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# KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT

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## INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

### OVERSEAS KOREANS FLAY U.S. POLICY TOWARDS SOUTH

SK040527 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0454 GMT 4 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 4 February (KCNA)--Overseas Koreans are denouncing the U.S. imperialists' policy of colonial subjugation towards South Korea.

Kim Un-ha, a Korean figure in the United States, said: After the Kwangju incident we clearly knew how completely the south has been turned into a tributary of the United States. A great many people came to realise that the south is indeed a colony of the United States.

In a lecture given to Koreans, Pastor Chang Hui-chin, a Korean figure in the United States, said that the division of Korea was forced by the outside forces and that unless the South Korean people are freed from the subjugation to the United States they cannot achieve political, economic and cultural independence or the liberation of the country.

A paper of Koreans published in the United States editor rally called for national sovereignty and unification through the struggle against outside forces and for independence, stressing that our nation can no longer become a victim of the strategic interest of outside forces.

MINJOK SIBO, a paper of Koreans under the influence of the "ROK Residents Association in Japan," in an editorial said: We should condemn the outside forces patronizing the fascist forces and check their aggression.

The outside forces must give up the intention to subjugate the south for ever under the pretext of anti-communism and "security" and stop at once all their interference, said the editorial.

Kuk Yong-kil, chairman of the council for democratisation of the homeland and its independent unification, an organisation of Koreans in the United States, stressed that South Korea must be freed from the domination and subjugation by the United States at an early date.

Another paper of Koreans published in the United States SINHAN MINBO called upon the South Korean people to hold high the banner of independence against outside forces.



It said: As long as one is subjugated to the United States, democracy and freedom are a fiction and dream.

Only when we make the U.S. troops withdraw and take the road of national independence, can we liberate ourselves from the chains of the outside forces.

CSO: 4100/062

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

PAEK IN U.S. ANALYZES STUDENT STRUGGLE IN SOUTH

SK100826 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0817 GMT 10 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 10 February (KCNA)--HAE OE HANMINBO, a newspaper of Koreans in the United States, (21 December 1983) carried data giving an analysis of the South Korean students' struggle last year against U.S. imperialism and for independence and against fascism and for democracy.

Quoting a commentary of the U.S. paper [THE] WALL STREET JOURNAL as saying that the demonstrations of South Korean students numbered 202 in the period from January through to the end of November last year, or double the figure of the previous year, and that their anti-"government" demonstrations rapidly assumed the anti-U.S. nature, the paper said: For instance, the slogan "Yankee, go home" which could hardly be heard before "is sure to be found" among the slogans in nearly all the demonstrations of students.

The rapid turn of the students' demonstrations to the anti-American tendency results from their awakening to the fact that the basic factor in the way of the realization of democracy which has been their cardinal matter of concern is not only the internal military and anti-democratic forces, but also the "South Korean policy" of the United States, the outside force which supports them, and from their realization that a "government" not based on the support of the people becomes more dependent on outside forces.

What is noteworthy also in their struggle is the fact that the tendency of demanding a change of the system has been brought into bold relief and the struggle rapidly turned into uncompromising violence in its form, the paper said, and continued: The student movement in the new year will be a powerful struggle not ruling out the final violent means, on a solid foothold of national independence against outside forces, and "withdraw U.S. forces from South Korea," "Yankee, go home," "withdraw U.S. nuclear weapons from the Korean peninsula" and "we oppose South Korea-U.S.-Japan triangular military alliance" will be generalized as their fighting slogans along with the slogan "down with Chon Tu-hwan."

CSO: 4100/062

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DPRK SENIOR MAC MEMBER PROTESTS SR-71 OVERFLIGHT

SK091611 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1604 GMT 9 Feb 84

[KCNA identifies this as a "pool item"]

[Text] Kaesong, 9 February (KCNA)--The U.S. imperialist aggressors running wild in the new war provocation manoeuvres sent an "SR-71" high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane at around 11:40 8 February deep into the sky above our territorial waters east of Kosong, Kangwon Province, to conduct espionage acts against the northern half of the republic.

Earlier, on 2 February, they infiltrated the sky plane into the sky above territorial waters of Kangnyong peninsula, southwest part of south Hwanghae Province of our country to commit espionage acts against the northern half of the republic.

Such aerial espionage acts of the U.S. imperialist aggressors numbered 19 entering this year alone.

In this connection the senior member of our side to the military justice commission sent a letter of protest to the enemy side.

In the letter the senior member of our side exposed, citing concrete material, the criminal acts committed by U.S. imperialists. He said frequent aerial espionage acts against our side perpetrated by the enemy before and after the start of the "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises against the northern half of the republic with the mobilisation of huge armed forces of aggression are dangerous military provocations which may lead the situation to an irretrievable phase.

Pointing out that at a time when we made a new important initiative of epochal significance in removing the acute tension created on the Korean peninsula and peacefully solving the Korean problem and are making efforts for its realisation, the U.S. imperialist aggressors are heightening tension, further intensifying aerial espionage acts against the northern half of the republic, he said: We cannot but direct serious attention to this. They must ponder over the consequences which may be brought about by their discreet acts. The senior member of our side strongly demanded the enemy side to take practical step against the recurrence of such criminal acts.

CSO: 4100/062

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

REPORTAGE ON DENUNCIATION OF "TEAM SPIRIT 84" EXERCISES

TASS Flays Exercise

SK041047 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1034 GMT 4 Feb 84

[Text] Moscow, 2 February (KCNA)--TASS, 2 February issued an analyst's article under the title "stepping up Military Preparations" condemning the "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises started by the U.S. imperialist aggression forces and the South Korean puppet army.

It says: the "Team Spirit 84" military exercises, which started in South Korea on Wednesday, are the largest in scale of all the militaristic manoeuvres of this kind, that have been held here [word indistinct] since 1976.

The "Team Spirit" exercises, which are being held for the ninth time, have become a component part of large-scale military preparations by the USA and the Seoul "regime" in the South Korean peninsula. These preparations are assuming an increasingly sinister character, as the militaristic triangle Washington-Tokyo-Seoul is assuming an increasingly clearer shape.

The United States established nearly 40 major military bases in South Korea and has there over 1,000 units of tactical nuclear weapons.

At the present time the Pentagon is preparing to deploy in South Korea as well as in its other far eastern bases, new nuclear weapons systems, in particular, cruise missiles.

The "Team Spirit 84" exercises began at a time when the DPRK put forward fresh constructive initiatives for a peaceful settlement of the situation in the Korean peninsula, stressing that such a peaceful settlement can be reached not through military confrontation, but through a dialogue. The tripartite talks, as proposed by the DPRK, are the name of realistic and a rational way towards relaxation of tensions in the Korean peninsula, establishing peace there and independent reunification of Korea. Washington, which recognizes by word of mouth that such talks are useful, is as a matter of fact, putting up obstacles in their way, speeding up military preparations in South Korea. The "Team Spirit 84" exercises once again expose the hypocritical stance of the present United States administration.

## Japanese Figure Denounces Team Spirit

SK040511 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0435 GMT 4 Feb 84

[Text] Tokyo, 2 February (KNS-KCNA)--Kimio Tsuno, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Japan League of Socialist Youth, on 1 February issued a talk denouncing the "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises, the largest ever in history, started by the U.S. imperialists and South Korean puppet clique. He said: In the "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises Japan plays an important role as a relay base and a logistic supply base on the combined units of the U.S. forces. We resolutely denounce the Nakasone cabinet for seeking Japan-U.S.-South Korea "military integration" trampling underfoot the "three non-nuclear principles."

Through the U.S. imperialists and Chon Tu-hwan clique are clamouring about "threat of southward invasion," we clearly know who truly wants peace when we compare the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises with the 10 January proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for tripartite talks.

Noting that the proposal for tripartite talks is a just measure for peace, he evinced the determination to strengthen the movement against the "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises, carry on more brisk action against the "RIMPAC 84" exercises and vigorously wage the Japan-Korea solidarity movement in central and prefectural areas.

## Soviet Dailies Flay Team Spirit

SK041650 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1553 GMT 4 Feb 84

[Text] Moscow, 3 February (KCNA)--Soviet papers condemned the "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces and the South Korean puppet army which began in South Korea.

In an article titled "Provocative Military Exercises," the paper PRAVDA 2 February said: The military rehearsal puts its main emphasis on the offensive operations including large-scale paratroopers' landing.

The "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises are one more patent proof showing that Japan is being more deeply embroiled into the aggressive plan of the U.S. Defence Department.

The Soviet paper SOVETSKAYA ROSSIA 1 February carried a commentary titled "War Marathon." It said: The war rehearsal staged by the U.S. Defence Department in the area near the military demarcation line patently assumes a provocative nature.

According to an official announcement, the military rehearsal is aimed at "completing" the joint action of the armed forces of Washington and Seoul action of the armed forces of Washington and Seoul in frustrating "attack from the north." But no one threatens South Korea "from the north." This is its first provocative nature.

Its second provocative nature finds clear manifestation in seeking "completion" of offensive operations--landing and dropping of paratroopers, strike at objects in the "enemy" rear from the air and occupation of reinforced points--not defence operation of the armed forces participating in the "Team Spirit 84" rehearsal, on its script.

It is necessary to point to another dangerous aspect. The military rehearsal has a clear nuclear coloring. As is known, the United States has more than 1,000 nuclear weapons of various types and means of their delivery in South Korea.

That is why NODONG SINMUN warned that as a matter of course the "Team Spirit 84" military exercises to be held in the Far East with the mobilisation of more than 200,000 troops would be a practical completion of the plan of the U.S. military to start a nuclear war in Asia.

This is fundamentally contradictory to the interests of the people of this continent demanding the United States to put an end to all "war marathons."

On 2 February KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA and TRUD also denounced the "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises under the respective titles "Dangerous Gamble of the U.S. Defence Department" and "Military Presence Strengthened."

#### End of Team Spirit Demanded

SK050850 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0843 GMT 5 Feb 84

[Text] Tokyo, 3 February (KNS-KCNA)--Akira Sano and Hajime Fukada, representative members of the Japan-Korea Central Youth Solidarity Committee, issued a joint statement on 1 February, demanding an end to the "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique.

Noting that Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone's visit to South Korea and the United States and U.S. President Reagan's tour of Japan and South Korea last year resulted in strengthening the "military integration" between Japan, the United States and South Korea and giving allout encouragement to the Chon Tu-hwan fascist "regime" and increased the danger of war on the Korean peninsula, the statement said: The "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises are a grave provocation under simulated conditions of an invading operation against the DPRK and "an event of contingency" and a dangerous war gamble aimed at starting a war not only on the Korean peninsula but also in the Asian area.

For Asian peace and security, democracy should be achieved first of all in South Korea and tension be eased on the Korean peninsula to remove the danger of war, the statement said, and continued: For this, the United States and the South Korean authorities should respond at once to the DPRK proposal for tripartite talks.

The youth department of the National Railway Workers' Union of Japan also made public a statement against the "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises on the same day.

## Socialist Media Denounce Team Spirit

SK050858 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0848 GMT 5 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 5 February (KCNA)--Mass media of socialist countries strongly denounce the "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets.

The Czechoslovak paper PRAVDA in a commentary 25 January says that the "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises are, in actuality, a rehearsal simulating the attack on the north.

Noting that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea had put forward a new peaceful proposal for a peaceful solution of the Korean question, the paper denounces the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique for failing to respond to the proposal for tripartite talks.

The Czechoslovak people join the world's progressive people in fully supporting the new proposal of Pyongyang, declares the paper.

The Bulgarian paper OTECHESTVEN FRONT in a commentary 30 January notes that this year's war exercises, too, are directed against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and other independent countries in Asia. It continues: One of the purposes sought by Washington in the "Team Spirit 84" is to "test" the "strength" of the nuclear weapons deployed on the Korean peninsula and "examine the preparations for a forestalling attack."

Another aim of Washington is to tighten military tieup by encouraging Seoul and Tokyo and to deploy cruise missiles in South Korea and Japan and complete the aggressive three-way military alliance of the United States, Japan and South Korea.

It says that the "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises started after the Democratic People's Republic of Korea advanced the new proposal for tripartite talks are a military rehearsal largest in scale in history which assumed open provocative nature.

Noting that the military exercises are a dangerous action increasing tensions on the Korean peninsula, the Mongolian paper KHEDELMER 31 January bitterly denounces the reckless war moves of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges.

Outlining the content of the proposal for tripartite talks, it declares that the Mongolian people will always support and encourage the Korean people's righteous struggle to reunify the country in a democratic way and peacefully.

The "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises were denounced by the Yugoslav papers POLITIKA, BORBA, POBJEDA, DNEVNIK and VJESNIK 2 February, the Tanjug News Agency and radio and television of Belgrade 1 February.

## Japanese Figures Denounce Team Spirit

SK060403 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0352 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] Tokyo, 5 February (KNS-KCNA)--A statement opposing the "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises and supporting the proposal for tripartite talks was published in joint name on 1 February by Japanese figures including Ichio Asukata, former chairman of the Japan Socialist Party; Tokuma Utsunomiya and Ryokichi Minobe, members of the House of Councillors; Motofumi Makieda, former chairman of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan; Makoto Ichikawa, vice-chairman of the international liaison committee for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea; Akira Iwai, chairman of the Japan Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea; Yoshihisa Kajitani, general director of the Japan-Korea Society for Cultural Exchange; Tsunehiko Antaku, chief secretary of the People's Council for Japan-Korea Friendship and Solidarity; Shuhachi Inoue, professor at Rikkyo University; Hiroharu Seki, professor at Tokyo University; and Masamoto Natsubori, a writer.

Noting that a dangerous situation has been created in which the Korean peninsula might turn into a theatre of war, the statement says: If a war broke out in Korea, Japan and the whole world would be plunged into a nuclear holocaust.

Notably the "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises of the United States and South Korea that began on 1 February is the largest in scale in history and, furthermore, it assumes the features of a test war for tightening the U.S.-Japan-South Korea military tieup, in which Japan is used as a logistic base.

When tensions were increasing and the danger of war was growing like this today, a joint meeting of the central people's committee and the standing committee of the supreme people's assembly of the DPRK on 10 January proposed to hold tripartite talks, the South Korean authorities participating in talks between the DPRK and the United States, for a peaceful solution of the Korean question. It is, indeed, a timely and epochal step, we think.

To remove the danger of war on the Korean peninsula and defend peace, we strongly oppose the "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises and hope that a peace agreement will be signed between the DPRK and the United States and the U.S. forces be withdrawn from South Korea and a non-aggression declaration be adopted between north and south with an early convocation of tripartite talks.

## DPRK Joint Meeting Report

SK070437 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1522 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 6 February (KCNA)--Mass media of various countries gave wide publicity to the news of a joint meeting of the political bureau of the Central Committee, and the central military commission, of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The Japanese paper YOMIURI SHIMBUN 5 February, in an article under the title "North Korea strengthens combat mobilization posture and counters the exercises of the United States and South Korea," says: The joint meeting of the political



bureau of the Central Committee, and the central military commission, of the Workers' Party of Korea was held with President Kim Il-song in the chair in connection with the start of the "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises of the United States and South Korea.

The party central military commission "sent an order of the supreme commander of the Korean people's army to all units of the Korean people's army, the Korean people's security forces, the worker-peasant red guards and the red young guards members to heighten revolutionary vigilance and strengthen the posture of combat mobilisation in face on the possible armed invasion on the part of the U.S. imperialists."

As the U.S.-South Korea joint military exercises which have been annually held since 1976 are a military rehearsal largest in scale, North Korea strengthens an alert posture in the February-April rehearsal period.

On 5 February the Japanese paper NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN reported the news of the joint meeting under the title "intensified combat mobilization posture, North Korea counters U.S.-South Korea joint rehearsal" and ASAHI SHIMBUN under the title "order on intensifying combat mobilisation posture."

AFP 4 February noted that at the joint meeting on the political bureau of the Central Committee, and the central military commission, of the Workers' Party of Korea President Kim Il-song, the supreme commander of the Korean people's army, issued an order to the army and civilian military organizations on taking a mobilization posture and intensifying the combat preparations in face of the military rehearsal of the United States and South Korea.

That day REUTER said the letter of the party Central Committee sent to the entire party members in face of the prevailing strained situation called upon the whole party, the whole army and the entire people to keep full political and ideological preparedness to defend with their lives the socialist fatherland and the gains of the revolution.

Radio Voice of America 4 February said that North Korea issued an order to the whole army on intensifying the combat mobilisation posture and thereby showed once again a sensitive reaction to the "Team Spirit 84" military exercises.

That day AP also reported the news of the joint meeting.

#### Soviet Paper Denounces Team Spirit

SK070531 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0350 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] Moscow, 6 February (KCNA)--The Soviet paper PRAVDA 6 February in a commentary titled "Demonstration of Force" denounced the "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces and the South Korean puppet army.

Noting that as for their scale, the current military exercises are little different from the deployment of armed forces in a real war, the paper said: During two and a half months, about 210,000 officers and men, as is reported by the foreign press, will test various offensive operations with the participation of all arms of the service of the United States and the South Korean puppet army.

The Pentagon strategists are building up efforts aimed at furthering dangerous plans in the south of the Korean peninsula. They are seeking to form de-facto the militaristic Washington-Tokyo-Seoul axis.

"Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises show once again to the world that the United States regards Japan and the south of the Korean peninsula as a base, bridgehead to be used for the execution of its war provocation policy.

The Pentagon now has in Japan about 120 military bases and structures, and 40-- in South Korea. All these bases are practically involved in "Team Spirit 84."

Military aid to the Seoul "regime" both from Washington and Tokyo is growing from year to year. Demonstration of "force" and the heightening of tension is not the way to security, but that in the Far East or in any other region.

#### Joint Military Exercises Denounced

SK071056 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1047 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 7 February (KCNA)--Soviet papers denounced the "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces and the South Korean puppet army.

IZVESTIA 4 February in a commentary noted that the "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises of the United States and South Korea, the ninth of their kind, started on 1 February in the southern part of the Korean peninsula. It said: The "Team Spirit" is an inseparable part of the "cudgel" policy pursued by Washington in this part of the world.

The never-ceasing war exercises furnish clear proof of the fact that the White House does not intend to see the constructive proposal contained in the appeal adopted at the 3d Session of the 7th Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK, which has evoked widespread repercussions.

MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in its analyst's article on 4 February said: The propaganda machines of the United States and the South Korean puppet clique claim that the unprecedented-in-scope military rehearsal is one for "defence." But no one would believe this.

According to the scenario worked out, the current exercises like the former ones, has come closest to a real war and, in this course, they are expected to round off the landing operations of large naval and air landing parties and the method of using nuclear and chemical weapons and integrate the actions for checking the non-existent "aggression from the north."

Washington goes off into war hysterics each time near the military demarcation line under such trite pretext.

The ambition of Washington is to strengthen its military presence in the Far East, form a dangerous Washington-Tokyo-Seoul military alliance and turn Japan and South Korea into bridgeheads of U.S. imperialism.

SELSKAYA ZHIZN in a commentary 5 February said that Pentagon is testing through this military rehearsal the provocation of a war of aggression in the Far East.

The progressive public of the world resolutely opposes the United States' line of war in the Far East where one more source of international tensions has been created by Washington, the paper said.

#### Foreign News Media Denounces Team Spirit

SK080507 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0348 GMT 8 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 8 February (KCNA)--Foreign news media denounced the provocative "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique.

The Chinese PEOPLE'S DAILY 6 February in an article on the start of the "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises said that they are the largest of the joint military rehearsals annually staged since 1976 by the United States and the South Korean puppet clique.

The Lao paper PASASON in a commentary 4 February branded the "Team Spirit 84" as an attempt to strengthen the U.S. forces present in South Korea and as an act for the execution of the global strategy of U.S. imperialism which reinforces its troops in the Asian and Pacific region and jeopardizes peace and security in this region.

This military rehearsal is aimed at obstructing the materialization of the peace proposal advanced by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the paper said.

ADN from Tokyo noted that broad publications in Japan issued articles denouncing the "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises. It said: After the South Korean tour of U.S. President Reagan in November 1983 the United States' military aid to the Seoul "regime" has been increased and provocative acts against people's Korea have been further intensified.

There are widespread reports that the efforts of the DPRK for the relaxation of tension on the Korean peninsula are rejected by South Korea.

ADN from Hanoi reported that the Vietnamese paper NHAN DAN published an article in denunciation of the "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises. The paper said that the military rehearsal is a dangerous provocation against the DPRK and a shameless challenge to the ardent desire of the Korean people to achieve peace and national reunification in accordance with the principle of non-interference, according to it.

Meanwhile, the 1 February issue of CHOSON SINBO carried an article by Japanese military analyst Haruo Fujii exposing the dangerous nature of the joint military exercises.

He said that the "Team Spirit 84" is an act hostile to the socialist system and the Korean people who desire the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

#### Regional Pacific Group Denounces Team Spirit

SK090817 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0808 GMT 9 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 9 February (KCNA)--The Pacific Regional Liaison Committee for the Promotion of the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea issued a statement on 31 January in denunciation of the "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique.

Regarding the "Team Spirit 84" as a grave challenge threatening peace in Korea and, furthermore, in the whole of Asia and an overt act for the provocation of a war against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the statement said: Our committee considers that the whole world is under obligation to denounce this frantic war rehearsal.

The United States and the South Korean authorities must not persist in war provocation manoeuvres but respond to the new proposal for tripartite talks advanced by the DPRK out of noble desire to achieve genuine peace and security on the Korean peninsula.

#### Japanese Buddhist Group Opposes Team Spirit

SK100417 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 9 Feb 84

[Text] Tokyo, 8 February (KNS-KCNA)--The Federation of Korean Buddhists in Japan on 5 February sent an appeal to the religionists of the world including Japan against the "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises.

Noting that the "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises, the largest ever in history, are a "preliminary war," a "test war" for perfecting the posture of forestalling nuclear attack on the DPRK and a very provocative and dangerous military rehearsal, the appeal says: What cannot be overlooked is the fact that the current exercises assume the form of triangular military exercises of the U.S., Japan and South Korea as can be seen in the deployment of the Japanese "self-defence forces" in the period of the exercises.

It is only too clear that if a war breaks out in Korea, it would be expanded into an allout nuclear war, not a local war, and bring irrevocable disasters not only to the Korean people but also to the peoples in Asia and the world.

Pointing out that the DPRK advanced a proposal for tripartite talks as an epochal step to avert the danger of nuclear war created on the Korean peninsula and open a new phase for the peaceful solution of the Korean question and national reunification, the appeal calls upon the religionists of the world including Japan to actively struggle for making the United States and South Korean authorities respond to the proposal.

CSO: 4100/062

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

REPORTAGE ON SUPPORT FOR TRIPARTITE TALKS PROPOSAL

**Guyanese President Voices Full Support**

SK050845 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0840 GMT 5 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 5 February (KCNA)--Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham, president of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, said that his country fully supported the proposal for tripartite talks advanced by a joint meeting of the central people's assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and would do all it could for its realisation. He declared this when he was receiving a gift sent by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Pak I-hyon, DPRK ambassador to Guyana, on 30 January conveyed cordial regards of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song and his gift film "Visit to Our Country of Comrade Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham, President of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana" to the president.

The president expressed deep thanks for this and asked the ambassador to convey his warm greetings to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the Comrade Kim Chong-il.

He wholeheartedly wished the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il good health and a long life and greater success in the realisation of the new proposal for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and leadership of the revolution and construction.

**Japanese Shipmasters Support Talks Proposal**

SK060825 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0813 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 6 February (KCNA)--The masters of the Japanese ships "Taishin-maru" and "Seiko-maru" published talks at Hungnam Port in support of the appeal to parliaments and governments of all countries of the world sent by the 3d session of the 7th Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Katsumi Yoshimura, master of the "Taishin-maru" said: The great leader of the Korean people President Kim Il-song has peaceful reunification of the country whenever opportunities and possibilities presented themselves ever since the liberation.

The DPRK declared that the problems of concluding a peace agreement, which would replace the armistice agreement, between the DPRK and the United States, withdrawing the U.S. troops from South Korea and adopting a non-aggression declaration between the north and the south would be discussed at the tripartite talks and other proposals made by the other side for the peaceful reunification of Korea would also be discussed.

The DPRK's proposal is a reasonable one acceptable to everyone who wants peace.

He said that the U.S. administration and the South Korean authorities should stop their indiscreet acts and respond to the tripartite talks advanced by the DPRK at an early date.

Iwao Yamasaki, master of the "Seiko-maru" said: The DPRK's proposal for tripartite talks is a most realistic one for easing tension created on the Korean peninsula and achieving peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification.

The Japanese people of all walks of life are now supporting the tripartite talks in unison. We strongly hold that the tripartite talks should be convened at an early date.

#### Peace Treaty Called For

SK061033 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1023 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 6 February (KCNA)--Kuk Yong-kil, chairman of the consultative council for democracy of the homeland and independent reunification, in a lecture given in Los Angeles, the United States, held that to remove tensions and attain a durable peace on the Korean peninsula, it is necessary to replace the armistice agreement with a peace agreement, according to SINHAN MINBO, a newspaper of Koreans in the United States.

He stressed that in South Korea "the essence of the peace movement is the question of restoring national sovereignty, freed from outside forces, and the question of replacing the armistice agreement by a peace agreement."

