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Korean Affairs Report

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26 MARCH 1987

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

CPRF DENOUNCES U.S. PRESENCE IN SOUTH

SK030435 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0424 GMT 3 Mar 87

[Text] Pyongyang, 3 Mar (KCNA)--The Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland on 2 March published its information No 378 in denunciation of the attempt of the U.S. imperialists to "justify" the permanent presence of the U.S. forces in South Korea.

The U.S. assistant secretary of defence for international security affairs, drivelling about "military buildup" in the north and its "surprise attack," contended recently that the "best way" to deter it was the "continued presence of the U.S. forces" in South Korea and blared that the U.S. forces would remain in South Korea as long as the South Koreans "want it."

Refuting this, the information says: This was a nonsensical sophism for "justifying" the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggression forces, which revealed their intention to occupy South Korea permanently.

Not only once has the DPRK Government declared that it would not invade the south and it has shown all sincerity for peace and peaceful reunification. To cite an example, it made a proposal for three-way talks between the DPRK and the United States and South Korea to ease tensions and consolidate peace on the Korean peninsula.

Now the South Korean students and people do not want the presence of the U.S. forces, but are waging a daring anti-U.S. struggle, demanding their immediate withdrawal.

Yet the U.S. imperialists claim that the U.S. forces' presence in South Korea is for deterring "surprise invasion of the south" from the north and it "is wanted" by the South Korean people. This is the height of folly.

If the United States is truly interested in peace on the Korean peninsula, it should not resort to the clumsy artifice, but should withdraw its aggression forces and nuclear weapons from South Korea without delay in accordance with the resolution of the 30th United Nations General Assembly and the demand of the South Korean people, and respond to our proposal for three-way talks at an early date.

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

'TEAM SPIRIT-87' MILITARY EXERCISES ASSAILED

Overseas Koreans Demand End

SK281007 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000 GMT 28 Feb 87

[Text] Pyongyang, 28 Feb (KCNA)--The "Union of Overseas South Koreans for Democracy, Nation and Unification" ("Hanminryon"), a unified organisation of overseas compatriots, the "National Congress for the Restoration of Democracy in South Korea and the Promotion of Unification" ("Hanmintong") under the influence of the "South Korean Residents Association in Japan" ("Mindan") and other organisations of overseas Koreans issued a statement in joint name on 19 February denouncing the "Team Spirit 87" joint military exercises of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique.

The statement said that the "Team Spirit 87" joint military exercises are the largest-scale military rehearsal in the world and denounced the exercises as "an offensive military rehearsal simulating a nuclear war."

Pointing out that Japan is used as a launching base in the current military exercises, too, the statement stressed: This proves that the "U.S.-Japan-South Korea military alliance has reached the stage of actual operation."

The statement said:

Each time it held the "Team Spirit" the United States used "strengthening of defense posture" as a reason.

But, in actuality, the exercises seek to heighten tensions on the Korean peninsula, going against the trend towards detente throughout the world and this rehearsal simulates a nuclear attack on the North. This is widely known to the world.

The "Team Spirit" has been used to support the South Korean military dictatorial "regime" and suppress the students, workers and other democratic forces struggling in demand of democracy.

As the "Team Spirit" military exercises create the danger of nuclear war on the Korean peninsula, we strongly demand an immediate end to the exercises for the right to national existence and the dignity of humanity.

KPA Soldiers Denounce Exercise

SK040553 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0531 GMT 4 Mar 87

[Text] Pyongyang, 4 Mar (KCNA)--Soldiers meetings denouncing the aggressive "Team Spirit 87" joint military maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists' and the South Korean puppet clique were held at units of the Korean People's Army mobilised in socialist construction.

The speakers at the soldiers meeting of the KPA unit to which Comrade An Pitok belongs, who are engaged in the construction of the Kwangbok Street, said: We took last year the active step of mobilising more than 150,000 soldiers of the KPA in peaceful construction and urged the United States and the South Korean authorities to follow suit. But they were impudent enough to start nuclear war maneuvers in an attempt to attack us.

They warned that the enemy must not take our patient efforts for achieving peace in Korea and its peaceful reunification at any cost for a sign of weakness.

The speakers at the soldiers meeting of the KPA unit to which Comrade Kim Chang-yong belongs, which was held at the construction site of the Sunchon vinalon complex, said the South Korean authorities, at the instigation of the U.S. imperialists, have started the massive "Team Spirit 87" joint military maneuvers with the outside forces, shunning our fair and aboveboard peace proposal for holding North-South high-level political and military talks. Thus they are again leading the situation of the country to a dangerous brink of war, blocking the road of dialogue and peace, they remarked.

The KPA soldiers, they declared, will firmly defend the socialist country and revolutionary gains in full combat preparedness to actively cope with the enemy's provocations, and will display heroic mettle and mightiness in the fruitful struggle in socialist construction for the prosperity of the country and the happy life of the people.

A soldiers meeting was also held at the KPA unit to which Comrade Kim Paek-kil belongs, which is mobilised in the construction of the Sariwon potash fertilizer complex.

The speakers there solemnly warned that the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique would be dealt a crushing blow, if they refused to respond to the peaceful initiatives and proposals of our party and the DPRK Government and dared provoke a war, miscalculating the invincible might of our people and People's Army.

The speakers at the soldiers' meeting of the KPA unit to which Comrade Yi Sok belongs said the U.S. imperialists should promptly discontinue their criminal war exercises and pull out of South Korea without delay with all their aggression forces and the South Korean authorities should

respond to our proposal for North-South high-level political and military talks, instead of carrying on military maneuvers against the fellow countrymen, teamed up with outside forces.

Mongolia Denounces Exercise

SK020523 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0452 GMT 2 Mar 87

[Text] Pyongyang, 2 Mar (KCNA)--The Mongolian People's Republic resolutely denounces the "Team Spirit 87" joint military exercises started by the imperialists and the reactionary forces at a time when the Democratic People's Republic of Korea set forth a proposal to hold North-South high-level political and military talks for the purpose of averting the danger of war on the Korean peninsula and creating favorable conditions for a peaceful reunification of Korea.

The spokesman of the Mongolian Foreign Ministry said this when he was interviewed by a reporter of the Montsame News Agency. He said:

This provocative military rehearsal of the United States and South Korea is aimed at operations for "forestalling strikes." Therefore, it is, in fact, preparations for armed invasion.

The "Team Spirit 87" is a direct menace to security on the Korean peninsula, in Asia and the Pacific region as a whole.

The Mongolian People's Republic fully supports the just demand of the Korean people and the world's peaceloving forces that the Washington administration and the Seoul "regime" immediately stop the military actions.

Asian Buddhists Denounce Exercise

SK050457 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0446 GMT 5 Mar 87

[Text] Pyongyang, 5 Mar (KCNA)--Representatives of the World Fellowship of Buddhists and the Asian Buddhist Conference for Peace and Mongolian Buddhists held a joint meeting on 2 March in Ulaanbaatar and denounced the "Team Spirit 87" joint military exercises.

A statement adopted at the meeting said: Asian Buddhists protest the "Team Spirit 87" joint military exercises of the United States and South Korea now under way on the Korean peninsula.

We join the world peaceloving people opposed to the war maneuvers in expressing full support to the constructive proposals and initiatives of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for peace on the Korean peninsula and its reunification and for North-South high-level political and military talks.

We Buddhists demand that the U.S. administration immediately withdraw all its troops and weapons from South Korea.

Seoul Area Exercises Rapped

SK261058 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1047 GMT 26 Feb 87

[Text] Pyongyang February 26 (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique schemes to stage one more military rehearsal codenamed "Pangpae 87" simulating an actual fighting in Seoul area along with the "Team Spirit-87" military exercises, according to a report. The military rehearsal will be staged from February 26 to 28.

The fascist clique schemes to drive out not only the puppet army and police forces in Seoul area but also a large number of citizens of Seoul under the cloak of the "Homeland Defence Reserve Forces" and "Civilian Defence Corps" into this rehearsal.

With the beginning of the new school term on March 1 just at hand, the puppets try to threaten the new struggle of students and people by holding a frantic demonstration of armed forces.

VNS Commentators Denounce Exercise

SK260633 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea
0300 GMT 23 Feb 87

[Roundtable talk among unidentified female moderator, station commentator Ko Il-chol, and Madame Yun Chong-won, in the "The Inside and Outside of the 'Team Spirit-87' South Korean-U.S. Joint Military Exercise" Feature Program: "Surprise Preemptive Offensive Exercise Camouflaged as Defensive"]

[Text] [Moderator] How are you? As you know, the "Team Spirit-87" South Korea-U.S. joint military exercise began on 19 February throughout South Korea and its surrounding waters. In connection with this, tension on the Korean peninsula has been again aggravated to its zenith.

People cannot suppress their indignation against the United States and its stooges who have finally staged the "Team Spirit-87" exercise at a time when the North proposed for high-level political and military talks and is appealing to open a new aspect for eliminating the political confrontation between the North and the South and military tension.

Voices expressing concern over the possibility of the internal strife recurring are being raised among the people. I think that our people worry about the recurrence of the Korean War because this exercise is a dangerous criminal war exercise leading the situation on the Korean peninsula to the brink of war. Thus, we would like to discuss the issue as to why this exercise makes our people worry. Will you tell us about this?

[Yun] It is quite natural for our people to be concerned about the recurrence of the internal strife because the South Korea-U.S. joint operational exercise codenamed "Team Spirit" may [word indistinct] our people into the calamity of war.

What we should not overlook is that this exercise is a preliminary war and test war which assumes a surprise preemptive northward invasion as its precondition. The words "surprise preemptive attack" means, as the words indicate, attacking someone secretly and suddenly.

The preemptive offensive nature of the "Team Spirit-87" is being revealed in all fields including the scale of the mobilized troops, composition of the service branches, operational equipment, kinds of weapons, and contents of the exercise. More than 200,000 combat troops, various types of missiles, large-size transport aircraft, B-52 strategic bombers, combat carrier group, landing ships, and other weapons and equipment designed for a surprise preemptive offensive are being mobilized in the "Team Spirit" exercise.

[Ko] As for the contents of the operations, they include all that required for a modern offensive battle, such as landing operation, river-crossing operation, large-scale air attack training, special forces training, exercise of parachuting equipment, and operation of transportation to the rear of the front.

This time, the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan group described this exercise as a defensive training designed to cope with an emergency, pointing to the fact that the exercise is an annual event. This is aimed at concealing the true purpose of the "Team Spirit" exercise.

[Moderator] That is right. The emergency on the Korean peninsula that they talk about is itself falsehood fabricated on the pretext of the nonexistent threat of southward invasion by the North. This is widely known to the world.

[Ko] As for the defense which they loudly propagandize, it is merely a ploy designed to camouflage offense. For example, since the Tonkin Bay incident in 1964, the United States gradually expanded the Vietnam war on the pretext of defense and finally launched a full-scale attack on North Vietnam, thus immersing all of Vietnam in a sea of fire.

[Yun] The United States is attempting to describe the "Team Spirit-87" exercise as an exercise for an exercise by pointing out that this exercise is an annual event. However, this is a ridiculous and deceitful trick. There are not a small number of examples in the history of aggressive wars both in the West and East where events camouflaged to be defensive exercises turned into a real war, launching a surprise attack on other countries.

The (?Marco Polo) incident, which took place in the late 1930's is a good example. At that time, the Japanese Army pretended that it was staging an exercise on Marco Polo bridge north of Beijing and embarked on a real war on the pretext that the Chinese Army fired first. Thus, Japan triggered the Sino-Japanese War.

Herein lies one of the reasons why people regard as dangerous the "Team Spirit-87" exercise staged by mobilizing numerous troops and equipment, assuming the North as the enemy. It is a stereotype technique of the imperialists including the U.S. imperialists to make an armed aggression against others on the pretext of counterattacking those who have made legitimate self-defense against the imperialists who attacked them first.

[Ko] In addition to your remarks, I would like to point out that they themselves are now unable to conceal the offensive nature of this exercise. The former commander of the U.S. forces in South Korea openly stated that the "Team Spirit" South Korea-U.S. joint operation is an exercise designed to launch an attack deep into the North when necessary.

We realized that his remarks were not lies when we consider that the South Korean Army divisions were moved to the front from the rear to assume combat posture, commando units were drastically reinforced and mobilized into areas near the DMZ, and the Green Beret troops, the U.S. Army special force which takes war provocation as its mission through surprise attack, destruction, terrorism murder, and armed interference by guerrilla warfare, are being mobilized in this exercise.

[Moderator] In other words, the "Team Spirit-87" exercise is designed to apply such an offensive operational strategy to the practical war on the spot and to perfect it. In addition, I feel that the "Team Spirit" exercise is also aimed at provoking a nuclear war on the Korean peninsula. What do you think?

[Ko] That is right. The United States is maneuvering to turn the Korean peninsula into a test site for nuclear weapons and for a nuclear war. According to its announcement, more than 1,000 nuclear warheads have been deployed in South Korea. The United States raved that it will bring new nuclear offensive weapons and equipment from the U.S. mainland and the Pacific area for this exercise and that it will further strengthen the nuclear offensive capability.

This shows that the United States will in the long run start a nuclear war on the Korean peninsula. In other words, the United States will not hesitate to make the Korean peninsula a wasteland and to totally destroy our nation in order to maintain its domination over South Korea.

[Yun] In fact, the United States is pushing ahead with such a plan. The U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan clique are attempting to deceive the people while propagandizing that even if a nuclear war breaks out on the Korean peninsula, the areas south of the DMZ will not suffer any war damage. However, those who have common sense realize the destructive, murderous, and broad effects of a nuclear war.

It is clear that if a nuclear war breaks out, the whole planet on which we live would be turned into a wasteland without man and living things. Furthermore, in such a small area as the Korean peninsula, the damage of a nuclear war would sweep away both North and South Korea and would linger over the heads of all the people.

However, they say that the calamity of the nuclear war will be limited to the areas of the North. Their remarks are aimed at instigating the sense of confrontation with the North, at appeasing the sentiment of the people who oppose war, and at blocking the anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle enhanced among the masses.

[Ko] You are right. We cannot but feel horror for war. We just cannot sleep when we think that our land, which should bloom to be a pleasant nest for the happiness of our future generation, would be reduced to ashes because of the nuclear calamity.

In view of this, the "Team Spirit-87" South Korea-U.S. joint military exercise which is aimed at a nuclear war should be checked.

[Moderator] You have told us that the "Team Spirit-87" exercise is a preliminary war aimed at a surprise preemptive attack on the North and at provoking a nuclear war. Will you tell us more of the dangerous nature of this exercise?

[Ko] Yes. To talk about the dangerous nature of the "Team Spirit-87" South Korea-U.S. joint military exercise, I think I should point out that this exercise is part of the practical work to perfect the South Korea-U.S.-Japan military alliance.

As is known, the members of the Japanese Self-Defense Forces are participating in the "Team Spirit" South Korea-U.S. joint military exercise as observers and bases in Japan are being used as the launching, relay, and logistic bases for this exercise. In addition, coinciding with the "Team Spirit" exercise, joint exercises between the United States and Japan are being frequently staged in Japan. In view of all this, we can easily realize that the "Team Spirit" exercise is in actuality a joint military exercise among South Korea, the United States, and Japan and part of the maneuvers to perfect the South Korea-U.S.-Japan tripartite military alliance.

[Yun] That is right. The exercise between the U.S. troops and the Japanese Self-Defense Forces and the exercise between the U.S. troops and the South Korean Army are part of the U.S. imperialists' military strategy toward the Far East and a process to accomplish military unity among the United States, Japan, and South Korea [sequence as heard].

Through the current "Team Spirit-87" military exercise, the U.S. imperialists will not only review on the spot their strategy to attack the North but also maneuver to perfect the preparations for the joint operation among South Korea, the United States, and Japan by dragging Japan into a war on the Korean peninsula in case of an emergency. Therefore, the "Team Spirit-87" South Korea-U.S. joint military exercise is an extremely provocative exercise which aggravates tension on the Korean peninsula and increases the danger of war.

This exercise is another criminal maneuver designed to block the achievement of the cause of independence and reunification--our national aspirations.

This is the very reason why our people express concern over this military exercise, being unable to suppress our indignation.

[Moderator] I believe it is an imminent task of our people today to wage the struggle to check and frustrate the maneuvers of troop reinforcement and war preparations in South Korea by the United States, opposing its policy of strength, and to eliminate the tension which is being aggravated each day on the Korean peninsula. Looking squarely at the grave situation created on this land, our people should more persistently wage the antiforeign forces and anti-Chon Tu-hwan struggle for national sovereignty, peace, and peaceful reunification, as well as the antinuclear and antiwar struggle, making them a pan-national struggle. Thank you.

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

SUPPORT FOR POLITICAL, MILITARY TALKS PROPOSAL REPORTED

Socialist Papers Back Proposal

SK251034 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1024 GMT 25 Feb 87

[Text] Pyongyang February 25 (KCNA)--Newspapers of socialist countries recently carried articles supporting the proposal for holding North-South high-level political and military talks which was advanced by the great leader President Kim Il-song in his policy speech "for the complete victory of socialism."

The Yugoslav paper KOMUNIST in a commentary gave a detailed introduction of the proposal for holding high-level political and military talks between the North and the South and said that the reunification proposals set forth by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea were very realistic.

The United States opposes the reunification of the North and the South of Korea and does not want dialogue and contact between them, the paper noted, and said: this is because the United States fears that it may lose a military base which is a big stronghold in its Pacific strategy.

The Romanian paper SCINTEIA TINERETULUI said that proposals for reunification put forward by President Kim Il-song enjoyed widespread support internationally, and introduced the proposal for high-level political and military talks between the North and the South, the proposal for tripartite talks and the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

The paper said: the joint military exercises started by the United States and South Korea at a time when Pyongyang advanced fair and constructive proposals in succession, lay a new obstacle to the realisation of the desire of the Korean people for dialogue and peaceful reunification.

The Mongolian paper ULAAN-OD stressed that the entire working people and armed forces of Mongolia resolutely supported the proposals and efforts of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to solve the question of the Korean peninsula in a peaceful way and expressed solidarity again with them.

The Bulgarian paper OTECHESTVEN FRONT carried a commentary titled "Seoul and Washington Must Respond" and "the Peace Proposal of the DPRK Indicates the Way to Normalise the Situation on the Korean Peninsula and in the Asian-Pacific Region."

Noting that the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique are these days intensifying the anti-communist and anti-DPRK smear campaign as never before, the commentary stressed: their moves are a habitual method employed to justify the U.S. forces' occupation of South Korea and crack down upon the South Korean people who have risen in the anti-U.S., anti-"government" struggle.

Egypt's Mubarak Supports Talks Plan

OW270127 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 26 Feb 87

[Text] Pyongyang February 26 (KCNA)--President of the Arab Republic of Egypt Husni Mubarak on February 22, pointing to the question of Korean reunification, expressed support to the proposal for holding high-level political and military talks between the North and the South put forward by President Kim Il-song.

He made clear this stand when he met the delegation of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK headed by Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of its standing committee.

The head of the delegation conveyed regards of President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il to the Egyptian president.

President Mubarak expressed deep thanks for this and asked the head of the delegation to transmit his wholehearted greetings to them.

The conversation proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Saharan Arab Republic Support

OW271715 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1506 GMT 27 Feb 87

[Text] Pyongyang, 27 Feb (KCNA)--A solidarity message came to the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from the government of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic in support of the proposal for North-South high-level political and military talks advanced by the great leader President Kim Il-song at the first session of the Eighth Supreme People's Assembly.

The message declares that the government of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic fully approves and supports the proposal for high-level political and military talks between the North and the South, which is motivated by the noblest desire for peace on the Korean peninsula.

If the South Korean side accepts this most reasonable and wise proposal, it will give a new impetus not only to the entire Korean people in the North and the South but also to the world people who respect the international relations and love peace and progress, notes the message.

The Saharan people, the message stresses, are more highly appreciative than anyone else of the significance of this outstanding and wise proposal set forth by the great leader President Kim Il-song to remove the danger of war which might undermine and destroy the efforts made by the courageous Korean people to reunify the country in a peaceful way.

Support From Cuba, Afghanistan, Libya

SK280534 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0528 GMT 28 Feb 87

[Text] Pyongyang, 28 Feb (KCNA)--Solidarity messages or letters supporting the proposal for holding North-South high-level political and military talks advanced by the great leader President Kim Il-song at the first session of the Eighth Supreme People's Assembly, came to Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam from Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca Peoli and Afghan Foreign Minister Abdul Wakil and to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the DPRK from the People's Bureau of the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah in Pyongyang authorized by it.

They expressed full support to the new national salvation proposal for holding North-South high-level political and military talks, saying that it is a most fair and realistic one which will ease the tensions prevailing on the Korean peninsula and realise peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification.

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CSO: 4100/129

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

STUDENT TORTURE DEATH DENOUNCED

Universities To Register Names

SK271049 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1023 GMT 27 Feb 87

[Text] Pyongyang, 27 Feb (KCNA)--A joint meeting of presidents of universities in Pyongyang was held today at the People's Palace of Culture to take a step for registering South Korean students murdered by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean fascist clique at universities in the northern half of the republic.

A report was made at the meeting by Pyon Yong-nip, chairman of the Education Commission. The reporter said that the traitor Chon Tu-hwan, a fascist maniac and murderer without an equal, arrests patriotic students en masse and brutally tortures and murders them.

He proposed to register South Korean students who fell in the patriotic struggle at the hand of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique at universities in the northern half of the republic.

This, he said, is a work to realize the wishes of the South Korean students who were killed with their high aspirations for study unfulfilled and console them, a work to bring into bloom their patriotic will in their life time, and a concrete manifestation of support to and compatriotic solidarity with the South Korean students in their struggle.

Then speeches were made by Pak Kwan-o, president of Kim Il-song University, Choe Kum-sun, president of Kim Hyong-chik University of Education, and Kim Kyong-wan, president of Kim Chaek University of Technology.

The speakers expressed the resolution to shortly hold general meetings of teachers and students at their universities, register murdered patriotic students of South Korea at faculties of their fields of specialization and bring about new innovations in teachings and studies, doing their share, too.

According to a decision adopted at the meeting, 13 South Korean students who were murdered since the Kwangju popular uprising are to be registered at the following universities in the northern half of the republic:

Pak Chong-chol and Kim Tae-hun of Seoul University at Kim Il-song University,

Pak Hye-chong and Yi Chae-ho of Seoul University at Kim Hyong-chik University of Education,

Han Yong-hyon of Hanyang University at Kim Chaek University of Technology,

Kim Se-chin of Seoul University at Pyongyang University of Medicine,

Choe On-sun of Tongguk University at Kim Chong-tae University of Education,

Hwang Chong-ha of Seoul University at the University of Construction and Building Materials,

Pak Kwan-hyon of Chonnam University at the University of Light Industry,

Chin Song-il of Pusan University at the University of Commerce,

Yi Tong-su of Seoul University at Wonsan University of Agriculture,

Kim Tu-hwang of Koryo University at Wonsan University of Economics, and

Kim Song-su of Seoul University at Nampo University of Education.

The registration will be carried out at general meetings of teachers and students of universities. Such work will continue in the future.

South Students Attend Memorial

SK050505 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0452 GMT 5 Mar 87

[Text] Pyongyang, 5 Mar (KCNA)--Nearly 30,000 people of broad segments in South Korea took to the streets on 3 March to attend memorial meetings for Pak Chong-chol, a patriotic student of Seoul University who had been tortured to death by the fascist clique, according to a report.

Nearly 8,000 students took part in separate demonstrations at 62 universities and colleges and in seven cities across South Korea to remember the murdered patriotic student in protest against brutal suppression by the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique.

Seven thousand demonstrated on the streets in nearly 30 locations in Seoul, and protests were reported to have continued after dark for several hours in Pusan and Kwangju.

Dozens of civilians were injured due to brutal suppression by the fascist police. The fascist clique put some 439 demonstrators under police detention.

Meanwhile, the Council for the Promotion of Democracy, an opposition organization, in a statement published on 4 March, charged that the fascist clique "again trampled down the people's basic rights by obstructing their silent demonstrations." It pledged to "continue the national struggle until torture is halted."

On the same day, three "national assemblymen" from the opposition "New Korea Democratic Party," including the vice-president of the party, called on the puppet prime minister and demanded that those arrested on 3 March be released.

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CSO: 4100/129

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

REPORTAGE ON 'SUPPRESSION,' 'ATROCITIES' IN SOUTH

NODONG SINMUN Cites 'Brutal Torture'

SK261029 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1016 GMT 26 Feb 87

[Text] Pyongyang February 26 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today brands the traitor Chon Tu-hwan as the most truculent fascist murderer surpassing by far all the preceding fascist dictators in history who earned notoriety for their cruelty, the brutality and ferocity.

In a signed article headlined "most ferocious fascist murderer at the end of the 20th century" the paper says:

The traitor Chon Tu-hwan stood naked as a beast in human skin in the Kwangju massacre in May 1980.

The murderers committed a whole string of brutal atrocities--machinegunning, driving tanks and armoured cars over and stabbing with swords Kwangju citizens who were crying for independence, democracy and reunification. Not yet contented, they hanged people on trees, cut off women's breasts, burned people and buried them alive.

In Kwangju more than 5,000 defenceless people were murdered and over 14,000 others wounded in a few days by the brutalities that would make even a beast blush with shame.

The traitor Chon Tu-hwan seized power on the blood and corpses of people. By the same method he has continued mass arrest and imprisonment, penalization, torture and murder of South Korean students and people who aspired after independence, democracy and the reunification of the country.

In October last year the Chon Tu-hwan clique perpetrated the thrice-cursed atrocities of arresting 1,500 students at a time and slaughtering more than 20 through a "scorched-earth operation" against students staging a joint sit-in at Konguk University in Seoul. Then they mobilized repressive forces of 10 divisional size to block at the point of the bayonet the Seoul meeting of "the New Korea Democratic Party" for the promotion of constitutional amendment allowing direct "presidential" elections and walked away 2,250 people. This year they killed two students and brutally murdered by torture student of Seoul

University Pak Chong-chol. The fascist clique mobilized repressive armed forces more than 100,000 strong to prevent the memorial service of people for the late student Pak Chong-chol.

The fascist clique has built torture rooms at 600 prisons and detention houses and applied most brutal torture methods of ancient and mediaeval and modern ages, killing or crippling innumerable people.

The fascist hangmen commit taegwondo torture beating prisoners with square sticks, the chicken barbecue torture hanging the victim upside down and pouring hot water on him, Jinghis Khan cooking torture in which the victim is suspended from the ceiling and fire is built beneath him, airplane torture in which the victim is bound hand and foot and suspended and turned in the mid-air, electric torture, water torture, frozen fish torture, torture with serpents and even sexual torture, the height of brutality.

These brutal tortures are the greatest crimes for all ages which can be committed only by the traitor Chon Tu-hwan who makes it his life-long job to kill people.

International Denunciation

SK270038 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1507 GMT 26 Feb 87

[Text] Pyongyang February 26 (KCNA)--The secretariat of the International Union of Students [IUS] and public circles of various countries recently denounced suppression of people by the South Korean puppet clique.

In a message of protest to the traitor Chon Tu-hwan the IUS secretariat bitterly condemned in the name of millions of students in the world the South Korean murderous gangs for having murdered student Pak Chong-chol of Seoul University by brutal torture. The message strongly demanded the South Korean authorities to guarantee democratic rights and freedom to the people and students.

The Austrian paper VOLKSSTIMME said:

The South Korean puppet clique are committing suppressive acts, putting opposition figures under house arrest and detaining them. In South Korea people cannot move even a step now without going through checkup by the puppet police.

The Nigerian paper THE PUNCH said:

The dictator Chon Tu-hwan is undergoing a most serious political crisis ever since he came to "power". His change of the "home minister" and "chief of the police headquarters" is nothing but a deceptive trick to calm down people's resistance and mislead public opinion.

The Jamaican paper DAILY GLEANER, the Spanish paper EL PAIS and television and the French paper LA LIBERATION, too, carried articles flailing the South Korean puppet clique's crackdown upon people.

Meetings Held To Expose 'Torture'

SK251508 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 25 Feb 87

[Text] Pyongyang February 25 (KCNA)--South Korean organisations held in Seoul on February 19 meetings and a demonstration exposing the brutal tortures committed by the Chon Du Hwan military gangsters, according to South Korean newspaper reports.

In the evening a meeting for making public examples of tortures by the fascist clique was held at the Myongdong Cathedral under the sponsorship of the Catholic Council of Social Movement. The meeting was attended by more than 500 students, workers, evacuees and religionists.

At the meeting Kim Un-suk and two others who had been detained after their participation in setting fire on the "U.S. cultural centre" in Pusan testified that they had been tortured by fascist hangmen.

After the meeting the attendants waged a demonstration in front of the cathedral, carrying placards and slogans reading "we cry for a land free from torture". They fought undauntedly in defiance of repression by the riot police.

On the same day, a meeting exposing fascist hangmen's brutal tortures was held at the Christian Hall in Chongno district, Seoul, with the attendance of 150 members of the council of the families movement for practicing democracy. At the meeting 10 family members of detainees exposed the truth of bestial tortures by the fascist clique, citing concrete materials.

KCNA Denounces 'Suppressive Order'

SK260601 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0535 GMT 26 Feb 87

[Text] Pyongyang, February 26 (KCNA)--The traitor Chon Tu-hwan on February 23, claiming that the workers' struggle in South Korea is caused by students who are in "camouflaged employment" at factories, instructed that the "labour-management disputes should be strictly dealt with" in view of "national security", according to a report.

Such suppressive order is a sort of the cry of those stricken with fear.

The struggle of workers for the vital rights and democratic liberties which is gaining momentum in South Korea these days shows that their determination to free themselves from the colonial fetters of the U.S. imperialists is growing firmer.

KCNA Report on Trial, Sentences

SK270041 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1525 GMT 26 Feb 87

[Text] Pyongyang February 26 (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique at the puppet Taegu High Court on February 23 rejected an appeal of three students of Seoul University including Yim Chae-chong who occupied the "U.S. cultural centre" in Pusan and staged a sit-in on May 21 last year and demanded seven years imprisonment for them as at the original trial, according to a report.

The fascist clique inflicted a heavy penalty upon Chang Yong-tal, director of the general affairs department of the Federation of the People's Movement for Democracy and Unification, by invoking the "national security law", charging him with "prior consultation" about the demonstration in Inchon in May last year for the promotion of a constitutional amendment allowing direct "presidential" elections.

Earlier, they took into custody Yi Kwang-won, chairman of the struggle committee for frustrating long-term office under the committee of the struggle against imperialism, military and fascism and for the nation and democracy of Sogang University, on the charge of violation of the "law on assembly and demonstration".

DJP Schemes to Block Student Action

SK261040 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1031 GMT 26 Feb 87

[Text] Pyongyang February 26 (KCNA)--The "Democratic Justice Party", the private political party of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan, on February 23, called a meeting of the "special committee on campus affairs" with the participation of the puppet minister of education and the chief of the puppet police headquarters and hatched a plot to prevent the patriotic action of students, according to a report.

