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Korean Affairs Report

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26 July 1984

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

PROFESSORS' STRUGGLE FOR REINSTATEMENT--The Consultative Council of Dismissed Professors recently issued a document condemning the Chon Tu-hwan ring's fascist atrocities. In the document issued in the name of its general meeting, the Consultative Council of Dismissed Professors denounced the Chon Tu-hwan ring, saying that it was precisely an act denying the existence of university itself when conscientious professors were expelled from their schools simply because they assumed a critical attitude toward the present society. It continued: Universities have their inherent freedoms, including the freedom of criticism. Therefore, universities are sacred and inviolable places where even political power cannot extend its influence. Nevertheless, because of the political power, our universities have failed to enjoy their inherent prestige and to perform their mission. Such a situation is still continuing. Exposing the deceptiveness of the so-called reinstatement measures issued by the Chon Tu-hwan ring on 6 December last year, the document pointed out the struggle of the expelled professors for their reinstatement, including the formation of the Consultative Council of Dismissed Professors and the issuance of statements. The document stressed that all dismissed professors will actively struggle for their reinstatement, using all possible means and methods. [Text] [SK120553 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 10 Jul 84]

CHON TU-HWAN, ABE MEETING--On 9 July, at a meeting with the Japanese foreign minister, [word indistinct] Chon Tu-hwan babbled about overcoming the unfortunate past and so forth. This is an act exposing his true nature as a pro-Japanese, flunkeyist traitor. The Japanese imperialists are the inveterate enemies who occupied our country and brutally slaughtered our nation and who plundered all underground resources in our country and exploited our people in the past. Nevertheless, traitor Chon Tu-hwan is trying to realize his visit to Japan at any cost by flattering his Japanese bosses. This shows that traitor Chon Tu-hwan is precisely a nation seller surpassing the five thieves of the Ulsa treaty and a faithful stooge of the Japanese imperialists. [Text] [SK120541 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 11 Jul 84]

KIM TAE-CHUNG INTERVIEW--The Japanese magazine [name indistinct] on (?7) July carried an interview with Kim Tae-chung, who is in the United States, by a foreign reporter. In the interview, Kim Tae-chung said that Chon Tu-hwan is forsaken by the masses and noted that the South Korean people can never forget the barbarity of the military hooligans who brutally massacred the Kwangju residents. He noted

that the present military fascist regime is sustained only by the United States and Japan, and said that the people, who aspire for democracy, will step up their struggle. He said that the arson and bombing at U.S. cultural centers in South Korea are the expression of protest against U.S. policy toward South Korea and that the United States should pay due attention to this. He said that, although Chon Tu-hwan raves about the peaceful transfer of power, this is unreliable, and added that there has never been a dictator who gave up power of his own free will. He asserted that people should not wait to see whether Chon Tu-hwan will keep his promise, but should achieve democracy themselves. [Text] [SK091140 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 9 Jul 84]

CSO: 4107/149

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

COMMENTARY ON NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SPECIAL SESSION

Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 17 Mar 84 p 3

[Commentary by reporter Hwang Woo Yeon]

[Text] The 121st Special Session of the National Assembly, which closed on 17 May, went smoothly on the whole, but it did not make any concrete progress either. This general evaluation is derived from the operational differences both inside and outside of the assembly.

This National Assembly special session gave the impression that it was a model National Assembly because it went smoothly without the acrimony that often has occurred in the past.

Though it was rich with words that may be useful in the election campaign, it did not carry on a dialogue that would require careful listening.

At the outset, the current Assembly started in an usual atmosphere that prevails at the beginning of the year but was accompanied with a realistic sense of a general election at the close of the 11th National Assembly.

It is not difficult for an observer to draw the conclusion that the National Assembly operated smoothly with little rancor, as a model assembly would, having succeeded in balancing the two divergent feelings of this session. When one analyzes what happened, it becomes very difficult to give a simple evaluation.

The most important reason for this session being able to be held without rancor is the "lifting of the ban" and the "school reinstatement" arrangements. Simply stated, the attack of the opposition parties was blocked which weakened their effect on the outcome.

The fact that this session was not one of great action played a key role in determining its progress.

Briefly, the opposition entered the session without a firm foundation for attack. Perhaps for this reason, it gave the impression that the so-called watershed litterance, usually evident before a general election was not observed here.

The three party representatives' speeches on party principles suggested a direction that reconfirms their own positions as being parallel to current developments. Thus, their discussion of details--which should be part of the interpellation of the administration by the National Assembly members--also could not go beyond mere utterances of words and phrases.

Although the opposition parties in the National Assembly presented again this time a so-called political bill to the Standing Committee, they did not seem to hurry, perhaps because they were conscious of the DJP's [Democratic Justice Party] so-called "iron wall" of resistance to change.

It appears that they made a realistic calculation that trying to pass this "iron wall" would have resulted in damage to their own image.

The opposition parties tried a strategy to link political issues in the Standing Committee, but did not succeed because of the difficulty of working as a team. Therefore, the session gave all external appearances of being calm.

For example, a delaying strategy was used in the debate and voting on the revised bill for the tax reduction and exemption regulation law that was considered in the Finance Committee and also in the debate on the resources management bill in the Defense Committee.

The Standing Committee's attempt to defer the bill to remove Pak Johng Moon as minister of agriculture and fisheries was overcome in 40 minutes. That clearly proved a weakness in the strategy of the committee.

Because of such an inadequate strategy, members of the opposition parties depended on individual strength rather than the support of their parties in the Standing Committee, which is the center of activity, and made reckless electioneering-type utterances. The parrying between the government party and the opposition parties was greater than in any other session, beginning with the main political party speeches by representatives which went through to the platitudes of the Standing Committee. This posturing drew the most attention in the session.

The DJP's proposal for organizing local councils was a hotly contested issue between the government and opposition parties. In the Home Affairs Committee, the opposition parties charged that "it was plotted by the government party with the cooperation of the Ministry of Home Affairs"; in response, the representatives of the government party shouted back, pounded on the table and demanded, "Prove it."

In the Health and Social Affairs Committee, the quasi-medical insurance system advocated by some parties became a key issue closely connected to the election favor offensive.

The administration and government party made their position clear about organizing the local councils and quasi-medical insurance by saying that "these political actions do not contradict party regulations" and that "it is desirable to provide a system for mutual existence." The DKP [Democratic Korea Party] took the

offensive by exposing the DJP's organization of local councils and its nomination of a dong leader and a myon chief magistrate and cited their gratuities. The DJP responded immediately by mentioning 83 serious cases in which the opposition parties had violations but it stated that it would refrain from revealing them.

In the Standing Committee, a full discussion was given to such subjects as assistance to the East Sea fishermen and district reorganization. There were also candid speeches from those members who were affected by the mysterious document on the election and dates. [as published]

Phenomena such as these are hard to find in a National Assembly session that does not anticipate an election in the immediate future.

Also in this session, each party was active in introducing bills. The DJP introduced five bills, including the amended resources administration law bill. The DJP also introduced five bills, including the revised political party law bill, and the KNP [Korea National Party] seven bills, including the revised assemblyman election law bill. Among these, the revised political party law bills, which the DKP and the KNP presented in competition with each other, clearly with the election in mind, have similar content that would prohibit chiefs of tongs, bans, and lis and leaders above the platoon leader grade in local defense forces from joining a political party. These bills appear to be the focus of disputes between the government and opposition parties, together with the election law revision.

In connection with these bills, one wonders whether or not they were drafted on the spur of the moment, particularly by the opposition parties, before being suddenly introduced to the Assembly.

However, the basic attitude that the three parties have displayed in trying to resolve every problem through dialogue is considered to be significant.

The commercial law bill, which the government introduced, was revised by each of the three parties and became a single bill containing their respective amendments. This has a great deal of meaning as the first concrete accomplishment since the 11th National Assembly began its session.

As before, the significance of this event is that the government and the opposition parties not only have expressed their anger toward the despotism of big business but also transformed the people's anger into an official document.

The fact that the resources management bill--which had been rejected so far by the opposition--was referred to the screening subcommittee can be viewed positively as action toward implementing their "promised politics."

The 11th National Assembly insisted on preparing for a new image for the National Assembly. But the main obstacles toward a mature National Assembly were not corrected by the 11th National Assembly. This is still a great problem.

The use of repetitious phrases and slogans for popular consumption is pointed out as an example shows the lack of research, vision, and dignity on the part of the members.

Also, it is a widely known fact that the shallow content of the government's responses clearly showed their lack of ability.

During the Standing Committee meeting for interpellation, satisfactory answers had to be obtained from legislative assistants who were called upon to answer instead of the minister himself who was unable to respond to the questions.

This kind of situation was regarded as constructive in that it broke away from the old style of thinking that answers should be sought only from the ministers themselves. Previously, extensive use of large number of government assistants who were not productive was a matter that needed to be corrected; and there is still a problem concerning the attitudes of members who made many people appear before them and waste many hours.

This National Assembly session, which was full of verbiage for the stenographic records for distribution to regional districts, left many questions unresolved due to the listless attitude of the members in anticipation of the forthcoming election.

Therefore, it is the task of the 11th National Assembly to bring itself to a successful conclusion in the next special and regular sessions.

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S. KOREA/MILITARY AFFAIRS

DEFENSE MINISTER QUESTIONED ON STUDENT DEATHS, DONGDUCHON INCIDENT

Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 12 Jun 84 pp 1, 3

/Article: "Defense Minister Questioned on Korean-American Security Talks, Student Deaths, and Dongduchon Incident"

/Text/ On the afternoon of 11 June, the National Assembly National Defense Committee called forth Defense Minister Yun Song-min to hear his report and ask questions on the results of the Korean-American security talks, the Dongduchon incident, and the deaths of students serving in the military while suspended from school for guidance.

In his report on the results of the 16th Korean-American security talks held in Seoul on 9 and 10 May, Minister Yun said, "In this year's meeting, both the Republic of Korea and the United States expressed the determination to take strong punitive action in the case of any North Korean provocations, and agreed to develop plans making it possible to back up that determination more effectively.

Minister Yun next said, "The Dongduchon military disturbance incident is an unfortunate occurrence that has not only diminished the people's degree of trust in the military, but has also dirtied the honor of the military," and added, "As the minister responsible for national defense, I sincerely apologize to the people for having caused them great concern." Minister Yun also said, "Immediately after the incident, the military formed a five-member joint investigation committee and began to investigate the facts while instantly making reparations to residents for the damage they suffered, arresting and detaining the two men involved, dismissing the battalion commander and turning the brigade commander over to a disciplinary committee." It was also reported that the brigade, battalion, and company officers of the week and the officer of the guard were arrested but not detained.

Regarding the problem of the students who had entered the military due to school registration changes, Minister Yun said, "There is a total of five, including four suicides and one death due to military discipline; if we include one more who committed suicide due to family problems, there is a total of six," but added, "This is not the result of selective treatment, but rather safety and military discipline accidents."

The opposition assemblymen presenting questions on this day demanded that the defense minister bear the responsibility for the Dongduchon incident while also demanding the formation of a committee to investigate the situation.

Such assemblymen as Yun Sok-min (Korea National Party, hereafter KNP), Chong Chin-kil, Kim No-sik, Kim Tok-kyu (Democratic Korea Party, hereafter DKP), and Kim Yong-su (Democratic Justice Party, hereafter DJP) said, "We cannot but decry the fact that the military, which should be the object of the people's trust and aspirations, has become the object of the people's terror as a result of the Dongduchon incident," while pointing out that "the cause of this incident is not simply a breakdown in military discipline but rather it stems from such things as the military's sense of privilege," and demanding that fundamental measures be taken to deal with the weaknesses in control of the soldiery and the intensification of the people's mistrust of the military which were revealed through this incident. The assemblymen also pressed the issue of the forcibly conscripted student problem involving the reported deaths of five students by suicide and one by accident, demanding that the government make clear the following: the course by, and the basis for, ignoring the conscription procedures of the military law to conscript students within a period of 24-48 hours; whether or not the students were conscripted without undergoing the physical examination administered by the Manpower Bureau; whether or not the students conscripted by force were subjected to special treatment in regard to weekly duties and unit assignments; and whether or not the military violated the students' freedom of conscience guaranteed by the constitution by having them write statements of reflection and forcing them to provide information. At the same time, the assemblymen also asked whether the guidance suspension system is being used as a means for forced conscription and whether the minister has any intentions of recommending to the Ministry of Education that it be abolished.

In contrast with the government's statements regarding the annual Korean-American security meeting held in May, opposition and ruling party assemblymen asserted that the United States showed little real sincerity in matters of concern to us such as the improvement of FMS [Foreign Military Sales] loan conditions, the issue of the export of defense materials to third countries, and the issue of the transfer of advanced military technology, and pressed for diplomatic efforts to make the United States go beyond its words and mere posture toward the Korean peninsula, to bring the United States to true security talks.

