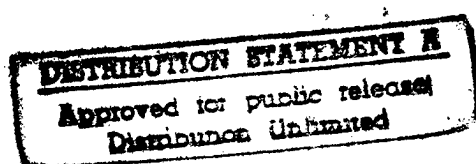




**FOREIGN  
BROADCAST  
INFORMATION  
SERVICE**

# ***JPRS Report***



## **East Asia**

***Korea***

19980211 086

DTIC QUALITY INSPECTED 2

REPRODUCED BY  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
NATIONAL TECHNICAL  
INFORMATION SERVICE  
SPRINGFIELD, VA 22161

10  
129  
A07

24 JULY 1987

## EAST ASIA

### KOREA

## CONTENTS

### OLYMPICS

No's Announcement Clears Clouds Surrounding Olympics (THE KOREA HERALD, 1 Jul 87) .....	1
Construction of Kwangbok Sports Facilities Accelerated (KCNA, 1 Jul 87) .....	3
Daily Urges North To Participate in Olympics (Editorial; CHOSON ILBO, 5 Jul 87) .....	4

### SOUTH KOREA

#### POLITICAL

Seoul Reporter Views U.S. Involvement in Recent Events (Kim Chung-sik; TONG-A ILBO, 2 Jul 87) .....	6
Further on Political Developments in S. Korea (KYODO, 30 Jun 87) .....	8
Opposition's 2 Kims Outline Election Strategy (KYODO, 1 Jul 87) .....	10
No's Democratization Package Brings Change to DJP (THE KOREA TIMES, 1 Jul 87) .....	12

Cardinal Kim Welcomes Democratization Moves (THE KOREA HERALD, 2 Jul 87) .....	14
RDP Draft May Include Vice President (Yi Song-yol; THE KOREA HERALD, 5 Jul 87) .....	15
Editor Notes Obstacles After 'Week of Euphoria' (Kim Myong-sik; THE KOREA TIMES, 5 Jul 87) .....	17
Paper Carries Questions, Answers of Two Kims (Kim Yong-sam, Kim Tae-chung; THE KOREA HERALD, 5 Jul 87) .....	20
Seoul Daily Describes First No Tae-u, Kim Tae-chung Meeting (THE KOREA TIMES, 5 Jul 87) .....	23
Kim Tae-chung Calls for Transitional Government (KYODO, 3 Jul 87) .....	24
DJP Launches Action Plan for No's Eight-Point Plan (THE KOREA TIMES, 3 Jul 87) .....	25
Reportage on RDP Presidential Candidate (KYODO, 3, 4 Jul 87; THE KOREA HERALD, 5 Jul 87) .....	27
Opposition Kims to Discuss Issue .....	27
Opposition to Field Single Candidate .....	28
Paper Considers Kim-Kim Rivalry, by Kang Song-chol .....	28
DJP Considers Strengthening No Tae-u's Position (THE KOREA TIMES, 4 Jul 87; YONHAP, 4 Jul 87) .....	31
No Tae-u May Assume DJP Party Presidency .....	31
DJP Denies Moves to Bolster No .....	32
Amnesty for Kim Tae-chung, Others To Come Next Week (THE KOREA TIMES, 4 Jul 87) .....	33
Prisoners' Records Reviewed; Amnesty Considered (YONHAP, 30 Jun 87) .....	35
Political Amnesty Expected 'This Week or Next' (KYODO, 1 Jul 87) .....	36
Colleges To Reinstate Expelled Protestors (THE KOREA HERALD, 4 Jul 87) .....	38
Police To Limit On-Campus Intervention (THE KOREA TIMES, 4 Jul 87) .....	39
No, Detainees' Relatives Meet, 'Commotion' Results (THE KOREA TIMES, 5 Jul 87) .....	41

Student Becomes Third Fatality in Demonstrations (KYODO, 5 Jul 87) .....	43
Mourning Period Established for Demonstration Victim (KYODO, 6 Jul 87) .....	44
Reportage on Yi Han-yol's Death (Various sources, 7 Jul 87) .....	46
University Students Hold Rally	46
Funeral May Trigger More Demonstrations	46
Editorial Mourns Death	47
ROK Daily Welcomes No Tae-u's 8-Point Proposal (Editorial; THE KOREA TIMES, 30 Jun 87) .....	49
ROK Editorial on Movement Toward Democratization (HANGUK ILBO, 1 Jul 87) .....	51
Politicians Urged To Get To Work (Editorial; TONG-A ILBO, 1 Jul 87) .....	53
ROK Daily on Moves To Heal Wounds of Kwangju Incident (Editorial; CHUNGANG ILBO, 2 Jul 87) .....	57
ROK Daily Calls for 'Mature Politics' To Match Economy (Editorial; THE KOREA TIMES, 2 Jul 87) .....	59
ROK Daily Calls for Abolishing Basic Press Law (Editorial; HANGUK ILBO, 4 Jul 87) .....	61
ROK Daily Stresses Patience in Achieving Democratization (Editorial; CHOSON ILBO, 4 Jul 87) .....	63
Seoul Daily Views Revitalizing Mass Media (Editorial; THE KOREA TIMES, 5 Jul 87) .....	65
Editorial on 'Intraparty Democracy' (THE KOREA TIMES, 7 Jul 87) .....	67
<hr/> Briefs	
Government Releases 357 Detainees	69
NCDC Postpones Rally	69
DJP To Reshuffle Officials	69
Student Meeting at Yonsei	70
Minor Parties Oppose RDP Maneuver	70
Amnesty Expanded	70
RDP, NCDC To Cooperate on Constitution	71
Prosecution To Release 160-170 Protestors	71
NCDC Watches Democracy Implementation	71
RDP Request Implementation of No's Proposals	71
No Explains Proposal	72

## ECONOMIC

Underground Economy Accounts for 20-30 Percent of GNP (Hong Kwon-hui; TONG-A ILBO, 20 Apr 87) .....	73
--	----

## SOCIAL

Measures Adopted To Control Rising Drug Problems (Various sources, various dates) .....	77
Drug-Free Society Campaign .....	77
Drug Hot Line 127 Plan .....	78
Drug Hot Line 127 in Operation .....	79

## SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

18 Units of Nuclear Plants in Demand (THE KOREA TIMES, 17 Jun 87) .....	80
--	----

## NORTH KOREA

### POLITICAL

Daily Urges Anti-Imperialist Class Consciousness (Pyongyang Domestic Service, 29 Jun 87) .....	82
---	----

### MILITARY

Soldiers Mobilized for Sariwon Complex Expansion (Pak Ch'un-hung; NODONG SINMUN, 4 Mar 87) .....	86
---	----

### ECONOMIC

DPRK Daily on Developing Foreign Trade (Pyongyang Domestic Service, 28 Jun 87) .....	91
DPRK Daily Urges Production Increase, Economization (Pyongyang Domestic Service, 19 Jun 87) .....	94
NODONG SINMUN on Railway Transport Work (Pyongyang Domestic Service, 21 Jun 87) .....	97
Daily on Demands in Utilizing Labor Resources (Pyongyang Domestic Service, 25 Jun 87) .....	100
DPRK Miners Fulfill First Half-Year Assignments (KCNA, 1 Jul 87) .....	104
Rally for Third-Seven Year Plan Held (KCNA, 2 Jul 87) .....	106
Meeting Held To Expedite Plan .....	106
Yon Hyong-muk Speaks at Rally .....	107

Local Government Budget System, Regulations Elucidated (MINCHU CHOSON, 28 Mar 87) .....	111
Briefs	
Kumdok Mining Complex Expansion	114
FOREIGN RELATIONS, TRADE	
International Social Groups Hits Tortures in South (KCNA, 1 Jul 87) .....	115
Reasons for Chon-no Initiatives Examined (Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea, 2 Jul 87) .....	117
South's Reconsideration of Kwangju Seen as 'Trick' (Kim Myong-nam; Pyongyang Domestic Service, 3 Jul 87) ...	121

/7310

# NO'S ANNOUNCEMENT CLEARS CLOUDS SURROUNDING OLYMPICS

SK010043 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 1 Jul 87 p 11

[Text] Korean sports officials, who as recently as last week were saying publicly there was nothing to worry about from 3 weeks of nationwide street protests, breathed a collective sigh of relief yesterday as No Tae-u, chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, moved to defuse the nation's political problems.

In his Monday declaration, No acceded to the demands of the opposition party including the election of the nation's president in a direct electoral process by the people.

Commenting on No's declaration, Yi Song-hui, a spokesman for the Ministry of Sports said: "All the dark clouds over the future of the Seoul Olympics have been once and for all cleared."

Noting that the nation had put its differences aside last year to successfully host the Asian Games, Yi said it was time the world learned what Koreans can accomplish.

"Now is the time for all Koreans to unite and pool their wisdom and efforts for the success of the games, demonstrating Korea's great potential," Yi said.

The Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee, which did a slow burn this past month as many cities offered their services to host the '88 games if the International Olympic Committee deemed Seoul unsafe to stage the Olympics, refused to issue a formal statement on No's speech.

Privately, however, one high-ranking SLOOC official, wishing to remain anonymous, said No's statement, which quickly ended the street protests, can in the nick of time.

"If the Students' violent protests continued much longer the Seoul Olympics could have been in real jeopardy," the official admitted.

Among the cities that publicly lobbied for the games were Los Angeles, West Berlin, Indianapolis and New York.

Adding to the pressure on the Korean Government was a report from a Soviet commentator saying it would be impossible for the Olympics to be held in Korea if the domestic situation continued to deteriorate.

The Soviet raised the same security issues cited by the Soviets in keeping their athletes and many Eastern-block nations from participating in the 1984 Los Angeles Olympiad.

The same week, the president of the United States Olympic Committee, visiting Seoul, told Korean journalists the United States would not send its athletes to a country where their security was in jeopardy.

USOC President Robert Helmick was quizzed by reporters within days of U.S. and Korean soccer players forced from a Korean field by tear gas used to quiet demonstrators trying to break into the stadium.

Pictures of the game and of a similar incident 2 days earlier involving the Koreans and an Egyptian team scurrying from the field, wiping their eyes, further hurt the Korean Olympic cause.

Hopefully, Korean officials believe that is all behind them.

"I sent my warmest applause to No for his proposals," said Kim Chong-ha, president of the Korean Olympic Committee, who frankly admitted he was moved to tears when he first heard No's declaration on television.

Ending the student protests could not come at a better time added Kim, looking ahead to a 14-15 July meeting in Switzerland with IOC officials and north korean representatives over the North's demands that it cohost the games.

"If the turbulence had gotten worse North Korea would raise more unreasonable demands concerning the games. Then they would try and drum up support from other communist countries," Kim concluded.

/12232

CSO: 4100/261



CONSTRUCTION OF KWANGBOK SPORTS FACILITIES ACCELERATED

SK011530 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1522 GMT 1 Jul 87

[Text] Pyongyang, 1 July (KCNA)--The construction of the Kwangbok Street and other major objects is making headway briskly in Pyongyang.

The builders and soldiers have completed brick-laying and assembling for more than 50 big edifices in a matter of 9 months.

In this period the builders rounded off the brick-laying of the Angol Stadium and 9 gymnasiums, the 30-storeyed Angol Hotel, a youth hotel, an international cinema house, the Pyongyang International House of Culture and other buildings. They have also assembled high-rise apartment houses for more than 3,100 families.

They have brought into shape roads with a total extension of 35,000 metres including the 100 metre wide main road running through the Kwangbok Street. And they have completed a more than 11,000 metre long railway roadbed project and the projects for 10 bridge structures including Kwangbok bridges Nos 1 and 2, and built 410 piers. Projects of underground setups extending 166,000 metres including heating, water and sewage pipes and telecommunications have gone ahead.

The construction of the 150,000-seat stadium on the Rungra Islet, a students and children's palace, the youth theatre and the football stadium on the Yanggak Islet is progressing apace. Brick-laying and assembling of these structures is nearing completion.

During this gigantic construction more than 420 technical innovation proposals have been called into play, including the lifting of the whole circular roof truss of a gymnasium.

The builders set themselves the goal of completing this unprecedented-scale construction in 2 years.

/12232

CSO: 4100/261

DAILY URGES NORTH TO PARTICIPATE IN OLYMPICS

SK050730 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 5 Jul 87 p 2

[Editorial: "The 4 July North-south Joint Statement and Relations Between the North and South. We Urge the North To Participate in the Seoul Olympics"]

[Text] With the 29 June special statement by DJP chairman No Tae-u as an occasion, all of us have come to heave a sigh of relief, and news of relief is coming from outside in succession. This is indeed very fortunate and is precisely what we have eagerly waited for. In fact, not only we but also our allies have been on pins and needles thus far. The world's mass media, regardless of whether they are that of our allied countries or not, gave extensive coverage, with deep interest and concern, to the internal situation of our country which was led to the brink of explosion.

Now that that typhoon has turned aside and we have come to feel at ease to some extent, we should now turn our eyes to outside situations which are closely related to our situation. Among them, what we should pay special attention to is the international moves related to the Seoul Olympics, one of our two big national events in 1988.

Immediately after the 10 June demonstration in our country, Los Angeles and West Berlin said that they would hold the 1988 Olympics if the international sports festival could not be held in Seoul because of the political situation in South Korea, showing as if they entered into competition with each other for holding the Olympics. We are quite ashamed of this. At the same time, this is indeed regrettable. Their voices are indeed a frivolous act which makes us feel offended.

Such voices are hardly understandable because we have still more than 400 days left until the Seoul Olympics. In particular, in the same period, the Moscow Radio also expressed strong skepticism about the Seoul Olympics. As the proverb "birds of a feather flock together" says, we once interpreted Moscow Radio's skepticism in connection with North Korea's obstruction of the Seoul Olympics. Anyway, such world voices related to the Seoul Olympics were definitely unpleasant. This was caused by the backwardness of our political culture.

In the very nick of time, when the site of fierce battles with tear gas and stones suddenly became the site of compromise and great national harmony, Alexandru Siperco, Romanian member of the International Olympic Committee [IOC], visited Seoul. He visited Pyongyang on 27 May to discuss with North Korean sports officials the sports meeting among the IOC and North and South Korean sports officials to be held in Lausanne on 14 and 15 July. He originally planned to visit Seoul via Panmunjom after his visit to Pyongyang. However, he failed to visit Seoul via Panmunjom because of Pyongyang's rejection. He inevitably returned to Lausanne and visited Seoul this time.

While Siperco stayed in Seoul, and even before his visit to Seoul, the IOC Headquarters made clear its stand that there will be no change in the decision of Seoul as the venue of the 1988 Olympics. Along with this, on 23 June, the Day of the Olympics, the Olympic flag began to fly on the Seoul City Government Building.

The only thing that should be done from now on is to persuade North Korea to return from sophistry and far-fetched advocations to consciousness and reason. The IOC has responsibility for this. The Lausanne meeting, which will be held on 14 and 15 July, should bear successful fruition without fail.

Meanwhile, today is 4 July. Fifteen years ago today, the 4 July North-south joint statement, which aroused deep emotion and excitement among our 60 million compatriots, was issued. The joint statement pledged that national reunification should be achieved independently and peacefully, not by means of war, and that great national unity should be achieved to this end.

Pyongyang must have had a complacent smile of satisfaction at the heated political situation in June in South Korea. Conversely, it must have been disappointed and frustrated after 29 June. This proves that Pyongyang has an evil mind and sinister design toward South Korea. Pyongyang should liquidate such evil and sinister hearts and participate in the Seoul Olympics in 1988 so that both North and South Korea can create the same joy and excitement that they had 15 years ago in the Peace Festival of Mankind.

/12624

CSO: 4107/213

## SEOUL REPORTER VIEWS U.S. INVOLVEMENT IN RECENT EVENTS

SK030316 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 2 Jul 87 p 2

[Article by political desk reporter Kim Chung-sik: "No Tae-u's Declaration and the United States"]

[Text] "No Tae-u's declaration was issued under the manipulation of the United States, was it not? No? It was not? You reporters do not know anything about it." This was the content of telephone calls from our readers after 29 June. Some of them identified themselves as university students or government employees. Nevertheless, it is certain that some people still believe or are going to believe so.

In U.S. news reports South Korea after the "29 June declaration," it seems, the Americans praise themselves in connection with U.S. influence on South Korea and, moreover, go so far as to try to describe the declaration as "a success" for U.S. diplomacy.

The "No Tae-u declaration" not only has elated the U.S. press, but has also made U.S. Secretary of State Shultz, Undersecretary of State Derwinski, and, in particular, Assistant Secretary of State Sigur appear to be able diplomats. The declaration has also greatly contributed, in a sense, to the political future of Solarz of the U.S. Democratic Party.

Those U.S. government officials and politicians, who have claimed themselves to be authorities on South Korean affairs and who have advised and "worried" about politics in South Korea while willfully interpreting them as undemocratic, authoritarian, and uncompromising, have benefited politically in the United States. They believe that the "two trains dashing headlong against each other" in South Korea have avoided collision thanks to their calling for dialogue and compromise and their resolutions calling for democracy in South Korea. However, is this true? Is this all?

At present, it should be interpreted that, aside from the result of the 12 February general elections; the sex torture of a coed at the Puchon police station, and the Inchon riot; the rally for memorial services for late student Pak Chong-chol, who was tortured to death; the revelation of truth of the torture and murder of late Pak Chong-chol; the 7-point proposal for democracy by Yi Min-u, president of the New Korea Democratic Party; the founding of the new opposition Reunification Democratic Party;

the 13 April decision of President Chon Tu-hwan; and the 10 June mass rally form a remote cause of the No Tae-u declaration. It should also be interpreted that the declaration is definitely a result of the public opinion calling for a direct presidential election system after 10 June.

In this context, the U.S. "advice" should also be considered as forming a remote cause of the declaration. However, it is difficult to directly link the U.S. advice to No Tae-u declaration. In other words, when the work of ceding political power to No Tae-u was pushed ahead by the ruling party in perfect order prior to 10 June, there was an indication of the U.S. government to consider this the "smooth development of the politics in South Korea."

We wonder how those who believe that "U.S. advice and influence determine the politics of South Korea" can explain such a phenomenon.

As revealed by U.S. government officials, in today's international political arena, the United States has lost its lever in South Korea, Iran, Nicaragua, and Afghanistan or its influence has been relatively weakened. Today, Americans openly say that "The United States has no strength to influence the politics in South Korea." It is also Americans who have come up with many requests of our country because of the trend of trade protectionism now surging in the United States.

Believing that the United States has strength despite the fact that it claims that it does not have strength, and, moreover, believing that the strength of the United States as the greatest and supreme, is precisely and definitely a flunkeyist consciousness.

/12624

CSO: 4107/212

## FURTHER ON POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS IN S. KOREA

OW301113 Tokyo KYODO in English 1105 GMT 30 Jun 87

[Text] Seoul, 30 Jun (KYODO)--President Chon Tu-hwan Tuesday met the chief of the ruling party and accepted in principle direct presidential election and other sweeping democratic reforms.

No Tae-u, chairman of the Democratic Justice Party (DJP), told reporters after emerging from a 70-minute meeting with Chon that the president had agreed in principle to the eight-point proposal No announced Monday.

DJP officials said Chon was expected to announce the government position on the proposals during a television and radio broadcast scheduled for 10 a.m. (9 a.m. Japan time) Wednesday.

The Chon-No meeting came as the ruling and opposition parties acted to follow up on No's surprise acceptance Monday of the opposition demand for presidential direct election and other sweeping measures to bring democracy back to the strife-torn country.

Opposition leader Kim Yong-sam called on Chon and No to hold a joint meeting with the opposition and guarantee the establishment of a democratic government free from reprisals. Other members in the five-way meeting proposed by Kim, besides himself, would include dissident leader Kim Tae-chung and one representative from civic groups.

Kim Yong-sam, leader of the main opposition Reunification Democratic Party, said such a reconciliatory meeting should make everyone a winner in the democratization process. Kim also called on the government to free all political prisoners and set up a "National Reconciliation Day," citing the Constitution Day on July 5 as a good candidate.

In another opposition move, Kim Tae-chung Tuesday called on the opposition forces to keep up with their work to foster the democratization process. Kim made the call at the headquarters of the national coalition for a democratic constitution, his first visit there since he was freed from house arrest last Saturday.

As the opposition stepped up their pressure on the government, DJP officials said the ruling party was setting up talks with the opposition to work out constitutional reform. The first round planned is a meeting between No Tae-wu and Kim Yong-sam, DJP sources said.

One constitution reform scenario being floated in Seoul calls for drafting a new constitution by the end of September and holding a presidential election before the end of the year.

No, who supported Chon in the military revolt that brought him to power in 1980, is Chon's handpicked successor when Chon's seven-year term as president ends in February next year.

No told reporters he briefed the president during their meeting Tuesday morning on the reconciliation proposals he outlined in a nationwide television broadcast Monday.

No said Chon told him while he accepted the proposal in principle he had to consult with the cabinet and senior government advisers before announcing the government stand Wednesday.

Apart from direct presidential election, No's proposal also called for reinstating civil rights to Kim Tae-chung, who is banned from engaging in politics.

These are the principal demands made by the opposition in waves of antigovernment protests and disturbances which have swept the nation since June 10.

/12624

CSO: 4100/262

## OPPOSITION'S 2 KIMS OUTLINE ELECTION STRATEGY

OW010549 Tokyo KYODO in English 0504 GMT 1 Jul 87

[Excerpts] Seoul, 1 Jul (KYODO)--President Chon Tu-hwan vowed Tuesday to establish democracy in South Korea, declaring his successor will be picked in a direct presidential election following a constitutional revision.

Opposition leaders Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam both welcomed the announcement and called Chun's decision a major victory for all the people.

Democratic justice party chairman No Tae-u, who proposed the direct election earlier this week in a major turnaround following two weeks of political turmoil, said the ruling party will exert its utmost efforts to complete the constitutional amendments as soon as possible.

Kim Yong-sam, president of the main opposition reunification democratic party, said democratization has only just started.

Kim Yong-sam said that there must be no dispute between him and dissident leader Kim Tae-chung and their cooperative relations will remain unchanged.

Kim Tae-chung, who is expected to be allowed to resume political activities soon for the first time in seven years, said their efforts to promote democracy during the three-week antigovernment struggle conquered the administration.

All political prisoners, except those who admit they are communists, should be set free and their civil rights restored, said Kim Tae-chung, who was a 1971 opposition presidential candidate.

Kim Tae-chung urged enactment of a democratic constitution and a law guaranteeing a fair presidential election.

He asked for further unity among the people to attain a democratic society that guarantees freedom of speech, the right to assembly or demonstrate, and measures to ensure the welfare of workers and the poor.

Both Kims are believed to be probable opposition presidential contenders against No. Kim Tae-chung, however, said earlier this week he will not run in the election.



DJP chairman No, who is running in a presidential election expected later this year, said his party will exert efforts toward a constitutional revision.

No said he hopes to cooperate with the opposition camp to jointly develop democracy in South Korea.

The opposition RDP said it hopes to pass a revised constitution through the national assembly by the end of August, present it to a national plebiscite for approval by September 20, and call a presidential election between October and December.

Kim Yong-sam said he is ready to meet with Chon or No (to promote talks on constitutional revisions).

A prodemocracy opposition umbrella group, national coalition for a democratic constitution, welcomed Chun's announcement and said it will continue observing how the government will initiate its moves toward democratization.

/12624

CSO: 4100/262

## NO'S DEMOCRATIZATION PACKAGE BRINGS CHANGE TO DJP

SK302357 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 1 Jul 87 p 2

[Text] Democratic Justice Party chairman No Tae-u's announcement of an eight-point democratization package Monday has brought a change in the appearance of the ruling party as well as the direction of the nation's politics.

After the DJP chairman took the stunning political initiative, the DJP headquarters had its main and back gates opened to allow "free" access of the people to the party headquarters.

Most of the plainclothes police, who have been guarding the gates since the seizure of the party office by university students in 1984, were evacuated from the party headquarters.

The first guests were dozens of people whose relations have been criminally convicted in connection with their struggle for democratization.

Dozens of women who claimed to be members of "Mingahyop," an association of the families of political detainees, swarmed into a dining room of the party in the morning to ask for a meeting with chairman No Tae-u.

They demanded that their sons and daughters who are under long prison sentences should be released right now.

While they staged a sit-in in a very peaceful and orderly manner in the dining room, party spokesman Kim Chong-nam and other officials tried to persuade them to suspend the protest.

Spokesman Kim requested them to stop the protest action, promising them that he would relay their request to the party chairman.

But, as they showed no sign of retreating, the DJP spokesman consulted with secretary general Yi Chun-ku on the matter.

As No did not come back to the party office Tuesday, they could not meet him.

After hearing a commitment from party spokesman Kim that they will be notified today of the time and place for a meeting with Chairman No, the woman family members of the political detainees left the party headquarters.