At the meeting the hooligans, crying that there was an indication that with the beginning of the new semester on March 1, students would launch a political struggle against the torture death of student Pak Chong-chol, babbled that the contact of "students inclined toward the movement" with new comers should be prevented. They also advertised a "plan for expanding educational welfare" in an attempt to win the favor of students and allay their discontent.

All this shows the dirty colour of those who are in a fret, seized with uneasiness with the opening of the schools just at hand.

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CSO: 4100/127

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

NODONG SINMUN DENOUNCES REPRESSION OF STUDENTS IN SOUTH

SK261005 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2152 GMT 21 Feb 87

[NODONG SINMUN 22 February commentary: "Fascist Trap Laid Against Patriotic Students"]

[Text] On 19 February, the Seoul National University [SNU] administration announced that more than 7,000 students, including 840 students who were expelled from the school, were referred to disciplinary punishment for poor academic records during the period from the first semester in 1984 to the first semester in 1986. Prior to this, Yonsei University announced that approximately 810 students were referred to disciplinary punishment during the past second semester.

A commotion of punishment en masse is being perpetrated on campuses where knowledge should be taught and patriotic zeal should be fostered among the growing generations. This is a barbarous act which can be seen only under the cruel military fascist dictatorship of traitor Chon Tu-hwan.

At the puppets' directive last December, SNU authorities expelled approximately 100 students after referring them to academic punishment on charges of participating in the joint sit-in demonstration at Konkuk University and in the anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle.

All facts show that the campuses in South Korea are not the place where the coming generation is educated, but are collective camps designed to hamstring the youths and students with the trap of the fascist system enforced by the Chon Tu-hwan clique as well as are fascist organizations designed to make the youths and students obey the colonial fascist rule of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges.

The puppets rave about poor academic records to justify the farce of academic punishment. This is a foolish act. As for the case of Kim Min-sok who was president of the SNU General Student Association, he graduated from primary school, middle school, and high school with excellent academic records and was an outstanding student in the university. As for the case of Yu Si-min who was expelled from SNU, he always ranked first in the class while attending middle school and high school. He also had a good reputation as a gentle student with excellent academic records in college.

The remarks made about poor academic records while referring such students to academic punishment are a very poor excuse. The puppets expelled these students from universities claiming that they called for independence and democratization of the South Korean society and reunification.

The patriotic students, who made just assertions that the nation's dignity and sovereignty that have been infringed upon by the U.S. imperialist aggressors should be recovered, democracy in society should be achieved, and the divided fatherland should be reunified, were taken to prison and punished.

Even the prosecutor who handled the youths and students who were arrested after participating in the sit-in struggle at the U.S. Cultural Center in Seoul said that these students arrested for participating in the student movement are extremely talented and have a pure nature.

Indeed, the Chon Tu-hwan clique which expelled the patriotic students from school after referring them to academic punishment and which bestially murdered them after cruelly torturing them in prisons is a group of traitors and blood-thirsty hangmen.

Even after they expelled the patriotic students from universities on the charge of poor academic records, the puppets pursued them further by blocking employment for them, raving that they are students under investigation and so forth. Thus, they more clearly showed their nature as a tyrant who betrayed the people.

The question is why the puppets are kicking up a row by making announcements on academic punishment in succession with the approach of the new semester. This is because the Chon Tu-hwan clique is attempting to block the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle, which will be enhanced with the beginning of the new semester, by threatening the youths and students who are sensitive to justice and truth and who have an ardent passion for patriotism and democracy. By so doing, it is scheming to evade the serious crisis in its rule and to realize its criminal intent for long-term power.

However, the South Korean youths and students will not be frightened by the puppets' menace and threats but will respond to this with a more persistent struggle to recover freedom for academic research and the right to study and to achieve independence, democracy, and reunification, which are the national desire.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique should realize that a rule with guns and bayonets and with fascism is not almighty.

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CSO: 4110/085

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DPRK POWER COMMISSION SPOKESMAN'S STATEMENT ON KUMGANGSAN DAM

SK051100 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1041 GMT 5 Mar 87

[Text] Pyongyang, 5 Mar (KCNA)--A spokesman of the Commission of Electric Power Industry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in a press statement issued today stresses that if the problem of the construction of the Kumgangsan power station in the North is discussed at North-South high-level political and military talks participated in by high level authorities and military authorities of the two sides, it will make a contribution to settling the problem of easing the political and military confrontation and promoting national reconciliation and understanding between the North and the South.

In his press statement supporting the fact that the premier of the Administration Council and the minister of People's Armed Forces of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in their third letter to the South Korean side, advancing an epochal proposal to tide over the present difficulty created in our country and pave a broad avenue of dialogue, clarified a generous stand that the problem of the construction of the Kumgangsan power station which is now used for political and military confrontation between the North and the South may be discussed at North-South high-level political and military talks, the spokesman says:

As for the construction of the Kumgangsan power station, to begin with, it is not a problem to be discussed with the South Korean side.

As the world [word indistinct] there can be no doubt that the construction of the Kumgangsan power station is a grand nature-remaking project, a peaceful construction which helps South Korea in various ways, far from posing any threat or giving any economic damage to it, and there is no ground for the South Korean side to meddle in or take issue with it.

Furthermore, the South Korean side has no qualification or face to talk about talks as it has directly fabricated a groundless lie about the construction of the power station in the North and slandered us.

But, the South Korean rulers, far from apologizing for the crime they have committed up to this day with regard to the construction of the power station, are obdurately carping on us, persisting in the sinister act of inciting antagonism within the nation only to give rise to vehement indignation among our people.

Under such circumstances, there cannot be for us such a thing as having talks and discussion with the South Korean side about the problem of the construction of the power station.

But, our side proposed to discuss the problem of the construction of the power station at North-South high-level political and military talks, not having any separate talks to deal with it, as this problem is now used by the South side for the political and military confrontation between the North and the South.

This is an expression of our side's sincere and generous stand to turn the atmosphere of confrontation between the North and the South toward detente, create an atmosphere of national unity and reconciliation and open a bright road toward detente, dialogue and peaceful reunification by all means.

If the South Korean side truly has an intention to have talks with us on the problem of the construction of the Kumgangsan power station, it must respond without delay to North-South high-level political and military talks, and discontinue at once all anti-communist rackets inciting antagonism within the nation about this problem.

I express the hope that the South Korean side will ponder over this and accede to our new generous and sincere proposal.

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CSO: 4100/129

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

COHOSTING OLYMPICS SUPPORTED--Pyongyang February 27 (KCNA)--E.M.S. Namboodiripad, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of India (Marxist), expressed support to the DPRK's proposal for co-hosting the Olympic Games when he was interviewed by a correspondent of the Korean Central News Agency in New Delhi on February 17. He said: If the north and south of Korea cohost the 24th Olympic Games, the international support and encouragement to peace in Korea and her reunification will grow stronger, the idea of the Olympic movement be upheld and the unity of the world's people be strengthened. The Communist Party of India (Marxist) resolutely denounces the "two Koreas" plot of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean authorities and strongly demands that the 1988 Olympics be cosponsored by the north and the south as proposed by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, he stressed. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0450 GMT 27 Feb 87 SK]

KIM IL-SONG PROPOSALS SUPPORTED--Pyongyang February 26 (KCNA)--A function marking the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Portuguese committee for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea was held in Lisbon on February 17. Speeches were made there. President of the Portuguese committee for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea Luis de Azevedo referred to the widespread solidarity movement waged by the committee over the past 10 years in support of the Korean people's cause of national reunification, he said: We fully support the new proposals for dialogue and negotiation set forth by President Kim Il-song and will wage a more positive struggle in the future for their realisation. The United States must stop at once the aggressive war provocation manoeuvres which lead the situation on the Korean peninsula to an extreme pitch of strain, respond to the proposal for tripartite talks advanced by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and withdraw from South Korea without delay, taking along its forces and mass destruction weapons including nuclear weapons. A message of solidarity to the great leader President Kim Il-song was adopted at the function. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0525 GMT 26 Feb 87 SK]

OPPOSITION RALLY BARRED--Pyongyang February 26 (KCNA)--More than 200 dissidents persistently struggled in Seoul on February 25 in protest against the outrages of the fascist clique in barring a peaceful rally, according to a report. As protestors including Kim Yong-sam, permanent advisor to the "New Korea Democratic Party" and co-chairman of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy,

tried to enter the rally site, green-uniformed and plainclothes police sealed off the entrance to the building. The fascist clique mobilised more than 1,200 riot police when the protestors stubbornly resisted the suppression. Fierce clashes took place at many places. The police walked off protestors. In this connection, the Council for the Promotion of Democracy made public a statement on February 25, which declared that the fascist clique "suppressed an anti-torture, indoor rally planned to be held in a non-violent, peaceful manner, thus depriving the people of their basic rights." [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1024 GMT 26 Feb 87 SK]

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CSO: 4100/127

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DAILY VIEWS PURPOSE OF SHULTZ' VISIT TO SEOUL

SK Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 5 Mar 87 p 2

[Editorial: "Visit to South Korea of U.S. Political Figures"]

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State Shultz will arrive in Seoul on 6 March to visit South Korea. His current visit to South Korea will be the second one since May last year. The timing of his visit is closely related to the recent moves in the United States in which the U.S. Congress has adopted a resolution calling for democratization in South Korea in conjunction with the current political situation and in which the U.S. Department of State has made public a report on the human rights status of 167 countries in which the daunting human rights status in South Korea was unprecedentedly referred to in detail. U.S. dailies have also given coverage to the situation in South Korea in their news reports, commentaries, and editorials.

It has been reported that Shultz' visit to South Korea this time is to explain to our government the outcome of his visit to communist China. However, this is probably not the only reason for his visit to this country this time.

To begin with, let us look at the aforementioned recent interest of the U.S. Government and political circles in the political situation in South Korea. The U.S. press, Government, and Congress do not view the prospect of democratization of South Korea optimistically. Accordingly, it is not difficult to presume what Mr Shultz will talk about preferentially when he meets the South Korean ruling and opposition leaders.

Not the slightest degree of progress has been made in the negotiations for constitutional revision. The ruling and opposition parties have maintained the attitude of sharp confrontation, rather than compromise, with the incident of the torture death of Pak Chong-chol as an occasion.

Showing a reaction verging on a sort of irritation to the present stagnation in the negotiations for constitutional revision, the United States has urged the ruling and opposition parties to push ahead with their political timetable through compromise, not through confrontation, in order to smoothly achieve the peaceful transfer of government slated for February next year.

However, this is tantamount to pressure. In fact, it seems that since the Pak Tong-son case in 1976 there has never been such a case of active U.S.

"interference" as seen recently. It also seems that its influence over South Korea has become greater than ever before. It is needless to explain in this column why such a situation has taken place.

Under such circumstances, in his speech at a meeting of the U.S.-Korean Association in New York on 6 February, Sigur, assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs, urged the adoption of the civilization of politics in South Korea. This is part of the U.S. view on democracy.

New U.S. Ambassador Lilley's recent, brisk moves can be regarded as the reflection of the U.S. determination for democratization in South Korea.

During his term of office as U.S. ambassador to South Korea, Mr Walker met Kim Yong-sam only once and never met Kim Tae-chung, ignoring his existence.

To the contrary, Ambassador Lilley has already met Kim Yong-sam and will meet Kim Tae-chung, according to a report.

Ambassador Lilley has frequently met student leaders, men of the press, and even off-stage opposition figures and has exchanged dialogue with them to convey the U.S. stand toward the political situation of South Korea.

It is certain that Mr Shultz' visit to South Korea is not to explain the results of his visit to communist China but to exercise the U.S. influence over leaders of the ruling and opposition parties. This is a shameful thing in a sense.

In our country which has been making every effort to enhance its national prestige by hosting the Olympics and which is selling Korean-made goods in every corner of the world, there was a torture incident and whenever mass rallies of the opposition camp have been planned, clashes have taken place between the forces to push them ahead and the forces to block them. Such being the situation, to the eyes of the people of the country, our ally, which has assumed partial security responsibility for us, has viewed our country to the extent that the prospect for a constitutional revision by agreement between the ruling and opposition camps may be pessimistic and a political catastrophe may come.

It is definitely a displeasure for the United States to interfere with our plan for democracy. However, if and when our friends, such as Shultz, Sigur, and Clark, urge the ruling and opposition parties to reach a compromise, check and restrain our government and ruling party from threatening the opposition camp with such words as constitutional revision through legal procedures or protection of the current constitution, and urge the New Korea Democratic Party and the off-stage opposition forces to awaken from the "delusion" of trying to take power through the strength of the masses by holding mass rallies or by conducting guerrilla activity, utilizing the summer foliage, we cannot but accept this as their friendly advice, even though we should endure the damage of our national pride. However, we should not forget that the possible increase in U.S. influence over South Korea after our democratization has been achieved on the strength of their role is a separate problem and that we must cope with this problem.

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CSO: 4107/132

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

GOVERNMENT STUDIES PARLIAMENTARY CABINET SYSTEM

Seoul HANKUK ILBO in Korean 16 Dec 86 p 1

[Article: "Revamping of Government Organizations Studied from Many Angles; Emphasis on Strengthening Prime Minister's Power and on Consistency of Administration in Preparation for Constitutional Change to Parliamentary Cabinet System"]

[Text] In preparation for proposed constitutional change to the parliamentary cabinet system that the Democratic Justice Party is promoting, the government is in the process of studying from many angles a large-scale revamping of government organizations, including the revision of the government organization law, the government employees law, and other laws.

The revamping of government organizations being carried out under the supervision of a government working group has selected as the priority target of study the Democratic Justice Party's parliamentary cabinet system proposals and the Second Republic's parliamentary cabinet form of government in order to proceed on a priority basis with rearranging and revamping the president's power, the prime minister's power, and the cabinet's organization and structure.

High-ranking government sources of information revealed on 15 December that "in preparation for the constitutional change being negotiated between the ruling camp and the opposition camp, the government is studying from many angles ways to revamp government organizations," and said that "we will have ready before the end of next year proposals for revamping government organizations so as not to present stumbling blocks for the beginning of the next government in March 1988."

In connection with the promotion of the proposals for revamping government organizations, the high-ranking sources of information revealed that the government is studying the establishment of a "government organization council" as a legislative organ directly under the prime minister in order to maintain the stability and consistency of administrative organizations and simultaneously to attempt the rationalization of the table of organization, in case the parliamentary cabinet system, which had only a brief experience during the Second Republic, is enforced.

Also the sources of information pointed out that pursuant to the directive stating that the prime minister under the parliamentary cabinet system should be given a position and power as the head of the government, proposals may be studied for granting to the prime minister the right to direct and supervise heads of central administrative agencies in accordance with the law, the right to suspend or invalidate, when it is deemed unjustifiable, the orders and decisions of heads of central administrative organs, and the right to convene the cabinet council as its head. And the sources of information disclosed that it is possible that the current organizations directly under the president will be reorganized in order to bring the national administration council and other organizations directly under the prime minister, and that the Board of Audit and the Peaceful Unification Policy Council and other organizations will be brought directly under the cabinet, but that the Peaceful Unification Council will be abolished, organizations under the prime minister will be reorganized so as to strengthen the secretariat of the prime minister, and the current administrative coordination office will be abolished.

And then, general precedents of countries with the parliamentary cabinet system lead one to believe that there is a great possibility that the current deputy prime minister system and the position of the minister of political affairs will be abolished, and in their places each cabinet ministry and office will be introduced into the parliamentary vice minister system and the administrative vice minister system so as to place the parliamentary vice minister in charge of planning and the administrative vice minister in charge of the administration, command, and supervision of subordinate public employees and personnel matters.

At the same time, in case the administrative vice minister system is adopted, the government is studying proposals to abolish one or two assistant vice minister positions currently with the Economic Planning Board, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, and the Ministry of Trade and Industry or to reduce their number.

The source of information anticipates in addition that the current State Ministers Council will be renamed the Cabinet Council and the current system regulating assignment of officials to positions or special positions will be unified into one general system. As a means of strengthening the independence of affiliated offices of each ministry and office, the current system in which the heads of central administrative agencies involve themselves in the personnel matters of grade-5 or higher officials of affiliated offices will be changed to their directing only the personnel matters of grade-3 or higher officials and important policies, and in view of the government organizations law, the presidential decree will be renamed the cabinet decree.

10372/12851
CSO: 4107/86

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

FREEDOM OF PRESS REVISIONS DISCUSSED

Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 7 Jan 86 p 1

[Editorial: "New Plans for Freedom of Press; Current Legislation and System of Press Must Be Restructured"]

[Text] Democratic politics is, in other words, politics as it unfolds in the judgment and selection of the sovereign people. Naturally, to make a correct judgment and selection, undistorted information must be offered without a hitch. Information is just the basic material for judgment and selection by the sovereign people.

Democratic politics in which a truly free and open press system is not truly open is nothing but a fiction. As long as the information circuit of the press is locked up in no freedom and is closed, the sovereign people cannot adequately have the basic materials needed for judgment and selection.

The democratization that we seek is also a goal that we can achieve only with liberalization of the press. We would like to believe that the purpose of the Democratic Justice Party's recent proposal for the activization of press as one of its immediate policy tasks too lies therein. As a matter of fact, today we cannot view our press as worthy of democracy.

The civil resistance denouncing biased and distorted reporting is only one such counterproof. If we want to build a truly substantive democratization, it is imperative that the present press system, whose uniformity and rigidity are criticized, be arranged anew.

For that path, first of all it is imperative that the view of the press which understands freedom of the press as a reflection of public responsibility be corrected. Needless to say, the public responsibility of the press is heavy. However, it is a responsibility that must be borne by a complete reflection of freedom.

The current basic press law is a type of legislation based on a view of the press which excessively emphasizes the public responsibility of the press. In it, the provisions for requiring registration on cancellation of registration, which in reality is a permit system, have repeatedly been identified in part as unconstitutional. The legal system which lump together the nominal right

to request information with restrictions on radio and print media cannot escape the objects of controversy.

For a free press, what is being now a permit system must become a registration or reporting system. The right to cancel registration vested in the minister of culture and public information must rightfully be given to legal procedures.

It is appropriate that the right to request information is included in the freedom of information law, which will be enacted together with democratization. As a way to reduce confusion in the legal system, separate regulations for radio and print media which are of a different character are legislated.

Especially, if we take into account the emergence of wire broadcasts, a review of the almost monopolistic public broadcast system is an unavoidable task. If the coexistence of public broadcasts and civilian broadcasts is a trend that cannot be resisted, to begin with, the broadcast system itself should be newly designed, and the regulations on advertising and reporting for civilian broadcasts should be relaxed too.

To summarize, we think that the current basic press law must be dissolved and restructured, and that the press transmission system too should be newly designed. With the current laws and the press system left intact, the substantive embodiment of democratization cannot be expected.

At the same time, restrictions and regulations on the press outside the legal framework must be realistically eliminated. For no matter how much we arrange the legal system, as long as the bad habit of restriction and regulation remains unchanged, freedom of press cannot be practically guaranteed.

Needless to say, the problems of the revival of assigned reporters from nationwide dailies and local dailies, the emphasis on self-disciplined responsibility of the press, the abolition of the monopolistic and obligopolistic regulations on the press, etc., that must be resolved are many. If one agrees with the point that without establishing freedom of press the practical embodiment of democratic politics is impossible, new designs for the establishment of the free press system must be arranged from now on.

10372/12851
CSO: 4107/086

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

COURT SENTENCES KNCC FIGURE FOR FALSE RUMORS

SK030045 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 3 Mar 87 p 3

[Text] The Rev Kim Sang-kun, 49, of the Korea National Council of Churches (KNCC), was sentenced to a 7-day detention by a summary court yesterday for spreading "false rumors" regarding the recent death of a Katusa soldier.

Kim, chairman of the council's anti-torture panel, voluntarily showed up at the Tongdaemun Police Station in Seoul Saturday to testify on a statement the KNCC issued over the death of Cpl Kim Yong-kwon on 20 February.

Following the questioning, the police station referred the Protestant minister to a summary trial yesterday afternoon.

The statement, released on Wednesday, claimed that Kim, 24, assigned to a U.S. Army unit in Uijongbu, died a "mysterious" death as a result [words indistinct] by Army security officers.

The Ministry of National Defense denied the allegation Friday, citing the outcome of an autopsy conducted at the [word indistinct] Evacuation Hospital which, according to the ministry, proved he had committed suicide.

The Rev Kim was quoted as testifying that he had his panel officials issue the statement based on allegations by the soldier's family members.

Police also plan to question Rev Kim Tong-wan, secretary general of the KNCC Human Rights Committee, and Yu Tae-son, an official of the committee.

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CSO: 4100/131

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DISSIDENT'S MOTHER ARRESTED FOR CONTEMPT

SK020625 Seoul YONHAP in English 0603 GMT 2 Mar 87

[Text] Seoul, 2 Mar (YONHAP)--Korean police Monday announced the arrest of a member of the dissident Korean Family Movement Council on charges of contempt of court and obstructing the performance of official duties.

Mrs Yi Chung-chu, 48, allegedly threw a prison officer's cap to and spoke ill of the senior judge and prosecutor in a trial for a woman dissident, held on 25 February.

At the start of the trial, when the prosecution asked the jury to prevent the defendant from describing how she had been sexually abused, Yi was quoted as saying: "Don't you have daughters? Next turn will go to your daughters."

The defendant, Kwon In-suk, 23, created a sensation last June when she said she had been sexually abused by a police officer while under interrogation.

Kwon, a Seoul National University dropout, was sentenced to 18 months in prison by a lower court last December on a conviction of forging documents while seeking employment at an industrial company.

Yi is the mother of a student activist who was in prison in connection with the occupation of the ruling party's Central Political Training Institute in November 1985.

A prosecution official said that "stern actions" will be taken against anyone who ignores the order and prestige of the court, even though family members of detainees have been given careful concern from a humanitarian point of view.

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CSO: 4100/131

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

EDITORIAL ON 'PEACE MARCH' TO MARK STUDENT'S DEATH

SK010108 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 1 Mar 87 p 4

[Editorial: "Street Politics"]

[Text] Again, the nation is gripped by political tension as the oppositionists go ahead with their plan to stage a "grand peace march" across the country Tuesday. They plan the march in observance of the 49th day after the death of Pak Chong-chol, a Seoul University student who died during police interrogation.

The New Korea Democratic Party and other opposition forces, as the ruling camp sees it, regard the 49th day, a day for memorial services under the Buddhist tradition, as an occasion to kick off their "spring offensive." Undeniably, that offensive is meant to trigger an out-of-parliament struggle that would be impossible without the participation of student and labor activists.

Our experiences, regrettably yet invariably, show that such gatherings have led to unfortunate consequences, whatever the real motives of the sponsors. The outcome has been chaos, which threatened to destabilize our society--a security risk to which we are typically susceptible because of Korea's territorial division with its northern half dominated by unpredictably adventurous Communists.

Torture death, of course, is a tragic, lamentable incident that should not be allowed to happen in our society. So, the government has committed itself to precluding any further such mishaps through pledges that accompanied institutional efforts. And the people now look to the efforts to pay off. Certainly, the silent majority of the people do not want to see the tragic death of a person abused for political partisan interests. It will be even more so if such abuse threatens the stability of their society.

Yesterday, Minister of Home Affairs Chung Ho-yong warned that the government will make an all-out effort to head off any acts breaching the laws of land and causing social confusion. He stressed that tolerance of any such acts is tantamount to sacrificing the people.

The promoters of Tuesday's massive parade say that it will be conducted peacefully. Yet, while no promoters of any mass rallies are remembered saying otherwise, the results belied their rhetoric.

No mass rallies have ever been held without the presence of radical activists, whose motives have turned out to be anti-stage and the denial of our liberal democracy itself. Worse yet, some of them have actually attempted to achieve a pro-communist rule here. Thus, they have followed the Communist line of violent struggle.

As such, it would be irresponsible for anyone to provide opportunity for such subversive plotters, unless he shares their goal. Any attempts to take politics to the streets out of demagogic strategies would only lead in a vicious circle to the disadvantage of themselves in the end.

Now is the time for the oppositionists to do away with such demagogic politics. The National Assembly is the right place to solve problems. Moreover, the nation has no time left to waste any longer on the streets for what will make things worse.

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CSO: 4100/131

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

NORTH KOREAN SERGEANT DEFECTS--This morning, the spokesman of the National Defense Ministry announced that a North Korean puppet army junior sergeant named (Yu Chung-so) had defected to South Korea earlier this morning, across the DMZ. (Yu Chong-so), 24, is from the Fifth Company, the Civilian Police Battalion, the Eighth Division of the North Korean puppet army. He hails from Chongdan-up, Chongdan County, Hwanghae Province of North Korea. The Defense Ministry spokesman stated that junior sergeant (Yu Chung-so) defected to South Korea this morning, crossing the DMZ, after longing for the free world. According to the National Defense Ministry announcement, junior sergeant (Yu Chong-so) defected after being weary of the inhumane life in the North Korean puppet army, which was hellbent on establishing the dictatorial system of Kim Il-song and Kim Chong-il. The Defense Ministry spokesman stated that (Yu Chong-so) is now under investigation at an organ concerned and that details of the motive of his defection will be announced later. [Text] [Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0200 GMT 7 Mar 87 SK] /12232

CSO: 4107/132

OVER 70,000 WORKERS FOR OVERSEAS JOB MARKET

Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 24 Feb 87 p 3

[Text] The Labor Ministry will seek new job markets abroad this year to expedite overseas employment of Korean people, Minister Lee Hun-ki said yesterday.

Under the job exploration program, his ministry plans to help some 70,000 Koreans find jobs in North America, the Middle East, Africa, Asia and other foreign countries this year, Lee said.

Briefing President Chun Doo Hwan on the ministry's major projects for this year, Lee said his ministry will draft an amendment bill to the Labor Standard Law to ensure employees receive salaries owed them even if their companies go bankrupt.

He said the ministry will put labor dispute-prone industrial plants under special inspection in an effort to forestall labor disputes at workplaces.

The ministry will also keep student activists from gaining jobs at factories by disguising their educational backgrounds and prevent leftist labor organizations from stimulating workers to stage sit-ins and other labor disputes.

Lee said his ministry will organize a minimum wage screening committee by June and put it into action from July to set minimum wages by Dec. 15 in preparation for a planned minimum wage system next year.

Drivers of city buses nationwide will work in two shifts from this year and the work shift system will be applied to taxi drivers working in 11 major cities, five more than the present six cities.

Industrial plants with 300 or more employees will be allowed to operate round the clock under the system of three shifts a

day. Plants with 500 or more employees are already allowed to do so.

Lee told President Chun that his ministry will revise enforcement decrees of the Labor-Management Council Law to make it mandatory for financial, service and other tertiary industry to set up labor-management councils.

Industrial plants with less than 100 employees, taxi companies and mining firms will be advised to establish such consultation bodies as a way of promoting the common interests of labor and management, he said.

In connection with the ever-growing number of married woman employees, two experimental creches will be built in Seoul. Companies hiring more than 1,000 women will be urged to operate their own creches.

The ministry will invest more than 21 billion won by 1990 in vocational training programs for residents in farming and fishing areas, Lee said.

Three more vocational training institutes will be established by 1989 at a cost of 11.5 billion won to train women, handicapped persons and others.

Those with skill qualification certificates will be given various incentives in business, military service, employment, promotion and wages.

In an effort to reduce industrial accidents, the ministry will step up inspection of 15,000 industrial disaster-prone plants and set up a corporation specializing in programs for the prevention of industrial accidents, including antiaccident education, in the first half of this year.

FUND OF 8.5 BILLION WON SET FOR SMALL HIGH TECHNOLOGY FIRMS

Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 24 Feb 87 p 6

[Text]

A 8.5 billion won special fund will be established next month to help support small-yet-promising technology-intensive venture businesses, the Ministry of Finance said yesterday.

The fund, tentatively-named the Korea Technology Guarantee Fund, will extend payment guarantees to technology-intensive small businesses that have no collateral for bank loans.

The fund will jointly be subsidized by the government, banks, short-term financing companies and venture capital firms.

Venture capital companies will give the fund 0.3 percent of their new loans to small technology-intensive firms. Banks equipped with high technologies will give 0.01 percent, it said.

The fund will receive 0.1 percent of payment guarantee in commission from the technology-intensive businesses. The maximum payment guaranteed to one company will be 500 million won, it said.

Besides the small firms, about 590 technology-intensive medium companies, with less than 1,000 employees and total assets of 30 billion won or less, will also be eligible to receive the financial supports from the fund, banks and venture capital businesses.

The financial aid will be extended to small- and medium-sized businesses that develop new technologies, introduced modern foreign know-how to increase their productivity and produce new goods with newly-developed technologies, it said.

The ministry also said that a special committee headed by the vice minister of finance will be organized to study ways to consistently support technology development projects.

At present, four venture capital companies are operating in the country; Korea Technology Development Corp. (KTDC), Korea Development Investment Corp. (KDIC), Korea Technology Financing Corp. (KTFC) and Korea Technology Advancement Corp. (KTAC).

Loans extended by the four venture capital firms amounted to 96.9 billion won last year, up 10.9 percent from 87.4 billion won in 1985.

Financial support to small businesses expanded by 48.6 percent from 52.4 billion won in 1985 to 77.9 billion won last year, while that to large-scale businesses dropped by 45.7 percent from 35 billion won to 19 billion won. Small firms increased their share of the loans from 60 percent to 80 percent during the cited period.

Of the 96.9 billion won lent last year, KTDC lent the most, 64.4 billion won, followed by 26.4 billion won for KTFC, 6 billion won for KDIC and 100 million won for KTAC.

Financial aid extended by the four venture capital businesses between 1974 and last year-end was 231.4 billion won.

The annual volume increased from 22.3 billion won in 1982, to 52.1 billion won in 1983, 62.9 billion won in 1984, 87.4 billion won in 1985 and 96.9 billion won last year, it said.

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

SURPLUS OF \$4.65 BILLION FOR 1986 ANALYZED

Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMIN in Korean 22 Jan 87 p 3

[Article by reporter Chang Yong-song]

[Text] Era of Black-ink Balance Opens in Earnest

Last year our economy was in rarely good shape while exposing a big difference between plans and achievements.

The main part of the management plan for the new year's economy drawn at the beginning of last year included a 7.5 percent growth in the GNP (Gross National Product) and a surplus working balance of \$0 to 0.5 billion.

However, our economy showed a high growth of 12.2 percent (estimated by the Bank of Korea) in the GNP and the working balance achieved a surplus balance of \$4.65 billion, which is over nine times the planned amount.

The surplus working balance of last year is entirely different, in its nature, from the nine-digit working balance experienced by our economy in the 1950's and 1960's.

The eight-digit surplus working balance in the 1950's and 1960's was achieved through a surplus trade balance that included payments to the U.S. forces and gratuitous aid. And the surplus balance of \$12 million in 1977, too, was because of overseas construction projects. However, last year the trade balance turned out in the black for the first time in history, reaching the level of \$4.2 billion.