The desire of the Korean people and the world peaceloving people for a durable peace on the Korean peninsula has not been realized due to the "two Koreas" policy of the United States, he stated.

He said that the resolution of the 30th session of the UN General Assembly on forcing the foreign troops to withdraw from South Korea, replacing the Korean armistice agreement by a peace agreement, observing the principles of the north-south joint statement and promoting the independent and peaceful reunification of the country has not been implemented because of the U.S. South Korean policy and the obstructionist moves of the South Korean dictators following it and, accordingly, the tense atmosphere has not been removed on the Korean peninsula for more than 30 years.

He repeatedly held that for a lasting peace on the Korean peninsula it is necessary to sign a peace agreement, a substitute for the armistice agreement, without fail.

## Overseas Statements Support 3-Way Talks

SK060350 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0340 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 6 February (KCNA)--Statements have been published one after another in various countries in support of the proposal for tripartite talks advanced at a joint meeting of the central people's committee and the standing committee of the supreme people's assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The French Committee of Socialists and Progressionists for Recognizing the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a statement on 26 January in support of the proposal for tripartite talks and sent its copies to the French presidential office, the Foreign Ministry, Socialist Party, Communist Party and parliament.

The statement said that the DPRK's proposal for tripartite talks is a most realistic and constructive initiative for the solution of the Korean question, which arouses full support [words indistinct] people.

In its statement dated 26 January the Norwegian Trade Union Support Committee for the reunification of Korea stressed that all the governments, parliaments, political parties and social organizations and individual personages of the world should actively support the proposal for tripartite talks advanced by the DPRK and carry on energetic activities for an early realization of the tripartite talks.

The Uganda Teachers Association in a statement published on 26 January said that the basic factor of Korea's division and new war there is the U.S. occupation of South Korea and demanded the United States to unconditionally accept the just proposal of the DPRK for withdrawing its aggression troops from South Korea and signing a peace agreement.

Meanwhile, the LE SOLEIL DE HAUTE-VOLTA newspaper office of Upper Volta issued a statement on 24 January, which strongly demanded the United States to immediately stop the "Team Spirit 84" war exercises that render the situation in Korea extremely tense and to respond to the tripartite talks without delay.

Statements were also issued by the Norway-Korea Friendship Association on 25 January and the Hokkaido, Japan, Society for the Study of Korea on 11 January in support of the proposal for tripartite talks.

### Solidarity Letter Received

SK070511 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2202 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 7 February (KCNA)--Solidarity message and letter came to the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea and to the Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity respectively from the Central Committee of the free German youth and the Swiss committee for Asian-African-Latin American solidarity in support of the new proposal for a peaceful settle-

ment of the Korean question advanced at the joint meeting of the central people's committee and the standing committee of the supreme people's assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

In its message the Central Committee of the free German youth says: We strongly denounce the military policy of the U.S. administration which has turned South Korea into a huge military base and installed warmissiles there. The war policy of the United States and the Seoul "regime" which violates peace at a time when the DPRK proposed tripartite talks to the United States and the South Korean authorities recently, strongly demanding the relaxation of tensions and defence of peace on the Korean peninsula, is aggravating the situation on the Korean peninsula, in Asia and the rest of the world.

The youth of the German Democratic Republic, therefore, support the news proposal of the DPRK for the withdrawal of the aggression forces including all nuclear weapons and the promotion of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country without foreign interference.

The message says the free German youth is standing firmly on the side of the Korean youth.

In its letter the Swiss Committee for Asian-African-Latin American solidarity welcomes the DPRK's new peace proposal for promoting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and hopes for a great success of this proposal.

#### South Koreans Support Tripartite Talks

SK061108 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1059 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 6 February (KCNA)--South Korean people of all walks of life are warmly hailing and supporting the proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for tripartite talks, according to radio "Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification."

A peasant named Kim Yong-kil said: I heartily hail the north's proposal for tripartite talks. Because good conditions for the acceleration of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, the greatest cherished desire of the nation, would be created, if this proposal is realised.

When tensions are increased with the buildup of the combat capabilities of the U.S. forces and the puppet army and even with the introduction of nuclear weapons and an anti-communist and anti-DPRK campaign is carried on as today, a dialogue for reunification cannot be realised and no one knows when a nuclear war might break out. Therefore it is very important for peace in our country and its independent and peaceful reunification to discuss the questions of the signing of a peace agreement between the north and the United States and of the withdrawal of the U.S. forces from South Korea.

The adoption of a non-aggression declaration between north and south would open a broad avenue of dialogue for reunification.



Prof Hong Song-chol said: The practical key to peace on the Korean peninsula today lies in opening tripartite talks.

The U.S. forces must be withdrawn and armaments be reduced, if no one is to feel any more the danger and possibility of the outbreak of a war on the Korean peninsula. I welcome and support the proposal of the north for tripartite talks, as I believe that it is, first of all, aimed at solving this question. The United States and the South Korean authorities should honestly respond to the proposal of the north, with no conditions attached, we think.

Pak Kyong-pil, a democratic figure, said: The proposal of tripartite talks by the north opened a bright and hopeful prospect before us, who have set reunification as the supreme task of the nation. This proposal has evoked our sympathy as it is most fair and realistic.

I believe that the proposal for tripartite talks is a reunification on the Korean peninsula in a responsible manner.

#### Madagascar Press Supports Tripartite Talks

SK070851 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0817 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] Antananarivo, 5 February (KCNA)--A round-table conservation of Malagasy newspaper, news agency and radio editors and reporters was held in Antananarivo on 24 January on the new step for a peaceful settlement of the Korean question taken at a joint meeting of the central people's committee and the standing committee of the supreme people's assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

In his speech Jeannot Feno, head of the information section of the Ministry of Information, ideological instruction and cooperation of Madagascar, said the DPRK has made all efforts for an early solution of the question of national reunification. The three principles of national reunification advanced by the great President Kim Il-song are independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity, he remarked.

Noting that the DPRK put forward this time a realistic and just proposal for defending peace and security on the Korean peninsula and in the world, he said the United States and the South Korean authorities should respond to the proposal for tripartite talks, if they truly wanted peace on the Korean peninsula and in the world.

The press circles of Madagascar will as ever actively and invariably support the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, he declared.

Noting that the proposal for tripartite talks is a most fair and constructive proposal for a peaceful settlement of the Korean question, Razaialimisa Jeannette Olga, editor of the paper ATRIKA, stressed that the United States and the South Korean authorities should show clear stand and attitude towards this new proposal.

Rakotoariveuo Dalphon, editor of Malagasy radio, said that for achieving a lasting peace on the Korean peninsula under the extremely tense situation, the question should be solved by means of responding to the proposal for tripartite talks advanced by the DPRK.

Speaking at the conversation, the head of the external affairs section of the paper ATRIKA, the editor of the ANTA News Agency and the editor of the Malagasy television demanded that the United States and the South Korean authorities respond to the DPRK's proposal for tripartite talks.

#### DPRK Meetings Support SPA Resolution

SK070427 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1518 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 6 February (KCNA)--Meetings are being continuously held in county seats, industrial establishments, cooperative farms and schools in support of the resolution of the Third Session of the 7th Supreme People's Assembly on providing a guarantee for peace in Korea and promoting the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

At the meetings speakers said the Third Session of the 7th Supreme People's Assembly adopted a resolution on providing a guarantee for peace in Korea and promoting the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and sent an appeal to the parliaments and governments of all countries of the world.

Noting that this is an epochal step for averting the danger of new war and opening a bright prospect for peace in the country and its peaceful reunification, they warmly welcomed and supported the step.

To hold tripartite talks, they stressed is a most realistic and reasonable measure for a peaceful settlement of the Korean question under the present strained situation.

The "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises started by the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique are a challenge to our people who desire the country's peace and peaceful reunification and a mockery of the world's peace-loving people, they said.

They held that the United States and the South Korean authorities must renounce the provocative war policy against us and accept our proposal for tripartite talks for opening a new phase for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and promptly come out to talks.

#### Paper Says Chon Arrests Hundreds

SK070908 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0823 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 7 February (KCNA)--HAE OE HANMINBO, a Koreans' paper published in the United States, on January 11 reported that the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique arrested a pastor and two former university professors for having supported the proposal for founding the Democratic Federal Republic of Koryo

and over 500 university students and workers who had called for national independence and reunification.

The paper said: "More than 500 persons have of late been arrested on charges of waging the reunification movement through lectures, writing, campus education and other activities, holding that the U.S. forces must be withdrawn for a national reunification based on the principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity."

The paper continued: Yi Yong-hui, former professor of Hanyang University, Kang Man-kil, former professor of Koryo University and Rev Cho Sung-Hyok, director of the Institute of Christian Social Problems, arrested on charges of the violation of the "National Security Law," had spoken at various meetings for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops and for north-south confederation as a way of national reunification on the principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity.

The paper pointed out that the military fascist clique in recent few months closed 26 evening schools in the "industrial zones" in Seoul.

The authorities, it said, dissolved a number of evening schools, branding them as anti-"government" organisations and illegal "socialist groups," and arrested their teachers, who were university students, and pressganged them into the army.

HAEOE HANMINBO in its editorial 11 January demanded the release of the patriotic former university professors, pastor, students and workers under arrest and called for an undaunted movement for national independence, against nuclear weapons and for peaceful reunification.

#### India Supports Talks Proposal

SK071051 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1027 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 7 February (KCNA)--A mass meeting supporting the proposal for tripartite talks advanced at a joint meeting of the central people's committee and the standing committee of the supreme people's assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was held on 30 January with a large attendance in New Delhi under the co-sponsorship of the all India Indo-Korean Friendship Association and the Indian Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification.

Placed on the platform of the meeting hall were a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of Indian President Giani Zail Singh.

The meeting was attended by Rajendra Kumari Vajpayee, general secretary of the Indian National Congress Party of Indira Gandhi, M. Farooqi, member of the executive committee of the national council, and secretary, of the Communist Party of India, and parliamentarians, political and public figures and a large crowd of people.

O. P. Mantri, secretary general of the all India Indo-Korean Friendship Association, said in his report: The Indian people warmly welcome and fully support the DPRK's proposal for tripartite talks.

The all India Indo-Korean Friendship Association and the Indian Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification will rouse the Indian people to a more vigorous solidarity campaign in support of the DPRK's proposal for tripartite talks and make all efforts to force the United States and the South Korean authorities to respond to the tripartite talks.

The general secretary of the Indian National Congress Party of Indira Gandhi, said in his speech that the proposal for tripartite talks is a just one for putting an end to the tension in Korea and creating a precondition for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The general secretary of the Utar Pradesh State Committee of the Indian National Congress Party of Indira Gandhi in his speech said that the proposal for tripartite talks is an epochal step for removing the tensions from the Korean peninsula and reunifying the country independently and in a peaceful way.

M. Farooqi, member of the executive committee of the national council, and secretary, of the Communist Party of India, in his speech stressed that the DPRK's proposal for tripartite talks is a most timely one for easing the tensions on the Korean peninsula and reunifying Korea independently and peacefully. The Communist Party of India expresses firm solidarity with the Korean people in their struggle for national reunification.

A solidarity message to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il was adopted at the meeting.

The resolution on Korea adopted there says: The proposal for tripartite talks is an expression of the sincere efforts and ardent desire of the DPRK government and people to dispel the grave situation on the Korean peninsula and reunify the country independently and in a peaceful way under the guidance of his excellency President Kim Il-song, the great leader.

The meeting expresses full support to the proposal that a peace agreement be signed between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United States and a series of problems including the problem of withdrawing the U.S. forces from South Korea be discussed at the tripartite talks.

The meeting demands that the United States and the South Korean authorities unconditionally accept this important, patriotic and fair step of the DPRK and respond to the tripartite talks.

#### Hungarian President Supports Talk Proposals

SK080437 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2207 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 8 February (KCNA)--Korean ambassador to the Hungarian People's Republic Kim Yong-sun on 2 February paid a farewell call on Comrade

Pal Losonczi, president of the presidential council of the Hungarian People's Republic.

The ambassador conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the president of the presidential council.

The president expressed deep thanks for this and asked the ambassador to convey his heartfelt greetings to the great leader.

He sincerely wished the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song great success in the work for national reunification, the desire of the Korean nation, and in his noble activities for peace in Asia as well as good health and a long life.

Hungary, he said, has supported and will continue to support the policies for national reunification put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

We highly estimate and support the proposal for tripartite talks put forward at a joint meeting of the DPRK central people's committee and SPA standing committee and at the Third Session of the Seventh Supreme People's Assembly, he said.

Extending positive support to the Korean people's struggle against the scheme to form a U.S.-Japan-South Korea tripartite military alliance and for the reunification of the country, he expressed the belief that Korea would certainly be reunified.

He expressed satisfaction over the favourable development of the relations between Hungary and Korea and wished the Korean people greater success in socialist construction.

The conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere.

#### DPRK SPA Session Reported

SK072157 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1520 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 7 February (KCNA)--Mass media of various countries reported about the Third Session of the Seventh Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The Romanian papers SCINTEIA, ROMANIA LIBERA and SCINTEIA TINERETULUI 28 January reported that the session of the supreme people's assembly of the DPRK was held with the attendance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The Yugoslav paper BORBA 31 January said that the supreme people's assembly of the DPRK called upon the parliaments and governments of all countries of the world to support the new proposal for tripartite talks and join the Korean people's struggle for a peaceful solution of the Korean question.

Other Yugoslav papers POLITIKA, POBJEDA, DNEVNIK, DELO, VJESNIK and MAGYAR SZO and Tanjug and Belgrade radio and television conveyed from 29 to 31 January

the gist of an appeal adopted at the supreme people's assembly session under the respective titles "U.S. weapons must be removed from South Korea," "appeal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea" and so on.

The 28 January issue of the Bulgarian paper RABOTNICHESKO DELO said: The appeal adopted at the supreme people's assembly session strongly called upon the parliaments and governments of all countries of the world to force the United States to withdraw its nuclear weapons from South Korea, and stop the introduction of new nuclear weapons and all acts aggravating the situation on the Korean peninsula.

The Mongolian paper UNEN 29 January and the Pathet Lao News Agency 30 January conveyed the gist of the appeal of the supreme people's assembly and an account of the SPA session.

Central African radio and television 27 January, state radio of Laos, the Nicaraguan paper BARICADA and the Egyptian paper EGYPTIAN GAZETTE 28 January, the ADEN News Agency of Democratic Yemen 29 January, the Algerian paper AL SHAAB 30 January and the Pakistani paper MUSLIM 31 January also reported summaries of the appeal of the SPA.

#### Talks Supported

SK081043 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1034 GMT 8 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 8 February (KCNA)-- Publications of Koreans Overseas carried articles in support of the proposal for tripartite talks advanced at a joint meeting of the central people's committee and the standing committee of the supreme people's assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The 21 January issue of NEW KOREA TIMES, a newspaper of Koreans published in Canada, in an editorial titled "Support Again to Talks for Peace on the Korean Peninsula" conveyed news of the joint meeting concerning the proposal for tripartite talks and introduced the gist of a letter sent by the joint meeting to the U.S. Government and congress.

Noting that the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique started the unprecedented-in-scope "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises on 1 February by mobilizing large forces more than 200,000 strong at "a time when a hopeful gleam" of a peaceful settlement of the Korean question was thrown by the proposal of the DPRK, the editorial said: Each time an opportunity offered itself the United States said that it wanted the relaxation of tension on the Korean peninsula. Then we cannot but ask the United States if the exercises of large forces covering a long period, in which the north is an imaginary enemy, are intended for the relaxation of tension.

We hail and support the talks for peace on the Korean peninsula and, at the same time, oppose the war exercises of the South Korean and U.S. forces and demand a halt to them.

At the same time, we demand the South Korean authorities to respond to talks.

The 20 January issue of NOYON TONGSIN, a publication of Koreans in West Germany, also carried an article in support of the DPRK's proposal for tripartite talks.

It gave a detailed account of the DPRK's proposal to hold tripartite talks and sign there a peace agreement between it and the United States and adopt a non-aggression declaration between the north and the south and thus solve the Korean question in a peaceful way.

#### Tripartite Talks Supported

SK081037 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1027 GMT 8 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 8 February (KCNA)--Foreign figures published talks hailing and supporting the new step for a peaceful solution of the Korean question which was taken at a joint meeting of the central people's committee and the standing committee of the supreme people's assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

In his talk dated 24 January J. Qorro, deputy chief editor of the Shihata News Agency of Tanzania, said that the signing of a peace agreement between the DPRK and the United States and the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea are a basic guarantee for a lasting peace in Korea and a precondition for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country without foreign interference.

After dwelling on the most reasonable and realistic proposal for national reunification advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, he expressed full support and solidarity for our people's struggle to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Herbert Steiner, chairman of the society for the promotion of the relations between Austria and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and chairman of the Austrian Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification, in his talk on 23 January gave a detailed account of the proposal for tripartite talks and stressed that the United States and the South Korean authorities should respond to the proposal for tripartite talks.

A. M. Harizo Rasolomanana, chief of the group for the study of the Chuche idea of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song of Malagasy students in Algeria, said in his talk on 29 January.

The United States and the South Korean authorities should unconditionally and immediately accept the new proposal of the DPRK for tripartite talks. This proposal is a most reasonable and realistic one for averting the danger of a nuclear war in Korea and consolidating world peace.

El Semani Suleiman, chairman of the Council of the Sudan-Korea Friendship Club in Korea Buri village in Barari District, Khartoum, the Democratic Republic of the Sudan, in his talks dated 1 February noted that the proposal for tripartite talks is a most fair and realistic one for averting the danger of a world war and opening a favourable phase for the reunification of Korea. He called upon

all the peaceloving people of the world to express full support to and solidarity with the Korean people in the struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

#### Swiss Support DPRK Talks Proposal

SK080503 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0339 GMT 8 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 8 February (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, received a solidarity message from Carobbio Werner, general secretary of the Swiss autonomous Socialist Party and member of the parliament of the Swiss Confederation, in support of the new proposal for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question made by the joint meeting of the DPRK Central People's Committee and the SPA standing committee.

The message dated 26 January reads: Your Excellency President, Our party received with very great interest the proposal advanced at a joint meeting of the central people's committee and the standing committee of the supreme people's assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which was held on 10 January 1984.

We consider that your proposal to the United States and the South Korean side is a realistic and just one for solving the problem of divided Korea and achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

We fully support these sincere efforts of yours.

Please accept, your excellency president, assurances of our highest considerations together with our support.

#### Indian Party Figure Supports Talks

SK080513 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0355 GMT 8 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 8 February (KCNA)--The Indian paper NATIONAL HERALD 1 February the gist of the speech made by Rajendra Kumari Vajpayee, general secretary of the Indian National Congress Party of Indira Gandhi, at a mass meeting held in support of the proposal for tripartite talks under the co-sponsorship of the all India Indo-Korean Friendship Association and the Indian Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification on 30 January, under the headline "The National Congress Party of Indira Gandhi Supports Tripartite Talks on the Korean Question."

It said: In his recent speech Rajendra Kumari Vajpayee, general secretary of the Indian National Congress Party of Indira Gandhi, stressed that the Indian National Congress Party of Indira Gandhi expresses support to the proposal of the DPRK for holding tripartite talks between it, the United States and South Korea to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.



He denounced the presence of the U.S. troops in South Korea and the U.S. deployment of nuclear weapons in South Korea.

He said that socialist Korea recently advanced a proposal for tripartite talks to solve the question of Korea's reunification in a peaceful way through negotiation and dialogue, although the United States and South Korea are frequently staging war exercises.

He also denounced the "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises of the United States and South Korea started on 1 February.

In conclusion he stressed: The Indian Government headed by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has all along supported the cause of peace and opposed war.

#### Foreign Media Report Talks Proposal

SK080823 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0802 GMT 8 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 8 February (KCNA)--Foreign mass media gave wide publicity to the new step for a peaceful solution of the Korean question taken at a joint meeting of the central people's committee and the standing committee of the supreme people's assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Carrying the gist of the information on the joint meeting and the full text of the letter to the South Korean authorities, the Sierra Leonean paper FOR THE PEOPLE on 26 January stressed that the Sierra Leonean people warmly hail and support the proposal for tripartite talks advanced at the joint meeting.

Giving a detailed account of the discussion of the new proposal for tripartite talks at the joint meeting, the Ugandan paper UGANDA TIMES on 30 January demanded that the U.S. Government should actively respond to the proposal.

News of the joint meeting and a summary of the letter sent by it to the U.S. Government and congress were carried by the Mozambican paper NOTICIAS and the Benin paper EHUZU on 27 January, the Swiss paper LA VOIX OUVRIERE and the Portuguese paper DIARIO DE LISBOA on 26 January and the Norwegian paper FRIHETEN on 21 January.

Conveying the gist of the information on the joint meeting twice on 26 January, Radio Limp of Peru stressed that a new proposal put forward by the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is arresting the attention of the whole world and it is an affirmative proposal which can bring about a new turn in the development of the situation on the Korean peninsula.

#### Foreign Groups Support DPRK Talks

SK090417 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0343 GMT 9 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 9 February (KCNA)--Foreign public organisations published an appeal and statements supporting the DPRK's proposal for tripartite talks.

The Malian Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, the Mali Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity, the Malian Peace Movement, the Mali-Korea Friendship Association, the Central Committee of the Malian Red Cross, the National Youth Union of Mali, the National Women's Union of Mali and the National Union of Workers of Mali on 31 January issued in joint name an appeal to the international organisations and the political parties, social organisations and people of the world who love justice and peace, calling upon them to wage an energetic signature campaign.

Noting that the proposal for tripartite talks is, indeed, a justifiable initiative for averting the danger of a new war in Korea and achieving a lasting peace there, the appeal says: How the United States and the South Korean authorities accept the new proposal for tripartite talks would clarify their approach to war and peace.

The United States and the South Korean authorities must immediately stop the aggressive "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises and accept the peaceloving proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

In its statement dated 1 February the Berne branch of the Swiss progressive organisations expressed support to the DPRK's proposal for tripartite talks truly contributing to peace of the world and conforming to the desire of the world people.

The Pakistan Organisation for Afro-Asian People's Solidarity stressed in its statement on 26 January: The Pakistan Organisation for Afro-Asian People's Solidarity demands the U.S. Government to show a positive response to the proposal for tripartite talks made at a joint meeting of the central people's committee and the standing committee of the supreme people's assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

We also demand that the South Korean authorities accept the DPRK's new peaceful initiative to adopt a non-aggression declaration to remove the state of military confrontation between the north and the south.

#### Indian Party Supports DPRK Talks

SK090357 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0337 GMT 9 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 9 February (KCNA)--The Communist Party of India (Marxist) published an article on 22 January in support of the DPRK's proposal for tripartite talks, which says: The Communist Party of India (Marxist) pays serious attention to the proposal advanced at a joint meeting of the central people's committee and the standing committee of the supreme people's assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to hold tripartite talks between the DPRK, the United States and the South Korean authorities for removing the danger of war in Korea and achieving her peaceful reunification.

It is the U.S. forces present in South Korea that oppose peace in Korea and create the danger of war in this region.

The South Korean authorities are also a party responsible for the increased tensions in Korea. In view of this the proposal for tripartite talks in a very constructive one.

The Communist Party of India (Marxist) expresses full support to the proposal for tripartite talks.

#### French Figure Supports DPRK Talks

SK100447 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2159 GMT 9 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 10 February (KCNA)--Jacques Huntzinger, national secretary for international relations of the Socialist Party of France, on 1 February published a talk supporting the peaceful reunification of Korea in connection with the new measure for the peaceful solution of the Korean question taken at a joint meeting of the central people's committee and the standing committee of the supreme people's assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

He said in his talk: Upon receiving the DPRK's proposal for signing a peace agreement between the DPRK and the United States, the Socialist Party of France expresses full support to the sincere efforts of the DPRK for consolidating peace in that part of the world.

It hopes that conditions for the reunification of Korea will be created at an early date and the danger of war [sentence incomplete].

#### Foreign Media Support DPRK SPA Resolution

SK100421 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1504 GMT 9 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 9 February (KCNA)--Foreign mass media are giving wide publicity to news of the Third Session of the Seventh Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The 28 January issues of the Czechoslovak papers UDE PRAVO, SVOTODNE SLOVO, MLADAFRONTA and ZEMEDEL'SKE NOVINY conveyed summaries of the appeal to the parliaments and governments of all countries of the world which was adopted at the SPA session, saying that the appeal strongly held that the United States must withdraw nuclear weapons from South Korea without delay and give up the plan to introduce there medium-range nuclear missiles and neutron weapons.

The appeal was reported by another Czechoslovak paper PRAVDA 28 January.

Under the respective titles "North Korea's Proposal for Reunification" and "North Korea's Efforts for Reunification" the Indian papers NATIONAL HERALD and PATRIOT 7 February introduced the appeal in detail and the PTI of India aired the summary of the appeal on 31 January.

Shihata of Tanzania 26 January reported the gist of the appeal of the SPA saying that when all continents and regions of the globe launch powerful international joint action for the withdrawal of the U.S. nuclear weapons from South

Korea, a nuclear war can be prevented on the Korean peninsula and peace in Asia and the world be safeguarded.

The Tanzanian paper UHURU and radio 27 January and the SONA of Somalia 30 January reported the adoption of the appeal and its gists.