Despite the unexpected visit of the women, mostly in their late 40s, party headquarters was filled with a festive mood with a flood of telephone calls from across the nation praising the grave decision of No.

An aide to No boastfully told reporters that No's secretaries had received some 1,000 telephone calls and several secretariat officials also received some 1,500 similar calls during Monday, night, following the DJP chairman's announcement of his democratization plan.

Some 400 telegrams congratulating and encouraging No's decision were also delivered to the office of No.

/12624

CSO: 4100/262

## CARDINAL KIM WELCOMES DEMOCRATIZATION MOVES

SK020001 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 2 Jul 87 p 2

[Text] Cardinal Stephen Kim Su-hwan yesterday said he welcomes DJP chairman No Tae-u's June 29th declaration and its endorsement by President Chon Tu-hwan.

"The decisions are superb and I heartily welcome them" the prelate said during a news conference upon his arrival at Kimpo International Airport from his visit to Japan.

"They (Chon and No) probably thought about many things to reach such decisions, and I would like to pay special respect to Chairman No," the cardinal said.

Kim stressed now that the agreement has been made upon principal matters between the ruling and opposition parties, politicians should endeavor to find out the way toward the genuine interest of the people and the nation by compromising on details through dialogue.

He also pointed out that it is just as important a political democratization to ensure that no one is alienated and deprived of his rights in the process of democratization.

"As it has done so far, the Korean Church will take it as a mission to contribute to the creation of a society in which men are respected and justice prevails," Kim stressed.

Mentioning Japanese concern about the Korea situation, Cardinal Kim said he was hurt when he heard a Japanese journalist comment in a NKH-TV program that Koreans are a people who "are incapable of compromising."

"We should not be regarded as a people who do not know how to compromise. Now, the rivaling parties are required to forget about part interests and earnestly discuss the way to do good for the entire people and nation," Kim stressed.

Asked to advise two opposition leaders, Kim Yong-sam and Kim Oae-chung, the cardinal said, "As they have gone through numerous tribulations, I have nothing to advise them. I think they can deal with the situation in a good manner." Cardinal Kim thanked students, civilian groups and citizens for their efforts to realize democratization.

## RDP DRAFT MAY INCLUDE VICE PRESIDENT

SK050156 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 5 Jul 87 pp 2, 5

["News Analysis" by staff reporter Yi Song-yol]

[Text] Rival political parties are busy drafting their own versions of a new Constitution in the wake of the ruling party's acceptance of the opposition's demand for direct presidential elections.

Ruling and opposition parties are to present their drafts of a new basic law this week and to start negotiations on constitutional amendments next week.

In their outlines of a new Constitution so far drafted, the ruling Democratic Justice Party and the opposition Reunification Democratic Party agree, first of all, to scale down presidential power, repealing its authority to dissolve the National Assembly and to take emergency measures. Instead, the two contending parties seek strengthened power of the legislative and the judiciary branch.

The DJP plans to abolish the Constitution Committee and instead establish a Court of Impeachment intended to deal with impeachment of the president and other ranking government officials.

The RDP insists on reviving the National Assembly's authority to inspect and audit the executive branch, while the DJP wants to maintain the current system granting the Assembly power to probe state affairs, with eased conditions to invoke the power.

Both the DJP and the RDP seek the revival of the council to recommend the appointment of the Chief Justice and the justices of the Supreme Court.

Then the Supreme Court justices would be appointed by the president at the recommendation of the council, while under the current Constitution, they are appointed by the president at the recommendation of the Chief Justice.

The DJP and the RDP also agree to guarantee the basic rights, the three labor rights, and to expand the rights of those arrested to request the court to review the legality of arrest.

Prior approval or censorship of the press and publications shall be prohibited explicitly, they agree.

They also agree to stipulate in the preamble of the new Constitution that the government in exile in Shanghai during the early 1900s is the legal origin of the Republic of Korea.

But there are some points where the two contending parties have yet to agree.

Concerning the term of the president, the DJP considers a single, 6-year term or a 4-year term allowing reelection once, while the RDP insists on the latter.

The opposition RDP also wants to guarantee the people's right to resist and seeks to lower the age of voters to 18 from the current 20, while the DJP does not want to lower it.

The RDP also hopes to introduce the special prosecutor system and vice presidency, and also to strengthen the current provisions against torture. The DJP is studying them as yet.

The RDP further wants those recommended by political parties to join the central and provincial election management committees.

The two parties agree to revise the provisions of the current national representation system of the Assembly under which two-thirds of the 92 at-large seats are given to the party winning the most seats in an election.

The DJP will present its draft charter after approval by the party's Central Executive Council this week, while the RDP plans to hold a public hearing on its charter Wednesday.

/9604

CSO: 4100/268

## EDITOR NOTES OBSTACLES AFTER 'WEEK OF EUPHORIA'

SK050101 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 5 Jul 87 p 2

[Article by Political Editor Kim Myong-sik, from the "News in Review" column]

[Text] After a week of euphoria, possible obstacles on the road to democracy began taking shape in the worried minds of political actors and plain watchers.

Coming to the fore first was the problem of "political detainees." Their families, some of the fiercest fighters against the system that is now going to be replaced, have emerged as the most visible group of protesters on the post-29 June scene.

The wild manner with which they encountered Democratic Justice Party Chairman No Tae-u yesterday morning brought police troops back to the ruling party's head office 4 days after their withdrawal.

Opposition leaders Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung jointly declared that the solution of the problem of political detainees was the prerequisite for practical negotiations for a constitutional amendment.

What the two Kims demand together with the families and other dissident elements was an immediate release of all who have been arrested for their anti-government activities "since the Yusin era" of the early 1970s.

Kim Tae-chung has said that "all but those who confess themselves to be Communists" should be freed although he later admitted his expression was not well put.

As Kim's own remarks indicated, the problem is the lack of clear division in the concept of "political detainees." Government authorities have naturally argued that there are no "political prisoners" in this country.

Oppositionists claim that as many as 3,000 people have been put into jail since the 1972 "revitalizing reforms" enacted by President Pak Chung-hui, convicted of violating martial law ordinances, a series of "emergency decrees and other statutes such as the National Security Law and the Law on Assembly and Demonstrations.

Families of the detainees and their dissident supporters allege that the present government must "return things back to their original state" as it bears responsibility being virtually an extension of the Pak regime.

This is all really too much for the present government to accept. What No Tae-u had in mind when he presented the eight-point democratization package was the fate of those who were jailed for their activities related to the call for constitutional revision, DJP officials explain.

Thus, officials of the Justice Ministry have come up with a figure of "around 1,000," of which about 600 will be released within this week or a little later. In the rest of the cases there are trials pending and hence proceedings are subject to court decisions.

The question of amnesty and restoration of the rights of convicted dissidents involves a similar gap in understanding although it may not be as serious as that for the political detainees once the government grants rights to Kim Tae-chung and other prominent figures.

The trend to democratization is certainly influencing courtrooms as judges are passing suspended sentences on a number of cases involving anti-government activities, which would previously have drawn imprisonment.

Still, families of the detainees and oppositionists are demanding the authorities use their right to drop charges for cases pending trial. Justice authorities are adamant against allowing such a request on the grounds of the need to protect the stability of the legal order.

However sincerely those in the court and the prosecution may try to maintain the dignity of the benches, the political transition is likely to tow the nation's law enforcement system along in its wake.

Already, the courtroom where the accused torturers of Pak Chong-chol were tried has evinced chaotic scenes as the family members of the late Seoul National University student and other observers in the gallery wildly protested what they believed "unjust sentences."

Critical watchers say that if the court is held by the general public at low esteem, judges themselves are not totally lacking responsibility. They recall how "patriotism" and "adherence to the cause of the state" had been increasingly stressed by the leaders of the judiciary themselves during the Yisn era.

The complications of the problem of "political detainees" alone testify the enormity and the difficulty of the task of democratization, which has just begun now.

Kim Tae-chung identified three more possible "reefs" on the voyage to democracy. They are undemocratic stipulations in the amendment, unfair election management under a new constitution and refusal to accept the result of the vote.



These truly are serious matters but political watchers found Kim himself posing an even more serious problem in the uncertainty about this relationship with Kim Yong-sam, his colleague in the main opposition party.

After wide press speculations about the gap in the two opposition giants' political strategies, they came up with a "six-point agreement" yesterday. But they kept silent about the crucial question of the presidential candidacy.

There are several other possible factors causing unrest and calls for "turning the clock back." Among them are the activisms of student and workers who will be tempted to take part in political scenes in the awareness of the status of the roles they played until 29 June.

The hitherto quiet military may become vocal or visible if things seem to be getting out of hand. The only safeguard against all these reefs or traps will be the individual adherence to the cause of democracy among the citizens whose big hand on 10 June and 26 June brought about all the changes achieved today. [sentence as published]

/9604

CS0: 4100/268

PAPER CARRIES QUESTIONS, ANSWERS OF TWO KIMS

SK050210 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 5 Jul 87 pp 2, 3

["Answers and questions" of Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung during talk with reporters following opposition political planning session on 4 July]

[Text] Question: You have said you are recommending the formation of a neutral caretaker cabinet. Does it mean that you will not make a formal proposal on that?

Kim Yong-sam: There have been reports which gave the impression that we differ on the idea. We have no differences at all. I think that President Chon Tu-hwan should leave the ruling party to handle national administration in an impartial manner. We just "recommend" the government to form a neutral cabinet. We are not urging it to do that.

Kim Tae-chung: We have agreed to watch developments.

Question: Won't you present specific methods of forming the neutral transitional cabinet?

Kim Tae-chung: We have some ideas, but at this moment are just declaring the principle. We can talk about it more when the government accepts the idea.

Question: Haven't there been any differences at all between the two of you?

Kim Tae-chung: Everybody can have differences. I suspect that there must have been something wrong with the way my opinion was communicated. I expressed the idea to a party officeholder only as personal views. But he formally presented the matter in an official party meeting, causing some misunderstanding.

Question: Will Kim Tae-chung enter the party when he is granted amnesty and the restoration of civil rights?

Kim Yong-sam: We have reached an agreement on that matter. When he is granted amnesty, the party will have him as adviser.

Question: You said you will not start interparty negotiations until the political detainees are released. Don't you think that the position is against the earlier bipartisan agreement to resume talks for preparing a constitutional reform bill at an early date?

Kim Yong-sam: I suppose that the government will release detainees and grant amnesty by next week. So, we will wait till next week.

Question: It is said that the prisoners will be set free on a selective basis...

Kim Tae-chung: We are not asking the government to release murderers or Communists. We are only demanding a release of those who are falsely charged as Communists.

The government should discuss with us as to who should be set free.

Question: Are you talking about the formation of a joint deliberation committee?

Kim Tae-chung: No.

Kim Yong-sam: The matter is simple if the principle is made that all detainees, except the Communists are freed. All should be released.

Question: What about the most outstanding issue in selecting the party presidential candidate?

Kim Tae-chung: (as he leaves) Let me leave quietly today.

Kim Yong-sam: We have talked a lot about it.

Question: Are you joining the RDP soon?

Kim Tae-chung: It is a matter of course that I enter the party. Rather, I am concerned whether the RDP will accept me (laughs).

(Later, the two Kims met separately with reporters.)

--(Kim Yong-sam)

Question: Are you satisfied with the results of the meeting?

Answer: It was OK. There's nothing that we cannot deal with together.

Question: Please explain in detail what you mean by "recommend"?

Answer: To recommend is one thing and to demand is another. Please understand the term as it is announced.

Question: How are you going to deal with the issue concerning joining the party by dissident figures?

Answer: All of them should be accepted as long as they are ready to enter without any preconditions.

Question: Will you propose to President Chon Tu-hwan that he quit DJP presidency?

Answer: I just said "recommend."

--(Kim Tae-chung)

Question: Have you reached an agreement with Kim Yong-sam on the future political schedules?

Answer: We have not gone into details of the issue because of the time. However, the party will study the issue as it needs technical consideration.

Question: Have you made clear your position about a caretaker cabinet?

Answer: I think so. Kim Yong-sam talked about President Chon's quitting DJP presidency. If so, the cabinet will naturally be a neutral one.

Question: Have you discussed the Kwangju incident?

Answer: Yes, although we have not arrived at a conclusion today, there was no difference of opinion between us.

Question: Please tell us your clear position about joining the RDP?

Answer: The problem should be considered after I am granted amnesty and restored civil rights. The entry of dissident figures to the party is not a precondition. It's not a thing to be hurried on.

Question: Have you talked about singling out the RDP's presidential candidate?

Answer: You don't have to worry about the matter. The issue will be settled without making the people feel uneasy, after hearing the opinions of the people from all walks of life.

/9604

CSO: 4100/268

## SEOUL DAILY DESCRIBES FIRST NO TAE-U, KIM TAE-CHUNG MEETING

SK050115 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 5 Jul 87 p 2

[From the "Press Pocket" column]

[Text] Ruling Democratic Justice Party Chairman No Tae-u and opposition leader Kim Tae-chung met for the first time during an American independence day reception held at the official residence of U.S. Ambassador to Korea James Lilley in Chong-dong yesterday.

No, accompanied by Reps Yi Han-tong, Yi Chong-chan, Kwon Chung-tal and Hyon Hong-chu, arrived at the reception hall at around 12:05 pm. Shaking hands with Lilley at the reception line, No said, "Congratulations on your independence day." The American envoy greeted him, saying that the DJP chairman was a hero for having created a new history.

Six minutes later, Kim Tae-chung arrived with his wife Yi Hui-ho. The couple briefly posed for photographers in front of the American diplomat's residence.

At 12:31 pm DJP floor leader Yi Han-tong encountered with Kim Tae-chung and told him, "Mr Kim, Chairman No is over there. Why don't you meet with him?"

At that moment, No accosted Kim and said, "I am very glad to meet you." Shaking hands with No, Kim also replied, "How are you?"

No went on, "I am glad to see you looking very healthy." Kim returned pleasantries. The meeting between No and Kim lasted for only 20 seconds.

Earlier, Reunification Democratic Party President Kim Yong-sam showed up at the reception and was greeted by numerous foreign envoys.

/9604

CSO: 4100/268

## KIM TAE-CHUNG CALLS FOR TRANSITIONAL GOVERNMENT

OW030755 Tokyo KYODO in English 0723 GMT 3 Jul 87

[Text] Seoul, 3 Jul (KYODO)--South Korean dissident leader Kim Tae-chung Friday reiterated his call for establishment of a transitional national government made up of elements of the ruling and opposition parties and neutrals and acceptable to the entire nation, to rule between now and installation of a new president next February.

Kim, chairman of the Council for Promotion of Democracy, said the establishment of such a government would promote democracy while avoiding political retaliation.

Kim Tae-chung advocated setting up a special committee under such a government to investigate the Kwangju incident of May 1980. In the incident in which, according to official figures, 193 people were killed, troops crushed a civilian revolt against martial law.

The dissident leader said the committee should inquire into the truth of the incident so as to redress the victims and restore the honor of Kwangju's citizens.

He also said he cannot set aside his wariness until the Chon Tu-hwan government gives up the idea of staying in power after the realization of democracy.

In a separate move connected with an announced amnesty, the Justice Ministry has begun to screen about 4,000 political prisoners detained since the 1970s, a ministry official said. The ministry earlier said lists of 1,100 people sentenced since 1980 on political charges were being reviewed.

Meanwhile, Radio Pyongyang for the first time referred to recent reconciliation moves in South Korea, quoting reports of a Western news agency. Radio Pyongyang, monitored in Tokyo, said South Korean youths had expressed skepticism about proposals made by Chon Tu-hwan and No Tae-u and had stressed they would continue their struggle for true democracy.

The radio has not reported the plan for democratic reform made by No, chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party on 29 June, or President Chon's address on 1 July in which he accepted opposition demands for direct presidential elections.

/9604

CSO: 4100/268

## DJP LAUNCHES ACTION PLAN FOR NO'S EIGHT-POINT PLAN

SK042353 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 3 Jul 87 p 1

[Text] The ruling Democratic Justice Party yesterday launched full-scale efforts to translate its Chairman No Tae-u's eight-point democratization plan into action.

The DJP formed 11 task forces to work out action programs to materialize the democratization package in a meeting of the Central Executive Council, a major decision-making body, yesterday.

According to the DJP plan, a framework of an amendment to the Constitution to adopt the direct presidential election system will be drafted within this week to be consulted on with the administrations.

The ruling party will also finalize its draft amendments to the Presidential Election Law and Law on National Referendum before late this month.

The six members of the panel to draft the two amendments are Reps Na Sok-ho, Kim Chongho, Ku Yong-sang, Kim Chung-kwon, Chang Myong-kun, a party advisor for legal affairs, and Mun Chang-su, an advisor for home affairs.

Matters concerning the amnesty and restoration of Kim Tae-chung and release of political detainees will be studied by Secretary General Yi Chun-ku and Rep Hyon Hong-chu.

The DJP will repeal or revise various "undemocratic" laws in order to expand the basic rights of the people.

Among the laws to be revised include the Law on Assembly and Demonstration, Social Security Law and Law on Execution of Criminals.

The controversial Basic Press Law will also be repealed, according to informed party sources.

The Political Party Law will be revised to ensure the activity of a reformist party and relax the regulations on the founding of the reformist party.

The DJP will also reconsider its plan on local autonomy system which is to be partially introduced in 24 small cities, counties, and districts of special cities before next February.

The DJP's local autonomy plan was finalized under a premise that the transfer of government will be conducted under the current Constitution.

The DJP, however, will decide on the timing and level of communities for the reintroduction of local self-rule through the negotiation with the opposition parties, as the DJP declared to undergo the transfer of government under the revised Constitution.

The DJP is also considering allowing university students from rural communities to engage in private tutoring in order to help them earn their school expenses.

/9604

CSO: 4100/268



## REPORTAGE ON RDP PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE

## Opposition Kims to Discuss Issue

OW030417 Tokyo KYODO in English 0356 GMT 3 Jul 87

[Text] Seoul, 3 Jul (KYODO)--Kim Yong-sam, leader of the South Korean opposition Reunification Democratic Party, said Friday he expects to work out a solution with Kim Tae-chung on the question of an RDP presidential candidate. "Kim Tae-chung and I know very well what will be the result if we don't work out a solution over the presidential candidate issue," Kim Yong-sam said.

"I believe we can overcome this," he said, indicating that the RDP will be able to file only one candidate for the upcoming presidential election.

The two Kims are scheduled to meet Saturday.

Kim Yong-sam was cool to a Kim Tae-chung proposal that the government should organize a provisional national cabinet pending the transfer of power next February, saying "it is difficult to do everything at the same time."

Kim Yong-sam also differed with another Kim Tae-chung proposal that the Kwangju incident be settled under the provisional national cabinet. Kim Yong-sam said the present administration should resolve the issue.

Kim Yong-sam said President Chon Tu-hwan should give up his membership in the ruling Democratic Justice Party to ensure impartiality in the presidential election.

On the constitutional reform schedule, Kim said he hoped the draft of a new constitution will be adopted by the National Assembly before liberation day on 15 August and a national referendum be held in September.

He said he hoped the presidential election would take place in October or November, with elections for the National Assembly to follow a month later.

The RDP will hold top-level talks with the ruling party after his party works out its constitutional draft by the end of next week, he added.

According to Kim Yong-sam, the RDP will set up a panel within the party to draw up a presidential election law and another committee on a National Assembly election law.

Meanwhile, the National Coalition for a Democratic Constitution set up a special committee to press the government for the release of all political prisoners.

The coalition, an umbrella organization of antigovernment groups, plans to hold a rally Wednesday to press its demand.

#### Opposition To Field Single Candidate

OW040335 Tokyo KYODO in English 0321 GMT 4 Jul 87

[Text] Seoul, 4 Jul (KYODO)--Two prominent opposition leaders, Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung, agreed Saturday that the main opposition Reunification Democratic Party will field a unified opposition front candidate in a presidential election expected later this year, Kim Tae-chung said.

Kim Yong-sam said there will be no major delay in the party's efforts to pick its presidential candidate.

The two Kims made the remarks after a face-off session to discuss constitutional reforms and the presidential election.

#### Paper Considers Kim-Kim Rivalry

SK050145 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 5 Jul 87 p 2

[Article by staff reporter Kang Song-chol, from "Week in Review" column]

[Text] With ruling party Chairman No Tae-u almost certain to run for the next presidency, the opposition is now facing the difficult task of choosing its presidential candidate. Possible rifts in the opposition over the candidacy issue would enhance chances for No to win in the presidential election expected toward the end of this year.

"There will be no votes between us," said opposition leader Kim Yong-sam, stressing that the worry is unfounded. Fellow opposition leader Kim Tae-chung agreed with him. The two Kims stressed that they will cooperate until after the nation's democratization and resolve the candidacy issue in a harmonious manner.

Despite the pledge to continue cooperation, some opposition members say they are worried that the two Kims might engage in fierce political rivalry as they did in early 1980 after the assassination of the late President Pak Chung-hui. They note that the two Kims should realize that No has become a viable contender in the presidential election by enhancing his public popularity with his proposals for political reforms.

At present, Kim Yong-sam appears to be enjoying a slight edge over the other Kim, who declared last November that he would not run for the presidency if the nation realized full democratization.

Supporters of Kim Tae-chung, however, are asserting that the declaration is not binding and subject to change depending on developments.

Kim Tae-chung himself maintains an ambiguous position, saying that the issue must be tackled after watching the government take its professed steps for democratization.

With regard to the situation, there arise again calls for the "division of role" between the two Kims. The idea was first raised by Kim Tae-chung last November, but was rejected by Kim Yong-sam. The idea calls for three options:

--One of the two Kims runs for the presidency, and the other becomes party president;

--The two Kims run in the elections as mates, one on a presidential ticket and the other on a vice presidential ticket; and

--The two take turns in running for the presidency, one this year and the other 4 years later.

The idea is mostly advocated by party members with optimistic views that the two Kims will strike an agreement in a harmonious manner. They say that the two Kims are not foolish enough to repeat their past "folly."

Some say, however, that neither of the two Kims are likely to easily give up their long aspiration for becoming president.

With the opposition grappling with the candidacy problem, the ruling Democratic Justice Party is taking steps to muster wider voter support for its presidential candidate, No.

DJP lawmakers do not deny that the split in the opposition would enhance the chances for No to win in the presidential election expected toward the end of this year.

No must have taken into consideration the delicate relationship between the two Kims, when he decided to accept the opposition's demand for direct popular election of the next president.

No, however, is taking no chances, and is stepping up efforts to boost his image among the public. His surprise visit to Kim Yong-sam last Thursday was said to be partly related with the efforts.

The party is also having daily consultations with the cabinet to prepare measures to implement No's eight-point proposal for political reforms.

It plans to take steps designed to heal the scars left by the 1980 Kwangju incident, as a way to foster a "grand national reconciliation."

Contemplated measures include compensation for relatives of those killed during the incident, erection of a monument to the victims and a public apology by the government.

In an effort to boost the status of No as the ruling party's presidential candidate, President Chon Tu-hwan is reportedly considering transferring the party presidency to No.

Meantime, the opposition is paying close attention to what measures the government will take, especially on the promised release of detainees and the restoration of civil rights for Kim Tae-chung and other opposition politicians.

Demanding amnesty measures to benefit all the figures involved, opposition members are saying that failure to do that might serve as a destabilizing factor in future political developments.

/9604

CSO: 4100/268

## DJP CONSIDERS STRENGTHENING NO TAE-U'S POSITION

## No Tae-u May Assume DJP Party Presidency

SK032340 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 4 Jul 87 p 1

[Text] The Democratic Justice Party is considering handing over the presidency of the party to chairman-presidential nominee No Tae-u to place the party management directly under his control, informed sources said yesterday.

President Chon Tu-hwan, who will step down next February, concurrently heads the ruling party. The party charter should be revised to effect the change.

The sources said the DJP plans to hold a meeting of the steering committee of the Central Committee around 15 July to finalize the party's draft amendment to the Constitution to adopt the direct presidential election system.

The standing committee can revise the party charter and elect the party president.

"The DJP is considering strengthening Chairman No's control of the party to effectively cope with the upcoming transitional situation and to prepare for the presidential election," said a highly placed source.

For that purpose, the DJP is considering handing over the top party post held by President Chon to Chairman No, said the source.

President Chon said in his special statement on Wednesday, "During the remainder of my presidency, I will do my utmost to fairly administer the affairs of state from a strictly impartial standpoint."

The informed party source said President Chon's remarks may be regarded as an expression of his intention to quit the party leadership in order to impartially manage the state affairs as the head of state.

After the steering committee meeting, the source said, there will be a major reshuffle of the party posts by Chairman No.