The running balance of last year expanded month after month from the beginning of the year.

In January and February, it was a deficit that carried over from last year. But in March a \$85 million surplus balance was attained and from that time on an improvement trend appeared and then the scope of the improvement was expanded gradually. In particular, from the second half of the year, a \$0.5 to \$0.9 billion surplus was recorded every month. The prospect itself, too, escalated, as time went on, from \$0.5 to \$1 to \$2 to \$3 to \$4 to \$4.5 billion.

Such a course of achievement as this indicates that our surplus working balance is due greatly to the favorable development of environmental conditions.

In this connection, the Bank of Korea analyzed, as follows, the fact that the closing account balance showed an improvement of \$5.54 billion compared with that of 1985; that the percentage of contributions made by external conditions, making up the total contributions to that cause, including \$2.05 billion affected by the reduction in crude oil imports and the \$0.43 billion affected by dropping international money rates, was 44.8 percent; and that the remainder was brought about through the improvement in the competitive power of our economy.

In its analysis, the Bank of Korea did not point out the plus factor brought about the weakening of the dollar (the strengthening of the yen), one of "the three lows."

It said that it would be difficult to figure out in concrete figures how much of a contribution the weakening dollar would make to moving our economy into the black ink.

However, it is possible to draw an interpretation that the exchange rate factor affected the following development a great deal: that last year's annual increase in imports did not go over 12 percent (\$29.6 billion, on the international balance standard), and that the exports in 1986 were greatly expanded up to 28.1 percent (\$33.8 billion, on the international balance standard), compared to the 0.4 percent increase in 1985.

Nevertheless, we cannot by any means conclude that last year's working balance was entirely due to external conditions.

To put it tersely, for example, even the export of cars, which began to be exported to the United States for the first time, reached a result of \$0.7 billion (\$0.8 billion if the parts are included), and the increase in exports of video tape recorders, which began to be exported to Europe last year, played a big role.

The improvement in quality and the development of new goods were effectual too. The effect of replacing imports with home-manufactured parts and materials was manifested in earnings of \$1.15 billion.

In addition to that, the policy of accelerating plant and equipment investments which began to be implemented by the government in the second half of 1985 also brought some pluses in time.

Less Success Than Japan and Taiwan

Whether the competitive power of our economy has really increased or not may be checked out by comparing our economy with that of another country which was said to have hit the good luck of the "three lows" under the same conditions as ours and by analyzing it.

In the case of Hong Kong, it brought about a HK\$3.7 billion surplus trade balance in 1985; however, in the last year (from January through November), the size of its surplus was reduced to HK\$50 million. During the same period Singapore's deficit grew from 0.56 billion Singapore dollars to 6.19 billion Singapore dollars.

On the contrary, Taiwan's trade balance (from January through November) grew from a surplus of \$9.29 billion to \$14.21 billion--a \$4.92 billion increase.

And Japan, which one thought would have had a hard fight, brought about a surplus yearly trade balance of \$82.7 billion last year, which carried an increase of \$36.6 billion compared to that of 1985.

Comparing Japan with Taiwan, the competitive power of our economy still has much room for improvement.

In particular, our country raised the value of the won by only 3.2 percent, whereas Taiwan raised the value of the Taiwan dollar by as much as 12.1 percent.

If our country raised the value of its currency, as Taiwan did, by more than 10 percent, the situation must have developed so much differently, as viewed by foreign exchange specialists.

Last year, there was an unexpected favorable development in the trade balance and transfer balance.

The income from overseas construction was only \$637 million, which is \$348 million less than that of the previous year, whereas the income from foreign travelers reached \$1.546 billion, which show a \$762 million increase because of the Asian Games.

Thus the decrease in the income from overseas construction was completely recovered and the trade deficit was reduced--the deficit was \$628 million (it was a \$1,446 million in 1985).

Furthermore, remittances from overseas greatly increased and a \$1,027 million surplus was brought about in the transfer balance.

Thus the look of our economy is turning out to be very hopeful.

Above all, the scale of total foreign debts, which are the biggest burden, was reduced to \$44.5 billion from \$46.8 billion--a \$2.3 billion decrease, which is a record decrease.

As much as \$4 billion were paid as interest on foreign debts and the principal of public and commercial loans was paid back by as much as \$2.53 billion, and the bank loans from the development monetary organizations, including the Industrial Bank and the Export-Import Bank, too, were paid back by as much as \$1.08 billion. Furthermore, the short-term loans from those monetary organizations, which include the International Finance Corp, were paid back by as much as \$1.79 billion.

Level of Credit Given by Foreign Countries Is Heightened

On the scale of foreign debts, we are still the fourth. However, our country's credit given by foreign countries was raised to the 25th among the world countries in 1986 from the 32d in 1985 (as estimated by the EUROMONEY) thanks to the achievement of high growth and the substantial surplus in the running balance.

In fact, when our country paid back foreign loans rather than raise them, the world's prominent monetary organizations gave advice to our country as follows: "Why are you paying back? Instead of paying back foreign debts through the surplus working balance, you had better make overseas investments." In inviting foreign capital, too, the marked-up interest rate was greatly lowered.

Furthermore, our economy now can afford to leave something in reserve and the overseas travel expenses were appropriated at a higher level; the policy of accelerating overseas investments is being implemented.

However, the problem is the question of whether the surplus working balance of last year is going to be kept up from now on.

Regarding this, the Economic Planning Board, the Bank of Korea, and the KDI (Korean Development Institute)--organizations dealing with this matter--have taken an optimistic view that it would not be difficult this year to achieve a surplus balance of more than \$5 billion, provided that the "three lows" phenomenon be sustained for the time being.

Such a prospect being enjoyed by the government is based on an assumption that the international crude oil price will be at \$15 to \$18 per varrel, that \$1 will be at 140 to 160 won, and that the LIBOR (money rate among the banks in London, for a 3-month period) will be at 6 to 6.5 percent.

The views of the government sources concerned are in line with the fact that, if the price of oil goes up and money rates increase, there will come about minus factors in the surplus working balance. However, even in that case there will not be a return to the old cycle. Thus they are spelling out their stand in backing up the fact that our economy's potential power has grown up.

However, the situation is not entirely optimistic, if we take the following fact into consideration: that our country's surplus in the working balance can be condensed to "the deficit with Japan and the surplus with the United States."

Protection Barrier Must Be Overcome

Last year, the scale of the surplus in our trade with the United States was at \$7.3 billion--a \$3.1 billion increase compared to the \$4.2 billion of 1985. However, the deficit in our trade with Japan increased to \$5.4 billion, during the same period, from \$3.8 billion--an increase of \$1.6 billion.

The increase in the surplus in our trade with the United States is effecting a result that the United States Congress or the administration is pressing for a strong protective trade. A key to the realistic improvement in the working balance is in how to overcome the situation in which we are making money in the United States and doing good for Japan.

Remaining problems are how we accelerate developing new goods, improving quality, and beginning home production of materials and parts, and how we judiciously cope with the trade imbalance with local regions and the resulting pressure from protectionism.

7989/12851

CSO: 4107/097

STEEL OUTPUT TO EXCEED 20 MILLION TONS

Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 21 Feb 87 p 9

[Text]

The Pohang Iron and Steel Co. (POSCO) is projected to become the biggest steel producer in the world in 1993, climaxing its creation of construction, production and managerial miracles in the steelmaking industry.

According to related business circles, the annual crude steel production of the reigning champion, Nippon Steel, would drop below 20 million tons by 1993 from last year's 29.4 million tons, considering the Japanese steel giant's continuous production decline. Its annual output rate has dropped by about 10 percent over the past three years and the rate of reduction is expected to rise in the coming years, available statistics show.

On the other hand, steel production at POSCO, stood at 9.4 million tons last year, and is estimated to soar above 20 million tons by 1993, in light of the vigorous construction program to meet the rising demand.

Mirroring the striking up and down character of the global steelmaking industries, POSCO's capacity utilization ratio was over 100 percent while the Nippon Steel operated at only 60 percent of its total capacity in 1986.

Per capita steel consumption in Korea stood at 272 kilograms as of 1985. This figure is much lower than the 500 kilograms of most advanced countries, a portent of Korean steel industry's prosperous future.

Upon completion of the Kwangyang steelwork's first stage construction, POSCO's annual crude steel production will be increased to 11.8 million tons and after the completion of second

stage construction in 1978, it will rise to 14.5 million tons, according to POSCO.

In this respect, the government and POSCO are charting a plan to build the No. 3 & 4 mills at Kwangyang at an estimated investment of 1,600 billion won at 1986 prices over the 1989-1993 period.

The POSCO has displayed strong competitiveness, is guided by good management and is riding the favorable economic situation at home and abroad.

Illustrating POSCO's management potential is its joint venture with U.S. Steel in the United States, UPI, the Korea-U.S. joint venture has reached the stage of exporting steel products to Japan, the hub of the global steel industry.

Despite the planned expansion of POSCO facilities, domestic demand will far exceed supply for a considerable period, a consequence of rapid economic growth.

The impressive development of automobile and other heavy industries is certain to boost demand for a variety of steel products.

Along with the projected industrial development of Korea during the 1985-1991 period, Korea's predicted annual increase in demand for steel stands at 6.2 percent, whereas the annual rate of increase in steel supply is estimated at only 5.6 percent, even with the completion of the Kwangyang steel steelwork's second stage construction. The continuous supply shortage is encouraging the nation to positively expand its steelmaking facilities.

In view of this situation, some specialists here insist that the nation should consider setting up a third steel plant complex in addition to Pohang and Kwangyang in the near future.

The Korean economy, helped by the three external lows — one of which was lower crude oil prices, grew by 10.2 percent last year. Government economists have adjusted upward the GNP growth projection for the sixth five-year plan period (1987-1991) to 7.3 percent, 0.3 percentage points higher than the original projection.

Since the foundation of POSCO 19 years ago, the company has continuously registered profits. Because of the above, POSCO's financial structure has greatly improved. In 1986, POSCO's networth to total assets was recorded at 35.3 percent, much higher than the average 20 percent of other major companies in Korea.

Such favorable conditions have played a major role in redemption of overseas loans incurred by the construction of the Pohang steelworks. These favorable conditions enabled POSCO to raise \$1.328 billion from its won reserve funds for the 1st stage construction of Kwangyang Steel Works (total investment \$1.822 billion), and likewise raise \$634.33 million for the 2nd stage construction of Kwangyang plants (total investment \$898.33 million).

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CSO: 4100/136

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

DAILY VIEWS PURPOSE OF SHULTZ' VISIT TO SEOUL

SK061318 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 5 Mar 87 p 2

[Editorial: "Visit to South Korea of U.S. Political Figures"]

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State Shultz will arrive in Seoul on 6 March to visit South Korea. His current visit to South Korea will be the second one since May last year. The timing of his visit is closely related to the recent moves in the United States in which the U.S. Congress has adopted a resolution calling for democratization in South Korea in conjunction with the current political situation and in which the U.S. State Department has made public a report on the human rights status of 167 countries in which the daunting human rights status in South Korea was unprecedentedly referred to in detail. U.S. dailies have also given coverage to the situation in South Korea in their news reports, commentaries, and editorials.

It has been reported that Shultz' visit to South Korea this time is to explain to our government the outcome of his visit to communist China. However, this is probably not the only reason for his visit to this country this time.

To begin with, let us look at the aforementioned recent interest of the U.S. Government and political circles in the political situation in South Korea. The U.S. press, government, and Congress do not view the prospect of democratization of South Korea optimistically. Accordingly, it is not difficult to presume what Mr Shultz will talk about preferentially when he meets the South Korean ruling and opposition leaders.

Not the slightest degree of progress has been made in the negotiations for constitutional revision. The ruling and opposition parties have maintained the attitude of sharp confrontation, rather than compromise, with the incident of the torture death of Pak Chong-chol as an occasion.

Showing a reaction verging on a sort of irritation to the present stagnation in the negotiations for constitutional revision, the United States has urged the ruling and opposition parties to push ahead with their political timetable through compromise, not through confrontation, in order to smoothly achieve the peaceful transfer of government slated for February next year.

However, this is tantamount to pressure. In fact, it seems that since the Pak Tong-son case in 1976 there has never been such a case of active U.S. "interference" as seen recently. It also seems that its influence over South Korea has become greater than ever before. It is needless to explain in this column why such a situation has taken place.

Under such circumstances, in his speech at a meeting of the U.S.-Korean Association in New York on 6 February, Sigur, assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs, urged the adoption of the civilianization of politics in South Korea. This is part of the U.S. view on democracy.

New U.S. Ambassador Lilley's recent, brisk moves can be regarded as the reflection of the U.S. determination for democratization in South Korea.

During his term of office as U.S. ambassador to South Korea, Mr Walker met Kim Yong-sam only once and never met Kim Tae-chung, ignoring his existence.

To the contrary, Ambassador Lilley has already met Kim Yong-sam and will meet Kim Tae-chung, according to a report.

Ambassador Lilley has frequently met student leaders, men of the press, and even off-stage opposition figures and has exchanged dialogue with them to convey the U.S. stand toward the political situation of South Korea.

It is certain that Mr Shultz' visit to South Korea is not to explain the results of his visit to communist China but to exercise the U.S. influence over leaders of the ruling and opposition parties. This is a shameful thing in a sense.

In our country which has been making every effort to enhance its national prestige by hosting the Olympics and which is selling Korean-made goods in every corner of the world, there was a torture incident and whenever mass rallies of the opposition camp have been planned, clashes have taken place between the forces to push them ahead and the forces to block them. Such being the situation, to the eyes of the people of the country, our ally, which has assumed partial security responsibility for us, has viewed our country to the extent that the prospect for a constitutional revision by agreement between the ruling and opposition camps may be pessimistic and a political catastrophe may come.

It is definitely a displeasure for the United States to interfere with our plan for democracy. However, if and when our friends, such as Shultz, Sigur, and Clark, urge the ruling and opposition parties to reach a compromise, check and restrain our government and ruling party from threatening the opposition camp with such words as constitutional revision through legal procedures or protection of the current constitution, and urge the New Korea Democratic Party and the off-stage opposition forces to awaken from the "delusion" of trying to take power through the strength

of the masses by holding mass rallies or by conducting guerrilla activity, utilizing the summer foliage, we cannot but accept this as their friendly advice, even though we should endure the damage of our national pride. However, we should not forget that the possible increase in U.S. influence over South Korea after our democratization has been achieved on the strength of their role is a separate problem and that we must cope with this problem.

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CSO: 4100/131

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

GOVERNMENT REORGANIZATION, FOREIGN, DOMESTIC POLICIES VIEWED

Seoul NAEWOE TONGSIN in Korean No 519, 9 Jan 87 pp 1C-16C

[Article: "Analysis of 1987 Policy Direction and Reorganization of Power Structure"]

[Text] This year as well, North Korea gives signs of continuing to hold fast to its economic modernization policy and its system of controlling a closed society, based on the chuche economic line while at the same time actively intensifying the Kim Il-song father-son succession system while positively pursuing a trumped-up peaceful offensive with the South aimed at seizing the initiative on the Korean Peninsula.

North Korea usually publishes Kim Il-song's New Year Address on the first of each year, but uncustomarily did not publish it this year. It is viewed that this was due to the announcement of the direction for North Korea's foreign and domestic policy for 1987 through Kim Il-song's policy speech given at the first plenum of the Eighth Supreme People's Assembly (SPA).

North Korea held the first plenum of the Eighth SPA on 29-30 December, a 2-day session, only a little over 2 months after holding elections of delegates for the Eighth SPA on 2 November.

On the first day of this session, the president and state guidance organizations were chosen and Kim Il-song gave his policy speech on the second day. Moreover, immediately preceding this, the 12th plenum of the Sixth Party Central Committee was held during which the Third 7-Year Plan (1987-93) and reorganization of party and governmental organizations were placed on the agenda.

Through the above two meetings, North Korea presented the direction of the Third 7-Year Economic Plan and foreign and domestic policy for 1987 and launched the eighth cabinet to expedite this.

Kim Il-song's Policy Speech

No specifically new policy changes were evident in Kim Il-song's policy speech concerning North Korea's foreign and domestic policy. On the contrary, if there were any peculiarities, it would be the stated rejection of any

inflow of foreign thinking and stronger intensification of the usual socialist system.

As for overall content, Kim Il-song's policy speech gave the appearance of hastily pursuing a windbreaker policy for maintaining the former system. Regarding foreign policy, it called for achievement of all tasks for the self-styled complete victory of socialism. On the economic side, it particularly emphasized carrying out the Third 7-Year Economic Plan along with the issue of scientific and technological development. Noteworthy on the foreign policy side, as well, was merely rehashing, like every year, the so-called maintenance of autonomy while affirming the strengthening of diversified diplomatic forces. Regarding relations with the South, it only reconfirmed previous proposals to the South by again proposing South-North "high level political and military talks."

Besides this, vis-a-vis social policy, it brought to light the resolve to try to maintain the past closed social system by warning against domestic encroachment of the ideological elements of capitalism and revisionism and calling for intensification of law abiding life to establish the so-called revolutionary system and order.

Among the above points mentioned sector by sector, emphasis was placed on the domestic political front to implement the tasks for the "complete victory of socialism" signifying, in short, the "completion of socialism" which is a measure inevitably required at all stages for building a mirage-like "communist utopia."

In Kim Il-song's New Year Address last year, the so-called accomplishment of the revolutionary cause of *chuche* was highly stressed and key emphasis was thereby placed on entrenching the "revolutionary traditions" of Kim Il-song, Kim Chong-il, father-son, throughout the entire year.

Consequently, this revealed the intent this year to establish a socialist system and order under a political system keyed on the "*chuche* revolutionary" cause which took the fabricated "revolutionary traditions" of the Kims, father and son, as its ideological foundation.

Kim Il-song claimed that the fundamental issue for the "complete victory of socialism" was realizing working classization by "eliminating class inequality and realizing a classless society," etc., etc., and to this purpose, he emphasized the "necessity for establishing unitary control through ownership of the means of production by all the people."

Such claims by Kim Il-song signify a reversion to the classic socialist system, a position at loggerheads with the trend to introduce the principles of capitalism and a free economy recently strongly spreading throughout the communist camp in Communist China, Soviet Union, Vietnam, etc. Accordingly, one could predict that politico-ideological indoctrination of the inhabitants in North Korea will intensify more than ever and to underscore this, Kim Il-song stated that "we must intensify ideological indoctrination and organizational living and endlessly rise up through communal labor and collective

living so as to value the interests of the society and state over individual gain and go forth to work for society and the collective with the lofty consciousness of masters of the revolution and construction."

Next, only a cursory statement of the direction of policy was made concerning expediting the Third 7-Year Plan presented on the economic policy front, since the concrete goals and their specific contents are scheduled to be confirmed at the second plenum of the Eighth SPA forecast for the first half of this year. This Third 7-Year plan actually was presented as a card to be played to revive the North Korean economy which had fallen into a deep chasm after the failure of the Second 7-Year Plan last time. Moreover, inasmuch as it would lend the weight and significance which would determine the rise or decline of Kim Chong-il's succession system in the future, the North Korean administration would have to pour all of its vim and vigor into it.

Nevertheless, one is unable to discern in the central outline of the Third 7-Year Plan reflected in Kim Il-song's policy speech any epochal political changes or programs capable of escaping from the chronic backward economy.

In the first paragraph of Kim Il-song's statement on the economy, he tersely stated, "The goal which we must realize in the domain of economic construction to bring about the complete victory of socialism is solely to build a chuche-oriented economy in which all sectors are modernized and the sector structure is fully equipped."

This is both a reaffirmation of the resolve to continue to hold to the "chuche economy" line based on the self-reliance of the past and likewise a manifestation of the position of turning their backs on recent international currents of open economy. This is tantamount to realizing the "conversion of the national economy on a chuche-oriented, modern, scientific basis" as the basic task of the Third 7-Year Plan while holding fast to the line of a closed economy.

The item to be stressed most of all in this matter is the urgency of this scientific basis emphasizing that "without rapid development and bold positive technological innovations, it would be impossible to achieve the broad plan of the new long-range goals." For this purpose, the resolve to continue to forcefully expedite the so-called technological innovation campaign and technological renovation work was evident.

North Korea, however, mentioned the scientific and technological development matter in Kim Il-song's New Year Address and the party plenum last year and took the position of relying on the successes of the so-called 2.17 scientist and technician shock brigades and the 4.15 technical innovation shock brigades, etc., to promote simplification and shortening of deadlines in production assignments rather than setting the production system and equipment on a scientific basis. It appears that such a shock brigade style of scientific and technological development will continue to be pushed this year as well. As the central task of the Third 7-Year Plan presented at the 12th plenum of the Sixth Party Central Committee, the sectors of the "power industry and iron and steel production" were highlighted and a major effort was to be made to settle the so-called matter of food-clothing-lodging.

Kim Il-song also called for positively expediting the major construction projects during the plan's period including the 300,000 chongbo of tideland reclamation, construction of the Sunchon Vinalon Complex, Sariwon Potash Fertilizer Factory, etc., and for firmly defending and holding to the so-called chuche-oriented socialist economic management system.

On the foreign economic front, Kim Il-song showed that he was planning no particularly new diplomatic strategy. In addition, he advocated accomplishing a multi-dimensional diplomatic policy based on the slogan, "autonomy, friendship, peace" and self-government. That is, he intends to make an effort to strengthen ties of friendship with socialist countries, further expand and develop cooperative relations with nonaligned countries and realize North-South cooperation. He also mentioned forging relationships of goodwill and proceeding to develop economic and cultural exchanges with friendly capitalist countries, etc. One could view such a design of Kim Il-song as basically an effort to secure the military and diplomatic benefits from close adherence to the Soviet Union which had risen to a high watermark last year and as revealing his propensity for heating up propagandist diplomacy with nonaligned countries in line with his strategy of reunification under communist terms.

Speaking about the social policy front, Kim stated, "For us to establish the revolutionary system and order in society, we must intensify socialist law abiding living and prevent the ideologically noxious elements of capitalism and revisionism," thereby indicating an intent to further heighten the impenetrable wall which shuts out the outside world.

In the portion on relations with the South which occupied the largest portion, content-wise, in Kim Il-song's policy speech, it is a point worthy of note that the proposal for so-called South-North "high level political and military talks" was renewed.

When mentioning the reunification issue, Kim Il-song prefaced his remarks with the statement, "Achieving a new breakthrough for reunification of the fatherland consists in easing the state of acute political confrontation as soon as possible and creating an atmosphere of sincere trust within the nation." He then indicated that "North-South high level political and military talks are necessary to settle the compelling issue of first priority connected with realizing the reunification of the fatherland."

Kim then went on to claim that once the overall atmosphere for South-North political and military talks is set and talks ensue, talks on various other sectors could proceed successfully as well.

Indeed, North Korea took the so-called tripartite military talks which it proposed in June 1986 and inserted the word "political" in front and then trotted it out as a new proposal, but it contains no new particulars. In short, this indicates recognition of the chilly domestic and foreign response to the "tripartite military talks" proposed by the minister of Peoples Armed Forces, O Chin-u, last year, which would not be able to settle any comprehensive issues by itself and thus discloses the intent to make this

proposal more palatable and once again play the propaganda card of ersatz peace.

Just as, when North Korea proposed parliamentary talks on 9 April 1985 and military talks on 17 June 1986, they erroneously thought that these talks would create a climate of trust and would ease tensions between the South and North and assure success for other talks (Red Cross, economic, sports), this time, as well, they are guilty of the exact same assertions and stratagems.

In fact, even though it is of first priority above all else to revive the Red Cross talks in order to create a climate of trust and reconciliation between the South and North, and promote economic talks to augment the problem of the living standard for both sides, they rejected these and proceeded to put forth an even different proposal for talks. This can only be explained as an attempt to achieve their ambition for reunification under communist terms through the guise of talks.

To mention political talks, as well, despite the fact that South-North preparatory parliamentary talks have been held and President Chon has already proposed talks between the leaders of South and North Korean administrations and continually called for acceptance by the North, they exhibited an attitude at variance with sincerity toward dialogue by ignoring these talks and bringing up new political talks. Moreover, Kim Il-song added these "political and military talks" and repeated the propaganda of the past; namely, convening of tripartite talks with the United States, inauguration of the Confederal Republic of Koryo proposal, holding ongoing meetings of South and North political parties, social groups, etc. Thus, the proposal of South-North political and military meetings this time is not a proposal to create the climate for meetings in good faith but a revelation of the blatant stratagem of phony peace to attract international public opinion in favor of the South-North reunification question. Consequently, if the North Korean side is sincerely intent on peaceful reunification, it would take the correct route by not avidly making the gesture of talks such as South-North high level political and military talks, and so forth, which clearly exhibit a falsehood and contradiction with the concept of talks but rather immediately agree to the former channel of South-North talks and talks between the supreme leaders of the South and North Korean administrations.

Reorganization

Through both the 12th plenum of the Sixth Party Central Committee held last 27 December, and the first session of the Eighth SPA, North Korea carried out a major reshuffle of party and government authorities and launched the eighth cabinet to direct the Third 7-Year Plan.

First of all, through the party plenum, North Korea maintained the three person system in the party political bureau presidium which is the highest pinnacle of the North Korean power structure, Kim Il-song, Kim Chong-il and O Chin-u, and either promoted or moved in 13 party central committee full members including two members of the political bureau and 4 secretaries as well as 17 members of the party central committee.

The persons who were promoted to the party political bureau were the "premier" of the cabinet, Yi Kun-mo (party political bureau candidate member and party secretary) and Hong Song-nam (political bureau candidate member), who was elevated to "first vice premier." In addition, named party secretaries were Kang Song-san, the former premier, Yon Hyong-muk (previous first vice premier), Chon Pyong-ho (political bureau candidate member), Choe Tae-pok (previously chairman of the education committee), etc. Also, instead of being newly appointed, Kim Hwan and Pak Nam-Ki moved to positions as office chiefs in the Administration Council.

A noteworthy point concerning the qualifications of the personnel involved in this party reorganization is that the majority of those selected for party positions, such as Kang Song-san, are technocrats (expert economic bureaucrats). It is understood that these persons are to strengthen party and government ties with the Eighth SPA which will encompass the economic cabinet in the future and who will play an important role in directing the Third 7-Year Plan.

In conjunction with this, persons who were demoted in the party reorganization this time include Choe Yong-nim, who had not appeared on a public podium since the latter half of 1986, Kim Kwan and Chon Mun-sop who were completely removed from the party political bureau, Kim Chung-nin who had been in charge of South Korean espionage, Chong Kyong-hui, Kim Tu-nam of the military establishment, Kim Kang-hwan, etc., who were dropped as candidate members of the political bureau.

In addition, this reflected a large increase in the party central committee from 150 full members to 169 and from 104 candidate members to 123, indicating that a large-scale internal age-group reshuffle was carried out within the framework for strengthening the Kim Chong-il succession system.

What is likewise noteworthy in the composition of the government at the first plenum of the Eighth SPA is the renomination of Kim Il-song as "state president" in conjunction with launching the eighth cabinet with Yi Kun-mo as "premier" of the new Administration Council. The composition of the eighth cabinet was distinguished by an expanded reorganization from 15 committees, 10 ministries and 1 institute in the 7th cabinet to the present 14 committees, 15 ministries and 1 institute. Within the eighth cabinet, two ministries were created; the Ministry of Atomic Power Industry and the Ministry of Shipbuilding Industry. The Ministry of Resources Development and the Ministry of Railways were revived as independent agencies. The Ministry of Public Security, which had been incorporated in the party secretariat, returned to the government, thereby making the ordinary police functions, such as maintenance of public peace and order, subordinate to the Administration Council.

The Ministry of Commerce, recognized as newly established during 1986 and the old Foreign Trade Committee were reconstituted as the External Economic Committee, which then became a formal agency in the Administration Council. In view of the fact that the lineup of Administration Council agencies was changed to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, external Economic Committee, Agriculture Committee, etc., one could see indications of the strong supporting

nature of an economic cabinet while simultaneously placing great weight on foreign trade and increased food production.

From the standpoint of policy, as well, the creation of the Ministry of Atomic Power Industry and the Ministry of Shipbuilding Industry indicates the intent to raise up the role of atomic energy and shipbuilding during the period of the Third 7-Year Plan. The revival of the Ministry of Resources Development and the Ministry of Railways as agencies independent from the old Extractive Industry Committee and the Transportation Committee, respectively, amounted to several band-aid applications to ease the fuel and raw materials shortages which had worsened in recent years, to supply the production bases rapidly, such as factories, enterprises, etc., with power resources and to restore normalization of production within the whole industrial sector.

In this process of reorganization of agencies in the Administration Council, a total of 13 persons were replaced. Yi Kun-mo lead the appointments as premier, followed by Hong Song-nam as first vice premier, (vice premier and chairman of the State Planning Committee), Yon Hyong-muk, one of two former first vice premiers, emerged as party secretary while Kim Yun-hyok, after having risen to the position of first vice premier, was demoted only 4 months later to vice premier and chairman of the Construction and Building Materials Committee. In addition, Hong Si-hak, formerly vice premier and chairman of the Extraction Industry Committee, moved to head of the South Hamgyong Provincial Party while Hyon Mu-Kwang, former vice premier and chairman of the Construction and Building Materials Committee, moved to chairman of the State Inspection Committee, thereby decreasing the present number of vice premiers to seven including the first vice premier.

The appointment as chairman of the State Planning Committee of Pak Nam-Ki, one of the former party secretaries among the chiefs of Administration Council agencies, is a clever stratagem to promote rapid contacts between party and government for the purpose of executing policy planning while the appointment of Kim Hwan as chairman of the Chemical and Light Industry Committee, after he relinquished his party position, is envisioned as a measure to make a major effort to settle the so-called food-clothing-housing issue which Kim Il-song is stressing.

A peculiar phenomenon which stands out in the process of forming North Korea's eighth cabinet this time is an indication of a gradual fading of the concept of party lineup and the increasing frequency of horizontal moves like musical chairs between party positions, Administration Council agencies and provincial party duties. There is a noteworthy point in the composition of this cabinet, which unwittingly demonstrates the style of governing and power wielding of Kim Chong-il who, although not taking on any actually new responsibilities this time, nevertheless holds the baton in the party-government dimension.

Besides the composition of the eighth cabinet, other new appointments were also made at the first session of the Eighth SPA, such as, Yi Pil-song as general director of the Central Materials Corporation, Pyon Sung-uk as director of the Central Bank, Sin Kyong-sik as chief of the Central Statistics

Bureau and Chong Mun-san as chief of the Administration Council Secretariat.

Along with this, the Eighth Standing Committee of the SPA included the confirmation of the previous officers, Son Song-pil and Yo Yon-Ku as vice chairpersons and Kim Pong-chu as secretary.