#### Nepalese Groups Support Appeal

SK100519 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0403 GMT 10 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 10 February (KCNA)--Nepalese social organizations issued statements in support of the appeal to the parliaments and governments of all countries in the world which was adopted at the supreme people's assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The Patan District Committee of the Nepalese World Peace Committee in a statement dated 31 January said: Considering that the appeal adopted at the Third Session of the Seventh SPA of the DPRK is one more important step for averting the danger of nuclear war in Korea and preserving peace in Asia and the world, we warmly support it.

We hold that the United States and the South Korean authorities who render the situation on the Korean peninsula extremely tense would look squarely at the reality and respond to the new proposal for tripartite talks from a sincere stand towards peace in Korea and a peaceful solution of the Korean question.

We call upon the parliaments and governments of all countries of the world to actively respond to the appeal of the DPRK.

The Nepalese Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification in its statement published on 2 February said: We consider that the reasonable way of solving the Korean question is only dialogue and negotiation and hold that the DPRK-USA armistice agreement should be replaced by a peace agreement soon.

The new proposal for tripartite talks is a most just one for peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification.

#### Sudanese Government Supports DPRK Talks

SK100513 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0354 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 10 February (KCNA)--Cho Myong-hwang, Korean ambassador to the Democratic Republic of the Sudan, on 18 January paid a farewell call on 'Umar Muhammad al-Tayyib, first vice-president of the Sudan.

The first vice-president said that the relations between the Sudan and Korea were favorably developing and would continue to develop in the future.

Referring to the new step taken at a joint meeting of the DPRK central people's committee and the standing committee of the supreme people's assembly for a peaceful settlement of the Korean question, he said it is a very excellent and wise step.

Noting that everyone would support any proposal for the maintenance of peace, he said the proposal for tripartite talks is a very good one.

The Sudanese Government hails and supports the proposal for tripartite talks, he said, and stressed: I hope for a successful realization of the proposal.

The conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere.

CSO: 4100/062

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

U.S. WITHDRAWAL FROM SOUTH URGED--Pyongyang, 6 February (KCNA)--The 1 December 1983, issue of SINHAN MINBO, a newspaper of Koreans in the United States, in an article said that a vigorous struggle should be waged against outside forces and for national independence for averting the danger of a nuclear war and achieving peace on the Korean peninsula. The question of peace on the Korean peninsula is, in essence, a question of restoring sovereignty, freed from the U.S. sphere of influence, that is, a question of forcing the U.S. troops to withdraw and restoring the lost sovereignty of the nation, the paper said, and stressed: The question of peace on the Korean peninsula is to be freed from the cold war system of the United States through the struggle against outside forces and for national independence. The first stage of its liberation is to make the U.S. troops withdraw and free itself from the political, economic, social and cultural neo-colonialism of the United States. [Text] [SK060354 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0347 GMT 6 Feb 84]

NUCLEAR WEAPONS WITHDRAWAL--Pyongyang, 7 February (KCNA)--The "League of Koreans in Germany Against War and Nuclear Weapons" issued a statement in demand of the withdrawal of nuclear weapons from South Korea, according to the 1 December 1983, issue of SINHAN MINBO, a newspaper of Koreans in the United States. Calling upon the compatriots at home and abroad to struggle with united efforts for the peaceful reunification of the country, the statement said: Let us prevent in our land a war which begets poverty and hunger. Let us shatter a nuclear war which destroys humanity and civilization. The U.S. troops should withdraw nuclear weapons from South Korea and break off relations with fascism. Whole mankind should struggle to do away with war fanatics and social structures geared to the provocation of a war. [Text] [SK070521 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0342 GMT 7 Feb 84]

U.S. WAR SCHEME CRITICIZED--Pyongyang, 4 February (KCNA)--Yi Yong-hui, former professor of Hanyang University in South Korea, in an article contributed to the Japanese magazine SEKAI criticized the U.S. imperialists for converting South Korea into a nuclear forward base. The author noted that due to the criminal act of the Reagan administration the Korean peninsula which our nation should hand down generation after generation has been chosen as a target of nuclear bombs and he branded the U.S. "nuclear strategy as a reckless play fire." He held that practical measures should be taken to avert the danger of nuclear war in Korea. [Text] [SK041108 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1101 GMT 4 Feb 84]

STUDENTS TO BE EXPELLED--Pyongyang, 8 February (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique continue to expel progressive students from university in groups under customary pretexts, according to a radio report from Seoul. They removed 238 students from registers at Koryo, Sogang, Tongguk and Sungjon Universities in Seoul alone in the second semester of last academic year. Of them, 74 students, 30 more than the 1982 academic year, were expelled at Sogang University and 54 students, 11 more, at Tongguk University. This clearly shows that the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique's loud advertisement of "reinstatement" of expelled students these days is a fraud. [Text] [SK081026 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1022 GMT 8 Feb 84]

CSO: 4100/062

RISE, FALL OF NORTH KOREAN POLITICAL PERSONALITIES IN 1983

Seoul PUKHAN in Korean No 144, Dec 83 pp 82-88

/Article by Kim, Yong-chun, member of the Editorial Committee, Naeoe T'ongsin:  
"Veiled Past of Important Personalities"

/Text/ Most of North Korea's important personalities whose names are publicized through their propaganda organs, such as high-ranking officials of the party or the government organizations, leaders of various civic organizations and personalities in charge of factories and enterprises, are either full or associate members of the KWP Central Committee. Therefore, it would be quite correct to regard these full or associate members of the KWP Central Committee totaling about 240 members as the central figures who lead all segments of North Korea, including political, social and economic fields, or rather as core personalities of North Korea's political power.

Among those personalities are, not to mention Kim Il-song, Kim Chong-il (father and son), secretaries and members of the party Political Bureau, the party's department heads, chairpersons and department heads of the people's committees and the state administration council, leaders of the executive committee of the Supreme People's Assembly (SPA) as well as leaders of civic organizations, provincial and city level parties, political organs, some major factories and enterprises.

Yet it is very difficult for us to determine these important figures' past history, their disposition and their professional knowledge, because no personal history or other matters have officially been made public, and at no time have even propaganda organizations publicized it. Under their extremely closed social system, it is also impossible for the outside world to trace and investigate it. However, such a phenomenon is a characteristic that is commonly seen in such communist countries as the Soviet Union and Communist China. Yet it can be said that the case of North Korea is the worst of all.

The fabrication of the lineage of Kim Il-song and his family, the history of his fabricated, so-called anti-Japanese guerrilla struggles and the theory on the so-called Kim Chong-il's "Paektusan mountain spirits" and so forth are all purported to idolize the father and son so that they can rationalize the setup to transfer power by heredity from father to son. When the above is taken into consideration, their past history and status are unreliable and fabulous. They are also childish.



Nevertheless, among the important North Korean personalities, Kim Il-song and Kim Chong-il, father and son, are the only people whose past history, education, status and other information have been officially made public. The past of all other important core personalities has been covered with a veil. Only recently when certain high-ranking personalities, including Ch'oe Hyon and Kang Yang-uk died, their past careers were mentioned in a highly vague manner: "They participated in the anti-Japan struggle together with Kim Il-song." But this was not much help in learning about these personalities.

Thus in North Korea no matter how important a person may be, he is not allowed to have a better career, status and process of growth than Kim Il-song and Kim Chong-il, and it is not supposed to be that way. The important things are present ability, position, job title and rank. Apart from these they seem to be accustomed to thinking that there is no need to make public any other matters. Of course, the past history of these important personalities can not be confidential withing their organizations. On the contrary, it is a matter of course that their past history can be an important variable to their success. Yet this has never been made public through official propaganda organs such as newspapers and broadcasts.

#### Syndrome for Evading Announcement of Personnel Reshuffle

It is noteworthy that chances are rare for making public the status of change of position, job title, and rank involving leading public officials (core personalities who are occupying important posts).

As to the party organization and appropriate leaders, only a list of some 240 members of the KWP Central Committee (regular and associate members) including members of the Political Bureau, secretaries and members of the Military Committee has been made public at the party congress which is held every 4 to 10 years. And the so-called Supreme People's Assembly, a nominal legislative organ, is held once every 4 years. At this time, the names of personalities including the Speaker's group and other personalities who hold major posts, have been made public in so-called elections. In particular, the list including premier and deputy premier, members of the central people's committee and responsible persons at the departments of the State Administrative Council (department heads and committee chairpersons) has been announced.

Therefore, the only way for the outside world to determine any changes involving major posts and important personalities of the party and government is when positions and names of important personalities who attend major events or official meetings have been reported through broadcasts or in newspapers. This is the only way to guess or "confirm" any changes. An exception is when an ambassador at an overseas station has been appointed, when a list is announced in the name of a "decree." Even in this case, the name of the new person or replacement is announced, but it is customary that the predecessor's name is disregarded. Following the death of Kang Yang-uk, the name of the successor as deputy premier was announced. This was a rare case.

Thus when it becomes necessary for us to trace and determine what we often call their ranking in terms of their political power, a certain amount can be

learned by comparing the existing list with a list of a so-called speaker's platform attending an important ceremony which has been reported by newspaper or radio.

When a list of personalities is announced by propaganda organizations through radio broadcast, the order of announcement is very important. Because the order of the announcement of names represents "the ranking." But such changes of important personalities which have been determined in this manner are highly ambiguous and lack credibility. In other words, a certain important person could be absent from an official ceremony due to illness for a long period of time or else they could be away for overseas duties. Therefore there could be a lot of mixup involving official rankings. An example is when Kim Yong-nam, chairman of the Foreign Policy Commission of the KWP Central Committee, failed to appear at an official function, despite the importance of his position, from the end of last year up to this summer. There was an ongoing rumor that he might have been purged due to his rivalry with Ho Tam (Political Bureau member, deputy premier-foreign minister) who is also one of the twin stars in diplomatic circles in North Korea.

However, beginning this fall, he started to appear again, only to prove the rumor was false. Thus, any changes involving the inside of North Korea's core political power is covered with a veil, and also they are reluctant to let it be known to the outside. Such secrecy and "exposure evasion symptoms" are impossible to surmount and hard for us to understand, with our customary practice and common concept that any changes involving important personalities, including personal history, position, and job titles are made public in detail through official announcement or mass media. Yet there is nothing we can do, since North Korea's system has been molded in that manner.

#### A Year That Saw No Major Shakeup in Upper Hierarchy

In a word, it is the prevailing opinion that there were no major changes in North Korea's upper hierarchy last year. Reviewing the ceremonies for the Second Session, the Seventh Supreme People's Assembly and the 9th September Day (anniversary for establishment of the government), there was no significant change in the ranking of important personalities of the Speaker's platform with the exception of a few people. The general opinion is that even though there was a minor change in its ranking, it was not a significant one.

Naturally, Kim Il-song and Kim Chong-il, father and son, ought to be an exception. Other leaders who are active include deputy premiers Kim Il and Pak Song-ch'ol. The Party Political Bureau members, O Chin-u, Yim Ch'un-Chu'u, So Ch'ol, and also O Paek-yong, O Kuk-yol, Paek Hak-rim and Kim Kang-hwan, all military leaders, and 10 vice premiers, including Yi Chong-ok, are still maintaining their respective positions.

But Hwang Chang-yop, speaker of the Supreme People's Assembly, stepped down as speaker in the last April session. Instead Yang Hyong-sop took up that post. After the death of Deputy Premier Kang Yang-uk, Yim Ch'un Ch'u became deputy premier against expectation. Among major changes are the death of Kim Il-tae, who had been assuming leadership in the field of science and technology. In addition, changes include rapid promotion of Yi Yong-ik and Ch'oe Yong-rim, who are considered to be pro-Kim Chong-il elements.

## People in Topics

At the first session of the Seventh Supreme People's Assembly which was held in April this year (1983), Yim Ch'un Ch'u, general secretary of the Central People's Committee was elected vice president. The post was vacated due to the death of elder Kang-Yang-uk. Yi Yong-ik (chairman of the Central Broadcasting Committee) became general secretary of the Central People's Committee. Both Yi Yong-ik and Ch'oe Yong-rim were appointed members of the Central People's Committee. The Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly was also reshuffled. Hwang Chang-hyop, who had long been holding the chairmanship, has been replaced by Yang Hyong-sop, former chairman of the Academy of Social Sciences. At the same time, Son Song-p'il, chairman of the North Korean Red Cross and Yo Yon-ku, director of the Secretariat of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland were promoted to vice chairmanship. Kim Il-tae, chairman of the party's Science and Education Committee and chairman of the Academy of Science, has become a member of the party's standing committee. In September soon after his appointment, Kim Il-tae died.

In the North Korean regime, the position of "vice president" has no actual power other than assisting "President Kim Il-song." Yet when we view it from the structure of the political power organ, the position cannot be minimized in a symbolic sense because it ranks next to president.

Following the death of Kang Yang-uk, it was guessed that O Chin-u (minister of the People's Armed Forces) who is a close associate to Kim Chong-il as well as powerful military leaders, or Yi Chong-ok (premier) might be picked for the vice presidency. Overturning this expectation, Yim Ch'un-ch'u took that post. In the case of O Chin-u, it is O Chin-u who backs Him Chong-il in his succession to the North Korean leadership.

He also maintained a powerful influence within the military. Therefore, until the hereditary succession setup has been firmly established, he cannot afford to leave the post, the minister of the People's Armed Forces. In the case of Yi Chong-ok, it may be possible to surmise that he is the mastermind of the 7-year plan now in progress, and that it is still premature to be in that position in terms of his seniority.

Now what about the appointment of Yim Ch'un-ch'u as vice president? It is interpreted that his contribution rendered in providing the setup for the succession and his being Kim Il-song's so-called revolutionary comrade had been taken into consideration. Claiming that he was the closest to Kim Il-song among all the revolutionary comrades, Yim Ch'un-ch'u had exerted himself in divinizing Kim Il-song and idolizing Kim Chong-suk, mother of Kim Chong-il. It has been reported that among all elder revolutionary leaders, Ch'u has won the most confidence of Kim Chong-il. It seems that Yang Hyong-sop was appointed chairman of the SPA in recognition of his outstanding job in recent years to provide theoretical justification for the setup to have Kim Chong-il succeed to North Korea's leadership. He has emerged as a leading ideology theorist, especially after he was appointed secretary in charge of thought following the Fifth Party Congress for his outstanding publicity on the Chuche idea externally while he had been sponsoring debate meetings on the Chuche idea. He had also established

a theoretical system for unitary ideology. When we put all these points together, it could be said that there has not been any significant change in the upper echelon of the North Korean political regime except the following: death of Kang yang-uk and Kim Il-tae, the reassignment with promotion of Yim Ch'un-ch'u, Yang Hyong-sop, Yo Yon-ku, the rapid promotion in rank of close associates of Kim Chong-il and the reassignment with demotion of Kim Hwan as deputy premier, the State Administration Council, and Yun Ki-pok as chairman of the Pyongyang City People's Committee.

It also appears that there have been no changes with regard to important personalities of the party's various committees, including the party secretariat, the party's military committee and also department heads and Premier Yi Chong-ok of the State Administration Council and leaders of judiciary organizations.

Now I want to go over general profiles of important personalities, especially including those who had experienced a comparatively wider range of changes during the year. As I indicated at the outset, there is room for discussion as to accuracy, because in reality there is a limit to one's ability to trace and describe the profiles of the North Korean personalities.

And they are not playing leading roles in ruling North Korea. In addition to Kim Il-song and Kim Chong-il, there are many people who are for the setup for father and son hereditary succession while wielding formidable power in the political, military, economic and diplomatic fields with Kim Il-song and his son as its core, a good reason for being their family and relatives.

I want to discuss in detail the following few people who were somewhat talked about this year.

Rev Kang Yang-uk

Kang Yang-uk, former vice president and chairman of the Socialist Democratic Party, died at the age of 80 on 9 January 1983. Kang was pastor at the Amchong Presbyterian Church in Pyongyang until the liberation (the end of World War II). He graduated from Pyongyang Seminary (Theological School). Kang Yang-uk was the second cousin of Kang Ton-uk, who was the father of Kim Il-song's mother. With this relative as a base, Kang Yang-uk positively participated in the communist activities led by Kim Il-song.

In 1946, he became the general secretary of the temporary North Korean People's Committee. In 1941, he became the general secretary of the Standing Committee of the North Korean People's Committee. He stepped into the main core of power while playing a key role in the establishment of the North Korean Government (Sep 1948). Thereafter, in 1959, he became vice chairman, the Supreme People's Assembly. Taking charge of such pro-Worker's Party organs as "the Korean Democratic Party," he devoted himself to strengthening the ground work for the Kim Il-song one-man dictatorial system. Externally he developed various diplomatic activities designed to publicize the North Korean formula of Korean reunification while seeking ways to isolate South Korea from the international community. In 1972, after he was appointed vice president, he was reportedly exercising his influence to control behind-the-scenes the process of building the Kim Il-song-Kim Chong-il succession system while performing his primary duties.

Because of his family tie with Kim Il-song, he was able to maintain his political life without difficulty despite so many power struggles and purges during the past 37 years. And also he was able to perform faithfully the role of political guardian of Kim Il-song by assuming such posts as the party vice president, chairman of the Central People's Committee, chairman of the Korean Socialist Democratic Party (re-elected to this post in June 1981) until the time of his death.

In connection with the fact that Kim Il-song's mother's family, or Kang Yang-uk's family, was a devout Christian family, Yim-un, a North Korean (residing in Russia), who is a well known and objective author and researcher on Kim Il-song, wrote in his book titled the "History of Kim Il-song," as follows:

"...Kim Hyong-chik (Kim Il-song's father) had had closer contact with nationalists than communists. And in the spiritual aspect, he attended Sung-sil School, the famous Christian school. His wife's family consisted of devout Christians. His father-in-law, Kang Yon-uk, was a well-known church elder in the northwestern area. Then why did Elder Kang Ton-uk allow his daughter Kang Pansok (Kim Il-song's mother), a devout Christian, to marry a non-Christian? Kang Ton-uk taught Kim Il-song, his daughter's son, the Bible at Ch'angdok School. Therefore, it is true that Kim Hyong-chik was a man of religion.

In view of his coming from a middle-class family, with religious influence from his wife's family, and a religious school, there are sufficient reasons why Kim Il-song could be an anticommunist.... Therefore, basically Kim Il-song's communist ideological consciousness is doubtful.

Prior to the liberation, Kang Ton-uk was reported to have helped Kim Il-song and his parents (Kim Hyong-chik and Kang Pan-sok) more than anybody else. But in order to destroy religion, which became a most harmful factor in the course of communizing North Korea during the past 37 years, Kim Il-song made maximum use of Kang Yang-uk, who was better versed in religion than anybody else.

Kang Yang-uk also spearheaded the efforts to carry it out faithfully. At any rate, Kang Yang-uk was a North Korean version of Judas Iscouriot who sold out our church by spearheading religious persecution as a stooge of Kim Il-song and brought charges against and caused many Christian clergymen and church members to be executed.

Probably in recognition of his outstanding service, Kim Il-song honored him with a so-called national funeral service.

Kim Il-tae, Godfather of the Science Administration

Kim Il-tae, who died in his early 50's on 25 September, was well versed in science education and was peerless in the field of science and education administration. In March 1983, he moved up to chairmanship at the Academy of Science, the State Administration Council from chairman of the Science and Education Committee, the KWP Central Committee. Although he became a man of "misfortune" who is no longer in the spotlight because of his death after only a few months of service as chairman of the Academy of Science, it was viewed that he had

earned considerable confidence as a close associate of Kim Chong-il in view of his recent post at his age. Such a guess stemmed from the fact that following his death, Kim Il-tae was accorded funeral procedures almost like those of the recently deceased important personalities.

As with most of North Korean high-ranking personalities, Kim Il-tae's personal history such as his education, family origin and background information before he was confirmed as chairman, Hamhung branch of the Academy of Science, is unknown. With the above position as a starting point, he was elected sixth member of SPA. Subsequently at the sixth Cabinet, he was appointed chairman of the Education Committee of the State Administration Council. Thus he had risen rapidly. Throughout 1979 and 1980, in the capacity of chief delegate to the party and government, he played a major role in the scientific exchange with foreign countries by visiting the African region, including Somalia, Mali, Benin, Angola and Rwanda.

#### Yim Ch'un-ch'u, Kim Il-song's Revolutionary Comrade

Yim Ch'un-ch'u, one of the few remaining revolutionary comrades of Kim Il-song, was a subordinate of Kim Il-song in the 1930's and participated in guerrilla activities throughout all of East Manchuria. Because of this relationship, coupled with his innate skill to get around the world even after the establishment of the North Korean puppet regime, he, as a faithful subordinate of Kim Il-song, played a top-notch role in paving the way for Kim Chong-il to succeed to the North Korean leadership, thereby hanging around the upper echelon of the power structure. Although he did not have actual power, he rose to the vice presidency next to Kim Il-song (president) in the North Korean political power structure.

As for candidates for the vice presidency, which was vacated due to the death of Kang Yang-uk, there were a series of rumors that among the hopefuls for the vice presidency were O Chin-u, a strong leader in the military, Premier Yi Chong-ok (incumbent vice president Kim Il and Pak Song-ch'ol for his previous service as premier), and even Kim Chong-il for the reason that he was not holding any official position.

However, Yim Ch'un-ch'u (the then general secretary, the Central People's Committee) was picked against popular expectation. Experts conclude that the appointment of Yim Ch'un-ch'u as vice president came from a consideration of the fact that Yim was one of Kim Il-song's revolutionary comrades, and also in recognition of his loyalty to Kim Il-song and his outstanding service rendered in the course of making a setup for Kim Chong-il to succeed to the North Korean leadership.

In other words, taking advantage of his relationship with Kim Il-song, closest to him among all Kim Il-song revolutionary comrades, Yim Ch'un-ch'u not only spearheaded the work to divinize Kim Il-song and to fabricate Kim Il-song's revolutionary history, but he also had contributed greatly to idolizing Kim Chong-suk, mother of Kim Chong-il.

Let's consider the point that, among all elderly revolutionary leaders, Yim has been receiving the most confidence from Kim Chong-il. It appears that Yim, who is responsible for internal matters (Pak Song-ch'ol is responsible for external affairs), is expected to expedite the work to solidify the base for the Kim Il-song father-and-son succession system, coupled with the work to idolize them.

Yim came from North Hamgyong Province. His age has not been accurately known. In the early 1930's, he, as a subordinate of Kim Il-song, was engaged in guerrilla activities. After the establishment of the North Korean puppet regime, he successively served as the responsible man for the Kangwon provincial chapter of the KWP, as deputy director of the Liaison Department, the KWP Central Committee, and as ambassador to Albania and Bulgaria. In 1962, he became the general secretary of the Standing Committee, the SPA. In 1972, he was promoted to general secretary of the Central People's Committee and remained in the job for 10 years until he became vice president. At present Yim is the secretary to the party and stands third or fourth in rank (Kim Il-song and his son were not included in this ranking).

Yang Hyong-sop, Chuche Ideology Expert

In April this year (1983), due to the reshuffle of the Presidium (or Speaker's floor), Yang Hyong-sop became chairman of the Standing Conference to replace Hwang Chang-yop. Yang is married to Kim Il-song's cousin.

Since mid-1960, he had established the theoretical system for the so-called Kim Il-song's unitary ideology and sponsored debate meetings on the Chuche ideology. In recognition of his outstanding contribution to the propagation of Chuche thought externally, he was appointed the party secretary in charge of thought at the Fifth Party Congress. He appears to be out of the picture for some time; after the emergence of Kim Chong-il, he came out as chairman of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland. In 1979, and in 1980, he was appointed chairman of the Academy of Social Sciences.

It appears that the appointment of Yang Hyong-sop as chairman was designed to provide backing to the Kim Chong-il setup at a political power organ dimension and to exhibit a new image of the Kim Chong-il setup externally. At the same time, it was intended to use him as a top man for external publicity.

At the Sixth Party Congress, Ch'oe Yong-rim was Kim Chong-il's top aide. Ch'oe Yong-rim stood 28th in rank as a candidate member of the Party Political Bureau. Two years later in 1982, he jumped to 14th to 15th in rank as a member of the Party Political Bureau, and at the same time, he moved to an influential position as director of the party organization and guidance department.

Since the party organization and guidance department is so important, this post was assigned only to Kim Yong-chu and Kim Chong-il in the past. With this point in mind, it can be understood that the appointment of Ch'oe to this post indicates his full loyalty and confidence. Ch'oe's age or where he came from is not known. He started as deputy director at the party in 1967. It was confirmed that in 1971 and 1973 he served as department chief. It can be said that the recent sudden rise is an indication of his close relationship with Kim Chon-il.

Besides, Yo Yon-ku, who became vice chairman of SPA this year, is the daughter of Yo Un-yong. She served as director at the Secretariat of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland, a propaganda organ toward South Korea, for a long time. Together with Ho Chong-suk, she played the role of "Face Madam" for the disguised peace propaganda scheme.

Son Song-p'il, who was also appointed vice chairman, has been chairman of the North Korean Red Cross Committee since 1972. Therefore, it appears that these two persons are for the use of propaganda activities directed to the south because they are well known to us or they can appeal to us.