If the steering committee is to elect Chairman No as the party president, incumbent party President Chon should resign from the top party post.

Opposition leader Kim Yong-sam has been calling for Chon's resignation as the party head to ensure impartial election management.

#### DJP Denies Moves To Bolster No

SK040944 Seoul YONHAP in English 0936 GMT 4 Jul 87

[Text] Seoul, 4 Jul (YONHAP)--Whether to transfer the party's presidency to the party chairman is entirely up to the party president, a spokesman for the ruling Democratic Justice Party said Saturday. The ruling DJP have never studied the issue on the transfer of party presidency and that he has the slightest idea about the matter, said spokesman Kim Chong-nam. [sentence as received]. President Chon Tu-hwan also serves as the president of the ruling party.

Kim reminded of the party charter stipulating that in case the president concurrently holds the party presidency, the term of the latter position is equal to that of the former. Chon's 7-year presidential term expires on 24 February 1988.

He said that the ruling DJP has no plan to convene its Central Committee meeting around 15 July. Kim was referring to a news report that the Central Committee's steering committee is scheduled to hold a meeting in mid-July to discuss various measures, including the transfer of party presidency to Chairman No Tae-u.

The ruling party has considered holding a steering committee meeting but it was aimed at confirming the shift of the party's policy from the formation of a cabinet system to direct presidential elections, Kim added.

/9604

CSO: 4100/268

## AMNESTY FOR KIM TAE-CHUNG, OTHERS TO COME NEXT WEEK

SK032323 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 4 Jul 87 p 1

[Text] Kim Tae-chung and other leading dissidents convicted for political reasons will be granted amnesty and political detainees will be released within next week. With the amnesty and the restoration of rights, Kim will be allowed to join a party and resume political activity.

In a joint meeting of the government party and the administration, Justice Minister Chong Hae-chang said that the government will release as many political detainees as possible. "It is difficult to grant the leniency too early as the basic order of the laws should be honored. But the ministry will fulfill DJP Chairman No Tae-u's democratization package featuring a spirit of grand reconciliation," he said.

According to informed government sources, about 320 convicts will be released on parole or under suspension of their jail terms. Release of those pending trials will take more time, they said.

More than 1,500 ex-convicts involved in anti-government activities since the late 1970s, are now being considered by the Defense and Justice ministries for the reinstatement of their civil rights, they added.

In the meantime, Home Minister Ko Kun mentioned in the meeting that his ministry is preparing for the formation of local assemblies in all smaller cities, counties and districts across the country early in the coming year. He said chambers for the local assemblies will be prepared within this year.

He said the ministry will take tougher steps against violent demonstrators to root out anti-government protests and "illegal" mass activities riding on the "mood of harmony."

Apparently referring to a massive rally at Yonsei University, the first since the No democratization declaration, he warned protesters of stricter counter-measures by police than before.

DJP floor leader Yi Han-tong said the last regular session of the current 12th National Assembly will close around the end of October, hinting that a new constitution will be approved within that time.

The full-dress session of the Assembly will open on 20 September and close on 18 December under the current laws.

The DJP-Cabinet meeting was attended by Chairman No Tae-u, Secretary General Yi Chun-ku and floor leader Yi, among others, from the party side. Top government officials on hand included Prime Minister Yi Han-ki, Deputy Premier-Economic Planning Minister Chong In-yong and almost all ministers and senior presidential secretaries.

The participants, expressing deep concern over the latest moves of student activists, shared an identical view that the present social atmosphere of "grand compromise" will be seriously affected if they further resort to radicalism.

Later in the evening, ministers and other top government officials in charge of security affairs held an urgent meeting to discuss ways of tackling mass protests which are burgeoning again in Seoul and provincial cities.

Their discussion centered on yesterday's large-scale rally at Yonsei University, organized by an association of university students in Seoul, a government source said.

The participants of the meeting, presided over by Prime Minister Yi, agreed to take tough measures against demonstrations to prevent students and citizens from articulating their interests through mass actions, according to the source.

/9604

CSO: 4100/268



## PRISONERS' RECORDS REVIEWED; AMNESTY CONSIDERED

SK301158 Seoul YONHAP in English 1133 GMT 30 Jun 87

[Text] Seoul, 30 Jun (YONHAP)--The Korean government has started to review records in preparation for granting amnesty and restoring civil rights to those imprisoned for anti-government activities or political reasons since 1980, sources at the justice ministry said Saturday.

The move is in response to the eight-point democratization declaration announced Monday by the ruling Democratic Justice Party chairman No Tae-u.

"We have started taking the necessary measures to prepare for screening those who will be given amnesty and have their civil rights restored," a ministry source said.

He said, however, that those who have committed anti-state act by denying the liberal democratic system, and radicals involved in murder, arson or destruction of public facilities will be excluded from the list.

There are reportedly 1,100 people in prison for anti-government activities, compared with the 2,500 claimed by the opposition.

Concerning legal procedures necessary for the release, the source said, the detainees will be set free on parole or by simply suspending the execution of their prison terms. For those who are still under interrogation or under trial, the release will be made by simply dropping the indictments.

Ministry statistics showed that 43,758 people were granted special amnesty since 1961 and 2,838 people had their civil rights restored.

They were released mostly on such commemorative days as National Liberation day (Aug. 15), Christmas day and Presidential Inauguration days.

/12624

CSO: 4100/262

POLITICAL

SOUTH KOREA

POLITICAL AMNESTY EXPECTED 'THIS WEEK OR NEXT'

OW010227 Tokyo KYODO in English 0139 GMT 1 Jul 87

[Text] Seoul, 1 Jul (KYODO)--President Chon Tu-hwan declared Wednesday his successor will be picked in a direct presidential election following a constitutional revision.

In an address over nationwide TV and radio, Chon said he will conduct the direct presidential election during his tenure of office (through next February) and hand the government over to the next president.

Chon said he has accepted democratic justice party leader No Tae-u's package of proposals which he said would open the way for a national reconciliation.

No's eight-point package, announced Monday, called for a constitutional revision to provide for a direct poll, the reinstatement of civil rights for leading dissident Kim Tae-chung, the release of all political prisoners and a guarantee of freedom of speech and of the press.

Chon said that following the direct election under a revised constitution he will transfer the reins of the government to the elected president.

Chon said No's proposals were not only fully in accord with his own thinking but it would certainly open the way for a national reconciliation and he would take action to promote democratic development and national harmony in South Korea.

Chon said he will extend extensive amnesties and restore civil rights to resolve deep-set antagonism and confrontations between citizens and government forces, as well as to promote national reconciliation and unity.

The president vowed to release all political prisoners except for a small number of those detained for felonious offenses.

Chon also said he has instructed the cabinet to take action aimed at further democratization and national cohesion to stabilize the life of all citizens.

Chon said his earnest desire is to achieve a peaceful transition of power, lay a firm foundation for democracy and develop a new era of democratic development and mature politics.

Government sources said the government will announce an amnesty for political prisoners and restore civil rights to Kim Tae-chung this week or next week.

Kim, a 1971 opposition presidential candidate, will be returning to the political scene for the first time in seven years.

Kim was arrested for sedition in May 1980 and sentenced to death for an alleged involvement in the Kwangju uprising which claimed the lives of 189 people.

The verdict was commuted twice to 20 years in prison.

Kim is currently banned from political activities under the sentence which has been suspended.

/12624

CSO: 4100/262

## COLLEGES TO REINSTATE EXPELLED PROTESTORS

SK040053 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 4 Jul 87 p 1

[Text] Most college students expelled for anti-government protests since 1984 will be reinstated, possibly in the second semester.

Cho Kyu-hyang, assistant vice education minister for college education policy, said yesterday that his agency has already started rewriting the relevant regulations so as to reinstate collegians ousted since the campus autonomy measure was introduced in May 1984.

After the revision, he said, details on reinstating expelled students will be left to the discretion of respective schools.

Cho said that reinstatement will be available in the fall semester. But, he said, students expelled for poor academic grades will inevitably be excluded.

The ministry is expected to suspend regulations banning the reinstatement of students ousted for antigovernment activities.

The suspensions is in line with the democratization package announced by No Tae-u, the ruling Democratic Justice Party chairman, on Monday. No stressed in the reform formula that amnesty should be granted to all political dissidents.

About 460 students have been expelled for antigovernment rallies and demonstrations since 1984, despite their good academic performance.

However, the number of students subject to reinstatement will greatly increase as many students were academically disciplined and ousted after they failed to take examinations or to register in new semesters largely because they were under police detention or on the wanted list for their involvement in antigovernment protests and other political reasons.

/9604

CSO: 4100/268

## POLICE TO LIMIT ON-CAMPUS INTERVENTION

SK040044 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 4 Jul 87 p 3

[Text] National police chief Kwon Pok-kyong said yesterday that police will not intervene in on-campus rallies and demonstration, even though they may take on a violent nature, unless there are requests for intervention from the school authorities. He said, however, police will continue to crack down on pro-communist assemblies or demonstrations on and off campuses and arrest those involved in the leftist rallies.

Announcing comprehensive policies for police to pursue in the current mood of democratization, Kwon also said police will exert every effort to eradicate thefts, robberies, violence and other anti-social crimes.

Admitting that police were rather negligent in crushing such crimes in the past due to perennial demonstrations, he said that police will concentrate their energy on wiping out various crimes hampering people's daily living.

Kwon directed police to settle pending complaints or other petitions from people at the earliest possible date.

To wipe out anti-social crimes including thefts, robberies and other felonies, riot police force will be deployed at residential districts in big cities across the nation, according to the police chief.

The riot policemen will patrol crime-prone areas all through the day and night to prevent possible crimes from occurring.

Kwon also instructed traffic police not to issue stickers to minor traffic violators, such as women drivers or families heading for summer resorts.

He directed police not to provide police convoys to government ministers or other ranking officials and not to allow their cars to make left turns at places where the turns are banned.

According to the announcement, police will operate police stations temporarily at seaside resorts and other summer vacation spots to keep public order.

The police chief warned against "illegal" group protests showing signs of prevalence nowadays in time with the government steps for democratization.

Warning that there grows a move threatening the free democratic system at some quarters of the society taking advantage of the democratization mood, Kwon made it clear that police will be harsh in dealing with illegal group actions and other activities hampering social stability.

Police will continue to crack down on leftist-leaning and pro-communist organizations and arrest groundless rumormongers and those who produce "seditious" printed materials, he said.

/9604

CSO: 4100/268

## NO, DETAINEES' RELATIVES MEET, 'COMMOTION' RESULTS

SK050110 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 5 Jul 87 p 2

[Text] A meeting between ruling party Chairman No Tae-u and about a dozen women whose relatives have been criminally charged or convicted in connection with their struggle for democratization ended in commotion yesterday.

Some 100 women family members of the "political detainees," who were waiting for the result of the meeting between No and their representatives in front of the main gate sat down on the pavement and chanted anti-government slogans. As a result, the main gate of the headquarters of the Democratic Justice Party was closed again just 4 days after being open to the public following No's announcement of an eight-point democratization package on 29 June.

The women protesters shouted "Down with military dictatorship," throwing the meeting hall into confusion as the DJP chairman-presidential nominee walked out of the hall after 17 minutes of discussion.

The get-together between No and 13 representatives of "Mingahyop," an association of the families of political detainees, was held at the request of its members who visited the party last Tuesday. They demanded that all political prisoners should be released right now if the ruling camp wants to prove its genuine will to democracy by deed.

When party spokesman Kim Chung-nam asked domestic and foreign pressmen to leave the small conference room on the second floor of an annex building before No's arrival the 13 women visitors fiercely protested, pouncing on the table. Demanding that their meeting with No should be open to domestic and foreign reporters, they walked out of the room. "Under such conditions, we don't have to meet Chairman No," they said.

"Our meeting with Chairman No is designed to restore mutual confidence between the ruling party and the people and to determine the ruling party's will to democracy and reconciliation. Therefore, it should be open to the press," a leader said.

Accepting the demand, the spokesman and an aide to No persuaded the woman visitors to return to the conference hall.

Upon entering the room at 11:20, Chairman No held out his hand to shake hands with the women visitors sitting on chairs, but they did not respond.

Mrs Cho Song-cha, mother of Seoul National University student Kim Yong-hwan, introduced the 13 representatives of the association one by one to Chairman No, naming their family members who are in prison. She said in a trembling voice, "We regard your eight-point democratization package as a step forward to democracy. But we came to doubt that the current regime has the genuine will to democracy, after watching the follow-up political developments.

"We don't believe that an atmosphere for grand reconciliation of the people will be created, keeping those political detainees in jail," she said.

Then she said, "We came here to demand that all political prisoners and prisoners of conscience be released in order to attain the democracy and grand reconciliation of the people as manifested by Chairman No."

Chairman No said in response, "I have come to make a decision on the democratization package for the purpose of realizing the grand unity and reconciliation of the people.

"Our party and the administration are making efforts to accept your demand (for the release of political detainees)," said No.

"Those who will be released and those who will release them as well as the families of the detainees should be humble toward the people," said No.

Then he cordially requested the women visitors to wait and see the outcome of the envisioned government measures.

As Chairman No was about to leave the hall for a previous appointment, the women visitors asked him to talk with them longer. When No left the conference hall, the women began their violent protest, cursing at him.

At the same time, mothers and wives of political detainees waiting outside the building chanted anti-government slogans such as "Down with dictatorship," in tune with their colleagues inside the conference hall.

As they showed no sign of calming down, some 150 plainclothesmen were called in to disperse them.

Some 15 women were forcibly taken to the police.

/9604

CSO: 4100/268



POLITICAL

SOUTH KOREA

STUDENT BECOMES THIRD FATALITY IN DEMONSTRATIONS

OW050455 Tokyo KYODO in English 0450 GMT 5 Jul 87

[Text] Seoul, 5 Jul (KYODO)--A critically injured 20-year-old university student who died early Sunday, became the third fatality in antigovernment demonstrations that swept South Korea last month.

Hospital officials said Yi Han-yol of Yonsei University died of pneumonia resulting from prolonged use of an artificial respiratory device. Yi had been reported in critical condition since he was hit on the head by a police tear gas canister during a campus rally on 9 June.

Since then until late last month mass demonstrations were held in various parts of South Korea as students and citizens demanded constitutional reform for direct presidential elections.

In the course of the demonstrations, one company employee was killed in Pusan and a riot police officer died in Taejon.

Yi's body was removed from the hospital ward to a mortuary where about 50 students held a sit-in demonstration.

Police assigned a large number of riot police to the road leading to the hospital Sunday morning in a preventative measure to control possible protest action.

Dissident Kim Tae-chung and his wife, and Kim Yong-sam, head of the major opposition Reunification Democratic Party (RDP) called at the hospital to extend their condolences to Yi's parents.

Kim Tae-chung, who is expected to regain his civil rights soon as part of the government's acceptance last week of opposition demands for democratization of the nation, said Yi's funeral must be held "freely."

Kim Yong-sam called Yi a "martyr who opened a road in history for the democratization" of South Korea.

About 1,000 citizens and students assembled in front of riot police assigned to the area near Yonsei University shortly before noon and about 200 students held a sit-in demonstration. Police took about 30 students into custody. Police, however, left the area and the citizens and students also dispersed.

/9604

CSO: 4100/268

## MOURNING PERIOD ESTABLISHED FOR DEMONSTRATION VICTIM

OW060311 Tokyo KYODO in English 0300 GMT 6 Jul 87

[Text] Seoul, 6 Jul (KYODO)--Student representatives of South Korean universities met Monday and proclaimed this week as a mourning period for a 20-year-old Yonsei University student who died Sunday from injuries suffered during an antigovernment campus rally.

The meeting followed the death of Yi Han-yol, a sophomore at Yonsei University who had been in a coma since 9 June when he was struck on the head by a police tear gas canister.

Authorities said the direct cause of his death was pneumonia which resulted from prolonged use of an artificial respiratory device.

The student representatives from Yonsei and other universities in various parts of the country met Monday morning and decided to continue mourning until Saturday. A funeral is set for Thursday.

The meeting issued a statement urging a million students across the nation to "forcibly move ahead" for a complete end to the "military dictatorship." The statement also called on university students to set up incense burning stands on campuses during the mourning period.

Memorial services will be held in various universities on Wednesday.

The student representatives also asked churches and temples in the nation to toll bells at noon on Thursday, the day of the funeral.

Meanwhile, the Coalition for a Democratic Constitution decided to go along with the students decision in declaring this week a mourning period for the dead student. It also called for the arrest and punishment of the police officer who fired the tear gas canister and his superior officers. It said police should not fire tear gas in dealing with demonstrators in the future.

In another development, executives of the major opposition Reunification Democratic Party (RDP) reaffirmed in a Monday morning meeting the party policy of holding talks with the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) on constitutional reform next week.

The RDP has decided not to hold a public hearing on constitutional revision until after the funeral of Yi on Thursday.

The party will hold the planned hearing on Friday and draw up a draft constitution on Saturday.

Kim Yong-sam, head of the party, told the meeting that since Yi sacrificed his life for democracy, no obstacle should be allowed to remain on the road to the democratization of South Korea.

He said the ruling-opposition party talks on constitutional reform should not be delayed.

Kim said the proposed talks will be held next week as scheduled if the government restores civil rights for dissident Kim Tae-chung and releases political prisoners.

/9604

CSO: 4100/268

## REPORTAGE ON YI HAN-YOL'S DEATH

## University Students Hold Rally

SK062340 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 7 Jul 87 p 3

[Text] Some 5,000 students from universities in Seoul held a rally in protest over Yi Han-yol's death yesterday on the campus of Yonsei University.

At around 4:30 pm, students began a silent march on the campus with Yi's portrait, national flags and a placard reading "Yi's death was sublimated into the flame of democracy" at the head of their march.

Students held a sit-in at the entrance of the school as their march out of campus was stopped by riot police firing tear-gas canisters. Before that, students held an emergency student council meeting at the amphitheater of the school to discuss proceedings of Yi's funeral.

Ten demonstrating students, including the school's freshman Yun Ki-yong, and some citizens were injured by tear-gas bombs fired by policemen.

## Funeral May Trigger More Demonstrations

OW071319 Tokyo KYODO in English 1252 GMT 7 Jul 87

[Text] Seoul, 7 Jul (KYODO)--Opposition parties Tuesday inaugurated a funeral committee for a student who died Sunday of head injured stemming from an antigovernment demonstration last month.

The committee was inaugurated by Kim Yong-sam, chairman of the major opposition Reunification Democratic Party, prominent dissident Kim Tae-chung, Mun Ik-hwan and other opposition leaders.

The funeral of Yi Han-yol, a Yonsei university student, is scheduled for Thursday and political analysts said the occasion will turn into a grand opposition gathering which might trigger political tension.

Yi's family wants the funeral to be attended only by his fellow students but the students want it to be a "national funeral" including the presence of opposition leaders.

According to a funeral schedule announced by Yonsei University students, the funeral will start at the campus at 9 am Thursday and the participants will then march toward the Seoul city office.

Yi's coffin will be carried by bus to the southern provincial capital of Kwangju where a bloody uprising raged in May 1980, killing at least 189 people. Yi will be buried at a cemetery where the rebellion victims are buried.

According to informed sources, about 4,000 students plan to accompany Yi's coffin to Kwangju.

#### Editorial Mourns Death

SK070018 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 7 Jul 87 p 8

[Editorial: "Death of a Student"]

[Text] The death Sunday of a university sophomore who was wounded in a clash with riot police came as a great sorrow not only to his family and friends but also to all the well-wishers in the nation who had prayed for his recovery.

After being in a coma for weeks the 20-year-old Yonsei University student died early Sunday of complications from injuries to the brain inflicted by shrapnel from a tear-gas canister. The passing of Yi Han-yol in the prime of his life is a saddening loss that should furnish a bitter lesson to all his contemporaries.

His death was far more than a personal tragedy. It did not result from a private affair, but was an unfortunate result of his well-meaning involvement in student activism for reforms.

Yi's death is an unhappy episode in the painful evolution of Korean politics. The ultimate price was unduly paid by a young soul on behalf of the entire community because it has failed to achieve spontaneous democratic evolution in a peaceful manner.

There is bound to arise self-criticism on the part of our social and political establishment, which did not fulfill its responsibilities properly, escalating political dissension and social confusion, and making room for anomic interest articulation by sundry pressure groups.

In this connection, it is to be deplored that our people, especially politicians, have yet to learn the art of talking and bargaining in resolving their conflicts. Freedom of expression ought to be exercised in an orderly and pacific way. Wild expression leading to violent activism will increase tension, inviting violent reaction and damage on both sides.

The student inadvertently fell victim to the growing pains of this Republic in its persistent quest for full political maturity based on liberal values and democratic institutions. Such a sacrifice is the last thing to be repeated in whatever circumstances.

The only way to console the soul of Yi is to lay him to rest in peace and move ahead with the process of democratic reform that has just begun. Quiet mourning and a reverent funeral for the dead student should be held and we should undertake the earnest interparty negotiations for political development he so desired.

/9604

CSO: 4100/268

## ROK DAILY WELCOMES NO TAE-U'S 8-POINT PROPOSAL

SK300017 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 30 Jun 87 p 8

[Editorial: "Compliance With Popular Will"]

[Text] Is it an outcome of the "game of brinkmanship" which he once cited as a peculiar feature of Korean politics: that is, those on both sides of a divisive issue struggle without compromise until the eleventh hour before they resolve the question?

Whatever the case may be, Rep. No Tae-u's announcement yesterday of the ruling camp's package for sweeping democratic reforms is indeed welcome for the nation's political development, let alone giving great relief to the people in light of the recent sociopolitical turmoil.

It is even surprising as the ruling quarters have made a swift -- and, at that, bold and resolute -- turn in their hitherto adamant position, accepting most, if not all, of the major demands strenuously made by the opposition, demands which were previously regarded as seriously undermining the government camp's standing.

What must be then noted is the fact that the package, disclosed by the Democratic Justice Party chairman and expected to be endorsed shortly by President Chon Tu-hwan who concurrently heads the ruling party, is in compliance with the people's ardent aspiration for democratization as displayed by or reflected in the nationwide anti-government rallies of late.

In precise terms, the popular demand has been mounting on the need to restore the people's right to choose their national leader by themselves. That message has now been duly heeded by the ruling camp, which gave up its long-standing insistence on a parliamentary cabinet system for the next government's power structure in favor of the opposition-demanded presidential system with the chief executive elected by direct, popular vote -- an issue that served as the most crucial point of dispute in the protracted bipartisan confrontation.

Other highlights of the eight-point reform package include such "sensitive" issues as the restoration of civil rights for Kim Tae-chung, a dissident leader still facing political ostracism; the repeal or major revision of the Basic Press Law and other steps for a free press; a fuller guarantee of human rights and civil liberty; and autonomy for educational institutions as well as local administrations.

Once these measures are put into effect in time, with presidential endorsement and subsequent interparty accords, the nation may well witness both the accomplishment of the long-disputed constitutional amendment and the holding of a direct presidential election within the year to ensure the projected change of government in February next year to a more democratic formula.

If political development as such can be sustained, it would match, though rather belatedly, the nation's remarkable progress in economic and social fields, upgrading the national dynamism based on reconciliation to enable the building of an advanced industrial democracy -- and, more urgently, the staging of the Seoul Olympics with success.

Accordingly, the political resilience and courage as exhibited by the ruling quarters in their reform package deserve due appraisal, particularly in that the decision, obviously painful, is intended to implement the people's will in the nation's political development.

With its peacefulness and forward-looking approach precluding a resort to an "extraordinary" measure, the government camp's latest action indeed marks a sharp contrast with the bitter experiences the nation has suffered from massive upheavals in the past.

While the reform package will certainly mean a break in the protracted political impasse over constitutional revision and a restoration in the national order, there is no denying that the rival political parties face a number of intricate issues in smoothly undertaking the various political tasks involved in the transfer of government power, now less than eight months away.

In the course of ironing out the problems through negotiations with the opposition, political actors in the government camp should be aware of the fact that their commitment to a quicker pace of democratization will be under close scrutiny by not only the Korean people but also foreign nations across the world.

At the same time, the opposition forces, understandably buoyant for the present, are urged to regain composure and assume a cooperative stance in negotiating details for a successful implementation of the democratic reforms, lest their unwarranted obstinacy invite a costly hitch in the political progress.

The general public including students are also advised to refrain from taking any impatient action, now that a precious turn of events in national politics has occurred. After all, we are all in the same boat and must resolve the national ordeal and strive for a better tomorrow together.