Responding about the Dongduchon incident, Minister Yun said, "As minister, I will bear all political and moral responsibility," and regarding the students, he said, "Currently they are regularly assigned and performing duties as follows: 223 in 5 divisions of the First Army, 212 in 4 divisions of the Third Army, and 2 in the Navy.

Referring to the results of the annual Korean-American security talks, Minister Yun said, "The United States has promised to improve loan conditions from the current 5-year moratorium and 7-year repayment to a 10-year moratorium and 20-year repayment; the prospect is for this to be put into effect after 1985."

On this day, assemblymen belonging to the KNP, the DKP, and the (Uidong) demanded the formation of a subcommittee for measures to deal with the accidents to conscripted students, but the motion was defeated by the DJP, 11 to 9.

On 11 June the DKP and the KNP agreed in principle to introduce, within a day or two, a resolution holding Defense Minister Yun politically and morally responsible for the Dongduchon incident and calling for or recommending his dismissal.

Floor leaders in Chong-ki of the DKP and Kim Chong-ha of the KNP met and agreed to this on 11 June as a result of last week's party affairs committee meetings and assembly strategy meetings held by both parties.

Defense Minister Yun: The total number of persons entering the military due to school registration changes who have died since 1981 is six. This is not the result of special treatment for persons entering the military who were involved in the academic situation. The names of the dead and the reasons for their deaths are as follows.

Pfc Han Yong-hyon (21): He entered the military while a sophomore at Hanyang University. He committed suicide with an M-16 at approximately 9:45 am on 2 July 1983 while on battalion position defense training bivouac guard duty. He had been depressed because his father was serving a life-sentence for murdering his mother by chopping her up (the Inch'on chopping murder incident).

Pfc First Class Yi Yun-song (21): He entered the military while a sophomore at Songgyungwan University. When he was found carrying two North Korean propaganda leaflets while on duty at a certain division, he slipped out of the barracks and hanged himself with his belt from the tennis court umpire's seat at about 3 am on 4 May 1983.

Pfc Kim Tu-hwang (22): He entered the military as a senior at Korea University. At about 11 pm on 18 June 1983, he left the coast guardpost he was keeping with his peers and committed suicide with his carbine. He had expressed dissatisfaction at being assigned to a frontline unit and he had not adjusted to military life.

Pfc First Class Chong Song-hui: He entered the military as a sophomore at Yonsei University, and served at a certain division. Unable to bridge the gap between his ideals and reality after entering the military, he left behind the words, "I regret that I am unable to realize my desire to become a pure philosopher," and committed suicide with his carbine at approximately 12:10 am on 23 July 1982.

Pfc Ch'oe On-sun: He entered the military as a sophomore at Tongguk University. While on duty at a certain division on 13 August 1983, he was guarding the wire fence along with an enlisted man named Kim Tu-won. At about 4:40 am on that day, Kim Tu-won found Ch'oe On-sun asleep on top of the barrier and warned him, upon which Ch'oe On-sun resisted with his carbine. Kim Tu-won fired a warning shot which went astray and killed Ch'oe.

Pfc First Class Han Hoe-ch'ol (23): He voluntarily joined the military as a senior at Seoul National University on 1 December 1982. He had joined a so-called consciousness circle before entering the military and he plotted to steal national registration card forms and forge them for fugitives involved in the academic situation during the 9 November 1983 national registration card replacement period. After it was discovered that he had requested his friend Chon Pong-il, a reserve guard at the Sangdaewon-dong office in Songnam City, to steal and safeguard three or four national registration card blanks, he was investigated and put on restriction. Depressed over this, he committed suicide while on guardpost duty at approximately 4:25 am on 11 December 1983.

Assemblyman Kim Hyon-kyu (DKP): The Dongduchon incident dealt a mortal blow to the honorable image of the military as the military of the people, and inflicted great damage which inhibits the harmony of the military and the people.

I ask the government and the military authorities to explain in relation to the duties and responsibilities of the superior units and superior commanders how so many officers and men left their duty area.

Do you not believe that the deaths and suicides of six students forcibly conscripted into the military as part of their guidance suspension from school were due to the hard to bear pain of such retaliatory actions as cruel treatment, mental oppression, and assignment to front line units?

Assemblyman Kim Chae-yong (DJP): Reveal the contents of the discussions about measures to increase the military's fighting power which took place during the Korean-American security meeting. What were the contents of the discussions about the domestic maintenance of American military equipment and about the export of defense materials?

It has been said that the America's Northrop Aviation Company will jointly produce 1,000 F-20 fighters in Korea, with Korea buying 200 and the remaining 800 being exported; is it a fact that this was being considered in regard to fostering defense industries?

Assemblyman Yun Sok-min (KNP): The belief that the military is superior and should rule is latent in our military, and the Dongduchon incident is an expression of this latent consciousness. With regard to the deaths of students serving in the military, the students assert that the bodies were instantly cremated so that the bodies could not even be recognized in order to hide the fact that the deceased were beaten to death; reveal the actual situation. The military must not be misunderstood to be a concentration camp separating problem students from the rest of society.

Assemblyman Chong Chin-kil (DKP): The Dongduchon incident was not a disturbance created by a single drunken soldier, but rather an incident which must be diagnosed as a symptom of the military's structural pathology.

They believed that they could mobilize the unit for their own purposes, while the members of the unit unhesitatingly carried out the disturbance even though they clearly knew it was illegal.

The minister is a politician, and the primary virtue of the politician is to be responsible. It is with a heavy heart that I must demand that the minister be held responsible.

Assemblyman Hwang Myong-su (Uidong): The sixth article of the joint statement of the annual Korean-American security meeting states that both sides agree on the fostering of our country's defense industry; what are the details?

Assemblyman Kim No-sik (DKP): Although the military said that it took measures after the Dongduchon incident, considering the estrangement between the military and the people that was intensified by the incident, the military's measures are too irresponsible and too lax. Are there no other dead or injured in addition to those reported? Reveal the reason for covering up the deaths until now.

Assemblyman Kim Mun-won (DKP): There is a fundamental difference between not oppressing the spirit of the military and making the military violent. This occasion must be used to revise the mental training given to the entire military.

An incomprehensible statement from the residents demanding lenient punishment for the soldiers involved in the disturbance has come to me. Have the circumstances of this statement been investigated?

Minister Yun: There was no discussion and no consideration during the last Korean-American security meeting of the possibility of a Korean-American-Japanese-Communist Chinese four nation security cooperation arrangement; realistically, such a thing is thought to be impossible.

I do think it strange that large numbers of the students who entered the military at midterm last year have died, but it is nothing but circumstances; if there is a need for testimony from the army doctors who examined the bodies, we are willing to provide that testimony later on, since some of the army doctors of that time have since been separated from the service.

As a result of this year's annual Korean-American security meeting, the number of defense materials that can be exported without American permission has increased from 17 to 31 items, and the number of countries to which they can be exported has increased from 30 to 35. Also, for those items which require American permission, the time for the Americans to reply has been limited to 45 days.

Until now we have simplified the volunteering process by which students receiving guidance suspensions could, by volunteering, finish their military service early and be re-enrolled in school, but from now on we will handle these things circumspectly so as to remove any room for misunderstanding.

(The committee dispersed at 11 pm after the vote on the formation of the measures subcommittee.)

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S. KOREA/SOCIAL CONDITIONS

JUVENILE CRIMES RISE

Family Deterioration

Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 29 Mar 84 p 10

[Text] The people's anger is about to explode over the so-called "family-breaking crimes" which are a combination of violent crimes and indiscriminate rapes of women that are occurring day and night.

It was only several years ago that word was getting around among investigators that robbers were using a new method by raping the female victims and counting on the resulting shame to prevent them from reporting the crime to the police. Recent crime trends of the last 4 or 5 years show an increasing use of dangerous weapons, even against children and the elderly, and an increasing awareness by the public that rape-robbery is also a frequent crime.

Initially, such shameless and brutal crimes were committed by habitual multiple offenders. Gradually the perpetrators of these crimes have been teenagers whose sense of guilt is weak and whose tendencies to action is high and whose behavior is increasing the gravity of the problem at a rate almost beyond control.

The six persons, including Mr Lee (16, sophomore at K High School), who were arrested by police on 7 November last year, committed robbery and rape more than twenty times in homes and stores near the cave on a hill at Sinwol-tong, Kangso-ku, Seoul, in which they were eating and sleeping.

Even during the investigation process, they amazed the inspectors with their lack of guilt feelings. They stated that they had committed the crimes without hesitation whenever they felt the urge to break into homes or commit street crime.

In another case, a gang of nine, including Mr Pak Ung-su (age 23, a two-time criminal) shocked the public by committing a gang robbery while camping out on Mt Namsan.

During the 6 month period since June of last year, they committed 51 robberies, rapes, and burglaries in a random fashion including 27 street robberies and 6 robberies with rapes.

When they attacked those couples who were dating at the Namsan Circular Road, they habitually raped the woman by turns in front of her lover after robbing them. The victims either did not report the crime to the police or, even if they did, they omitted to report the rape. Therefore, the facts about these cases are only those revealed through the criminals' confession during the investigation.

As a result, it has not been possible to identify the exact victims or to investigate the suspected crimes for which confessions have not been obtained. Among the victims who were identified by chance was a Miss Yang (28), a teacher, who was robbed of more than 190,000 won and was raped by turn in front of her fiance. They were attacked while they were taking a walk and whispering to each other about a violet color theme in preparation for their wedding that was to be held a few days later.

Deprived of her virginity and happiness as a woman in an instant, Miss Yang did not even report to the police. The couple suffered from shock and were sick for a while as a result of the attack. It has been learned during a police investigation that they finally broke off the engagement by mutual agreement and have been very depressed to the point of tears.

In this case, the chief criminal, Pak, took two teenagers with him as subordinates and incited their sexual urge. Their crimes were committed wantonly and based on the preposterous creed that a crime in this advanced industrial society could not succeed without the unique method proposed by the chief criminal, but most of the robbery/rape crimes are committed deliberately.

In January of last year, three teenagers raped a 40 year-old mother and her teenage daughter at the same time and robbed them of money and goods in Chunghwa-tong, Tongtaemun-ku, Seoul. This incident was not initially revealed, but was brought to light during a close inquiry of additional crimes after the criminals had been arrested for a different crime. The purpose of brutally raping the women after robbing them of money and goods was to prevent them from reporting the assault to police.

The technique in the criminal act of robbery and rape is pursued in most cases for the purpose of preventing the incident from being reported to police.

It is generally concluded that the recent increase in such abominable crimes is caused by stimulation of teenagers' sexual urges by the trend toward sexual permissiveness, but the crimes that are increasingly committed by teenagers who rape women in front of their husbands and children and who rape pregnant women in front of their parents can be classified as an abnormality in criminal psychology.

Therefore, in order to eliminate such shameful violent crimes, juvenile crimes as a whole must first be reduced, but the number of crimes by our teenagers are increasing beyond understanding.

According to statistics prepared by the prosecutor's office, robberies by male teenagers last year were up 15.4 percent over 1982. The number of all crimes

was over 93,000 which is similar to the 1982 level, but robberies increased sharply and overall violent crimes, such as robbery with murder, robbery with rape and robbery with injury, increased by 12.8 percent.

Among all the crimes, juveniles accounted for the largest proportion of rapes. In 1982, 45 percent of all rapes were committed by teenagers. Among the teenage crimes, rapes accounted for the largest proportion. Among crimes committed by students last year, rapes were largest with 19.3 percent.

These statistics show that the increase in the robbery/rape crimes is proportional to overall teenage crimes. It means that, as violent crimes by teenagers increase, the robbery/rape crimes increase accordingly. Therefore, in order to control the crimes that destroy people and their families, effective preventive programs that can control teenage crime should be prepared immediately.

Emergency Measures

Seoul HANKUK ILBO in Korean 30 Mar 84 p 1

[Text] The government decided to take powerful and coordinated measures against violent crime with all the concerned ministries mobilized and based on the assessment that violent crime, including those resulting from deteriorating family ties are becoming a new and destabilizing factor in the society.

This policy of the government is interpreted as an intention to solve the violent crime problem at the government level by preparing systematic, long-term measures based on the conclusion that the usual lukewarm measures of the past cannot provide the thorough solution to the violent crimes which are spreading to wider areas and becoming more brutal.

Accordingly, officials of the Supreme Procurator's Office and the National Police Headquarters began meeting to discuss concrete countermeasures. They included in their plans the measures developed by the Central Committee on Juvenile Delinquency, headed by the Prime Minister, as part of a national movement, including formation of similar groups at up, myon and tong level.

It is known that other concerned ministries, such as the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs, also are preparing supportive programs.