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CSO: 4107/049



S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DRASTIC KWP PERSONNEL CHANGE REPORTED

Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 10 Dec 83 p 2

/Article by Seoul NAEOE dispatch: "North Korean Puppet Party Effects Unprecedented Alternation of Generation" "Power Ranking Exposed at the Eighth Session of Sixth Party Congress" "Kim Chong-il's Radicalism Is Reflected: Political Bureau Personnel and Secretaries Are Promoted From Positions Lower Than 100th Rank" "Seven-Year Plan stagnated...Frequent Personnel Changes in Economic Affairs Government Officials"/

/Text The eighth plenary session of the Sixth Congress of the North Korean puppet party was held in Pyongyang for 3 days from 29 November to 1 December 1983 with Kim Il-song presiding. Matters placed on the agenda of this recent meeting included: 1) the issue of economic development plan for 1984 (reported by Hong Song-yong, chairman of the State Planning Committee of the State Administration Council); and 2) the issue of organization. The issue of organization, the second issue on the agenda, draws our attention, in particular.

The issue of organization was continuously dealt with at those meetings of plenary sessions convened already twice this year. At the sixth plenary session held last year, the organization issue was also discussed. These facts are indicative of the frequent personnel changes going on within the power structure.

At the sixth session of the Sixth Party Congress held in March last year, North Korean puppets promoted Ch'oe Yong-rim and So Yun-sok, candidate members of the political bureau of the party, to full members; and also promoted Chon Pyong-ho (rank: 109th) and Kim Tu-nam (rank: 122nd), members of the central committee of the party, to candidate members of the political bureau. These were unprecedented personnel shifts. Such a personnel change is still continuing even in this year. Typical of such a change was seen at the seventh session of the Sixth Party Congress held from 15 to 17 June last year: Kim Hwan, party secretary, was promoted to vice premier and Yun Ki-pok, party secretary, was promoted to "chairman of the people's committee" of Pyongyang City. And to their secretary posts, An Sung-hak, chairman of the economic guidance committee of Pyongyang City, and Ch'ae Hui-chong, director of the department of labor administration of the State Administration Council, were promoted respectively.

North Korean puppets officially announced on 18 June 1983 through their central radio broadcasting that An was elected the secretary in charge of light industry, and that Ch'ae was elected the secretary in charge of financial affairs.

At the time of the Sixth Party Congress held in October 1980, An and Ch'ae were the practical business responsibility personnel of lower class holding the rank of 133rd and candidate member rank 12th of the central committee. Their promotion to party secretary posts was definitely an unprecedented alternation of generation, just like the promotion of Chon Pyong-ho and Kim Tu-nam to candidate members of the political bureau in August 1983.

Compared to these, the promotion of Ho Tam, rank 1 of candidate member of the political bureau (vice premier and concurrently minister of foreign affairs) to full member was a normal one based on his long career and the importance of foreign policy. And the promotion of An Sung-hak, party secretary, and Hong Song-ryong, vice premier, and Kim Pok-sin, vice premier, to candidate members of the political bureau, too, can be regarded as one based on the importance of economic policy.

By the same token, in view of the recent handling of the organization issue, one can understand that all the three persons who were promoted to candidate members of the political bureau are either the vice premier in charge of economic affairs or the party secretary in charge of light industry.

The reason for this is that the propensity in the appointments of nucleus personnel in North Korean puppets' power structure backs up the trend of attaching importance to officials in charge of economic affairs.

Meanwhile, the promotion of Ho Tam to full member of the political bureau can be regarded as recognition of the significance of the international field. And this gives rise to a speculation that Ho's promotion has something to do with the disappearance of Chon Mun-sop (rank: 14th).

Chon Mun-sop has been known up to now as the person in charge of keeping guard over Kim Il-song and his son. However, he has not appeared in any official gathering for the period of 1 year and 2 months since he saw Kim Il-song off, who was visiting the PRC on 15 September 1983.

On the other hand, the recent promotion of three persons to candidate members of the political bureau has been regarded as a personnel action taken in connection with the removal from the posts of candidate members of the political bureau of the following persons:

Yun Ki-pok (demotion to chairman of Pyongyang City People's Committee); Ch'oe Chae-u (removal from vice premier); and Hong Song-nam (removal from responsible secretary of South Pyongan Province Party Branch).

The removal of Yun, Ch'oe, and Hong has been known as a measure taken in connection with their assuming responsibility for the stagnancy in the implementation of the Second 7-Year Plan.

In this connection, a characteristic event is a change in the rank of "Premier" Yi Chong-ok who played the leading role in the Second 7-Year Plan.

Yi Chong-ok was a standing committee member of the political bureau along with Kim Il-song, his son, Kim Il, and O Chin-u at the time of the Sixth Party Congress (October 1980). He stood on the platform on the occasion of the event commemorating the 35th anniversary of the 9 September holiday taking up the 7th rank position (including Kim Il who did not attend). And, during the event, he was called simply "Comrade Yi Chong-ok, political committee member and premier" instead of the way he used to be called which included the title "standing committee member." Thus came a strong speculation that his ranking in the power structure might have been changed.

The change in Yi's ranking, if confirmed would be indicative of the fact that the implementation of the Second 7-Year Plan is far from being smooth. We can easily imagine that the change has some connection with the demotion and disappearance of Yun Ki-pok Ch'oe Chae-u, and Hong Song-nam, officials in charge of economic affairs.

The fact that indirectly backs up this speculation is that reports of the North Korean puppets' propaganda organization are recently placing great emphasis on the agitation of "capturing heights"--several--of the 10 major prospective targets rather than urging the accomplishment of the Second 7-Year Plan. Contents of those reports strongly point to the speculation.

Current Status of Reorganization of Members of Political Bureau  
of the Workers Party

(As of December 1983)

(Explanatory notes: ○ = promoted; X = removed; △ = demoted)

Rank	Sixth Party Congress (Oct '80)	Sixth Session, Sixth Party Congress (Aug '82)	Eighth Session, Sixth Party Congress (Dec '83)
1	Kim Il-song	Kim Il-song	Kim Il-song
2	Kim Il	Kim Chong-il	Kim Chong-il
3	O Chin-u	Kim Il	O Chin-u
4	Kim Chong-il	O Chin-u	Pak Song-ch'ol
5	Yi Chong-ok	Yi Chong-ok	Yim Ch'un-ch'u
6	Pak Song-ch'ol	Pak Song-ch'ol	Yi Chong-ok
7	Ch'oe Hyon (Died Apr '82)	Yim Ch'un-ch'u	So Ch'ol
8	Yim Ch'un-ch'u	So Ch'ol	Kim Yong-nam
9	So Ch'ol	Kim Chung-rin	Yon Hyong-muk
10	O Paek-ryong	Kim Yong-nam	Kang Song-san
11	Kim Chung-rin	Yon Hyong-muk	Kim Chung-rin
12	Kim Yong-nam	Kim Hwan	O Paek-ryong
13	Chon Mun-sop	O Paek-ryong	O Kuk-ryol
14	Kim Hwan	Chon Mun-sop	Kim Hwan
		Disappeared: after Sep '82)	
15	Yon Hyong-muk	Kang Song-san	Paek Hak-rim
16	O Kuk-ryol	O Kuk-ryol	Ch'oe Yong-rim

Table continued

Rank	Sixth Party Congress (Oct '80)	Sixth Session, Sixth Party Congress (Aug '82)	Eighth Session, Sixth Party Congress (Dec '83)
17	Kye Ung-t'ae	Paek Hak-rim	So Yun-sok
18	Kang Song-san	Ch'oe Yong-rim ○	
19	Paek Hak-rim	So Yong-sok ○	Ho Tam ○
20	Ho Tam	Ho Tam	Hyon Mu-kwang
21	Yun Ki-pok	Hyon Mu-kwang	Chon Pyong-ho
22	Ch'oe Kwang	Yun Ki-pok X	Kong Chin-t'ae
23	Cho Kil-ung	Chon Pyong-hoe ○	Ch'oe Kwang
24	Ch'oe Chae-u	Kong Chin-t'ae	Chong Chun-ki
25	Kong Chin-t'ae	Ch'oe Kwang	Kim Tu-nam
26	Chong Chun-ki	Kye Ung-t'ae △	Chong Kyong-hui
27	Kim Ch'ol-man	Chong Chun-ki	Kim Kang-hwan
28	Chong Kyong-hui	Yi Kun-mo	An Sung-hak ○
29	Ch'oe Yong-rim	Ch'oe Chae-u X	Hong Song-ryong ○
30	So Yun-sok	Chong Kyong-hui	Kim Pok-sin ○
31	Yi Kun-mo	Cho Se-ung	
32	Hyon Mu-kwang	Kang Hui-won	
33	Kim Kang-hwan	Kim Kang-hwan	
34	Yi Son-sil	Yi Son-sil	
35		Hong Song-nam X	
36		Kim Tu-nam ○	

\*The 1983 ranking is based on the announcement made on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the 9 September holiday. However, the marking is based on the announcement made at the time of the eighth plenary session of the Sixth Party Congress.

The following attest to the statement above: NODONG SINMUN "article" dated 29 October 1983 (content of Kim Il-song's interview given to the delegation of the Peru People's Revolutionary League: 30 June; and 1 to 5 July); and the content of Hong Song-ryong's report regarding the economic development plan for 1984, which was on the agenda of the recently plenary session.

Meanwhile, as shown at the recent eighth plenary session of the Sixth Party Congress, the organization issue was discussed repeatedly at every plenary session held since 1982. Thus we cannot help paying attention to the fact that personnel changes are being frequently made in the upper power structure of North Korean puppets.

The organization issue, which is to be dealt with at the time of the party congress, has been dealt with for as long as 3 years since the establishment of Kim Chong-il--his emergence: rank 1 in 1970's (at the 15th session of the 5th Congress held in December 1977)--officially started. On the basis of this, it can be said that the alternation of generation is being rapidly pushed. On the other hand, such a fact exposes the radicalism of the Kim Chong-il establishment as it is.

From last year up to now, Kim Chong-il decisively made unprecedented personnel changes by promoting at a stroke An Sung-hak, Ch'ae Hui-chong, Chon Pyong-ho, and Kim Tu-nam, who were lower than the 100th rank in the ranking of the KWP Central Committee, to either candidate members of the political bureau or the party secretary. Thus he is showing his tremendous power.

It seems that Kim Chong-il is possessed with the illusion that he is showing his own influence by such an action--needless to say, and that radical ruling is the only means of maintaining his succession establishment.

In fact, it is reported that, during his local inspection tour, which is called practical business guidance, he dismissed on the spot those cadres who had failed to urge production or who failed to accomplish the target amount assigned to them, and sent them to the special dictatorship area--thus purged them. This is the actual circumstances in North Korea today.

7989

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

TRIBULATIONS OF PRECEEDING YEAR DISCUSSED

Seoul TONGA ILBO in Korean 29 Dec 83 p 6

[Discussion by political reporter: "1983 Shocks--Most Difficult Experiences of the Fifth Republic"]

[Text] The Fifth Republic has now finished its third year and is entering its fourth. The first thing that one feels while sending off the old year and greeting the new is that the Fifth Republic is still undergoing many trials.

This past year seems to have been the most trying year since the launching of the Fifth Republic. This is because the Fifth Republic was ceaselessly tested by such super-large events as the first lifting of restrictions, the Myongsong and Yongdong affairs, Kim Yong-sam's hunger strike, the downing of the KAL plane, the Rangoon terrorist incident, and the forced landing of the skyjacked Chinese airliner.

Thus this year was a year which saw less emphasis on the "reforms" set forth at the time of the launching of the Fifth Republic than on "harmony" which conceptually could conflict with reform.

It was also a time when rumours of constitutional amendments and early general elections were more abundant than ever before.

In a word, it was a year of many "crises"; let us discuss whether the Fifth Republic managed these crises well.

Looking at the externally manifested results, security has been achieved, so we cannot say that the crises were not well managed. However, one suspects that it has been more a case of just "getting through safely" than of managing the crises with our own political capacity.

At the least, such incidents as the Myongsong and Yongdong affairs leave the impression that such domestic affairs have not been thoroughly investigated. Thus, these affairs have not so much been digested by the people as just having flowed by with the passage of time.

The KAL and Rangoon incidents are, by their nature, of limited domestic controversy.

However, we could have conducted ourselves more positively, and some say we should have. In this sense, should we say that international tragedies are related to the government's ability to manage crises?

When the public mind was shaken by the Myongsong affair, the KAL incident occurred, bringing a change in the public atmosphere and when the Yongdong incident caused a surging sense of disaster among the public, the Rangoon incident reinforced a sense of common identity. That is, external factors serendipitously helped to calm the public mind which had been disturbed by domestic incidents.

It was from this background that the government and the party in power came out emphasizing "harmony". However, the substance of that "harmony" was not realized until late in the year when measures to reinstate expelled students and restore the rights of some of the anti-establishment persons partially realized that "harmony."

Right after the Rangoon incident when the government and the party in power came out professing "harmony," party figures said that this "harmony" was to calm the disturbed public mind. After some time had passed, they changed their explanation to say that it signified the easing of shock from successive major incidents.

The opposition parties asserted that "harmony" was concrete political measures taken by the government such as the easing of restrictions. However, the party in power told the opposition, "Be quiet, that is harmony."

Ultimately, both sides agreed on the need to achieve harmony but, shall we say, there was a big gap in their methods.

Even so, the reinstatement of the expelled students and the restoration of the rights of anti-establishment persons must be rated in terms of "harmony".

One can also say that those were inevitable measures to lighten the government's burden. It is possible that the government was conscious of an increase in the ranks of the alienated.

One can say that there was an effort to separate the academic problem from politics.

In addition, although it is hard to say if it was a result of "harmony," the problem of changing the national assembly law was finally resolved after 2 1/2 years.

The first easing of restrictions last February released 250 of 555 restricted persons, but the significance for political development of the first easing of restrictions was not particularly striking.

Because of the "qualitative" limitations of the persons, the external factors, and the fact that in terms of timing it was not a political "season," the activities of the beneficiaries of the first easing of restrictions were not

particularly great. That is, although the number of persons released was not small, the political significance of the first easing of restrictions was not major.

For that reason, I think that maybe the appropriateness of a second easing of restrictions was argued even more strongly. However, as of now we have nothing more definite than the government and party in power's explanation that, "there will be a second easing of restrictions within a scope that will not disrupt the existing political order."

At any rate, another easing of restrictions will be carried out as part of the harmony policy, but in fact we must think that it will be examined in terms of the 12th general election.

Even if there is a second easing of restrictions, it appears that not every restricted person will be released from restrictions.

With the awareness that there are too few politically experienced persons within the system has come the speculation that, once released from restrictions, many old politicians will be absorbed into the existing political parties.

However, the view that those persons capable of shaking the current political order will not be released from restrictions is closer to reality.

Among those released, the majority will be absorbed by the existing political parties, i.e., the Democratic Justice Party [DJP], the Democratic Korea Party [DKP], or the Korean National Party [KNP], but if one thinks there is a limit to the existing parties' ability to absorb, then the currently talked about appearance of a new party seems almost inevitable.

Furthermore, there is talk of a new party which will hold about 10 seats in the national assembly.

In the case of the easing of restrictions for a limited number of people, there would be no major change in politics within the system, but there would be some noise coming from politics outside the establishment.

One incident resulting from the narrow political effect of the first easing of restrictions was the hunger strike of the former New Democratic Party chairman Kim Yong-sam.

With Mr Kim's hunger strike the government and party in power were much embarrassed as a whirlwind swept the political world.

The Kim hunger strike seems to have shown the seriousness of the problem of the restricted persons and to have revealed the media's loss of function. Also, it showed that while the party in power and the opposition are opposed to each other within the system, at any instant outside the establishment they assume a symbiotic posture.



Although the hunger strike was described by the TONGA ILBO as a "sensitive political problem" in the first domestic media report of the incident, the media immediately were forced to use such expressions as "phenomenon" or "affair." They were finally able to make short reports on the hunger strike only after it had ended.

There is a sense of shame for us as journalists, but the problem of encouraging journalism was, in an event unusual under the Fifth Republic, discussed heavily in the national assembly. It ended in the failure to pass a bill dismissing the minister of Culture and Information, but...

Diplomatically, this year was an unusual year of many issues and difficulties.

Although there were positive events such as the visits of the Japanese premier Nakasone and the American president Reagan as well as the Chinese civilian airliner incident, there also occurred such large scale disasters as the downing of the KAL airliner and the Rangoon incident to make our situation very difficult.

Beyond the tragic nature of the downing of the KAL airliner and the Rangoon incident, they were unfortunate incidents in that they decisively diminished the good diplomatic situation we had managed to make for ourselves.

It is hard to say which come first, but the fact that the expression "third country" was used when the KAL incident happened seems to be a good example of our limited diplomatic situation.

At any rate, it is a fact that we feel strange dark clouds in our diplomatic situation when we review the past year and it seems that we have many things to consider.

Although there are some inevitable aspects of our geopolitical position, it does seem as though our problems fulfill the role of tools in the international diplomatic arena. That is, it is our yard but the impression that others are playing there has grown stronger.

Looking just at the time of the Fifth Republic, it seems that our diplomacy has overly stressed appearances.

The establishment of our own goals is important, but the process and spirit of conducting diplomacy are also important. It would be nice if in the new year we corrected the abuses of exaggerated propaganda which have shown up not infrequently of late and of unconditionally trying to cover up difficult realities.

The tendency of our government to express its political and diplomatic successes in terms of numbers or statistics is something which cannot be passed over.

The government and party in power cite the "rise in our international position" as one of our most prominent accomplishments, but there is the feeling that this is leading our diplomacy toward those things that are highly visible.

The increase in the gap in the number of countries having diplomatic relations with South Korea and North Korea as a result of the government's efforts after the Rangoon tragedy merits evaluation.

Among the variables now foreseen in the diplomatic environment, we can list the Pope's visit to Korea, the concern for Korean internal political development on the part of the U.S. president Reagan who is aiming for re-election, the Chinese attitude toward the Korean peninsula, and China's functional relations with the Soviet Union, the expansion of Japan's role in the Far East and related possibilities for strategy changes, and the problem of managing the diplomatic after-effects of the KAL airliner incident and the Rangoon tragedy.

At any rate, the new year seems as though it will be a difficult year diplomatically and therefore our diplomacy must have more philosophy and substance and achieve a greater maturity.

In domestic politics as well, next year will be a year steeped in politics whether or not we have the 12th National Assembly election.

Legally, elections can be held anytime after 12 October next year, but opinion on when is split between late next year and 1985.

The late next year opinion is based on the argument that if elections are held in 1985, there will be excessive expenditures around the end of 1984 and the first of 1985.

On the other hand, there is the view that if the regular National Assembly session is advanced to hold elections in the muddled atmosphere of the end of the year it will not be particularly beneficial to the party in power and therefore elections will be held in February or March 1985.

At any rate, the view that there will be no early elections before 12 October is dominant. In fact, both the DJP and the DKP say that there is no reason to hold early elections.

However, there is also the view that we cannot totally dismiss the possibility of new variables resulting from the development of the political and social situation next spring.

It is not something to be desired, but if it happens that way it will surely be a big burden not only politically, but also economically, socially, and diplomatically. We all must concern ourselves to prevent such a situation.

It is foreseen that the opposition's pre-election attacks on the party in power will become hotter in the first half of next year. Next year's politics will begin with discussions on the election law.

Floor leaders of both sides are shooting for resolution by February or March but it is not clear that the election law will be all wrapped up by then. Past experience has been that election law discussions have continued until right before elections.

However, because it is difficult to argue that the election law reform bill brought forth by the DJP includes any thing difficult to resolve, there is nothing to say that the election law cannot be wrapped up by February or March.

No matter what is said, the issue of greatest concern to the opposition is the increase in voting districts. The rest can be seen as the pursuit of moral obligations.

The mood at the DJP is not in favor of a great increase in voting districts. They have their hands full managing the current number of national assemblymen.

Along with the election law discussions the public nomination problem will be an item of great interest next year.

The DJP "anonymous document" affair has still not died down completely even after repeated denials by party officials, and it seems that there are aftershocks.

The source of the "anonymous document" is not clear, but it does not seem to have been a thorough trick.

The persons listed in the "anonymous document" accounted for less than half, or 40, of the 92 district assemblymen; there is the forecast that those who lose the nomination in the next election will total more than that.

In the past, the percentage of party in power district assemblymen who lose nominations has been 40 to 60 percent. Furthermore, considering that in the Fifth Republic the single-term spirit is emphasized and that at the time the DJP was founded, there was not much time or mental reserve to select people, one has to think that the renomination of a large proportion will be questioned.

Yu Ch'i-song, head of the DKP, has said that priority consideration will be given to incumbent assemblymen at nomination time, but this seems to be a position of principle.

The nominations of the DKP cannot be made without regard to the recipients of the second easing of restrictions or the appearance of a new party.

If we suppose the formation of an election cabinet, can we not also imagine the reshuffling of both the party in power and the opposition?

Will they solidly change their lineup before the battle? The view that the current set-up will be retained seems popular. The view is that even if they do lay down a new array, it will be only the framework and the branches will not be affected.

At any rate, elections are the greatest event of the democratic spirit. I hope that the elections take place in the most democratic way.

In as much as it is a plebiscite on the "security" and "harmony" emphasized by the government of the Fifth Republic along with the capacities it has

achieved in the meantime, priority must be emphasized in preparing and managing the elections.

At any rate, due to domestic and external factors, next year promises to be busier than ever before.

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CSO: 4107/061

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

ROK JUSTICE MINISTER BRIEFS CHON TU-HWAN 3 FEBRUARY

SK040049 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 4 Feb 84 p 1

[Text] President Chon Tu-hwan asked yesterday for increased and ceaseless efforts to lead into the right path the "radical" students now defying the free democracy system which the nation adheres to.

Saying that there are a "small number" of students with the radical thoughts, the guidance for students can be made possible through dialog by the leaders in various sectors of society, Chon revealed.

While being briefed on major policy projects for this year from Justice Minister Pae Myong-in at Chongwadae, the chief executive noted that the students came to be addicted to the erratic ideology partly due to their intellectual curiosity and their ignorance of the reality.

By saying so, Chon called upon all the social leaders to pull their wisdom and experience in awakening the students from their own dangerous conceit.

The Justice Ministry's briefing was preceded by a report by Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong on his ministry's administrative businesses to be pursued this year.

President Chon instructed the Foreign Ministry to endeavor to realize the direct talks between South and North Korea based on the principle of the national self-determination.

He predicted that North Korea will double its propaganda diplomacy this year on its recent overtures for tripartite talks involving two Koreas and the United States in a bid to divert the world's attention from its bomb assault in Rangoon to other matters.

Terming a direct inter-Korean conference as the most reasonable vehicle to achieve peaceful unification, Chon said, "There is no alternative but to reopen the inter-Korean dialog."

Underscoring the need for resumption of the long-deadlocked dialog, Chon said that North Korea must take a measure "understandable" to the Republic of Korea (ROK) for its bomb attack in Burma last year.

Chon said that all-out efforts should be rendered toward what he called "national diplomacy" joined by all people including parliamentarians and businessmen.

In particular, he demanded revving up parliamentary diplomacy toward all countries, notably the United States and Japan. He pointed out that the country's parliamentary diplomacy remains somewhat insufficient.

However, citing the scandalous Pak Tong-son's influence-peddling lobbying in the United States, he discouraged any reckless conduct by diplomats.

Chon told the ministry to continue its endeavors to ameliorate Korea's relations with Third World nations, thereby maintaining a diplomatic edge over North Korea in the international society.

He went on to say that diplomatic efforts should also be steadily increased toward the communist nations with a long-term perspective.

He also emphasized that diplomatic mission heads abroad should exercise strong commandship of all officials assigned to their missions so as to raise the administrative efficiency in the conduct of the country's diplomatic projects.

Noting that diplomatic mission chiefs are all envoys extraordinary and plenipotentiary, Chon said that they should take full command of all areas including personnel management, even of officials dispatched from other government agencies.

The diplomatic mission heads were told to make a report of "improper" officials under their control to the Foreign Ministry in order to call them back.

Predicting that North Korea may intensify various maneuvers against the ROK on the occasion of the Olympic Games in Los Angeles this year, he said that the Foreign Ministry should do its utmost in leading Koreans abroad in the right direction.

He also continued that the ministry should make thorough preparations, in close cooperation with other organs, for the Seoul visit of Pope John Paul II scheduled for May.

Receiving the Justice Ministry's report, Chon called upon the law-enforcement officials to take the lead in maintaining the social stability, which he said is essential to deter the war on the Korean peninsula.

CSO: 4100/064

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DAILY URGES POLICY COORDINATION AMONG MINISTRIES

SK080017 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 8 Feb 84 p 4

[Editorial: "Policy Coordination"]

[Text] We are bewildered to witness some ministries concerned at odds over a series of major policy measures which were initiated by individual ministries but later aborted or shelved indefinitely.

It is an annual phenomenon that a flood of new policies is made public around this time of year in the process of policy briefings to the president by all the ministries and government agencies.

However, outstanding this year is that discord has too often been raised over several premature policy guidelines reported to the chief executive or disclosed to the press, apparently without prior coordination or consultations among the ministries concerned.

An instance of such premature policy guidelines is a Home Ministry plan to install deputy county (gun) chiefs, and a similar plan by the Seoul city government to place deputy chiefs at ward (ku) offices in the capital city. These plans were about to be put into effect reportedly without due consultation with the Ministry of Government Administration, which is in charge of government organizations and personnel administration, or the economic planning board, which is in charge of government budgets.

At last, the plans were shelved indefinitely in the face of harsh criticism, especially by the opposition political camp, which alleged that the plans were connected with the coming general elections.