/12624

CSO: 4100/262



## ROK EDITORIAL ON MOVEMENT TOWARD DEMOCRATIZATION

SK010858 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 1 Jul 87 p 2

[Editorial: "Now is Time to Start -- And a Time to Watch Who is Capable of Greater Politics"]

[Text] Politics have now been brought back to its normal place. And now is time to start again -- a beginning of genuine politics. However, we have a long way to go and many difficulties lay ahead of us to overcome before completing all the programs worked out for democratization and for Koreanizing democracy. Although we believe that everything will go smoothly, as a matter of course, we still have something to emphatically advise the politicians who will take democratization on themselves. We may be a little too cautious. First of all, we hope that the ruling party and government will carry out everything as reasonably as possible. They should deliver on the promises at an early date. What we would like to emphasize is that extremist views that approached high-handedness should be placed on the back burner and such foolish things as losing sight of the forest because one is preoccupied with a tree should be avoided under all circumstances. To date the extremist view has always played the greatest role in restoring liberal democracy. In what manner the ruling party and government will carry out such things will indicate whether they will be able to regain public trust, which they have lost in the past.

We have much more to advise the opposition. Our first advice is that whatever it may do it should exercise self-restraint. It should avoid hoping to get too many things all at once, nor should it allow itself to be excited by the new turn of events. It should try to remain calm at such a time when things are changing rapidly. We know that time is running out. Nevertheless, it must be remembered that making haste with one's work can result in inviting public reproach. One should avoid creating the impression that he is finding too many skeletons in the closet of others or that he is attempting to seek reward for his past efforts by 100 percent. Excessive greed stems from self-conceit. The opposition has done its share in shaping today's political developments. To be frank, however, public support for the opposition can be viewed as an expression of the resentment toward the ruling party and government that overflowed in the hearts of the people.

Viewed in this light, it would not be an exaggeration to say that whether or not the opposition will enjoy true public trust depends on how it behaves in the future. It is apparent that the opposition will find no ground to stand among the public if it creates ugly scenes of internal fighting, regardless of whether it is bickering over trifles or a scramble for supreme power as in the past, and lays bare its own shameful filth in the process of pushing ahead with the democratization. Although the RDP will have to maintain close cooperative working relations with the off-stage forces as it did in the past, it should keep some distance between itself and some people and students who hold extremist points of view or undertake radical actions, and act prudently to the point where it puts the brake on those who attempt to commit such radical acts.

Another thing we would like to advise both the ruling and opposition parties is that under no circumstances should political retaliation against the other be tolerated, if for no other reason than that retaliation will invite counter-retaliation, and that it can be the greatest factor that can put a crimp into our propitious movement toward democratization. The sort of generosity that grapples with major problems and allows the small things to slip away may be what is most urgently needed when it comes to the beginning of great politics. Both the ruling and opposition parties are urged to clearly remember that what the people want is constitutional reform, revision of presidential election law and National Assembly election law, amnesty to and restoration of civil rights for those who are banned from engaging in political activities, the freedom of the press, and propitious conduct of a detailed program for democratization, nothing more.

/12624

CSO: 4107/212

## POLITICIANS URGED TO GET TO WORK

SK030030 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 1 Jul 87 p 2

[Editorial: "At the Starting Point of the March Toward Democratization -- The Road to Great Harmony Should Begin With Working Off the Grudge of the Kwangju Incident"]

[Text] 1. We are now living in the period of transition that precedes a great turning point. We have managed to escape the swamp of pain in which the people and the government wriggled and are now taking our first vigorous step toward building a just democratic society. DJP Chairman No Tae-u's great decision announced on 29 June and President Chon Tu-hwan's statement accepting his proposals to the fullest extent are sufficient to make us feel that our country has now really embarked along the road toward democratization.

Simply put, President Chon's special statement announced on 1 July, 3 days after Chairman No's dramatic declaration, is essentially full endorsement of the so-called "29 June Vision." In his special statement on 1 July, President Chon stated that he was convinced "the substance of Chairman No's proposals was not only in full accord with his own thinking, but would pave the way for a great national compromise and reconciliation." He then stressed: Democracy is not a coup de main or a revolution designed to solve everything in a single stroke, but a process of progressive reform based on the strength of reason and restraint. After reminding the people that in about 7 months he would leave Chongwadae and return to the life of an ordinary citizen, he stated: Whoever becomes the next president, I just pray from the bottom of my heart that he will bring genuine democracy into bloom, successfully stage the Olympics, build a rich and strong country, and accomplish the sacred task of unification on the strength of expanded national power and the abundant inner resources of the Korean people.

Hearing President Chon's special statement, filled with firm determination, we realize that his vow to step down when the term of his office expires should not be underestimated under any circumstances. We believe it is his resolve to not serve more than a single term of office that has paved the way for today's ground breaking of democratization.

In fact, democratization has two aspects -- it can be won through struggle and it can be granted, as well -- and it can be hastened only when the two aspects are appropriately combined. It may have been the intention to bring a chrysanthemum called democratization to flower that kept the thunder rumbling all through the night and kept the frost falling all autumn long. No one will deny that it is the combination of the courageous fight put up and the sacrifices made by a large number of students, citizens, and figures aspiring for democracy that has laid the foundation for the march toward democratization that just began today. However, neither can we take lightly the decision on the part of those in power who have decided to humbly accept public opinion and grant democratization to the people.

It is undeniable that to date President Chon's vow to not serve more than a single term has not been appreciated at full value, as a matter of course, because the people believed that he might keep his word about serving only one term without taking any measures toward democratization.

Now, he has demonstrated his will toward realizing two heavy political tasks -- leaving the office of president at the end of his first single term and democratization -- when only 7 months lay ahead. What more can we expect?

2. The so-called 29 June declaration and President Chon's full endorsement of it should serve as the starting point of politics free of political retaliation and a great national reconciliation. Toward this end, the old wound called the Kwangju incident, opened at the inaugural stage of the Fifth Republic, should be healed.

We mean to say that the honor of the citizens of Kwangju who were sacrificed while calling for democratization should be restored and the cause should be satisfied now that our country has embarked along a road that leads to democratization, as a matter of course.

Those who feel and sustained wounds during the 19 April uprising have either been recognized or are under national care after being recognized as those who have rendered distinguished service for the nation.

In what manner those who feel during the Kwangju incident are treated by the government is, of course, related to historical interpretation of the Kwangju incident.

Now that it has become inevitable for the government and the ruling party to accept the public call for constitutional revision favoring a direct presidential election system, grant amnesty to and restore the civil rights of Kim Tae-chung and other people, and even release those imprisoned, attempting to reassess the Kwangju incident is not so much the act of rubbing an old wound as something necessary to promote national reconciliation still further.

There is a mountain of additional tasks that the politicians must carry out. In particular, the ruling party really has a long way to go before President Chon's term of office expires -- constitutional revision, referendum, presidential election, and change of government.

Since Chairman No's 29 June declaration was a political declaration, putting it into practice will face a number of difficulties.

In this context, the declaration may only be a beginning. Over the course of working out drafts for constitutional revision and conducting negotiations on the elections laws, politicians on both sides will have to display the spirit of dialogue, compromise, and mutual concession -- principles that characterize democratic politics.

If they cling to their partisan strategy and interests and act only out of political ambitions, as in the past, chances are they could fail to solve the difficulties. We believe that all the politicians should devote themselves to translating programs for democratization into action with the conviction that they are about to establish genuine democracy in this land for the first time in the 40 years since national liberation, ridding themselves of any ambitions for power.

3. Toward this end, politicians on both sides will have to show that their political maturity corresponds to the advanced political consciousness on the part of the public. They should do something to keep others from complaining that only the political sector remains undeveloped while every other sector of society has made giant strides. Our politics should be such that those in the governing party have nothing to be ashamed of and that those in the opposition do not find themselves on a treacherous road. Police and government officials will also feel their services rewarded only when they work in a legitimate government manned by elected officials. The ruling and opposition parties have to grapple with not a few daunting tasks immediately. It is our belief that the ruling party, which has practiced undemocratic customs, should change its constitution in a democratic way. It should dissociate itself from the notion that being considered a hard-liner is the only way to express loyalty to the party president; It should be remembered that if the party's executive posts are manned with hard-liners alone, with doves on the back-benches, it will lack flexibility to appropriately cope with the changing situation. We mean to say that unless the party is manned by fresh and more moderate figures, it is impossible to expect that it can democratize itself.

From now on, even the opposition party should prepare itself as a party ready to come into power. Many people seem to view the opposition as being strong only in struggle against the ruling party and government, but still lacking the ability to lead a government in power. Admittedly, there are many reasons that have made the opposition as such. However, the opposition party can no longer blame the ruling party for its pitiful position without preparing itself to come into power.

It is reported that the opposition party drew a large number of elite recruits when it announced job openings. It should continue to recruit a large number of elites to develop policy and eventually to prepare itself for power. We believe it is impossible to cope with the future with a pattern of politics based on factions as in the past.

Another aspect the opposition party should remember in this regard is that it has been strong in struggle against those outside the party, but it buckles under to internal pressure and feuds. It should rid itself of such a weak point. Consequently, it should remember what happened in 1980. Even the students and off-stage politicians did what they had to do without expecting rewards for their sacrifices for democratization. They should wisely approach the tasks facing them during this period of transition with the conviction that democratization itself is the ultimate reward for their struggle.

/12624

CSO: 4107/212

## ROK DAILY ON MOVES TO HEAL WOUNDS OF KWANGJU INCIDENT

SK030255 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 2 July 87 p 2

[Editorial: "To Heal the Trauma of 'Kwangju Incident'"]

[Text] Amid the ardent desire for democratization and an environment of national harmony, the "Kwangju Incident" is now being discussed anew. We welcome this with a feeling of comfort, as it is now discussed not as a controversy, but to heal the wounds by those who caused the wounds. The Kwangju incident has so far been a subject of a tense controversy as to who was right and who was wrong, but no efforts have ever been made to heal the trauma of it. Under such circumstances rumors spread and mistrust deepened. This was why the trauma of the Kwangju incident has remained in the minds of the people despite the years that have elapsed.

No doubt it has been a painful ordeal, not only for the bereaved families, but also for all the people in recalling this tragedy which occurred in the process of launching the Fifth Republic in May 1980. Yet we cannot heal the wounds by leaving it unsolved, for the Kwangju incident remains a deep and wide chasm in our national history. Nevertheless, the trauma and wound in the people's minds must be healed.

To do this, we should first know the truth of the Kwangju incident. To begin with, the number of dead in this incident according to the "whole picture" of the Kwangju incident the Ministry of Defense submitted to the National Assembly in June 1985 was 191 -- 164 civilians, 23 soldiers, and 4 policemen. However, there is wide divergence of opinion as to the number of the victims of the Kwangju incident. Even the foreign press mentions doubtful figures of "more than" a certain number of people.

It has been revealed that there was an unusually large number of people who died that year according to 1981 Kwangju population statistics. The municipal government official charged with statistics was belatedly reprimanded on the grounds that these statistics were wrong.

Clarifying the number of the dead will not solve all the problems. The truth must be revealed in a fair and objective manner so that everyone can believe it.

Another important matter is the question of giving proper meaning to the Kwangju incident. The government has so far branded the incident a "riot" by a "mob" controlled by some political forces behind the scenes." However, we remember that what the Kwangju citizens cried out then was clearly the yearning for democratization.

At this juncture, where an all-out democratization process is about to begin, correct appraisal and evaluation of the Kwangju incident ought to be made as to the meaning and nature of the uprising of the Kwangju citizens. It is reasonable that understanding and forgiveness are made based on this principle and view.

If such a position and situation prevails, both the Kwangju citizens and the government authorities will see no reason why they cannot accept it.

We hear that the DJP, at this juncture when democratization steps are to be taken in all sectors, is considering various steps to heal the trauma of the Kwangju incident in a harmonious way, such as building a memorial tower and compensating the victims. We may leave the historical evaluation of this incident of future historians, however, based on the principle that wounds had better be healed by those who have caused the wounds," since this incident occurred in the process of launching the Fifth Republic, we are of the opinion that the present government has the duty and obligation to solve the tangle and heal the rancor.

We would like to stress again that, by this assertion, we do not intend to recall the bitter memory by raising controversial arguments; we intend to express our concern that unless we find a solution to the Kwangju incident, it will make it difficult and create an obstacle for us in achieving grand national harmony and walking proudly along the road of democratization. We maintain that we ought to make a fresh start of complete harmony among the people with understanding and forgiveness.

/12624

CSO: 4107/212



## ROK DAILY CALLS FOR 'MATURE POLITICS' TO MATCH ECONOMY

SK020014 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 2 Jul 87 p 8

[Editorial: "Green Light for Democracy"]

[Text] Two days after it was disclosed to the glee of the nation and amid the blessings of foreign nations, Rep. No Tae-u's sweeping democratization package was formally endorsed by President Chon Tu-hwan yesterday, who promptly instructed his cabinet to take necessary measures for its full implementation.

The presidential acceptance of the eight-point package "in entirety" is meaningful in that the government is now committed to undertake extensive democratic reforms including a constitutional amendment within the year -- and that along the line recommended by the chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party.

Though widely anticipated, the endorsement given by the Chief Executive, who concurrently heads the party, has effectively dispelled apprehensions which some people harbored about No's initiative because of the suddenness of its presentation and, moreover, the drastic concession it meant in the ruling camp's position.

The misgivings largely stemmed from indications that the package was made public by the DJP chairman without sufficient consultation with government quarters and party cadres, though he was recently chosen as President Chon's heir apparent and given a "plenipotentiary" power in political affairs.

For the President who has thus far opted for a parliamentary cabinet system for the next government's power structure, the decision to give in to the opposition demand for a direct presidential election system -- as recommended by Rep. No -- should have been a resolute yet painful one to make.

What is more, less than three months ago, the Chief Executive suspended the divisive political debate on constitutional revision, which he perceived as counterproductive to attaining his long-professed goal for a peaceful transfer of government power -- constitutional debate which is now open again.

However, as he aptly said in a special statement yesterday, no matter how good a system may be, it is of no use if the people do not want it. Noting that

the people have expressed their ardent desire to choose the president by themselves, he added that the intrinsic function of politics is to carry out the public will.

Indeed, his endorsement of the wide-ranging reform package is a decisive action to "unravel the tough political knot" for the sake of ensuring a genuine democratic progress on the basis of national reconciliation and solidarity.

With the green light formally given by the President, which followed more than two weeks of violent anti-government demonstrations by students and citizens, the nation is now set to embark on the long-disputed task for political development or "mature politics," which can match the remarkable economic development the nation has achieved.

In carrying out this challenging task, the general public and students as well as politicians in the opposing camps ought to display the spirit of harmony and mutual accommodation to make the best of the rare opportunity for ushering in an "era of democracy."

/12624

CSO: 4100/262

## ROK DAILY CALLS FOR ABOLISHING BASIC PRESS LAW

SK060855 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 4 Jul 87 p 2

[Editorial: "A Way for Revitalizing the Press -- Mass Media Activities Should Be Conducted In an Autonomous Manner by Scrapping the Basic Free Law"]

[Text] It has been learned that, separately from its political negotiations, the DJP is reviewing the policy concerning fields in which democratization can be realized through the government's decision alone. The policy toward mass media is reportedly counted as the most important sector for democratization. This is outlined as indicating the revitalization of newspapers, magazines, and other print media and the broadcast media in keeping with democratization.

Precisely, the term "the policy of the press" cannot be conceivable from the standpoint of common sense in a free democratic society. This is because the freedom of the press -- one of the people's basic rights -- cannot depend on the government's policy. This notwithstanding, the question of granting autonomy to the press and of revitalizing it has been discussed in our reality. It is somewhat fortunate that the government, though belatedly has acknowledged that only when the press is allowed to play its own part, and thus, earn public credibility, can all public systems work competently.

Needless to reiterate, the immediate problem lies in the Basic Press Law, which legally institutionalizes the press. Inasmuch as debate on problems of the law has been fully voiced, there is no longer the need to bring the law into the controversy. The stipulation on registration of the mass media with the government and the cancellation of their registrations has shackled them virtually to the system of authorization. In addition, the freedom of coverage has been fundamentally blocked due to restrictions on the right to petition for information.

It has been learned that the DJP took the initiative, and the government authorities generally agreed, to concede that this law ought to be abolished. To replace the law, they have reportedly reviewed the question of sustaining minimum regulations, such as standards of facilities, faked registrations, disqualification of publishers, and contravention of publication purposes.

What must be emphasized over this course is the great principle that the freedom of the press cannot be subject to restriction. Granting perfect autonomy in a prompt manner may bring about a flood of low-quality publications, but the natural weed-out of these spurious publications is, after all, a matter of time. If there is anything difficult to deal with under criminal law and civil law, legislating a law to minimally regulate it would be inevitable. Whatever it may be, this action should be decided on through public debate.

Broadcasting, which has been a target of public censure as far as a "biased broadcasts" should be reorganized into a people-minded system. Both the people and the politicians have obviously experienced that a unilateral partial broadcasts under the pretext of being "public-funded" benefits no one.

Public-funded broadcasts, which have been faced with the pressure of a campaign to boycott payment of television subscription fees, has been brought into the topic for the noticeable changes in its reports and programming since 29 June. This being the case, it has not gone back to where it is obliged to find itself a "public-funded" broadcast.

If the broadcast genuinely serves as a people-minded instrument independent from political power, two-fold burdens -- subscription fees and advertisement charges -- would not be a big problem.

Democratization should be and is initiated precisely by the freedom of the press. The freedom of the press is not simply achieved by revising the law. Freedom cannot be guaranteed if there exist any pressures or supralegal regulations and practices that restrict the press. In this context, the reinvigoration of the press is possible only under the presupposition of drastic "change in thought."

/12624

CSO: 4107/212

## ROK DAILY STRESSES PATIENCE IN ACHIEVING DEMOCRATIZATION

SK050435 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 4 July 87 p 2

[Editorial: "Some Things That We Must Urgently Do and Other Things That We Must Wait For--As Mature Countrymen, We Must Embark Upon a Road Toward Democratization"]

[Text] There are some things that we must quickly and urgently deal with and there are other things that we, while taking time to consider priorities, must wait to practically and substantially resolve. Even though "Yongpari," the culprit identified to have stirred up a riot by wielding square bars at a meeting to inaugurate the RDP's Kwanak chapter, has been at large for two months, he is reportedly "freely prowling about entertainment centers." It is true that the police, who had been "devoted to maintaining law and order in connection with the current situation," have had no time to deal with other matters.

On 2 July law enforcement authorities ordered that the police must maintain law and order, among other important things that they must, and can, quickly deal with in the post-"No Tae-u's 29 June declaration" period. Such urgent things definitely include arresting the group of political gangsters led by "Yongpari." Moreover, they must not ignore people who are suspicious of whether they "do not or cannot arrest those gangsters."

Procedural matters must not be ignored in releasing those who are detained, one of the things with which we can urgently deal. However, their must not be an excuse or pretext for delaying their release.

Most of the people hope that such things will be dealt with quickly. Many unprejudiced people hope that since the very perpetrator is scot-free, Miss Kwon, the victim of the Puchon sexual torture incident, would be released at the earliest possible date.

Democratization is a turbulent road that we must embark upon. It is reported that Richard Walker, former U.S. ambassador to Korea, in an article carried by THE NEW YORK TIMES, says: A direct presidential election system will not necessarily bring the millennium. It could, however, give a nudge toward the legitimacy of a regime and the people's acceptance of it.

However, "the legitimacy of a regime and the people's acceptance for it" has been a goal that the Korean people must attain ahead of other things. To attain this important goal and substantially and fruitfully consolidate the road toward democratization, we must unfold the wisdom of urgently dealing with what we must and waiting for other things that are not urgent.

It is true that "the 29 June declaration" provided on occasion that helped stop the two trains on a collision course. However, in dealing with other important matters, we may be at the brink in many instances. To overcome every critical moment, we must also endlessly unfold the wisdom of differentiating what is urgent and what is not.

Before 29 June, we had to resort to extraordinary measures because we could not properly express our views and because they did not attentively listen to us. As a result, things were escalated into mass sit-ins or radical violent acts.

It is natural and fortunate that since 29 June, an atmosphere has been promoted in which we can express our views to a reasonable degree. However, it would not be wise if innumerable radical words are unscrupulously uttered. We believe so when we see an increasing number of collective actions to demand the resolution of complaints and petitions, not to mention "the Karibong-dong student demonstration" in which some students cried for "establishing a masses' republic." However, urgently resolving reasonable complaints and petitions is also a shortcut to democratization for the sake of mature people.

/12624

CSO: 4107/212

## SEOUL DAILY VIEWS REVITALIZING MASS MEDIA

SK042347 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 5 Jul 87 p 8

[Editorial: "Invigoration of Press Activity"]

[Text] The ruling Democratic Justice Party is reportedly devising follow-up measures to the democratization package announced by its chairman No Tae-u last Monday, in spheres including those which need no negotiations with the opposition.

Among them is the issue concerned with the revitalization of mass media activities in compliance with the freedom of the press provided by the Constitution.

Notable in this connection was part of the DJP's chairman's statement that the government cannot and should not regulate mass media, which is subject only to rulings by the court and the people.

Strictly speaking, the freedom of the press, which is one of the people's basic rights in democracy, must not be regulated or controlled by the government. It is thus encouraging that the government camp has realized, though belatedly, the need for reinvigorating media activities on the premise that all public institutions cannot play their proper roles as they should unless the mass media are assured of their freedom to play their integral role.

No doubt, the biggest legal obstacle in the way toward the freedom of the press is the controversial Basic Press Law, which stipulates virtually a license system for media, requiring them to be registered with the government and also subject to cancellations of registration.

Both the government and the ruling party have been reported to be in broad accord to abrogate the law itself, and in turn to seek the legislation of a new law designed mainly to curb the sprouting of spurious media.

Granting the need for steps to check low-quality publications, the principle of free market, in line with the freedom of the press, ought to be respected by all means.

Meanwhile, it is to be noted that the nation's public broadcasting companies, particularly the state-run KBS, have been the target of public criticism for their "unfair" news coverage and commentaries for years, though their programs have been lately improved in the wake of No's drastic proclamation.

Indeed, democratization begins with the guarantee of the freedom of the mass media, watchdogs essential to democracy. In addition to legal provisions, all practices hampering a free press must be eliminated once and for all.

/9604

CSO: 4100/268



## EDITORIAL ON 'INTRAPARTY DEMOCRACY'

SK062322 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 7 Jul 87 p 8

[Editorial: "Intraparty Democracy"]

[Text] One striking feature of the ruling camp's democratization package announced last week is that it was addressed to a peaceful settlement of outstanding political issues, without resorting to extraordinary means to put down a massive civil protest as in the past--means which would have brought about a vicious circle of sociopolitical turmoil.

Indeed, in the wake of the government side's conciliatory action, brisk political activities are evident in both the ruling and opposition camps paving the way for an early constitutional amendment and for the undertaking of other democratic reforms through bipartisan negotiations and compromise.

Yet, one cannot conceal misgivings about signs of discord and rivalry, however subtle, between two prominent figures of the opposition--namely, Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung--in their approaches to tackling various problems pending the change in government in February next year, when the incumbent president's term in office expires.

The apprehensions, though still premature in the broad sense, stem largely from the bitter experience in early 1980 when the duo's outright rivalry and acute schism within the opposition camp undeniably served as a cause of sociopolitical confusion and subsequent military intervention, bringing to an end a brief period of democratization moves.

True, in undertaking the overwhelming task of restoring democracy after a prolonged authoritarian rule, there may well be diverent and conflicting views, even within the opposition, about specific issues.

But then, it must be stressed that the oppositionists should not repeat past mistakes not only for their own sake but, more importantly, for the nation's evolutionary political development, and that they should now display a spirit of mutual accommodation and compromise, devoid of extreme intransigence.

The need for such a realistic stance is all the greater now that the ruling camp has manifested its sweeping democratization scheme which must have been a painful action to take on the part of those in power, even granting its inevitability coerced by last month's violent rallies of students and citizens.

While the two Kims apparently patched up their discord at a weekend get-together, there is an obvious lack of "intraparty democracy" in the main opposition Reunification Democratic Party in its operation and decision-making processes--in terms of an institutionalized practice that can effectively absorb divergent views through prudent and intensive debate before coming to a formal party position.

As a matter of fact, the demand for an in-party democracy seems to be greater for the ruling Democratic Justice Party. But, the opposition party also faces a vital need to modernize its function, if it ever wishes to become a responsible party and contest for power.