The fact that O Chin-u was absent from the presidential podium at the first session of the Eighth SPA, which is a barometer indicating the power lineup, demonstrated that its behavior is somewhat abnormal. In addition changes were noted when Kang Song-san and Yi Kun-mo traded places as premier and also exchanged places in the power lineup and Kye Ung-tae (party secretary) surfaced in first place as candidate member of the Political Bureau.

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N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DPRK PAPERS MARK LIBERATION OF BUDAPEST

SK131029 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1017 GMT 13 Feb 87

[Text] Pyongyang, 13 Feb (KCNA)--Nodong Sinmun and Minju Choson today dedicate signed articles to the 42nd anniversary of the liberation of Budapest.

Nodong Sinmun says that the liberation of Budapest was an event which marked a turning point in the Hungarian people's struggle to accelerate the country's liberation from the occupation of fascist Germany.

Noting that over the past 40-odd years since the liberation, the Hungarian people have defended the gains of revolution, frustrating the subversive acts and sabotages of the class enemies at home and abroad, and completely changed the appearance of the country in all fields of politics economy and culture, the paper says:

Budapest is well known to the Korean people. The great leader comrade Kim Il-song paid his second visit to Hungary in 1984, and had cordial meetings in Budapest with respected comrade Janos Kadar and other party and state leaders of Hungary and with citizens of the city and developed the friendly relations between the two countries onto a higher stage. The Korean people note with joy that the friendly and cooperative relations with the Hungarian people are developing favorably day by day in various domains of politics, economy and culture.

They sincerely wish the fraternal Hungarian people greater success in the drive to implement the decisions of the 13th Congress of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and build a developed socialist society.

Minju Choson says that the Korean people extend full support to and solidarity with the Hungarian people in the struggle to safeguard peace and security in Europe.

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CSO: 4100/119

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

KCNA REPORTS ON KIM CHONG-IL'S LEADERSHIP

Foreign Crewmen Study Noble Virtues

SK142230 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1502 GMT 14 Feb 87

[Text] Pyongyang, 14 Feb (KCNA)--A seminar of the crewmen of foreign ships on the revolutionary idea and theory of dear comrade Kim Chong-il and his noble communistic virtues was held at Wonsan Port.

There were the crewmen of the "White Gowa" under the Panamanian flag and the "Katsura-maru" under the Japanese flag.

Addressing the meeting, the master of the "White Gowa" said his excellency dear Kim Chong-il was a leader of the people possessed of a great idea, an outstanding leadership ability and noble virtues on the sublimest high.

Noting that a world-startling turn has taken place in Korea today under his leadership, the master stressed: this great turn gives us a great inspiration.

Deputy master of the "White Gowa" said:

His excellency dear Kim Chong-il is a tender-hearted father of the people who holds human lives dearest. I was deeply touched by his tender loving care in sending a plane and medical doctors to save the life of an ordinary seaman and taking measures for his treatment.

The attendants resolved in unison to study harder immortal classical works of dear comrade Kim Chong-il and reminiscences on his virtues, saying the Korean people who live and work under his guidance were happy indeed.

A congratulatory letter to comrade Kim Chong-il was adopted at the meeting.

Rare Animals Received as Gifts

SK141037 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1025 GMT 14 Feb 87

[Text] Pyongyang, 14 Feb (KCNA)--There are many kinds of rare animals not only in our country but also from the five continents in the Central Zoo at the foot of Mt. Taesong, Pyongyang.

Animals which have moved their nests to Pyongyang from various countries are those sent to dear comrade Kim Chong-il as a gift.

Last year alone, scores of rare animals of over 10 kinds, such as polecat, chinchilla, spotted hyena, cotton-top pinches, silver pheasant, snowy owl and barbary sheep were sent to Pyongyang from Poland, the German Democratic Republic, Sweden and Finland.

As a result, the number of rare animals from the five continents sent by heads of state, organizations for the study of the chuche idea and noted figures and well-known zoos in various countries of the world since the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea in October 1980 has increased to over 1,100 of nearly 100 kinds.

Many rare animals of different kinds, such as savannah monkey, Nile crocodile, white rhinoceros, black rhinoceros, African elephant and serval were sent to Pyongyang in April and August 1985 by Robert G. Mugabe, first secretary and president of the Central Committee of the Zimbabwe African National Union and prime minister of Zimbabwe.

Jonas Wahlstrom, director of the Skansen Zoo of Sweden, sent many kinds of rare animals including small monkeys weighing no more than 120 grams and other animals, reptiles and fishes in February 1984 and in October 1985, when the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea was celebrated, and in April 1986, a gift animal house has been built for these animals.

Also rare and precious are animals which have been sent to Pyongyang by functionaries of the Berlin Zoo, the GDR, the chief of the group for the study of the chuche idea of comrade Kim Il-song in West Jutland, Denmark, the director of the Helsinki Zoo in Finland and from various other countries.

Children Present 'Gift of Loyalty'

SK150846 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0834 GMT 15 Feb 87

[Text] Pyongyang, 15 Feb (KCNA)--School children in all parts of the country have secured 216 "Sonyonho" trucks as a gift of loyalty by vigorously conducting the movement to do good things and socio-political activities, while studying hard with unbounded loyalty to the party and the leader, and presented them to the party.

Dear comrade Kim Chong-il highly praised the patriotic deed of school children throughout the country and extended thanks to them, according deep solicitude to them.

A meeting was held on February 14 at the Kim Il-song square in Pyongyang to present "Sonyonho" trucks secured by school children throughout the country.

Under the wise leadership and deep care of the party the school children in all parts of the country have in the past secured many "Sonyonho" cranes, "Sonyonho" electric locomotives and others, encouraging the working people in their endeavors by vigorously waging the movement to do good things and briskly conducting socio-political activities.

Children's Union Camp Opens

SK170853 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0843 GMT 17 Feb 87

[Text] Pyongyang, 17 Feb (KCNA)--Camping for this year has begun at the Changjasan Children's Union Camp.

Participating in the first-term camping are 216 children.

Dear comrade Kim Chong-il made sure that children's union camps were built at revolutionary sites and scenic spots and provided all conditions necessary for the camping life.

The admission ceremony of the first-term campers this year was held on February 16 at the Changjasan Children's Union Camp associated with the revolutionary history of comrade Kim Chong-il.

During the camping period, the campers will conduct various interesting and joyful activities including seminars, art circle activities, sports games, mountaineering and swimming.

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N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

'ORDER OF KIM-IL SONG' AWARDED TO O CHIN-U , YIM CHUN-CHU

O Chin-u

SK080811 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0801 GMT 8 Mar 87

[Text] Pyongyang 8 March (KCNA)--A decree of the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was published on awarding "The Order of Kim Il-song" to Comrade O Chin-u.

The decree dated 3 March says:

Comrade O Chin-u contributed to accomplishing the cause of national liberation by taking part in the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle under the guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and made an active contribution to the work of strengthening our party, people's power and people's army by carrying through the party's line of building the party, state and armed forces in the liberated country. He also greatly contributed to the victory in the war by successfully fulfilling the tasks assigned him by the party during the just fatherland liberation war against armed invasion by the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their stooges.

Assuming important posts of the party, state and people's army in the postwar period, he defended and carried through our party's military line to firmly establish the ideological system of *chuche* in the people's army and strengthen and develop the army into a-match-for-a-hundred steel-like ranks under the leadership of the party and thus made distinguished services in smashing the reckless aggression and war provocation moves of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their stooges and creditably defending the security of the country and the people.

On the occasion of his 70th birthday the DPRK Central People's Committee is awarding "The Order of Kim Il-song" to Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the workers' party of Korea and minister of people's armed forces, who made great contributions to consolidating and developing the party, strengthening the revolutionary armed forces and realizing the cause of modelling the whole of society and the *chuche* idea through his devoted struggle in hearty response to the leadership of the party.

Yim Chun-chu

SK080814 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0807 GMT 8 Mar 87

[Text] Pyongyang 8 March (KCNA)--The Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a decree on awarding "the order of Kim Il-song" to Comrade Yim Chun-chu.

The DPRK Central People's Committee is awarding "the order of Kim Il-song" to Comrade Yim Chun-chu, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-president of the DPRK, on the occasion of his 75th birthday, says the decree dated 5 March. It notes that he was active in defending and carrying through the chuche-based revolutionary line of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song by taking part in the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle, and, working for a long time at responsible posts of the state after liberation, contributed to the struggle to strengthen the party and people's government, carry forward and develop the brilliant revolutionary traditions of the party and hasten the revolution and construction under the guidance of the party and the leader.

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CSO: 4100/134

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DAILY RUNS ESSAY ON 'MOTHER PARTY'

SK150837 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0825 GMT 15 Feb 87

[Text] Pyongyang, 15 Feb (KCNA)--The trust of the Korean people who regard the Workers' Party of Korea as their mother and follow it is an absolute trust believing that our party is the only thing in the world that will bear full responsibility for their destiny and lead and defend them, along with their conviction of the greatness of the idea and leadership of the party, says Nodong Sinmun in a political essay headlined "The Mother Party".

The paper says that as a symbol of the great relationship between our party and people that are firmly linked with each other not only in thought and purpose but also in love and trust, a most solid and true relationship in one mind and one body, we proudly call our great party the mother party.

It notes:

The Workers' Party of Korea is the party of chuche type, a great party for people, which takes [words indistinct] mission and duty to lead the destiny of the entire people, fully on its own responsibility and fights for it.

The bosom of our party is an unboundedly tender bosom which looks with a full sense of responsibility after all things needed for the existence of man from food and clothing to work and rest, gives all members of society the most precious political life, brings them up to be true men, revolutionaries and brings into bloom a most dignified and worthy life.

The bosom of the Workers' Party of Korea is as broad as an ocean taking into its bosom thousands of, tens of thousands of rivers, big or small, and the bosom of the mother as warm as the sun.

The paper stresses:

The party endlessly values and loves the people and the people absolutely trust and follow the party. The shining victory of our revolution and its bright future lie in such blood ties and invincible unity and cohesion.

The party is our eternal mother.

As mother and child cannot be separated from each other, our party and people linked by the same blood vein can never be separated from each other.

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CSO: 4100/119

DAILY STRESSES REVOLUTIONARY TRADITIONS

SK050109 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2122 GMT 2 Mar 87

[NODONG SINMUN 3 March editorial: "Let Us Substantially Conduct the Indoctrination on the Revolutionary Tradition Through Revolutionary Relics"]

[Text] Today, the prevailing situation and our heavy task call for all party members and working people to arm themselves more firmly with the revolutionary tradition and highly display the Mt Paektu revolutionary spirit. Our party has stressed that party organizations strengthen indoctrination in the revolutionary tradition according to the demands of the developing reality. In this regard, it is important to more substantially conduct indoctrination in the revolutionary tradition via revolutionary relics.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Party Central Committee, has noted: Indoctrination via revolutionary relics should be properly conducted. Revolutionary relics are historic evidence that show the revolutionary tradition. They have great influential power, because they show the history of our party's glorious revolutionary struggle through facts and objects.

Revolutionary relics are historic evidence that show the revolutionary tradition. They show our party's glorious revolutionary history and immortal achievements. Indoctrination in the revolutionary tradition shows our party's glorious history through facts and objects. Thus, it exercises an incomparable influential power in educating party members and working people in a revolutionary manner.

Intensifying indoctrination via revolutionary relics, above all, is to make party members and working people deeply realize the historic roots is to make party members and working people deeply realize the historic roots and traditions of our party. It is important for the people to firmly protect them.

Revolutionary relics show the immortal achievements and noble experiences the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song won and gained during the arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and in leading the revolution and construction to victory following the liberation. They also show the immortal achievements of our party, which has victoriously led the revolutionary tradition. Only by intensifying indoctrination via revolutionary relics can the party members and working people be made to more properly realize the historic

root and revolutionary tradition of our party and struggle unyieldingly with determination to firmly protect and defend the achievements and tradition of the party and the leader. This is a firm guarantee that enables us to firmly maintain the lineage of the Korean revolution under all circumstances.

Strengthening indoctrination via revolutionary relics is also important work in making party members and working people fully display their revolutionary spirit and vigorously push ahead with socialist construction. Today, we face huge tasks in achieving the first breakthrough toward fulfilling the great new long-range plan and in pushing ahead with the magnificent socialist construction boldly. In this regard, it is important for party members and working people to display the Mt Paektu revolutionary spirit and continue to advance by overcoming difficulties through their own efforts.

Revolutionary relics are the embodiment of the indomitable revolutionary spirit and the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle displayed over the course of our arduous revolutionary struggle. Only by vigorously conducting indoctrination via revolutionary relics can party members and working people be made to follow the fighting spirit displayed in the forest of Mt Paektu and create new miracles and perform new feats in socialist construction.

In particular, indoctrination via revolutionary relics shows to youths and children the proud history of the Korean revolution through facts and objects. In so doing, it makes them fully realize the historic roots of our revolution and prepare themselves as credible successors who will devote themselves to the struggle to win the victory of the chuche cause.

Strengthening indoctrination via revolutionary relics is indeed a powerful means of mass education to arm party members, working people, and new generations with the revolutionary tradition of our party and nurture them as truly chuche-type revolutionaries.

Thanks to the wise leadership of the party, today, revolutionary battle sites, revolutionary relics, revolutionary museums, and revolutionary exhibition halls are maintained everywhere around the country. Literally, the entire country has become a school for indoctrination in the revolutionary tradition.

Recently, the secret Mt Paektu camp has been restored and opened to the public. This is particularly meaningful in conducting indoctrination via revolutionary relics. Our people now have another powerful base for conducting indoctrination in revolutionary tradition.

The Mt Paektu secret camp is the site where the Korean revolution started and a time-honored sacred revolutionary site where a firm guarantee was provided to brilliantly maintain the lineage of the chuche revolution. The restoration of the Mt Paektu secret camp, where dear Comrade Kim Chong-il was born during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, has provided an important opportunity to more vigorously conduct indoctrination via revolutionary relics for new generations. Today, party members, working people, and new generations of the country, with great interest and lofty zeal, actively participate in the study of the revolutionary tradition via the newly opened secret Mt Paektu camp. In so doing, they deeply learn the past and future of our revolution. According

to the demands of the developing reality and our people's aspiration, we must more vigorously conduct indoctrination via revolutionary relics.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee, has noted: Party organizations must properly maintain the revolutionary battle sites, revolutionary relics, revolutionary museums, and revolutionary exhibitions halls that reflect the glorious revolutionary history of the leader and the achievements of his struggle. By so doing, they must widely organize and conduct indoctrination in the revolutionary tradition in various forms and ways among party members and working people.

In strengthening indoctrination via revolutionary relics among party members and working people, it is most important to make all the people endlessly cherish the revolutionary battle sites and relics and adopt a stand to actively learn the revolutionary tradition. Our party has attached great importance to indoctrination via revolutionary relics and wisely organized and led the work to restore revolutionary battle sites and relics. As a result, Mangyondae--the sacred revolutionary site--Samjion, Wangjaesan, and many other revolutionary battle sites and relics, revolutionary museums, and revolutionary exhibition halls have been restored or established.

Today, these revolutionary battle sites, revolutionary relics, revolutionary museums, and revolutionary exhibition halls display great vitality in conducting indoctrination in the revolutionary tradition for party members and working people. We must make all party members, working people, and new generations, as in the past, direct even greater interest to the revolutionary battle sites, revolutionary relics, revolutionary museums, and revolutionary exhibition halls. They must be made to more properly maintain and cherish all historic relics. By so doing, we must pass all revolutionary sites and relics on our descendants forever and make them shine forever as treasures of the Korean revolution.

Also important in conducting indoctrination via revolutionary relics is to substantially organize and conduct this work to actively enhance the loyalty of party members and working people. Most important in conducting indoctrination via revolutionary relics is to enhance loyalty to continue the struggle by following the leadership of the party and the leader. Therefore, this work must be conducted mainly to make party members and working people deeply realize the greatness and wise leadership of the party and the leader shown by the revolutionary relics. To this end, it is important to make party members and working people realize the historic facts and immortal achievements contained in the revolutionary relics. In particular, by futuristically conducting indoctrination at the newly opened Mt Paektu secret camp, party members and working people must be made to deeply realize the immortal achievements of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, and how the bright future of the Korean revolution was shaped under the severe trials of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle. In particular, it is important for the masses to deeply realize the greatness, cause, and immortal achievements of the party that firmly maintains the lineage of our revolution by brilliantly inheriting the Mt Paektu revolutionary spirit. Only by conducting this work properly can all the people be made to struggle more persistently for the consummation of the chuche revolutionary cause by taking pride in having participated in the revolution by holding the great leader [yongdoja] in high esteem.

Also important in strengthening indoctrination via revolutionary relics is to organize and conduct this work in various ways and forms. Indoctrination via revolutionary relics is conducted through facts and objects. Therefore, it exercises great influential power. However, if it is conducted in a stereotypical manner, its vitality will not be displayed. Party organizations must substantially conduct this work in various ways and forms, such as tours of revolutionary battle sites and revolutionary relics and of revolutionary museums and exhibition halls, and via roving lectures, propaganda by example, and broadcasting. In particular, on various commemoration days, indoctrination via revolutionary relics must be strengthened. At the same time, it is important for units in charge of revolutionary relics to meticulously plan ideological indoctrination according to their specific situation.

The party organizations must make party members and working people realize deep in their hearts the consideration and benevolence of the party and the leader via revolutionary relics. They must be made to boundlessly cherish their plants, farms, and working sites that reflect the warm care of the party and the leader. At the same time, party members and working people must be made to create miracles and perform feats by taking pride in working at the time-honored areas where revolutionary relics are maintained by so doing, these units and guardposts must be made to set examples for others and become model units in the country, thus firmly guaranteeing the lofty authority of the party and the leader.

Today, we are in a period during which the most meaningful and joyful national day in the history of the fatherland will be observed. At this time, it is even more important to strengthen indoctrination via revolutionary relics and vigorously conduct work to prepare party members and working people as church-type revolutionaries boundlessly loyal to the party and the leader. According to the intention of the party and the demands of the developing reality, all party organizations and functionaries must ceaselessly deepen and develop indoctrination via revolutionary relics. By so doing, they must firmly protect and defend the glorious revolutionary tradition of our party and more vigorously carry out socialist construction.

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CSO: 4100/134

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

NODONG SINMUN ON PARTY'S LINES, POLICIES

SK260424 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2130 GMT 22 Feb 87

[NODONG SINMUN 23 February special article: "Party's Line and Policies Are Correct Guideline for the Victory of Our Revolution and Construction"]

[Text] A correct struggle guideline is a noble asset of the people carrying out the revolution. Therefore, the people who struggle to build a socialist and communist society deem it as great pride in carrying out the revolution with their correct lines and policies.

For our people to feel great honor after hearing the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's historic policy speech is precisely because the leader's work makes it possible for them to accelerate socialist and communist construction with a correct struggle guideline. Witnessing our reality in which great successes have been registered in the revolution and construction, we can boast with dignity that our party's lines and policies are the most correct guideline which leads the socialist and communist cause to a straight path.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: All lines and policies of our party have become a correct guideline and mighty driving force in the revolution and construction.

For the party to propound correct lines and policies constitutes an important problem determining the success of socialist and communist construction.

Socialist and communist construction is an unexplored and unfamiliar road. The party's lines and policies are the guideline which illuminates this unexplored and unfamiliar road.

The people discover from the party's lines and policies the road along which they should advance. From the party's lines and policies they also receive their revolutionary tasks.

Practical experiences have shown that just as a ship can sail straight on its course only when it has a compass, the people who have correct lines and policies can victoriously advance toward socialism and communism without the slightest degree of inclination or deviation.

Drawing up and propounding correct lines and policies is an important task of the party of the working class. The leading prestige and dignity of the party and its greatness find expression precisely in implementing correct lines and policies. The party is the party of the leader. Therefore, the wise leadership of the party in propounding correct lines and policies is closely linked to the greatness of the leader.

The party's correct lines and policies which have reflected the inevitable demands of socialist and communist construction, the aspirations of the masses of people, and the specific situation of the country can be propounded only by the leader who has extraordinary wisdom, deep and scientific insight, and outstanding ideological and theoretical abilities.

Our people were able to decorate the whole course of socialist construction with victory and glory with the most correct lines and policies, because they have struggled by holding in high esteem the great leader, the great guider [yongdoja] at the head of the party.

Not a long history has passed since our people entered the transitional period of socialism. During this period, our people approached a turning point of triumph for the complete victory of socialism. This clearly proves that our people have extremely accelerated socialist and communist construction based on correct lines and policies.

The correctness of our party's lines and policies lies in their being based on the chuche idea. The chuche idea is the ideological, scientific, theoretical, and methodological basis in drawing up our party's lines and policies.

The immortal chuche idea created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is the revolutionary guiding ideology of our times which has integrated and systematized philosophical principles, principles of society and history, and guiding principles with men, the people, as the center of everything.

All lines and policies of our party have been drawn up based on the chuche idea and have been consistent to the chuche idea. Therefore, our party's lines and policies are the profound and correct lines and policies with philosophical principles and scientific and theoretical foundation.

Our party's lines and policies have propounded clear ways and practical tasks based on their profound principles and have embodied the inevitability of socialist and communist construction. This cannot be contemplated apart from the greatness and truth of the chuche idea.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has always proceeded from the demand of the chuche idea in drawing up and propounding lines and policies for socialist and communist construction.

In particular, the ideology of occupying the two fortresses of communism, the famous proposition that adding the three revolutions to the people's government becomes communism, and the lines and policies that have embodied

this proposition are clear evidence of the greatness and the ideological and theoretical achievements of the respected and beloved leader who has correctly established lines and policies from the chuche-oriented stand.

The chuche idea is the solid cornerstone in drawing up our party's lines and policies. The dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, basing himself on the chuche idea, has made a unique discovery that the communist society is a society in which the whole society is modelled on the chuche idea and that the course of building socialism and communism is a course of ideological modelling on the chuche idea. Thus, he has propounded the slogan of modelling the whole society on the chuche idea. This shows that basing on the chuche idea greatly contributes to developing the revolutionary ideology of the working class and that great struggle slogans can be propounded when based on the chuche idea.

The correctness of our party's lines and policies also comes from the liftiness and characteristics of the mission of our party as the party carrying out the revolution and struggle.

The correctness of the party's lines and policies can be firmly guaranteed when the party bases itself on the revolutionary stand and the stand of the working class. This is because the cause of building socialism and communism can be successfully implemented only when it embodies the revolutionary principles of the working class. Therefore, in order for the party's lines and policies to become correct ones, they should have revolutionary spirit and working class spirit.

Our party is the party which carries out the revolution and struggle. It is the lofty goal of our party's struggle to reunify the country, to win the complete victory of socialism, and to achieve the final victory of the chuche-oriented revolutionary cause. Proceeding from this, our party has propounded revolutionary lines and policies.

Our party's revolutionary lines and policies fully accord with the aspirations and desire of the people. Our people are the people who are fond of carrying out the revolution and struggle. The firm determination not to slacken revolutionary spirit and revolution-mindedness even the slightest degree before reunifying the country and before completing the revolution! This is precisely the lofty and noble traits of our people.

The lines and policies of our party, by embodying such revolutionary spirit and revolution-mindedness of our people, as well as the spirit of continuously carrying out the revolution, the spirit of chollima, and the spirit of speed battle, have firmly grasped the hearts of the masses and have become the driving force for a great revolutionary upsurge. This has been proven by today's reality in which the party's policy of the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions has become a correct mass movement policy which vigorously spurs the people to carry out socialist construction.

The correctness of our party's lines and policies lies in their being scientific ones embodying the inevitability of socialist and communist construction. Socialist and communist construction is a scientific course. The successful implementation of the socialist and communist cause depends upon how correctly the demands of social development of [word indistinct] are grasped and realized. Therefore, in order for the lines and policies of the party of the working class to become correct ones, the inevitability of socialist and communist construction should be correctly embodied.

Our party is the great party which has correctly grasped the inevitability of socialist and communist construction and which, based on this, has propounded and embodied lines and policies. Our party has elucidated the most straight path toward its development by scientifically discerning the rules of social development and by strictly adhering to them. The clear evidence of this is the work "On the Question of the Period of Transition from Capitalism to Socialism and the Dictatorship of the Proletariat" published by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in May 1967, his work "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in our Country" in February 1964, and his work "For the Complete Victory of Socialism" announced some time ago.

These works are classical works which have given a scientific exposition of the inevitability of socialist and communist construction. Thanks to these classical works, the scientific theory on the period of transition from capitalism to socialism and on the complete victory of socialism, the theory on the transfer to communism after building a completely-victorious socialist society, and various other questions on the inevitability of socialist and communist construction have been perfectly and clearly elucidated.

The lines and policies of our party which have been propounded based on such inevitable demands have become a firm guarantee enabling our people to ensure consistency and correctness and to advance toward a straight path in the course of socialist and communist construction.

The dear Comrade Kim Chong-il has uniquely propounded the scientific theory on the communistic and transitional natures of the socialist society. This proves the scientific nature and correctness of the ideology, theory, and policies of our party.

Thanks to this theory, the new inevitability, that the course of developing and perfecting the socialist society is the course in which the communistic nature of the socialist society is strengthened and in which its transitional nature is tided over, has been clearly elucidated. As a result, our party's policies have become scientific ones making it possible to lead the people to a correct road without any deviation. As all lines and policies of our party have become scientific ones, the course of our people's socialist and communist construction has been turned into a scientific one, and our party has been able to correctly build the socialist and communist society with firm intent and by firmly grasping the reins of the rules of developing society.

The correctness of our party's lines and policies has been proven in our people's protracted struggle for socialist construction. The correctness of our party's lines and policies finds clear expression in the fact that our people have maintained consistency in socialist construction all the time.

Ensuring consistency in socialist construction is an expression of the correctness of the party's lines and policies. Consistency in policies means that there is no slightest deviation or error in the implementation of policies.

The [word indistinct] characteristics of our party's lines and policies are that the lines and policies of each period of socialist construction are always consistent and lead the people to the straight road.

As far as its lines and policies are concerned, our party has always been consistent in the whole period from the first days of its founding till today. The consistency of our party's lines and policies can be found in the line of the three revolutions.

The line of the three revolutions is the important line of our party which has been consistently adhered to not only in the period after the establishment of the socialist system, but also in the period before that.

The three revolutions of our party began after the establishment of the socialist system. However, in actuality, the three revolutions began right after national liberation in 1945 and have been carried out since then.

The movement for general mobilization of the ideology for founding the country, the emulation movement for increased production, and the movement to eradicate illiteracy, all of which were carried out right after national liberation, were the beginning of the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural--in our country.

The three revolutions have been invariably safeguarded as the basic strategic line of our party.

The scientific foreseeable ability and extraordinary wisdom of our party lie in the foundation of consistency of the party's policies. Our party has always advanced with consistent lines and policies in the first period and today of socialist construction without knowing the slightest vacillation. This is closely related to the greatness of the leader.

Already right after national liberation, the three revolutions, which should be grasped and carried out throughout the whole period of socialist and communist construction, were being carried out. This fact cannot be contemplated apart from the ideological and theoretical activity of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song who not only has propounded the pressing task of the revolution but has also scientifically foreseen the far future of communism and has, thus, set forth the correct lines suitable to this.

The scientific foresight and extraordinary insight of our party have firmly guaranteed the scientific nature of our party's policies even today when the revolution has advanced far.

The dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, based on his scientific (?analysis) that the course of socialist and communist construction is the course of modelling the society on the revolutionary ideology of the leader, has led all works of the revolution and construction conformity with the demands of the chuche idea.

All lines and policies of the party to embody the chuche idea, including the modelling of the entire party, the whole society, and the whole (?country) on the chuche idea, clearly prove the extraordinary nature of the ideological and theoretical activities of the party center that is correctly leading our people to the future of communism.

The correctness of our party's lines and policies is also found in the fact that the party's lines and policies have become a mighty and powerful weapon for creation and changes.

Practice is a touchstone which proves the correctness of the party's policies. The characteristics of all lines and policies of our party are that they change into powerful material strength and visible reality.

The reality in which our country has become a powerful socialist country enjoying independence, self-reliance, and self-defense in a short period is closely related to the fact that the party's policies in all fields--political, economic, and cultural--are most correct and have great vitality.

It is a great pride and honor of our people to advance along the single road of chuche with most correct lines and policies. Therefore, we must cherish deep in our hearts this pride and honor and must thoroughly implement all lines and policies of the party. Thus, we must vigorously accelerate the new general march.

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CSO: 4110/086

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DAILY SAYS PARTY IDEAS DEFEND MASSES' INTERESTS

SK261110 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1050 GMT 26 Feb 87

[Text] Pyongyang, 26 Feb (KCNA)--Our party's ideas and theories are evolved in compliance with the interests and demand of the popular masses, centered on them, and give perfect answers to all questions arising in promoting their interests, says NODONG SINMUN today.

In a signed article headlined "Ideas and Theories of Our Party Steadfastly Defend the Interests of the Popular Masses," the paper says:

Our party has given primary consideration to the demand of the people in formulating and advancing each idea and each proposition and evolved each theory on economic construction always in such a manner as to promote their interests. Therefore, all the ideas and theories advanced by our party are accepted by the people as vital to them.

Our party's ideas and theories most steadfastly defend the working people's interests as they are evolved with their desire and demand for independence as the main point. They are revolutionary theories which are evolved on the basis of these desires and demand.

All theories including those on the essential nature and character of the socio-historical movement and the law of its development are evolved and systematized there in keeping with the demand of the popular masses for chajusong.

Our party's ideas and theories steadfastly defend the interests of the working masses as they scientifically indicate correct ways of fully satisfying their desire and demand for independence.

All of them were created and systematized in the revolutionary practice. So their realistic nature is firmly guaranteed and they contain detailed contents and ways. They clearly indicate targets in all domains and all branches of the revolution and construction including the building of party, state, economy, culture and the army and the ways of their attainment. With these scientific ideas and theories, our revolution and construction

have been able to make a leaping progress under so difficult conditions and ours is now throwing its rays as a powerful country independent in politics, self-sustaining in economy and self-reliant in defence.

Our party's ideas and theories are genuine ones which defend the interests of the popular masses as they fully clarify the reactionary and harmful nature of all manner of unhealthy ideas violating their interests, stresses the paper.

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CSO: 4100/128

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

SEMINAR ON SOCIALIST LAW-ABIDING GUIDANCE SYSTEM HELD

SK071154 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0100 GMT 4 Mar 87

[Text] The central scientific seminar marking the 10th anniversary of the founding of the socialist law-abiding life guidance system was held in Pyongyang yesterday. Participating in the seminar were Comrade Yim Chun-chu, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and vice president; Comrade Hyon Mu-kwang, alternate member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the State Inspection Committee; Kim Si-hak, director of a department of the party Central Committee; Paek Hak-nim, minister of public security; Chi Chang-ik, director of the Secretariat of the Central People's Committee; and functionaries of the power organs, public security organizations, judiciary and prosecution organizations, and scientific and educational organizations.