Among other matters which lacked inter-ministerial coordination before they were reported to the chief executive was a Construction Ministry plan to move some central government agencies from Seoul to the area surrounding Taejon, provincial seat of Chungchong-namdo.

This plan, albeit nothing but a premature and tentative idea to be reviewed, was made public without undergoing due deliberation by the economic ministers' council in charge of economic policy consultations, let alone without reference to the existing national physical planning (land development master plan) and the current Fifth Five-Year Economic and Social Development Plan (1982-86).

Similar cases which were aborted in the face of discord within the government camp included proposals by the ruling Democratic Justice Party to allow "supplementary lessons" at high schools for students with poor academic achievements and to revise the family ritual standards in a way to respect traditional customs.

Meanwhile, recent news reports had it that the judiciary authorities expressed complaints over a Justice Ministry move to realign laws, including the Code of Civil Procedure, which was revealed without any prior consultation.

In addition, the Foreign Ministry expressed similar complaints to the Justice Ministry over its unilateral plan to conclude criminal extradition agreements with the United States and Japan.

Needless to say, government policies and plans should be made through prior consultation and ample coordination among all relevant agencies, if not through public hearings as well.

A contradiction among the ministries and government offices over policy measures and inconsistent policies produces not only trials and errors in public administration and consequent inconveniences to the people, but also public distrust of the government.

These malpractices are attributed partly to a degraded bureaucratism attempting to maintain departmental or ministerial authority with shortsighted, narrow views.

Accordingly, the function of coordination among ministries concerned should be strengthened and invigorated in the course of working out comprehensive and workable policies.

It is also suggested that major policy plans, before being finalized for implementation, be referred to public opinion as broadly as possible so as to minimize the people's bewilderment at inconsistent policies.

CSO: 4100/064



S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

KNP SEEKS POLICY ON LAWMAKERS, VOTING AGE

Three Lawmakers Sought

SK090057 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 9 Feb 84 p 1

[Text] The second-largest opposition Korea National Party seeks to have three lawmakers elected in constituencies having large population.

At present, all the constituencies have two lawmakers elected, irrespective of population size.

According to the draft bill to that effect, which is yet to be endorsed by the executive council of the party, constituencies having more than 800,000 people in Seoul will have one more added lawmakers elected.

The same will apply to provincial constituencies with more than 400,000 people.

In the case of constituencies in Pusan, the requirement for added lawmakers will be 700,000 inhabitants, according to the draft bill, which is to be introduced when a special house session is called.

The party said the new formula will mean about 22 to 27 more elected lawmakers. However, the increase could be balanced off by reducing the number of lawmakers allotted for the representation system from the present half of those elected to one third.

At the same time, the party has suggested in the draft revision bill that the age limit of eligible voters be lowered to 18 from the present 20 in light of a world trend.

Together with the amendment to the election law, the party plans to present to the upcoming house session a package of revision bills of election-related laws.

They include an amendment to the Political Party Law, which bans the membership of chiefs of lowest administrative units such as "Dong" and "Pan" in political parties, in a bid to ensure fair elections.

Amendment of Election Law

SK100059 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 10 Feb 84 p 4

[From the column "Press Pocket"]

[Text] The major opposition Democratic Korea Party, which is bent on passing an amendment to the parliamentary election law during a forthcoming special session of the National Assembly, is now much perplexed.

The main reason is that the opposition party has not yet prepared its own draft for the revision of the house election system.

Rep Yu Chi-song, president of the DKP, instructed his party's leading lawmakers to negotiate with the ruling party for the settlement of the issue in the coming special session before he started visits to five foreign countries, including the United States and West Germany, on 1 February.

However, the party has so far failed to write its own amendments.

The opposition DKP further fell into disarray as secretary general Rep Yu Han-yul left for the United States yesterday.

CSO: 4100/064

COURT REJECTS LAWSUIT IN MYONGSONG SCANDAL

Three Million Won Sought

SK040027 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 4 Feb 84 p 8

[Text] The Seoul District Civil Court yesterday rejected a lawsuit filed by a Seoul resident who was seeking some 3 million won in unpaid interest on his deposits entrusted with a former official at a city bank involved in a loan fraud scandal.

The plaintiff, Kim To-sik, of Muk-dong, Tongdaemun-gu, demanded in the suit that the Hyehwa-dong branch office of the Commercial Bank of Korea pay him 2.86 million won in interest on his deposits totaling 100 million won he entrusted with Kim Tong-kyom, former assistant manager of the bank's branch office.

Kim Tong-kyom was sentenced late last year to a 12-year prison term for making some 106.6 billion won in illegal business loans to the Myongsong Group. He later appealed the sentence.

Since the Myongsong scandal came to light early in September last year, the Commercial Bank of Korea has been refusing to repay deposits to Kim Tong-kyom's alleged clients on the grounds that Kim had not entered the deposits into the bank's official ledger.

The plaintiff, however, said that the bank paid him 100 million won he entrusted with Kim on 10 October last year on the condition that he could not claim interest on his deposit.

He said that he signed an agreement with the bank in which, he said, he would waive his right to the interest in return for being given his principle.

District Court Judge Pyon Tong-kol ruled, meanwhile, that there is no evidence supporting the plaintiff's allegation that he signed the agreement against his own will.

The judge did not make any judgement over the plaintiff's allegation that his deposit entrusted with Kim Tong-kyom was an official saving, not a private loan extended to the bank official as alleged by the bank.

## People Sentenced in Yongdong Case

SK072355 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 8 Feb 84 p 8

[Text] Yi Pik-nye, 64, chairwoman of the Yongdong business group, and her son, Kwak Kun-pae, 43 had 15-year imprisonment demanded yesterday.

Kwak, accused of forging securities, abusing his duty, evading taxes and drawing bad checks, was additionally demanded to pay a fine of 150 million won, in addition to the maximum physical punishment allowable with such charges.

In the seventh trial at the Seoul District Criminal Court's grand courtroom, the prosecution demanded imprisonment for all 29 suspects involved in the much-debated Yongdong loan scandal.

The prosecution demanded 15 years' jail for Ko Chun-ho, former general manager of the central branch of the Chohung Bank, and for Yun Kyong-ku, assistant manager of the branch.

It claimed that Yi Hun-sung, 56, ex-president of the commercial bank, should go to jail for 7 years for having received 200 million won in bribes from the controversial group.

Ko, charged with dereliction of duty and bribery, and Yun, blamed for forgery of securities and dereliction of duty with bribery, were also demanded to forfeit 289 million won and 122.4 million won, respectively.

Meanwhile, the former Choheung president is to suffer forfeiture of 200 million won, which is what the prosecution assessed as the total amount of bribes he had taken while in office.

Jail terms ranging from one to 12 years were demanded for 24 other defendants, including five employees of the Sinhan Cast Iron Co Sinhan, whose involvement in illicit loan deals with Choheung officials was made public in coincidence with the Yongdong scandal, is now almost bankrupt.

The prosecution, in the meantime, demanded a fine of 150 million won for the Seoul Construction Co, a major arm of the group, which was indicted for having dodged taxes.

In a half-hour-long statement, Yi Won-song, a senior prosecutor of the Central Investigation Bureau at the prosecutor general's office, argued that the accused have severely harmed the national economy.

## Huge Debt Incurred

SK100031 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 10 Feb 84 p 8

[Text] Five major firms of the controversial Myongsong business group have accumulated a debt of over 284.1 billion won, as much as 108.8 billion won more than their aggregate capital stock.

This was revealed in a survey report rendered to the Seoul District Civil Court yesterday by two lawyers, O Sok-nak and Chong Chase-hon, whom the court had designated as members of the committee of inquiry into the financial status of the Myongsong group.

At the request of the two lawyers, Chong Chin-u, a certified public accountant, scrutinized the financial structure and profitability of the Myongsong affiliates for 55 days, to ensure accurate findings.

The report said that the net worth of the five businesses, including the Myongsong Co, totaled some 175.2 billion won.

The total net worth breaks down to 84,225 million won for South Pacific Leisure Town, 41,416 million won for Kungang Development, and 25,598 million won for the Myongsong Co.

It also included 15,476 million won for Myongsong Travel, and 8,570 million won for Myongsong Country Club, a golf course.

Meanwhile, South Pacific Leisure Town has borrowed 150,918 million won, Myongsong Co 50,540 million won, Kungang Development 45,621 million won, Myongsong Country 18,563 million won, and Myongsong Travel 18,479 million won.

CSO: 4100/064

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

OFFICIAL TALKS ON SMOKERS OF FOREIGN CIGARETTES

Smoking or Possessing Foreign Cigarettes

SK090043 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 9 Feb 84 p 4

[From the column "Out and About"]

[Text] The talk of the town these days is about politicians and former government officials who were said to have been checked out for either smoking or possessing foreign cigarettes.

"We have their names. But, we have not decided whether or not we should make public their names," an audit and inspection official said yesterday.

He said that disclosing their names would be too harsh because they just happened to be checked out from among many other potential foreign cigarette smokers.

The official said, however, that there are those who demand strong sanctions against them as a warning against others who smoke foreign cigarettes.

It was learned that at least one lawmaker each from the three major political parties are included among them.

Meanwhile, Rep Yi Chong-chan, floor leader of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, commented: "In the first place they should have not been smoking foreign cigarettes. But, I don't think it is appropriate to punish them."

Lawmakers Nervous re Foreign Cigarettes

SK080005 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 8 Feb 84 p 4

[From the column "Press Pocket"]

[Text] The import-prohibited foreign brand cigarettes have made nervous some lawmakers who were checked in recent days for either smoking or possessing them.

The lawmakers, whose names have not been made public officially, are filled with the fear of possible "punishment."

Rep Yi Chong-chan, chairman of the Steering Committee of the assembly, said yesterday, "it is unhappy that lawmakers made a scandal by smoking foreign cigarettes, but the assembly is not considering taking disciplinary measures at present."

A lawmaker of the ruling Democratic Justice Party who was involved in the scandal explained, "the cigarettes of foreign brands discovered in my car were left by my friends who took rides with me."

His explanation was said to have been understood by the party leaders and the office of monopoly.

However, another lawmaker of the largest opposition Democratic Korea Party who was said to have been caught smoking foreign cigarettes has been keeping silent.

The list of foreign cigarette-smoking lawmakers is likely to be bared after the concerned authorities convey it to the assembly.

#### 'Unusual Happenings'

SK100051 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 10 Feb 84 p 4

[From the column "Press Pocket"]

[Text] In connection with the ongoing crackdown on the use of foreign goods, including cigarettes, unusual happenings have taken place recently around the headquarters of the ruling Democratic Justice Party.

A leading official of the party was said to have replaced a foreign-made TV set in his office with home-manufactured one.

The whereabouts of the foreign TV set became a topic of conversation among the members of the party secretariat.

Another leading official also became a victim of a gossip yesterday as he hurriedly changed his necktie with a foreign label to one with a domestic label. He was said to have bought the new necktie at the stall at the entrance of the party headquarters when he was going to work at his office.

At present, three lawmakers, from each of the three major political parties have been known to have been checked for smoking foreign-made cigarettes or possessing them.

#### Over 400 People Caught

SK100055 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 10 Feb 84 p 1

[Text] A total of 407 people have been caught smoking or in possession of foreign cigarettes and reported to the organizations where they belong for disciplinary measures, the Social Reform Commission (SRC) revealed yesterday.

According to the SRC, they include two lawmakers, four government officials, 10 medical doctors, nine journalists and seven entertainers.

The remaining number of 366 are businessmen and merchants, the commission said.

The crackdown was conducted 17 January to 5 February by task force composed of officials from the office of monopoly, the office of tax administration and the police in an effort to sweep off illegal foreign goods from this society.

The violators are subject to face fine penalty by the Tobacco Monopoly Law and the names of government officials and social leaders were notified yesterday to the heads of the organizations they belong to for punitive action, the SRC said.

Reports have it that some of the government officials now in trouble with the massive crackdown measure have submitted resignations and they were duly accepted.

Meanwhile, the SRC said it will go on with the crackdown while beefing up the campaign to encourage the people to use domestic goods against foreign ones.

By saying so, the commission requested government officials and social leaders to lead the van of expelling illegal foreign products.

#### ROK Fines Lawmaker

SK062339 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 7 Feb 84 p 4

[From the column "Out and About"]

[Text] Some lawmakers and former highranking officials are said to have been fined or are in the political doghouse after being seen smoking or possessing foreign-brand cigarettes in their cars or in public places.

They include a relatively young ruling Democratic Justice Party legislator who is said to have had two American cigarettes in his car. The lawmaker, himself a non-smoker, is reported to have been given the cigarettes by one of his friends.

An opposition Democratic Korea Party lawmaker reportedly is included in the list of those who were found to have smoked or possessed foreign-made cigarettes.

A former government official has been fined 1.5 million won, according to a report yesterday.

Prime Minister Chin Ui-chong, meanwhile, recently discouraged all government employees from using foreign goods and advised them to use local products.

CSO: 4100/064



S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

EXPELLED STUDENTS HOPE FOR READMISSION

Hundreds Expelled

SK062311 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 7 Feb 84 p 8

[Text] As many as 425 expelled students have expressed their intention to continue their suspended study at their universities, it was learned at the Education Ministry yesterday.

The figure accounts for about 45 percent of the students who can be readmitted although they were expelled for involvement in various campus disturbances since May 1980.

According to the ministry, a total of 1,363 students suffered expulsion. Of them, about 980 are eligible for readmission because the remaining students are either serving prison terms or in the army.

The ministry said about 651 students held a meeting with their respective school authorities and discussed their reinstatement.

The figure breaks down to 407 students of the universities in Seoul and 244 of the provincial universities.

According to the ministry, the students who have expressed their intention to continue their unfinished studies are as follows against the number in parenthesis of the students who are undecided although they discussed with school authorities.

Seoul National University--48 (56); Korea University--29 (33); Yonsei University--27 (34); Sungkyunkwan University--22 (51); Ewha Womans University--13 (29); Pusan National University--15 (24); Kyungbuk National University--28 (28); Chungnam University--22 (22); Chonbuk National University--9 (15); and Chonnam National University 58 (58).

## National Effort on Campus Issues

SK071241 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 7 Feb 84 p 2

[Editorial: "Public View of the Campus Situation"]

[Text] Watching the recent developments on campus, we find ourselves thinking of many things.

First, we wonder whether the problems surrounding the universities have not, surprisingly, taken on too serious a color in the midst of public indifference of in isolation from public concern.

Our second thought is that such a development on the campus is not likely to be solved easily by some measures taken by the pertinent authorities alone. In otherwords, the campus issues have now become too chronic and too deep-seated.

Nevertheless, we cannot leave our social problems, that is, our educational problems, unresolved.

Based on such an understanding, we think now is the time for all of the people in the nation to accept university issues as a national concern that must be solved through national concern that must be solved through national efforts.

To this end, we think now is the time for all of the people in the nation to accept university issues as a national concern that must be solved through national concern that must be solved through national efforts.

To this end, we need a precondition. It is that the people, too, must have a thorough knowledge of what has really happened on the campus.

If the development on the campus had been exposed to the public concern at an earlier time, the public might have tolerated it and some changes might have also been made.

Frankly speaking, today's university issues are beyond the reach of the professors or the authority of the university presidents. For the authorities of the Education Ministry and the police, they have become a more difficult problem. This being the case, these problems must be brought to the attention of the public. Since the public consists of various individuals, it is technically out of the question to expect some decisive solution from the public.

We may not be too far-fetched, however, if we consider what the students see and hear from their parents, siblings, senior and fellow students and from their professors as public opinion.

It is undeniable that our society today hopes for stability, because people know too well that revolutionary changes will bring a lot of friction, a vicious circle of chaos, and an amount of spiritual and material waste.

As it were, the students who are making some demands and the party that will have to accept their demands must have, shall we say, play or dialogue between them within an acceptable limit.

If either side violates such rules, there inevitably will follow unnecessary tensions and unnaturalness. They will also breed and inflame hatred and violence.

Very likely, every man on earth has a half vision of utopia in his mind. Mankind, however, has never laid his eye on or enjoyed such a perfect utopia. It is an irony that the word utopia by etymological definition means no where. We cannot laugh at such a definition.

We do not mean that we should give up our hope for such a utopia, but we have to face up to the reality somehow.

The question we are confronted with is that some students have taken to distinguishing themselves from all the others, that is, they rigidly regard all other people apart from themselves as the enemy.

What is more, they leave us with an impression that they are going underground by forming some kind of clandestine organizations or secret societies, thus leading the society to suspect whether or not they are leftist-leaning or radicals.

Japan, our neighbor country, had already seen such social troubles at the end of the 1960's and again at the beginning of the 1970's. It is quite an interesting coincidence that, at that time, Japan's per capita GNP was at \$2,000, a level similar to our present one.

The advent of the radical students in Japan at that time was somewhat understandable in view of the Japanese social situation and the student unrest was eventually prevailed over by public aspirations for stability.

We do not want to side with those who, out of prejudice, blame the students only for the developments created on the campus. We only hope that the students will have some reserve and listen to what the public says about them.

We may be able to find a clue to the solution of the university issues by recognizing the students' position and by having confidence in them. Neither side should let itself foolishly and hastily be dominated by skepticism or despair.

#### Student Guidance

SK080019 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 8 Feb 84 p 8

[Text] Newly recruited college faculty members are required to take a 1-month student guidance training course beginning this year, the Ministry of Education said yesterday.

The training course to be organized by the ministry will be conducted at the Academy of Korean Studies at Songnam, Kyoggi-do.

The ministry said training for 89 professors to be assigned to colleges in Seoul and Kyonggi-do in the new semester began Monday. Training for professors in other areas will be conducted during summer vacation.

Contents of the education will include principles on student guidance; the current trend of student movements; criticism on some radical and leftist ideologies such as neo-Marxism and the dependency theory; and traditional culture.

They will also take inspection tours of the frontline and industrial facilities and have discussion sessions with the minister and vice minister of education.

A ministry official said the training course is also aimed at helping professors returning to Korea after studying in foreign countries understand the current campus situation.

#### Readmission Problems of Students

SK080407 Seoul YONHAP in English 0315 GMT 8 Feb 84

[Text] Seoul, 8 Feb (YONHAP)--Board members of the Korean Council for University Education (KCUE) said Wednesday moves by some radical students to use campuses as means of realizing their political ideology must be eradicated and stressed that any political demand or collective bargaining regarding the reinstatement of ousted students should not be allowed.

Sixteen university presidents attending a KCUE board meeting discussed matters concerning the return to campus of students ousted in connection with anti-government activities. The KCUE is a consultative body of the heads of the nation's 110 colleges and universities.

A total of 1,363 students have been expelled from 65 colleges and universities throughout the country since May 1980 for involving themselves in campus turmoil or other anti-government activities. The government announced measures last December allowing universities to reinstate the expelled students without condition.

The board members concurred that all colleges and universities will exert every educational effort possible to keep campus order as well as to counsel students patiently and sincerely.

Educational authority on university campuses must be established by whatever means possible, including the exercise of sanctions against those students who disturb the academic atmosphere or disregard school regulations and engage in campus turmoil, the board members emphasized.

They said colleges and universities should use the 21 December government announcement to reinstate ousted students as an opportunity to secure an academic atmosphere and self-regulation on campus and urged parents of the reinstated students to show more concern about their sons and daughters and talk with them.

## Readmission Procedure Conflicts

SK080001 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 8 Feb 84 p 8

[Text] Expelled students and university authorities are in close touch on how the outcasts should re-enter their schools.

Students expelled from Yonsei University and their professors held a meeting on the campus Monday to discuss the entrance problem. However, the meeting ended with no agreement, after each party reiterated its own principles.

Those expelled from Sungkyunkwan University and their parents also had a meeting with university authorities, but they also failed to reach an accord.

Prof Chong Won-mo, who is in charge of student affairs at Yonsei, notified the expelled students of the university's principle, urging them each to have interviews with guidance professors by 15 February.

Refusing to admit expelled students en bloc, he said, in the notice, that they should complete all procedures for re-entrance individually by early next month.

The students demanded that Yonsei University allow all the expelled to re-enter en masse, not on an individual basis.

They called for an institutional mechanism to guarantee "democratic" administration of the university as a prerequisite for their re-entrance.

In the meantime, parents of the expelled students of Sung-Kyunkwan University asserted that expelled students should be fully reinstated, not simply readmitted.

They further requested the university to give a pledge not to expel the students again after reinstatement.

## Readmission Applications Received

SK090049 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 9 Feb 84 p 8

[Text] As of yesterday, 29 expelled students have already submitted applications for readmittance to Chonnam National University, it was reported from Kwangju.

The students are among the 61 students who met with professors to discuss their reinstatement. Eighty-five students were expelled from the school over the past 4 years.

Meanwhile, Chosun University said it will grant readmission to ousted students. Up until last month, the school had insisted that no student expelled from the school in connection with campus unrest will be allowed to reenroll. A report from Chunchon said three expelled students submitted applications for readmission to Kangwon National University. Ten others had expressed their intention to resume their studies at the university.

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

EDUCATION MINISTER BRIEFS CHON TU-HWAN 9 FEBRUARY

SK090601 Seoul YONHAP in English 0536 GMT 9 Feb 84

[Text] Seoul, 9 Feb (YONHAP)--The Education Ministry will encourage colleges and universities across the country to reinforce or establish undergraduate or graduate curriculum in the field of high-technology science, Education Minister Kwon Ui-hyok said.

The ministry also will allow the nation's higher education institutions to increase the number of students beyond their current limits for such departments as electronic engineering, computer engineering, materials engineering, genetic engineering, aeronautical engineering and other related fields, Kwon said.

The minister made the remarks during a briefing to President Chon Tu-hwan on the ministry's main policy goals for this year.

Kwon said his ministry's moves are aimed at fostering the nation's high-technology science as well as securing competent research personnel and manpower for those fields, for which demand is expected to grow rapidly in South Korea.

In addition, the ministry will encourage each college and university to set up research institutes for genetic engineering and will provide them with needed financial support, he added.

Meanwhile, the framework of the nation's present college entrance system will be maintained despite its shortcomings, Kwon said.

Under the current system, applicants are asked to present their scores from the nationwide scholastic achievement test and high school transcripts to the universities they want to enter. The system, however, has been criticised severely for causing too much trouble and confusion to applicants.

The ministry will take steps soon to rectify the situation and will ease its control over universities so that they may choose students through their own selection policy, the minister added.

CSO: 4100/064

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

ROK TO BEGIN RESIDENCE CARDS CHECK FROM 11 FEBRUARY

SK090051 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 9 Feb 84 p 8

[Text] Korean citizens, aged 17 and older, will face punishment if they fail to carry new residence registration cards with them in a nationwide inspection to be carried out on streets, the Ministry of Home Affairs said yesterday.

The street checks will start Saturday and last until 31 March, the ministry said.

The government renewed residence registration cards from November through 31 January. But then extended the renewal period until 10 February for the convenience of citizens who failed to have their residence registration cards renewed during the 3-month designated period.

The ministry said that those who fail to apply for new cards and fail to report a new residence 14 days after they change residences will be subject to punishment.

Ministry officials said that new residence registration cards have been issued to 97.2 percent or approximately 25,100 people aged 17 and over but the remaining 700,000 have not yet applied for their new cards.

The Residence Registration Law stipulates that people who fail to apply for new residence registration cards can be fined up to 100,000 won. The law also stipulates that people can be jailed for up to 3 years or fined up to 1 million won when they evade application for their new cards.

CSO: 4100/064

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

POLICE LAUNCH 100-DAY CRACKDOWN ON CRIMINALS

SK062341 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 7 Feb 84 p 8

[Text] National police launched a nationwide crackdown on criminals yesterday following a report that serious crimes, including murder and robbery, have increased since the new year started.

Yi Hae-ku, director general of the national police headquarters, said that about 70,000 policemen will be mobilized daily for the sweeping crackdown which will last 100 days.

Yi said in a statement that the anti-crime measure is necessary to firmly establish sound social discipline which appeared to have slackened.

He based his theory on statistics that some 50 major crimes were reported from across the country so far this year, up 0.1 percent from the same period last year.

Yi also said that police have identified about 30 pickpocket rings active in the capital city alone.

The nation's chief police officer also said other organized criminal rings have been expanding their influence by recruiting more ex-convicts and juvenile delinquents as members.

He explained that police will increase identification checks and body checks for weapons in the streets during the period.

Foot patrols in and around major hotels and other residential districts will also be increased, Yi said, adding that police will soon prepare a list of entertainment businesses suspected of offering "decadent" service to minor patrons.

At the same time, police will intensify search for suspected criminals who have been at large.

According to police, some 21,000 criminals suspects wanted for their involvement in crimes have failed to show up to get new resident registration cards by the 31 January deadline.



Police earlier said that they arrested 140,000-criminal suspects, who have been at large, during the 3-month period in which every citizen aged 17 should have had their old registration cards replaced and new ones issued.

Of the total, police released about 61,000 people after serving them warnings. They booked 58,000 others for prosecution.