/9604

CSO: 4100/268

## BRIEFS

GOVERNMENT RELEASES 357 DETAINEES--Seoul, 8 Jul (AFP)--The South Korean Government Wednesday released 357 people detained for anti-government activities, the Justice Ministry announced. Meanwhile, a spokesman of the Justice Ministry said the government will announce Thursday an amnesty for or the restoration of civil rights to a total of about 2,100 people, including opposition leader Kim Tae-chung. Included among the 357 freed were the Rev Moon Ik-hwan [name as received], chairman of the umbrella dissident group, United Minjung (People's) Movement for Democracy and Unification (UMMDU), who was sentenced to 3 years in jail on conviction of inciting a demonstration at Inchon, west of here, in May last year. On Monday, the government released 177 people from jails throughout the country. The Prosecutor's Office had said Monday that those who had committed arson or caused injury during the anti-government demonstrations which swept the country between 10 and 26 June, or those classified as radical leftists would not be released. On 29 June, 210 people arrested between 10-25 June were released after indictments against them were suspended. [Text] [Hong Kong AFP in English 0616 GMT 8 Jul 87] /9604

NCDC POSTPONES RALLY--The National Coalition for Democratic Constitution [NCDC] yesterday decided to postpone a planned rally designed to denounce the use of tear gas shells by police which resulted in the death of a Yonsei University student. The NCDC announced Monday that it will hold a nationwide rally Thursday afternoon to mourn the death of Yi Han-yol and to protest the "indiscriminate" use of tear gas grenades against demonstrators. NCDC Spokesman In Myong-chin said the coalition decided to postpone the rally because the funeral on Thursday has been designated as a "national democratic funeral," opening door for all people to take part in the rites. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 8 Jul 87 p 2] /9604

DJP TO RESHUFFLE OFFICIALS--The ruling Democratic Justice Party plans to reshuffle many of its officeholders later this week before embarking on negotiations on constitutional revision with the opposition next week. Sources at the ruling party said yesterday that the planned reshuffle will include key officials of the party. New cabinet appointments, the sources said, will likely follow the change of party officeholders. They said DJP lawmakers holding ministerial posts are likely to be dropped from the cabinet line-up. The planned change of cabinet members and party officials reflects the desire of the ruling party to refurbish its image

for presidential and parliamentary elections late this year, they said. The party, they said, plans to replace hard-liners with moderates in order to effect smooth dialogue with the opposition and make the party structure more flexible. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 7 Jul 87 p 1] /9604

STUDENT MEETING AT YONSEI--Seoul, 4 Jul (YONHAP)--Almost 15,000 students from 20 colleges and universities in Seoul Friday held a debate on the current political situation at Yonsei University. Also attending the debate on "the democratic government we want" were 300 politicians, professors and religious and dissident figures. A student representative called for political independence, self-sustaining national economy, the freedom of the press, association and assembly, and the guarantee of university autonomy as prerequisites for the democratic government. Another student leader said that weeks-long nationwide struggle for genuine democracy since an opposition rally on 10 June will be recorded as an epoch-making event in the nation's history. After the discussions, about 4,000 students marched down a few blocks from the campus into busy streets scattering leaflets but they dispersed voluntarily 30 minutes later. No clashes between police and the students were reported. The participants in the rally originally planned another debate in front of the downtown Myongdong Catholic Cathedral, but called off the schedule as the debate at Yonsei University took more time than expected. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0852 GMT 4 Jul 87] /9604

MINOR PARTIES OPPOSE RDP MANEUVER--Two minor opposition parties--the Korea National Party and the New Korea Democratic Party--showed a strong negative reaction against a move by the major opposition Reunification Democratic Party to exclude them from inter-party negotiations on constitutional revision. The two splinter parties yesterday called for a four-party negotiation on changing the constitution. The four parties are the ruling Democratic Justice Party, RDP, KNP and NKDP. Spokesman for the KNP and the NKDP said if the RDP sticks to hold exclusive talks with the DJP the two splinter parties will make individual contacts with the ruling party to draft a new constitution. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 4 Jul 87 p 2] /9604

AMNESTY EXPANDED--Seoul, 3 Jul (YONHAP)--The government has made a list of about 4,000 people who have had their civil rights deprived in connection with various political incidents since the early 1970s to determine if they can be given amnesty, sources at the Justice Ministry said Friday. The sources said that the government also has a plan to grant amnesty and restore the civil rights for as many people as possible among an additional 400 political prisoners who are currently in jail while a screening process on them is being carried out. The expected large-scale amnesty and restoration of civil rights for political prisoners present or past was planned to enliven the democratization spirit shown in the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) chairman's 29 June declaration and ensuing 1 July statement by President Chon Tu-hwan, which supported the chairman's democratization measures. DJP Chairman No Tae-u's eight-point democratization proposal features a direct presidential election, a measure the ruling party had flatly rejected before, and amnesty for Kim Tae-chung, a prominent dissident leader. The Justice Ministry originally considered granting amnesty and

restoring civil rights for 15 politicians including Kim Tae-chung, but after Chon's statement for national harmony, the ministry expanded the range of people to be covered by the clemency measure. Ministry sources said that the list of those who are to be granted amnesty would be finalized by next weekend. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0648 GMT 3 Jul 87] /9604

RDP, NCDC TO COOPERATE ON CONSTITUTION--The major opposition Reunification Democratic Party and the National Coalition for a Democratic Constitution yesterday agreed to cooperate in writing a joint draft Constitution. The agreement was reached when RDP President Kim Yong-sam met with senior members of the NCDC over breakfast at a restaurant. At the meeting, Kim said the RDP will widely accept the NCDC's opinion in drafting a new Constitution. The RDP is a leading member of the NCDC, which is composed of religious and dissident organizations and sponsored several nationwide anti-government rallies in June. The NCDC plans to form a special committee for constitutional reform soon to produce its own draft Constitution and consult with the RDP to present a single draft basic law, said NCDC spokesman Rev In Myong-chin. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 3 Jul 87 p 1] /9604

PROSECUTION TO RELEASE 160-170 PROTESTORS--Seoul, 3 Jul (YONHAP)--The prosecution will release on 6 July some 160 to 170 people arrested in connection with the recent anti-government street demonstrations, upon making a decision not to indict them, sources here said Friday. Those who will be freed by the prosecution are among a total of 201 people arrested in the wake of the nationwide street demonstrations that had swept through South Korea the 2 weeks following 10 June, when the opposition held a massive anti-government demonstration. Also to be released on suspension of indictment will be Yang Sun-chick, a vice president of the main opposition Reunification Democratic Party, and 11 other key organizers of the 10 June rally. The sources said, however, that after close screening of the 201 people, those who are found to be pro-communist or to have committed serious crimes such as murder and arson or manifestly violated the National Security Law would be excluded from the list of those to be set free. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0929 GMT 3 Jul 87] /9604

NCDC WATCHES DEMOCRACY IMPLEMENTATION--The National Coalition for Democratic Constitution (NCDC) pledged yesterday that it would keep a constant watch on whether or not democratization steps are duly implemented. In Myong-chin, NCDC spokesman, said in a statement that the ruling camp's reform proposals Monday can be achieved only by a strenuous struggle for democracy by the people. The reform package was not given as a gift to the people by No Tae-u, chairman of the Democratic Justice Party, but was won by them through a struggle, the spokesman said. The NCDC will maintain a close alliance with the major opposition Reunification Democratic Party until the constitution and election laws are improved in line with the general wishes of the people. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 1 Jul 87 p 2 SK] /12624

RDP REQUEST IMPLEMENTATION OF NO'S PROPOSALS--The largest opposition Reunification Democratic Party issued a special statement calling on the government to implement democratization steps as pledged by Democratic Justice Party chairman No Tae-u Monday. The statement stressed that all people should further exhibit their mature democratic power by maintaining

unity and moderation, cautioning that there may be a "revolutionary force," which will seek to be a stumbling block to the grand road to democracy. "We should neither accelerate nor decelerate the democratization move but the step toward democracy should be swift," the statement said. "All citizens from various walks of life -- white or blue collar workers, farmers, merchants, soldiers and public officials -- are urged to do their own individual duty in a move toward democracy," said the statement which was issued at a meeting of the Executive Council. "Especially, the opposition and the people have a strong confidence in the military which will work as a bulwark for the nation's democratization," the statement said. "The military will be a strong advocate toward democracy without being abused by a specific political party." [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 1 Jul 87 p 2 SK] /12624

NO EXPLAINS PROPOSAL--Seoul, 30 Jun (YONHAP)--No Tae-u, chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, Tuesday morning explained to Prime Minister Yi Han-ki and Kim Yun-hwan, senior presidential secretary for political affairs, his eight-point democratization declaration which above all calls for the revision of the constitution to establish direct presidential elections. In a breakfast meeting, No sought their understanding for his failure to inform them of the proposal prior to the announcement Monday morning and called for their support, sources said. After the breakfast meeting, No entered Chongwadae, the residence of President Chun Tu-hwan, to submit his proposal. Meanwhile, President Chun Tu-hwan, is scheduled to preside over a special cabinet meeting at Chongwadae Tuesday afternoon to discuss No's proposal, it was learned.

/12624

CSO: 4100/262

## UNDERGROUND ECONOMY ACCOUNTS FOR 20-30 PERCENT OF GNP

Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 20 Apr 87 p 5

[Article by Hong Kwon-hui: "Present Conditions of Underground Economy in Korea--Findings by the Korea Economic Research Institute"]

[Text] Tax evasion, smuggling tutoring, real estate speculation, private loans, illegal dealings in stocks, various premiums, tips, crimes, irregularities and corruption, bribes, collection of miscellaneous fees....

These are part of the so-called underground economy, from which no taxes are collected and no data are entered into the national income statistics.

What is the size of the underground economy in Korea? According to the "Study on the Korean Underground Economy," published (under chief researcher Choe Kwang, professor at the Korean University of Foreign Languages) on 20 April by the Korea Economic Research Institute of the National Federation of Economists, the underground economy in Korea now accounts for some 20-30 percent of GNP.

The underground economy exists everywhere in every country; it is becoming an issue because its disturbing influence on the open economy is tremendous. For example, it causes a distortion in the distribution of resources, exacerbates an unfair tax structure and causes declining productivity and errors as a result of the application of inaccurate statistics.

The underground economy, which is often called a "challenge to the government" or a "challenge to the economy," is particularly prevalent when the tax burden is too heavy or unfair, when there is too much government intervention or restriction in economic activities, when inflation is severe, and when there is a large number of cases of corruption among public officials. In addition, it is pointed out, the underground economy in Korea is also a result largely of the government's implementation of changeable policies and of a shortsighted, get-rich quick attitude among certain people.

According to the study, Professor Choe estimated the approximate size of the underground economy in Korea to be 42.8 percent of GNP by applying the following findings to 1984 GNP: in 1981, only 70.4 percent of personal income, 38.7 percent of business income, and 29.7 percent of property income were captured for taxation. However, Professor Choe revised these rates of captured taxation

as 85.2 percent, 69.4 percent and 64.9 percent respectively, and estimated the size of the domestic underground economy in 1984 at 21.4 percent of GNP. And he said this estimate is "close to our reality."

The following is a summary of the actual situation of the underground economy in Korea.

**Tax Evasion** -- The common methods are omission of income, fictitious expenses, omission of assets, fictitious liabilities, and noncollection and nonpayment of withholdings. The Office of National Tax Administration conducted 1,086 cases of tax audit for the period 1980-1985, from which it collected an additional 98.685 billion won as unreported taxes and 7.14 billion won as a penalty. It collected an additional 696.3 billion won through investigations of such illicit sources of revenue as real estate speculation and private loans for the period from 1982 to September 1985.

**Private Loans** -- On 3 August 1972, when a special measure was enacted, a total of 345.6 billion won in private loans was reported. Since the beginning of the 1980's, private loans of 240 billion won came to the light during the period of Yi Chang incident, and the Myongsong incident alone revealed private loans of 170 billion won associated with 1,322 people.

Private loans are carried out through a network consisting of three to six steps, such as great creditor, middle creditor, great broker, middle broker, financial institutions, and businesses.

According to the statistics of the government and financial institutions, in 1985, private loans for farmhouses amounted to 1,123.8 billion won, while nonfarmhouse private loans amounted to 4,092.4 billion won, of which 1,155 billion won was for businesses.

**Tips** -- There were 314,700 entertainment establishments in 1985. This is an increase of 37,400 units from 277,300 units in 1983. Assuming that nonsalaried employees (those who live on tips alone) earn the same income as their salaried counterparts do, the Bank of Korea estimated a total of 199.2 billion won in tips in 1983, including 23.1 billion won at beer halls and bars, 54.3 billion won at saloons, 6.5 billion won at special restaurants, 2.4 billion won at cabarets, 3.2 billion won at night clubs, 3.8 billion won at disco clubs, 1.7 billion won at establishments for foreigners' exclusive use, 6.8 billion won at barbershops, and 57.7 billion won at inexpensive restaurants. The Hyundai Social Research Institute estimated about 100 billion won for service charges in red-light districts, after multiplying the number of workers by their average income.

**Reception Expenses** -- Businesses are spending a lot of money as reception expenses that are the result of irrational relationships among civilian enterprises, political funds and the flourishing of pleasure-oriented businesses. According to tax payment data at the Office of National Tax Administration, 29,400 businesses reported 404.8 billion won as reception expenses in 1985. In 1984, 26,600 businesses reported 340.9 billion won as reception expenses.



According to the Bank of Korea, 1,857 businesses spent 345.2 billion won as reception expenses in 1985.

The total amount of reception expenses could in fact be much higher if we consider that there are now more than 40,000 domestic companies and that businesses usually spend more than they report as reception expenses.

Irregularities and Corruption -- Bribes through government offices also make up a significant part of the underground economy. All kinds of irrational and unlawful incidents just won't go away.

Also significant are irregularities and corruption among civilian enterprises and financial institutions.

Political Funds -- Although the volume of political funds cannot be accurately ascertained, a certain amount is definitely connected with the underground economy.

Political funds of 18.2 billion won and 26 billion won were reported, after the general election, to the Central Election Committee for the 11th and 12th election of National Assemblymen respectively, but the actual expenses could be 10 times the reported amounts.

We suspect that political funds could be raised through such methods as secret contributions, rebates (in which a high-priced construction contract is awarded and part of the money is subsequently sent back to a politician in the form of a contribution), real estate sales, sales of stocks, and private loans. Illicit contributions of political funds are subject to taxation, but no such cases have come to light.

Foreign Currency Evasion -- Unlawful dealings in international trade also make up a significant part of the underground economy. Common methods are omission of the dollar amounts of exports in transaction records; illegal shipping of raw materials that are intended for legitimate exports; omission of a returned tariff, which should be recorded as income, on imports; and omission of a premium, which should be recorded as income, associated with the transfer of export quota.

International trading companies contract with foreign companies to serve as their domestic agencies and to sell foreign products for a fee, which is not collected here but is deposited in a foreign bank.

Foreign currency evasion through the use of exports takes the form of sending a commission to an importer or broker, wherein the freight shipping charge includes a larger amount of insurance premium than is actually needed, and the difference is pocketed. Also possible is a foreign currency evasion through the use of a bogus branch office of an export company.

Smuggling -- In 1985, the results of prosecutions of smuggling amounted to 10.5 billion won by the customs, 5.8 billion won by the police, and 1.3 billion won by others. But the actual dollar amount involved in smuggling is much larger. Smugglers evade not only tariffs but all kinds of other taxes such as income tax and corporate tax.

In the case of jewelry, the total annual transactions amount to 350 billion won, of which a total of 150-200 billion won is believed to be associated with unlawful imports through illegal channels.

Miscellaneous -- Irrationalities in construction work and real estate speculations are the mainstream of the underground economy. Many contributions to religious organizations, too, are most likely linked to the underground economy.

The worldwide trend is toward a declining labor force along with increasing activities in the underground economy, which certainly leads to an increase in the underground labor force. In Korea, the rate of the male labor force in economic employment fell from 73-74 percent in the 1970's to 69.4 percent in 1984.

Statistics show that urban households tend to maintain a better quality of life than those in agricultural communities, despite similar levels of income. This fact, too, is related to the underground economy.

In 1985, 13,100 out of a total of 48,100 corporations (of which 39,400 corporations are registered) reported losses, but only 8,700 closed down. Only 39,000 corporations closed during the period 1978-1985, compared with 77,000 corporations that reported losses during the same period. This may mean that a large number of corporations actually did not experience losses.

Underground Economy in Foreign Countries -- Certainly, there are differences among countries in the concept of the underground economy and in statistical methods, but studies provide the following data on the extent of the underground economy: 13 percent (according to the IRS in 1981) and 27 percent (according to Mr Paage in 1979) in the United States, 13 percent in Sweden (1978), 27 percent in West Germany (1980), 15 percent in Belgium, 20 percent in Italy, 10-13 percent in Japan (1981-1984) and 25 percent in Taiwan (1979).

13095/12859

CSO: 4107/174

## MEASURES ADOPTED TO CONTROL RISING DRUG PROBLEMS

## Drug-Free Society Campaign

Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 28 Mar 87 p 11

[Text] In order to eliminate drug-related crimes in our society, drug hot line 127 will be established in Seoul and Pusan by 15 April. In other areas, city and provincial offices of prosecutors and police stations will receive calls through the regular lines until hot line 127 becomes available.

At the same time, the government will strengthen its drug enforcement activities through such measures as computerization of data related to former convicts, which will be used to monitor their movements so as to prevent them from repeating their crimes and to track down current problems; for early detection of drug addiction, a separate blood test will be conducted at the same time when a serum test is given to potential AIDS victims.

Furthermore, upon revision of the laws for the control of psychiatric medicine, the government plans to enact a new law against premeditation and conspiracy, under which up to 10 years in prison will be imposed if a person is convicted of premeditation or conspiracy for the purpose of importing, exporting, manufacturing, distributing or selling drugs. In addition, the government has decided to include seven additional kinds of special raw materials as controlled substances.

In order to implement such plans effectively, the government has formed a task force of members from 10 departments, and it intends to launch an active campaign for a "drug-free society."

In addition, the government has decided to permanently post full-time agents at 13 international airports, including Kimpo, and harbors to stop drug smuggling. Further, the government has decided to implement joint Korean-U.S. mobile operations six times a year around military campsite towns, specially classified businesses, drug handling businesses, workers in specially classified occupations, and lodging businesses, while eradicating the sources of the secret farming of poppy and marijuana. Minister of Health and Social Affairs Yi said, "Such an eradication measure has become inevitable because widespread incidents of amphetamine abuse, in particular among the well-to-do and students, have recently caused all sorts of individual and social illnesses, and because certain people tend to commit various crimes and misconduct." Last year, 961

people were arrested in drug-related crimes, compared with 680 in 1985, a 40-percent increase. Among them, 627 arrests were amphetamine cases, compared with 376 in 1985, a 70-percent increase.

#### Drug Hot Line 127 Plan

Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 29 Mar 87 p 11

[Text] On 28 March, the government adopted a special drug enforcement measure, including installation of drug hot line 127, aimed at eradicating crimes related to drugs such as amphetamine abuse, which have been increasing year after year.

On 28 March, Minister of Health and Social Affairs Yi Hae-won announced a drug enforcement policy which was prepared by a joint task force formed from 10 departments including the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs, the Ministry of Justice and the National Police headquarters. According to the plan, drug hot line 127 will be available in Seoul and Pusan by 15 April; in other areas, the city and provincial offices of prosecutors and police stations will accept calls through regular lines until the hot line becomes available.

The government has decided to apply the premeditation and conspiracy charges, which are presently applicable only to violations of the drug enforcement law, to violations of the psychiatric medicine administration law. Under the new law, premeditation or conspiracy is now punishable under the drug enforcement law if it is done for the purpose of importing, exporting, manufacturing, or selling such drugs.

Furthermore, the government has decided to allow national and public hospitals to provide free treatment to drug addicts so as to help them return quickly to society, while implementing plans to provide them with social fitness and job training through religious and welfare organizations.

At the same time, to prevent former convicts from repeating drug-related crimes, the government has decided to computerize the data on their present situation by year-end. At the same time, in order to quickly focus on the movements of international drug criminals, the government plans to work with the UN Drug Control Organization, Interpol and foreign drug enforcement agencies, while seeking methods for extradition of international drug criminals and for setting up a cooperative investigation system.

In addition, the government plans to implement special joint Korean-U.S. investigations in crime-ridden districts, including military campsite towns and drug handling businesses, at least six times a year, while planning to significantly reinforce drug enforcement manpower and equipment.

Minister Yi Hae-won said, "We had to adopt such measures because we decided that a strong policy is needed at this time, considering that drug-related crimes in Japan increased dramatically as its national income exceeded \$2,000." He added, "From now on, we will step up our public campaign nationwide and we will cooperate with the Ministry of Culture and Information to maintain a yearlong "drug-free society" campaign.

## Drug Hot Line 127 in Operation

Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 17 Apr 87 p 10

[Text] The Ministry of Health and Social Affairs opened drug hot line 127 in Seoul and Pusan on 15 April aimed at eradicating the drug-related crimes that have been increasing recently. With six reports already received and one person arrested in the 2 days since the opening, authorities appear to be very proud of their work.

In the 2 days, the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs received a total of six reports of drug-related crimes, two reports from Seoul and four from Pusan, and confirmed marijuana addict in his 30's was reportedly arrested in Seoul and is now in the hospital.

13095/12859

CSO: 4107/172

## 18 UNITS OF NUCLEAR PLANTS IN DEMAND

Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 17 Jun 87 p 7

[Text]

Power Plant Expansion Plan							
(Unit: MW)							
Year	Hydro-electric	Petroleum	Bituminous coal	Nuclear	LNG	Total	Grand total
1987	101			950		1,051	1,051
1988	23			950		973	2,024
1989				950		950	2,974
1990	50					50	3,024
1991	82					82	3,106
1992	44					44	3,150
1993	90		500 × 3			1,590	4,740
1994			500 × 2			1,000	5,740
1995	600			900	500 × 2	2,500	8,240
1996			500	900		1,400	9,640
1997			900 × 3			2,700	12,340
1998			900 × 3	900		3,600	15,940
1999	500			900	500	1,900	17,840
2000	500		500	900		1,900	19,740
2001	500		900 × 2	900		3,200	22,940
2002			900		500	1,400	24,340
2003	500		900 × 2	900		3,200	27,540
2004	500	800		900		2,200	29,740
2005	500	500 × 3		900	500 × 3	4,400	34,140
2006		300		900		1,200	35,340
2007	500		900	900		2,300	37,640
2008	500	800	900 × 2	900 × 2		4,900	42,540
2009	500	500 × 2	900 × 3	900		4,200	46,740
2010	500	800	500	900		2,700	49,440

During the 1987 to 2010 period, Korea needs to build 18 units of nuclear power plants, each with a 900 megawatt capacity and 23 units of bituminous coal-fired power plants — 15 with 900 MW capacity each and eight with 500 MW.

The expansion program is based on a forecast by the Korea Energy Economics Institute (KEEI) that the domestic

electricity demand in 2001 and 2010 will top 157,085 GWH and 243,072 GWH, respectively. The figures represent a 2.8-fold and 4.3-fold increase over last year's 56,310 GWH.

The electricity demand forecast and power plant construction projection were presented by a KEEI researcher in a policy forum held at the KEEI confer-

ence room recently, attended by government officials and private specialists.

The forum is part of the plan to chart a long-term energy master plan, projecting demand-supply figures of major energy sources until 2010.

The paper shows that the portion of electricity used as primary energy sources will increase to 40.7 percent in 2010 versus 24.4 percent in 1985.

Household and commercial sectors will score impressive increases in the ratio of electricity uses during the period while manufacturing will experience a minus growth.

The long-term projection of electricity demand is based on the assumption the Korean economy will grow by 7 to 8 percent in real terms during the 1987-1991 period as had been estimated by the Economic Planning Board (EPB).

The visualized 65.642 million tons of oil equivalent (TOE) in the total electricity demand in 2010 breaks down to 28.634 million TOE from nuclear power plants, 25.034 million from liquefied natural gas (LNG) and 2.090 million from hydroelectric energy.

The paper projects that Korea needs a 1,391 billion won investment for electricity facilities in 1988, 1,387.1 billion won in 1990, 2,048.3 billion won in 1992 and 3,280.7 billion won in 1996.

It underlines the need to develop methods to link the macro-economic forecasts exactly with the electricity sources development scenario.

"Furthermore, environment issues should be fully reflected in the electricity facility development programs. In this respect, choices of power plant locations should be conducted carefully," it goes on.

The paper also emphasizes on development of high tech associated with the construction of new power plants.

"The development of next-generation nuclear reactors should be spurred. Nuclear facilities should be standardized to reduce costs of power plant construction."

Forecasting that the Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO) will completely be denationalized in the long run, the policy paper emphasizes plans to harmonize the free market ideal and respects for public interest.

Some specialists who attended the seminar advised that Korean exports of electricity technology would increase with the accumulation of know-how and management expertise.