The Committee on Juvenile Delinquency

The government is scheduled to hold a meeting of the Central Committee on Juvenile Delinquency, presided over by Prime Minister Chin Ui-chong, on March 30 to discuss the juvenile problems which are becoming more and more serious.

Fundamental countermeasures against this juvenile problem are expected to be adopted during this meeting, the main agenda of which will be the task of expanding educational and vocational training opportunities for those teenagers who have not gone on to college or high school and who frequently fall into crime.

It is also known that a plan will be prepared during the meeting not only for a concentrated clamp-down on juvenile criminals but also for continuous control of juvenile crimes based on the assessment that the juvenile crimes and violent incidents are linked together.

In addition, the government plans to launch active measures for proper guidance of teenagers by organizing committees on juvenile delinquency in 3,222 ups, myons and tongs in the whole country.

The Supreme Public Procurator's Office

At the Supreme Public Procurator's Office, a meeting of the prosecutors in charge of violent crimes, including the family-related crimes, will be held to discuss countermeasures,

During this meeting, the Public Prosecutor's Office plans to discuss strengthening the command system of police patrolling in areas where violent crimes occur frequently; reaffirmation of maximum punishment, severe punishment, and chastisement of the criminals; and analysis of the increasing public opinion in connection with the execution of criminals whose death penalties have been confirmed and their responses to the increased anti-crime measures.

The Ministry of Education

On March 29, the Ministry of Education instructed the schools to set up a self-defense organization in each school and, thereby, to protect the students from violence by "hooligans" as part of the plan to root out the "hooligans" from around schools.

Accordingly, the boards of education in Seoul and other areas instructed the junior high and high schools to prepare against the violence by these "hooligans" by setting up effective guidance departments, service departments, and self-regulating departments to guide the delinquent students properly and to patrol the area around the schools. They were also instructed to install two or more "injury report boxes" per school to become better informed of the injuries suffered by students.

The National Police Headquarters

On March 29, the National Police Headquarters urgently called a conference of the inspectors and security chiefs of all the municipal and provincial police bureaus and instructed them in comprehensive anti-crime measures, including area assignment for each policeman.

As recent violent crimes continue to occur in spite of countermeasures, including the One Hundred-Day Operation, the National Police Headquarters summoned the concerned officers to anti-crime meetings day after day to prepare the long-term and short-term countermeasures separately to be implemented by the police force throughout the whole country.

During the March 29 meeting, the National Police Director, Lee Hae-ku, ordered that apartments, financial institutions, hotels, and department stores assist in the police work by increasing the number of their own security guards; that the residential areas triple the number of crime-prevention posts; and that officers assigned to local police boxes augment the area assignments of each staff element and, thereby, develop a thoroughly responsive crime-prevention system.

The National Police Headquarters also decided to move quickly to import 670 motorcycles and assign them to the 6 largest cities to strengthen the patrolling capability of the police force.

12518

CSO: 4107/157

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

LIFESTYLE OF KOREANS IN CHINA REPORTED

Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 27 Mar 84 p 3

[Text] Since China has taken a limited open door policy toward Korea by allowing the separated families from Korea and China to meet each other, our concern about our countrymen in China is increasing. Our people in China anxiously await the day when they will meet their families and relatives in Korea. We have often heard news about our countrymen in China through the Koreans who live in the foreign countries like America and who have made trips to China. Depending on their reports, we would like to review the lifestyle of Korean residents in Kil-Lim, Won-Young and Heuk-Ryong-Kang provinces where the largest Korean populations are concentrated.

The city streets of Yean-Gil in Sung county of Kil-Lim province are full of Korean signboards and Korean advertisements such as "Sam-Kot Avenue", "Willow Street", "Chil-Buk Restaurant" and "Yeah-Yeah Hair Care", which might remind one of the Korean towns in America.

Yean-Gil city belongs to an autonomous province populated mostly by Korean people. Even most of the employees of Yean-Byun-Bin-Kwan, the first class hotel in Yean-Gil, are Korean. According to the Koreans who reside in America now as American citizens who went to China last year to visit their relatives in Yean-Gil city, they enjoyed the sweet Deul-zzuk wine, the famous special product of the Baek-Du Mountain area, pine nut wine which the Japanese emperor liked, Chung-Do and Chun-Ji beers as well as Coca-Cola. Food was abundant with the special products of Baek-Du Mountain such as deer meat and pine mushrooms. Chun-Ke-Yoo-Tang made from oil distilled from mountain frogs' stomachs is the best delicacy in this area and is known as a high protein food.

Our countrymen in Yean-Gil city say, "we do not have any problems about our children's education because each has been born Korean and being brought up as Korean." They say that they have never been discriminated against because they are the minority race. In this autonomous district, even the administrators above the grade of chief district administrator, are all Korean. The Chinese Government provides good care and special consideration for this minority. For example, the government restricts

Han Chinese couples to having only one child, but it allows Koreans to have two children. For as long as 10 years since 1966 of the Cultural Revolution, the Korean Chinese along with the intellectual and landlord classes of Chinese suffered from oppression because of their minority race status. But starting in 1979, the end of the Revolution, they began to enjoy the special preferential policy of the government toward Koreans. There is a quota system for college entrance of minority races. There are also increased scholarship funds for them.

Yean-Gil is known as the home of songs and dances of Yean-Byun. Koreans in this area enjoy those songs and dances. This trend appears to prevail due to the optimistic attitudes of Korean people, but the real reason for it seems to stem from lack of leisure facilities. It is said that when they have big holidays or leisure time, they gather together to eat, drink, sing and dance. They enjoy songs like Ari-Rang and No-Deul-Kang-Byun as well as the popular modern songs by Lee, Mi-Ja and Kim, Yun-Ja. As they listen to Korean Broadcasting Systems radio programs from South Korea, they become very familiar with the popular folk songs of Korea. They not only learn the songs through the radio, but they make tapes of the songs with the tape recorders that relatives in foreign countries send to them. Later they listen together to the taped songs and sometimes sing together as a chorus. Singing and dancing festivals often take place on the occasion of holidays and group picnics. Entire villages join in the festive mood on a first birthday, a seventieth birthday and on traditional holidays like New Year's Day, Harvest Moon Day and the May Festival. A wedding is also reason for a big festival. The ceremony is usually carried on in the old traditional way. On the wedding day people enjoy the songs and dances and visiting the bride's and bridegroom's homes in turn. However, on national holidays such as Independence Day and March First Movement Day, they do not have any particular ceremony.

Courtship practices among young people is quite open. They say that Korean men avoid marriage with Chinese women because they cannot get along with their parents. It is known that some Chinese men do marry Korean women.

Though it is a large continent, only one time zone is used. So, the northeastern section of this continent has its evening and morning at quite early hours. Day break starts at four o'clock in the morning.

Warm water was not available in the hotel washroom. Tourists went out for a walk after taking a cold shower. The street in front of Yean-Byun guest house was quite wide and the intersection on the right side of the hotel was crowded with bicycles and floods of people. Huge posters with instructions for family planning and traffic safety were posted on the walls.

A group of girl students came by. A Korean-American asked, "Are you Korean (Han-Kook)?" There was no answer because they were not familiar with the word Han-Kook (Han-Kook is the South Korean term, but in North Korea Cho-Sun is used instead). When he asked, "Do you know Korean (Cho-Sun this time)?" and "Where are you going?" They at last smiled and answered, "School" and "Today is the first day of school." Although their accents were strong and in their words clumsy, the 13-year old Korean girls speech did not prevent adequate communication.

Since it was the northern part of the continent, it seemed that fall came earlier. Several days ago, we on the bus could see fields full of stacks of grain stalks. Now, Cosmos and Salvia flowers are in full blossom every place in the city.

Publications of the Korean society in Yean-Byun are quite numerous. Mr. Lee located the Yean-Byun Daily newspaper company by chance while on an early morning walk. After coming out of the hotel, he crossed several streets. While curiously watching the flood of bicycles, he found the Yean-Byun Daily at the corner of a street. He could easily get a copy of the 21 August issue at the guard office. He met Hyun Keum-Chul, a photographer of the newspaper. The paper has 60,000 subscribers, 100 employees and is known as the best among all the Korean newspapers published by the central government. According to Mr. Lee, the top news items of the 21st issue were the publication of 200,000 books by Teng-Shao-ping, a good wheat harvest in La-Za District, sport news that our women's soccer team defeated the Locomotive team, news of everyday life which introduced a small washing machine with an attached handle and a news article which described how to make money successfully. The articles on everyday living predominated over political news. Among other stories, there were folk tales of Nine Dragon Rocks, a serial novel named the Life of Chang Ok-Ryang, readers' complaints and, in the last column, the paper shared space for ads of persons searching for divided families such as those of persons looking for brothers and sisters from whom they have been separated since the time of the independence of Korea.

As we quickly learned from the contents of the newspaper, most publications for Koreans are concentrated on literature and the arts. In Shin-Wha department store, except for a few science magazines, all that we found were literary magazines such as Yean-Byun Literature, Eun-Ha-Soo, Ah-Rhi-Rang and others. According to the clerk on the Korean section at the corner in the Shin-Wha bookstore, translated foreign literature, children's books and love stories, like Sam-Tae-Sung which is written by a domestic writer, were popular. We also saw a neatly bound edition of poems. Among them, we could read some political poems part of which says, "Dear People, thou, our lovers----" or "I love my people." But lyric poems were also plentiful. One of the verses is as follows:

Are you asking me why I live in the country?
I do because I love humble and undecorated truth,
Are you asking me why I smile?
I do because my heart is full with ripening golden
fruits.
Are you blaming me for blossoming unseasonably late?
I do so late because the high and blue sky is my
lifelong desire.

("A Wild Chrysanthemum", by Kim Sung-Hwee)

Yean-Gil city has a Korean people's museum which opened last year. The Museum consists of Yean-Byun Revolutionary Struggle Picture Hall which displays the history of the anti-Japanese struggle and the Establishment

Exhibition Room which traces the 30 years history of provincial autonomy. Picture taking was not allowed inside the building. It was interesting that the record of the struggle said that as many as 3,200 people (3,124 of whom were Korean) were sacrificed. The museum was made much more unique by a lady tour guide, wearing a blue colored traditional dress, who accurately recited facts about the museum like a machine with an eloquent voice.

Half way up Mo-Ah mountain, the suburban area of Yean-Gil, where apple-pear trees created by crossing apple and pear are lined up, we could see as far as 10 miles away to Yong-Jung. Yong-Jung was the center of the anti-Japanese movements, the background location of the song, "Pioneer" and, furthermore, is the town where the poet, Kim Dong-Ju, attended Eun-Jin middle school as a boy and wrote his first poems like "A Night of Star Counting."

12684

CSO: 4107/150

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

WORKER'S MAGAZINE EXPLAINS ROLES OF PARTY, LEADER

Pyongyang CHOLLIMA in Korean Apr 84 pp 33-34

[Article by Chin Ch'il-hun: "The Party is the Guiding Force of Revolution and Construction"]

[Text] Placing the party on a sound basis by clarifying its place and role in revolution and construction is one of the very important questions which determines the success or failure of the construction of the socialist and communist society.

Only when this question is correctly resolved can the party of the working class strengthen the party's leadership in revolution and construction, and only then can it realize socialist and communist construction effectively.

In his historical essay entitled "Let's hold aloft the banner of Marxism-Leninism and the chuche thought", comrade Kim Chong-il, a member and secretary of the standing committee of the politburo of the Party Central Committee, not only further developed and enriched the chuche's theory on party construction but clearly showed the way to increase energetically the revolution and construction under the leadership of the party by scientifically explaining the party's position and role in the leadership system for revolution and construction.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, a member and the secretary of the standing committee of the Politburo and the Party Central Committee pointed out as follows: "The party of the working class is the guiding force in the leadership system for revolution and construction."

As has been pointed out by our dear leader comrade Kim Chong-il, the party is the guiding force in the leadership system for revolution and construction.

"The party is the guiding force of revolution and construction," means that the party is the only political force which illuminates the future course of our struggle to the people, the masters of and the participants in the revolution and construction, and the party which guides others straight on the road to revolutionary victory.

In other words, the party of the working class is the nucleus which binds together the wide range of the masses ideologically and organizationally on the basis of the great leader's revolutionary thought. It enables the people to implement the great leader's revolutionary thought thoroughly throughout the society.

This is the creative thought which scientifically clarified the position and the role of the party of the working class in the leadership system of the people.

Unity between the leadership and the masses is essential in raising the position and the role of the masses of people, and it becomes even more important in the revolutionary struggles and construction works of the working class.

How to lead the revolutionary struggles and the construction works of the working class is basically a question for the leadership of the party and the leader.

But, the leadership of the party and the leader in revolution and construction is realized through a certain prescribed leadership system.