CSO: 4100/064

BRIEFS

HOMEcomings ACTIVITIES URGED--Leading members of the National Assembly appear to be concerned about sentiments of their constituents as much as freshman or junior lawmakers. When asked why he makes frequent trips to his district, Democratic Justice Party Chairman Chong Nae-hyok said, "The reason is simple; I wish to get reelected in the next parliamentary elections." He invited attention to the fact that a complacent former top-level official of the now disbanded ruling Democratic Republican Party had once been defeated by a freshman lawmaker. He explained that lawmakers should not fail to make a visible presence for constituents. Otherwise, the threeterm lawmaker commented, voters will gradually leave them. DJP lawmakers, meanwhile, are obliged to do "homecoming activities" for 100 days at least a year. Last year, none of popularly elected ruling party lawmakers failed to comply with the obligation, according to a party official. [From the column "Out and About"] [Text] [SK040020 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 4 Feb 84 p 4]

ADMISSION OF FORMER POLITICIANS--Even though Rep Yu Chi-song, president of the major opposition Democratic Korea Party, made it clear that his party plans to admit former politicians en masse after an additional lifting of the political ban, the views of leading DKP lawmakers diverge on the matter. Not a few of them insist that the DKP should embrace former politicians who wish to join the party right now, even before the second lifting of the ban. However, fellow leader Rep Im Chong-ki, who has been silent on the matter of late took side with the party president at last. Rep Im said yesterday that as an additional lifting of the ban appears imminent, it is desirable for the the DKP to consider the admission of former politicians as a whole after that. Then, he stressed that the range of the forthcoming lifting should be wide, so as not to spoil the expectations of the general public and the opposition camp. [From the column "Press Pocket"] [Text] [SK040227 Seoul The KOREA TIMES in English 4 Feb 84 p 4]

CSO: 4100/064

ROK GOVERNMENT ADDRESSES TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT

Drastic Changes

Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 10 Dec 83 p 11

[Article: "Drastic Changes in the Scope of Technical Qualification Jobs: Ministry of Labor Adjusts in Conformity With Realities...Goes Into Effect From Next Year" "119 Newly Established; 124 Abolished" "910 Consolidated Into 869; and Renew Registration Every 5 Years"]

[Text] The scope of the state technical qualification jobs will be changed drastically.

In view of the fact that the scope of the technology we need is greatly changing along with the development of our economy, the government has adjusted in conformity with realities--abolished or established new ones--the current scope of the state technical qualification jobs. The cabinet meeting will pass a resolution on this on 9 December; and the government has decided that it will go into effect from 1 January next year.

According to the proposed revision of the regulations governing the enforcement of the state technical qualification law as prepared by the Ministry of Labor, the newly established state technical qualification jobs will be as follows. First, in the field of electronics, there will be jobs, including first and second class computer technicians, a computer system management technician, and an information processing technician. Second, there will be three jobs, including an industrial hygiene management technician, in accordance with the enforcement of industrial safety and health law. Third, there will be 17 jobs, including an agricultural machine technician, a forestry technician, a diving technician, and a fishing technician in the field of agriculture and fishing. Fourth, there will be 20 jobs, including a chef, a barman (bartender), a beauty artist, and a barber in the service industry field. Fifth, there will be 2 jobs, including a filth-treating man in the field of environmental hygiene. Finally, there will be 5 jobs, including a glazier glassman in the field of construction. Thus, altogether there will be 119 jobs in 22 fields. On the other hand, 124 jobs whose demand has decreased, including the tinsmith and motor inspection technician, have been abolished. Also, 100 jobs, including 1st class cooking technicians in the Korean, Western, Japanese, and Chinese cuisines, have been consolidated into 38 jobs. Similarly, 22 jobs, including

the photography technician 2nd class, have been subdivided into 48 jobs. In all, a total of 910 jobs have been condensed into 869 jobs through abolition and consolidation.

Furthermore, according to the pre-revision regulations, only those who have had 7 to 9 years experience in practical work after obtaining the first or second class technician qualification are allowed to take the examinations for technician qualification; however, the recent revision allows those who have had no qualification except for 20 years experience in practical work to take the examinations. And the revised law added the practical skill test as well as written tests for the examinations for the first and second class technicians and for the skilled technician certificate examinations. As for the qualifying examinations in the field of office management, those for lower class jobs have been abolished, and the Korea Chamber of Commerce and Industry has now been charged with the task of giving those certificate examinations.

Furthermore, the government has decided to revise the state technical qualification law to the following effects: [1] that the service industry will be added to the technical qualification classification as of 1 July next year; [2] that those who have obtained the state technical qualification must renew their qualification registration every 5 years--in 'aftercare' for them; [3] that the refresher training will be regularly given to those who are engaged in dangerous jobs like those handling electricity and, in particular, gas; and [4] that severe penalty measures, including suspension of the qualification for a certain period of time, will be taken against those who violate this provision.

#### Help for Modernization

Seoul HANGUK KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 14 Dec 83 p 2

[Article: "50 Billion Won To Be Rediscounted for Small and Medium Business Facilities Fund" "Bank of Korea Will Realize Advancement of 100 Billion Won From Small and Medium Business Bank Next Year" "Emphasis on Technology Development and Frontier Industry"]

[Text] During the next year, too, the Bank of Korea has decided to rediscount 50 billion won, 50 percent of the small and medium business facilities fund which is scheduled to be advanced from the Small and Medium Business Bank.

According to an announcement by the Bank of Korea on 13 December, the Small and Medium Business Bank decided to advance 100 billion won for the purpose of modernizing, improving, and repairing facilities of small and medium businesses; and the Bank of Korea has decided to rediscount 50 percent of the scheduled 100 billion facilities fund.

It is an uncommon practice for the central bank to render assistance in the form of a rediscount to help advance the business facilities fund. However, in order to replace and modernize outdated facilities of small and medium businesses, the Bank of Korea has decided to intervene directly by rendering monetary assistance.

During this year, the Small and Medium Business Bank decided to advance 100 billion won for the facilities fund for small and medium businesses and, as of September, advanced 92.7 billion won, approximately a half of which was advanced through assistance from the Bank of Korea. In the next year, the priority in the advancement of assistance fund will be given to technical development and frontier industries.

Rate of Compulsory Loans for Small and Medium Businesses: 35 Percent; Extension to the New Korea and ROK-U.S. Banks Is Planned

The Bank of Korea is planning to expand the scope of the banks to which the rate of compulsory loans for small and medium businesses should be applied to the effect that the New Korea Bank and ROK-U.S. Bank will be added to it.

The current rate of compulsory loans for small and medium businesses is as follows: 35 percent for 5 commercial banks and Foreign Exchange Bank; and 55 percent for local banks. According to an announcement made by the Bank of Korea on 13 December, it is now being planned that the newly established banks--the New Korea Bank and the ROK-U.S. Bank--like existing 5 commercial banks, be placed under an obligation for advancing over 35 percent of the total loans to small and medium businesses without fail.

Until recently the Bank of Korea excluded the New Korea Bank and ROK-U.S. Bank from the scope of the banks to which the rate of compulsory loans for small and medium businesses would be applied because they were newly established, and because they needed time to get on track. But it is reported that [the Bank of Korea] is going to apply the rate to the New Korea Bank starting next year based on the fact that it has now gotten on track following the considerable increase in the number of its stores. As for the ROK-U.S. Bank, the rate will be applied to it beginning next year or 1985, it is reported.

The total amount of loans advanced to small and medium businesses and its percentage in the aggregate amount of all loans in each of the banks are as follows: (Unit: million won)

Chohung: 104,592 (59.2 percent); Sangop: 94,683 (46.2 percent); Cheil: 63,441 (35.7 percent); Hanil: 78,531 (75.0 percent); Seoul Sint'ak: 47,208 (80.9 percent); New Korea: 36,160 (38.3 percent); ROK-U.S.: 6,786 (9.6 percent); Foreign Exchange: 75,954 (59.3 percent); Taegu: 15,059 (68.2 percent); Pusan: 15,780 (45.4 percent); Ch'ungch'ong: 6,981 (55.7 percent); Kwangju: 16,761 (56.5 percent); Cheju: 7,109 (56.0 percent); Kyonggi: 20,379 (57.8 percent); Chonbuk: 9,059 (79.7 percent); Kangwon: 5,232 (57.2 percent); Kyongnam: 17,070 (55.4 percent); and Ch'ungbuk: 259 (24.4 percent).

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CSO: 4107/054

DEVELOPMENT OF ELECTRONICS INDUSTRY REPORTED

Over \$5 Billion Expected This Year

Seoul HANGUK KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 25 Nov 83 p 3

[Article: "An Increase of 30 Percent Over Last Year, of Which \$2.9 Billion Will Be Exported; a 42 Percent Increase for Household Use (\$2.2 Billion), 30 Percent Increase for Industrial Use, and 19 Percent Increase for Parts; the Share of the World Production Is 1.34 Percent, Still Far Behind the Advanced Nations"]

[Text] The total output this year in the electronics industry is expected to increase by 30 percent over last year to \$5.2 billion (equivalent to 4,160 billion won) including \$2.3 billion for domestic consumption and \$2.9 billion for exports.

According to the Korean Electronics Industry Promotion Association [report] on 24 November, this year's output (by 691 member companies) in the electronics industry based on the accomplishments by the third quarter is expected to be \$5.2 billion--about 30 percent more than last year's \$4 billion, which can be classified into \$2.2 billion for household appliances (42 percent over last year), \$0.83 billion for industrial machinery (30 percent over last year), and \$2.17 billion for parts (19 percent over last year).

Thus, it has turned out that household appliances are 42.3 percent of the total production, parts are 41.7 percent, and industrial machinery 16 percent. Even though the proportion of industrial machinery is small, it has been analyzed that a structural upgrading in this area is gradually being achieved in view of the rising proportion year after year.

In addition, it is expected that 44.2 percent of this year's production will be for domestic use and 55.8 percent for exports, and this shows that the growth of the electronics industry in our country has traditionally been led by exports.

This year marks the first time that the output in the electronics industry reached the \$5.2 billion line, and this represents a 38-fold increase during the high-growth period of 12 years since 1971 when a production of \$138 million was recorded.

However, this is in fact only 1.34 percent of the total world output of \$387 billion (a 9 percent increase over \$355 billion in 1982) estimated by the British McIntosh International Company, which specializes in long-term forecasts in this field, and we are still in the initial stage far behind those countries advanced in electronics such as the United States, Japan and European countries.

As of the end of the third quarter, the output in the domestic electronics industry totaled \$4.07 billion; out of this, \$1.699 billion for household appliances (a 50 percent increase over the same period last year), \$0.603 billion for industrial machinery (a 35 percent increase), and \$1.705 billion for parts (a 27 percent increase).

#### New 64K DRAM Microprocessor Developed

Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 2 Dec 83 p 1

[Article: "Samsung Third in the World To Enter the Age of VLSI; To a Mass Production System From Next Year"]

[Text] Samsung Semiconductor Communications has succeeded in developing the 64K DRAM [Dynamic Random Access Memory] microprocessor, an ultra-modern technology product, making our country the third in the world, after the United States and Japan, to do this. Thus, it is estimated that microprocessor technology in our country has entered the age of the VLSI (Very Large Size Integrated Circuit) as in the advanced countries.

Kang Chin-ku, president of Samsung Semiconductor Communications clarified in an interview with the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and with the Korean Advanced Institute of Science and Technology, "We accomplished the production, assembly, and inspection of 64K DRAM [microprocessors] with our own technology and acquired a mass-production system." He said further, "With this development, the over 10-year gap by which our country's semiconductor technology level has been behind the United States' and Japan's has narrowed to 2 to 3 years."

The ultra-modern 64K DRAM microprocessor is being used for various kinds of modern computers and auto-guidance instruments for missiles and, currently, only 10 companies in the world have a mass-production system: 6 U.S. companies including the Intel Corporation and the Motorola Corporation and 4 Japanese companies including Hitachi.

The 64K DRAM [microprocessor] has 64,000 memory bytes and requires ultra-precision technology for connecting 150,000 transistors with 8 million lines in a 2.5 x 5.7 mm size.

Especially when the width of the line is further reduced in addition to the technology used this time in developing the 64K DRAM, microprocessors of up to the 1 mega (1 million) bit class, which are called "fantasy microprocessors," can be produced.

The worldwide demand for the 64K DRAM [microprocessor] is expected to increase explosively to 300 million units this year and to 600 million units next year and, right now, the supply is falling short of the demand.

The development of this microprocessor is expected to result not only in a development of the microprocessor industry which makes core parts in the electronics-related industries, such as the computer and office automation equipment industries, but also in rapid technological innovation in all the domestic industries. It is also expected that foreign exchanges in the amount of \$1 billion will be acquired over the 5-year period through import substitution for this product and through exports for which protectionist barriers in many countries can be easily overcome.

Samsung Semiconductor Communications decided on the policy to produce by 1985 the 256K DRAM [microprocessor] which has a capacity four-times larger than the 64K DRAM [microprocessor] developed this time, and to build large-scale microprocessor plants at Ki-hung in Yong-in County, Kyong-ki Province at the cost of 270 billion won with the target for completing them by 1987.

In March of next year, when the first plant will be completed, mass production of 64K DRAM [microprocessors] will begin with a monthly output of 4 million, 8 percent of which will be exported.

What Is the 64K DRAM?

--It can remember or interpret more than 8,000 letters.

It has 64,000 memory bytes and has the capacity to remember or read 8,000 letters. The United States and Japan have reached the stage of having developed the 256K DRAM [microprocessor].

On a 2.5 x 5.7 mm size, smaller than one-quarter of the little finger, 150,000 transistors are connected to each other by 8 million lines.

It has 300 transistors on a size equivalent to the cross section of a hair and has the capacity to memorize the contents of 40 pages with 200 letters on each page and reading them in 150 billionths of a second.

Personal computers such as the Apple II require eight of these [microprocessor] chips and various kinds of modern computers use them as the main memory unit.

The price is currently \$5.00 (4,000 won) per chip.

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CSO: 4107/037



S.KOREA/ECONOMY

ROK TO ATTEND 10 WORLD AGRICULTURAL MEETINGS

SK070221 Seoul YONHAP in English 0206 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] Seoul, 7 Feb (YONHAP)--South Korean and Japanese representatives will discuss the development of food production techniques and exchange agricultural information at the 13th Korea-Japan Food Conference to be held here in April or May.

The conference is only one of 10 international agricultural meetings South Korean officials will host or send delegations to this year.

The Agriculture and Fisheries Ministry said Monday that Seoul will also host the 17th Korea-U.S. Agricultural Credit Conference in August during which officials will secure U.S. loans to boost the nation's trade of farm and fishery products.

Last year Korean fish and farm importers received 500 million U.S. dollars in U.S. loans through the meeting.

Two international seminars, one on alternative energy sources for farmers and the other on fertilizer and food technology, will also be held in Korea this year.

More than 150 people, 15 from Japan, the Philippines and Taiwan, will attend the energy seminar, sponsored by the office of rural development this September.

The national agricultural cooperative federation will host the food and fertilizer seminar in the third quarter of this year. The Asia and Pacific Council's Fertilizer and Food Technology Center stationed in Taiwan will sponsor the meeting.

Some of the major agricultural conferences Korean delegations will attend overseas include the 40th Economic and Social Commission of Asia and Pacific (ESCPAC) in Japan this April and the 17th general meeting of the Asia and Pacific region of the UN Food and Agricultural Organization (FOA) in Pakistan in April.

Other conferences are the FOA symposium on managing and developing fisheries in June or July in Italy, the Eighth African and Asian Agricultural Development Reconstruction Organization General Assembly in July in Mauritius, the 28th general meeting of the International Cooperative Association in October in West Germany and the Eighth Meeting of the International Fund for Agricultural Development in Italy in December.

CSO: 4100/064

S.KOREA/ECONOMY

YONHAP CITES EPB REPORT ON ROK ECONOMY

SK080345 Seoul YONHAP in English 0300 GMT 8 Feb 84

[Text] Seoul, 8 Feb (YONHAP)--Spurred by brisk exports, the Korean economy has gained momentum and grew remarkably in January. The official barometer of future economic activity registered its steepest rise in 7 months in January, the economic planning board (EPB) reported Wednesday.

The EPB report showed the nation's leading economic indicators rose 1.1 percent, marking the seventh straight and largest gain since last June, to hit a record high of 182.0 during the period.

The business warning index, which exceeded 1.5 points in June 1983, for the first time in more than 5 years since the 1977-78 economic boom, rose 0.1 percent last December to 1.6 points showing signs of stable growth.

A coinciding economic indicator also recorded a 0.3 point surge over the previous month to 102.2 in January.

Exports in the 1-month period totaled \$2 billion U.S. , an impressive 49.5 percent rise over a year before. The growth is the result of brisk foreign sales of ships, electronic goods and textile products. Imports amounted to \$2.3 billion, a 33.9 percent increase over a year ago.

The EPB report also showed the nation's total money supply in January rose by 15.3 percent over the same period last year. The general account recorded a 226.1 billion won (\$2.83 billion; \$1 U.S. is worth about 800 won) mark in the black due to increased tax revenue during the month. The total account also saw a surplus of 176.9 billion won.

Korean enterprises borrowed 6.95 trillion won from local banks in 1983. The business loans showed a 858.5 billion drop from a year ago, reflecting the government's tight money policy in 1983.

However, they secured 3.35 trillion won from other capital sources, including corporate debentures, promissory notes, chalking up a 1.39 trillion won increase over a year before.

Foreign loans and short-term trade credits they induced in 1983 amounted to 1.34 trillion won, a considerable 32.7 percent rise over a year earlier.

Korea's industrial production in 1983 increased 15 percent in production and 15.8 percent in turnover. Inventory fell off 0.4 percent from a year earlier. The improved performance was due to increased domestic demand in the first half of the year and buoyant exports in the latter half, the report said.

Construction permits also rose 47.9 percent for industrial facilities, 48.3 percent for commercial buildings, and 30.4 percent for residential housing over a year earlier.

Foreign orders for machinery Korean industries received in 1983 rose 19.6 percent over a year earlier, and domestic orders increased 19.1 percent. The total hike in machinery orders stood at 10.2 percent.

CSO: 4100/064

S.KOREA/ECONOMY

ROK SHIPBUILDING PERFORMANCE POOR IN JANUARY

SK090257 Seoul YONHAP in English 0233 GMT 9 Feb 84

[Text] Seoul, 9 Feb (YONHAP)--South Korean shipbuilders received export orders worth only \$56.42 million U.S. for 10 vessels in January, the Korea Shipbuilder's Association (KSA) reported Thursday.

The poor performance was a serious drop of 52 percent in value and 86 percent in quantity from the previous month, the KSA report showed.

Moreover, the nation's big four--Hyundai, Daewoo, Samsung and Korea shipbuilding and engineering--received no orders during the month.

The 10 vessels were all small and medium-sized ships, including a 19,500-ton bulk carrier and a 7,100-ton general purpose freighter, according [to] the report.

Industry sources, however, said shipbuilders will have no trouble achieving the nation's export goal for 1984 set at \$3.75 billion because of an abundance of outstanding orders.

South Korea received \$2.85 billion in export orders for 158 vessels in 1983, and its outstanding orders stood at \$3.72 billion for 187 ships as of the end of that year.

The sources further predicted a continued drop in foreign orders until the end of 1985, attributing the extraordinary surge in foreign ship orders in 1983 to a temporary upturn caused by preparation for a possible recovery of the international shipping business.

In January, Korean shipbuilders finished four vessels totaling 100,000 tons for exports. Their outstanding orders stood at 193 vessels weighing 1.58 million tons as of the end of the month.

CSO: 4100/064

BRIEFS

NATIONAL ECONOMY--Seoul, 6 Feb (YONHAP)--As of the end of 1983, the sum of South Korean currency in circulation throughout the country reached 3,099 billion won (\$7.7 billion U.S.: \$1 is worth about 800 won), a central bank report said Monday. In a report on the nation's issuance of banknotes and coins, the Bank of Korea (BOK) said that per capita amount averaged 77,075 won in cash, 6,880 won more than the amount a year earlier. By denominations, per capita currency insurance breaks down to 4.5 10,000-won notes, 3.6 5,000-won notes, 11 1,000-won notes and 69.7 coins. The denominations of coins are 500, 100, 50.10 and 1. The BOK said people's use of 10,000-won notes, the largest denomination in South Korea, has increased greatly, while that of smaller denominations dropped, thus reflecting the ever-enlarging size of the nation's economy. [Text] [SK060704 Seoul YONHAP in English 0658 GMT 6 Feb 84]

NEW PATROL BATTLE SHIP--Seoul, 7 Feb (YONHAP)--The Korea Shipbuilding and Engineering Corp Tuesday launched an improved Korean-model of patrol battle craft in Pusan, some 420 kilometers south of Seoul. The ship can carry more military personnel and arms than the combat vessels currently in use. Its larger hull is equipped with sophisticated electronic devices capable of detecting and warding off any air, underwater and sea attacks. The Korean shipbuilding firm first launched a Korean-model battle craft in 1982. Pusan city Mayor Choe Chong-ho, Nam Kung-ho, president of the company, and ranking military leaders and other dignitaries attend the launching ceremony. [Text] [SK070225 Seoul YONHAP in English 0220 GMT 7 Feb 84]

CSO: 4100/064

BRIEFS

CHON TU-HWAN BRIEFED--Seoul, 7 Feb (YONHAP)--The Culture and Information Ministry will concentrate its efforts this year on fostering folk art in the Korean countryside and on encouraging the nation's youths to develop sound values, Culture and Information Minister Yi Chin-Hui said Tuesday. In a briefing to President Chon Tu-hwan on the ministry's main policy goals for 1984, Yi said by the end of 1988, the ministry will pour 26.7 billion won (\$33.4 million U.S.; \$1 is worth about 800 won) into fostering local cultural activities in a bid to discover the roots of the nation's cultural tradition. The money will be used in such fields as building general art halls in cities and provinces across the country, establishing countryside cultural promotion funds and repairing existing cultural facilities, the minister said. The ministry also will prepare a basic plan to set up "culture plazas" across the country to help youths cultivate sound values. The first of the plazas, each to be outfitted with outdoor and indoor stages, a music hall, an exhibition room, a library and other recreation facilities, will be built in Seoul in 1985, he said. Later, others will be built in provincial areas, he added. [Text] [SK070309 Seoul YONHAP in English 0303 GMT 7 Feb 84]

CSO: 4100/064

S.KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

SATELLITE DEVELOPMENT EXPECTED TO BEGIN IN JUNE

SK050518 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 5 Feb 84 p 1

[By Pae Chol-su]

[Text] A \$200 million domestic satellite development is expected to start from around June this year, with an electronics giant company hoping to do it alone. The Hyundai Electronics Co, according to confirmed business sources, has filed with the government an application for the introduction of technology from the Comsat General Corporation of the United States, to undertake the biggest-ever communications project here.

Hyundai's move has shocked and surprised its rivals, including Samsung, Goldstar and Daewoo. All four, plus the Oriental Precision Co, had honeymooned to produce a domestic satellite plan until Hyundai's solo play was detected. The government decision on the Hyundai case is yet to be made.

At any rate, the emerging competition among business conglomerates has fueled the prospects for this republic to have a domestic broadcasting satellite before the 1988 Olympic Games hosted by Seoul.

Their interest followed a report by a research institute that the domestic satellite plan has full feasibility, technically and economically. The Korea Industrial Development Institute (KID) reported that the domestic satellite system is necessary for various reasons. They include:

1. To improve the quality of life for the people, by eliminating the difficult audio-visual areas across the nation and raising the efficiency of educational broadcasting;
2. To meet the expanded needs for business services with the emerging high-tech information society;
3. To place Korea into a leadership role in satellite communications for Northeast Asia.

Meanwhile, Comsat General Corporation, a proposed partner of Hyundai Electronics, pointed out: "The United States, Canada, Japan, Indonesia and a number of European nations have realized the benefits of developing and using domestic satellite systems for several years."



"More recently, other nations such as the Arab Group, Mexico, Brazil and Scandinavia are initiating domestic satellite systems."

Originally, the Korean domestic satellite plan was pushed at the government level. But the plan was about to be buried when the Economic Planning Board (EPB) vetoed its budgetary support last fall, saying that it needs too much money for its economic effectiveness.

The Communications Ministry, however, refused to give up the history-making plan. It enlisted support from the cited five big firms, as well as KBS (Korea Broadcasting System) and MBC (Munhwa Broadcasting Corporation).

The movement, business observers say, has come from the handshake of ambition between the ministry and the business conglomerates. The ministry is striving to improve the quality of the nation's communications facilities, while Korean business conglomerates are going all out in developing high-tech.

Certainly, big enterprises feel that the domestic satellite plan would greatly help their drive to acquire new technology, which might determine their future. The domestic satellite plan, specialists say, will lead to the Korean development of second generation spacecraft.

"Moreover, the envisioned domestic satellite plan, if materialized, will help increase job opportunities and exports of the related components," underlines the report by the KID, whose research was financed by the five big companies, including Hyundai and Samsung.

The report goes on: "The domestic satellite plan should be related to the nation's adaptation to the prospective space age in the future."

In fact the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) has proposed inviting a Korean spaceman to its project if Korea uses NASA facilities in launching the proposed Korean domestic satellite.

Some foreign nations, notably the United States and France, are known to have offered loans for the domestic satellite plan.

Needless to say, Hyundai's solo dash for the cited project is associated with its desire to use it as a springboard to dominate the high-tech communication industries in Korea. The Hyundai Comsat general accord, according to business sources, involves designing, engineering, implementation and operation of the domestic satellite.

Surprised by Hyundai's drive, other companies such as Goldstar are negotiating with their own foreign partners to undertake the project. Thus, business focus is centered on how the government will handle the Hyundai case, now pending at the relevant ministries such as EPB, the Commerce-Industry Ministry, and the Communications Ministry.