## DAILY URGES ANTI-IMPERIALIST CLASS CONSCIOUSNESS

SK020501 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2142 GMT 29 Jun 87

[NODONG SINMUN 30 Jun editorial: "Party Members and Workers Should More Firmly Arm Themselves With Anti-imperialist Class Consciousness"]

[Text] Today the progressive people of the world are more highly railing voices of anti-imperialist struggle to safeguard peace on the occasion of the 25 June-27 July anti-imperialist joint struggle month. This serves as a good event in implementing the common aspirations and demand of the popular masses to safeguard independence.

Amid the trend of the anti-imperialist joint struggle of the world's people, our people have raised fierce flames of anti-imperialist struggle more highly than ever before overflowing with surging hostility against the U.S. imperialists. They should consolidate our determination to struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors to the end by more firmly arming ourselves with anti-imperialist and anti-U.S. class consciousness and should wage an uncompromising struggle against the rascals.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Political Bureau Presidium, and secretary, of the party Central Committee, has indicated: The U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists are the sworn enemies of the Korean people and targets of struggle in the Korean revolution. We should make the party members and workers tenaciously struggle against the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists by intensifying the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S., and anti-Japanese indoctrination among them.

Our people are carrying out the revolution at the forefront of the anti-imperialist struggle. As in the past, the present, and in the future arming with thoroughgoing anti-imperialist and anti-U.S. class consciousness will be a vital issue of our people.

The revolutionary cause accompanies a fierce struggle against the imperialist enemies. As long as the imperialists exist, the maneuvers of aggression and subordination against other countries will constantly continue. Without uncompromising struggle against the imperialists under such circumstances, the nation's security cannot be ensured nor can we think of defending and protecting the socialist cause or its victorious advance.



The anti-imperialist and anti-U.S. struggle is the most important and permanent line of struggle for all people who seek independence. History has taught us numerous lessons that the imperialist aggressors went to ruin amid the flames of the aggressive war ignited by themselves.

However, the U.S. imperialists have failed to realize such historic lessons due to their intrinsic aggressive nature and constantly dashed along the road of new aggression and war. Therefore, the people should tenaciously fight against the imperialists inevitably to the end.

The U.S. imperialists who ignited the flames of aggressive war against the northern half of our Republic some 30 years ago finally fell on their knees in front of our people holding the white flag. However, despite such historic lessons of disgraceful defeat in the past Korean war, the U.S. imperialists continuously adhered to the maneuvers for a new war and aggression against us.

The U.S. imperialists frantically waged new war provocation maneuvers to invade our Republic with the combined forces of the United States, Japan, and South Korea. In addition, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are cunningly attempting to conceal their vicious intention of aggression with the signboard of peace and to paralyze the people's sound anti-imperialist class consciousness.

Under such circumstances, all of our party members, workers, and the growing new generation should firmly prepare themselves so as to tenaciously fight against the class enemies to the end by cherishing such lofty and thoroughgoing anti-imperialist class consciousness as displayed during the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and the arduous fatherland liberation war.

In order for the party members and workers to arm themselves with firm anti-imperialist class consciousness, they should have the spirit of uncompromising struggle by correctly realizing the intrinsic nature of the imperialists and the class enemies.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Political Bureau Presidium, and secretary, of the party Central Committee, has indicated: Party organizations should make all party members and workers extremely hate the imperialists and the exploiting system and uncompromisingly struggle against them.

Aggression and plunder are the unique, intrinsic nature of the imperialists. The imperialists' method of aggression may change according to the situation. However, their aggressive nature will never change.

Under the circumstances in which we are carrying out socialist construction while directly confronting the U.S. imperialists, we should not forget that the imperialists are always watching for a chance of aggression and the class enemies are dreaming of their past former position.

Our enemies are cunning and vicious. The party members and workers should be keenly aware of the reckless new war provocation maneuvers of the U.S.

imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique and should be ideologically resolved to fight against the rascals to the end. In particular, the new generations which had neither suffered from exploitation and repression in the past nor experienced the actual class struggle should tenaciously fight by cherishing the spirit of uncompromising struggle against the class enemies.

What is important for the party members and workers in arming themselves with the anti-imperialist class consciousness is to firmly establish the traits of the working class and based on this, to resolve all problems.

The traits of the working class are an ideological and spiritual source for the people in their struggle to oppose the class enemies and to defend and safeguard the interest of the working class. Only when the people have correct traits of the working class, can they distinguish enemy from friends and tenaciously struggle against the imperialists and the class enemies.

The party members and workers should firmly establish the traits of the working class by deeply realizing the true nature and inevitability of the class struggle. Thoroughgoing awareness of the reactionary nature of the capitalist society and of the inevitability of its downfall is important in establishing such traits.

The capitalist society is a reactionary the rich-get-richer and poor-get-poorer society for a small group of capitalist class. Thus, we should clearly realize the reactionary and antipopular nature of the capitalist society, the South Korean society in particular, and should endlessly hate such society.

At the same time, the party members and workers should always strive to resolve all problems arising in the revolution and construction based on the traits of the working class. We should carry out economic construction and develop culture in the interest of our revolution and should not allow even a minor unsound ideological element or corrupt bourgeois life style to infiltrate into our society.

In order for the party members and workers to firmly arm themselves with the anti-imperialist class consciousness, it is important they not forget their past when they suffered from exploitation and suppression and barbarous atrocity committed by the U.S. imperialist aggressors against our people.

The pains suffered by our people from the period of the Japanese imperialists' colonial rule and disaster enforced by the U.S. imperialists to the period of the Fatherland liberation war were the most cruel and miserable ones to our people. This historic fact serves as a document of prosecution and clear proof exposing the vicious and barbarous natures of the imperialists.

No place in our country was not marked by the history of the imperialists' atrocities including Sinchon, the land of indignation. Though times pass, we cannot forget our past when we suffered from repression and scornful treatment nor can the resentment formed in our people's heart be eliminated.

The party members and workers should not forget the class enemies no matter how happy their lives may be and should fight to the end by more deeply cherishing grudges against the enemy. The lofty anti-imperialist class consciousness is linked to boundless love toward one's own class and system and to devoted service.

The socialist system which was established by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-sung and which is being glorified by our party is a nest of happiness of our people and is a most superior social system. All party members and workers should correctly realize the great happiness they enjoy from our system and the preciousness of this system and should more firmly safeguard it. In particular, we should vigorously demonstrate the superior nature of our socialist system by accelerating the socialist construction upholding the leadership of the leader and the party.

At the same time, we should treasure our revolutionary gains and tenaciously struggle against the phenomena slandering and destroying these gains. The party members and workers should carry out works and live in a militant and alert posture cherishing the lofty revolutionary spirit.

Today our nation's situation is very strained and we are faced with grave revolutionary tasks. The thoroughgoing anti-imperialist class consciousness should be demonstrated in the works carried out with lofty revolutionary spirit in an alert posture. All party members and workers should make a breakthrough overcoming various difficulties by their own strength with the spirit of crossing the burning river and rugged path and should thoroughly accomplish the assigned revolutionary tasks.

In particular, they should effect new miracles and exploits in building major facilities including the construction of Kwangbok Street which is being carried out in accordance with the party's magnificent plan. Party organizations should conduct aggressive ideological indoctrination work to arm the party members and workers with lofty anti-imperialist class consciousness.

Party organizations should carry out the class indoctrination in various forms and with practical materials on the occasion of the 25 June-27 July anti-U.S. joint struggle month and should encourage our workers to actively wage the anti-imperialist and anti-U.S. struggle, clearly realizing the aggressive and bestial atrocities of the U.S. imperialists.

Thus, they should see to it that all the party members and workers safeguard the party and the revolution by cherishing the lofty anti-imperialist class consciousness and tenaciously struggle for the final victory of our revolutionary cause.

/6662

CSO: 4110/193

## SOLDIERS MOBILIZED FOR SARIWON COMPLEX EXPANSION

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 4 Mar 87 p 3

[Article by dispatch reporter Pak Ch'un-hung: "Feats of One-A-Match-For-100 Displayed with Daring Fighting Spirit"; "A Story of the Struggle Launched by KPA Soldiers Who Took Charge of the Construction of the Sariwon Potassic Fertilizer Complex"]

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"In their worthy struggle for the prosperity of the nation and the happy life of the people, the KPA soldiers and construction workers who took charge of the construction of important unit facilities must fully display their high devotion and creative capability."

The KPA soldiers who, upholding the order of the respected and beloved comrade supreme commander, who dashed in their military uniforms to the construction site of the Sariwon Potassic Fertilizer Complex, which is one of the important unit construction projects being carried on in accordance with the long-range plan of the party, have really so far done much work. They displayed feats of one-a-match-for-100 from the first day at the construction site. They built more than 250 billets in several days. And they worked at a high speed in the following stupendous construction projects: the compound road construction, cement warehouses, mixing site, steel frame processing site, pipe shop, woodworking shop, quarry, coal warehouse construction, compound rail construction, bridge construction, lime plastics groundwork concrete work, cleaning of cooling device site, and foundation construction.

In particular, despite the unfavorable weather conditions in which everything froze hard because of severe cold, they fully displayed endless devotion and creative capability and thereby highly displayed the lifestyle of heroic struggle in finishing 1 month's work in 6 days, in doing the bridge concrete work and the lime plastics groundwork concrete work.

Some time ago, the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il received a report on this, and gave high praise to the lifestyle of struggle of the KPA soldiers.

The lifestyle of revolutionary struggle being displayed by those KPA soldiers who are enjoying the endless honor of having received a high evaluation from

the party represents a dauntless struggle that was created by the following: the daring fighting spirit of courageously launching all the works assigned in conformity with the will of the party; the stubbornness and determination of finishing to the end any work that one has resolved to do; and the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance in solving all the problems on one's own.

#### Enlisted Men's Conscience

It was at the end of last year when soldiers of the KPA unit to which Comrade Kim Paek-kil belongs were boldly carrying out simultaneously the following various unit constructions: construction of coal warehouses, pipe shop, quarry, steelframe processing shop, roads in the compound, and rails in the compound, that they successfully added daily achievements by increasing overall construction speed by more than 50 percent over that of the time when they began work.

Receiving the great leader's historic administrative policy speech with their whole hearts, they had a mass discussion at the beginning of the new year in order to increase assault speed from the first battle of the new year.

Commanding officers respectively presented views that reflected demands of soldiers of their units.

An overall summary of those views was as follows: simply increasing assault speed only on those construction projects already begun was not enough; so they proposed to carry out ahead of schedule those projects--bridge construction and the lime plastics groundwork concrete work--which were scheduled to be launched after the frozen soil thawed. That was a really innovative proposal representing daring determination.

In compliance with that determination, commanding officers maximally increased the speed at once in all those unit constructions already started, and began planning operations designed to finish at an early date those new construction units that had stupendous value.

However, as soon as they began the combat, they faced a difficult problem. Although increasing attack speed in those various works already started was not a question, launching additional new construction units was a problem. Since they had to begin those construction units several months earlier than the time set forth in the plan, it was a problem to guarantee materials and machine resources to be used. Furthermore, a bigger problem was to carry out the unexpected concrete work in weather conditions of severe cold.

At the end of the discussion an idea was born. It was proposed that some of the materials and machine resources that were scheduled to be supplied for the various current works would be transferred to new construction units.

In face of this new method, silence abounded among commanding officers for some time.

And then a sort of friendly conversation was heard among them.

"Of course, if we do that, we could carry out the new unit construction simultaneously.

"However, overall construction speed would be decreased compared with that originally planned, would it not? Is this not a matter which goes against the conscience of enlisted men?..."

At that juncture, Comrade Kim Paek-kil, commanding officer, presented his will and views.

"We are soldiers. During the fatherland liberation war, did we ever withdraw from battle with the enemy just because we were faced with a difficult situation? Even if we had to turn ourselves into human bullets, we fought with the enemy all the time and won the battle. We can do anything if we do it with the fighting spirit of that time, can we not? Let us make a dash right mindedly in accordance with enlisted men's conscience!"

A fresh determination rose in the hearts of all the commanding officers who had heard these remarks.

Looking at their countenance, Comrade Kim Paek-kil went on:

"Let us give an assault order while planning an operation to increase the speed to the maximum both in the works we have been carrying out, and in the new unit construction which we have decided to launch."

Commanding officers, continuing to concentrate efforts in on-going unit constructions, carefully mapped, with daring determination, operational plans to solve directly, on their own, problems arising in the new unit constructions with daring determination. Then "Charge! March!" there came to all units.

#### Overcoming Difficulties

All soldiers of the units who received assault orders from the command post took their combat sentry posts at once and launched a forceful assault battle. They valorously employed a new work method and speedily launched the battle in accordance with the will of the party.

When the bugle violently sounded the charge in this battle, soldiers of the units to which Comrades Ch'oe Song-pil, Ra Tokk-hun, and An Ung-kil belonged set themselves to working attacking the new unit constructions--bridge construction and the lime plastics groundwork concrete construction. The tasks they took on were difficult ones. When one figures out in terms of a standard work unit, it would take 1 month for the force which took charge of the new unit constructions to transport the needed materials. Furthermore, under the conditions in which materials and machine resources are to be concentrated in the already launched unit constructions, it was impossible to transfer needed materials and machine resources [to the new unit constructions.]

All the problems had to be solved on their own. And to make the matter worse, and coincidentally, the weather which had been mild for a while suddenly turned cold and cold weather continued. Thus pebbles, sand, and water all froze hard; it became difficult to make a mixture.

Thus, difficulties lay in the way of advancing; but both commanding officers and soldiers did not withdraw and dashed themselves against the difficulties.

In compliance with the operation plans, on which determinations were reflected, problems were tackled as follows: Comrade Kim Paek-kil tackled the cement problem; Comrade Hong Pom-tae the steelframe problem; Comrade Ham Sok-ryol the sand problem; Comrade Pyon Pyong-ro the means of transportation problem; and Comrade Kwon Sung-yon the water problem. Meanwhile, soldiers tried to melt frozen soil, and secure water sources nearby and collect pebbles. This news was carried by word of mouth, and spread all over the units in a short period of time. Then soldiers and commanding officers who took charge of other unit constructions, too, overfulfilled their daily tasks and began firing "covering fires" at new targets of assault.

By evening 2 days after work on the problems began, the total amount of required aggregate, which had appeared so out of reach was taken to the construction site.

The problem of concrete molds was solved instantly, too.

Comrade Maj Yi In-ho brought a truckful of concrete molds from somewhere and showed it to soldiers and said:

"These are the concrete molds which we have stored for an important occasion. Let us use it on this occasion."

That was a statement that greatly touched their hearts. They followed after Comrade Yi In-ho. Soon after that, both Comrade Pak Pyong-hak and Comrade Song Ik-su rushed out to the construction site with all the concrete molds stored for use in their unit. Thus the problem was solved in a very short period of time.

Now all they had to do was get started and do the concrete work. But the weather did not get mild: the temperature got 4 degrees lower than the previous day.

And, while doing all that, 3 days were lost from planned time frame set forth for this work. Now there were only 3 days left in which to launch the attack.

It was a tense moment to the end.

Then Comrade Hong Pom-tae came forward in front of the soldiers.

"No matter how cold it is outside, flowers are blooming in a sickroom, are they not? Let us make this work site just like a sickroom!"

Everybody agreed with him on this; and they said let us do it.

Then a battle was launched to make the work site just like a sickroom: putting up a tent and installing a heating device. Soon after that, the work site became a "sickroom."

From that time on, the concrete work was carried out in earnest in that "sickroom." Soldiers took measures, two-fold and three-fold, to keep warmth in the work site and increased marching speed maximally. In this way, at last, they could victoriously finish the concrete work, which looked so difficult.

Shouts of victory were raised at all work sites where soldiers took charge, including the bridge construction work and the lime plastics groundwork concrete work construction! They represented the joy rising from the hearts of the KPA soldiers regarding: the truth of the struggle that no one can block the forceful march being made in following the party: and the conviction that from now on, too, they would furiously march forward, forever following the party, and they would unconditionally and thoroughly implement every word of the instructions of the respected and beloved comrade supreme commander-in-chief.

They are the soldiers of the KPA who are fighting with such a conviction and such a spirit of struggle. Thus they, having made a thousand preparations for combat, are displaying feats of one-a-match-for-100 at every work site. They will deal a crushing blow to U.S. imperialism and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique, who, today, launching the joint military exercise of "Team Spirit '87," are running wild in their schemes for provoking a new war.

7989

CSO: 4110/110



## DPRK DAILY ON DEVELOPING FOREIGN TRADE

SK290904 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2136 GMT 28 Jun 87

[NODONG SINMUN 29 June editorial: "Let Us Further Develop Foreign Trade"]

[Text] In actively stepping up production and construction in all sectors of the people's economy and in successfully fulfilling the new long-range plan, further developing foreign trade and external economic work is an important task that faces us today.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: To step up production and construction and fulfill the new long-range plan successfully, we must further develop foreign trade and external economic work.

National and economic conditions, the level of production capabilities, and the level of scientific and technological development are different in every country. In addition, the variety and quantity of their raw material production and industrial products are also different. Accordingly, it is impossible for each country to be completely self-reliant in providing and producing the things needed to develop its national economy. Thus, each country, while depending on its own production for its basic needs, as well as for what it needs much, acquires what it needs in small quantities or what it does not have through foreign trade based on the principle of satisfying each other's needs.

Since the first day of building the new society, based on the principle of establishing a self-reliant national economy, our party has ceaselessly expanded and developed foreign trade based on the principle of complete equality and reciprocity.

Under the leadership of the party, we have established friendly and cooperative relations with approximately 100 countries and have conducted trade and external economic work with them. This shows that our party's policy on developing foreign trade based on the principle of complete equality and reciprocity is just and has correctly embodied the intrinsic demands of socialist foreign trade, and that is a revolutionary policy that makes our country vigorously step up the revolution and construction.

Today, we are fulfilling the Third 7-Year Plan. During the new long-range plan, we must continue to vigorously accelerate the chucheization,

modernization, and scientization of the people's economy and establish a firm material and technological foundation for the complete victory of socialism. This demand that we develop foreign trade and external economic work to an even higher stage.

As the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught, good foreign trade means good economic construction. Only by developing foreign trade, can production be stabilized at a high level by effectively utilizing the existing economic foundation.

Modernization and improving the existing plants during the new long-range plan and expanding and strengthening friendly and cooperative relations with many countries of the world are largely linked with further developing foreign trade and external economic work. It is the demand of our party to increase the volume of our country's foreign trade by 220 percent during the new long-range plan.

All functionaries and working people, by upholding the intent of the party, must vigorously turn out to further expand foreign trade and ceaselessly widen economic cooperative relations with many countries of the world.

Foreign trade is conducted through exports, and exports can ceaselessly increase through strong production capabilities. Therefore, strengthening the export goods production bases is an important guarantee to developing foreign trade. The large non-ferrous metal, cement, magnesia clinker, rolled steel, and other export goods production bases established under the leadership of the party, as well as many medium-sized and small export goods production bases must be further strengthened. Meanwhile, new export goods production bases must be more actively established. Toward this end, the demands of foreign markets and the production and scientific development of the world must be thoroughly analyzed, and the export goods production bases that use the rich natural resources of our country must be prospectively organized.

In particular, export-oriented plants, workshops, and work teams must be further strengthened, and the level of their special production must be enhanced a step further.

Export targets must be attained without fail. Export targets are the order of the party, and the law of the state. At the same time, they are duties our country must fulfill according to trade agreements and contract with foreign countries. Therefore, functionaries must possess correct views and stands toward export targets; must attain daily, monthly and indexical export goods production targets without fail; and must improve the quality of export goods.

At the same time, concerned functionaries must set correct plans to transport export goods and must meticulously plan transport organizational work. By so doing, they must ensure the safe transport of export goods. Only then, can our exports ceaselessly increase.

To increase exports, it is important to enhance the level of processed goods. In this regard, the machine industry must perfect the presently incomplete

processes. By so doing, it must manufacture machine tools, heavy freight cars, vessels, electric machines, and farm machinery for export. Meanwhile, the mining industry must produce a second and a third non-ferrous metal product for export.

At the same time, light industry must increase the variety of light industrial goods and decisively improve their quality by securing enough material and actively introducing advanced technologies. By so doing, it must increase the export of light industrial goods.

Under the guidance of the state, regional and border trade must be widely developed. This is important to developing rural economies.

By utilizing conditions to develop regional and border trade, all local areas must epochally increase the export of marine products, processed marine products, light industrial goods, agricultural products, and herb medicines. By so doing, they must properly guarantee the supply of foreign currencies to develop local economies and manage local economies even more properly by their own efforts.

In addition, the machine, electronic, automation, and many other industries, as well as in areas for developing and utilizing the rich natural resources of our country,, economic collaboration and joint ventures with foreign countries must be widely sought.

Trade organizations and related sectors must continue to attach importance to socialist markets and even more actively and widely seek foreign trade, collaboration, joint ventures, and technological cooperation with socialist countries. By so doing, friendly and cooperative relations with fraternal socialist countries must be ceaselessly developed.

In addition, economic relations with nonaligned and developing countries must be developed, and trade, exchanges, joint ventures, and other economic relations must be widely developed based on the principle of equality and reciprocity with the many capitalist countries of the world that respect the sovereignty of our country and are amicable to our country.

In developing foreign trade and other external economic relations, it is important to further enhance the responsibility and role of trade functionaries who are directly in charge of foreign trade and external economic relations. Only by enhancing the responsibility and role of trade functionaries can the trade policy of our party be correctly implemented and the economy of the country be developed rapidly through proper foreign trade work.

By arming themselves with the foreign trade policy of the party, trade functionaries must adhere to organizational work to implement it. In particular, trade functionaries must intensify study of trade laws and their specific rules. By so doing, they must work only according to their requirements. At the same time, they must responsibly conclude trade agreements and contracts and properly organize export goods production and transport work.

Along with the struggle to increase exports, trade functionaries must vigorously conduct external activities for the timely importation of goods from foreign countries according to contracts concluded with them.

## DPRK DAILY URGES PRODUCTION INCREASE, ECONOMIZATION

SK291159 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2141 GMT 19 Jun 87

[NODONG SINMUN 20 June editorial: "Let Us Much More Vigorously Wage the Mass Struggle to Increase Production and to Economize on Materials"]

[Text] Today, as a struggle is being vigorously waged to achieve the magnificent goals of the new long-range plan unfolded by the party, much more vigorously waging the mass struggle to increase production and economize on materials in all sectors of the people's economy poses an important question.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee, has noted: Producing larger quantities of goods by economizing on materials with an utmost effort and by finding the maximum reserves constitute an important principle that should be abided by in socialist economic construction.

Increasing production by economizing on materials is an important principle that should be abided by in socialist economic construction and a decisive guarantee for successfully achieving the goal of the new long-range plan. Under the wise leadership of our party, the economic foundation of our country is very mighty and has great production potential. Only by vigorously waging the mass struggle to mobilize more internal reserves and increase production by economizing on materials can we effectively use the existing economic foundation, much more rapidly accelerate economic construction, and greatly improve the people's standard of living.

The Third 7-Year Plan envisages maximum mobilization of internal reserves. To successfully carry out the vast task envisaged in the new long-range plan, we should much more vigorously wage the struggle to increase production and economize on materials in all sectors and units with the participation of a broad strata of the people.

Most important in the mass struggle to increase production and carry out their work with a firm stand toward increasing production by economizing on materials. Reserves for economization exist everywhere. If functionaries and workers exert efforts to uphold the intent of the party with the attitude of being masters in running state affairs, they can find reserves.

Today, as science and technology have rapidly developed, the potential for increasing production by economizing on materials has further increased. The

problem is with what stand and attitude functionaries and workers participate in production. All functionaries and workers should always use their brains with a will toward producing more by spending less.

Today, as the party calls for strengthening the struggle to increase production and economize on materials more than ever before, true patriots are those who produce more in a better way with smaller quantities of materials. Even if they produce a good and even if they handle equipment, all functionaries and workers should think of methods of economization first.

No one is considered an exception in the struggle to increase production and economize on materials. When all, including guiding functionaries, technicians, and workers, routinely use their brains to economize on materials, a new change can be brought about in the struggle to increase production and economize on materials.

Party organizations and functionaries in relevant units, including plants and enterprises, should help all the people unanimously rise in the struggle to increase production and economize on materials by deeply instilling in them the party's idea of increasing production and economizing on materials and by vigorously calling on them. Guiding functionaries should take the lead in this work ahead of others. Guiding functionaries are the leading members of the revolution, who directly organize and supervise the work of implementing party policies in relevant units.

Success in the work of mobilizing reserves greatly depends on how successfully guiding functionaries carry out their work. Guiding functionaries should help attain greater success in their units by example by taking the lead in the struggle to increase production and economize on materials and by vigorously organizing and mobilizing the masses of the people.

Production processes and the work of technologically improving equipment are important in the struggle to increase production and economize on materials. The greatest reserve in the struggle to increase production and to economize on materials rests with technological reforms. If we achieve technological reform in the power industry sector, we can obtain large quantities of electricity without large investment.

