapes such as sexangle, amphi and semi-amphi where small and wide screen and three-dimensional films will be shown.

The cinema house will also house a video-recording room, simultaneous translation room, sub-title typewriting room, international post and telecommunication rooms, press centre, jury rooms and a film fair.

The construction of the cinema house is undertaken by soldiers of the Korean People's Army participating in the peaceful construction.

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CSO: 4100/064

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM IL-SONG GREETES LAO PARTY LEADERS

SK011044 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1035 GMT 1 Dec 86

[Text] Pyongyang December 1 (KCNA)--Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings on December 1 to Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, and Comrade Phoumi Vongvichit, acting president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, on the occasion of the 11th anniversary of the LPDR founding.

The message says:

Since the founding of the People's Democratic Republic, the Lao people have made a big progress in building the national economy and national culture, carrying out socialist reforms and laying the material and technical foundations of socialism under the leadership of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party headed by Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane.

The Fourth Congress of the LPRP held some time ago summed up successes already registered in the revolution and construction and set forth fresher prospective goals for the Lao people.

The Korean people sincerely rejoice over the successes made by the Lao people in the building of the foundations of socialism and heartily wish you and your people greater victory in the future struggle to implement the decisions of the fourth congress of your party and carry out the Second Five-Year Plan.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I express the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations forged between our two parties, two countries and two peoples in the common struggle for the victory of the cause of peace and socialism against imperialism will grow stronger and develop.

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CSO: 4100/064

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

O KUK-YOL ATTENDS CUBAN ARMED FORCES DAY MEETING

SK010519 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0459 GMT 1 Dec 86

[Text] Pyongyang December 1 (KCNA)--A soldiers' meeting of the Ministry of People's Armed Forces was held Sunday at the February 8 House of Culture on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the day of the Cuban Revolutionary Armed Forces.

The meeting was attended by O Kuk-yol, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and chief of the general staff of the Korean People's Army, and officials concerned and soldiers.

Invited to the meeting were Danilo Sotolongo Hernandez, charge d'affaires ad interim, and officials, of the Cuban Embassy here.

Colonel General of the KPA Yi Pyong-uk spoke first at the meeting.

Recalling that the Cuban Revolutionary Armed Forces have covered a proud road of victory after announcing their birth in the flames of the hard-fought revolutionary struggle, he said:

Today the people and soldiers of Cuba under the leadership of respected Comrade Fidel Castro are effecting a great upswing in all domains, and resolutely repulsing the repeated aggressive and subversive acts and sabotage of the U.S. imperialists, keeping hold on production and national defence alike, along the road indicated by the 3d Congress of the Communist Party.

He emphasized that the Korean people and People's Army soldiers extend full support and solidarity to the Cuban people in their just struggle to smash the anti-Cuban moves of the U.S. imperialists and force the U.S. troops out of Guantanamo.

The next speaker was Andres Morales Machado, military attache of the Cuban Embassy here.

He said the meeting between Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people, and Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, the supreme commander, clearly showed the staunch will of the peoples and armies of the two countries to

achieve unity in the course of the struggle against imperialism and accomplish the cause of socialism on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

We express unconditional support to the Korean people in their struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, he stressed.

Today South Korea has turned into a complete military colony of U.S. imperialism where the danger of a new war is increasing still further, he said, and declared:

We highly estimate all the initiatives of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for easing the tensions and establishing a nuclear-free zone on the Korean peninsula.

He denounced the intrigues of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique to abuse the 1988 Olympic Games for a permanent split of Korea.

Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz declared that Cuba would make all efforts to defend the legitimate rights of the entire Korean people to have the Olympics co-hosted in an atmosphere of national unity and dignity, he said.

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CSO: 4100/064

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

MPRP APPROVES OF RESULTS OF BATMONH VISIT TO DPRK

SK290500 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0428 GMT 29 Nov 86

[Text] Pyongyang November 29 (KCNA)--The Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party discussed the results of an official goodwill visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea by a party and state delegation of the Mongolian People's Republic led by Comrade Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural of the MPR, according to a MONTSAME report on November 27.