"An entity's total operation may be able to handle the big projects. But we should not neglect the fact that a harmonious approach from both the government

and the private sector is vital to undertake such an important task," specialists view.

At any rate, the government is likely to act soon on the matter, given the fact that the system's development and implementation should commence promptly if its operation is to start in late 1987 or early 1988.

CSO: 4100/064

S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

ROK EVACUATES ALL BUT THREE FROM BEIRUT EMBASSY

SK091200 Seoul YONHAP in English 1142 GMT 9 Feb 84

[Text] Seoul, 9 Feb (YONHAP)--The South Korean Government Thursday ordered the Korean Embassy in Lebanon to evacuate to Cyprus all Koreans except three embassy officials from that civil war-stricken mideast country.

The government issued the instruction after judging the Muslim-Christian War in Lebanon has now become grave situation endangering the future of Lebanon, the Foreign Ministry said.

Koreans residing in Lebanon number 49, including 22 embassy officials, 19 workers from the Lucky-Goldstar Development Co, three officials at the branch of the Korea Trade Promotion Corp, one Taekowndo instructor and a family of four.

Korean ambassador to Beirut Mun Chang-wa received the government instruction in the United States while he was on his way back to Seoul to attend a conference of Korean diplomatic mission chiefs accredited to European and Mideast countries slated for 13-22 February here.

The 19 Korean workers were to be evacuated early Thursday and they are expected to return home 12-14 February via Bahrain, the ministry said.

The three embassy officials were also told to leave Beirut at any time if the situation was deemed dangerous. In connection with their evacuation, the government keeps in contact with the governments of the United States, France and Italy which sent peace-keeping troops to Lebanon.

CSO: 4100/064

S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

AUSTRALIAN PRIME MINISTER ROBERT HAWKE VISITS COUNTRY

Hawke Visits Seoul

SK040959 Seoul YONHAP in English 0907 GMT 4 Feb 84

[YONHAP News Analysis by Yi Song-su]

[Text] Seoul, 4 Feb (YONHAP)--Australian Prime Minister Robert Hawke's visit to Seoul 4-7 February is expected to improve relations between South Korea and the oceanic country, especially in the economic and diplomatic fields.

Hawke's 14-day tour of six Asian and Pacific nations shows the oceanic country's growing interest in stepped-up economic cooperation among nations in the Asian-Pacific region and is an expression of its intention to participate in regional economic cooperation.

A series of scheduled talks with Korean President Chon Tu-hwan, ranking government officials and business leaders will no doubt provide a turning point toward improved bilateral and regional economic cooperation and inform Hawke of true international situation surrounding the Korean peninsula particularly since the Soviet destruction of a Korean airliner and the Rangoon bombing engineered by North Korean saboteurs against visiting South Korean presidential party.

Korea and Australia have maintained traditionally friendly relations since the two countries opened diplomatic ties in 1962. Even before the diplomatic normalization, along with the United States and 14 other countries Australia, came to South Korea's aid by sending troops during the 1950-53 Korean War.

Since the initial bond of blood forged between the two nations, their friendship has been further deepened and consolidated through diplomatic cooperation in international forums, expanded economic exchanges and stepped-up bilateral trade.

Diplomatic observers here attach a special political and diplomatic significance to Hawke's 4-day Seoul visit because he is the first Australian prime minister from the Labor Party to visit Korea.

Australia opened diplomatic relations with North Korea in 1974 when the Labor Party took power in Australia. North Korea opened its embassy in Canberra the same year.

In connection with Australia's foreign policy, however, Pyongyang unilaterally closed its embassy the following year. Although diplomatic ties between Canberra and Pyongyang have been frozen since then, Pyongyang may have stepped up its efforts to resume friendly ties with Canberra since the Labor Party came to power again in March 1983.

Hawke adamantly rejected Pyongyang's diplomatic overture. Hawke's Seoul visit, therefore, underscores Seoul's diplomatic edge over Pyongyang and helps lift Seoul's prestige in the international community.

At a time when there is no political or diplomatic problems pending between the two countries, how to rectify the trade imbalance now running in disfavor of Korea appears to be one major item for discussion during the summit talks between Chun and Hawke.

Two-way trade volume last year exceeded \$1.2 billion U.S. Korea's trade deficit with the oceanic country amounted to \$900 million. If nothing is done now, the country's trade deficit with Australia is destined to snowball in the future.

It may be unavoidable for Korea to suffer such a trade imbalance because its imports from Australia are mostly basic raw materials such as coal, iron and aluminum. But a majority of diplomatic sources here look to Australia for since initiative in redressing the trade imbalance. They maintain that international relations should be based upon the cardinal principle of reciprocity and equity.

Considering the circumstances, the top leaders of the two countries are expected to reach some agreement during their forthcoming summit talks in Seoul to narrow the existing bilateral trade gap as a stepping stone toward improved economic cooperation between the two countries and among nations in the Asian-Pacific region.

#### Korean-Australian Relations

SK050207 Seoul YONHAP in English 0144 GMT 5 Feb 84

[Text] Seoul, 5 Feb (YONHAP)--Seoul's two English-language newspapers ran 4-page supplements dedicated to Korean-Australian relations Sunday on the occasion of the 4-day visit here by Australian Prime Minister Robert Hawke.

The supplements, both of which carried an article contributed by Australian ambassador to Seoul E. R. Pocock, covered the wide range of bilateral relations between the two countries.

Ambassador Pocock said in his contribution that Hawke's Seoul visit--the second trip by the head of the Australian Government in 2 years--"clearly shows how the relations between our two countries have grown in importance to both of us."

"With your growing economic development, they have changed into exchanges of mutual benefit and have vastly increased in scope," he said.

Noting that his country recognizes "the vital importance of maintaining the security of the north-east Asian region," Pocock said "the Australian Government was appalled by the Rangoon bombing, while President Chon was on his way to visit Australia, and by the loss of so many of your brilliant leaders and our own friends." The ambassador further said Australia decided not to consider resuming diplomatic relations with North Korea until the latter agreed to abide by accepted international standards and renounce such hostile activities against the Republic of Korea.

Saying that genuine peace cannot be assured for northeast Asia until there is real agreement between each of the countries whose interest interlock in this important part of the world, he explained, "it is against this background that Australia continues to support unequivocally the sovereignty and independence of the Republic of Korea."

#### Expanding Mutual Ties Agreement

SK060836 Seoul YONHAP in English 0738 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] Seoul, 6 Feb (YONHAP)--President Chon Tu-hwan and Australian Prime Minister Robert Hawke Monday agreed to expand and deepen the friendly and cooperative relations between South Korea and the oceanic country, presidential spokesman Hwang Son-pil said.

During their summit talks at the presidential residence Chongwadae, the two also shared a view that protectionism would not be helpful to the development of the world economy.

Hawke denounced North Korea's terrorist activities in connection with the Rangoon bombing. He said he could not hide his surprise and anger at Pyongyang's terrorist act.

Chon was to have visited Australia last October on the fourth leg of his five-nation tour of southwest asian and oceanic countries and stop in Brunei.

But the 9 October North Korean terrorist bombing in Rangoon, Burma, his first stop, killed 17 South Koreans, including four cabinet ministers, and led Chon to cancel the remainder of his tour.

Chon expressed his appreciation for Australia's warm consolation and friendship after the Soviet downing of a Korean Air Lines (KAL) jumbo jet and the North Korean bomb attack in Rangoon, sources said.

During the hour-long meeting, Chon also expressed his hope for the reciprocal development of the two countries' bilateral economic relations, correction of the trade imbalance, and promotion of joint-venture investments and cooperation in resource development.

Stressing the need for closer unity in the free world, Chon applauded Australia's leadership in regional cooperation and its anti-communist policy, sources said.

He emphasized that the world economy should grow through advanced countries' technology transfers and removal of import barriers for developing countries.

Touching on the current situation on the Korean peninsula, Chon explained that the North Korean pursuit of continued armed provocations had raised tension on the peninsula higher than ever before.

The recent proposal by Pyongyang for what it called "tripartite talks," Chon said, was a disguised peace offensive. He made it clear that the Korean question should be resolved through direct contacts between the south and north, according to the sources.

On his standing proposal for a summitry of the Pacific basin countries, Chon said the time has come for the Pacific countries to recognize the necessity of the meeting for their common interest. South Korea will exert continued efforts to realize the meeting, he said.

#### Korean Business

SK060848 Seoul YONHAP in English 0750 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] Seoul, 6 Feb (YONHAP)--Australian Prime Minister Robert Hawke said Monday that his government is looking for areas in which Korea can expand its business interests in Australia to help rectify the two nation's \$600 million U.S. trade imbalance now in favor of Australia.

Hawke made his remarks to about 150 guests at a luncheon hosted by his South Korean counterpart Chin Ui-chong at Hotel Shilla.

"The prospects are that the investment relationship between Australia and Korea will grow, especially given Korea's interest in investing in resources projects," he said.

Noting that bilateral trade between the two nations has grown rapidly during the past decade to reach \$1.1 billion in the 1982-83 period, the Labor Party prime minister said Australian officials "stand ready to join their counterparts" to rectify the trade imbalance.

Pointing out that any move towards closer economic cooperation in the Asia and Pacific region should be "non-discriminatory and compatible" with wider international obligations, he stressed "it has been in this spirit that Australia has been considering suggestions for a new multilateral trade round."

"The proliferation of protectionist measures and the resort to bilateralism in seeking to resolve trade problems pose major threats to the very basis of the contemporary international trading system," he said.

Prior to his luncheon address, Prime Minister Chin said: "Our bilateral trade will have to be further promoted in a healthy balanced manner for our mutual benefit and common prosperity."

"The peace of mankind is threatened by violence and aggression but the people of the Republic of Korea will join all the world's peace loving nations in an effort to get rid of all forms of violence and terrorism, and to achieve world peace without war," he also said.

Similarly, Hawke expressed his nations desire for peace and sense of outrage over the Soviet shooting down of Korean Air Lines Flight 007 and the Rangoon bombing. Last October's bomb attack engineered by North Korean saboteurs killed 17 members of a visiting South Korean presidential party, including four cabinet ministers.

Hawke flew into Seoul from Japan Saturday for a 4-day official visit on the second leg of his five-nation Asian tour.

Following his trip to South Korea, he will visit China, Singapore and Malaysia.

#### YONHAP Visit Analysis

SK070915 Seoul YONHAP in English 0756 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] Seoul, 7 Feb (YONHAP)--The 4-day official visit by Australian Prime Minister Robert Hawke has strengthened the political, diplomatic and economic ties between South Korea and the oceanic country.

In the summit meeting he had with President Chon Tu-hwan on Monday, the third day of his visit, Hawke censured North Korea for its terrorist bomb attack in Rangoon, Burma.

He repeatedly denounced Pyongyang in his speech at the state dinner Chon hosted in honor of him at the presidential residence Chongwadae on that day.

He said North Korea's "unconscionable overseas activities have shocked and dismayed people," and added that his government had informed Pyongyang that it would be unable to consider any proposal for a restoration of bilateral relations until North Korea shows that it is prepared to abide by internationally accepted standards of behavior.

The North Korean bomb attack on 9 October 1983 in Rangoon at the martyr's mausoleum, narrowly missed the visiting Chon, but instead killed 17 South Koreans, including four cabinet ministers, accompanying Chon, the South Korean president.

Rangoon was Chon's first stop of a scheduled tour of five Asian and oceanic countries, including Austria, and the then British protectorate Brunei. The bomb attack led Chon to cancel the remainder of his schedule.

Hawke also pointed up the reality of North Korea's proposal for three-way talks to resolve the Korean question in his speech. During a news conference at the close of his visit Tuesday, Hawke demonstrated his support for South Korea's position calling for direct talks between the south and north, saying that



direct negotiations between South and North Korea are the "essential ingredient of the ultimate resolution of the conflict on the Korean peninsula."

In light of the itinerary for his five-nation Asian tour that will next take him to China, Hawke's remarks supporting the South Korean position on the Korean issue have significance, observers here say.

Hawke said during a press conference before he left that he would "refer to matters arising here" when it comes to "regional and global security questions" in conferring with China's leaders in Peking.

Moreover, when Prime Minister Chin Ui-chong asked Hawke during their Monday meeting to convey Seoul's peaceful unification policy to China, Hawke reportedly promised to do so.

Observers also underscored the importance of Hawke's support of South Korean policy on the Korean question in light of Australia's geopolitical situation.

In an effort to advance into the South Pacific, North Korea has desperately sought restoration of relations with Australia, which were disrupted one year after their establishment in 1974.

On the other hand, Hawke also discussed bilateral economic cooperation with South Korean leaders, including Chon and Prime Minister Chin.

He agreed with Korean officials to promote bilateral trade on a reciprocal basis, and shared the view that protectionism is not helpful for the growth of the world economy.

Particularly on the trade imbalance now in 3-to-1 disfavor of South Korea, Hawke said his government is ready to assist Korea to rectify the imbalance.

CSO: 4100/064

S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

DJP CHAIRMAN MET--Seoul, 3 Feb (YONHAP)--Chong Nae-hyok, chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, Friday discussed with Ken Harata, Tokyo's vice chairman to the Korea-Japan Parliamentarians' Union, matters of common interest. Chong concurrently heads the Seoul's side delegation to the bilateral body. Also on hand at the breakfast meeting in Seoul's Lotte Hotel were DJP Secretary General Kwon Ik-hyun, Vice Secretary General Yu Sok-sun, Yi Kun-ho, Seoul's vice chairman to the union, and union spokesman Pak Kyong-suk. Harata flew into Seoul Wednesday and received a medal Thursday from President Chon Tu-hwan for his contribution to social welfare programs in Korea over the past 5 years. Harata donated some \$390,000 U.S. to a rehabilitation center in Mokpo, 320 kilometers southwest of Seoul, and \$119,000 dollars to a vocational training institute in Seoul. [Text] [SK032225 Seoul YONHAP in English 0633 GMT 3 Feb 84]

ROK TO HOLD CONFERENCE--Seoul, 8 Feb (YONHAP)--The government will hold a conference of 54 South Korean diplomatic mission chiefs accredited to European, mideast and African countries 13-22 February in Seoul. Ambassador to the United Nations Kim Kyong-won also will attend the meeting, the second gathering of senior Korean diplomats this year, the Foreign Ministry said Wednesday. They will be given basic foreign policy guidelines for this year and discuss measures to deal with situations following the Soviet downing of a Korean air liner last September and the North Korean terrorist bombing in Rangoon, Burma, last October. Discussions also will focus on improving relations with the communist-bloc countries and other nations with which South Korea is yet to establish diplomatic ties, on boosting exports, promoting joint ventures or joint advancement with foreign partners to third markets and developing natural resources in foreign countries, the ministry said. A similar conference, participated in by envoys to American and Asian countries, was held here early this year. [Text] [SK081228 Seoul YONHAP in English 1204 GMT 8 Feb 84]

GOODWILL DELEGATION VISITS KENYA, MALAWI--A goodwill delegation of the National Assembly Foreign Affairs Committee, led by Rep Ko Chong-hun, left Seoul last night to visit Kenya and Malawi for 2 weeks. The five-member delegation includes Reps Sin Sang-cho and Yi Kun-ho of the Democratic Justice Party and Yi Yun-ki of the Democratic Korea Party. After ending the visits to the African nations, Ko, president of the New Socialist Party (NSP), will travel to Britain, France, Italy and Luxemburg to meet with leaders of Socialist, Labor and Communist Parties of the four European countries, a spokesman for the NSP said. [Text] [SK040031 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 4 Feb 84 p 1]

CSO: 4100/064

S.KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

ROK EXPORT OF FACILITIES INCREASED IN 1983

SK100721 Seoul YONHAP in English 0615 GMT 10 Feb 84

[Text] Seoul, 10 Feb (YONHAP)--South Korea exported \$2.7 billion U.S. worth of plant facilities in 1983, up 169 percent from the previous year, a Commerce and Industry Ministry tally showed Friday.

The drastic increase in the nation's plant exports came mainly from a rise in foreign demand for assembly-line-type manufacturing facilities, a ministry official said.

A Libyan order to build a \$1.77 billion concrete pipe manufacturing plant awarded to Tong-a Concrete Industrial Co highlighted 1983's plant exports.

Tong-a's contract boosted South Korea's manufacturing facility exports last year to \$1.81 billion, while Hyundai Corp and other plant exporters sold \$523 million worth of offshore drilling facilities. The value of electrical equipment export in 1983 stood at \$286 million, according to the tally.

However, exports of such simple facilities as steel structures and storage facilities dropped from the level a year earlier to \$59 million.

By regions, middle east countries accounted for \$2.36 billion, an increase of 484 percent from 1982, while plant exports to Asian nations dropped 45 percent, the tally said. Other regions accounted only for 1 to 2 percent of the total.

Meanwhile, South Korea's plant exports in January reached \$78 million for nine orders, compared to \$89 million for two cases in the same month a year earlier.

The ministry will create a fund this year to extend financial support to plant exporters as part of its effort to foster the industry as South Korea's strategic export industry, the ministry official said.

CSO: 4100/064

N.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

WORKERS' LAW-ABIDING CONSCIOUSNESS SAID HIGH

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 7 Oct 83 p 2

[Article by Kim Ok-nak: "The High Consciousness of Our Workers in Abiding by the Socialist Law"]

[Text] The functions recently held in celebration of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the republic forcefully displayed the invincible power of our republic and the solidity of our state and social system.

The solidity of our state and social system is importantly related to the fact that all the workers are abiding by the socialist laws and regulations with a high consciousness.

Our party members and workers are effectively meeting the requirements of the socialist laws and regulations in all fields of their social life. Thus the work of revolutionizing and working-classizing our workers is forcefully being pushed. The life style in which the workers work in their work sites faithfully and in the way that fits the masters of the country is being highly displayed among the workers. This is closely related to the judicious leadership of our party, which has most correctly solved the problem of embodying the socialist law.

Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader, taught us as follows:

"... The laws of the DPRK are reflecting the will and interests of the working people, including workers and peasants. They are consciously abided by all the state organizations, enterprises, social cooperative organizations, and citizens." ("Selected Works of Kim Il-song," vol 6, p 372)

In our country, the most superior, people-oriented, and revolutionary laws and regulations, which reflect the will and demands of the masses of the working people, and which protect their interests, are provided.

In line with this, our party earlier set forth an original policy embodying the socialist law and saw to it that the policy would be thoroughly implemented.

Newly elucidating the idea that the fundamental in abiding by and enforcing the socialist law is in the high consciousness of the masses of the working

people, our party saw to it that the law-abiding indoctrination work designed to train the workers in consciously observing the socialist laws and regulations would be forcefully launched. Consequently, our people have deeply familiarized themselves with the ideology and theories of our party's church-oriented law and the overall socialist laws and regulations; and they are thoroughly embodying them.

Under the correct leadership of our party, all our party members and workers are displaying high political enthusiasm and consciousness in abiding by the socialist laws. Thus the socialist system of our country is further being solidified and developed; and the power of our fatherland is more and more being strengthened. Realities have clearly proved the judiciousness of our party's leadership which mostly correctly solved the problem of embodying the socialist law.

Our workers' high consciousness in abiding by the socialist law is above all to accelerate the process of revolutionization and thereby to become real communist men.

The socialist law is a forceful means of accelerating the revolutionization and working-classization of the whole society. The socialist law performs a great function in remaking men communistic and revolutionizing and working-classizing the whole society.

The socialist law consists of those norms and rules that should be abided by in the political, economic, and cultural life of the socialist society. Elucidating in it as the norms of action are the overall principles and methods that should be applied in remaking the ideological and spiritual life style communistic and those fundamental requirements that should be met in establishing the socialist way of life on the basis of the communist moral and the principle of collectivism. Therefore, in the process of carrying out works and activities in conformity with the demands of the socialist laws and regulations, the socialist workers will thoroughly liquidate the residue of old fashioned ideology and old fashioned way of life; and thus they will work and live in conformity with the demands of the revolutionary work style and the socialist way of life.

Upholding the party policy of making abiding by and enforcing the law a life and habits, our party members and workers are making active efforts to work and live in conformity with the demands of the socialist laws and regulations. In this process, all the party members and workers are overcoming the residue of the odd fashioned ideology still remaining in their heads; they are thoroughly arming themselves with the communist ideology; and they are bringing up in themselves the law-orientedness and the revolutionary-organization-orientedness. Furthermore, they are effectively equipping themselves with the spirit of loving collectives and organizations and of devotedly working for the society and the people. Thus they are effectively keeping their lofty communist life style. In this way, also in the process in which all the party members and workers are consciously abiding by the socialist laws and regulations, tremendous progress is being made in the implementation of our ideological revolution.

Furthermore, the high political enthusiasm and consciousness of our workers displayed in abiding by the socialist laws and regulations strengthened the unified guidance of the people's government over the society and thereby are making it possible for the revolutionary struggle and the work of construction to be carried out successfully.

Strengthening the unified guidance over the society is an essential requirement that should be met in successfully implementing the revolutionary struggle and the work of construction. The revolution and construction are difficult and complicated work that are being carried out through the joint struggle of millions of working masses. Therefore, in order to carry out successfully the revolutionary struggle and construction work, it is imperative that the masses of the people make unified moves and jointly take actions.

The socialist society creates such conditions that may guarantee the unity in action and the highly organized state of the people. The socialist society is a society based on collectivism. In it, the people are to work and live collectively in order to accomplish a single objective for the sake of the socialist and communist construction on the basis of the socialist ownership of the means of production. Therefore, it is imperative in the socialist society that the unified guidance over the society be posed as a problem.

The unified guidance over the society depends on how to solve the problem of organizing the society. It is vital that the organizing of the socialist society, which is an organized society, be guaranteed by the law in terms of the statewide scale. Therefore, in order to realize the unified guidance over the society and to make the masses of the people carry out the revolutionary struggle and the work of construction as a single unified and organized force, it is imperative that all the people thoroughly abide by the socialist laws and regulations, which are the universal norms and rules that govern the social life and social activities.

The socialist law governs the rights, duties, principles governing activities, and methods of activities of all state organizations, enterprises, social cooperative organizations, and citizens. Thus, through the embodiment, by all members of the society, of the demands of the socialist laws and regulations, the collective and organized action of the people is to be guaranteed in conformity with the essential characteristics of the socialist society; and thereby the social order is to be established effectively.

In our society today, the revolutionary work system and order and the steel-like revolutionary rules are established. All the state organizations, enterprises, and social cooperative organizations have established their work system in an orderly manner and are launching activities in conformity with the system in accordance with the principles governing activities and the methods of activities that are laid down in the laws and regulations, including the socialist constitution. Thus the whole society is functioning like a single organic system in a thoroughly orderly manner under the

centralized discipline. In our country, therefore, whatever the difficult and huge tasks assigned in the course of the socialist and communist construction, they are successfully being carried out, and thereby the revolution and construction are increasingly being enhanced onto an ever higher stage.

Today our people are guaranteeing the highly organized status and discipline in their implementation of the party policies; they are unceasingly attaining, as a single unified and united force, upsurges in the economic construction and the cultural construction. And, this is also importantly related to the fact that they are working and living in conformity with the demands of the socialist laws and regulations.

Such an organized and unified status of our society is based on the high consciousness displayed by all the party members and workers in their abiding by and enforcing the socialist laws and regulations. Right here lies the origin of the solidity and invincible power of our society.

Today, when the socialist, communist construction is being deepened and developed onto new higher stages, the standard of the organized status of our society has become very high. The field of social life has also become greatly diversified and has become complicated. Furthermore, the scale of national economy has become incomparably large, the internal structure of its field has become complicated, and the relationship between its units has been enormously strengthened. Such a reality as this makes it imperative that all the members of the society thoroughly, more thoroughly than ever before, meet the demands of the socialist laws and regulations.

Therefore, in all the fields and all the units, the work system and work methods must be improved and strengthened in conformity with the demands of the developing realities. The revolutionary system, order, and the steel-like discipline must be more thoroughly established. In particular, the workers must faithfully abide by the socialist labor law and labor norms and regulations; this is of great importance for them to train themselves revolutionarily through labor and to improve unceasingly the economic management.

Indeed, the high consciousness of our workers displayed in abiding by and enforcing the socialist laws and regulations is serving as a firm guarantee for strengthening and developing our superior socialist system.

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CSO: 4110/039

STEPPING UP CLASS INDOCTRINATION WORK URGED

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 14 Nov 83 p 1

/Editorial: "Let Us Further Intensify the Class Indoctrination Work Among the Party Members and the Workers"

/Text/ In arming the people with working class consciousness, class indoctrination is an important thought education work. In intensifying class indoctrination today, what we must strive for is to inculcate in the party members and the workers a fighting spirit against, and a ceaseless hatred towards U.S. imperialism and the Chun Doo-hwan puppet gang.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song instructed as follows: "We must indoctrinate all the workers to defend wholeheartedly their class stand and the revolutionary principles under all circumstances and to put up a strong struggle in opposition to the imperialists and the class enemies." ("Selected Works of Kim Il-song," Vol 7, p 270)

For the working class party, thought education work is ever-important in making people hate, oppose, and struggle resolutely against imperialism and the class enemies.

The revolution is continuing and the class struggle against the reactionaries is to continue. Imperialism and all the reactionaries are not retreating voluntarily from the historical stage. They are trying to destroy the great achievements of the people, until their demise. Therefore, the working class party must not take lightly under any circumstances the work of indoctrinating people so that they can clearly identify the enemies of the people and of the class, and so they can put up an uncompromising struggle against them.