By continuously improving equipment and production processes and methods based on new technology, all sectors of the people's economy should decrease the consumption of energy and raw materials and rapidly increase productivity and the production of goods. In particular, the steel, nonferrous metals, chemical, and construction material industry sectors, which consume great quantities of fuel and energy, should concentrate on this work.

We can attain success in technological reform and innovations with clear goals. Plants and enterprises should correctly formulate a plan for technological development to carry out production activities in a manner of economization and should vigorously forge ahead with this plan in a massive manner. Thus, they should continuously improve production processes,

equipment and production methods and goods; decrease the norm in the consumption of raw materials, fuel, and energy, and develop production qualitatively and quantitatively.

Rationally carrying out the work of organizing the economy is an important requirement in producing more with the assets available. Production activities are carried out through the work of organizing the economy, and the use level of production elements, such as labor, materials, and equipment, depends on how successfully functionaries carry out management activities. To attain greater economic results with less expenditure, we should rationally organize and supervise the processes of man's labor and management activities.

By thoroughly abiding by the principle of supervising and managing the socialist economy, economic guiding functionaries should rationally organize the work of organizing the economy, such as planned work, the supply of materials, and the organization of labor and cooperative production. It is important to concentrate on increasing productivity and the utilization of equipment rate. We foresee that during the Third 7-Year Plan period, we will guarantee more than 80 percent of the total industrial output by increasing labor productivity.

Economic guiding functionaries of all sectors of the people's economy should correctly maintain a balance between production labor and nonproduction labor and between direct labor and indirect and supplementary labor by organizing labor administration work and should raise labor productivity to a high level by correctly carrying out labor management work.

We should concentrate on increasing the utilization rate of equipment. All plants and enterprises should operate equipment at full capacity by successfully carrying out technological management work and by smoothly providing conditions of supply to suit circumstances in which technology and equipment in production processes have been continuously modernized.

Economic guiding functionaries should take measures to completely utilize the capacity of equipment by once again grasping the status of equipment use in their units, by transferring surplus capacities to industrial complexes, and by carrying out the work of cooperating with other enterprises.

Only by strengthening control along with ideological indoctrination work can we attain greater success in the economization struggle. Plants and enterprises should correctly determine the standard of material consumption per unit of product, systematically decrease this standard, and strongly call for accurately measuring everything by strictly establishing a measuring system. At the same time, they should correctly carry out evaluation work so that they can indoctrinate the masses of production workers.

We should abide by the principle of consistency in implementing party policies. It is the consistent demand of the party to economize on materials and increase production. Party organizations and functionaries should help bring about continuous innovation by continuously and steadily waging the mass struggle to mobilize internal reserves and economize on materials. By boldly planning and skillfully supervising the work of mobilizing internal reserves and the economization struggle, all party organizations and functionaries should make the economic assets in our country be used effectively in developing the people's economy and in increasing the people's welfare and greatly contribute to implementing the new long-range plan.

## NODONG SINMUN ON RAILWAY TRANSPORT WORK

SK020900 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2133 GMT 21 Jun 87

[NODONG SINMUN 22 June editorial: "Let Us Effect a New Upsurge in Railway Transport"]

[Text] Today, one of the most important questions in developing the overall people's economy even more rapidly is to give firm priority to railway transport.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The most important transport means in the country are the railways. By accelerating railway electrification for its completion in a few years, by increasing the production of electric locomotives and freight cars, and by introducing heavy, high-speed, and automatic transport means and equipment, we must increase cargo transport.

The railway is the forerunner and artery of the people's economy, which serves all sectors of the people's economy. The railway takes a very important place in developing the people's economy and making the people's lives convenient. Thus, our party long ago elucidated that production means transport, and transport means production. At the same time, it has taken all necessary steps and measures to solve the railway transport problems.

Today, under the wise leadership of the party, we are waging the rewarding battle to accomplish the first year's task of the Third 7-Year Plan successfully. As they accelerate the new march under the militant slogan of the party, the spirit of our party members and working people is very high and, through their elevated enthusiasm, new innovations are being effected in production and construction. As production and construction are carried out even more vigorously, everywhere is the demand to transport materials, fuel, and semifinished goods even more rapidly.

For Kwangbok Street construction, for the Sunchon Vinalon Complex construction, for the Taechon Power Plant construction, and for other major construction projects as well, facilities and other needed materials must be swiftly transported. Only then can these construction projects be finished ahead of the schedule.

The vigorous struggle which the agricultural working people are waging to conduct their farm work according to the demand of the chuche farming method

under the slogan "the fields of the farm are my own fields," also can bear fine fruit only when fertilizers are transported swiftly.

The functionaries and working people of the railway sector and all other sectors of the people's economy must deeply realize how important it is to solve the tense transport problems. They must place their preferential efforts on solving the problems.

Above all, functionaries must adhere to organizational and guidance work. Without organizational work, success cannot be won in any work. Thus, without organizational and guidance work, the railway transport problems cannot be solved properly. This is because the railway transport problems are not simple ones but are ones which can be solved only through the joint efforts of the related sectors and units.

The functionaries of all sectors of the people's economy, the functionaries of the committees and ministries of the State Administration Council in particular, must consider transport problems first in discussing production questions. By so doing, they must specifically grasp the situation of the railway sector and, based on this, must work out positive measures to solve the pending problems.

In particular, the State Administration Council must conduct job distribution work specifically to reinforce the weak areas of the railway sector. By so doing, it must responsibly solve the heavy rail and concrete sleeper production problems, the crane and container production problems, the exclusive railway line maintenance problems, and all other problems to accelerate railway modernization and increase transport capacities.

In solving the railway transport problems and increasing the transport capacities of the railway sector, one of the most important questions is the supply of steel and other materials for the production and repair of freight cars. Freight cars are the basic means of railway transport. Regardless of modernization of the railways and their expansion, without freight cars, cargo transport is impossible. For this reason, our party long ago ensured that the freight car production base be strengthened and steel and other materials be supplied sufficiently.

All related sectors and units must guarantee the supply of rolled steel, pig iron, and timber needed for the production and repair of freight cars. The 4 June Rolling Stock Complex, through its production campaign, must drastically increase heavy freight car production.

For railway operations, it is important to increase the production of heavy rails and concrete sleepers. The metallurgical industry and other related sectors must adhere to the organizational work for the production of heavy rails and must guarantee cement and steel materials supply to increase the production of concrete sleepers.

As the railway lines are reinforced, the railway sector must increase the production of heavy freight cars, mechanize the loading and unloading



facilities, and ensure the proper operation of the exclusive lines. By so doing, it must transport more cargo with the available freight cars.

The proper management of the railway stations and lines is important. The railway sector must establish step-by-step plans to manage the railway stations and make its functionaries vigorously turn out in fulfilling them. Meanwhile, the provinces, counties, schools, and villages, which utilize the railways must properly manage the railway line areas through a mass movement.

The railway sector must establish firm revolutionary discipline. Only then can railway operations be stabilized to thoroughly implementing the transport policy of the party.

The railway sector must review the present regulations and revise them or establish new regulations, if necessary, according to the prevailing situation. It must make the transport workers thoroughly observe them. By so doing, it must make all trains run according to the demand of regulations, and must transport more cargo through flawless and punctual operations under the flames of the 18 May flawless, punctual, and exceed-the-haulage-target operation campaign.

In railway transport work, the masters are the functionaries and working people of the railway sector. No matter what the social support, if the masters fail to play their roles, the tense transport problems cannot be solved properly and production and construction cannot be stepped up.

The functionaries of the transportation sector, the functionaries of the railway sector in particular, must deeply realize that only by enhancing their roles can coal, produced with much effort, be transported swiftly, and can fertilizers, oil, and other things be transported for the concerned areas. They must make all efforts to responsibly accomplish their given revolutionary missions.

The party organizations of the railway sector must strengthen ideological indoctrination for the railway workers. By so doing, they should be made to effect ceaseless upsurges in transport work with lofty pride and confidence for their responsibility for the transport front of the country.

/6662

CSO: 4110/192

## DAILY ON DEMANDS IN UTILIZING LABOR RESOURCES

SK031200 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2135 GMT 25 Jun 87

[NODONG SINMUN 26 June special article: "Demands in Reasonably Utilizing Labor at the Present Age"]

[Text] To successfully carry out the magnificent tasks of the Third 7-Year Plan elucidated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, all domains and all units of the national economy should strengthen the struggle for production increases and economization by mobilizing and fully using internal reserves. One of the important issues in doing this is to fully mobilize and reasonably utilize labor resource by properly organizing the labor administration work.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Today whether or not the acute issue of labor is resolved in our country has become an urgent question as to whether or not we can further advance our revolution and construction.

Economy always develops rapidly in a socialist society. During the Second 7-Year Plan period, we rapidly increased industrial output by an average 12.2 percent each year. It is expected that we will rapidly increase industrial output an average of 10 percent each year during the Third 7-Year Plan period. Such a situation demands that all domains and units of the national economy innovate technology, enhance the technical standard of workers, and fully mobilize the nation's labor resource and reasonably utilize it.

Labor is needed in developing the major industries and railway transportation and in accelerating the construction of major facilities. We have reserves for labor power everywhere. We can utilize much labor power by correctly designating the labor norm and by assigning the right worker in the right post, thus properly organizing the labor administration work.

Correctly ensuring the balance of labor power between the production and nonproduction sectors and within the production sector is important in fully mobilizing the labor resource and in reasonably utilizing it.

Correctly ensuring the balance of labor power between the production and nonproduction sectors and within the production sector is important in rapidly developing the overall national economy in a balance manner and for fully mobilizing and reasonably utilizing the existing labor resource. Ensuring the augmentation of employees in the production sector with priority while

designating the number of workers in the nonproduction sector in accordance with the standard of economic development is a principle maintained by our party in ensuring the balance of labor power between the production and nonproduction sectors.

In order to ensure the augmentation of labor power in the production sector with priority, the amount of labor power in the production sector should be correctly defined based on newly created productivity and on the scientific labor norm.

Labor power necessary for accomplishing the 10 prospective goals in socialist economic construction which should be attained during the Third 7-Year Plan period should be ensured with priority; at the same time, production labor should be reasonably posted so as to attain the rapid development of major industrial sectors including mining, electricity, metal, and machines.

The number of workers in the nonproduction sector should be designated to the minimum based on the standard of the nation's economic development. In correctly designating the number of workers in the nonproduction sector, it is important to systematically lower the proportion of labor power of administration and the economic management sector.

In a socialist society, the higher the standard of production and economic management becomes, the larger the scale of management will become. But the management organizations will be reduced relatively. Therefore, management organizations should be unified or drastically reduced in accordance with the demand of the developing reality while boldly dismantling unnecessary organizations. In addition, unnecessary documents should be eliminated, clerical work should be simplified, and the ability and standard of functionaries should be constantly enhanced.

Economic management work should be properly organized and various modern technical means including computers and closed-circuit television should be introduced to enterprise management, thus making management activities more scientific.

Reducing administrative and economic management organizations and reviewing and correctly designating the scale of labor power in the circulation sector including commerce, purchase and services and in the scientific, educational, cultural, and public health fields are very important in correctly designating the number of workers in the nonproduction sector in accordance with the standard of economic development.

Reducing the labor power in indirect sectors and the subsidiary production sector while increasing the labor power in the basic production domain and the direct domain is an important principle which should be adhered to in correctly ensuring the balance of labor power within the production sector.

The labor power of the basic production sector means the labor power engaged in production process for basic products in the relevant enterprise; and the

labor power in subsidiary production sector means the labor power engaged in the productive service domain and in the line of subsidiary production. Correctly ensuring the balance of labor power between the direct sector and indirect sector within the production domain is an important factor for effectively utilizing the nation's labor power and for increasing the amount each employee produces by constantly increasing the production.

In order to enhance the relative importance of labor power engaged in basic production and the direct sector within the production domain and to reduce the labor power in the subsidiary production sector and the indirect domain, the standard of mechanization and automation of works in the subsidiary production sector should be enhanced and the work of organizing production and labor power should be constantly improved.

At the same time, the basic production labor should be assigned in a reasonable manner based on the scientific labor norm and in particular, the new young and mature labor power should be posted with a priority to the basic production sector and direct sector. Thus, the relative importance of young and mature labor power should be systematically enhanced in the composition of employees.

When mobilizing fully and utilizing the nation's manpower resource reasonably by properly organizing the labor administration work, it is important to properly resolve the question of labor power in the rural areas. The masters of farms are the agricultural workers, and the production of grains is the basic revolutionary task assigned to peasants. Therefore, farming should be carried out by peasants themselves as the masters and with their own strength.

Based on the scientific analysis of the practice conditions in the development of our nation's rural economy, our party put forward a policy on the movement to encourage the peasants to actively carry out farms with their own strength under the slogan "The field of a farm is my field."

In order for a cooperative farm to carry out farming with its own strength, of the chuche idea should be strengthened among the members of the farm so that they carry out farming in a responsible manner with lofty awareness of being the masters with the responsibility to take care of the nation's rice granary.

In order for a cooperative farm to carry out the farming with its own strength, ideological indoctrination work should be strengthened and overall mechanization of the rural economy should be accomplished rapidly. If we produce and supply various efficient agricultural instruments such as tractors, rice-transplanting machines, weeding machines, and mobile threshing machines that suit various natural and geographical conditions by accelerating overall mechanization of rural economy, we can enable the peasants to carry out the farming by themselves without supporting labor power by reasonably assigning the machines and labor power.

In fully mobilizing and reasonably utilizing the nation's labor resources by properly organizing the labor administration, work, it is important for all domains and units of the national economy to pay deep attention to the work of

assigning the right labor power in the right post. Assigning the right labor power in the right post is one of the basic principles which should be maintained in the socialist work of assigning labor power and is a factor for reasonably utilizing the nation's labor power and for encouraging all the workers to carry out their works with pride by demonstrating all of their talents and wisdom.

In assigning the right labor power in the right post, it is important to assign it in accordance with characteristics in sex and age and to assign those who have professional technology and skill in specialized fields.

At a time when the technological revolution is being accelerated at a higher stage and plants and enterprises equipped with modern technology are being built one after another, the demand for technicians and skilled workers is increasing and they will play a more important role in production. Therefore, more and better technicians, experts, and skilled workers should be reared and assigned to their specialized fields so that they can fully demonstrate their technology, techniques, and skills and that they smoothly manage and operate plants and enterprises which are equipped with the most modern science and technology and modern machines.

Whether or not all domains and units of the national economy can constantly increase the efficiency of labor power and whether or not they can accomplish the party's demand for increasing the amount of each person's production depend on whether or not the workers assume the communist attitude toward the labor. The communist attitude toward the labor is the workers' attitude for labor life created by reflecting the nature of labor in a socialist society. Proceeding from the nature of the socialist economic system, the workers' labor is voluntary, creative, and conscious labor for the benefit of society, the organization, and themselves and is most sacred and glorious.

Therefore, practical tasks to fully mobilize and reasonably utilize the social labor can be smoothly resolved only when they are carried with a priority to the political work in accordance with the method of our party to mobilize the masses and with the essential nature of socialist labor administration.

All guidance functionaries should eliminate the phenomenon of wasting labor power on all fronts and in all posts of socialist construction and should successfully occupy the lofty heights of the Third 7-Year Plan by fully mobilizing, correctly assigning, and utilizing the existing labor power resources.

/6662

CSO: 4110/192

## DPRK MINERS FULFILL FIRST HALF-YEAR ASSIGNMENTS

SK010427 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0417 GMT 1 Jul 87

[Text] Pyongyang, 30 June (KCNA)--Mining workers of Korea are greeting the Miner's Day, 1 July, with remarkable achievements.

The miners under the General Bureau of Ferrous Mining Industry fulfilled their first half-year assignments at 105.8 percent on 25 June.

The coal miners honored their coal production plan for the first 6 months of the years on the 28th of June.

Capacities have been expanded at a number of coal and ore mines including the Musan mining complex, the Yanggang provincial mining complex, the Anju and Sunchon District coal mining complexes and the Unyul and 8 November mines to effect innovations in coal and ore production.

Another vertical ore dropping chute has been driven through at the Munsan mining complex. The 250 metre deep chute is one of the major projects in the expansion of the complex.

Projects to expand production capacities are progressing in full steam at the Taedaeni, Ssangnyong and Pungnyon mines.

In the Taedaeri mine, the expansion of the large-scale crushing ground the sorting yard, the hundreds of metres long belt-conveyer and the dressing plant are near completion.

When these projects are completed, the ore production capacity will increase 2.2 times.

The Komdok General Mining Enterprise is dynamically pushing ahead with the preparation of 70 odd large-scale cutting faces, the daily output these days is 30 percent above the same period last year.

The Anju District coal mining complex, having overfulfilled its first 6 months' assignments, is accelerating the expansion project to boost the annual coal output to 70-100 million tons in the future.

The complex where two coal mines have been commissioned this year is now promoting the construction of 10 odd shaft and slope pits. It has set itself the target to complete the construction of five pits this year.

Coal miners of the Suchon, Kaecheon, Tokchon and Sariwon District coal mining complexes and the General Bureau of Norther District Coal Mining Industry are also enlarging their achievements in production by actively accelerating the expansion projects.

/12232

CSO: 4100/260

## RALLY FOR THIRD-SEVEN YEAR PLAN HELD

## Meeting Held To Expedite Plan

SK021537 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1512 GMT 2 Jul 87

[Text] Pyongyang July 2 (KCNA)--A meeting for general mobilization to carry out the Third Seven-Year Plan opened here today.

The meeting will discuss tasks in launching into a dynamic movement of allout march toward acceleration of the Third Seven-Year Plan, a new far-reaching programme of socialist construction, firmly adhering to the party's policy of general mobilization.

A portrait of the great leader President Kim Il-song was placed in the meeting hall.

The meeting is attended by labor innovators and scientists and technicians who have distinguished themselves in fulfilling the Second Seven-Year Plan and the first year assignments of the Third Seven-Year Plan ahead of the set time, soldiers who are participating in the construction of major objects, three-revolution team members, directors and party secretaries of industrial establishments, functionaries of trade union organizations, more than 6,000 all told.

Present at the meeting 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, Yin Chun-chu and Yi Chong-ok, members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-presidents of the DPRK, and other members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and its alternate members, secretaries of the party Central Committee, vice-premiers of the Administration Council and other senior officials.

Yi Kun-mo, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and premier of the Administration Council, read out a congratulatory message of the WPK Central Committee to the meeting.

The congratulatory message noted that the Third Seven-Year Plan is a far-reaching plan of economic construction to increase the economic potential of the country to an unprecedented extent and radically enhance the people's living standard and is a bright blueprint to effect a new turn in the struggle



for the complete victory of socialism and add shine to the glorious workers' party age.

The message said:

Our working class and all other working people should energetically accelerate the allout march toward a successful fulfillment of the Third Seven-Year Plan and attainment of the ten long-range objectives of socialist economic construction before schedule, with a high degree of revolutionary zeal, exuberant fighting spirit and firm conviction of victory.

The working class should concentrate all efforts on the construction of such grand monumental structures as the Sunchon Vinalon Complex and Kwangbok street which are under construction in accordance with the far-reaching plan of the party and solve more satisfactorily the food, clothing and housing problems in order to radically enhance the people's living standard.

It is a basic way for the successful realization of the grand program of the Third Seven-Year Plan and for the complete victory of socialism to energetically carry on the three revolutions, ideological, technological and cultural.

The congratulatory message expressed the firm belief that the working class, rallied as firm as a rock behind the party Central Committee headed by respected Comrade Kim Il-song, would turn out as one man in the fruitful struggle to successfully fulfill the Third Seven-Year Plan and achieve a greater victory, holding high the revolutionary banner of the chuche idea, thus powerfully demonstrating once again to the whole world the invincible might and revolutionary mettle of the heroic Korean working class.

Yon Hyong-muk, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the WPK, made a report at the meeting.

The followed speeches.

The speakers stressed that the working class and the entire working people should demonstrate to the whole world the glory of chuche Korea by bringing about a new great revolutionary upsurge through the dynamic general onward movement for the fulfillment of the Third Seven-Year Plan as at the time when they successfully fulfilled the difficult task of socialist industrialization by the grand chollima march, closely rallied around the party and the leader.

#### Yon Hyong-muk Speaks at Rally

SK021038 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1014 GMT 2 Jul 87

["Appeal for General Mobilization To Carry out Third Seven-Year Plan Ahead of Schedule"--KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, July 2 (KCNA)--Yon Hyong-muk, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of

Korea, made a report at the meeting for general mobilization to carry out the Third Seven-Year Plan which opened here today.

He, to begin with, referred to the great progress and brilliant successes made by the Korean people in socialist construction by energetically pressing ahead with the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, holding aloft the banner of the *chuche* idea, under the wise leadership of our party.

All industrial branches have made a rapid development and their independence and *chuche* character have been further increased during the Second Seven-Year Plan thanks to the devoted endeavours of our working class.

Our industrial output increased 2.2 times in the period from 1978 to 1984, at a high rate of 12.2 percent on an annual average.

During the plan period a remarkable progress has been made in the development of agriculture, too.

By advancing socialist economic construction at a constantly high rate our people have now reached a high peak where the complete victory of socialism is seen closer at hand, and our country is now able to more convincingly display the might of a prosperous socialist power.

The brilliant achievements in socialist economic construction are results of the wise guidance of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and our people, and a priceless fruition of the devoted endeavours of our working class who are dynamically advancing under the leadership of the party.

The reporter said that for the complete victory of socialism it is necessary to powerfully accelerate socialist economic construction and an immediate important task in this is to successfully fulfill the Third Seven-Year Plan.

The Third Seven-Year Plan, he stressed, is a great programme of economic construction which will materialize the far-reaching plan of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song to build a rich and powerful socialist country and will add shine to the age of the glorious Worker's Party.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song said:

"The basic task of the Third Seven-Year Plan is to continue to press ahead with the *chuche*-orientation, modernization and scientization of the national economy and lay solid material and technical foundations for the complete victory of socialism."

During the Third Seven-Year Plan the ten long-range objectives of socialist economic construction set by the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea will be attained and the total industrial output will increase 1.9 times and agricultural output 1.4 times at least.

At the end of the Third Seven-Year Plan period, Korea will annually produce 100,000 million kWh of electricity, 120 million tons of coal, 10 million tons

of steel, 1.7 million tons of non-ferrous metal, 22 million tons of cement, 7.2 million tons of chemical fertilizer, 1,500 million metres of textiles, 11 million tons of seafood and 15 million tons of grain, and it will reclaim 300,000 hectares of tideland during the period.

When these targets are attained, Korea will reach or go beyond the level of the world's advanced countries in the per capita output of major industrial goods.

The Third Seven-Year Plan envisages lifting the country's scientific and technological level to the world's level in a short time by directing enormous efforts to the development of science and technology.

The preferential task in carrying out the Third Seven-Year Plan is to effect a leap in such key industries as the production of power, coal, steel, non-ferrous metal, chemical fertilizer and cement.

What is important in accelerating the development of the key industries is to reconstruct and expand the existing industrial bases, build new modern industrial bases on a vast scale and radically increase the production capacities of the key industries.

It is our party's unshakable determination to lift the people's living standard to a higher stage in the shortest possible period on the basis of the solid foundation of the socialist independent national economy which has already been laid.

The important task in enhancing the people's living standard is to satisfactorily solve the food problem by further increasing the output of grain and other agricultural products and developing fisheries and bring about a new turn in the production of mass consumption goods.

To accelerate the construction of major objects including 300,000 hectares of tideland, the Sunchon Vinalon Complex with a 100,000 ton capacity, the large-scale Sariwon Potassic Fertilizer Complex and the grand and beautiful Kwangbok Street is one of the most important tasks for increasing the economic potential of the country and more satisfactorily solving the problem of the people's life in particular.

When the construction of the major objects is completed, the appearance of the territory will undergo a complete change, our country be turned into a paradise of the people better to live in and cultured, and a great change be effected in the people's living.

Energetic efforts should be made to effect renovations in the development of raw materials, fuel, and power and technology in their use, constantly modernize the technical equipment through a rapid development of the machine-building, electronic and automation industries and place all the production activities on a scientific basis, firmly adhering to the line of chuche-orientation of modernization and scientization of the national economy.

The reporter stressed:

The struggle to fulfill the Third Seven-Year Plan is a worthy and honorable struggle to powerfully demonstrate once again the invincible creative might of our people and the glory of chuche Korea.

Our party, representing the unanimous desire of the Korean people, expresses the hope that the entire working people will set themselves the lofty goal of fulfilling the Third Seven-Year Plan one and half years ahead of schedule before April 15, 1992, which will be the most auspicious and significant year in the history of our country, and turn out in the endeavours to beat it.