Research papers were presented at the seminar under the titles "The Founding of the Socialist Law-abiding Life Guidance System by the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song Was a Historic Event That Opened an Epochal Turning Point in Enhancing the Function and Role of the People's Power Organ and Establishing Revolutionary Law-abiding Spirit in the Entire Society," "Intensifying Legal Control Over Observing and Implementing the Law Is a Firm Guarantee To Improve the Socialist Law-abiding Life," "Correctly Combining Ideological Indoctrination and Legal Control Is an Important Requisite To Intensifying the Socialist Law-abiding Life," "Intensifying the Law-abiding Indoctrination Is the Basic Requirement To Establish Revolutionary Law-abiding Spirit in the Entire Society," "The Chuche Theory of Law-abiding Life Founded by the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Developed and Enriched by the Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il an Original Theory That Has Given A Complete Scientific Answer to the Fundamental Problems Arising in Observing and Implementing the Socialist Law," "The Movement To Win the Title of the Model Law-abiding County Which the Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il Has Initiated With Originality Is the Most Superior Form of the Mass Movement To Intensify the Socialist Law-abiding Life," and "Intensifying Party Guidance for the Socialist Law-abiding Life Is a Decisive Guarantee To Thoroughly Establish Revolutionary Law-abiding Order" by Choe Chang-hon, director of the Legal Department of the Central People's Committee; Han Sang-kyu, prosecutor general of the Central Prosecutor's Office; Hwang Chin-taek, vice minister of public security; Son Song-pil, president of the National Economy Institute; Choe Chang-yong, vice president of Kim Il-song University; Chong Song-mu, vice president of the Academy of Social Sciences; and [name indistinct], (?vice president of Kim Il-song Higher Party School).

The speakers noted that based on his deep insight into the demand for the new higher stage of revolutionary development in which the independent socialist state legal system is comprehensively established in our country and in which the struggle to model the entire society on the *chuche* idea is vigorously being waged, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song created the socialist law-abiding life guidance system in February 1977 and saw to it that it was firmly established in the management of the state.

They said that the founding of the original law-abiding life guidance system by the great leader was the advent of a new state organization system of our own style embodying the *chuche* idea and that it was a historic event that brought forth a great revolutionary change in building the socialist state and law, and explained in a convincing manner how the founding of this system enabled the people's power organ to strengthen the sovereign function to the greatest degree.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: It is important to enhance the role of the law-abiding life guidance committee to strengthen the socialist law-abiding life.

The speakers noted that the socialist law-abiding life guidance system is a united system combining the institutions and organizations and work order with the law-abiding life guidance committee at their axis and that the law-abiding guidance committee is not an administrative function but a thorough state institution carrying out a sovereign function in view of its characteristics in terms of its organization, composition, and operation.

The speakers noted that because the law-abiding life guidance committee was newly founded and operated in the sovereign institutions of various levels, the sovereign institutions could overcome their old system and framework in which their activities were limited to enacting the law and carry out the work of grasping and guiding the status of implementing the law in an effective manner and that the sovereign activities of the people's regime came to have a mature form suitable for its original authority. They noted that this is a change in the history of the activities of sovereign institutions.

The speakers noted that the revolutionary change brought about by founding the socialist law-abiding life guidance system brought about a great change in establishing the revolutionary law-abiding spirit in the entire society. The speakers explained how the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il has made ideological and theoretical achievements in comprehensively systematizing and consolidating the theory concerning observing and implementing the socialist law in many works of his, including "On Intensifying the Socialist Law-abiding Life."

The speakers stressed that the movement to win the title of the model law-abiding county which was initiated by the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il based on his scientific and systematic elucidation on the role of the state sovereign institutions in intensifying the socialist law-abiding life and on the active participation of the masses in the law-abiding life is a shining milestone that opened a great turning point in implementing the socialist law.

The speakers stressed that the founding of the socialist law-abiding life guidance system has great significance in carrying out the socialist and communist cause as it makes it possible to successfully realize the modeling of the entire society on the chuche idea by managing and operating the socialist society in our own way and because it has further developed and enriched the theory on building the working class' state and law.

The speakers noted that they will further demonstrate the superiority of the socialist law-abiding guidance system to accelerate the complete victory of socialism and to vigorously accelerate the cause of modeling the entire society on the chuche idea.

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CSO: 4110/093

DAILY ON AGRICULTURAL WORKERS' SPIRIT

SK061204 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2125 GMT 4 Mar 87

[NODONG SINMUN 5 March editorial: "Agricultural Workers Should Much More Highly Display a Spirit Worthy of Masters"]

[Text] Today when an all-out march is being undertaken to achieve the complete victory of socialism, a much more weighty but honorable task is assigned the rural economic sector. Firmly abiding by the thesis on socialist rural areas set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and by a policy of attaching primary importance to agriculture, the rural economic sector should be about a new, great upsurge in agricultural production. What is particularly important in performing this task is for agricultural workers to carry out farm work in a manner much more worthy of masters.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee, has pointed out: We should help peasants sincerely participate in joint labor at cooperative farms with the awareness that they are the masters of socialist rural areas.

Today our party has raised the questions of positively aiding rural areas in various ways to achieve the epochal development of agricultural production by making the entire party and the entire country rise, and of vigorously carrying out the movement to independently carry out farm work in rural areas under the slogan: "The paddy fields of farms are mine." The basic spirit of the slogan set forth by the party implies that cooperative peasants and agricultural workers highly display a spirit worthy of masters in farm work.

Much more successfully carrying out farm work with a spirit worthy of masters to comply with the strengthening of aid from workers in cities is a way for our agricultural workers to perform their honorable duty for the country and society. The masters of rural areas are none other than cooperative peasants and agricultural workers.

The role of agricultural workers as the masters of socialist rural areas should above all be manifested in their attitude toward farm work. Members of cooperative farms should naturally assume a stand worthy of masters in carrying out farm work. Regarding all farm work as their honorable duty, they should carry out this work in a manner worthy of masters. Thus, they can completely assume responsibility and duty as the masters of socialist rural areas.

Grain production is the basic revolutionary task assigned agricultural workers. In order to smoothly perform this task, members of cooperative farms should carry out farm work at farms with a spirit worthy of masters. Peasants are teachers in farm work. Only when members of farms, who are thoroughly familiar with the land of cooperative farms and who have the good experience of farm work, carry out farm work in a responsible and steady manner with a lofty awareness that they are the masters of their farm can the requirement of the superior chuche farming method be thoroughly met and grain production continuously increase.

Experiences show that those cooperative farms whose members frugally carry out farm work are ahead of other cooperative farms in the grain yield and in their distribution. A key for our agricultural workers to make this significant year shine with another bumper harvest rests in the carrying out farm work at farms in a responsible manner worthy of masters.

Agricultural workers' displaying of a spirit worthy of masters in farm work poses a much more urgent question today when our rural areas have entered a new developmental stage. Under the ray of the great thesis on rural areas, the rural economy in our country continuously traversed the road of development in the past.

Based on successes already attained, we should make new, epochal progress in development agricultural during the Third 7-Year Plan period. The goal for agricultural production that we should achieve during the new prospective plan period is very high. One of the basic ways to successfully achieve this goal is for agricultural workers to highly display a spirit worthy of masters. Of course, aid from cities is an essential condition for increasing agricultural production. In accordance with the requirements of the great thesis on rural areas and of the policy of attaching primary importance to agriculture, our party and the government have helped continuously strengthen aid, including material and technological aid, to rural areas from cities in various ways.

However, this does not mean that we need not increase the role of agricultural workers. Those who are in charge of agricultural production are agricultural workers. No matter how great the aid from cities may be, we will not be able to attain great success in farm work without increasing the agricultural workers' sense of willingness and responsibility. When aid from cities is strengthened, cooperative peasants and all agricultural workers should carry out farm work in a much more responsible manner worthy of masters. Thus, they can effectively utilize increased aid from cities in agricultural production and further increase the grain yield.

When agricultural workers carry out farm work in a much more responsible manner worthy of masters to comply with the strengthened aid to rural areas from cities, brilliant victory will be attained in our struggle to achieve the goal for grains envisaged in the Third 7-Year Plan.

There are many cooperative farms in rural areas in our country that have attained good results in agricultural production thanks to the role of the members of farms as masters. For example, the Unha cooperative farm in Unjon County has carried

out farm work much more successfully than others for nearly 10 years without receiving labor aid from the government. The example set by this farm shows that if agricultural workers highly display a spirit worthy of masters today when material and technological foundation of the rural economy has been matchlessly solidified, there will be nothing that they cannot carry out.

Under the slogan: "The paddy fields of the farm are mine" all agricultural workers should brilliantly assume the responsibility and role in farm work as masters.

The agricultural workers' attitude worthy of masters toward farm work is assumed by sincerely and qualitatively carrying out farm work. Deeply realizing that the farm work of their farms is work for them, all cooperative farm members should carry out all farm work at the best level in a steady and frugal manner. Even if they sow only one seed and or cultivate one plant, cooperative farm members should carry out this work in a sincere manner to meet the requirement of the chuche farming method. Even if they deal only with a bit of land and or apply only a handful of fertilizer, they should carry out this work in a frugal manner to guarantee a rich yield.

For the time being, it is important to carry out farm work this year in a steady manner. All agricultural workers should make this significant year a year of brilliant victory in agricultural production by carrying out all farm work during the year, including preparations for farming and thrashing, in a frugal manner to meet scientific and technological requirements.

Trying to carry out farm work independently as much as possible constitutes another manifestation of an attitude worthy of masters for our agricultural workers. Correctly assuming a stand toward carrying out the farm work of their farms by themselves, all cooperative farm members should positively struggle to carry out more farm work by themselves.

Workers in the sectors of the operation and repair of farming machinery should carry out much more farm work with machines by improving the management of farming machinery, including tractors, and by increasing the rate of the operation of this machinery. Thus, they should positively contribute to carrying out farm work through the independent efforts of their farms.

Displaying a spirit worthy of masters in farm work is a particularly important requirement for the guiding functionaries of the agricultural sector. Much more correctly realizing than others that they are the masters of the rural areas, the functionaries of the rural economic sector should organize and carry out all farm work with the single thought of how they can assume the responsibility and role in farm work as masters.

Deeply realizing that the affairs of their farms greatly depend on their role, the management functionaries of cooperative farms should thoroughly meet the requirement of the chuche farming method through available means and efforts and should achieve the production assignment of their farms without fail by closely evaluating and frugally organizing the production and management activities of their farms.

The functionaries of agricultural guidance agencies should reliably provide the conditions for helping cooperative farms successfully carry out farm work independently and for continuously increasing grain production by responsibly taking measures to concentrate all forces in rural areas on farm work and to effectively utilize the government's material and technological aid.

Ideological indoctrination work is a powerful means of developing an attitude worthy of masters in farm work among agricultural workers. Party organizations at all levels in rural areas should vigorously carry out ideological indoctrination work among all agricultural workers to help them carry out farm work in a manner worthy of masters by believing in the spirit of the slogans: "The paddy fields of the farms are mine."

By carrying out in a profound manner indoctrination work on the chuche idea and on socialist patriotism among agricultural workers, party organizations should help them always exercise their intellect and work arduously to develop agricultural production and accomplish their assigned task in a responsible manner with a firm will to assume an honorable duty as the masters of the socialist rural areas and to truly contribute to the prosperity and development of chuche Korea. In particular, by concentrating on indoctrinating the members of cooperative farms in the spirit of loving their native places, they should help the members of all farms, including youths, deeply understand how valuable farm villages--their native places, where a new socialist life blossoms--are, help them become the masters of the farm villages--their native places--forever, and help them make their lives shine endlessly in the worthwhile struggle to achieve the prosperity of the farm villages.

By highly displaying a spirit worthy of masters in farm work in accordance with the requirement of the slogan: "The paddy fields of the farms are mine," all agricultural workers should fully demonstrate the vitality of the great thesis on rural areas and the superiority of the socialist rural economic system in our country.

/12232

CSO: 4100/134

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

CHILDREN'S UNION MEETING HELD--Pyongyang, 17 Feb (KCNA)--A joint national meeting of the Korean children's union organizations took place on February 16 at the Pyongyang indoor stadium. Present there were Yi Kun-mo, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and premier of the administration council; Pak Song-chol, member of the political bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-president; O Kuk-yul, member of the political bureau of the WPK Central Committee and chief of general staff of the Korean People's Army; and other officials concerned. An admission ceremony of the Korean Children's Union was held at the meeting. Senior party and government officials, anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters, heroes and unassuming men of meritorious services put red neckerchiefs around the necks of children and stuck children union's badges on them in congratulation of their admission to the Korean children's Union. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0831 GMT 17 Feb 87 SK] /12624

GIFTS DELIVERED TO ISLANDS--Pyongyang, 15 Feb (KCNA)--Helicopters of the air force of the Korean People's Army on February 13 and 14 carried gifts sent by our party with a deep affection, school things and publications to over 330 school and non-school children on Suun, Ae, Naejang, Oijang and other islands on the West Sea. Having heard that they would receive the party's solicitude as deep as that for school and non-school children on shores, school and non-school children on the islands were overwhelmed with deep emotion and joy, with warmth in their hearts. Inhabitants of Oijang Island, moved by the deep benevolence of the party which sent an airplane of love again for a single kindergarten-age child on the island, shouted "manse (hurrah)!" With warm tears in their eyes. Air force pilots of the Korean People's Army ensured non-breakdown flight on schedule, cherishing deep in their hearts the honor of and responsibility for carrying the solicitude of the party to the people and returning full of people's gratitude. Meanwhile, many ships carried gifts of love to islands from wharves on the east and west coasts. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0837 GMT 15 Feb 87 SK] /12624

CSO: 4100/119

N. KOREA/MILITARY AFFAIRS

KPA TROOPS TACKLE PEACEFUL CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

Pyongyang NODONG CH'ONGNYON in Korean 17 Dec 86 p 1

[Text] After the General Staff of the Korean People's Army issued a statement on having the Korean people's constabulary and units and combined forces of the Korean People's Army participate on a grand scale in the nation's peaceful construction, the soldiers who were mobilized along the important battle lines of socialist economic construction for the past 100 days, displaying at every construction site the mettle and majesty of the heroic Korean People's Army, have harvested the fruits of proud labor and are vigorously advancing.

Holding high the orders of the General Staff, the soldiers of the people's army, who moved out from the frontlines and posts and went to many public facility construction sites and large-scale industrial construction projects, such as the Sunch'on Vinalon complex and the Saliwon potash fertilizer factory, from the beginning launched vigorously into the construction battle with a boldness and a fighting spirit that makes 1 a match for 100.

During this time, through self-sacrificing labor struggle of soldier-construction workers, at construction sites in every district hundreds of li of roads and railway beds have appeared, and dams and structures as high as mountain peaks as well as magnificent buildings have begun to spring up. Foundations poured from massive amounts of concrete have hardened, laying a sturdy base for further accelerating construction.

As the great leader Kim Il-song has directed.

The officers and men of the Korean People's Army must loftily display the praiseworthy traditional practice of unity between the army and the people and must actively aid the people's struggle for socialist construction, loving the people and guarding the people's lives and property with their own lives.

The great leader, in order to provide the people with a more comfortable and joyful life, even while the provocative schemes of the U.S. imperialists and their running dogs plotting a new war are being brought out into the open, has arranged for many soldiers of the People's Army to participate in peaceful construction. Last October, seeking out those soldiers of the People's Army who had launched vigorously into the construction of the Sunch'on Vinalon

complex and the Tongam locks, he greatly encouraged all soldier-construction workers by evaluating the results of their labor highly.

Dear comrade Kim Chong-il singled out those soldier-construction workers at the difficult and arduous posts of socialist economic construction, and he wisely guided them to create miracles and brilliant feats, modeling themselves on the fighting spirit and ethos of the construction workers at the West Sea Locks.

The soldiers of the People's Army who, holding high the leadership of the party and the leader, participated in peaceful construction loftily displayed at every construction site the noble bearing and heroism of the masses of an army that is the army of the party and the true army of the people.

The soldiers of the People's Army who participated in the construction of the Sunch'on Vinalon complex, treasuring deep in their breasts feelings of infinite gratitude for the visit to their construction site by the great leader whom they could never admire deeply enough in their hearts during the days they spent living on the frontlines and at their posts, vigorously engaged in a construction battle at construction sites everywhere.

They accomplished 134% of what had been projected for October and they finished well ahead of last month's projection as well. Now in that same spirit they are galloping ahead even more energetically.

Because last month, at the time when the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet junta were moving 200,000 troops in the "Team Spirit '86" joint military exercise, and were covering the entire South with smoke and the roar of guns, the People's Army, which had left its posts and rushed to the T'aech'on power station and the P'anp'yong dam construction sites, even more enthusiastically created a new miracle after receiving the report of the General Staff--the Chuaan dam, as well, is already rising up like a mountain and is shooting up majestically.

Because the soldier-construction workers here, who, while overcoming the merciless cold of the north, loftily displayed an indefatigable revolutionary spirit, are building temporary mixing sites, mixture conveyor belts and dam pouring sites and are preparing over 100,000 cubic meters of cement this winter, so that the pouring of the dam can be done on as grand a scale as possible. Every day they are actually pouring thousands of cubic meters with their supply of primary construction materials secured.

The soldier-construction workers who rushed to the broad tideland reclamation construction sites in the West Sea region, loftily upholding the great leader and the party plans to recreate nature, achieve great innovations at every work site, while magnificently finishing preparatory construction and embankment projects.

The soldier-construction workers at tidelands reclamation sites who, in line with the will of the party, are attacking and forging ahead in all tasks in the style of the West Sea lock construction. They are vigorously accelerating stone quarry, cement quarry, and prefabricated skeletal frame center projects at about 30 locations. Because of advances already made in stone and cement production at several sites, such as the new quarry in the Pyongyang-Wonson region, the dikes, a part of the long-range plan, have begun to divide and extend the sea at tideland reclamation sites in Pyongwon, Kumsong, Pungchong, and Chungsan regions.

In addition, at several industrial construction sites as well, such as the Saliwon potash fertilizer factory, soldier-construction workers are continuing energetically to forge ahead and create brilliant feats of labor.

With hearts burning with desire to realize the brilliant plans of our party to construct a Pyongyang, the capital of the revolution, which is even more magnificent and splendid, the soldiers of the People's Army have vigorously launched into the construction of roads, bridges, and modern athletic and cultural facilities, since last September, despite starting new construction projects, and have completed many tasks such as installing plumbing, erecting basic structures, and adding finishing touches, including some 1.2 million cubic meters of earthworks, some 43,000 cubic meters of underwater excavation, and some 50,000 cubic meters of concrete approaches.

The noble labors of the soldier-construction workers for the happiness of the people have already begun to produce brilliant results. A grand hotel constructed in a modern style in Angol in the beautiful Mankyongtae area has risen 26 stories in a short time. Along the Taetong river, piers of the Nungna bridge and, along Kyonghung Road, new service blocks long have sprung up.

While many soldiers of the People's Army, following the orders of the General Staff, are working up a noble sweat at peaceful construction sites for the sake of the people's happiness, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet junta, while inspiring anti-Communist confrontational agitation and a war like atmosphere, are viciously engaging in provocative maneuvers for a new war, and are continuing to aggravate a tense situation. However, our soldier-construction workers, who as an army of the people feel a deep sense of noble mission, are loftily displaying at every peaceful construction project a spirit of self-sacrificing service for the people, and a heroism of the masses. They are further expanding the results of construction.

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CSO: 4110/058

N. KOREA/MILITARY AFFAIRS

NORTH KOREAN MILITARY PREPAREDNESS EXAMINED

Seoul PUKHAN in Korean Jan 87 pp 194-198

[Article by Kim Chong-ki, senior researcher at the Institute of North Korean Studies: "How Far Has North Korea's Offensive Military Policy Advanced?"]

[Text] Military Philosophy With War as Its Supreme Form

North Korea's military policy is based on the military philosophy of Kim Il-song's. Kim's military philosophy is an offshoot of the Marx-Leninism-based "revolutionary war theory" and the Mao Zedong school of military thinking. Lenin argued long ago: "War is absolutely unavoidable as long as man exploits man and adversary relations exist between socialism and capitalism. ...War against capitalism must be regarded as an extension of politics by means of force. ...A war of national liberation, regardless of its circumstances, is a just war." These views of Lenin's--the theory of the inevitability of class war that preaches the unavoidability of war as long as capitalism exists--have served as the guiding principles of revolutionary wars in under-developed countries of Asia.

The first Asian country to accept Lenin's war doctrine in its totality was none other than the Communist China. Following Lenin's doctrine as a model, Mao Zedong was emphatic on war's being the very supreme form of the means of communist revolution by arguing as follows: "Revolution's central task and supreme form are the wresting of government power through armed means and the resolving of issues by means of war. The Marx-Leninist revolutionary doctrine has universal validity that applies to all--China or any other country. ...In China, the important form of struggles is war and the important form of organization is the army. Mass organizations and mass struggles, too, are to serve the purpose of war."

Thus, it was Marx-Lenin's view of war which was wholly inherited by Mao Zedong, and Mao's outlook on war then became the model for none other than Kim Il-song for his attitude toward war. Kim used to assert emphatically: "In order to gain control of the sovereign power, one must wage an armed struggle for it is impossible to attain political power through election follies. ...Of all different forms of struggle, the one most positive and most decisive is the national liberation war, which is an organized, armed struggle of violence." Kim Il-song is a man who is sold on the Marx-Leninist theory of

war as it is and who has unquestioningly accepted Mao Zedong's doctrine. This explains his sophistry in justifying the invasion of South Korea, which he launched on 25 June 1950, as "a just war" that was inevitable in the course of his pursuit of "the historic task of communist revolution."

North Korea's military policy, which is based on Kim Il-song's military philosophy, has consistently been one of strengthening its military capability and enhancing its war preparedness. In 1962, at the fifth plenum of the fourth session of the Party Central Committee, the "Four Major Directions of the Military" were adopted and with it came the decision to strengthen the "self-defense policy." Subsequently these "Four Major Directions of the Military," with the avowed objectives of "arming the entire people," "turning the whole country into a fortress," "converting all members of the Armed Forces into cadres," and "modernizing the entire Armed Forces," became the established military policy of North Korea's Communist Regime, which has been stressing the need of striving toward the fulfillment of these policy goals on a continuing basis, leaving no doubt about this policy being an unswerving, basic direction of KWP's today.

Military Buildup and Forward Deployment

The offensive nature of North Korea's military policy is clearly evident of late in the not-so-mundane fluctuations in the forward deployment of its forces. At a press conference held on 20 March 1986, during which he shed light on the changes and trends in North Korea's military strategy, Defense Minister Yi Ki-paek stated: "The present situation is fraught with military tension and dangers of provocation that have reached the highest points since the armistice, leading to the assessment that the next 2-3 years would be the most critical period." Continuing, he sounded the following warning: "North Korea, with its special units and offensive arms reinforced, is further intensifying the offensive training of its troops based on the '5 to 7-day operational plan' designed to achieve a decisive victory at the onset of war, and is also plotting to commit unrestrained, indiscriminate massacre of South Koreans by developing and stockpiling large quantities of chemical weapons."

As was pointed out by Minister Yi, North Korea's military strength is growing by the day; some statistics on its actual strength are as follows: As of the end of 1985, the North Korean Armed Forces consisted of 838,000 men, which meant that 42 out of each 1,000 populace were on the military roster, making North Korea rank together with Israel as the nations having the largest regular armed forces in the world in relation to the size of national population. A breakdown by service showed that the Army had 750,000 men, the Navy 35,000 men, and the Air Force 53,000 men. In terms of armament, North Korea had more than 3,500 tanks, which is 2.7 times the number we have; 7,400 pieces of artillery (twice as many as we have); and more than 2,500 war planes (1.4 times the number we have). Thus, the statistics show North Korea holding the quantitative superiority over us across the board. In addition, North Korea is maintaining a reserve force that comprises 18.8 percent of its population; making up the reserve force are such units as the "Red Worker-Peasant Militia" numbering more than 1,700,000 members, the "Red Youth Guards" numbering

760,000, and the "Training Battalions" that are 260,000 strong. This means that, the regulars and the militia combined, North Korea has more than 3 million men who can be mobilized immediately in time of emergency.

Moreover, in the area of force deployment, North Korea's tenacious, sinister ambition to launch a surprise attack against South Korea is evident in the fact that, as of the end of 1985, it had augmented its front-line strength by more than 65 percent with additional deployment of four mechanized corps consisting of 9 to 12 divisions and one artillery brigade in the forward area within 80 kilometers north of the military demarcation line. Furthermore, nine newly-formed mechanized divisions have been deployed in the forward areas near the demarcation line including the area around Kaesong. All of these mechanized divisions are entirely offensive-oriented units with no designated areas of defensive responsibility assigned to them. Worthy of note is that, unlike the 7th Corps, the 8th Corps, and the Special Corps that are hitherto known as attack forces and to have been deployed in rear areas such as Chongju and Tokch'on, these mechanized divisions have been positioned along the "invasion route to the South" near the military demarcation line.

In conjunction with the forward deployment of mobile forces, what is particularly noteworthy is the massive construction of underground positions--specifically, the construction of 115 underground tunnels in the areas adjacent to the demilitarized zone that can simultaneously accommodate men and equipment of four to five divisions, and the construction of concealment facilities for war ships at the naval base located at Namae-ri, Kosong-gun.

Offensive New Weapons Now the Mainstay

To be noted further, first of all, is the fact that the main items of the newest arms North Korea has increased since 1985 are offensive weapons, not the weapons for defensive purposes. Included in such weapons are the MiG-23 tactical planes, deployed at the Pukch'ang Air Base, which take only 17 minutes to reach the Seoul metropolitan area, and the SCUD-B surface-to-surface long-range missiles with an effective range of 270 kilometers which can be launched from P'yongyang to attack the Seoul metropolitan zone. Additionally, North Korea has deployed SA-3 medium-range surface-to-air missiles around P'yongyang for air-defense purposes, and has constructed two new airfields near the demilitarized zone in addition to the three existing air bases located south of line linking P'yongyang and Wonsan. The construction of these new airfields has cut the time required for the attacking aircraft to reach the Seoul area down to the 7-minute range.

Secondly, North Korea has the world's largest special forces numbering 100,000 men, 280 of the radar-evasive AN-2's, and 87 of the 500-series helicopters identical to the ones being used by our military, with which it is planning to penetrate deeply into our rear areas in order to disrupt our defensive structure as well as logistical support system. Also, North Korea has stockpiled 180-250 tons of chemical weapons such as blood poison gas, blister gas, and choking gas; with these and using their mortars, field artillery howitzers, and SCUD-B missiles, North Korea has the capability to wage chemical warfare against an area within a 275-kilometer radius.

Consequently, the forward deployment of such North Korean military units as noted above, taken together with the known existence of the 100,000-strong special forces poised for sneak attack, poses a serious threat to the security of the South Korean Armed Forces. Moreover, by bringing in new and better fighter planes and naval ships from foreign sources and by expanding its own weapons-production capability, North Korea is making a concerted effort to build up its military strength through qualitative improvement of its equipment--e.g., replacing its obsolete or worn-out weapons with new and better models. In this connection, North Korea has converted 10 infantry divisions into mechanized divisions using T-62 tanks and armored cars produced domestically; as a result, of the total of 27 divisions, 12 divisions or 32 percent are now either armored or mechanized, transforming the North Korean forces' battleground maneuverability from the 4-kilometers-per-hour speed of the old infantry division to one of 40-kilometers-per-hour capability. Meanwhile, the conversion of the towed artillery to the self-propelled mode has been accelerated; some 1,800 field artillery pieces have already been so converted and deployed mainly in key forward areas, putting North Korea in a position capable of mounting military provocations against South Korea.

Concurrently with the moves as noted above, North Korea has also made a significant stride in building up its mobile attack capability geared to the blitzkrieg strategy. Specifically, in addition to the missile-firing ship procured from China, North Korea has built and operationally deployed a total of 19 naval ships of various types including submarines and destroyers; it has obtained new-model aircraft of several different kinds, namely 26 MiG-23's and 52 AN-2's from the Soviet Union and 47 Polish-made MI-2 helicopters; and it is speeding up the effort toward early completion of the construction of an aircraft factory, intended for the assembly-production of MiG's and helicopters, in North P'yongan Province.

Further to all this, North Korea has significantly enlarged its reserve forces to more than 4 million men. Every year, during the winter season, these reserves and civilian-owned vehicles, trains, and ships are mobilized for large-scale military-civilian joint exercises. Also, twice annually, civil defense exercises are conducted nationwide by closing down all shops and evacuating residents and administrative agencies for 2-3 days to outlying mountain areas. Such acts of machination by North Korea in moving its troops to the forward areas and expanding its mechanized fighting capability are in line with its current military strategy designed to facilitate an invasion of South by promoting internal chaos of the worst kind through repeated penetrations of our front and rear areas by large numbers of its mechanized special-forces personnel.

Current State of Armament and Military Structure

Let us now examine the current state of North Korea's armament. First of all, the North Korean ground forces are meeting the bulk of its arms requirements with the items manufactured domestically; this applies not only to light weapons, rifle ammunition, motor shells, and hand grenades but also to heavy weapons such as tanks, field artillery, self-propelled guns, armored cars, and howitzers. It is only for certain electronics parts and control systems that they are still relying on China and the Soviet Union.

The main equipment items in service with the North Korean Army are: small arms such as AK rifles, SKS semiautomatic rifles, and PPS machine pistols; machine guns such as RPD light machine guns, RP-46 light machineguns, and SG heavy machine guns; 40-mm grenade launchers; and recoilless rifles.

In the artillery category are field guns of 76.2, 100, 122, 130, 152, and 203 calibers in millimeters; motors of 82, 120, and 160 calibers in millimeters; antiaircraft guns of 145, 37/57, and 85/100 calibers in millimeters; howitzers of 107, 140, 132, and 200/240 calibers in millimeters; and FROG-5/7 surface-to-surface missiles. Their tanks are of the following models: T-34, -54, -55, -59, PT-76, and PRC-62. Their self-propelled guns are of the following types: SU-76/100; M-1974, -1975, and -1977. Their engineer equipment includes K-61 amphibious vehicle, PTS amphibious vehicle, light and heavy pontoon bridges, heavy rafts, and communications and control equipment.

The numbers of main ordnance items in service are as follows: 5,000 field guns, 10,000-plus motors, 6,000 antiaircraft guns, 1,500 howitzers, and 2,800 tanks and self-propelled guns--totaling 25,300 pieces of artillery if tanks [tank-mounted guns] are counted together with various types of artillery. This total figure is no less eight times the number--3,000-plus pieces--at the time of the armistice. In addition, there are 1,100 armored vehicles and 500 K-61 amphibious vehicles in service--both types of vehicle are believed to have been procured since the early 1970's.