Only through a certain prescribed leadership system can the party of the working class and the leader exercise united leadership in revolution and construction, organize and mobilize the wide range of the masses for the construction of socialism and communism, and execute revolution and construction effectively by uniting the society and the masses toward a single ideological goal.

By offering the theory for the proletarian dictatorship, Marxism and Leninism provided the working class, which is in power, with important guidelines for constructing a new society.

But, although the Marxism and Leninism of the past maintained that the leader, the party, the class and the masses would constitute a single body in the dictatorship of the proletariat, they failed to scientifically clarify the position and each of their roles.

Especially, on the position and the role of the party in the leadership system, Marxism and Leninism merely touched upon its outline.

By clarifying that the party is the guiding force in the leadership system, the essay provided a scientific explanation for this question. The fact that the party of the working class is the guiding force of revolution and construction is related to the situation that the party is, above all, the vanguard unit composed not only of the working class but also of the progressive fighters from all the working masses.

Among the wide range of the masses, the party is the vanguard unit of the class composed of the most superior progressive members who have dedicated their lives to fighting for the construction of socialism and communism and for the freedom and liberation of the people.

In other words, the party is the vanguard organization of the working class, consisting of the precursors of the class who are firmly armed with the great leader's revolutionary thought, and have sworn to fight to realize it with total dedication.

Accordingly, the party always raises the level of ideological consciousness of not only the working class, but also of all of the working masses.

Only the party can fulfill and represent the aim and the need of the wide range of the working masses on time, analyze complex situations scientifically and clearly show the road that the masses of people should follow.

It should be noted that only the party can enable the masses of people to confront and overcome the difficulties in revolution and construction with confidence. Thus, since the party of the working class is an organization consisting of the class precursors who possess the highest level of ideological consciousness, it becomes the guiding force in the leadership system.

Another reason why the party is the guiding force in revolution and construction is because it is the highest form of organization which guides all the organizations of the working masses uniformly.

The party is the heart and the general staff of the society which uniformly controls and commands all political organizations, government organs and activities of the masses of people.

Since the party of the working class is organized systematically on the basis of territorial and production units that are based on the principle of democratic centralism under our leader's unique leadership, it has developed deeper roots in the masses of the people than any other organizations, and has become the general staff of the unit concerned which guides all the political organizations uniformly.

Only the party, which is organized by territorial and production units under the unique leadership of our leader and on the principle of democratic centralism, can firmly guarantee uniform leadership and guidance in revolution and construction, can disseminate correctly our leader's thought and will among the vast working masses on time and can organize and mobilize them effectively for revolution and construction.

Otherwise, it would be impossible to guarantee the development of a strong organizational and regulatory ability of the party and to guide the variety of political organizations uniformly.

Because of its own unique and basic character, the party of the working class thus becomes the guiding force in the leadership system in revolution and construction.

Accordingly, how to make the party strong and promising is a very important question in deciding the future of the revolution and construction.

In his essay, comrade Kim Chong-il, a member and secretary of the Standing Committee of the Politburo of the Party Central Committee, suggested a creative policy on how to build the party, promising as the party of our leader, that was based on his brilliant analysis of the place and the role of the party in carrying out the great task of communism.

Our dear leader and comrade Kim Chong-il suggested:

"Taking into account the place and the role of the party in achieving the great task of socialism and communism, we must build the party's potential."

As our dear leader and comrade Kim Chong-il pointed out, building a party of great potential is an essential condition for achieving the great task of socialism and communism.

If the great revolutionary task, pioneered by the leader, is to be completed, the party must be made sound and promising steps to enable it carry on and develop the great task. The party must be strengthened organizationally and ideologically in order to enable it to follow the lead of the successor of the leader.

Building a party of promise means that our beloved and respected leader and comrade Kim Il-song should be kept at the top of the party forever, that our party will be strengthened and expanded as a permanently glorious chuche-type party and that the great revolutionary task of chuche, pioneered by our great leader, will be completed. It is a lofty task and an unchanging revolutionary conviction of the Korean communists to strengthen and develop our party into a permanently glorious chuche-type party.

Our beloved and respected leader and comrade Kim Il-song is the first great leader in our people's thousands of years of history who was greatly revered and obeyed. He is the teacher and the father of our party and people.

Our party was created, strengthened and developed by the great comrade Kim Il-song, and the Korean communists took their first step and grew to be revolutionaries under the care of the great leader.

It is the proper way and the noble revolutionary duty for us communists to support and follow the leader who constantly nurtured us.

We must strengthen and develop our party as a revolutionary party which will forever look up to our great leader and comrade Kim Il-song and, as a fighting party, which will breathe and move in accordance with the thought and will of comrade Kim Il-song.

Constructing the party as a promising organization is an urgent matter in order to continue and to complete in successive generations the great revolutionary task that our great leader had pioneered.

The most important thing in building the party as a promising one is to establish a firm and unique ideological system in the party and constantly to strengthen the party's organizational and ideological foundations.

In order to develop the organizational and ideological foundations of the party, we must take the leader's revolutionary thought as the first course of action, consider our leader's instructions as supreme orders, display unreserved dedication and sacrifice without trivial reasons or excuses, transform the party into an invincible combat organization by the revolutionaries who are determined to complete the work and build a solid broad basis of the party by educating the people from all walks of life. Today, under the vigorous guidance and leadership of the great leader and comrade Kim Il-song and the party, a firm organizational and ideological foundation, which will forever strengthen and develop our party as a party of the great comrade Kim Il-song, has been laid.

By prescribing the party of the working class as the guiding force of the socialist and communist society, and by scientifically clarifying the way to construct the party as a promising one, the essay thus has made an indelible contribution to developing the theory of party construction by the working class to a more advanced level and in advancing more forcefully the great task of communism.

12474

CSO: 4110/116

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

BRIEFS

GOOD CROP CONDITIONS--Pyongyang 29 June (KCNA)--Crops are doing unusually good this year in Korea. Rice and maize are in good condition in the Eastern Coast areas as well as in the grain producing areas on the western coast. According to a leading official of the Agricultural Commission, this year the number of rice stalks per pyong is 120-200 greater in the western coast areas and 300-400 greater in the eastern coast areas than last year. Maize is also growing well evenly. Its stalks are unusually strong, promising a good harvest. Conditions of wheat and barley, potatoes, tobacco, cotton and other crops are also promising. Double-crop areas including Ryongyon, Kangryong, Ongjin and Changyon counties in South Hwanghae Province foresee an increase of over 1.5 tons above last year in wheat and barley per hectare yield. In Pakchon, Chongju, Kaechon, Tosan and many other counties where tobacco is growing well, the first harvest has started earlier than usual. The agricultural working people of Korea who have provided good crop conditions by thoroughly conducting all farm work as required by their farming method, setting themselves the goal of producing 10 million tons of grain this year, are now concentrating efforts on the tending of paddy and non-paddy fields. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1502 GMT 29 Jun 84 SK]

CSO: 4100/170

N. KOREA/MEDIA AND THE ARTS

DPRK ON KIM CHONG-IL'S TALK ON FILMS

SK220221 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2130 GMT 17 Jun 84

[Talk of Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the WPK Central Committee, with writers and directors on 18 June 1970: "Let Us Create More Revolutionary Films Reflecting Socialist Reality"]

[Text] Writers and artists in the film sector have recently produced good films reflecting socialist reality. Feature films such as "Wife's Workshop" and "Maiden Barber" produced this year are also good works which correctly pointed out urgent questions in our socialist reality in a timely manner. I think that these films are good works which can contribute to realizing our party's policy of revolutionizing and working classizing the whole society. However, the work of creating films reflecting socialist reality has not yet reached the level demanded by our party. To contribute better to the performance of our party's historic cause of revolutionizing and working classizing the whole society, writers and artists in the field of film should create more revolutionary works reflecting socialist reality and decisively elevate their ideological and artistic level.

Availing myself of this meeting with writers and directors in the field of film, I want to talk about several questions arising in creating revolutionary films reflecting socialist reality.

The questions of social significance should be raised. An important mission of art and literature is to serve our party's revolutionary cause of revolutionizing and working classizing the whole society. Revolutionizing and working classizing all the members of society are an important historic task assigned to the party of the working class after victory has been attained in the socialist revolution. Without thoroughly removing the legacy of old thoughts remaining in the brains of workers after the exploiting class has been liquidated, neither can the revolution be continued nor can socialist and communist construction be carried out successfully. For this reason, our party set forth in a timely manner the policy of revolutionizing and working classizing the whole society after the establishment of the socialist system and it has actively waged the struggle for its realization.

To fulfill their lofty missions before the revolution, our writers and artists should, above all, raise in a timely manner urgent and significant questions in

revolutionizing and working classizing the people and give correct answers to them. To choose urgent and significant questions in today's socialist reality in which the struggle to revolutionize and working classize is being vigorously staged, the writers should arm themselves with our party's ideas and theories and view reality from the standpoint of the party's policy.

It is important for writers and artists to grasp correctly the party's ideas and intents and adhere to the party's stand so as to raise questions in the struggle to defend actively the party's revolutionary policy and implement it. Those who do not grasp the party's ideas and intents cannot clearly see and understand reality in which new changes are taking place and, therefore, can make no contribution to the struggle of putting the party's policy into practice.

Even though it is said that they go into reality, writers and artists do not deeply seize the course of great revolutionary changes which are occurring in plants, rural areas, and urban communities nor do they sensitively grasp questions with social significance in a timely manner in reality and reflect them in their works. This is because they do not know the party's lines and policies well.

It is true that some works created images on the basis of the model of fine revolutionaries and patriots in our society, but their characteristics and lives do not touch us as much as what we see and hear in reality. Why does this result happen in creating works? The reason is that writers neither correctly understand the essence of events taking place in reality nor clearly see new traits in the new characteristics of communist-type men in our era. For this reason, writers can neither raise significant questions through their works nor portray the model of new, beautiful, and revolutionary man.

If the writers, arming themselves firmly with the party policies, direct a great deal of interests to the revolutionization of the people in practice, they will be able to find an unlimited number of new and meaningful problems in real life in which the ideological, technical, and cultural revolutions are being launched energetically.

Socialism and communism cannot be built unless all the members of society are educated and remodeled on the model of the working class. It is, however, not easy to make the people thoroughly overcome the residue of old ideas remaining in their brains and revolutionize them. This question can be solved only through steady ideological education and serious ideological struggle. The serious drama that must be depicted in the art works can be found in such a life.

Now, what are the urgent questions to which the writers of the present time should direct their interests? What is most important in training the people to make them true revolutionaries and communists is to implant deep in their hearts endless loyalty to the party and the revolution. Our literature and art should naturally place a premium on this and then depict the problems arising in raising in their hearts the loyalty to the party and the revolution in a way that the description can strike the right chord. Loyalty to the party and the revolution is the basic symbol representing the noblest traits of the

communists of our era. Only when it became a firm faith based on a communistic outlook of the world, can loyalty become true and such loyalty remain invariably resisting any kind of winds, no matter when it may come or from where.

Loyalty to the party and the revolution should be expressed not in words but in practical deeds in concrete form. If the writers penetrate deep into the life of the working people, who are creating miracles and renovations while devoting themselves to the struggle to implement the party lines and policies, they will be able to select meaningful subjects to answer such question as "What does it mean to live the most rewarding kind of life in our era of revolution?" and "In what way should loyalty to the party and the revolution be cherished and expressed?" Only when they can choose such urgent and meaningful questions as the substance of the works and give answers to them, can the writers lend substantial help to revolutionizing and making the people working class.

In our society everybody should revolutionize and make himself working class. There is no such thing as a consummate communist. Unless they continue to participate sincerely in the struggle for the revolution and construction while educating themselves ideologically, even those who have done their part well in the past revolutionary struggle and have been tested through practical life might well fall behind the line of the advancing ranks and let themselves be changed. If we are to remodel the whole society on the working class, the working class should revolutionize itself as well.

Unless he trains himself without interruption, even a worker can forget the principles of his own class and if this happens, he will inevitably let himself be changed. If the questions are viewed in such light and are developed in this way, how many urgent and valuable questions could there arise in revolutionizing the people.

If the writers were to be able to write works capable of having great influence in revolutionizing and making the people working class, they should analyze the life of the working people on the basis of the party policies and then present the problems. In short, revolutionizing the people means to make the people true communists by first cleansing the residue of all sorts of old ideas away from their brains and then implanting in their hearts socialist and communist ideology. For this reason, the expression of the residues of all sorts of old ideas, such as individualism, egoism, conservatism, and passivity, exhibited in the life of the working people should be carefully watched and then presented seriously as problems in terms of revolutionizing.

Some of our writers, however, lack sharp eyes and the viewpoint of seeing the reality in such a light and judge them. As we already mentioned not long ago after seeing the uncut film of the art film "A Flower Blossoming Village," some writers and producers, while trying to pin down social problems in real life, have failed to see them on the basis of the party policies. For this reason, they have presented problems that are far from the demand of the party. Even "A Flower Blossoming Village" could become a valuable film only by basing the theme of the film on the struggle of the farmers for revolutionizing and then providing answers.