It is the unanimous demand of our working class and the entire working people to carry out the Third Seven-Year Plan ahead of the set time.

An allout march for fulfilling the Third Seven-Year Plan more than one year and a half ahead of schedule should be launched vigorously in all fields and at all units of the national economy through a general mobilization in response to the call of our party.

To this end, all the officials and working people should first of all show more ardent loyalty to the party and the leader.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, said:

"The loyalty to the party and the leader is the source of the strength which gives birth to unmatched devotion and heroism in the carrying out of the economic tasks."

We should add brilliance to the proud tradition of boundless loyalty to the party and the leader in our socialist economic construction today and launch a loyal battle to attain the targets of the new long-term plan in the same spirit of accepting the party's order and instruction with absoluteness and unconditionality as was overflowing the construction site of the West Sea barrage.

In order to creditably carry out the Third Seven-Year Plan, it is required to hold higher the banner of the great chuche idea and the revolutionary banner of the great chuche idea and the revolutionary banner of self-reliance, powerfully wage a revolutionary mass movement under the banner of the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, and radically improve economic guidance and enterprise management, he said, and emphasized:

By bringing about another revolutionary upsurge in the fulfillment of the Third Seven-Year Plan, the entire working class and working people should demonstrate to the whole world once again the honor of chuche Korea which is advancing at the "Speed of the '80s."

/6662

CSO: 4100/263

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT BUDGET SYSTEM, REGULATIONS ELUCIDATED

Pyongyang MINCHU CHOSON in Korean 28 Mar 87 p 2

[Text] Interpretation of the Law

One of the important tasks for the people's government is to maintain central control over the administration of the state. Only by doing so can all available resources and potential be rationally mobilized and utilized, and the economic construction and projects to improve living standards of the people be carried out systematically.

What is crucial in this respect is the thorough realization of the directives in regard to the local government budget system (LGBS) introduced by the great leader.

The great leader, comrade Kim Il-song, instructed as follows: "For the first time, LGBS has been introduced in our country; it is a uniquely creative socialist budget system."

The LGBS is a superior socialist budget system that is designed to enable local governments to manage their affairs well and autonomously by activating a sense of responsibility and creativeness under the central control of the state.

Today, in our country, under the wise leadership of the party, the struggle to carry out the LGBS is being launched forcefully. In consequence, great results are being achieved in the development of the local economy and culture, as well as in the improvement of the quality of life of the people. Today, our local governments are meeting their expenses with their own revenues and they are contributing to the state treasury by making a lot of money.

Such a reality clearly demonstrates the superiority and enormous vitality of the LGBS policy introduced by our great leader.

Embodying the intention of the party, the Central People's Committee has enacted and issued a measure on awarding the title "model LGBS county" (city and district).

As a result of the enactment of this measure, the drive to capture the title "model LGBS county" (city and district) has been launched as a mass movement, and thus, the way to further the superiority and vitality of the LGBS policy has been firmly assured.

The measure on awarding the title of model LGBS county (city and district) consists of four articles. (Hereafter, for convenience, the city, county, and district are referred to as county.)

The measure stipulates the principles on which is based the awarding of the title of model LGBS county, including the purpose of the measure and the criteria on which the awarding of the title is based.

First of all, the measure stipulates its purpose.

The purpose of the measure is to enable the county, as a part of the overall local economic development unit, to manage its own administration frugally by relying on its own resources, to contribute to raising the standard of living, and to help speed up the overall socialist construction of the state.

According to the measure, the model LGBS county title is to be awarded to counties that set an outstanding example in promoting local industry and trade, furthering the people's service projects, raising the living standard of the people, increasing local revenues by supporting our party's unique LGBS policy and resolutely launching the three great revolutions in thought, technology, and culture.

In accordance with the principles, the measure specifically provides the criteria for awarding the model LGBS county title.

Above all, the criteria are that all county functionaries must be armed with the eternal Chinese thought, show limitless loyalty to the party and the leader, display a self-reliant revolutionary spirit, manage county administration skillfully within their own resources, possess a spirit dutifully dedicated to the people, and do their utmost to raise the living standard of the people.

In the process of managing the county administration with their own resources, there may be various problems and difficulties. To deal with such a situation, a self-reliant revolutionary spirit must be present to overcome the problems and difficulties. By so doing, the work to develop the local economy and to raise the living standard of the people will be successful.

Putting the LGBS into effect successfully requires a definite increase in local government revenues.

The most essential matter for increasing local government revenues is the further modernization of local industries and the regularization of production at a higher level.

Guaranteeing a raw material supply is a prerequisite for the regularization of production.

There are various ways to guarantee the supply of raw materials for local industry. Securing its own reliable raw material base is a basic issue. Possessing a reliable raw material base under its own control enables the regularization of high-level production and the demonstration of its own strength to the fullest extent.

Every county must sustain a high proportion of production from locally produced raw materials by effectively mobilizing and utilizing the raw materials available in its area, by establishing a raw material base of more than 200 chongbo (1 chongbo = 2.45 acres) as provided in the measure, and by developing procurement work.

When this is done, local industry can settle down in its own area, regularize high-level production, and meet the standard for the award of the model LGBS county title.

Among the criteria for awarding the model county title established in the measure are: to positively increase production (People's Consumer Goods, 3 August) by mobilizing and utilizing industrial waste and by-products and local idle materials, to launch a drive to locate export resources by laying a firm foundation for the export trade base, and to secure good cultural living conditions by developing the local building material base and energetically undertaking the work of building the county.

Improving service projects for the people is not only a way to achieve further modernization and the enrichment of the people's lives, but it is also an important way to increase local government revenues.

Every county must do a good job of enhancing the quality of life of the people by establishing a commercial network to increase the public food supply and the convenient facilities, and by stepping up service activities.

In developing the LGBS, it is essential for every functionary to display initiative. Since each locality has its own unique characteristics and conditions are not identical, the functionaries must do their best to display their initiative and adjust their work to local conditions. Thus, they can speed up the development of the local economy and further improve the life of the people.

The measure stipulates the basic rules related to the method of awarding the model LGBS county title and the evaluations.

According to the provision, the model LGBS county title is awarded by a decree of the Central People's Committee.

As has been stated, the measure firmly assures the furthering of positive results in implementing the LGBS policy by correctly regulating the basic rules related to the awarding of the LGBS model county title.

The functionaries and workers of the People's Government must proudly display the superiority of the LGBS policy of the party by energetically launching the movement to capture the model LGBS county title.

12474/12859

CSO: 4110/124

## BRIEFS

KUMDOK MINING COMPLEX EXPANSION--The No 13 Vertical Shaft and a subsidiary maintenance plant have been built and set into operation at the Kumdok Mining Complex, a prominent production base for our country's non-ferrous metals. The 13 Vertical Shaft and the subsidiary maintenance plant, which go into operation at a significant time--when the 12th anniversary of the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il's working guidance for the Kumdok Mining Complex is just around the corner--are more proud features that will contribute to actively accelerating the development of deep parts in this area where are found rich deposits of excellent quality ores and that will also contribute to successfully capturing the goal of non-ferrous metals envisaged in the new long-range plan. A commissioning ceremony was held on the spot yesterday. Participating in the commissioning ceremony with builders and miners from the area were Comrade Yon Hyong-muk, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the WPK Central Committee; Comrade Hong Si-hak, candidate member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee, responsible secretary of the South Hamgyong Provincial Party Committee, and chairman of the South Hamgyong Provincial People's Committee; and other concerned functionaries. [Excerpts] [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2100 GMT 29 Jun 87 SK] /6662

CSO: 4110/192



## INTERNATIONAL SOCIAL GROUPS HITS TORTURES IN SOUTH

SK011525 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1510 GMT 1 Jul 87

[Text] Pyongyang, 1 July (KCNA)--The International Committee of Jurists for Democracy and Human Rights in South Korea and the International Democratic Lawyers Association made public an indictment condemning the brutal tortures by the South Korean puppet clique.

Under the Chon Tu-hwan dictatorship torture is a means and tool of rule and the powers of the South Korean "regime" are made felt through tortures, the indictment says.

Although tortures are not codified in the "law" for maintaining terrorism and the suppressive rule and, therefore, tortures are practised systematically in South Korea.

Noting that such tortures cause death, more often than not, it says:

Once questioning begins, a "confession" must be wrested. To wrest a "confession for an indictment favorable to the "government" policy, ruthless torture methods are applied.

The torture methods cover a wide range from traditional physical tortures to mental and psychological tortures which, by virtue of science and technology of the century, leave no trace or evidence.

Ruthless are these tortures which are intended to give unbearable pains and they have been accomplished by a "special" unit.

The most elementary physical torture is beatings from the moment of arrest.

Practised there are the electric torture in which an electric current is let flow through most sensitive regions of the body to cause burns or heart failure, the airplane torture in which the victim is suspended from the ceiling as a flying plane and is beaten, the jinghiskhan cooking torture in which the victim is suspended heels up and the head is brought to a brazier, the taegwondo torture in which the victim is stamped down to the ground, his ribs and spine broken, pulling off nails, pouring red pepper into the nostrils till the victims fall unconscious, stripping the victim stark naked and making him stand outdoors in winter, and other tortures are not uncommon.

On the psychological tortures in South Korea, the indictment says:

A prisoner is driven mad and his mentality is broken.

With the use of drugs, hallucination is caused and self-restraint is taken away from the victim following agony of ecstasy.

The victim is locked up in a room swarming with snakes and the glow lamps are switched on and off to cause biological change in his body.

Discomfiture, uneasiness, hallucination, faint and mental derangement are caused.

Anesthetics and chemical reagents are imported from the United States and Japan.

Cobras, blue vipers and snakes weighing up to 25 kilograms are imported from South America.

Purely physical tortures and psychological tortures are combined closely.

This is found particularly in rape and sexual assaults.

Noting that most of the victims die, about which the "government" reports as "suicide," or "accidental death," the indictment says.

An organisation in Japan disclosed that more than 1,400 workers fell victims to tortures, it notes, and goes on:

In South Korea there are more than 1 million strong puppet army, "security planning board" and "new village security force" (reorganised by Chon Kyong-hwan, Chon Tu-hwan's brother) and other torture machines trained with most violent suppressive methods on U.S. orders and armed with anti-communist and anti-democratic spirit and specialized factories producing torture tools.

The present South Korean judicial institution guarantees the exercise of the political powers by the authorities, notes the indictment.

The South Korean people oppose the tortures by the puppet clique and soci-political organisations and governments of many countries, international organisations are conducting an international joint struggle against tortures in South Korea and for the common interest and human dignity, it stresses.

/12232

CSO: 4100/259

REASONS FOR CHON-NO INITIATIVES EXAMINED

SK030850 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea  
0200 GMT 2 Jul 87

[Dialogue between Yun Chong-won and unidentified announcer in the feature program "Focus on Topics"]

[Text] [Announcer] At a 29 June press conference, No Tae-u made public an eight-point special declaration outlining shifts in the DJP's policy. Following this, Chon Tu-hwan issued his own special statement on 1 July accepting No Tae-u's proposals. In this connection, some in the DJP and Chongwadae noisily are prattling as if some drastic turning point is about to be made.

In this hour, I will talk with Madame Yun Chong-won about this issue.

First of all, would you please tell us briefly what No Tae-u's special declaration is all about?

[Yun Chong-won] In a meeting of the DJP Central Executive Committee held in the morning of 29 June, No Tae-u announced an eight-point special statement on such issues as constitutional revision in favor of direct presidential election system, revision of presidential election law, the amnesty to and restoration of civil rights for Kim Tae-chung, release of all political prisoners, revision of the basic press law, and the introduction of autonomous system into universities. On 1 June Chon Tu-hwan fully accepted No's proposals.

That the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u ring, which insisted on electing the next president by an indirect presidential election system under the current fascist Constitution while mercilessly subduing the people's calls for democratization, issued a special declaration can be interpreted as a surrender by the military dictatorial group and the ruling DJP. It can also be called a victory of the bloody, intransigent struggle of our students and masses of all walks of life who have put up a tireless fight against the military dictatorship's plot to prolong its stay in power and for the attainment of a democratic Constitution.

However, there is no guarantee that No Tae-u's eight-point special declaration will pave the way for the realization of genuine democratization so urgently

aspired for by our students and masses of all walks of life. Nor can we expect it.

[Announcer] Yet, some people interpret the fact that the military dictatorial group which doggedly advocated the indirect presidential election system dropped it insistence and espoused the idea about revising the Constitution in favor of direct presidential election system as a signal of a certain kind of shift in DJP policy.

[Yun] You are right. I believe that we should not have any illusions about the dictatorial group. Although the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u ring babbled as if it were about to introduce some sort of measures for democratization by babbling about constitutional revision in favor of direct presidential election system and amnesty to and restoration of civil rights for Kim Tae-chung, it is not, absolutely not, because it has forsaken its dictatorial disposition.

The Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u ring calculates that it can manage to win enough support to remain in power if it holds presidential election by popular vote under the current system. The military dictatorial group seems to believe that it can fabricate as many votes as it needs if it forcibly mobilizes in the election the 1 million-strong army, police force, government officials that include even such lowest echelons of public officials as chiefs of Tong and Pan, 1.6 million-strong DJP party members, and even their families by taking advantage of the favorable conditions of its being in power and support it is getting from its U.S. masters, while scheming to ensure its relatively superior position by dividing and subverting the opposition through such measures as the amnesty and restoration and by making the opposition circles compete with each other by nominating too many presidential candidates so as to split the vote.

The Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u ring must have kept this in mind when it acceded to the demand for constitutional revision in favor of direct presidential election system.

[Announcer] Really? Are they not crafty people? If Chon Tu-hwan and No Tae-u are willing to allow the direct presidential election to be held in a fair manner, they should first of all abolish all evil laws, including the fascist Constitution currently in force, and then do away with all of the fascist suppressive organizations. Direct presidential election under the current fascist system amid the fascist suppression cannot mirror public aspirations and will unless a democratic Constitution is instituted.

[Yun] You are right. The realization of a direct presidential election system in name and in substance needs an appropriate political climate. Even though the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u ring attempted to make itself appear to be making some kind of concession, in reality it has made none at all. If the ring meant to accede to public calls, No Tae-u should have withdrawn his candidacy for president and then stepped down from power along with traitor Chon Tu-hwan.

It is, therefore, nothing but a mockery to our masses that No Tae-u, who is rejected by the popular masses, should come to the fore to claim that he has recommended special proposals to Chon Tu-hwan, the object of our masses' resentment and who should have stepped down from power, and, responding to this, Chon Tu-hwan said that he has accepted his proposals instead of stepping down from power.

What is more, in his special declaration No Tae-u completely ignored such issues as whether to abolish the antipopular and antinational National Security Law, the very foundation on which the military dictatorial regime is built, or whether to allow political parties with different ideologies to conduct political activities, or whether to guarantee the people such basic rights as the three rights to labor. In reality, release of prisoners, amnesty, and restoration of civil rights are applied only to a limited number of politicians. No Tae-u has also laid bare his intentions to leave the hot-blooded students, democracy-aspiring figures, and patriots who have risked their lives for the cause of independence, democracy, and reunification behind bars indefinitely by branding them extremists and leftist elements. This shows that No Tae-u's special declaration this time is not a bonafide expression of realizing democratic politics, but is a scheme to borrow time so as to bring the current crisis under control and win back its popularity and divide and subvert the opposition by hoodwinking it into compromise so as to prolong its military dictatorship.

This being the case, our students and masses of all walks of life should never have any illusions about No Tae-u's special declaration or Chon Tu-hwan's special statement.

History has had no example of a dictator granting democracy to his people. Democracy can be won only when the people struggle in united strength. So, the masses of all walks of life should not take down the banner of the struggle for national salvation until such time as we realize our just demands.

[Announcer] Some people say that No Tae-u's special declaration has been written as dictated by a U.S. scenario.

[Yun] No wonder anyone who has watched the recent political developments in South Korea would think so. In fact, it is no longer a secret that South Korea is a U.S. colony and that whenever a major political situation developed in South Korea, the United States intervened in its domestic affairs to stand in the way of our people's ardent aspirations for democracy, while regrouping and strengthening the fascist regime.

It was none other than the United States that drove away the morning of democracy that dawned on our country in the wake of the 19 April resistance in 1960 by having Pak Chong-hui stage the 15 May coup d'etat in 1961. It was also the United States that caused the spring of democracy following the demise of Pak Chong-hui's Yusin dictatorship to submerge in a sea of blood by instigating the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u ring to stage the so-called 12 December

purification military coup d'etat and 17 May fascist violence and by having the ring mercilessly kill and wound dozens of thousands of Kwangju citizens. And it is none other than the United States that upset the political situation that was moving toward constitutional revision by the 13 April measure to protect the current Constitution. Because of such tyrannical U.S. intervention in the domestic affairs of South Korea, our people have bled and have been slaughtered in a corner where there were no democratic strains for over 40 years. It is out of a goal to keep the military dictatorship alive and keep the crumbling colonial rule in South Korea in place at all costs by blocking the advance of the masses toward democratization that the United States ordered No Tae-u to announce the eight-point special declaration and Chon Tu-hwan to acceded to his proposals.

If our people are deceived by this crafty and faith-breaching strategy for compromise and take down the banner of the anti-U.S. antidictatorial struggle, they will never be able to free themselves from the fetters of the fascist colonial rule indefinitely.

[Announcer] It is a great miscalculation and a mistake if anyone believes that a democratic figure can be elected as president through constitutional revision in favor of direct presidential election system or the revision of election laws and civilian-guided democratic politics would be realized under the present circumstances in which the United States, holding real prerogatives in South Korea as they do now, controls the military dictatorial group from behind the scenes.

[Yun] Correct. Under no circumstances should our masses allow themselves to be deceived by any kind of sweet-sounding words of the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan-no Tae-u ring; instead they should watch them vigilantly. Also, they should never step back in the sacred national salvation struggle for independent, democracy, and reunification. Reality assures us that when the entire population rises up in unity and in the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle, it can easily defeat any kind of aggressors and dictators and achieve all such things as independence and democracy.

The military dictatorial group which, while claiming that it would defend the current Constitution, had been so persistent in its fascist suppression of the people came up with an eight-point declaration because it had no choice but to buckle under to our people's struggle.

[Announcer] Our students and masses of all walks of life will never condone any kind of deceptive tricks of the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u ring, and instead will overthrow the military dictatorship and the cause of socialization of society by putting up a more courageous anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle, without fail.

/6662

CSO: 4110/190

## SOUTH'S RECONSIDERATION OF KWANGJU SEEN AS 'TRICK'

SK040730 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1150 GMT 3 Jul 87

[Commentary by station commentator Kim Myong-nam: "Those Concerned Cannot Avoid Responsibility for Committing Devilish and Murderous Acts"]

[Text] According to a report, the DJP, the private political party of traitor Chon Tu-hwan, is considering taking various measures to heal the wounds of the Kwangju incident, including erecting a monument tower for the victims of the incident, constructing a cemetery for the victims, and expressing regret over the incident. The puppets are noisily clamoring that such measures are being taken to deepen what they call national harmony.

However, this is a brazen-faced trick of the national butchers and an unbearable act of insulting the victims of the Kwangju popular uprising and the South Korean people.

Speaking of the Kwangju incident, it was an unprecedented great genocide of murdering fellow countrymen perpetrated by the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u murderous gangsters to suppress the South Korean people's struggle for independence, democracy, and reunification with bayonets and to maintain the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule by establishing a military dictatorial system.

When the Kwangju citizens rose up in the popular uprising, the rascals perpetrated the bloody operations of slaughter with the mobilization of not only tanks, armored vehicles, aircraft, and missiles, but also of more than 70,000 puppet army troops. The devilish murderers who were mobilized in suppressing the uprising fired mortars and machineguns at empty-handed demonstrators, killed the citizens with tanks and armored vehicles, beat them to death, burned them to death, and buried them alive. They went so far as to stab them to death by bayonet. Thus, they perpetrated all sorts of brutal atrocities against the citizens without hesitation. Because of the rascals' sanguinary murderous atrocity, more than 20,000 innocent people were killed and Kwangju was submerged into a sea of blood.

After the great genocide in Kwangju, the puppet clique not only announced the number of victims by reducing it to the minimum, but also brutally suppressed youths, students, and citizens who staged rallies and demonstrations to mark the anniversary of the uprising. The rascals went so far as to perpetrate the extremely vicious and truculent atrocity of digging up the graves of the victims of the Kwangju uprising.

Thee brutal and devilish nature of the puppet clique was also exposed vividly in its suppression of the recent June struggle of the South Korean people. The South Korean people's recent struggle against the protection of the current fascist Constitution and the dictatorship and for a constitutional revision for the direct presidential election system was precisely the South Korean people's anti-U.S. and antifascist mass resistance to oppose the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u ring's maneuvers to prolong the dictatorial regime and to achieve democratization.

Nevertheless, recently the fascist clique has brutally suppressed the people, arrested and detained more than 15,000 demonstrators, and wounded or slaughtered numerous people by issuing class A emergency alert throughout South Korea and by mobilizing more than 12,000 police forces. The fascist clique's brutal suppression has shown vividly that the Chon Tu-hwan clique is not only the unprecedented fascist tyranny which stops at nothing to prolong the dictatorial regime, but is also the vicious strangler of democracy and civil rights. Such national butchers are clamoring about measures to resolve the Kwangju incident. This is indeed a brazen-faced act.

The hearts of the South Korean people are overflowing with the grudge and indignation over the act of human butchery perpetrated by the murderous Chon Tu-hwan ring in Kwangju 7 years ago. Their resolute determination is firm to make the Chon Tu-hwan ring pay a thousand times for the price of blood. No matter what sweet words the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique may utter, no one will heed what they say. The puppets are trying to avoid the responsibility for having brutally slaughtered tens of thousands of citizens of Kwangju and for having submerged Kwangju into a sea of blood. However, this is indeed a foolish act. The people clearly know that through such a trick the puppets are attempting to dampen the people's antigovernment struggle.

The fascist dictatorial fanatics' true nature never changes. The South Korean people will not renounce their struggle for independence and democracy and will struggle to the end for the achievement of their demands. The puppet clique should step down from power called for by the people.

/6662

CSO: 4110/190

END



10

This is a U.S. Government publication. Its contents in no way represent the policies, views, or attitudes of the U.S. Government. Users of this publication may cite FBIS or JPRS provided they do so in a manner clearly identifying them as the secondary source.

Foreign Broadcast Information Service (FBIS) and Joint Publications Research Service (JPRS) publications contain political, economic, military, and sociological news, commentary, and other information, as well as scientific and technical data and reports. All information has been obtained from foreign radio and television broadcasts, news agency transmissions, newspapers, books, and periodicals. Items generally are processed from the first or best available source; it should not be inferred that they have been disseminated only in the medium, in the language, or to the area indicated. Items from foreign language sources are translated. Those from English-language sources are transcribed, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [ ] are supplied by FBIS/JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpts] in the first line of each item indicate how the information was processed from the original. Unfamiliar names which are rendered phonetically or transliterated by FBIS/JPRS are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear from the original source but have been supplied as appropriate to the context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by the source.

## SUBSCRIPTION/PROCUREMENT INFORMATION

The FBIS DAILY REPORT contains current news and information and is published Monday through Friday in 8 volumes: China, East Europe, Soviet Union, East Asia, Near East & South Asia, Africa (Sub-Sahara), Latin America, and West Europe. Supplements to the DAILY REPORTs may also be available periodically and will be distributed to regular DAILY REPORT subscribers. JPRS publications generally contain less time-sensitive information and are published periodically. Current JPRS publications are listed in *Government Reports Announcements* issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, Virginia 22161 and the *Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications* issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

U.S. Government offices may obtain subscriptions to the DAILY REPORTs or JPRS publications (hardcovers or microfiche) at no charge through their sponsoring organizations. DOD consumers are required to submit requests through appropriate

command validation channels to DIA, RTS-2C, Washington, D.C. 20301. (Telephone: (202) 373-3771, Autovon: 243-3771.) For additional information or assistance, call FBIS, (703) 527-2368, or write to P.O. Box 2604, Washington, D.C. 20013.

The public may subscribe to either hardcover or microfiche versions of the DAILY REPORTs and JPRS publications through NTIS at the above address or by calling (703) 487-4630. Subscription rates will be provided by NTIS upon request. Subscriptions are available outside the United States from NTIS or appointed foreign dealers. Back issues or single copies of the DAILY REPORTs and JPRS publications are not available. New subscribers should expect a 30-day delay in receipt of the first issue.

Both the DAILY REPORTs and the JPRS publications are on file for public reference at the Library of Congress and at many Federal Depository Libraries. Reference copies may also be seen at many public and university libraries throughout the United States.