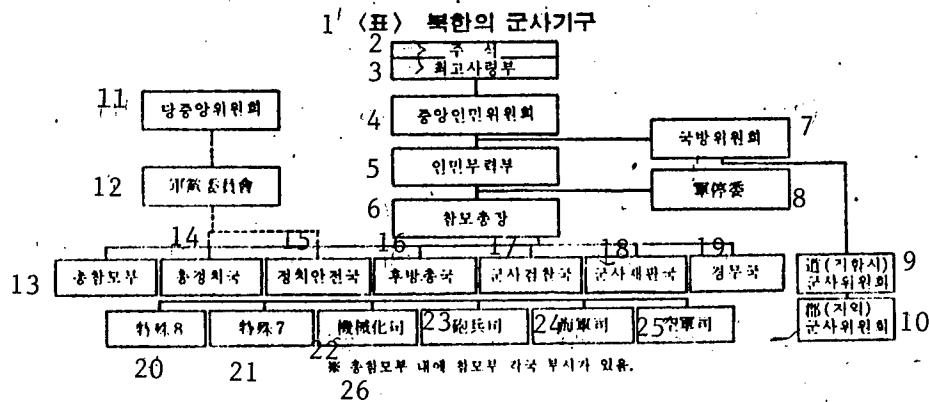
Since the early 1970's, the North Korean Navy has restructured its fleet using various ships built domestically, such as destroyers, submarines, and gun ships, and in that process has gradually transformed itself from a land-oriented navy responsible primarily for the coastal security into a navy capable of conducting coastal sea operations. At present, its fleet includes 19 submarines, 2 destroyers, 20 missile-carrying guardships, and 140 high-speed boats; in all, the North Korean Navy now has ships numbering more than 580. But nearly half of their ships are small high-speed boats of the 100-ton class such as torpedo boats, gun ships, high-speed landing crafts, and fire support ships; as such, their total tonnage is conspicuously small in relation to the number of ships in their fleet. This is indicative of the priority in the North Korean Navy's operational concept, which is to use the small size and fast speed as the shield for mounting surprise attacks and conducting operations aimed at disrupting our seaborne supply routes.

Fighter-bombers and transport planes comprise the mainstay of the North Korean Air Force. Their fighter fleet is centered around MiG-17's, -19's, and -21's, and a fleet of transport aircrafts such as AN-2's, and LI-2's takes up a sizable share of their total air strength. On the one hand, they have achieved qualitative improvement of their air capability by increasingly shifting to newer models of aircraft such as SU-7's and MiG-21's; on the other hand, by greatly increasing their fleet of AN-2's and LI-2's intended for the air-borne transport of the special forces, they have strengthened the capability to launch surprise attacks as well as the offensive and defensive air capabilities in general.

At present, the North Korean Air Force has some 1,100 planes of various types: approximately 570 fighter-bombers made up of some 160 SU-7's and MiG-21's, 140-plus MiG-19's, and some 270 MiG-15/17's; a fleet of bombers consisting of some 80 IL-14 light bombers that are equivalent to the B-57's; a fleet of transport planes made up of IL-18's--the large-size transports, and TU-154's, YS-11's, AN-24's, IL-14's, IL-2's, and AN-2's, totaling some 250 planes, enough to undertake a massive airlift operation simultaneously.

By maintaining, as noted above, a fleet of relatively superior aircraft, the North Korean Air Force intends to hold an upper hand in air battles and win the command of the air at the onset. The presence of a large fleet of transports reflects their intention to maintain the airlift capability ready at the first sign of our weakness to quietly send in their special forces for a surprise attack on us.

These indications are also evident in the structural aspects of the North Korean military. The "New Constitution" of North Korea, promulgated in December 1972, codified Kim Il-song's position as the state's supreme ruler and, at the same time, contained revised provisions that made it possible for Kim to exercise absolute leadership and control over the entire military as the supreme commander and chairman of the National Defense Committee. By doing so, North Korea shifted itself from the peace-time posture to the war-time posture. Of particular note is that, sometime around 1975, North Korea reestablished the "Supreme command" and the "Forward Command," both of which had originally been created at the time of the Korean war of 1950--the former to serve as the highest command authorities for the Armed Forces, and the latter to facilitate effective direction of the front-line units; with this move, North Korea put in place what amounted to a wartime command structure. North Korea's military structure is as shown in the table below.



Key:

1. (Table) North Korea's Military Structure
2. President
3. Supreme Command
4. Central People's Committee
5. Ministry of the People's Armed Forces
6. Chief of General Staff
7. National Defense Committee
8. Military Armistice Commission
9. Provincial (and Directly Administered City) Military Affairs Committee
10. District (Local) Military Affairs Committee
11. Party Central Committee
12. Military Party Committee
13. General Staff Department
14. General Political Bureau
15. Political Security Bureau
16. General Rear Services Bureau
17. Military Inspection Bureau
18. Military Trial Bureau
19. Guard Bureau
20. Special-8
21. Special-7
22. Mechanized Forces Command
23. Artillery Command
24. Naval Command
25. Air Command
26. [Footnote] Various staff subelements come under the General Staff Department.

9977/7358

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N. KOREA/ECONOMY

KIM POK-SIN ATTENDS TRADE FUNCTIONARIES MEETING

SK071022 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1013 GMT 7 Mar 87

[Text] Pyongyang, 7 March (KCNA)--A national meeting of local trade functionaries was held at the People's Palace of Culture over 5-6 March.

The meeting summed up the successes and experience gained in local trade in the past and discussed measures to further expand and strengthen this work in keeping with the requirements of the developing realities.

Kang Chong-mo, vice-minister of foreign trade, made a report and then many attendants took the floor at the meeting.

Noting that foreign trade has further grown in scope and strength in conformity with the practical demands of socialist construction under condition of the enlarged scale of national economy and constant expansion of external economic relations, they said this has contributed to the consolidation of the nation's economic potentials and development of friendly and cooperative relations with many countries of the world.

They stressed the need to continue to make energetic efforts to make trade multifaceted and diversified in accordance with the intentions of the party, largely increase the output of exports and boost export volume in terms of value by far.

They stressed the need to widely develop trade with socialist countries and many other countries of the world on the principles of equality, reciprocity and mutual accommodation.

The meeting was attended by Comrade Kim Pol-sin, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Worker's Party of Korea and vice-premier of the Administration Council, and personages concerned and trade functionaries from different parts of the country.

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N. KOREA/ECONOMY

REASONS FOR CONCENTRATION IN LIGHT INDUSTRY EXAMINED

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 23 Dec 86 p 2

[Article by Kim Ch'an-ho: "Great Emphasis Placed on Light Industry Development"]

[Text] Recently, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song gave us programmatic instructions urging us to effect a fresh transformation in the production of light industry goods.

Functionaries and workers in the field of light industry throughout the country, engraving deep in their hearts and the great leader's instructions, are forcefully launching the struggle designed to meet the increasing demand of the people.

When we think about our light industry field, in which the struggle designed to guarantee our people's affluent cultural life is energetically being launched, our hearts are filled with gratitude for the energetic leadership of our party and the respected and beloved leader who is devoting everything to the improvement of the material and cultural life of the people.

It was an event that took place on a day in the first part of December 1981 when workers throughout the country were making successful achievements in their first year of struggle which was designed to attain the majestic long-range goals of the socialist economic construction of the 1980's.

The respected and beloved leader, who is devoting every effort to the cause of providing a more affluent life to our people, discussed next year's national economic development plan, expressing his deep concern about the work of the light industry field.

The great leader said that the field we have to emphasize next year is the light industry field, and that we have to launch a light industry revolution, if we want to achieve a rapid improvement in the popular livelihood; then he emphasized that now is the time for us to launch a industry revolution because we have now firmly established the foundation of heavy industry and have raised agricultural production up to a high level.

Some time after that, on a day in the latter part of December, the great leader arranged a meeting of a council in regard to problems of light industry. He told the meeting that "today I am going to tell you comrades about the launching of a light industry revolution." He then said that the light industry of our country was poor in the past, but that we launched a struggle to establish our own light industry bases, that as a result, we basically resolved the problem of clothing and other consumer goods, and that the living standard of the people is getting higher day by day.

However, we must not be contented with this, he said. The great leader then emphasized that we must launch a light industry revolution, raise the level of the light industry of our country to the world level, and thereby bring our people's livelihood to a higher level. He then taught us as follows:

All functionaries of the light industry field must clearly understand the intentions of the party, boldly launch their struggle, and thereby effect a great revolutionary transformation in the field of light industry before the Seventh Congress of the party.

At that moment, the functionaries did not know what to do with the great excitement that filled their hearts.

A light industry revolution! The light industry revolution through which a great reform will be brought about in the livelihood of the people by means of producing more and more of the various consumer goods needed by the people!

In looking back upon the past, we see that the light industry of our country started from the level below zero after the liberation, but how many great achievements we have made already!

The great leader, who set forth the basic line of the socialist economic construction which was designed to develop heavy industry as a priority and, while doing so, to develop simultaneously light industry and agriculture, judiciously led the struggle to establish our country's own strong light industry bases. He also firmly established for us the chemical industry so that we may obtain on our own those raw materials needed to develop light industry. He saw to it that the textile plants, daily necessity plants, and chemical plants, which could produce enough consumer goods and their raw materials needed by the people, will be built in great number in many places, including Pyongyang, Sinuiju, Hamhung, and Sariwon.

Furthermore, the great leader devoted all his efforts to making the people's livelihood more affluent and more civilized and to effecting new developments in light industry.

In the minds of the functionaries whose hearts were being filled with excitement appeared the sublime posture of the respected and beloved leader who set forth a list of order items of daily necessities for the people and the production plan index for those goods.

In the evening in the latter part of July 1976, the following event took place:

The respected and beloved leader called a functionary of the field concerned, telling him that he was sorry to call him on the phone at night. He asked him to make preparations for comprehensively submitting problems related to daily necessities to the next day's expanded meeting of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the party, at which a discussion of problems of light industry was scheduled.

When the functionary who came to the meeting submitted a report on concrete realities, the following happened:

The respected and beloved leader asked the functionary whether or not he had a list of annual-order items of common necessities.

Having found that the functionary did not have any concrete list of daily necessities, the respected and beloved leader asked the meeting to stop the session of that day right there and resume the meeting when the list of order items of daily necessities is submitted.

After that, receiving the list of daily necessities, the respected and beloved leader concretely examined the list, thus spending his precious time. He then listened to the views of many persons who are working in various professions. After the list was adopted, the great leader called the functionary again and said that he had reviewed the list of goods prepared by the comrades, and that he had listened to views of those who were going to use those goods by themselves by meeting with them. He then said: "Let us examine the list once more and set it forth as the 1977 order plan for daily necessity goods." While saying that, he picked up a red pencil and wrote two words on the list: "Goods revolution."

After liberating our people, who were in tears because they could not eat and dress as they should in the past, from their worries about food, clothes, and shelters a long time ago already, he is now effecting a new transformation in the arena of daily necessity goods. It is a shining page of his great leadership.

After that, in order to lead the "goods revolution" forcefully, he arranged important meetings of the party and the nation, gave touching instructions to functionaries he had called in, and devoted every effort of his to that cause. In what words can I tell the story of the great efforts of the respected and beloved leader?

In this way, the new transformation was brought about in the production of light industry goods, including daily necessity goods.

The lofty will of the great leader is the will and faith of our party.

In order to improve the popular livelihood in an epochmaking way, our party forcefully aroused the whole party and the whole people to the struggle designed to effect a fresh transformation in the production of light industry goods.

In order to bring about a new transformation in the production of light industry goods, it was above all important to normalize production on the basis of the already established production bases. Only when the already established plants are operated at full capacity and the production is normalized at a high standard, not only can the people's increasing demand be met, but the people's livelihood can also be further improved.

Our party established measures for accurately and responsibly supplying raw materials for light industry as foreseen in the plans and also took measures to transport the raw materials with priority.

Our party, which designed all works boldly and evolved them undauntedly, also showed a deep interest in the work of guaranteeing the imminent production and work designed to resolve prospective problems regarding the raw materials.

The problem that had to be solved prospectively in implementing the light industry revolution was to secure sufficient raw materials and resources on our own. In order to do so, it was important to place great emphasis on chemical industry.

In our country, whose territory is small in the first place and in which no crude oil can be produced, only when emphasis is placed on chemical industry, can those raw materials and resources needed in the field of light industry be supplied sufficiently, and can the 101.5 billion meter height foreseen in the 10 major prospective targets of the socialist economic construction be taken.

In compliance with the principle of self-reliance, our party forcefully exercised leadership to secure the raw materials needed for developing light industry by means of the capability of the chemical industry.

Our party, which had been placing a great emphasis on the establishment of chuche-oriented chemical industry bases for a long time already, strengthened and developed the chemical industry up to a new stage in conformity with the situation in which the nation's economic power was further increased and the people's demand was growing.

As soon as the Sunch'on vinylon production base, which we might call a life-line for improving the popular livelihood, is constructed in compliance with the far-reaching plan of the respected and beloved leader, the party center aroused the whole party and the whole nation to that cause and took judicious measures to send to the construction site the strong construction forces and a large unit of scientists and technicians. Thus in the land of Sunch'on, a large-scale vinylon complex began to be erected as a great creature of the era of the labor party.

Our party, which has upheld the lofty will of the great leader, judiciously led the struggle to increase the number of light industry goods and to improve their quality.

The work of increasing the number of goods and of improving their quality was an important factor in satisfactorily meeting the people's demand in conformity with the developing realities.

In order to secure the future, it was necessary to make all the functionaries and producers familiarize themselves with the daily increasing demand of the people and the development trend of light industry. Only when that was done, could all the functionaries and producers increase the number of goods and improve their quality with high level of party orientation and people orientation and broad discernment.

In order to solve that problem, our party saw to it that a light industry goods sample hall would be built and operated.

Near the end of March 1983, the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il instructed the functionaries of the fields concerned to build a light industry goods sample hall, in which the people's consumer goods be registered and the work of systematically studying the goods be carried out efficiently. And some time after that, he gave a great number of goods samples to them and asked them to produce a great number of various goods of good quality by imitating them.

A light industry goods sample hall! It was indeed an important issue which those functionaries in the fields concerned could not yet think through.

When they saw samples of good-quality goods, studied how to make them, and held discussions, the functionaries and technicians would come to understand well the high standard of the people's demand, needless to say, and also broaden their views while intuitively witnessing the development trend of light industry.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, who wanted to provide our people with light industry goods of newer forms and better quality, made arrangements to build light industry goods sample halls and sample rooms not only in Pyongyang but also in all provinces, cities, and counties.

Thus, in the field of light industry, there came a new base through which a systematic research-on-samples could be made and introduced into production, and, utilizing the base, we could launch, more actively than ever before, the work of increasing the number of goods and improving their quality.

While solving all the problems arising in the course of implementing the light industry revolution, our party saw to it that those light industry goods needed for the people's livelihood would be newly manufactured and that concrete production measures would be established for those goods.

Thanks to the judicious leadership of the great leader and our party, who convened important meetings of the party and the nation on the people's consumer goods for our people and who energetically put producers on their mettle while showing the samples, a new transformation was made in the production of light industry goods.

Our party, which was launching a struggle to improve popular livelihood, also showed a great interest in seeing to it that the movement of the whole party and whole masses would be launched in the production of the people's consumer goods.

From 1984 on, our people was faced with an important task of forcefully implementing the socialist economic construction and of successfully taking the heights of the Second 7-year Plan, thereby effecting epochmaking progress in attaining the 10 major prospective targets of the socialist economic construction of the 1980's.

In order to do so, the great leader set forth for us key tasks of forcefully accelerating capital construction projects on the five regional fronts, of operating all plants and business enterprises at full capacity, of improving the popular livelihood in an epochmaking way, and thereby fully displaying the superiority of the socialist system.

The epochmaking improvement of the popular livelihood, this was not conceivable apart from a great transformation in the production of consumer goods.

At a time like that, our party saw to it that those light industry plants already established would increase their production through full-capacity operation and that the production of the people's consumer goods would be forcefully launched as the movement of the whole party and the whole masses.

The righteousness of the measures taken by our party can be verified by the fact that after those measures were taken, a great number of consumer goods appeared in every direct sales store built in Pyongyang, the provincial capitals, cities, and counties and were meeting the diverse demands of the people.

Thanks to the judicious leadership of the great leader and our party, who, even in those suffering days in which the national economic circumstances were not affluent yet and resources and funds had to be used vitally for a great number of purposes, firmly established the foundation of an independent national economy with a long-range view, who founded for us our own powerful light industry as well as heavy industry, and who were unceasingly bringing up production potentials by means of further strengthening the existing material foundation while the revolution and construction were growing and the nation's livelihood was improving day after day, transformations could be brought about continuously in the field of light industry.

Even today, too, the great leader is devoting his great efforts continuously to the work designed to bring about a successful implementation of the light industry revolution.

The great leader and our party, who are devoting all their energy to the people's cause and who are finding their joy and value in witnessing the happy life of the people! The respected and beloved leader and the glorious party of ours, who are doing everything only for the people even when they build a government or build a factory, and who are doing everything only for the interests of the people even when they are implementing national policies!

Thanks to the judicious leadership of the great leader who has been devoting his entire life only to the cause of the struggle for the people, and thanks to the judicious leadership of our party which has been upholding the lofty will of the leader, our people's living is becoming more and more affluent and civilized than ever before.

All our functionaries and workers must devote everything to the cause of making the flowers of the lofty will of the great leader and the party open further.

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N. KOREA/ECONOMY

YOUTH BRIGADE SPEED CAMPAIGN SCORES SUCCESSES

SK132218 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1449 GMT 13 Feb 87

[Text] Pyongyang, 13 Feb (KCNA)--The speed campaign youth shock brigade members have registered big successes at main construction sites of Korea.

Since the speed campaign youth shock brigade was organized, its members have participated in more than 140 construction projects, demonstrating the resourcefulness and valor of youth.

Among those construction projects are such big monumental edifices as the International Friendship Exhibition, Grand People's Study House, Changgwang Street and Ore Dressing Plant No 3 at the Komdok general mining enterprise, and Pyongyang Department Store No 1, Taedonggang TV set factory and other big creations which contribute to the betterment of people's lives.

In particular, the speed campaign youth shock brigade has performed great feats in implementing the party's policy of railway electrification. Its members have electrified railway lines with a total extension of over 1,300 kilometers including the Huichon-koin, Chongjin-musan, Kilju-hyesan and Kowon-pongsan sections and laid new railway lines in over 240 kilometer long sections.

In those days of the speed campaign the shock brigade has produced 4 labor heroes, 45 recipients of "Kim Il-song youth honor prize" and more than 14,000 recipients of state decorations.

Upwards of 10,000 young people have been admitted to the Workers' Party of Korea. And more than 9,500 young people tested in the revolutionary practice have been recommended to Kumsong political University and other universities and a large number of political and economic personnel trained.

The speed campaign youth shock brigade embracing tens of thousands of young people is performing feats of labor today, too, in various domains to increase the might of the country.

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CSO: 4100/119

NODONG SINMUN MARKS KIM IL-SONG WORK ON SOCIALIST RURAL QUESTION

SK251014 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000 GMT 25 Feb 87

[Text] Pyongyang, 25 Feb (KCNA)--Today is the 23rd anniversary day of the publication of the classical work "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Papers here dedicate editorials to this anniversary.

A NODONG SINMUN editorial entitled "Let Us Bring About New Innovations in the Development of Agriculture Holding Fast to the Great Rural Theses" says:

The theses on the socialist rural question is a great fighting programme of our party for the final solution of the rural question and the complete victory of socialism. It propounds tasks and ways for eliminating the distinctions between the working class and the peasantry and building a classless society through the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, in the countryside. The great significance of the rural theses lies in that it indicated the way of building a socialist and communist countryside [words indistinct] deviations and vicissitudes from the unshakable stand of chuche and the revolutionary principles of the working class.

Great changes have taken place in the socialist rural construction in our country and the rural economy entered a very high stage of its development in the course of the vigorous advance along the road indicated by the rural theses.

With the dynamic promotion of the three revolutions in the countryside the ideological level of peasants has been elevated by far, the material and technical foundations of the rural economy remarkably strengthened and the method of management considerably improved.

In consequences, the countryside of our country which had been most backward has witnessed earthly changes in the true sense of the word and turned into a socialist countryside bountiful, civilized and good to live in. The reality fully verifies the validity and vitality of the rural theses.

Calling for thoroughly carrying through the rural theses, the daily stresses:

What is important in implementing the rural theses is, above all, that all the functionaries and working people should have a deeper understanding of the validity of the theses and the greatness of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song, its author.

The question of socialist rural construction is an important and complicated one on which the future of socialist and communist construction hinges. How to solve this question decides on the successful accomplishment of the historical cause of eliminating the distinctions between the working class and the peasantry and advancing toward communism.

This important question was brilliantly solved by the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song who authored the great rural theses long before. The greatness of the rural theses can be found in the fact that it gives an analysis of the course of building a socialist countryside from the viewpoint of the working class and makes clear the way of solving the socialist rural question by means of remoulding man and social relations on the pattern of the working class.

The theses indicates ways of revolutionizing and working-classizing the peasants and industrializing agricultural production to convert the cooperative property into an all-people property and eliminate the distinctions between the working class and the peasantry, so that classes could be abolished and a completely triumphant socialist society, a classless society, be built.

Practical experience shows that there is no other shortcut but this in building a communist society, a working-classized society, and that only when we hold fast to this can we promote the cause of building a socialist and communist countryside straightforward without turns and twists.

The rural theses published by the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song many years ago is, indeed, one of the greatest immortal feats he performed for the development of revolutionary theories on communism and for the accomplishment of our revolutionary cause.

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CSO: 4100/128

COOPERATIVES MAKING SPRING FARMING PREPARATIONS

SK282304 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1502 GMT 28 Feb 87

[Text] Pyongyang, 28 Feb (KCNA)--Farming preparations are progressing in the final stage on Korean cooperative farms. Having completed the laying out of rice seedling beds and preparations of materials for cold-bed frames, they are now accelerating land rezoning, land improvement, carrying of compost out to fields, repair of farm machines and the storing of water.

Main waterways extending over 160 kilometers have been dug or expanded and thousands of ponds, water pockets and wells have been excavated nationwide. Land twice as vast as in the same period last year has been rezoned, in the course of which over 560 hectares of new land has been obtained.

Over 1,100 water pockets, more than 1,200 ponds and 95 wells capable of watering upwards of 3,200 hectares of arable land without the use of the main water source have been built in South Hwanghae Province. This has made it possible to supply sufficient water to plots in valleys and on slopes.

South Pyongan Province adapted 5,000 hectares of land to mechanization and Kangwon Province has carpeted 2,300 hectares of fields with humus soil after ameliorating damp soil.

In South Hamgyong Province 7,000 hectares of damp soil has been improved, nearly 7,000 hectares [words indistinct] paddy fields have been carpeted with humus soil and 3.7 million tons of home compost has been produced.

Yonsan County, North Hwanghae Province, has produced 126,000 tons of compost and 2,000 tons of slaked lime and carried them to paddy and non-paddy fields.

The farm machine factories and farm machine stations in different parts have completed the repair and readjustment of rice-transplanting machines, seedling-plucking machines and other farm machines and are now working energetically to produce various kinds of farm machines.

The farming preparations this year have progressed nearly one month faster than last year.

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CSO: 4100/130

DPRK MARKS DATE OF AGRARIAN REFORM LAW

SK051013 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1006 GMT 5 Mar 87

[Text] Pyongyang, 5 Mar (KCNA)--Today is the significant day when the age-old desire of peasants for land was realized with the promulgation of the historic agrarian reform law in Korea on 5 March 1946. The agricultural working people greet this day as their holiday.

The Korean peasants who had been subjected to centuries-old backwardness and poverty have since been able to enjoy an independent and creative life to their heart's content as masters of land, as masters of the country.

Always paying deep attention to the betterment of peasants' living, the Workers' Party of Korea and the government of the DPRK firmly guarantee their material and cultural lives by consistent popular measures.

It was long ago that the state completely abolished the system of agricultural tax in kind and taxation and saw to it that all rural capital construction was undertaken at state expense and modern village houses built at state expense were provided to farmers free of charge.

The peasants also receive all benefits from the state like factory and office employees in the form of free compulsory education, free medical assistance, maternity leave, accommodation at health resorts and holiday homes at state expense, and so forth. A series of steps for the improvement of the people's living standards were taken during the Second Seven-Year Plan alone.

A colossal amount of fund was appropriated every year for rural construction and improvement of peasants' lives. The real income of the peasants rose 40 percent in this period.

The social security system for co-op farmers which has been in force since 1 January last year has brought the peasants, like the factory and office employees, to the fold of great state benefits in such forms as old age pension, pensions for disabled people [word indistinct] bereaved families.

With further consolidation of the foundations of the country's independent national economy and the material foundations of the rural economy in Korea today, agricultural production and the accumulated fund of agricultural cooperative economy have increased to positively support an affluent living of peasants.

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

NODONG SINMUN ON KEY INDUSTRIAL SECTORS

SK031145 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2128 GMT 1 Mar 87

[NODONG SINMUN 2 March special article: "Increasing the Production Capacity in the Key Industrial Sectors Is an Important Guarantee for Implementing the New Prospective Plan"]

[Text] In order to successfully implement the Third 7-Year Plan set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, we should decisively increase the production capacity in the key industrial sectors.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: In order to successfully implement the Third 7-Year Plan, we should decisively increase the production capacity in the key industrial sectors.

Increasing the production capacity in the key industrial sectors constitutes one of the important guarantees for successfully implementing the vast Third 7-Year Plan. That decisively increasing the production capacity in the key industrial sectors constitutes an important guarantee for implementing the new prospective plan is related to the position and role occupied by key industries in developing the people's economy as a whole.

Key industries are the bases of industry. Electricity, coal, steel, nonferrous metals, cement, and technical means are produced in the sector of key industries. This shows that key industries are the leading sector of the people's economy and that these industries produce and supply raw materials, fuel, energy, and machinery--the most indispensable, fundamental, and essential components in developing the people's economy as a whole.

Only when we build new modern plants and enterprises on a full-fledged scale while remodeling existing equipment in plants and enterprises in the key industrial sectors into much more efficient, precise, and modern equipment and while increasing the production capacity to the maximum can we smoothly meet the increasing demand for raw materials, fuel, energy, and machinery with the overall strengthening of the material and technological foundation of the people's economy as the momentum.

Proceeding from the position and role of key industries in developing all sectors of the people's economy, our party has wisely and continuously led the work of increasing the key industrial sectors. The material and

technological foundations of key industries in our country are very mighty today, and they have become a reliable basis in developing the people's economy as a whole.

Our key industries are almost independently producing and supplying coal, steel, electricity, cement, and machinery required for the development of the people's economy as a whole. However, the rapidly developing situation and the vast tasks of the new prospective plan, which has set very high goals, demands that the production capacity in the sector of key industries be increased further. Only when we decisively increase the production capacity in the key industrial sectors can we achieve the important goals envisaged in the new prospective plan, such as electricity, coal, steel, and nonferrous metal. Thus, we can provide favorable conditions to the overall sector of the people's economy for achieving the vast goal of the new prospective plan.

Only when we produce great quantities of raw materials, fuel, energy, and modern machinery required for production and construction by decisively increasing the production capacity in the sector of key industries--a basis in industry--can we fully demonstrate the superiority of the socialist system in our country by much more successfully realizing the overall reform of the people's economy to meet the trend for developing modern science and technology and by rapidly improving the people's standard of living.

The work of increasing the production capacity in the sector of key industries constitutes an important guarantee for providing a prerequisite for production and construction and for successfully implementing the new prospective plan in the overall sector of the people's economy. Decisively increasing the production capacity in the sector of key industries constitutes an important guarantee for implementing the new prospective plan because this helps successfully implement the prospective plan in all sectors of the people's sector by utilizing existing production potentials to the maximum.

The production potential the self-reliant people's economy of our country, which has developed under the wise leadership of the party, is very great, and this potential has developed further with the passage of time. In particular, the economic foundation of the country has been matchlessly strengthened with the construction of many large plants and enterprises everywhere in recent years thanks to the party's bold operations as the momentum.

With the development of production potentials to a great extent as the momentum, the demand for raw materials, fuel, energy, and machinery in various sectors of the people's economy has rapidly increased. Such a situation, especially the situation in which we should achieve the magnificent goals of the Third 7-Year Plan, makes the supply of raw materials, fuel, energy, and machinery an important problem. This question cannot be separated from the question of increasing the production capacity in the key industrial sectors.

Only by smoothly meeting the increasing qualitative and quantitative demands for raw materials, fuel, and machinery by rapidly increasing the production capacity in the sector of key industries, especially the extractive, metallurgical, and power industries, can we place production on the right track at a high level in all the sectors of the people's economy. Thus, we can increase production and successfully implement the new prospective plan.

Decisively increasing the production capacity in the key industrial sectors constitutes a reserve and way to successfully implement the new prospective plan in all sectors of the people's economy. Increasing the production capacity in the sector of key industries is an urgent demand for successfully performing all economic tasks set forth by the party today and is one of the central tasks on which we should preferentially concentrate.

Remodeling existing equipment at plants and enterprises in the key industrial sector into much more efficient, precise, and modern equipment and increasing production capacity is important work on which we should preferentially concentrate in decisively increasing the production capacity in the sector of key industries. Only by successfully carrying out this work can we quickly increase the production capacity in the sector of key industries with less investment.

Under circumstances in which there is the mighty machine manufacturing industry and the vast ranks of able scientists and technicians who can undertake the work of quickly developing science and technology and boldly and positively effecting a technological innovation, we can independently carry out the work of remodeling equipment into much more efficient, precise, and modern equipment. The problem is how successfully our functionaries, scientists, and technicians deal with this problem with what stand and viewpoint; organize the economic and organizational work, along with supervisory work; and assume their role. If we bear deep in our hearts the importance of our duty in developing the country's economy and in improving the people's standard of living and if we display a high sense of responsibility and devotion in technologically remodeling equipment, we can quickly accelerate the work of increasing the production capacity in the sector of key industries.

The work of increasing the production capacity in the sector of key industries demands that scientific research work be strengthened and that the technological innovation movement be carried out vigorously. If we correctly formulate a plan for developing science and technology to meet the trend for developing science and technology in the world and if we positively utilize the creativeness of scientists and technicians to implement this plan, we can invent and introduce modern machinery and improve the speed and quality of this work.

Building new and modern plants and enterprises in the sector of key industries on a full-fledged scale is very important in increasing the production capacity in the sector of key industries. This is the work on

which we should concentrate today. Upholding the party's far-sighted plan, we are carrying out on a full-fledged scale construction projects to expand the production capacity in the sector of modern key industries everywhere.

If the construction of primary industrial buildings is completed successfully, the production capacity in the sector of key industries will greatly increase during the new prospective plan period. Accordingly, it is important to accelerate the construction of primary industrial buildings by intensively making investment in this work.

The work of increasing the production capacity in the sector of key industries requires a vast amount of equipment, materials, funds, and effort. This work can only be carried out amid the deep interest and vigorous support shown and rendered by the entire party, the entire country, and all the people.