One should not try to find faults in people and focus on them while trying to locate social problems. When attempting to select a theme for their works, writers should seriously think of what political impact the work based on such a theme will have on the people in the first place. If, failing to see the political character of the problems clearly, the writers cling to the unessential phenomena that are only part of reality, they risk distorting life. For this reason, when they select problems for life, they should locate model problems embodying the essence of society.

What is treated as model in arts is what has embodied the essence of society and it is always clearly shown in political things. Writers should clearly remember that the things related to the model character in the literature and arts are political problems before they become artistic problems. If the writers are to make the people correctly understand their life through their works and to make them devote themselves to the struggle for remodeling and developing society, they should observe life on a wider spectrum and pick the model problems embodying the essence of society. When picking up social problems in the world, it is important to choose them in accordance with the demand of real life and in accordance with educational objectives.

In the works, big problems capable of having great influence in the revolutionization of the people can be picked up as a theme, but they should be limited to the problems that can be depicted.

If some kind of political problems, which cannot be depicted in the works, are presented and then are exposed prematurely, while claiming that they represent an important problem arising in revolutionizing the people, such works cannot touch the people's hearts. It is hoped that the works reflecting socialist reality could present some problems that will contribute to revolutionizing the people in detail, one aspect at a time, and then deepen them.

The values of the literary and art works lie not in how big the problems they present but in how meaningfully the problems have been presented in them and how profoundly the answers have been given. If the works are to pick the problems arising in revolutionizing and working classing the people as themes, they should select the problem arising in the struggle first to revolutionize the people individually, then their homes, their teams and workshops, and then companies, one aspect at a time, and give them profound answers.

Some people do not feel even a modicum of pain upon seeing valuable state facilities and materials going to waste due to snow and rain. If the life of such people are profoundly depicted in view of revolutionization, they will greatly help in educating the people on the revolution. If the writers are to write works capable of contributing to the revolutionization of people, they should not only select problems in correct manner, but also should solve them well, in accordance with the party's policies. No matter how meaningful the problems they may claim they have picked up from real life, the writers cannot succeed in their works if they fail to solve them in accordance with the party's policies.

Of the recently released film works and literary works published in recent months, not a few have turned out to be immature because they had not been processed in accordance with the party's policies, even though their themes were good. It is still good that one of the works focuses on the question of a farmer family revolutionizing or that the other treats the question of women's revolutionizing as a theme. They are fresh and have some quality. Writers, however, have not solved these problems in accordance with the party's policies. Not only should the writers present problems on the basis of the party policies, but also should solve them in accordance with the party's policies. Only by so doing, can they produce good works that give correct answers to questions put by the times and life.

If the writers are to handle the question of the workers' homes in the present day, they should start with an understanding of their noble spiritual traits and rewarding life as the socialist construction workers, educated by our party and tested through practical struggle. Today, our country's workers are devotedly working for society and the people with endless loyalty to the party and air of masters over the revolution, ceaselessly revolutionizing and working classing themselves.

If the writers fail to see such a new mettle of the workers of our era, they are likely to exaggerate some negative phenomena shown by some of the workers in a lopsided manner. The course of people's revolutionizing themselves is one of overcoming the residue of the old ideas through serious ideological struggle and, at the same time, it is a course of reforming the living environment and even working conditions in accordance with the essence of the socialist society.

Some writers, however, tend to depict what our party plans to resolve as a whole as if they have already been realized. To depict only the happy atmosphere of life instead of showing the course of people creating their life will fail to explain even the meaning of happy life. Happy life is not something that can be won without effort; it is to be won through creative struggle and the people will find their honor and reward as the masters of the revolution in the fact that they are working for the struggle by participating in it, with everything they have devoted to it. For this reason, if the writers are to deal with the question of revolutionizing, they should naturally view life in a new light based on today's social and historic conditions and then try to explain, with intensity, the problems presented by such a life.

Only those writers who always present problems on the basis of the party's policies and then solve them in accordance with the party's policies will be able to produce revolutionary literary and art works, that are capable of giving genuine help to the implementation of our party's policy of revolutionizing the people should be described with intensity.

What is most important in reflecting socialist reality in literary and art works is to describe with intensity the course of the working people arming themselves firmly with our party's revolutionary ideology and Chuche Idea--in other words, the course of revolutionizing and working classing themselves. Even at the time when we were producing "The Red Agitator," the work of remodeling mankind was already being launched as an all-out mass movement in our country. Because today, however, is a stage when the struggle of revolutionizing

has already penetrated into homes, people's neighborhood units, and even the villages as a result of the further deepened (?ideological) revolution, writers and artists should naturally edge deep into life in which the course of revolutionizing and working classizing of society is further being deepened and developed and then should vividly depict the examples of such a course.

The working people today urgently need works that depict the model characters of the new type of people engaged in revolutionizing themselves. This is because, through literary and art works that create a model of the mankind of a new era who are remodeling themselves on the pattern of communistic mankind, the people would find a conviction that they, too, can ably revolutionize and working classize themselves like the heroes once they determine to do so and doggedly put such a determination into practice.

Great works, however, always start from mankind's ideal of developing life to a newer and higher stage. At the same time, the new life reformed and developed in accordance with mankind's ideals will in turn goad mankind, making them feel that they need still more, to develop to a further higher stage of life.

Nature remodeling and society remodeling, not matter on what immense scale they may be launched, always start from remodeling mankind and their result always comes back to remodeling mankind. For this reason, writers, should deeply understand the stages of development in life on the basis of remodeling of mankind and reflect them in a correct manner.

In order to show the stages of remodeling mankind with intensity in literary and art works, it is important to describe the positive heroes well, the models in the work of revolutionizing and working classizing the people. When the characters of the positive heroes who always think and act in accordance with the party's ideology and will are well described in a way that strikes the right chord, those who have fallen behind will be able to gather momentum to revolutionizing themselves by mirroring the character of the heroes.

We have produced, however, very few literary and art works that have successfully depicted, with intensity and based on data full of life, the people who, opening their eyes to the noble mission they bear before the times and the revolution and arming themselves firmly with the party ideology, are training themselves in the struggle. If the literary and art works were able to describe with intensity the people who unscrupulously rush to man the guard posts whenever the party and the revolution summon them, no matter how arduous and treacherous the guard posts may be, and the people who work for the party while trusting it with their lives, never paying attention to whether other people are watching them or not and regardless of whether they are being recognized or not. How well, they will serve as textbooks for revolutionizing the people!

In fact, you can find in any place of our country the people who, cherishing the one-track mind filled with loyalty, are strongly living and struggling without deviation and people who are good models of the work of revolutionizing. You can find such types of people not only among the workers extracting ores or smelting the, but among the peasants and even among intellectuals. Not

only are these people doing their part to cleanse the residue of the old ideas away from their brains and reform their own ideological consciousness, but also are sincerely living and struggling to explore their own social and political life and to glow their political life more brilliantly.

By penetrating deep into reality, the writers and artists should describe new types of communistic men--who can be the model of revolutionizing the working people--more in number and more wonderfully.

Nevertheless, we do not have many literary and art works that have succeeded in depicting models of such new types of men with intensity. Also, even those that have successfully do we so tend to show more of the negative aspects than of the positive ones. Even when describing the course of revolutionizing and working classing the people, writers and artists should place emphasis on displaying more of the positive examples so as to make everybody emulate and follow such examples.

The purpose of reforming the people's old idea and consciousness is to lead them to communist society by educating them on the revolutionary ideas. If we are to succeed in fulfilling such a goal, we should present the models of new types of communistic men so as to make the people reflect themselves reflect the level of such models of new types of men and make efforts to follow them.

Considering such a view point, you will realize soon that the work "Time of Picking Apples," which you comrades are going to film, has some defects. The positive hero of this work has not yet established his own firm ideological basis, nor has he been strong in the struggle against injustice.

Also, the description of the members of the League of Socialist Working Youth [LSWY], who supposedly should have positively supported the new proposals of the hero, has not been emphasized. Since the work means to tell about the new types of men of a new era, their characters should be vividly depicted through the movement of the LSWY organizations. In our country, everybody, by becoming a member of either the party or the working organizations is struggling to implement tasks assigned to them by the organizations.

The hero of this work should be described as working solely relying on the LSWY organizations in order to make him appear to carry out his new proposals to the end. In our society, nobody can do anything without support from the organizations. Only when the image of the LSWY organizations is meaningfully and well depicted, can the political and ideological aspect of the work be heightened further, the positive role of the organization, which has not been depicted well, be heightened furthermore, and can we make the revolutionary organizational spirit which constitutes an important trait in the characters of the youths of our era displayed clearly.

In order to emphasize the positiveness in the works and to accent the strength of the positiveness more clearly, it is important to heighten the positive characters' spirit critical of everything that is old, along with a good description of the role played by the organizations. The spirit of intransigent

struggle against all sorts of things that are not sound arising in the works and life, being one of the basic traits for defining the people engaged in the revolution, constitutes a part of the noble mettle born by the new types of men trained and educated by socialist society.

The hero of the film "Time of Picking Apples" is a new generation brought up in a socialist society. The new heroes of our era, being chipper and optimistic, are the persons who have the rock-firm will never to succumb to difficulties, with their character full of life. Also, not only are they the exemplary models for other people through their devoted efforts and continued self-education, but also are true mankind-remodelers who, through their intransigent struggle against injustice, are educating and remodeling the people who have fallen behind, without neglecting one of them, to make them the revolutionaries endlessly loyal to the party. Herein lies the beautiful character of the mankind of our era.

The hero of this work should be depicted so as to reflect vividly the model character of the new mankind brought up in our era. If the hero of this work, who is concerned about the state affairs upon seeing the spoiled apples, feeling sorry about their rotting, is depicted simply and passively, saying a few words about the diseased mentality of mankind, it cannot possibly strike the right chord.

The negative phenomena exhibited by our working people are the negativeness that can exist in socialist society. There is no negative types of men among our working people who intentionally oppose the party's lines and policies. The negative types of men existing in our reality are the ones who, while trying to uphold and implement the party's policies, are making errors in the works and life because of the residue of old ideas, such as individualism, egoism, subjective viewpoint, tactfulness, conservatism, and passivity that have become almost habitual for them, eventually failing to keep himself up to date. If the sources of these people's diseases are not cured in a timely manner, not only will the failure destroy them, but it also will be likely to cause a great impediment to the acceleration of the revolutionary struggle and construction work. For this reason, the negative aspects exhibited by the working people in their life and work, even if they are trivial, should be subjected to open, sharp criticism. In essence, criticism of the old ideas, being criticism of capitalist ideas, should always be evoked intransigently sharply, and thoroughly. Intransigence, sharpness, and thoroughness are the fundamental demands of the ideological struggle. The form of criticism and manner in which criticism is evoked, of course, can vary depending on the subject and substance, criticism should always be based on a clear analysis of the ideological essence of the negative types of men and even to the point of letting him know methods to rectify the negative aspects.

If the subject of criticism and its substance are not clear and sharp, the art works cannot become a powerful weapon for ideological education. If criticism is to become a weapon for ideological struggle and for revolutionization, the substance of the works should be reflected correctly and the brunt of the criticism should be concentrated on thrashing out the old ideas borne by the subject. Criticism is not only an expression of political character but of

human character. True criticism can come only from a human character of high bearing which feels hurt at the shortcomings of his comrades as if they are his own and troubles himself to lead the others on a right track of life.

In order to criticize the negative phenomena deeply and keenly, we should thoroughly expose the ideological sources which are based on old life. Thus, it is desired that criticism be conducted in accordance with the demand of class indoctrination.

We stress the contents of class indoctrination in the works reflecting the realistic life because we have an important aim to make the people deeply aware of the reactionary nature of the exploiting society and realize how harmful and dangerous the outdated ideological relations based on such a nature are.

This is also aimed at encouraging the people to struggle to defend firmly and to glorify the most superior socialist system, devoting their lives, by comparatively showing them the situation in which the people were exploited and suppressed in the past and today's situation in which endless happiness and a hopeful future are promised.

When we indoctrinate the workers with such a spirit, we can thoroughly eliminate the remnants of the outdated ideologies of the workers and firmly arm them with the revolutionary ideas of the working class.

Class indoctrination should be carried out every day in a natural manner in accordance with the characteristic nature of the objects.

Class indoctrination cannot move the people when it is being conducted with unreasonable contents. Only when the writers pay attention to the issue of enhancing the people's class consciousness, can they find many occasions for conducting the class indoctrination. The course of removing the remnants of the outdated ideologies of the people in our socialist society and of revolutionizing and classizing ourselves is, in essence, the course of bringing about new communist-type men.