The decision adopted at the meeting pointed out that the visit was an event of weighty importance in further developing the fraternal friendship and cooperation between the two parties, two countries and two peoples on the principle of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

Conversations and talks which took place in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and comradeship demonstrated that the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and the Workers' Party of Korea, the Mongolian People's Republic and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea were identical in their views and stand toward the bilateral and multilateral issues of the socialist countries and towards key international issues, the decision said.

The treaty of friendship and cooperation between the MPR and the DPRK signed by Comrade Jambyn Batmonh and Comrade Kim Il-song during the visit, the decision stated, has laid a legal foundation at a new stage in the qualitative development and expansion of the relations between the two countries and is characterised by an important document which accords with the interests of strengthening the unity and cohesion among socialist countries and deepening the cooperation among them and consolidating peace and security in the Asia-Pacific region.

Noting that the meetings and talks in Pyongyang contributed to further strengthening the unity and solidarity among the socialist states, the decision fully and completely approved of the results of the official goodwill visit of the party and state delegation of the MPR to the DPRK and of its conversations and talks with the leaders of the DPRK.

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CSO: 4100/064

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

NODONG SINMUN MARKS MPR'S FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY

SK261010 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1002 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Text] Pyongyang November 26 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN and MINJU CHOSON Wednesday dedicate signed articles to the 62nd anniversary of the founding of the Mongolian People's Republic.

The founding of the Mongolian People's Republic was a turn in the history of the fraternal Mongolian people, NODONG SINMUN says, and goes on:

Over the past more than 60 years since the proclamation of the republic, a great social change has been made in Mongolia.

The 19th Congress of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party in May last has opened a bright prospect to acceleration the socio-economic development of the country, lay solid material and technical foundations of socialism, further improve the wellbeing of the people and convert the country into a socialist industrial-agricultural state.

The Mongolian Party and Government are actively striving for the defence of peace and security in Asian and Pacific region against the imperialists' policy of aggression and war, and for the conversion of Asia into a zone of peace, good neighbourhood and cooperation.

The Korean people rejoice as over their own over the achievements made by the fraternal Mongolian people in their socialist construction.

The recent Korean visit by Comrade Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic, marked a new milestone in developing and strengthening on to higher stage the friendly and cooperative relations between our two parties, two countries and two peoples.

The Korean people will as ever fight, shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal Mongolian people in the sacred struggle against imperialism and for peace and for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism.

They sincerely wish the Mongolian people greater successes in their future struggle for the implementation of the decisions of the 19th party congress and for socialism and communism, closely rallied behind the party headed by Comrade Jambyn Batmonh.

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

DAILIES MARK PDY NATIONAL DAY

SK301032 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1026 GMT 30 Nov 86

[Text] Pyongyang November 30 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN and MINJU CHOSON Sunday dedicate signed articles to the 19th anniversary of the independence of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

Noting that the independence of the country was an epochal event which brought about a radical change in the socio-political life of the people of Democratic Yemen, NODONG SINMUN says:

Since the independence the Democratic Yemeni people have advanced along the road of building a new life and registered great successes in all political, economic and cultural fields.

The Government and people of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen are actively supporting the liberation struggle of all the oppressed people against imperialism and colonialism and striving to develop friendly relations with socialist and progressive countries.

The Korean people sincerely rejoice as over their own achievements made by the Democratic Yemeni people in the building of a new society under the leadership of the Yemen Socialist Party and wish them greater successes in their advance along already chosen road of socialism.

The relations of friendship and cooperation between the governments and peoples of Korea and Democratic Yemen have constantly strengthened and developed and they will bear better fruit in the future.