Functionaries and workers in all the sectors and units of the people's economy will bring about a leap in decisively increasing the production capacity in the sector of key industries if they--realizing that when the sector of key industries advances, their sectors and units will develop rapidly--preferentially supply related equipment and materials required in remodeling equipment and in other work in a timely manner and if they positively render labor, material, and technological support.

All functionaries and workers should positively contribute to performing the magnificent task of the Third 7-Year Plan by accomplishing their assigned task in a responsible manner worthy of masters in increasing the production capacity in the sector of key industries.

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CSO: 4110/092

NATION ACHIEVES SUCCESS IN ECONOMIC CONSTRUCTION

SK030415 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0404 GMT 3 Mar 87

[Text] Pyongyang, 2 Mar (KCNA)--The working people in Korea who are all out to fulfill the first year target of the Third Seven-Year Plan have brought about a great upsurge in production in February in the wake of the successful fulfillment of the January assignments.

The February production targets were hit by the Ministry of Forestries, the Ministry of Natural Resources Development and many other ministries.

The February plans had been fulfilled as of 15 February by the Wiwon and Supung forestry stations, the Kyongsong and Tokchon prop timber stations and other stations. The North Hamgyong provincial forestry administration overfulfilled its monthly plan in terms of total output value and on all indices including the production of logs and prop timbers.

The Korean Silk Company fulfilled its February plan at 113.8 percent in terms of total output value, 114.1 percent in silk yarn and 101.3 percent in silk cloth.

Big successes were also reported from the extractive industries. The Komdok general mining enterprise overfulfilled its February plan by 11.5 percent in capital tunnelling, 55.6 percent in preparatory tunnelling and 10 percent in ore excavation by ensuring continuous drilling and continuous dynamiting through the vigorous high-speed tunnelling movement. The Sariwon District coal mining complex carried out its February plan at 114.9 percent and the South Hamgyong provincial coal industry general bureau the total output value plan at 100.2 percent, capital tunnelling at 100 percent, preparatory tunnelling at 110.7 percent and service tunnelling at 116 percent.

The February targets were also hit at the February 8 vinalon complex, the Hungnam fertilizer complex, the February 8 cement complex, the October 5 general automation factory and many other units.

Meanwhile, builders of the Nungrado Stadium, the Kwangbok Street and at other construction sites effected a big upsurge and overfulfilled their February assignments. In particular, builders of the Nungrado Stadium overfulfilled the February target by 70 percent in terms of value of assembling projects and fulfilled the first quarter year assignments at 106 percent ahead of schedule.

NODONG SINMUN ON ELECTRICITY PRODUCTION

SK261201 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2125 GMT 23 Feb 87

[NODONG SINMUN 24 February editorial: "Let Us More Vigorously Wage the Struggle To Increase Production of Electricity and To Save It"]

[Text] One of the most important tasks facing us today in successfully implementing this year's plan by upholding the militant task propounded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his historic policy speech is to rapidly increase production of electric power.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: In our country, electricity is the basic power of production. Only by rapidly increasing production of electricity can we guarantee smooth production in all sectors of the national economy and smoothly meet the increasing demand for electricity in the new prospective plan period.

Electricity is the basic power of modern industries. Today, upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's policy speech, our people are waging the struggle to further consolidate self-reliance of the national economy, to firmly equip all sectors of the national economy, including industry and the rural economy, with modern technology, and to rapidly increase production.

All battle sites to increase the production capacity of the local industry sector, all construction sites of major projects, and all other construction sites require much more electricity.

Only by producing much more electricity can we further increase production of major products, including coal, steel products, and cement, and build more new modern plants and enterprises.

The work to modernize old and outdated facilities, the work to mechanize, automate, robotize, and computerize production processes, and the work to increase production of people's consumer goods by fully operating all light industry plants can be more properly and more rapidly carried out only when electricity is smoothly produced and supplied.

After deeply discerning the presently increasing electricity demands for the national economy, our party has set forth the goal the electric power industry sector should attain. Therefore, functionaries and the working people of the electric power industry sector should firmly grasp the electricity production goal set forth by the party and should vigorously struggle to increase electricity production.

To this end, they should first of all vigorously grapple with production of electricity with firm determination and will to produce more electricity. At the same time, they should set forth a higher goal and vigorously strive to attain this goal.

Workers, technicians, and functionaries of Pyongyang thermal power plant have risen up as one, deeply realizing the importance of their duties in carrying out the first-year battle of the new prospective plan. They are also making all possible efforts to produce and supply much more electricity while further consolidating the successes that they have already registered in attaining the battle goal set forth by the party.

All party members and working people at thermal power plants and hydraulic power plants should rise up as one with new firm determination. Thus, they should properly manage facilities of their power plants and constantly achieve technological innovations in operating the plants. By doing so they should fully operate all facilities and decisively enhance the efficiency of the facilities.

One of the key factors that should be firmly grasped today in more rapidly increasing production of electricity is to fully operate thermal power plants. Thanks to the wise leadership of the party, along with large-scale hydraulic power plants, thermal power plants have been extensively built in our country. As a result, the share of thermal power plants in producing electricity has been further enhanced.

Under such a condition, the problem of fully operating thermal power plants becomes a very important task in meeting the increasing electricity demands for the national economy and, at present, in attaining the production goal set forth by the party. In particular, it is an urgent problem to fully operate thermal power plants in the winter season, a time when much more electricity is needed.

The electric power industry sector should continuously and vigorously wage the struggle to operate thermal power plants, Pukchang thermal power plant in particular, at full capacity. In order to operate thermal power plants at full capacity, it is important to smoothly produce and supply coal.

The State Administration Council and ministries and committees concerned under it should grasp in detail the capacity of thermal power plants, should properly and correctly establish plans and contracts for supplying coal, and should take measures so that coal is supplied to thermal plants in a timely manner.

Functionaries at state and economic organs should plan and coordinate economic organizational work and labor administrative work under the principle of serving everything for coal production and, at the same time, should see to it that all economic sectors concerned actively support coal mines materially, technologically, and with labor efforts. By so doing, functionaries at state and economic organs should see to it that the facilities and materials needed in coal production are preferentially sent to coal mines and that the party's instructions concerning logistical support for coal miners are thoroughly implemented.

The duty of the railway transportation sector in operating thermal power plants at full capacity is very heavy. The railway transportation sector should extensively organize concentrated transport in conformity with the demands of the developing reality and, thus, should transport coal from coal mines to thermal power plants in a timely manner.

Functionaries and working people at hydraulic and thermal power plants should be deeply aware of their heavy duties to produce electricity--the basic power of production--and should always maintain a strained and mobilized posture. At the same time, they should properly organize and coordinate management and repair of facilities and should thoroughly abide by technical specifications and standard manufacturing procedures in operating facilities. Thus, they should produce much more electricity with less water and fuel.

One of the important tasks facing us today in increasing electricity production is to accelerate the construction of power plants so as to operate them at an early date.

Upholding and following the far-sighted plan of the party, we are now building many hydraulic and thermal power plants, including Iwon power plant, Taechon power plant, and Sunchon thermal power plant. We have already registered many successes in building these power plants.

KPA soldiers and builders who are engaging in the construction of power plants should expedite the date of their operation by more vigorously accelerating the construction of power plants based on the already registered successes. In particular, they should accelerate to the maximum the construction of Taechon No 1 and No 2 power plants, Iwon power plant, and Sunchon thermal power plant to increase electricity production. Along with this, they should actively accelerate the construction of lockgate power plants.

The struggle to save electricity should be actively carried out in all sectors and units of the national economy. The potential for economizing on electricity exists everywhere--plants, enterprises, construction sites, and even homes.

All party members and working people should have a correct stand and viewpoint toward economizing on electricity and should make all possible efforts to further save electricity, even 1 kilowatt of electricity, in

their sectors and units. In particular, they should lower the electric consumption rate per product unit through a technical innovation movement. This work should be more properly conducted in the chemical and metal industry sectors where much more electricity is used. Along with this, all sectors and units should properly plan and coordinate alternate production organization.

The electric power industry sector should pay deep interest to the work to prevent loss of electricity.

It is important to enhance the role of party organizations. Party organizations and members of the three revolution teams in all sectors of the national economy, including the electric power industry sector and the power plant construction sector, should continuously and deeply inculcate the significance and importance of economizing on and producing electricity among party members and the working people so that they not only increase electricity production and vigorously accelerate power plant construction with a correct stand and viewpoint, but also extremely economize on electricity. At the same time, use of electric heaters and the practice of wasting electricity should be strictly prevented by enhancing the role of supervisory and control organs.

All functionaries and working people should realize deep in their minds the party's demand to increase electricity production and to economize on electricity and should vigorously rise up in the struggle for electricity production and for electric economization. Thus, they should more properly contribute to accelerating production and construction.

/9604

CSO: 4110/086

POWER STATIONS ACROSS COUNTRY REPORT 'UPSURGE'

OW271703 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 27 Feb 87

[Text] Pyongyang, 27 Feb (KCNA)--A great productive upsurge has been reported from power stations across the country. To direct great efforts to power industry and sharply increase production is one of the main tasks of the national economic plan for this year, the first year of the Third Seven-Year Plan.

According to data available at the Power Industry Commission, the daily power output these days has jumped 13 percent above that in the same period last year. A 20 percent gain has been registered at the thermal power stations in the same period.

This year water turbines have been replaced with new ones to markedly raise their capacity and an energetic drive has been waged to increase power output through the application of new technical innovation proposals. This has created a capacity tantamount to a generator of 100,000 kw.

The Pukchang thermo-power complex has boosted the output of steam per ton of coal by 15 to 20 tons by introducing an advanced method of operation, registering new results in the production of power.

The Tongchon power station has already topped its monthly target by 17.5 percent.

Small- and medium-scale power stations, too, have announced the fulfillment of their monthly targets.

The workers of the Hochongang power station lifted the capacity of generators 20 percent by boldly carrying out the technical remodeling of power equipment. They are now producing 500,000 kwh of electricity outside their daily quotas.

The daily output at the Chongchongang thermal power station in February is 50 percent above the same period last year.

The Supung, Changjingang, Kanggye youth and Taedonggang power stations have markedly raised power output per ton of water by boldly introducing a high-water-level operation method and placing on a scientific and technical basis the regulation of distribution of burden on generators.

FEBRUARY PLANS FULFILLED AHEAD OF SCHEDULE

SK270036 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1501 GMT 26 Feb 87

[Text] Pyongyang, 26 Feb (KCNA)--The February plans have been overfulfilled at factories and enterprises in various domains of the national economy of Korea.

The Tongchon power station under the Commission of Electric Power Industry carried out the February plan for the production of electric power at 117.5 percent as of 16 February by increasing the production capacity to 112 percent and raising the water turbine efficiency 1.6-3.9 percent through technical innovations.

The monthly assignments were carried out at 210 percent at minor power stations in different parts of the country.

The workers of various coal mines including the Ryongrim, Togol and Nadong collieries who have effected a high production upsurge in February have honoured their monthly coal production plans.

The monthly plans were carried out in terms of gross industrial output value at the Unryul and Ramjong mines, too.

The working people in forestry domain have effectively pressed ahead with the timber production in winter, with the result that nine forestry stations including the Yupyong and Rimyongsu forestry stations and prop timber stations surpassed their monthly plans by 4.5-55.7 percent.

The North Hamgyong Provincial Survey and Measurement Corps, and the Taegwan, Wolbisan and Chonsu Geological Prospecting Corps under the Ministry of Natural Resources Development have overfulfilled their monthly assignments.

The February plans have been finished at the Mangyongdae roentgen factory, Kaesong medical instrument factory and many other factories under the Medical Instrument Corporation of the Ministry of Public Health.

The February plans have also been carried out with flying colors at many factories and enterprises under the Korean General Machine Company, the Electric Machine Corporation, the General Bureau of Automation Industry, the General Rolling Stock Company, the Marine Transport Corporation, the Korean General Foreign Transport Company, the Korean Silk Company and other companies.

NODONG SINMUN URGES TURN IN RAILWAY TRANSPORT

SK061241 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2125 GMT 3 Mar 87

[NODONG SINMUN 4 March editorial: "Let Us Effect a Turn in Railway Transport According to the Demand of Developing Reality"]

[Text] In stabilizing production at a high level in all sectors of the people's economy; in fulfilling daily, monthly, and quarterly quotas; and in successfully accomplishing the huge economic task of this year, one of our most important problems is to give priority to railway transport.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The railway sector is a vanguard unit of the people's economy and is an artery that serves all sectors of the people's economy. The railway sector transports materials and resources for plants and enterprises, and transports goods produced by plants and enterprises to the places where they are consumed.

The railway is the most important transportation means in our country. Most of the facilities and materials needed for production and construction as well as farming material are transported to plants, enterprises, and areas concerned by the railway. The people also utilize the railway. Linking the urban and rural areas is possible mainly via the railway. Therefore, giving priority to the railway sector is very important for the overall development of the people's economy and for improving the people's standard of living.

Our party has placed great emphasis on developing railway transport, and has illuminated the goal and way of railway transport at every stage of the developing revolution. Our country, which has been developed under the party's leadership, has a strong material and technological foundation. It plays its role and fulfills its mission as the vanguard unit of the people's economy and as an artery of the country that actively contributes to socialist construction.

However, today, as reality develops ceaselessly and as the far-reaching goals of the new long-range plan have been put forward before us, we are facing a very heavy task to properly meet the growing demand for transport by further enhancing the role of the railway.

Today, the party members and working people of the mining, power, metallurgical, and building materials industries as well as all other major industries are raising the furious flames of production to attain the goals set by the party; and the soldiers of the People's Army and construction workers, who are boundlessly loyal to the party, are raising the flames of the speed battle at all major construction sites. Accordingly, more materials, fuel, and equipment are needed everywhere in the country. Thus, only when transport is properly guaranteed can the production goals for power, coal, steel, and cement, which have been set by the party, be attained, and major construction projects be accelerated more rapidly for early operations.

Guaranteeing transport is a firm guarantee for stabilizing production at a high level in all sectors of the people's economy, fulfilling this year's plan successfully, developing the overall people's economy rapidly, and opening a breakthrough in fulfilling the Third 7-Year Plan.

The functionaries and workers of the railway sector must realize the significance of their mission in fulfilling this year's plan and the Third 7-Year Plan. By so doing, they must vigorously struggle to attain the transport goals set by the party.

To this end, the functionaries must meticulously plan the organizational work to effectively utilize transport capacities. Without meticulous organizational work, no success can be won. In particular, only through meticulous organizational work, can the railway, which is closely linked with overall production and construction and with people's daily lives, properly function and properly meet the growing demand of the people's economy through the effective utilization of the existing transport capacities. Transport organizational work is precisely the way to increase cargo transport with the existing railway material and technological capacities.

As their task is heavy and their goal high, the functionaries of the railway sector must place emphasis on their main problems. Functionaries must increase the rate of the utilization of the existing rolling stock and place emphasis on transporting important products. In this regard, they must plan transport organizational work meticulously.

Providing loading and unloading facilities more properly is an important condition to properly meet the growing demand for transport target set by the party. Only by properly providing loading and unloading facilities and only through their mechanization, can the loading and unloading work be made easier, and done more rapidly, and can the turnaround time of freight cars be reduced, thus increasing cargo transport.

The State Administration Council and the railway sector must specifically check the status of the loading and unloading facilities at collieries, mines, and at plants and enterprises which have their own feeder lines. They must set correct targets for related sectors, plants, and enterprises. By so doing, they must more properly provide loading and unloading facilities such as

cranes, and freight car turnover equipment at an early date. The sectors and units which have received tasks in connection with this must concentrate efforts on accomplishing their task.

Accelerating the production and repair of freight cars is an important task to effect a revolutionary turn in railway transport according to the demand of the developing reality. Freight cars are the basic means to increase transport capacities. Increasing transport capacities largely depends on the availability of freight cars. The railway sector must place great emphasis on producing freight cars, along with locomotives. By so doing, it must decisively increase the production of heavy freight cars and tankers and actively accelerate the repair of the existing freight cars.

To develop the railway transport according to the demand of the developing reality, station operations must be improved. Railway stations are, it can be said, the cells of the railway. As a man can be in good health only when all the cells of his body function properly, so too, only when the operations of the railway stations are improved, can the railway properly play the role of the vanguard unit of the people's economy. The party organizations of the railway sector must make the functionaries of the railway stations be firmly prepared politically, ideologically, and technologically, and enhance their responsibility and roles. The party organizations must actively help conductors, engineers, track keepers, and all other functionaries and working people of the railway sector so that they will responsibly accomplish their revolutionary tasks and effect collective innovation with firm revolutionary determination.

Solving the tense transportation problem is not someone else's work. Production and transport are closely linked with one another. Therefore, solving the transportation problem is precisely solving the production problem. All people and all units depend on the railway. Our party urges support for the railway through the campaign of the entire party, entire state, and all the people. The State Administration Council, its committees and ministries, plants, enterprises, and concerned party organizations must adhere to the organizational and political work to vigorously continue the popular campaign to support the railway. By so doing, the weak points of the railway must be strengthened, its material and technological foundation reinforced, and the problems for enhancing the transport capacities of the railway and its turnaround capacities be swiftly solved. In particular, the metallurgical and machine industries must guarantee the production and supply of the facilities, equipment, and cooperative products needed for the production of locomotives and freight cars.

The railway sector and all sectors of the people's economy must even more properly organize the railway stations and feeder lines. They must adhere to the party's political task to develop the railway transport. By so doing, they must more properly contribute to meeting the demand of the people's economy for transport.

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CSO: 4110/093

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

KCNA NOTES SIGHTSEEING REQUIREMENTS, OPPORTUNITIES

SK061034 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1011 GMT 6 Mar 87

[Text] Pyongyang 6 March (KCNA)--The Democratic People's Republic of Korea situated in the middle of the eastern part of the Asian continent is widely known to the world as the land of morning calm.

A beautiful scenery of luxuriously wooded mountains and clear rivers spreads everywhere in the country.

The Songdowon Seabeach of Wonsan where sweet briars bloom crimson and the Waudu Bathing Beach of Nampo are ideal summer resorts and still more fascinating are Mt Kumgang and Mt Myohynag of superb view.

Pyongyang is the capital of this land of scenic beauty.

Boasting of a history of more than 1,500 years, it is a beautiful city lying in a park, which is visited by eager foreign tourists.

Other renowned cities and mountains are also nice tourist centers.

The finest sightseeing seasons in Korea are the period from April when Azalea, magnolia and other flowers come into full blossom to the end of October when tree leaves are tinged scarlet.

Intending foreign tourists to Pyongyang are required to send applications to the Korean International Tourist Agency and get visas at the DPRK diplomatic missions in the countries designated by it 15 days before departure. In special cases they may obtain visas at the border passage points of our country and at the Korean Civil Aviation Station.

The tourists are invited to take the Pyongyang-Moscow, Pyongyang-Khabarovsk and Pyongyang-Beijing international airlines and the Pyongyang-Moscow and Pyongyang-Beijing train services.

The visitors of Pyongyang can go round monumental edifices, among them the Tower of Chuche Idea, the Arch of Triumph, Pyongyang metro, the Mansuadae art Theatre and the Grand People's Study House, the crystals of graceful architectural techniques, which are high in ideological and artistic plane.

The tower of chuche idea soars 170 meters skyward, occupying a spacious area on a bank of the river Taedong. The tower of white natural granite is a monument splendid in its architectural style and scale and the formative artistic depiction. The 20-metre high torch leaps in an eternal flame on top of the tower.

The monumental edifices erected in many parts of the capital render the looks of the city more characteristic.

The visitors are invited to go to the scenic mangyongdae where the great leader President Kim Il-song was born and spent his childhood and enjoy pleasant hours at the Mangyongdae Fun Fair furnished with several dozen modern amusement facilities. The Taesongsan Fun Fair and the Kaeson Youth Park are also available to them.

The tourists are also welcomed in Pyongyang at the Embroidery Institute, the mock-up location streets of the Korean Film Studio, the art gallery and the Victorious Fatherland Liberation War Museum, etc. and they can enjoy Korean folk dances and songs and circus of peculiar style.

The sites of the Anhak Palace and the Pyongyang Wall which are remains of castle walls and wall gates of the Koryuryo dynasty and the Taedong, Potong and Chilsong gates of the Koryo and Yi Dynasties in their original shape as well as the Korean Central History Museum and the Folklore Museum are also open to them.

Sea bathing at the Wonsan Seabeach and the climbing of Mt Kumgang are chosen favorites of the tourists.

They can put up at first-class hotels in Pyongyang, Wonsan, Nampo, Mt Myohyang and other tourist centers, where they are served such specialities of Korea as sea cucumber, octopus, cuttlefish, mushroom and insam (ginseng) liquor. And they can buy souvenirs such as Koryo porcelain and Korean embroideries.

A leading official of the Korean International Tourist Agency said it was making preparations to receive far more foreign tourists than last year with the approach of the sightseeing season.

/12232

CSO: 4100/134

BRIEFS

FORESTRY WORKERS INCREASE PRODUCTION--Pyongyang 7 March (KCNA)--The workers in the domain of forestries are these days increasing log production 1.3 times as against the same period last year, according to data available at the Ministry of Forestries. The Chagang Provincial General Bureau of Forestries properly chose cyclic felling areas and introduced a new felling method and is now carrying out the first quarter year assignments of log production at the final stage. In particular, the Wiwon, Rangrim and various other forestry stations are carrying out their daily plans 1.7 times. Entering this year, the Kangwon Provincial Management Bureau of Forestries has overfulfilled the daily assignments of log production 1.5 times and thereby ensured reserves of pit props for over 1 month at coal mines in the province. The Yanggang Provincial General Bureau of Forestries and the South Hamgyong and North Pyongan Provincial Management Bureaus of Forestries have waged a powerful drive for increased production and thus sent thousands of cubic metres of logs produced outside the plan to major construction targets. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0429 GMT 8 Mar 87 SK] /12232

PYONGYANG PRE-FAB FACTORY COMMISSIONED--Pyongyang, 15 Feb (KCNA)--The Pyongyang slag meerchaum pre-fab factory has been built and commissioned under a far-reaching plan of our party. The factory occupying a broad area of tens of thousands of square meters is a modern building-materials production base. It will produce large quantities of blocks by using slag from the Pyongyang thermal power plant as main raw material. All the production processes of the factory are equipped with modern machines and mechanized and automated in an assembly line. Dwelling houses and cultural and welfare establishments of the workers of the factory have also been built. As the Pyongyang slag meerchaum pre-fab factory has been commissioned and started production, it has become possible to satisfactorily supply building-materials to be used as partition walls and lagging materials by use of slag which has been wasted and contribute to further beautification of the looks of the capital and the development of the country's building-materials industry. The commissioning ceremony of the factory was held on the spot on February 14. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0830 GMT 15 Feb 87 SK] /12624

CSO: 4100/119

N. KOREA/MEDIA AND THE ARTS

EVENTS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES MARK KIM CHONG-IL'S BIRTHDAY

SK160842 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0827 GMT 16 Feb 87

[Text] Pyongyang, 16 Feb (KCNA)--A celebration, a Korean book, photo and handicraft exhibition and a film show were held in Mauritius, a celebration in Finland, a Korean book and photo exhibition in the Sudan and a Korean book, photo and handicraft exhibition in Spain on the birthday of dear comrade Kim Chong-il.

Attending there were parliamentary members, figures of the political, social and press circles, personnel of organizations for friendship with the Korean people and persons of other circles and students.

Speeches were made at the functions.

Hossenjee Edoo, chairman of the Mauritius-democratic People's Republic of Korea National Friendship Society, in his speech stressed that dear his excellency Kim Chong-il is an outstanding leader who enjoys deep respect and reverence from the Korean and the world people for his loyalty to the revolutionary cause and devoted service for the people.

His noble patriotic spirit and devoted service for the cause of justice is a paragon for us, the chairman said.

At the opening ceremony of the Korean book, photo and handicraft exhibition, the secretary general of the Spanish association for friendship and solidarity with the Korean people, underlined the successes made by the Korean people in socialist construction under the wise leadership of the great leader president Kim Il-song and the dear leader his excellency Kim Chong-il.

Korean films including "Pyongyang Today" were screened at the film show.

Messages of greetings to comrade Kim Chong-il were adopted at the celebration meetings.

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CSO: 4100/119

N. KOREA/MEDIA AND THE ARTS

DPRK ARTISTS DEPICT GREAT FEATS OF KIM CHONG-IL

SK170835 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0823 GMT 17 Feb 87

["Canvases Depicting Great Personality"--KCNA Headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, 17 Feb (KCNA)--Korean artists are energetically creating works of art picturing the imperishable revolutionary feats of dear comrade Kim Chong-il and his wise leadership and noble virtues.

Nearly 100 of such works have been created in the last few years alone.

The Korean painting "The Pride of Korea" showing the great images of the respected leader President Kim Il-song and dear comrade Kim Chong-il acknowledging the enthusiastic cheers of tens of thousands of people vividly depicts the boundless pride and unbreakable unity and cohesion of the Korean people who are guided by the great leader, the sagacious leader.

Many works have been produced to give a picture of the undying feats performed by comrade Kim Chong-il in ushering in a new era of grandeur and prosperity in this land by leading the revolution and construction to victory.

One of the typical works is the Korean painting "For a New Turn in Construction". It vividly portrays the trait of leadership of comrade Kim Chong-il who indicates the direction and way of laying out the street at the construction site of Changgwang Street in Pyongyang.

Unrolling a gigantic plan of grand nature-remaking years ago, comrade Kim Chong-il initiated the construction of a large long-distance belt conveyor line stretching far on the West Sea from the Unryul Mine, linking through banks between islands and between islands and shore, by a bold and ambitious operation and pointed to its orientation and way of construction. And he went out to the spot and wisely directed its realization.

This is the content of the oil "the dear leader comrade Kim Chong-il giving on-the-spot guidance in the construction of the large long-distance belt conveyor line of the Unryul Mine".

The Korean painting "Having Found a Gifted Girl" represents on the canvas the tender-hearted fatherly love of President Kim Il-song and comrade Kim Chong-il who personally discovered a school girl with distinguished calligraphic talent and pushed her to the foreground.

Among works of art portraying the image of comrade Kim Chong-il energetically working for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, the cherished national desire of our people, and for friendship and solidarity with the peaceloving people of the world are the Korean paintings "With Desire for National Reunification" and "Song of Praise Ringing all Over the World". These works play a big role in educating working people to be faithful to the party.

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CSO: 4100/119

N. KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

BRIEFS

KOREANS IN JAPAN MARK REVOLUTION--Tokyo, 5 Feb (KNS-KCNA)--Han Tok-su, chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean residents in Japan, was invited to a reception given at the embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Japan on February 10 on the occasion of the eighth anniversary of the victory of the Islamic revolution in Iran. Chairman Han tok-su extended congratulations to the Iranian ambassador upon the eighth anniversary of the victory of the Islamic revolution. The ambassador expressed thanks for this. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1017 GMT 14 Feb 87 SK] /12624

KIM IL-SONG THANKED FOR SUPPORT--Pyongyang, 26 Feb (KCNA)--A meeting of Korean educators and scientists in Japan and Korean students studying at Japanese schools was held at the hall of the Osaka prefectural headquarters of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) on 20 February to express their thanks to the great leader President Kim Il-song for the educational aid fund and stipends sent by him. At the meeting, the reporter and speakers said that President Kim Il-song sent again a large amount of educational aid fund and stipends in the 103rd installment in this significant year which will mark the 30th anniversary of the first installment of educational aid fund and stipends sent by him for the democratic national education of sons and daughters of Korean residents in Japan. They expressed their firm determination to further strengthen and develop national education to repay this loving care. A letter to President Kim Il-song was adopted at the meeting. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1532 GMT 26 Feb 87] /9604

CSO: 4100/128

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

FOREIGN FRIENDS VISIT KIM CHONG-IL REVOLUTIONARY SITE

SK140445 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0433 GMT 14 Feb 87

[Text] Pyongyang, 14 Feb (KCNA)--Foreign friends staying in Korea are visiting the Changsan revolutionary site in Pyongyang.

Preserved at the revolutionary site are imperishable mementoes telling that dear comrade Kim Chong-il, with the far-reaching chuche-oriented plan for the construction of the capital, stood in the van of the expansion project of the road between Wasandong and Yongsong in his school days and wisely directed the work to finish the vast-scale project as a whole in time, significant historic sites where he taught the chuche-based military tactics to students and planted trees together with his schoolmates.

While going round the general introduction hall of the Changsan revolutionary site, the revolutionary monument, site of study, site of shooting exercise, site of tree planting and other revolutionary sites, foreigners expressed their deep impressions of the extraordinary intelligence and tested leadership of comrade Kim Chong-il who glorifies the revolutionary cause of chuche pioneered by the great leader President Kim Il-song.

Abdel Razak Farfour, editor-in-chief of the journal of the Yemen Arab Republic Adwa' el Yemen, said: dear comrade Kim Chong-il has been widely known as a great leader from his young age.

From his early years, he wisely guided the work of embodying the great chuche idea of President Kim Il-song in the revolution and construction and created a shining example.

Torstein Engelskjon, chairman of the Norway-Korea Friendship Association, said that dear comrade Kim Chong-il set a practical example from his school days, standing in the van of the mass movement for socialist construction, and stressed that his imperishable revolutionary feats would shine forever in the history of the revolutionary struggle of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Tomas Megnassan, chairman of the journalists association of Benin, wrote in the visitors' book that for the imperishable exploits he has performed, while leading the revolution and construction, respected comrade Kim Chong-il enjoys the unbounded respect and love of the Korean people and the world's revolutionary people.

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CSO: 4100/119

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KCNA REPORTS ON LATIN AMERICAN CHUCHE SEMINAR

SK150856 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0815 GMT 15 Feb 87

[Text] Pyongyang, 15 Feb (KCNA)--A Latin American regional seminar on the chuche idea was held with a large attendance in Lima, Peru, from February 5 to 7.

Present at the seminar were 150 delegates from 18 Latin American countries including the presidents of over 20 universities and more than 600 observers. Among them were Carlos Roca, chairman of the International Relations Committee of the American popular revolutionary alliance of Peru; Genaro Ledesma Izquieta, chairman of the People's Front of Workers, peasants and students of Peru and member of the parliament; Alberto Fujimora, chairman of the National Council of University Presidents of Peru; Carlos Araya Pochet, president of the National University of Costa Rica, Jose Moncada Sanchez, president of Central University of Ecuador; and Humberto Lopez, president of Managua Autonomous national University of Nicaragua.

After an opening address and congratulatory speeches were made, Jose Francisco Aguilar Bulgarelli, vice-director general of the board of the international institute of the chuche idea, chairman of the Latin American institute of the chuche idea and general secretary of the popular force organized in Costa Rica, delivered a keynote report titled "Philosophical Study of the Chuche Idea" and Jorge Raso Arasco, president of Inca Garcilaso de la Vega University of Peru, a supplementary report titled "Theory of the Chuche Idea and Its Vitality".