In order to show the process of revolutionizing the people in the literary works, we should clearly show the process of transformation of negative aspects.

Only when we properly depict the course of remodeling the negative type of men and their life after being remodeled, can the work become sincere and have a greater significance in indoctrination. We should not easily handle the course of remodeling the negative aspects in such a way as to remodel for the second time after one or two criticisms.

Writers are apt to easily handle the negative type of men. Writers customarily depict the occasions for remodeling the negative type of men in such a way as to illustrate those who are moved by seeing the acts of the protagonist who secretly represents them and by overhearing his remarks about them.

Each of the negative type of men has different motives for being backward and a different way of expressing his acts. How can the course of remodeling them be the same?

Only when we sincerely describe the course of remodeling the negative aspects just as in our life, will the people reflect themselves in such a course and seek a lesson from it.

The negative type of men, except an extremely small number of antagonistic figures in our society, are the people whom we should take along with us to the communist society after indoctrinating and remodeling. Therefore, properly depicting the life of negative type of men after they were remodeled is of great significance. When we see the beautiful nature and sound life of those who were remodeled with the help of society and the collective body through practical struggle, we come to realize vividly that revolutionizing the people is a genuine way of life which glorifies the political life of men.

Properly describing the new changes in the people's ideological life is important in showing the process of remodeling the people. We should depict the process in which the people actively participate in cooperative labor and collective life gradually after they became revolutionized while properly describing the process in which homes, work places, the people's neighborhood units, and communities are being revolutionized.

In depicting the negative type of men, we should correctly describe their relations with collective bodies. Those who live in socialist society do not always have the new revolutionary consciousness of their own accord. The people's revolutionary consciousness is being firmly consolidated gradually and steadily in the course of carrying out ideological cultivation while waging the practical struggle by actively participating in the cooperative labor and collective life.

Only when the people voluntarily participate in social life and cooperative labor with the attitude of being the masters of the revolution and construction and devotedly struggle, can they become the new type of men befitting the genuine nature of socialist society.

Remodeling a man means remodeling his ideology and consciousness. The process of remodeling the negative type of men can persuasively depict the course in which they grow into new type of men only when we sincerely describe the process of removing individualism and egoism from them and the course of development of the idea and consciousness of forming a new concept on the collective body and collective possession.

The characteristics of the old man, Yong San, described in the movie, "The Flower Blooming Village," lack consistency from such a point of view. When his second son destroyed the door of the cold-nursery rice seedling house by poorly operating the tractor, he worries first about how to compensate rather than thinking of the damage to the common property and the hinderance of the farm's work. When his eldest son urges him to use the abandoned lumber for building an outing place for kindergarten children, he says that the right of possession is distinct even between father and son and openly scolds his son, saying he can mix the things in his house with things of collective organization. Thus, the root of his egoism is very deep.

All this is a vivid expression of his characteristics. However, the movie failed to show the new idea of life and psychology of the old man, Yong San, which were formed when he first participated in the cooperative labor and collective life.

An artistic work should not only show how to correct the acts of those who are engrossed with outdated ideas but also show in depth how they should correct their outdated ideas with the help of their organization and collective body and how they create a new life after being remodeled as new men.

The story about the lumber to be used for building the outing place of the kindergarten children in the movie, "The Flower Blooming Village," should be thought of as a single situation. As the old man, Yong San, was depicted to be a person who even unloaded the lumber which the young men of the village put on the cart, he should be described as one who loads the lumber after he was remodeled and urges them to take it to the kindergarten quickly.

Thus, we should deepen the incident and occasion once they are taking place and conclude them as an independent shape which throws light upon a certain doubt so that the characteristics of persons are clearly depicted and the value of the situation preserved.

The unjust acts of the negative type of persons take place because they are backward ideologically. Therefore, the comparison with the life after they are remodeled or with the affirmative type of persons should be clearly illustrated to show their natures and to teach the people a lesson.

Writers and artists, upholding the party's policy for revolutionizing and classifying the entire society, should more vividly depict the course of revolutionizing the men in our era, who are more firmly arming themselves with the party's idea.

We should correctly embody a spirit that reflects the times. Without the times and society, literature and art can neither illustrate mankind as the model of the era nor contain the typical life which reflects the essence of the development of history. Only the literary work describing men and life based on the relations between the era and social system can be truly realistic work and a genuine mirror of the era and life.

When the era and social system change, men and life will change. Workers and peasants today are different from the workers and peasants of the past and their lives are not the same as the ones in the past. This notwithstanding, not a small number of our literary works fail to show satisfactorily the realities under a socialist system at the level in which the spirit of the times is reflected. This shows that writers have not heartily accepted the spirit of the times. The spirit of the times reflects the basic aspiration of the times and life.

Our era is the era of revolution and is a rewarding era when we build socialism and communism. Our people are staunchly struggling to force the U.S. imperialists to withdraw from South Korea, to achieve the national reunification by

their own strength suring their era, and to expedite the completion of the Korean revolution and the victory of the world revolution.

Our people's spirit of struggle, which cannot be frustrated by anything, is the direction of our era. In order to embody the spirit of the times correctly in literary works, writers and artists should describe the questions arising from the people's life in accordance with the direction of the times, deeply involving realities.

There are many typical lives which reflect today's spirit of the times in our realities. However, unless the writers concretely research and experience the people's life, they can neither follow the revolutionary realities which vigorously advance with the spirit of Chollima nor illustrate the spirit of the magnificent new life.

Let us talk about the script, "The Woman Tractor Operator," which the writers wanted filmed.

Because the writers of this script failed to research deeply and experience the new events taking place in our realities, they could not correctly describe the life of the young woman tractor operator who advanced to the farm upholding the party's call so as to reflect today's spirit of the time. If the writers want to depict the life of the young men who advanced to the farm, they should correctly know about the party's policy to send the new generation to the farm and warmly (?experience) the lofty mental world of the young men who advanced to the farm upholding the party's appeal.

The party's call of the young men to the farm today is aimed at more vigorously pushing ahead with the ideological, technical, and cultural revolutions on the farms along the road indicated by the socialist agricultural thesis and at consolidating the bases on the farms to meet the forthcoming great revolutionary events readily.

In the script, "The Woman Tractor Operator," however, they directed their attention to focusing and showing the strange acts of the principal of the (?branch school) who attempts to make the woman tractor operator, who advanced to the farm by upholding the party's appeal, his daughter-in-law, instead of showing her lofty spiritual world by persistently depicting her rewarding life.

Since they put forth as the heroine a tractor driver, the forerunner of the socialist rural technological revolution, writers should describe her life on today's spiritual level. In other words, writers should concentrate everything on showing the course in which, as a master of the socialist rural village, she awakens such standard-bearers as subworkteam chiefs and, in particular, has country youths take the lead in the struggle to implement our party's socialist rural theses and prepare them to greet with initiatives the great revolutionary event of national reunification.

Writers should think of what constitutes the main topic of the film in view of the heroine's ideological desire. Why does she voluntarily go to the rural village? The heroine, a daughter of a model worker, has grown up under the

good influence of the working class. Immediately after her graduation from school, she rushes to the rural village with a single-hearted aspiration to devote her youth to the rewarding struggle to build a socialist rural village in a hearty response to the party's call of youths to go to rural areas. When writers weave the scenario by reflecting her burning aspiration, the film will show a vigorous mettle in socialist rural construction and the lively spirit of the times.

Because writers emphasize secondary topics while failing to stress main topics, the basic stream of the work contradicts the spirit of the times. Writers should pay more attention to keenly feeling changes in men's spiritual world and their way of thinking and to carefully describe them.

Our party's idea on self-national defense should be deeply embodied in this work. When the militant spirit of implementing the party's policy of self-national defense is deeply shown in the images of the woman tractor driver, including heroes, their characteristics will be strong and significant. The heroine should be portrayed as a model character of our times who has the resolute revolutionary spirit of believing that, when men tractor drivers go to the front as tankers in an emergency, women should replace men and that, if the party calls women, they should also become combat personnel who sweep away the U.S. imperialists, the enemy, by driving tanks. When this kind of life is described, the people will see in the images of the heroine and other country women the revolutionary reality of our socialist rural village, in which changes take place everyday under the ray of the great rural theses, ardently take the spirit of the times, and genuinely believe in the strength of a new era.

What should be emphasized in this work is the resolute anti-imperialist spirit of the heroine and heroes who expose the Japanese militarists' reinvasion maneuvers and staunchly struggle against them. The U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists are the arch-enemies of the Korean people. Even when they hear the words U.S. and Japanese imperialism, the people clench their fist with burning hostility. Nothing can extinguish this burning hatred and hostility which has flared up in history.

The heroine should cherish this resolute anti-imperialist revolutionary spirit of our people. She should educate country women with the idea that learning how to drive a tractor is precisely equal to combat against the enemy so that they can strengthen their resolve to work and live in a militant manner always with a tense and mobilized posture. This heroine is not matched with the life style of chatting at home and dozing at a desk. An image which sticks to chatting about fruitless love and trifling personal matters is not fit for the sound ideal and lives of the youths of our times. The revolutionary art films do not allow the permeation of even a slight element of the bourgeois idea, feudalistic confucianism, revisionism, and other trashy ideas. The heroes of our times should be described as renovators in production, skillful economic organizers, and ardent political propagandists.

Those who personify the spirit of the times are new-type communists who devote everything to the struggle for the victory of the Chuche revolutionary cause by adopting the great Chuche Idea as their steely faith and by unconditionally

and thoroughly implementing the party's lines and policies without even an inch of deviation. The youths of our era should become absolute advocators for the Chuche Idea, its unconditional defenders, and an honorable royal guard and death bank which take the lead in realizing our revolutionary cause.

The heroine should go to farm members and youths to explain and propagate our party's lines and policies and explain to them the party's far-sighted program for the construction of a socialist rural village. When the heroine fulfills her mission as a propagandist and educator, the farm members will warmly trust and love her as a genuine daughter of the working class who is dispatched to the countryside and unreservedly display a revolutionary passion and creative activeness in the construction of the rural village and agricultural production.

If writers view life in light of the party's lines and policies and see their great vitality in reality, they can describe characters who personify the mettle of the times of revolution.

To embody correctly the spirit of the times in artistic and literary works, writers should truly reflect a typical life characterizing the times. Truly reflecting life is a basic demand of the method to create the works of socialist realism. The art of socialist realism moves people because it genuinely reflects life. Art apart from the truth does not correctly reflect the people's interests and, accordingly, it can neither speak for the people's thoughts and emotions nor enjoy their love.

Art and literature should give a correct answer to the question of what is a genuine life and of how man should live. A man who is satisfied with enjoying a given life cannot create a new more affluent, and civilized life. Man's genuine life lies in the struggle for socialism and communism.

In light of the aspirations of the times, writers should truly describe a realistic life and, thereby, give the people a high ideal for their lives and the faith with which to put it into practice, and make them deeply aware that their lives are most precious, because they are struggling for socialism and communism.

It is very important to give the people a lofty purpose for their lives and a solid faith in the future in the education of the revolution. Our people are vigorous, cheerful, and optimistic. This is because they ardently love their lives, firmly believe the justness of their revolutionary cause, and have a firm faith in their strength.

Works reflecting socialist reality should not embellish or beautify life, but truly show it as it is. It is, of course, bad to describe life insufficiently, nor is it good to embellish or beautify it.

If we describe what is not existing in our realities, failing to depict the realities as they are, or if we exaggerate the realities, distorting the essence of life, we cannot show the genuine superiority of the socialist system. Thus, the people will not believe such a life.

You comrades should not think that we can show our people's happy life only by depicting scenes in which they walk on the streets putting up their parasols

or pushing a baby carriage. This is neither a new life to be seen only in our realities nor a meaningful life showing the superiority of the socialist system.

In order for the writers to make the people correctly realize the happy life, they should elucidate the revolutionary contents of such a life from the standpoint of the working class. We should not stress only what is unusual in life or simply arouse the people's curiosity towards easy-going life and luxury.

It is important for the writers to encourage the people to understand such issues as where happiness is to be found and what is the most genuine ideal.

We need an art showing that the people of our era find genuine ideals and happiness when they devote everything to the struggle for the nation and society, not for their own pleasure.

Such art can be created only when we create a new character in the revolutionary life. In order to create a new character, the writers should correctly understand the communist traits and ideals in the life of the people of our era.

We cannot depict the phenomena demanded by the era in which the revolution is being carried out only by showing the luxurious life, nor can we establish the correct traits of life and sound ideals among our workers by such depictions.

What we must point to in connection with the issue of embellishing life is the bad habit of exaggerating phenomena, ignoring the essence of life.

A certain film tells a story about a young man who decides not to leave his job, but to work hard once again after realizing the party's benevolent love as he sees a nursery school feeding ginseng soup to the children. This type of scene can hardly move the people in a natural manner.