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CSO: 4100/064

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

NEW KAMPUCHEAN ENVOY--Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the WPK Central Committee, on 24 November met and had a conversation with Son Chhum, new Democratic Kampuchean ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the DPRK, who paid a courtesy call on him. [Text] [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 25 Nov 86 SK] /6662

DELEGATION TO CUBA--Pyongyang November 26 (KCNA)--A delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of its Central Committee, left Pyongyang Wednesday by air for a visit to Cuba. It was seen off at the airport by Ho Chong-suk, secretary of the WPK Central Committee, and charge d'affaires ad interim of the Cuban Embassy here Danilo Sotolongo Hernandez and Soviet Ambassador Nikolay Shubnikov. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1033 GMT 26 Nov 86 SK] /6662

DELEGATIONS TO EAST EUROPE, USSR--Pyongyang November 27 (KCNA)--A Korean light industry delegation headed by Yi Kil-tu, vice-chairman of the commission of chemical and light industry, to visit the German Democratic Republic, a delegation of the Korean Committee for Solidarity with Asia and Africa headed by its vice-chairman Yi Song-ho to visit Czechoslovakia, and a Korean delegation of literature publishing workers headed by Chong So-chon, director of the literature and art publishing house, to visit the Soviet Union, left here on November 26. The delegation of the textile and light industrial workers trade union to the Soviet Union, the delegation of the firm of the New Abbey Publications, London, left for home on November 25 and the professor of the Stockholm University, Sweden, and his party on the 26th. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0436 GMT 27 Nov 86 SK] /6662

DELEGATION TO PRC--Pyongyang November 28 (KCNA)--A government cultural delegation of our country headed by vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries O Mun-han left here for China on November 27. The delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea which had visited Laos, the delegation of them which had visited Guinea-Bissau, the government trade delegation which had visited Hungary, the delegation of MINJU CHOSON which had visited the German Democratic Republic and the Soviet Union, and the Pyongyang Municipal Trade Union delegation which had visited Hungary, returned home on the same day. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0426 GMT 28 Nov 86 SK] /6662

KULLOJA DELEGATION TO USSR--Pyongyang November 29 (KCNA)--A delegation of KULLOJA headed by its deputy editor Yi Chong-nam and a delegation of the Central Scientific and Technological Information Agency headed by its director Yi Tong-kwan left Pyongyang Saturday to visit the Soviet Union. The Korean team returned home Friday after participating in the world weightlifting championships held in Bulgaria. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1047 GMT 29 Nov 86 SK] /6662

HONECKER, HUSAK LETTER TO KIM IL-SONG--On 27 November, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song received Karl-Heinz Kern, GDR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary in our country, and Vaclav Herman, CSSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary. Kim Yong-nam, vice premier and foreign minister, attended this occasion. At the meeting, the ambassadors conveyed to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song a personal letter jointly signed by Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the GDR Council of State, and Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and CSSR president. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song talked with the ambassadors. [Text] [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 27 Nov 86 SK]--Pyongyang November 27 (KCNA)--The great leader President Kim Il-song received GDR Ambassador Karl-Heinz Kern and Czechoslovak Ambassador Vaclav Herman to our country on November 27. Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam was on hand. On the occasion the ambassadors conveyed a personal letter in joint name of Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic, and Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, to Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. President Kim Il-song conversed with the ambassadors. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1108 GMT 27 Nov 86 SK] /6662

MAURITANIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY GREETINGS--Pyongyang November 27 (KCNA)--President Kim Il-song on November 26 sent a message of greetings to Maayouya Sidi Ahmed Ould Taya, president of the Military Committee of National Salvation and head of state of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, on the occasion of the 26th anniversary of the national independence of the Mauritanian people. Expressing the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Mauritania will further develop in the future, the message sincerely wished the president and the Mauritanian people great successes in their efforts to build a new prosperous society. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1111 GMT 27 Nov 86 SK] /6662

GREETINGS TO NETHERLANDS CP--Pyongyang November 28 (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea sent a message of greetings to the 30th Congress of the Communist Party of Netherlands on November 25. The message expressed the conviction that the 30th Congress of the CPN will mark an important occasion in the activity of the party to defend peace in Europe and the world, ensure the democratic rights and vital interests of the working masses and achieve the strengthening and development of the party and the unity

of the progressive forces. It expressed the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the Workers' Party of Korea and the Communist Party of Netherlands will continue to develop in scope in the future. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0430 GMT 28 Nov 86 SK] /6662