Then speeches were made.

A letter to the great leader comrade Kim Il-song and a letter to dear comrade Kim Chong-il were adopted at the seminar.

The seminar also adopted a resolution.

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CSO: 4100/119

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

LATIN AMERICAN SEMINAR'S LETTER TO KIM IL-SONG

SK150815 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0759 GMT 15 Feb 87

[Text] Pyongyang, 15 Feb (KCNA)--A letter to the great leader President Kim Il-song was adopted on February 7 at the Latin American regional seminar on the chuche idea which took place in Lima.

The letter extends warmest and heartfelt greetings and deepest respect to President Kim Il-song and wholeheartedly wishes him good health and a long life.

The letter says:

The Latin American regional seminar on the chuche idea held this time was all the more significant as it was held in celebration of the birthday of respected His Excellency Kim Chong-il who develops in depth the chuche idea and wisely leads the Korean people's cause of Chajusong to apply it.

We who gathered together on this auspicious day, sincerely discussed the rich and profound content of the chuche idea, reaffirmed its validity, originality and invincible vitality and exchanged precious experiences gained in studying and applying it.

As unanimously stressed by the participants in the seminar, the chuche idea is a scientific world outlook which is the first in history to clarify in a unique way the position and role of people in the world, and correct guiding idea of our era which gives perfect answers to all theoretical and practical problems arising in building a new society in conformity with the independent desire and demand of the popular masses. The chuche idea which has raised to the highest plane the dignity and value of man and perfectly indicated the road to carve out the destiny of the popular masses is, indeed, a great banner for the liberation of man, liberation of mankind.

The truth and greatness of the chuche idea have today become a stark historic reality.

With the founding of the chuche idea, a genuine road has been indicated for the masses of the people who had been maltreated and forsaken in the past to independently and creatively hoe out there destiny and a new change brought about in carrying out the sacred cause of sovereignty, independence and social progress.

Your excellency founded the chuche idea in your early age and have brilliantly applied it, thereby setting a shining example and garnering valuable experiences in the building of a new independent society.

Immortal will be trouble taken and great services rendered by your excellency president for the liberation struggle of the world's oppressed peoples, strengthening and development of the non-aligned movement, and the establishment of new independent international relations and a new economic order.

The chuche idea is an idea of the people and a guiding principle for the building of a new independent society. The work of studying and disseminating this immortal idea is a sacred work for us who love justice and truth.

We who regard it as the most honorable duty to devote ourselves to the sacred cause of defending the Chajusong of the people, are filled with a determination to conduct more energetically the work of studying and disseminating the chuche idea, deeply convinced of the justness of our work, with this seminar as an occasion.

We will constantly expand the ranks of followers of the chuche idea and positively contribute to the sacred struggle of the people under the banner of independence.

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CSO: 4100/119

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

PORTUGUESE SEMINAR SENDS LETTER TO KIM IL-SONG

SK090450 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0437 GMT 9 Mar 87

[Text] Pyongyang 9 March (KCNA)--A letter came to the great leader President Kim Il-song from the Seventh Portuguese National Seminar on the Chuche Idea and Struggle for Peace which was held on 14 February.

The participants in the seminar expressed support to and solidarity with the heroic Korean people in the struggle for peace and national reunification, the letter notes, and says:

The participants in the seminar express deep apprehension as to the dangerous situation now prevailing on the Korean peninsula which may cause a new war threatening Asia and the rest of the world.

The stark reality in which the United States has deployed a large quantity of military equipment including nuclear weapons in South Korea demands the honest-minded people throughout the world who aspire after peace and progress to struggle against such situations endangering the future of mankind.

The participants in the seminar highly estimated the sincere efforts of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to ease the tension and solve the problem of national reunification through dialogue.

The bellicose elements of the United States and South Korea have accepted none of many proposals for dialogue advanced by the government of the DPRK, the country chuche.

The United States intensifies military provocations along the military demarcation line of Korea and insidiously tries to justify its military involvement in Asia by wrecking security and persistently aggravating the confrontation in that region.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people are consistently striving to build socialism and preserve peace, repulsing all the manoeuvres of the enemy under the wise leadership of your excellency President Kim Il-song, the great leader and founder of the chuche idea.

The letter expresses the belief that the Korean people will smash all the manoeuvres of the United States and South Korean authorities and reunify the country peacefully and independently on a democratic basis. The letter wholeheartedly wishes good health and a long life to President Kim Il-song.

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

ROMANIAN AMBASSADOR HAILS KIM CHONG-IL AT GATHERING

SK270510 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0500 GMT 27 Feb 87

[Text] Pyongyang, 27 Feb (KCNA)--The International Department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea arranged a friendship gathering at the Mansudae Art Theatre on 26 February for diplomatic corps members in Pyongyang. Present there on invitation were diplomatic envoys of different countries and their embassy officials. Participants first appreciated a music and dance performance given by the artistes of the Mansudae Art Troupe.

Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the WPK Central Committee, and doyen of the diplomatic corps Constantin Iftodi, Romanian ambassador, made speeches at a reception given after the performance.

The doyen of the diplomatic corps said: Some time ago, the entire Korean people celebrated the birthday of respected Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea. I, representing the feelings of all the attendants present here this evening on invitation, extend warm congratulations to the most respected Comrade Kim Chong-il on his birthday and sincerely wish him good health and a long life as well as great success in his future work.

The diplomatic corps in Pyongyang follows with keen attention and warm sympathy the creative endeavors made by the heroic Korean people under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il for the complete victory of socialism and for the building of an independently reunified Korea, he noted, and said: We share joy with the Korean people over the great successes and tremendous changes in all realms of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

He pointed with emphasis to the friendly and cooperative relations forged between the countries represented by the diplomatic corps members and the DPRK, and said: We sincerely hope that the Korean people will register excellent successes in the building of socialism, realise their desire for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and ensure a guarantee for world peace and prosperity at an early date.

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CSO: 4100/128

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

FOREIGN LITERARY WORKS LAUD KIM CHONG-IL

SK271027 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1016 GMT 27 Feb 87

[Text] Pyongyang, 27 Feb (KCNA)--A large number of works lauding the greatness and imperishable feats of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il are energetically created by public figures of different circles on the five continents of the world. This year many works are being created in different countries. More than 100 of them have already been published and sent to our country. They include the book "Kim Chong-il, the Sagacious Leader" published in Arabic in Lebanon and other books, poems, songs and other kinds of works.

Rahajarijafy Remi, writer and editor-in-chief of the Malagasy paper VAOVAO N'Y TOLOM-BAHOAKA, authored and published in French the book "Kim Chong-il and Chuche Korea."

The book, telling the story that Comrade Kim Chong-il was born in Mt Paektu and grew, cultivating a great revolutionary idea, deals with the imperishable feats he has performed for the times and mankind, adding [word indistinct] to the revolutionary cause of chuche and with his great personality.

Kimbombe Mtebe of Zaire who is neither poet nor composer dedicated the poem "Korea, a Band of Morning Calm" to the significant holiday of February with unbounded reverence for Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Fernando Altamirano, a noted poet of Peru, who has deeply realized the greatness of Comrade Kim Chong-il, while studying his historic works, has created and published more than 40 poems.

Works including poems and songs have been created and sent to our country by many other figures including M. Chiyanwa, a soldier of Zimbabwe, George Farah and Elian de Majian, artistes of France, Sinclair Gittens, a professor of Barbados.

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CSO: 4100/130

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM CHONG-IL GREETED BY ETHIOPIA'S MENGISTU

SK150915 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0859 GMT 15 Feb 87

[Text] Pyongyang, 15 Feb (KCNA)--Comrade Kim Chong-ul, member of the presidium of the political bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, received a message of greetings from comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia and chairman of the provisional military administrative council of socialist Ethiopia, on his birthday.

The message was handed to Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the WPK Central Committee, by ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of socialist Ethiopia to Korea Fisseha Geda when the latter visited the WPK Central Committee on February 14.

The ambassador said: It gives me pleasure to convey a message of greetings of chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam to the dear leader comrade Kim Chong-il on his birthday.

Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam wished dear comrade Kim Chong-il good health and a long life and happiness and success in his future work on his birthday.

It is an expression of the desire to further develop the friendly relations between the leaders of the two countries, between the two parties and two peoples that our chairman sent a message of greetings to dear comrade Kim Chong-il.

Dear comrade Kim Chong-il is not only the leader of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean people but a pride of the revolutionaries throughout the world and an outstanding leader who is effecting a revolutionary change of the world.

The party and people of Ethiopia, together with the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean people, celebrate the birthday of dear comrade Kim Chong-il.

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CSO: 4100/119

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM CHONG-IL'S BIRTHDAY MARKED ABROAD

Celebration Meetings Held

SK281016 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1008 GMT 28 Feb 87

[Text] Pyongyang, 28 Feb (KCNA)--Celebration meetings were held recently in foreign countries on the occasion of the birthday of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Speaking at a celebration meeting held in Cairo under the auspices of the Egypt-Korea Friendship Association, Dr Ibrahim al Tahawi, chairman of the association, said: The dear leader His Excellency Kim Chong-il is a man whom the world's people respect and revere and all of us should learn from.

The dear leader His Excellency Kim Chong-il who enjoys the respect and reverence of all of us is making an undying contribution to the history of human thought with his energetic ideological and theoretical activities.

Moussa Tiefolo Traore, vice-chairman of the Mali Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity and chairman of the Mali-Korea Friendship Association, speaking at a celebration meeting held in Bamako, stressed: Today the Workers' Party of Korea has won fame as a promising party which is advancing with vigor. This is attributable entirely to the tested guidance of the dear leader His Excellency Kim Chong-il.

Speaking at a celebration meeting held at factory No 794 of the Syrian Arab Republic, its director said that His Excellency Kim Chong-il is an outstanding leader who, creditably inheriting the revolutionary ideas of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, successfully applies them in political, economic, cultural, military and all other domains.

Celebration meetings were held in Raqqa Province and Doma County of Damascus Province of Syria and the command of the Zimbabwean People's Militia.

Speakers at the meetings spoke highly of the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Chong-il and his feats in the revolution and construction.

Congratulatory messages or letters to Comrade Kim Chong-il were adopted at the meetings.

Foreign Functions Mark Birthday

SK042218 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 4 Mar 87

[Text] Pyongyang, 4 Mar (KCNA)--Functions were held in foreign countries on the birthday of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

A lecture, photo exhibition and Korean film week were organized in Ogou Province, Togo, a lecture and film show at Mukomba House of Culture in Midland Province, Zimbabwe, a lecture at the Ouagadougou higher technical school in Burkina Faso, a Korean film week and a lecture in Dese and Kombolchya cities of Ethiopia and a photo exhibition and a film show at the Kabul Music Hall in Afghanistan.

Film shows were held at the Nepalese National Press Club building, the Koba farm of Dubreka Province, Qlisa, the first communication regiment under the Zimbabwean National Army Headquarters, the headquarters of the navy and Luanda naval base of Angola, Antate Guest House Enin, Tage [word indistinct] infantry brigade of the Mozambican Liberation People's Army, Kafwe barracks of the Zambian National Service Army, Beni Slimane County, Medea Province, Algeria and at the Ibato Air Base of Madagascar.

The participants in the functions unanimously and highly lauded the greatness of Comrade Kim Chong-il.

In a lecture titled "What is the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il like?" the chairman of the Burkina Association for Friendship and Solidarity with the Korean People said:

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is the successor to the revolutionary cause of chuche pioneered by the great leader President Kim Il-song, outstanding thinker and theoretician and genius of revolution and construction.

He is a tender-hearted leader of people personifying in himself the noble virtues of the great President Kim Il-song.

He always finds himself among people, shares joy and happiness with them and realises their demand, deeply grasping it.

Malta-Korea Association Meets

SK170823 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0815 GMT 17 Feb 87

[Text] Pyongyang, 17 Feb (KCNA)--A meeting was held on February 7 in Valletta under the co-sponsorship of the Malta National Committee for the study of the chuche idea and the Malta-Korea friendship association on the occasion of the birthday of dear comrade Kim Chong-il.

Speaking highly of the greatness of comrade Kim Chong-il, the chief of the group for the study of the chuche idea of Maltese teachers said in his report:

His excellency the dear leader Kim Chong-il is a great thinker and theoretician who successfully carries forward and develops the revolutionary idea of his excellency respected President Kim Il-song.

His immortal classical works including the treatise "on the chuche idea" are an ideological and theoretical wealth which greatly contributes to the development of human thought.

His excellency the dear leader Kim Chong-il is a great leader who, possessed of outstanding and tested leadership ability, creates an epochal example in the revolution and construction.

He always finds himself among the masses of the people and solves every matter in reliance upon the strength of the masses.

The Korean people are vigorously advancing under his guidance for the accomplishment of the cause of chuche, entrusting all their destiny entirely to him.

The imperishable feats performed by his excellency the dear leader Kim Chong-il for the Korean revolution and the world revolution will shine for ever along with the great chuche idea, the guiding idea of the present era.

A letter to comrade Kim Chong-il was adopted at the meeting.

Earlier, celebration meetings were held at the association for the promotion of Austria-the Democratic People's Republic of Korea relations and at the Yemen-Korea friendship revolutionary ironware factory.

India, Bangladesh Celebrations

SK260525 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0508 GMT 26 Feb 87

[Text] Pyongyang, 26 Feb (KCNA)--Meetings were held in India and Bangladesh on the occasion of the birthday of Comrade Kim Chong-il.

A celebration meeting was held in New Delhi under the auspices of the Asian Regional Institute of the Chuche Idea. T.B. Mukherjee, president of the institute, said in his report that the world's progressive people and public figures of all strata spoke highly of His Excellency Kim Chong-il as the great successor to the cause of chuche and as the bright lodestar in the age of chajusong. He continued:

The dear leader His Excellency Kim Chong-il enjoys the unbounded respect and reverence of the world's people for his imperishable feats in the building of a new society and in realising the cause of global independence.

The dear leader His Excellency Kim Chong-il is an outstanding thinker and theoretician who carries forward and develops successfully the revolutionary ideas of the great leader President Kim Il-song.

The most important thing in the ideological and theoretical feats of His Excellency Kim Chong-il is that he has formulated the revolutionary ideas of President Kim Il-song as an integral system of ideology, theory and method of chuche.

His Excellency dear Kim Chong-il's classical formulation of the revolutionary ideas of President Kim Il-song is of weighty significance in the development of the revolutionary theory of the working class and in the carrying out of its revolutionary cause.

He is the great leader who directs the revolution and construction to victory with his energetic guidance.

Indeed, the Korean people who hold the great leader his excellency President Kim Il-song in high esteem and advance under the guidance of the dear leader His Excellency Kim Chong-il are the happiest and most glorious people in the world.

A celebration meeting took place at the Bangladesh-Korea Friendship Association.

The speakers at the meeting heartily wished dear Comrade Kim Chong-il good health and a long life, saying in unison that he enjoys deep respect not only from the Korean people but also from the world's peoples as he has performed undying exploits, possessed of outstanding leadership ability and noble virtues.

A congratulatory message to Comrade Kim Chong-il was adopted at the meeting.

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CSO: 4100/128

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM CHONG-IL BIRTHDAY CELEBRATIONS, GREETINGS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Greeted by Foreign Party Leaders

SK070527 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0509 GMT 7 Mar 87

[All names as received]

[Text] Pyongyang 7 March (KCNA)--Messages of greetings came to Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, from Jose Fransisco Aguilar Bulgarelli, general secretary of the Popular Force organized in Costa Rica; Herving Chung, chairman of the Caribbean National Movement, Sam Nujoma, chairman of the South West Africa People's Organization; Rigoberto Padilla Rus, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Honduras; Jose Pedro Cardozo, chairman; Reinaldo Gargano, secretary-general; and Jose Diaz, International Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Party of Uruguay, on the occasion of his birthday.

The messages extend warmest congratulations and militant greetings to Comrade Kim Chong-il on the occasion of his birthday.

Expressing the belief that the Korean people under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Chong-il will register greater successes in the socialist construction and the just struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, they sincerely wish him good health and a long life.

Birthday Observed in Foreign Countries

SK07103 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1004 GMT 7 Mar 87

[Text] Pyongyang 7 March (KCNA)--Lectures on the subject "His Excellency Dear Kim Chong-il Is an Outstanding and Tested Leader Guiding the Revolution and Construction Along the Road of Victory" were given at the Chuche Idea Study Society of India, the Indian Youth Group for the Study of the Works of Comrade Kim Il-song, the Chuche Philosophy Study Committee of India and the Loubila Farm in Burkina Faso, and a lecture on the subject "Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il Is an Outstanding Leader Successfully Carrying Forward the Revolutionary Cause of Chuche" was given in Accra, Ghana, on the occasion of the birthday of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Photo exhibitions, book and photo exhibitions, photo and handicraft exhibitions, Korean film weeks and other colorful functions were held in the Congo, Uganda,

Mali, Portugal, Cameroon, Somalia, Malta, Tanzania, Madagascar, Guinea-Bissau, Central Africa, Zaire, Mozambique, the Sudan, Zimbabwe, Rwanda and Peru.

An "Evening of Pakistan-Korea Culture in Celebration of February" was held at Islamabad Women's University in Pakistan and a meeting for poem recitation in Guinea under the auspices of the Guinean Writers Association.

The chairman of the Guinean Writers Association who spoke on the occasion said the birthday of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is a common international holiday of mankind, and warmly hailed the February fete.

The general secretary of the Guinean Committee for the Study of the Chuche Idea in his speech said mankind is now greeting the age of Kim Il-song/Kim Chong-il, the greatest and most brilliant age in the history of its development. Today the progressive people of the world call our era the era of Kim Chong-il in praise of the great exploits he has performed for the times, he stressed.

Birthday Celebrated Abroad

SK061039 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1021 GMT 6 Mar 87

[Text] Pyongyang 6 March (KCNA)--Meetings were held in France, Ghana, Peru, Finland and Burkina Faso on the occasion of the birthday of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Speeches were made at the meetings.

The speakers extended warmest felicitations to Comrade Kim Chong-il and wholeheartedly wished him good health and a long life.

The chairman of the French Committee to Support the Founding of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo said Comrade Kim Chong-il developed and enriched the revolutionary ideas and theories of the great President Kim Il-song, thereby performing imperishable exploits.

He has strengthened and developed the Workers' Party of Korea into a steel-like party and made the Korean people invincible revolutionary ranks, wisely led the Korean people in the struggle for socialist construction and thereby turned Korea into a developed country in all fields, political, economic and cultural, the chairman said.

The chairman of the Peruvian Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea said his excellency Kim Chong-il is organizing and leading party work on the whole, developing and enriching the chuche idea as successor to the revolutionary cause of President Kim Il-song.

The chairman of the Turku branch of the Finland-Korea Association said the Korean people owed their amazing achievements in the revolution and construction to the wise guidance of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

The chief of the presidential convoy of Burkina Faso said new miracles are wrought in Korea each day under the plan and wise guidance of the dear leader. The Burkina Faso people should learn from the successes and experience of the Korean people in the revolution and construction, he remarked.

A message of greetings to Comrade Kim Chong-il was adopted at the meeting held in Ghana.

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CSO: 4100/134

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

NODONG SINMUN MARKS CSSR NATIONAL DAY

SK251052 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1042 GMT 25 Feb 87

[Text] Pyongyang, 25 Feb (KCNA)--The Korean people extend warm congratulations and fraternal greetings to the brotherly Czechoslovak people on the occasion of the day of their victory in February, says NODONG SINMUN today in a signed article.

Noting that since the February victory the Czechoslovak people have made a great progress and brought about social changes, the article says:

The Czechoslovak Communist Party and Government are actively striving to check and frustrate the U.S.-led imperialists' maneuvers of aggression and war for driving the world into a nuclear holocaust and to achieve peace and security in Europe. In particular, they are fighting to establish an area free from chemical weapons and a nuclear-free corridor in central Europe.

The Korean people fully support the peaceful initiatives and steps of Czechoslovakia and express solidarity with her in the efforts for their realization. The friendly and cooperative relations between Korean and Czechoslovak peoples are growing in strength and developing as the days go by.

The visit of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to Czechoslovakia in 1984 and the visit of respected Comrade Gustav Husak to Korea in 1973 marked an epochal occasion which developed the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two peoples onto a new high stage.

For the two peoples to support and cooperate closely with each other out of noble obligation as class brothers will be conducive to accelerating the construction of socialism and communism in the two countries and defending peace and security in the world.

The Korean people will in the future, too, make active efforts to strengthen and develop the friendly and cooperative relations with the fraternal Czechoslovak people.

MINJU CHOSON carries an article observing this day.

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CSO: 4100/128

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

GREEK LAWMAKERS DEMAND DIPLOMATIC TIES WITH DPRK

SK260603 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0537 GMT 26 Feb 87

[Text] Pyongyang, 26 Feb (KCNA)--Leonidas Kyrkos, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Greek Communist Party (of the Interior), and five other members of Parliament of Greece from the Communist Party of Greece, the Panhellenic Socialist Movement, the Democratic Renewal Party and the United Democratic Leftist Party made public a statement calling for the establishment of diplomatic relations with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on 5 February.

The statement says:

We members of Greek Parliament consider that circumstances are mature for developing bilateral relations between the Republic of Greece and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea into diplomatic relations.

We consider that there is no reason for the Greek and Korean peoples who have the history of protracted struggle to defend peace and the common tradition of the anti-fascist struggle not to develop relations between them.

We demand that the Greek Government will take all measures for the development of relations between the nations and establish diplomatic relations with the DPRK for peace and friendship among the peoples.

To this end, we organize a group of promoters within the Parliament.

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CSO: 4100/128

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

NODONG SINMUN MARKS WESTERN SAHARAN ANNIVERSARY

SK271009 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000 GMT 27 Feb 87

[Text] Pyongyang, 27 Feb (KCNA)--The Korean people warmly congratulate the Polisario Front and the people of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic on the proclamation day of the republic, says NODONG SINMUN today.

The author of the article points out:

The Saharan people have waged a strenuous struggle under the leadership of the Polisario Front in the last 11 years since the proclamation of the republic.

The Saharan Arab Democratic Republic advanced an affirmative proposal to solve the problem of Western Sahara on the principle of national self-determination and is striving for its realization.

The Korean people have always extended support to and solidarity with the Saharan people in their just struggle for the complete liberation of the country and for national sovereignty.

Believing that the friendly relations between Korea and the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic would grow stronger and develop in the future, the Korean people wish the Saharan people greater successes in the efforts to carry into effect the fighting program advanced by the Sixth Congress of the Polisario Front under the guidance of President Mohamed Abdelaziz.

MINJU CHOSON also dedicates an article to this anniversary.

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CSO: 4100/130

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM IL-SONG GREETES AL-ASAD ON SYRIAN ANNIVERSARY

SK071035 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1020 GMT 7 Mar 87

[Text] Pyongyang 7 March (KCNA)--President Kim Il-song on 7 March sent a message to Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic, greeting the 24th anniversary of the 8 March revolution in Syria.

The message says:

Since the victory of the 8 March revolution, the fraternal Syrian Arab people have made many successes in their endeavours for building a new life.

Today they are vigorously striving to defend national dignity and territorial integrity and build a new prosperous society under the leadership of the Arab socialist Ba'th Party headed by you, upholding the slogan of "unity, freedom, and socialism."

The Korean people express firm solidarity with the Syrian Arab people in their just struggle to retake the occupied Arab land and achieve the independent development of the country, repulsing the ceaseless aggression and provocations of the imperialists and Zionists.

Believing that the friendly and cooperative relations between our two countries forged in the common struggle against imperialism and for independence will grow stronger and develop in the future, I take this opportunity to heartily wish you and your people greater success in the work to implement the decisions of the Eighth Regional Congress of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party.

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CSO: 4100/134

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

DPRK PAPERS MARK SYRIAN REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

SK080837 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0826 GMT 8 Mar 87

[Text] Pyongyang 8 March (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN and MINJU CHOSON today dedicate signed articles to the 24th anniversary of the 8 March revolution in Syria.

Since the victorious revolution the Syrian people have registered big successes on the road of building a new life and completely changed the looks of the country, NODONG SINMUN notes, and says:

The U.S. imperialists who dislike the triumphant advance of the Syrian revolution are unceasingly resorting to the anti-Syria manoeuvres.

Under such difficult conditions the Syrian people guided by President Hafiz al-Asad are making new successes in the development of the national economy.

The Korean people express firm solidarity with the Syrian people in the struggle to retake the occupied Arab land, achieve the independent development of the country and defend the dignity of the nation.

The imperialists and their stooges are persisting in their anti-syria manoeuvres. But they will never be able to realise their intrigues. The whole course of advance made by the Syrian people shows that if a people unite in their struggle they will be able to smash the aggressive moves of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, defend national dignity and achieve territorial integrity and built a new prosperous country.

The friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Syria are developing ever more favorably. This accords with the interests of the two peoples and contributes to the promotion of the cause of independence against imperialism. The Korean people who prize the Korea-Syria friendship and unity will make efforts as ever to develop and strengthen it.

The Korean people sincerely wish the Syrian people still greater success in carrying out their just cause.

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CSO: 4100/134

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

WPK AND PRC DELEGATIONS VISITS--Pyongyang, 14 Feb (KCNA)--The delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea returned home Friday from its visit to France and Spain. The delegation of the league of socialist working youth of Korea and the delegation of the party history institute of the WPK Central Committee which had visited the Soviet Union returned home respectively on February 12 and 13. A Korean language publishing delegation of China headed by Jin Wanshan, editor-in-chief of the National Publishing House of China, and a Japanese mountaineers group arrived in Pyongyang respectively on February 12 and 13. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0455 GMT 14 Feb 87 SK] /12624

PERUVIAN PRESIDENT MEETS DPRK REPRESENTATIVE--Pyongyang, 15 Feb (KCNA)--Alan Garcia Perez, president of the Republic of Peru, on February 9 met Yi In-chun, representative of the trade mission of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in Peru. On the occasion the representative conveyed regards of President Kim Il-song and comrade Kim Chong-il to the Peruvian president. The president expressed deep thanks for this and asked the representative to forward his warm greetings to President Kim Il-song and comrade Kim Chong-il. The president pointed to the development of the friendly and cooperative relations between Peru and Korea. The conversation proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0808 GMT 15 Feb 87 SK] /12624

TANZANIAN PREMIER VISITS FARM--Pyongyang, 14 Feb (KCNA)--Joseph Warioba, prime minister of the United Republic of Tanzania, on February 8 visited Kigongoni farm in Bagamoyo district, coast region of Tanzania, where Korean agro-technicians are working. He attended the commissioning ceremony of a reservoir built with the help of Korean agro-technicians, and went round the experimental rice plot run with their help. He expressed satisfaction with the fact that Korean agro-technicians have successfully built the reservoir and irrigation setups in the spirit of self-reliance and reaped a high yield from the experimental rice plot. Saying the experience of Korean agro-technicians convinced the Tanzanian people that grain production will increase as much as they wish if they do farming in a scientific and technological way in the spirit of self-reliance, he extended heartfelt thanks to the great leader President Kim Il-song and dear comrade Kim Chong-il for sincerely helping Tanzania in the development of agriculture by sending competent technicians. He also saw farm tools manufactured by Korean agro-technicians, emphasized that Tanzania should assiduously learn from Korean experience for the development of her agriculture. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1013 GMT 14 Feb 87 SK] /12624

PRIME MINISTER, AMBASSADOR MEET--Pyongyang, 17 Feb (KCNA)--Mozambican prime minister Mario Fernandes da Graca Machungo on February 11 met Korean ambassador to his country Cha Myong-kuk. The prime minister extended warm congratulations to the great leader comrade Kim Il-song upon his reelection as president at the first session of the Eighth Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The Mozambican government and people, he said, have always supported firmly and will support as ever the proposals advanced by the Workers' Party of Korea and the government of the DPRK for the reunification of the country including the proposal for north-south high-level political and military talks set forth by President Kim Il-song in his historic policy speech. He asked the ambassador to forward the warmest congratulations of the Mozambican government and people and their good wishes for longevity to President Kim Il-song and comrade Kim Chong-il. The conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1004 GMT 17 Feb 87 SK] /12624

WPK DELEGATION TO LIBYA--Pyongyang, 25 Feb (KCNA)--A delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kye Ung-tae, alternate member of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the WPK Central Committee, left Pyongyang today by air to attend the celebrations of the 10th anniversary of the proclamation of the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. The delegation was seen off at the airport by Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the WPK Central Committee, and officials concerned. Present at the airport were Mohammed Omar Albaroni, secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau of the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, and Nikolay Shubnikov, Soviet ambassador to Korea. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1012 GMT 25 Feb 87] /9604

SHOW MARKS SOVIET ARMY DAY--Pyongyang, 26 Feb (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society arranged a film show on 25 February on the occasion of the 69th anniversary of the founding of the Soviet Army. Present there on invitation were Soviet Ambassador to Korea Nikolay Shubnikov and military attache of the Soviet Embassy Gennady Bulanov and other embassy officials. Also present were Kim Yong-hwa, vice-minister of forestries and vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society, other officials concerned and working people in the city. The participants saw a Soviet feature film. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0530 GMT 26 Feb 87] /9604

KIM CHONG-IL GREETED BY FOREIGN LEADERS--Pyongyang, 26 Feb (KCNA)--Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, received messages of greetings from Esko Helle, chairman of the Finnish People's Democratic League; Werner Carobbio, general secretary of the Swiss Autonomous Socialist Party and member of Parliament of the Swiss Confederation; Vassos Lyssarides, chairman of the Central Committee of the Socialist Party of Cyprus; and Remy Giacomini, chairman of the Socialist Party of San Marino, on the occasion of his birthday. The messages extended most wholehearted congratulations to Comrade Kim Chong-il on his birthday. They sincerely wished Comrade Kim Chong-il good health and a long life as well as big success in his work. [Text] [All names as received] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1038 GMT 26 Feb 87] /9604

KIM GREETES RWANDAN PRESIDENT--Pyongyang, 7 March, (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 5 March to Major General Habyarimana Juvenal, president of the Republic of Rwanda and president-founder of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development of Rwanda, on his 50th birthday. The message says: The Rwandan people under your correct leadership have made great achievements in the endeavors to achieve national unity and develop the country's economy. Expressing the belief that the excellent relations of friendship and cooperation existing between our two countries will grow stronger and develop in the future, I take this opportunity to sincerely wish you good health and happiness as well as greater success in your work to build a new prosperous Rwanda. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1017 GMT 7 Mar 87 SK] /12232

GHANA INDEPENDENCE DAY GREETINGS--Pyongyang March 6 (KCNA)--A meeting marking the 30th anniversary of the independence of Ghana was held here Thursday. The meeting was attended by chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries Yi Mong-ho and the vice-chairman of the Korean-Ghana Friendship Association as well as working people in the city. A speech was made at the meeting. The meeting adopted a message of greetings to the chairman of the provisional national defence council of the Republic of Ghana. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0454 GMT 6 Mar 87] /8309

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