We do not feed ginseng soup to all children. Moreover, it is not truthful for one to be grateful to the party only from seeing the children fed ginseng soup. In order to show correctly the party's benevolence toward children, we should depict the essential aspect in which the nation is entirely charged with rearing the children, rather than telling the story of feeding them ginseng soup.

The tendency to embellish life only idealizes the character of man. It appears that the writers' conservativeness also acts on embellishing life. Some of them have the idea that depicting a negative type of men or negative phenomena, may distort our realities. We should, however, know that concealment of such men and phenomena is a distortion of our realities.

Art should serve politics. The mission of our art is to contribute or organizing and mobilizing the people so that they carry out the revolution and construction more excellently. Thus, it is indispensable to enhance the political role of art, which should attain its political mission.

In order to enhance the political nature of a work, the writers should depict life in depth and sincerely from a firm political standpoint.

When the writers depict detailed aspects of life, they should elucidate the ideological nature and political significance of such aspects in depth. When they depict a man, they should describe him so that his political standpoint and faith are clearly shown.

Stressing our workers' lofty class consciousness in reflecting socialist realities is of great significance in enhancing political and ideological nature.

The revolutionary spirit of our people, who are struggling to safeguard the socialist system and to further consolidate this system, is being supported by lofty class consciousness. Through their own experience, the people have become deeply aware that our socialist system is the most superior social system which serves the working masses.

The ardent aspiration for creative labor and the heroic nature of the labor struggle originated in ardent love for the socialist system and lofty class consciousness.

Our people have not forgotten for even a moment the South Korean people who are suffering under the fascist rule of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their stooges. We are energetically working by cherishing an aspiration and desire to give them a new life. Thus, we should not show an idle and luxurious life in the film or depict phenomena which may show a lingering affection for such a life.

Work which reflects socialist realities should by all means stress socialist patriotism and should depict this patriotism from the standpoint of class indoctrination.

Writers and artists should enhance the ideological and political nature of our literary works by tenaciously struggling against the tendency to embellish, distort, and diminish the realities and should constantly strengthen their militant role.

Songs should also be composed in accordance with the spirit of the era in the film to reflect the life of the new era. Only when the songs in the film reflect the spirit of our people, who are advancing with the spirit of Chollima, will the songs stimulate the people and inspire them to the struggle.

Composers should compose songs which reflect the spirit of the era and the beautiful aspirations of the protagonist. Thus, the songs should strongly resound the bright, energetic, and lively emotion of the people of our era who have clear objectives, the principles of life and creative spirit, and revolutionary optimism.

Music which only sings of flowers and nature, not our people's struggle for socialist construction, has no value. When the music sings of nature, it should contain in depth the people's sentiment for life.

Workers who armed themselves with our party's revolutionary ideas are able to link their aspiration with the era and their lives with the advance movement of

the revolution. The independent position and creative attitude toward life and the lofty ideologies and emotion are the distinct and characteristic natures of our workers who armed themselves with the great Chuche Idea.

When composers sincerely experience and concretely understand life, they can express our people's characteristics with appropriate melodies corresponding and can compose songs in harmony with the characters of the protagonists in the film and with their life style.

The music singing of the rewarding labor of workers in the film reflecting the realities should not be composed in a hard and harsh tone even though its theme is related to labor. The labor song should be easy to sing while retaining vigor and liveliness. Popularity is a precious sign of the people-mindedness of popular songs.

As the labor song sings of the people's ideas and emotions in the form of their daily language and music, its melody should be soft, simple, and lively while reflecting the spirit of struggle.

It is also important to compose popular song lyrics. Composition of songs which do not gratify the taste of the people and which are not easy to sing, under the pretext of increasing artistry, is manneristic and formalistic. There are national, historical sentiments of the people and national melodies appropriate for expressing them. National melodies are further refined and enriched as time passes and society develops. The manner of composing melodies inappropriate for the sentiments of the people and their musical taste and interests is not appropriate. It only results in alienating music from life.

Composers should not become professional in creating music. If composition becomes a profession, a heart cannot burn and it will not be melodies of the heart but simple musical notes that are written down. In this case, genuine music cannot be created.

Composers who want to create the new people-minded music demanded by today's life should find new traits in the characteristics and lives of the workers and create new melodies truly expressing them. When ordinary symbols are translated into music without practical personal experience, nothing new is created. Music in which a high level of thought is combined with a lofty artistic nature should be created to sing excellently of our people's new sentiments which, like an undrying spring, always overflow in their brisk lives. Composers should increase artistic quality while expressing life simply. Simplicity which is not symbolized becomes slushy. Showy music decreases artistic quality because it is insincere.

The spirit of the times is combined with the aspirations of the people and embodied in their lives. Composers should be genuine artists who always live with the people and sing of the spirit of the times with the voices of the people.

Originality should be displayed in creating works.

Our workers, who are constantly advancing while effecting new miracles and renovation everyday in their struggle for socialist construction, demand that artists create diverse and distinctive works reflecting their rewarding lives in the field of literature and art, too.

Today, the struggle of our workers for the revolution and construction is matchlessly diverse and rich in terms of its social content. Our workers are devotedly struggling to reunify the fatherland and to precipitate the ultimate victory of the revolution while accelerating socialist construction in the northern half of the Republic and are resolutely fighting in support of the struggle of fraternal peoples against imperialism and colonialism. The content of the struggle for socialist construction has been made richer and more profound thanks to the further development of the ideological, technological, and cultural revolutions. Literature and art reflecting this socialist reality should have rich and profound ideological contents and their artistic symbols should be new and [word indistinct].

However, writers and artists do not create diverse and distinctive works to meet satisfactorily the objective demands of developing reality. In order to create works meeting the ideological and artistic demands of our workers, writers and artists should, above all, come out with new questions of reality. This is a precondition for creating original works. This notwithstanding, some writers and artists do not display their originality even in raising questions.

As I said some time ago, the art film which you have recently presented with a shoe repairman as its protagonist is similar in its story to the art film "The Virgin Barber" which was made previously, and there is little new in the idea which the writer wants to tell.

Because of his role of taking care of people's needs, the shoe repairman in our society can be good educational material for people when his life is well depicted. However, the problem lies in the fact that the writers have a tendency to produce a series of works with the same theme and similar stories. In fact, there is very little difference between this film and "The Virgin Barber" in theme, construction, and modality, except that the shoe repairman simply replaced the virgin barber as protagonist.

Change [in] the occupation or job is not enough to pioneer a new world of form. If creative work were done in this way, nothing would be easier. You would be able to produce similar stories in abundance by replacing the barber with a shoe repairman today and replacing the shoe repairman with a bus conductress tomorrow. However, this is not a creative work. Repeating an existing form is not a creative work but an imitation. Creative work is, as the work itself implies, to create a new form. No matter what socially significant issue he has in mind, a writer should discard it totally or form it from a totally different angle if a work dealing with a similar issue has already been produced, even though scraping it may be regrettable. This is the position and trait of the revolutionary artist.

Because life, people's demands for art, and the creative individual character of artists are diverse, artistic form should be new and have special characteristics. Creative writers should produce new works to contribute actively to the revolutionary struggle and construction work, and can contribute to the efflorescence and development of contemporary art by widening the form of the film world diversely.

The artist is the forerunner of the times, pursuing the new, and an educator teaching the people. No matter what work he writes, the creative writer should bear deeply in mind his noble mission for the times and the people. Only those writers who bear deeply in mind their mission can boldly present the issues desired by the times and the people and can solve them significantly on the level of the spirit of the times and with an impressive form.

A new theme is invariably a theme for a new human being and a new life. In our reality where miracles and innovations are taking place everyday, there are numerous new human and life circumstances that can be the basis of artistic form. If the creative writers were to go deep into reality with the lofty creative objective of solving the demands of the times and the people and experienced and researched the human being in depth, they would find new and significant issues in abundance.

However, if they view reality superficially and make up a story sitting at a desk imitating another's work, they will not be able to raise new issues. Significant material which can elucidate a new theme and create a new form can be found in life. Hence, life is called the source of creative work.

A creative writer should have a power and talent which enable him to see life with a new vision and to interpret the issues raised in life with an independent opinion and with originality and to elucidate them from a new angle. In order for the creative writers to produce works of unique features that can appeal to the aesthetic taste of the people which is changing continuously with the passage of the times, they should not only get hold of new issues but solve them with originality. Taking hold of a new issue in a creative work is a prerequisite to produce a work of unique features, but, no matter how new the issue may be, the work can hardly be one of unique features if it lacks originality.

To produce a work of originality and unique features, the issue, as well as its form, should be new. This is true in creating the form of the film. All the members of the creation field should exert creativeness with firm creative spirit, rejecting conventionalism and imitation, to bring about unique features in the form of the film. A writer should create a new literary form by enlivening all the elements of the form with originality, from the theme to the form, and the director should study new means and methods of forms and recreate them anew into a form of the film. The actors and actresses, in particular, should make especially greater efforts because they are the artists who directly draw the form of the human being in the picture.

Nevertheless, seeing the performance of some actors and actresses, we note that they often do it easily and monotonously. An experienced actor, in playing a role, takes interest to see whether the character has some new and different characteristics from which he has created in other characters, whether the character is a person that can appear to be a new human form. If the character he is to perform is similar to the ones that have already appeared in other films or is of little difference in characteristic features, he will be unable to have any creative desire at all. An actor burns with creative zeal when the character has new characteristics.

No doubt, new characteristics of the character do not always automatically bring about a new form. Even if the character is a new personality, a flaw occurs in the performance when the actor does not grasp the characteristics of the character well and performs with a general representation of it, and even if he grasped the characteristics of the character well, the result could be the same if he merely draws a general outline of the character in the actual performance.

A flaw in performance is created when the actor fails to exert the independent feature as a creator, loses his self, or converts the individuality of the character to his own individuality. Watching the performance of some actor, we see the actor himself on stage, not the character in the film. This happens when the actor sticks merely to his past creative experiences and transfers his own life experiences to the form of the character. Actor's forming a new character means that he lives newly. Whenever an actor is assigned a character, he should deeply grasp his inner world and the psychological move, and represent the characteristics of the character newly based on his earnest experiences of life. This enables him to rid himself of the old frame of performance and to create a new and fresh form.

An actor should see through the new and beautiful ideology, feeling, and psychology that are found in the human beings of our times, and look into the characteristics of the character in the creative position to experience them seriously and put them on stage vividly based on his own life and creative experiences. An actor can create a new form of a human being when he deeply grasps the characteristics of the character and devotes himself to present them with individuality.

The writers and artists are the defenders and educators of the people who love the people's lives, enhance their ideal for life, and encourages them to realize it gloriously as a reality. The creative writers should always go deeply into the reality and continuously follow the road of exploration and innovation to create a new form. The [words indistinct] pay deep interest to [word indistinct] the human being and depict more of the typical forms of the true human being of our times who is growing to be a new communist human being.

Our writers and artists should feel the sense of responsibility for failing to produce the films about the working class life which is exemplary in inbuing the whole society with the revolution and working class-mindedness, and should make efforts to solve this task.

The writers and artists should give priority to forming the working class that is at the head of the struggle to imbue the whole society with the revolution and working class-mindedness, and should depict deeply and in various ways the revolutionizing process of the agricultural working people, intellectuals, and the masses of all walks of life. Our writers and artists have many things to do for this.

The writers and artists should be deeply aware of their noble mission for the times and the people and make greater efforts to effect a new advance in creating the revolutionary works demanded by the socialist reality.

N. KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

SOUTH RELIGIOUS GROUP PROTESTS JAPANESE ACTIONS

SK040525 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0358 GMT 4 Jul 84

[Text] Pyongyang 4 July (KCNA)--The Christian Church Council, a religious organisation of South Korea, on 2 July decided to launch a movement for collecting 1 million signatures at all churches under the organisation for the abolition of the finger-print system the Japanese authorities force upon the Korean residents in Japan, according to a KNS report quoting a report of the Japanese ASAHI SHIMBUN.

Referring to the reason why it refuses the finger-print, the Christian Church Council said in a statement:

1. The Korean residents in Japan are descendants of those who were forcibly taken to Japan in the period when the Japanese imperialists invaded the Korean peninsula and continued illegal domination for 36 years and their residence in Japan is not of their own volition.
2. Accordingly, the Japanese Government and people must provide them with basic vital rights and the right to residence. But the Korean residents are seriously discriminated in all fields of social life such as the rights to existence, residence, employment and education.
3. When we take into consideration the fact that 959 (?) percent of foreigners in Japan are Koreans, it can be said that this system is obviously directed against Koreans and it is a grave infringement upon human rights to treat them as criminals through finger-print.