ALBANIAN ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS--Pyongyang November 28 (KCNA)--Comrade Kim Il-song general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings on November 27 to Comrade Ramiz Alia, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania and president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, on the occasion of the 42nd anniversary of the liberation and victory of the people's revolution in Albania. The message says: The Albanian people have achieved great successes in their work to develop the economy and culture and built a new life over the past 42 years since the country's liberation and victory of the people's revolution. The Korean people sincerely rejoice over the achievements of the Albanian people in the building of a new society. Believing that the friendly relations existing between the two countries will continue to develop, I take this opportunity to sincerely wish you and your people greater successes in the endeavours to carry out the Eighth Five-Year Plan [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1120 GMT 28 Nov 86 SK] /6662

SOLIDARITY MESSAGE TO 'ARAFAT--Pyongyang November 28 (KCNA)--President Kim Il-song sent a message of solidarity to Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation and commander-in-chief of the Palestinian Revolutionary Armed Forces, on November 26 on the occasion of the "Day of world solidarity with the Palestinian people." The message says: Under the leadership of the PLO the Palestinian people have waged a protracted, arduous struggle to gain their legitimate national rights including the right to retake their country and return home, the right to self-determination and the right to found an independent state resolutely opposing the imperialists' and Zionists' moves of aggression and suppression. Their just cause enjoys the active support and encouragement of the world's progressive people. The Korean people are always standing firm on the side of the Palestinian people against the imperialists and the Zionists and will extend full support and firm solidarity for their struggle in the future, too. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1116 GMT 28 Nov 86 SK] /6662

NEW ENVOY TO SINGAPORE--Pyongyang November 28 (KCNA)--Kang Chang-yol, new Korean ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Singapore, presented his credentials to Singapore President Wee Kim Wee on November 24. The ambassador conveyed regards of President Kim Il-song to President Wee Kim Wee. President Wee Kim Wee expressed deep thanks for this and asked the ambassador to forward his sincere warm greetings to President Kim Il-song. He said a success had been made recently in the development of the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries and hoped for its future development and strengthening in the future, too. The conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1024 GMT 28 Nov 86 SK] /6662

CUBAN MILITARY ANNIVERSARY MARKED--Pyongyang November 28 (KCNA)--A soldiers' meeting was held at Kim Il-song Military University on November 27 on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the Cuban Revolutionary Armed Forces. Military attache of the Cuban Embassy Andres Morales Machado and embassy officials were present on invitation. Speeches were exchanged there. Earlier, a similar meeting was held at the unit of the Korean People's Army to which Comrade Pak Nam-hyong belongs. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1026 GMT 28 Nov 86 SK] /6662

SOVIET AMBASSADOR PRESS CONFERENCE--Pyongyang November 28 (KCNA)--A press conference was called at the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang on November 27. Soviet Ambassador N. Shubnikov spoke there. Noting that the Supreme Soviet of the USSR recently made public an appeal to parliaments and peoples of all countries of the world, he referred to the sincere efforts of the Soviet Union to ensure world peace and security and remove the danger of a nuclear war. The appeal is indicative of the consistency of the Leninist foreign policy pursued by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet State and of their responsibility for the destiny of mankind, he said. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0428 GMT 28 Nov 86 SK] /6662

BENIN NATIONAL DAY GREETINGS--Pyongyang November 29 (KCNA)--Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings on November 28 to Mathieu Kerekou, chairman of the Central Committee of the Party of the People's Revolution of Benin, president of the republic, head of state and chairman of the National Executive Council, on the occasion of the 11th anniversary of the founding of the Party of the People's Revolution of Benin and the 11th anniversary of the National Day of the People's Republic of Benin. The message says: The Benin people have registered a great success in their efforts to achieve national unity and political stability and build a new life along the road of socialist development under your correct leadership since the founding of the Party of the People's Revolution and the proclamation of the People's Republic of Benin. The Korean people sincerely rejoice over the successes made by the fraternal Benin people and extend firm solidarity with you in your struggle to build a prosperous new Benin and realize the complete liberation of Africa. Convinced that friendly and cooperative relations between our two parties, two countries and two peoples would further consolidate and develop in the future, I take this opportunity to heartily wish your excellency and your people greater successes in the work to carry out the decisions of the second congress of the Party of the People's Revolution of Benin. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1041 GMT 29 Nov 86 SK] /6662