The statement demanded the abolition of the finger-print system going against humanism and human rights with the launching of the signature campaign protesting against the Japanese authorities' unreasonable action. The possibility of reviving the anti-Japanese sentiments in South Korea is great and it will have delicate effect on the traitor Chon Tu-hwan's tour of Japan, not to speak of the relations between the South Korean puppets and the Japanese reactionaries, said the paper.

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N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

FOREIGN MEDIA ON KIM IL-SONG VISIT TO USSR, EUROPE

SK030430 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0410 GMT 3 Jul 84

[Text] Pyongyang 3 July (KCNA)--Foreign news media reported about the official goodwill visit of the Soviet Union and other European socialist countries by the party and state delegation led by the great leader President Kim Il-song.

The Cameroonian paper LE PATRIOT 21 June, reporting about the visit to the Soviet Union of President Kim Il-song, said that the recent Soviet visit of President Kim Il-song was of weighty significance in strengthening the traditional Korean-Soviet friendship and increasing the might of socialism as a whole and has greatly helped towards strengthening the world's peaceloving forces.

The Kuwaiti paper KUWAIT TIMES 11 June had this to say:

President Kim Il-song who paid a visit to the Soviet Union is one of the most veteran communist leaders in the world.

The talks held between Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Chernenko reached a consensus of views that the visit has brought the traditional Pyongyang-Moscow relations to a new stage.

His visit to the Soviet Union was reported by the Indian papers BLITZ and PEOPLE'S DEMOCRACY, the Guyanese paper NEW NATION, the Indonesian paper MERDEKA and the Peruvian paper LA REPUBLICA from 16 to 24 June.

Guinean radio "Voice of Revolution" 19 June, reporting about the visit of President Kim Il-song to European socialist countries, said:

President Kim Il-song's foreign tour has undoubtedly a great influence on the situation in the European region.

He is a most widely-known statesman in the world and is a most authoritative leader of the Non-alignment Movement, a mighty revolutionary force of the present era.

The Bulgarian paper NARODNA ARMIYA 20 June in an article pointed out that the Bulgarian visit of President Kim Il-song was a new great demonstration of friendship between the two fraternal socialist countries.

The visit to Bulgaria of the party and state delegation led by Comrade Kim Il-song had made an important contribution to strengthening the friendship and unity in the interests of the two peoples and consolidating peace in the whole world, stressed the paper.

The Bulgarian visit of the great leader President Kim Il-song was reported from 19 to 22 June by the Polish paper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI, the Pakistani paper MAGRABI PAKISTAN and the Mozambican paper NOTICIAS.

The GDR visit of the great leader was reported by the Tanzanian paper UHURU, the Syrian paper AL-SAKHAFADUL USUBUAIYE, Norwegian television, radio of the Nicaraguan Government, the Cameroonian paper AFRICAIN MAGAZINE and the Danish paper JYDSKE TIDENDE from 3 to 22 June.

An account of the Czechoslovak visit of President Kim Il-song was given by the Syrian paper AL RIYADIH, the Kuwaiti paper KUWAIT TIMES on 12 and 18 June and his visit to Poland was reported by the Peruvian paper EL DIARIO 21 June.

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N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

CONGOLESE PARTY DELEGATION--Pyongyang 22 June (KCNA)--[A] delegation of the Congolese Party of Labour headed by Lucien Goueguel, vice-chairman of the Control Committee of the Central Committee of the party, arrived here on 22 June by plane. It was met at the airport by Kang Huon-su, first vice-chairman of the Control Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and Kim Chae-pong, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee. [Text] [SK250443 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1525 GMT 22 Jun 84]

SWISS PARTY DELEGATION--Pyongyang 22 June (KCNA)--A delegation of the Workers' Party of Switzerland headed by its General Secretary Armand Magnin arrived here today by plane. It was met at the airport by Ho Chong-suk, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and Kim Chae-pong, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee. [Text] [SK250443 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1531 GMT 22 Jun 84]

WPK-WPS TALKS--Pyongyang 24 June (KCNA)--Talks were held on 23 June in Pyongyang between the delegations of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Workers' Party of Switzerland. Present at the talks on our side were Ho Chong-suk, secretary, and Kim Chae-pong, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee and personnel concerned. Present on the opposite side were the members of the delegation of the Workers' Party of Switzerland headed by its General Secretary Armand Magnin. The talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [SK250443 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0906 GMT 24 Jun 84]

WPK DELEGATION BACK--Pyongyang 22 June (KCNA)--The delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, returned home today by air after attending the funeral ceremony for Comrade Enrico Berlinguer, general secretary of the Italian Communist Party. It was met at the airport by Ho Chong-suk, secretary of the WPK Central Committee, and Kim Chae-pong, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee. [Text] [SK250443 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1526 GMT 22 June 84]

DPRK DELEGATIONS--Pyongyang 21 June (CKNA)--[A] delegation of political workers of the Korean People's Army headed by KPA Lt Gen Yun Chi-ho, a NODOGN SINMUN delegation headed by its Deputy Editor-in-Chief Kim Sok-nae and a MINJU CHOSON delegation headed by its Deputy Editor-in-Chief Kang Chong-chol left Pyongyang yesterday for a visit respectively to the Soviet Union, Poland and the German Democratic Republic. [Text] [SK250443 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2207 GMT 20 Jun 84]

WPK DELEGATION TO INDIA--Pyongyang 27 June (KCNA)--A delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Kim Yong-chaе, member of the WPK Central Committee and minister of communications, left Pyongyang today by air for a visit to India. It was seen off at the airport by Kim Kwan-sop, member of the WPK Central Committee and Chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries Kim Chae-pong, alternate member, and vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, and Indian Ambassador to Korea K. C. Lalvunga. [Text] [SK271547 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1528 GMT 27 Jun 84]

GREETINGS TO SOMALI PRESIDENT--Pyongyang 30 June (KCNA)--Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings on 30 June to Maj Gen Mohamed Siad Barre, general secretary of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party and president of the Somali Democratic Republic, on the occasion of the 24 anniversary of the Somali Independence and the 8th anniversary of the founding of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party. The message reads: On the occasion of the 24th anniversary of the Somali Independence and the 8th anniversary of the founding of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party, I extend warm congratulations, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean people and on my own, to your excellency, your party and government and the Somali people. Convinced that the friendship and cooperation between our two countries will continue to develop favourably, I take this opportunity to wish your excellency and your people greater successes in the work to build a new, prosperous Somalia. [Text] [SK300958 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0824 GMT 30 Jun 84]

MESSAGE FROM TUNISIAN PRESIDENT--Pyongyang 4 July (KCNA)--President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea received a message from Habib Bourguiba, president of the Republic of Tunisia, in reply to his message of greetings sent to the latter on the occasion of the National Day of the Republic of Tunisia. The reply message dated 27 June reads: On behalf of myself, the Tunisian Government and people, I express deep thanks to Your Excellency for your congratualtions extended on the occasion of the National Day of Tunisia. Availing myself of this opportunity, I, in reciprocation most wholeheartedly wish Your Excellency happiness as well as the prosperity and well-being of the people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. [Text] [SK042332 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2200 GMT 3 Jul 84]

ENVOY TO NORWAY--Pyongyang 5 July (KCNA)--Korean ambassador to Norway Kim Kyong-un paid a farewell call on Norwegian King Olav the Fifth on 28 June. The ambassador conveyed cordial regards of President Kim Il-song to the king. The king expressed thanks for this and asked the ambassador to convey his wholehearted greetings to President Kim Il-song. He wished President Kim Il-song good health and a long life for peace and the country's prosperity. The conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [SK050512 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0334 GMT 5 Jul 84]

COMMUNICATIONS ACCORD--Pyongyang 5 July (KCNA)--An agreement on communications services between the governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United Republic of Tanzania was signed in Dar-es-Salaam on 28 June. It was

signed on our side by Korean Ambassador to Tanzania Yi Yong-yon and on the opposite side by Tanzanian Minister of Communications and Construction John Malecela. [Text] [SK050512 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0343 GMT 5 Jun 84]

GREETINGS TO FINNISH PARTY--Pyongyang 30 June (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea on 27 June sent a message of greetings to Paavo Vayrynen upon his reelection as chairman of the Centre Party of Finland. The message reads: Extending congratulations to you upon your reelection as chairman at the Congress of the Centre Party of Finland, The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea wishes you and your party new success in the future work for the implementation of the decisions of your party congress. [Text] [SK050512 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0350 30 Jun 84]

MOZAMBICAN GOVERNMENT DELEGATION--Pyongyang 30 June (KCNA)--The government delegation of the Mozambican People's Republic headed by Lui Fernand Mayor Gonzales, state secretary in charge of agriculture and irrigation of the Ministry of Agriculture, left here for home yesterday by air. It was seen off at the airport by Yun Yong-sop, vice-chairman of the Agricultural Commission. [Text] [SK050512 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2202 GMT 29 Jun 84]

KOREAN TRADERS--Pyongyang 30 June (KCNA)--Mun Tong-gon, director of the pictorial KOREA, and Mun Pyong-on, vice-chairman of the Federation of Korean Traders and industrialists in Japan, and his party arrived in Pyongyang on 29 June by plane for a visit to the socialist homeland. [Text] [SK050512 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2204 GMT 29 Jun 84]

MALAWIAN PRESIDENT GREETED--Pyongyang 5 July (KCNA)--President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on 4 July sent a message of greetings to H. Kamuzu Banda, president of the Republic of Malawi, on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the independence of Malawi. The message reads: On the occasion on the 20th anniversary of the Malawian independence I extend my congratulations on behalf of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean people and on my own to Your Excellency and your government and people. Pleased with many successes made by the Malawian people in their work for national unity and the development of national economy after independence, I wish Your Excellency and your people greater successes in your future struggle to build a new, prosperous Malawi. [Text] [SK051534 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1524 GMT 5 Jul 84]

VENEZUELAN NATIONAL DAY OBSERVED--Pyongyang 4 July (KCNA)--Papers here today dedicate articles to the National Day in Venezuela. The author of a NODONG SINMUN article says that it reflected the trend of era of chajusong (independence) for the Venezuelan people to have embarked upon the building of a new life after winning national independence. Noting that the new government of Venezuela formed in December last year is pursuing social and economic policies for overcoming the economic difficulties of the country and is calling for the maintenance of chajusong in the international arena, the article says: The government and people of venezuela are striving to meet the demands of the people for democracy, self-determination and sovereignty and build an independent Latin America without foreign interference. This is the 10th year since the opening of diplomatic relations between Korea and Venezuela. The peoples of

the two countries have common interests in developing the friendly relations. Our people congratulate the Venezuelan people on their Independence Day and sincerely wish them good success in their future struggle. [Text] [SK041023 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1014 GMT 4 Jul 84]

TIES WITH JORDAN-- Pyongyang 5 July (KCNA)--Papers here today carry articles marking the 10th anniversary of the opening of diplomatic relations between Korea and Jordan. A signed article of NODONG SINMUN notes that the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries was of great significance in developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the two peoples. Over the last 10 years the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Jordan have developed in interests of the two peoples, it says, and continues: The government and people of Jordan are making efforts for peace and stability in the Middle East against the aggression of the Israeli Zionists in this region. The Korean people are constantly following the Jordanian Government and people with interests in their struggle to build a new life. It is an invariable stand of the DPRK Government to develop good neighbourly relations with Asian countries. What is highly important in the struggle to build a new prosperous Asia is to strengthen friendship and cooperation between the peoples of this region. The Korean people will as ever strive to develop friendly and cooperative relations with the Jordanian people on the basis of the idea of independence, friendship and peace. [Text] [SK051022 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1017 GMT 5 Jul 84]

CAPE VERDE INDEPENDENCE--Pyongyang 5 July (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today dedicated an article to the ninth anniversary of the independence of Cape Verde and proclamation of its republic. The author of the article says the independence of Cape Verde and the proclamation of the republic were an epochal event which opened a broad avenue of building a new society to her people. Pointing to the vigorous efforts bent by the Cape Verde people after the country's independence for the building of a new independent life, the article continues: The Cape Verde Government is pursuing a non-aligned external policy. It opposes imperialism, colonialism and racism and develops friendly relations with many countries. The Korean and Cape Verde peoples have established close relations of friendship on the way of anti-imperialism and independence and of the building of a new society. Notably, the Korean visit of President Aristides Pereira in May 1982 marked a major milestone in developing the friendly relations between the two countries to a new higher stage. The Korean people believe that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries will grow stronger and develop in the future. Our people wish to Cape Verde people greater success in their struggle for the progress and prosperity of the country. MINJU CHOSON in its article on 4 July stresses that Korea and Cape Verde, both being member nations of the non-aligned movement, established bonds of friendship through a common struggle against imperialism and for independence and have developed them. [Text] [SK051043 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1032 GMT 5 Jul 84]

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