YUGOSLAV DELEGATION--Pyongyang November 29 (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland hosted a reception at the People's Palace of Culture on November 28 for the delegation of the Federal Conference of the Socialist Alliance of Working People of Yugoslavia. Invited there were the members of the delegation headed by Nenad Bucin, president of the Federal Conference of the Socialist Alliance of Working People of Yugoslavia, and Yugoslav Ambassador to Korea Miodrag Bogicevic.

Present were Ho Chong-suk, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Chong Tu-hwan, Presidium member, and Yu Ho-chun, director of the Secretariat, of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland, and other personages concerned. Yu Ho-chun and Nenad Bucin made speeches. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0438 GMT 29 Nov 86 SK] /6662

ECONOMIC AGREEMENT WITH ZIMBABWE--Pyongyang November 30 (KCNA)--An agreement on forming an inter-governmental joint economic committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Zimbabwe was signed in Harare on November 18. It was to implement the general agreement on cooperation in economy, science and technology and culture between the DPRK and Zimbabwe which was signed in Pyongyang on October 12, 1980. The agreement was signed by Korean Ambassador to Zimbabwe Yi Chun-ok and Deputy Minister of Finance, Economic Planning and Development of Zimbabwe Moton Malianga. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1004 GMT 30 Nov 86 SK] /6662

DPRK-USSR BOOK DISTRIBUTION PROTOCOL--Pyongyang November 30 (KCNA)--A 1986-1987 protocol on cooperation in the book publication and distribution was signed in Pyongyang on November 29 between the Publication Guidance Bureau of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Soviet State Committee for Publishing, Printing and Book Trade. It was signed by Deputy Director of the Korean Publication Guidance Bureau Kim Kwan-hui and Vice-chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Publishing, Printing and Book Trade Vasily Slastyonenko. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1006 GMT 30 Nov 86 SK] /6662

WPK CONGRATULATES ALBANIAN OFFICIAL--Pyongyang November 30 (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea on November 12 sent a message to Comrade Ramiz Alia, congratulating him on his reelection as first secretary of the Central Committee of the Party of Labor of Albania at the 9th congress of the party. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000 GMT 30 Nov 86 SK] /6662

CAR PRESIDENT GREETED--Pyongyang November 30 (KCNA)--President Kim Il-song on November 29 sent a message of greeting to Andre Kolingba, president and head of state and government, of the Central African Republic, on the occasion of the 28th anniversary of its proclamation. Expressing the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries will grow stronger and develop in the interests of the two peoples, the message sincerely wished President Andre Kolingba and the Central African people greater successes in their efforts for the country's prosperity and democratic government. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1050 GMT 30 Nov 86 SK] /6662

CAR PROCLAMATION ANNIVERSARY OBSERVED--Pyongyang December 1 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today comes out with a signed article on the 28th anniversary of the proclamation of the Central African Republic. Noting that the Central African people are now registering successes in the struggle for the realization of the country's stability and national unity and for the reconstruction of the economy and in national education under the leadership of President Andre Kolingba, overcoming difficulties lying in the road of advance, the paper says: The friendship between Korea and Central Africa has further deepened

through meetings between President Kim Il-song and President Andre Kolingba on two occasions. The Korean people will further develop friendly relations with the Central African people in the struggle to build a new independent world free from all kinds of domination and subjection from outside forces. The Korean people rejoice over the achievements made by the Central African people in the endeavours for the building of a new life and sincerely wish them greater success in their future struggle for the independent development of the country. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0511 GMT 1 Dec 86 SK]
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