Indoctrination work for anti-imperialism is particularly urgent in our country which is confronting the United States, the arch villain of the reactionaries of the world. By launching resolutely the indoctrination work to help people arm themselves with the spirit of unreserved hatred and opposition against the American and Japanese intruders and the South Korean puppets, our party has awakened the workers with class and revolutionary consciousness, and has strengthened our revolutionary ability. Without our party's correct thought education policies and leadership, which strengthened boundlessly the anti-imperialistic class indoctrination among the party members and the workers, the



victories won on the road to the Korean revolution, which waged anti-imperialistic struggles on its way, would have been impossible. We should not take satisfaction in what has already been accomplished, but we must keep pushing forward resolutely the anti-imperialistic class indoctrination work.

Currently, maneuvers of U.S. imperialism and the Chun Dee-Hwan puppet gang, who are against our people, are approaching a very dangerous and reckless level. These gangs are turning South Korea into a powder keg and moving towards a fascist stage. By pushing the situation to the brink of war, they are scheming viciously to destroy our socialistic system and what the revolution has accomplished. The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet gang are indeed the most vicious enemies with whom we cannot coexist under one heaven. Without unreserved hatred towards the U.S. imperialists and the Chun Dee-Hwan rebels, and without the resolute struggle against them, peace and unification in Korea would be unachievable, and our revolution could not be defended.

Arming the party members and the workers with anti-imperialistic class consciousness is a serious class struggle in the realm of ideology. This struggle is one of the key questions which determines the victory or defeat in the intensified struggle against the enemies of the revolution.

The strength of the people is found in the strong class-consciousness and revolutionary consciousness. Therefore, the imperialists and reactionaries always rely tenaciously on maneuvers to destroy the people ideologically, along with their openly aggressive policies. History shows us that the fruit of the revolution will be lost and the people's class consciousness and the spirit of the anti-imperialistic struggle will be paralyzed if such reactionary ideological offensives are not crushed.

The present rulers of the U.S. imperialism and the Chun Doo-Hwan puppet gang are launching more vicious anticommunist propaganda than any of their predecessors. Anticommunist and antirepublic agitations of the Chun Doo-Hwan puppet rebels, the ugly running dogs of imperialism, the traitorous lackeys and worst kind of fanatical anticommunists reached its peak. These gangsters are covering up and disguising their rotten reactionary ruling system, and criticizing and slandering our superior socialistic system. By continuously fabricating slanderous incidents such as military provocations along the demilitarized zone, the so-called spy ring cases, and the Rangoon bombing incident, the rebels are trying to implicate us without foundation, and are drumming up anticommunist hysteria. Under such circumstances, we must have a stronger class consciousness and a firmer anti-imperialistic spirit than at any time before, and we must crush their malicious maneuvers completely.

In our country, the guns have long been silent and the peaceful construction works have long been in progress. Even though our building of socialism has been effectively moving along and though our living standards have improved, we must not relax ideologically. We must continuously preserve a strong revolutionary character and a bold fighting spirit.

Today, those of new generations, who have never experienced bloody class struggles are the mainstay of our revolutionary ranks. Also the reactionary ideas and

culture of the imperialists and their lackeys are seeping into our country. The revolution has been moving forward and the generations have changed. Under the present conditions, where our enemies' reactionary ideological offensives are continuing, our people must be able to put up a strong struggle against the enemy and be able to push the revolution forward vigorously. This can occur only when our people possess strong hostilities towards and an uncompromising fighting spirit against the enemies. The way to make the party members and workers, especially the new generation, put up a stiff struggle with a high level of class consciousness and with an anti-imperialistic fighting spirit lies in the uninterrupted improvement of anti-imperialistic indoctrinations among them.

Arming the party members and the workers with a high level of class consciousness and an anti-imperialistic spirit is an important work in fulfilling the great revolutionary task, and in defending the fruit of the revolution, which was won after much blood was split, and after a long battle.

The revolution is moving forward and is victorious in the scathing struggles against imperialism and the reactionary forces. The class struggle becomes progressively more intense as the people's great revolutionary work moves into high gear, and as the imperialists fall into predicaments. Therefore, the party of the laboring class must keep enhancing the indoctrination work to awaken the people and to strengthen their anti-imperialistic class consciousness.

Our people have pushed the great revolutionary task forward victoriously through stormy anti-imperialistic struggles and have achieved great results. The party, the people's government, the superior socialistic system, and all the accomplishments have brought endless happiness to the people. These are the firm bases for the prosperity of our fatherland. For us, these fruits of the revolution are more precious than our lives.

The enemies of the revolution, the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists, and their double running dogs, the Chun Doo-Hwan puppet gang are trying to destroy what our people have accomplished. Our people's belief in revolution has never changed. We must enable all party members and workers to clearly recognize the enemy of the revolution and enable them to put up uncompromising struggles against them. By doing so, we firmly defend and securely develop what socialism has achieved.

The vicious purpose of the frenzied anticommunism and antirepublic propaganda of the Chun Doo-Hwan puppet gang is to bring down the high authority and prestige of our republic and to destroy the unity of our people around our party and our leader. To destroy their anticommunist propaganda thoroughly is a sacred struggle for the defense of the revolution.

It is our party's firm policy to push forth these two lines--the unitary ideological indoctrination, and revolutionary and class indoctrination--together securely.

Those who devote everything to fighting staunchly to protect the interests of the party and the revolution under all circumstances, with a strong loyalty to the party and the revolution, and with a thoroughgoing class consciousness, are

the real ardent communists and loyal revolutionaries. By intensifying the anti-imperialist indoctrination work, the party organizations must train party members and workers to become determined fighters who can maintain class integrity and principle under any situation with firm working class views and stands. We must enable the party members and workers to see through the enemy's designs with a strong political awakening and a class view, and to fight for and defend the party and the revolution.

The important and responsible task that we are confronting is to intensify anti-imperialistic class indoctrination among the party members and the workers, so they will have intense hatred of the U.S. imperialism, the Japanese militarism, and the Chun Doo-Hwan puppet gang.

The aggressiveness, viciousness, cunningness, and beastliness of the U.S. imperialists and the Chun Doo-Hwan rebels has reached its height. The important problem to be tackled soundly in the present anti-imperialistic class indoctrination is to make the party members and workers direct their intense hatred towards the enemies, by exposing their ugly true colors. The party organizations must stress these points and intensify further the class political indoctrination works.

It is important to make them recognize the true nature of U.S. imperialism and of the class enemies in connection with their crimes committed in the past. The U.S. and Japanese imperialists, our people's irreconcilable enemies, invaded our country in the past and brought upon our people incalculable pain and misery. No matter how many generations and how many years may pass, we shall never forget the unforgivable crimes committed by the U.S. and Japanese aggressors and their lackeys, and we shall never forget our deep-seated resentment towards them.

Aggression, plunder, oppression, and exploitation are the basic features of imperialism and its *raison d'etre*. The true nature of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys cannot be changed, as a wolf cannot be turned into a sheep. The U.S. imperialists and the Chun Doo-Hwan puppet gang have become increasingly violent, and they indiscreetly rampage to satisfy their ambitions.

Presently, the U.S. imperialists and the Chun Doo-Hwan puppet gang are once again looking for an opportunity to commit aggressions to destroy our people's happy lives and what we have achieved through revolution. They are causing extreme strain on the Korean peninsula situation. Our utmost hatred is towards the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys who have brought upon us great calamities in the past. Again today, they are attempting to bring about the tragedy of war. We must stubbornly fight to frustrate and destroy their conspiracies which provoke war and aggression ("Two Koreas").

In order to heighten the anti-imperialistic class consciousness of the party members and workers, they themselves must be made to realize their class origin, and must convince themselves of the propriety of our great revolutionary task.

The establishment of the socialistic system and the disappearance of the class enemy do not mean the disappearance of the class root. What the revolutionary

people must always preserve is their own class root. It is the foundation which enables them to distinguish the enemy from us, to give ardent love to the fatherland and the system, and to put up an uncompromising struggle against the class enemy.

When we work for a long period of time to build socialism under peaceful conditions, and as our standard of living improves, we are apt to relax ideologically and forget the conditions we had been in, under imperialistic oppression and humiliation, and we may forget the revolutionary spirit that we held during the class struggles. All the party organizations must put great effort into indoctrinating the party members, workers, and the new generations to have a strong class feeling and anti-imperialistic spirit, so they can fight to the end resolutely against the U.S. imperialists, Japanese reactionaries, and the Chun Doo-Hwan puppet gang.

Under no circumstances can we compromise with the enemies by departing ourselves from our class position or class root. As the last war for the liberation of our fatherland has shown us, there cannot be any illusions about the class enemies, and the only way to deal with them is to fight face-to-face stubbornly against the enemy. We must enable party members and workers to keep the lesson deep in their minds and confront the U.S. imperialists and the Chun Doo-Hwan puppet gang with enmity, so they can thwart their sneaky and vicious maneuvers completely.

The anti-imperialistic consciousness can be expressed in the ardent love for what the revolution has accomplished. The party members and the workers must always have a strong sense of pride and a sense of superiority about the fatherland, and the socialistic system, a result of blood and sweat. We must show incessant contempt towards the capitalist class and the system of exploitation. South Korea, which has been thoroughly colonized by U.S. imperialism, is a rotten and sick society, dominated by unprecedented fascistic oppression, terror, and end-fo-the-world-like immorality and decadence. All workers must clearly recognize the reactionary character and corruption of the South Korean society, and must endlessly abhor the fascistic systems of the U.S. imperialism and the Chun Doo-Hwan puppet gang.

In indoctrinating the spirit of boundless detestation for the U.S. imperialism and the Chun Doo-Hwan puppet gang, it is important to conduct the indoctrination work substantially, using various formats and methods.

Having the people fully recognize the law and the principle of the class struggle is very significant in that it enables people to have a strong revolutionary world outlook and to carry on a resolute fight against the enemies of the revolution. By thoroughly indoctrinating party members and workers with the principle that the great undertakings of socialism and communism will triumph in the struggle against imperialism and the class enemies, the party organizations must make them firmly hold their anti-imperialistic stand and the revolutionary principle under all circumstances. Furthermore, by exposing the historical sources about the barbaric acts of the U.S. and Japanese aggressors, and by exposing every detail of the Chun Doo-Hwan rebels' vicious anticommunist and antirepublic agitations, the party organizations must make sure they will have much determination to fight against imperialism and the class enemies to the end.

By completely overcoming the wornout way of life, customs and reactionary elements, we must stop completely the intrusion of the rotten bourgeois way of life, western ways, and a variety of unhealthy ideological currents. We must fill the society with the healthy ways of revolutionary life and work.

Through various formats and methods including study sessions, lectures and questions and answer periods, all levels of party organizations must push forth with vigor the indoctrination of the party members and workers to inculcate in them boundless hatred and hostility towards the U.S. imperialism, the Japanese reactionaries, and the Chun Doo-Hwan rebels. The press and publications offices, and the culture and art offices must put out more study materials which are necessary to raise the anti-imperialistic class consciousness of the workers. The educational offices must step up class education for the new generation.

Previously, our people have traveled the path of the arduous and glorious anti-imperialistic struggle, and we must keep moving energetically forward on this path in the future. Until we destroy the maneuvers of U.S. imperialism, Japanese militarism, and the South Korean puppets; until we achieve the unification of the fatherland and the ultimate triumph of our revolution; and until we wipe imperialism and reactionaries off this planet completely, we will hold the banner of anti-imperialistic revolutionary struggles and the banner of the class struggles high. This is our people's unwavering stance.

By intensifying the class education work in accordance with the need of reality, the party organizations must solidify as firm as a rock our revolutionary ranks, politically and ideologically. We must defend resolutely the revolutionary achievements, and drive forcefully forward.

12474

CSO: 4110/042

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

IMPROVEMENT, REINFORCEMENT IN URBAN MANAGEMENT PROJECT URGED

Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 22 Nov 83 p 1

[Editorial: "Let Us Improve and Strengthen the Urban Management Project"]

[Text] As all the people of the entire country are today stepping up the all-out march campaign to create "the speed of the 1980's" under the guidance of the party, we are facing the important task of improving and strengthening the urban management project more than ever.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song instructed us as follows:

"It can be said that the urban management project in a socialist society is an important service work to make the urban dwellers' lives more convenient and enjoyable." ("Selected Works of Kim Il-song," vol 16, p 326)

As Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader, instructed us, the urban management project in a socialist society is an important service work to make the urban dwellers' lives more convenient and enjoyable.

The dwelling houses, public buildings and all the urban facilities being targeted in the urban management project all belong to the masses of working people and are directly being used to improve the people's lives as an important means by which the state takes care of and takes responsibility for the workers' lives.

Therefore, only when the task to serve the workers is well carried out in the urban management project field can we display more highly the superiority of the socialist system in our country and let the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's concern better reach all the workers.

As the economy grows and the size of the cities enlarges, it becomes more important to improve and strengthen the urban management project.

Nowadays our cities and villages have sprung up magnificently and gorgeously with modern appearances.

Under the wise leadership of the glorious Party Center, modern streets like the Rakwon Street, the Ch'angkwang Street and the Munsu Street and large

monument-like structures such as the Chuche Ideology Tower, the Arc of Triumph, the Kim Il-song Stadium, the People's Grand Study Hall, the Ice Rink and "the Bridge of Loyalty" have been built in large numbers in the revolutionary capital, Pyongyang, during the past several years. At the same time, all the province and county seats have been fixed up frugally; the urban heating facilities and the waterworks and sewage facilities have been better maintained; and parks and recreation centers have sprung up at many places with modern amusement facilities.

All these facilities which have been built with the innovative efforts and struggles by our people are valuable assets not only to be used to improve today's life but also to be handed down to the future generations for the prosperity and development of the country.

Therefore, only when they are well managed, can we make the workers' lives more convenient and hand down more beautiful and magnificent modern cities to our future generations.

Nowadays when the objectives in the urban management and the scope of the project have become incomparably large, the important task of improving and strengthening the urban management project more than ever is confronting the various echelons of the People's Committee.

Our people's government institutions are the householders responsible for the people's lives and our functionaries are the faithful servants of the people.

When the various echelons of the People's Committee continuously improve the urban management project, the dwelling houses and all the facilities in the cities will be better protected and managed, and the labors and struggles of the workers who vigorously launched into the creation of "the speed of the 1980's" will be more strongly encouraged.

The functionaries of the various echelons of the People's Committee and the functionaries in the urban management field must better secure a more self-reliant and innovative life to the workers by making a fresh change in the urban management project with a lofty self-awakening that they are the masters responsible for the dwellers' lives.

The most important thing in improving the urban management project is that the functionaries in this field accomplish their tasks responsibly with an attitude befitting a master.

The urban management project which the party entrusted to the functionaries is an assignment to work harder for the party and revolution and for the fatherland and the people as the people's faithful servants, and also is a manifestation of the high level of confidence by the party and the people in them.

The glorious Party Center recently explained the current situation of the urban management project in general and set forth the militant task of further improving the urban management project to meet the demands of the reality development.

The functionaries of the various echelons of the People's Committee and the functionaries in the urban management field must thoroughly accomplish to the end the proposed task with the spirit of absoluteness and unconditionality.

The noble examples displayed by the hidden heroes show that a person who proceeds at the front ahead of others and aggressively solves the problems that the party tries to solve, is a true revolutionary loyal to the party and the leader.

The functionaries of the various echelons of the People's Committee and the functionaries in the urban management field must deeply understand that a firm guarantee for the construction of socialism and for the improvement of the people's lives lies in the unconditional and thorough accomplishment of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's instructions and the party's policies in the urban management field, and must accomplish their duties responsibly and solidly.

The functionaries of the various echelons of the People's Committee and the functionaries in the urban management field must always use their brains to better maintain and manage the cities and must accomplish to the end even 10 or 100 tasks for the people's lives such as managing and repairing the dwelling houses, waterworks and sewage facilities, and the heating facilities.

Strongly maintaining the materials bases is one of the major guarantees in making a fresh change in the urban management project.

Without the guarantee of the materials conditions, it is impossible to productively accomplish the enormous task currently set forth in the urban management field.

Right now, good-quality building materials are being produced with the local raw materials in many cities and counties such as the Sap'o area in Hamhung City, Haechu City, Hwangchu County, and Pukch'ang County.

In all the regions, the building-materials bases must be firmly organized and most of the materials must be supplied from the local sources with the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance after the examples of the main characters in the art film: "Always One Mind" and "The Pledge on the Day."

In addition, the various kinds of machinery facilities, machine tools, and parts must be secured on time by further strengthening the materials bases in the machinery factories and the parts factories of the urban management field and in the engineering repair bases.

In order to further improve the urban management project in accordance with the needs in the reality's development, this project must be vigorously launched as a mass movement.

The urban buildings and facilities constructed with our people's innovative labor and struggle are all the people's common property and are used every day in the workers' work and life.



The local government institutions must deeply explain and inculcate the party's policy among the masses regarding vigorously launching the urban management project as a mass movement so that all of them may participate in this work with a self-awakening and with a high revolutionary zeal and a masterlike attitude.

In addition to this, the assignment to muster the institutions, enterprises and the inhabitants of the street people's units into the urban management must be well organized, and the review and rearrangement of the work must be solidly carried out so that the assigned duties may be well accomplished.

It is important in improving the urban management project that the local people's committees further strengthen the guidance and control over the project.

The local people's committees must carry out well the guidance- and guarantee-work so that the flames of the campaign to learn the examples of the hidden heroes and the campaign to win the red flag of the Three Revolutions may turn up more strongly among the workers and the assigned tasks per every day, every order, every month, and every target may be accomplished without fail and in good quality. In addition, the guidance and control functions must be strengthened so that the urban management institutions may accomplish their tasks as demanded by the party policy and the urban management project must be raised to a higher level by strongly mustering the masses into the urban management and making them thoroughly observe the regulations and standards regarding the urban management.

The better the urban management project is carried out and the better the living conditions and living environment are provided to the people, the more will their hearts be filled with warm gratitude to the socialist system and the more doggedly will they fight to endlessly consolidate and develop this system.

By bringing in a new change in the urban management work appropriate to the current needs, let all functionaries of the local government and urban management agencies manifest more effectively the party's concern about the people, reflect the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's love for the people, and manage splendidly all of our cities to become the people's paradise where both working and living conditions are enjoyable.

12518

CSO: 4110/047

AGRICULTURAL WORKERS UNION HOLDS CONFERENCE

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 9 Dec 83 p 2

/Article: "The Central Committee of the Agricultural Workers Union Holds Its Third Plenary Session"

/Text/ (Pyongyang 8 December dispatch KCNA) The third session of the Central Committee of the Agricultural Workers Union /AWU/ was held on 7 and 8 December.

In the plenary session, Comrade Ho Chong-suk, secretary of the Central Committee of the KWP, members and candidate members of the Central Committee of the Agricultural Workers Union, and chairmen of the provincial, municipal, and county branches of the Agricultural Workers Union attended.

At the plenary session, the issues regarding the thorough implementation of the party policy of increasing the production of meats and eggs and of improving the fertility of soil were discussed.

Kim I-hun, chairman of the Central Committee of the AWU, made a report at the plenary session and many participants took part in the discussion. The reporter and discussants referred to the facts that Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader, brightly illuminating the road which the stockbreeding industry of our country must pass, established everywhere strong modern stockbreeding bases and is judiciously guiding the industry designed to increase the production of meat and eggs.

Furthermore, they pointed out that the glorious Party Center, setting forth a plan for launching the all-people's movement for the production of meat and eggs, is energetically guiding the struggle to carry out the plan and is rendering his warm care about the livelihood of the members of the AWU.

Then they emphasized the fact that thanks to the judicious leadership of the great leader and our party who are constantly rendering great concern and solicitude for the improvement of the people's livelihood, a great number of large-scale modern meat production bases and egg production bases, including the Man'gyongdae Poultry Plant and the Pyongyang Pig Raising Plant, that the chuche-oriented pure breed system and the stud system were established, that the feed bases were solidly organized, that the production of livestock products, including meat and eggs, epoch-makingly increased, and thereby that the people's livelihood further improved.

They pointed out that while the livestock industry is developed and "the movement for expansion of the meat and egg production model homes" is launched among the masses, a great success was scored in the work of improving the fertility of soil. Furthermore, they pointed out that the loyalty to the party and the leader and the self-consciousness that fits the master of revolution were heightened more and more among the members of the AWU through their struggle to implement through to the end our party's stockbreeding policy and the party's plan for improving the fertility of soil, and thereby that the roles of the AWU organizations were intensified.

The plenary session pointed out that we are faced today with an important task of increasing food grain production and of further developing stockbreeding industry in line with the resolutions of the eighth plenary session of the sixth Central Committee of the party; and it set forth the issues of mapping measures to carry out the task.

The plenary session noted that the AWU organizations must step up above all their work of indoctrination to see to it that all the members of the AWU will make a deep study of and thoroughly implement our party's stockbreeding policy and the party plan for increasing the production of meat and eggs and for improving the fertility of soil, and, in order to do so, that the roles of explanation instructors must be enhanced.

Pointing out that the AWU organizations must more forcefully launch the mass movement for increasing the production of meat and eggs and for improving the fertility of soil in conformity with the demands of the development of reality, the plenary session emphasized that "the movement for expansion of the meat and egg production model homes," which was set forth by our party, must be forcefully launched in conjunction with the movement for creating "the model stockbreeding work teams" and "the model stockbreeding farms, and thereby that the organizations must rapidly expand their rank and file with the 20th anniversary of the announcement of the great agrarian thesis near at hand.

The plenary session then noted that the AWU organizations must see to it by means of such a mass movement that the AWU members efficiently organize fodder bases with the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and will solve the domestic animal feed problems; and that the AWU organizations, by stepping up the masses' technical innovation movement, must see to it that various plant machinery, including the crusher equipment, will be creatively manufactured, and that the mechanization level of the stockbreeding industry will be heightened further.

Pointing out that improving the fertility of soil is one of the important policies being emphasized by our party, the plenary session urged that the AWU organizations must see to it that the union members deeply understand the importance of the work of improving the fertility of soil in implementing the Chucho-oriented farming method, and that the AWU organizations must actively arouse the union members to the struggle to raise green manure crops and to produce a great quantity of fertilizer of good quality.

Noting that the socialist competition movement must be further developed in conformity with the demands of "the movement for expansion of the meat and egg

production model homes" and the movement for creating "the model stockbreeding work teams" and "the model stockbreeding arms," the plenary session pointed out that by means of such a development, the struggle of the AWU members to increase the production of meat and eggs and to improve the fertility of soil must be forcefully stirred up.

The plenary session pointed out that in order to carry out all these tasks successfully, it is imperative that the roles of the AWU organizations be enhanced further. It emphasized that the union organizations at all levels must efficiently organize the organization and political works which are designed to implement the unique policy--instructions of the great leader and the policy of the party--by keeping close contacts with the agricultural guidance organizations, and that a fresh transformation must be effected in the struggle to increase the production of meat and eggs and to improve the fertility of soil.

Written resolutions were adopted at the plenary session.

7989

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N. KOREA/ECONOMY

NEW HEIGHTENED SPIRITS PREVAIL IN TIDELAND RECLAMATION PROJECT

Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 20 Dec 83 p 1

[Article by special correspondent Kim Sung-won: "A New Upsurge is Taking Place in Tideland Reclamation"]

[Text] Fanning the flames of the creation of the "Speed of the Eighties," the builders of the North P'yongan Province Tideland Reclamation Combined Enterprise have achieved the proud success of finishing the first damming project of the number three dike at the Taegye Island tideland.

Thus the doorway to gaining new land equal in area to one county has been opened.

Now, if the 50-some meter sections linked by block and stone are filled with earth, the Taegye Island tideland will essentially be blocked off.

This 20-some li dike which links Yomju County's Soyondong Island with Ch'ilsan County's Taegye Island was the most difficult part of the Taegye Island tideland reclamation and all its construction conditions were unfavorable.

But the builders here, who know only progress, carried out a vigorous struggle with indomitable fighting spirit and the conviction of victory.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught as follows:

"There is nothing mysterious or very difficult in blocking the sea and reclaiming tidelands. All functionaries must actively stick to the work of reclaiming tidelands with conviction and courage."

The great leader, who himself initiated the reclamation of 300,000 chongbo of tidelands and wisely led the struggle for its realization, recently analyzed again the Taegye Island tideland reclamation construction process and praised highly the North P'yongan Province tideland construction workers, saying that they work well. Also, while teaching about adopting new work methods continuously, he bestowed the great concern of providing all the modern equipment and materials needed for pushing on with the project.

Endlessly encouraged by this, the tideland construction workers and functionaries carried out the final shock attack boldly with the determination of loyalty to finish ahead of time the tidelands construction.

Upholding the party's revolutionary slogan of "Production, Study, and Life by the Anti-Japanese Guerrilla Method!", the functionaries went up to the command line above the raw sea to lead the fighters with the model of leading by example.

Whenever difficulties blocked their way forward, the commanders and fighters became as one to carry out a vigorous battle fighting with the raw sea.

Even though the 10-plus ton rocks and prefabricated construction materials were tossed fiercely in the currents which flowed as fast as 5 to 10 meters per second, the construction workers did not flinch at all.

According to the party's requirements, work places mobilized well over 100 various types of large ships such as large size dredgers and such modern machine equipment as large motor vehicles and cranes and sent a machine corps into the battle site.

On one hand, the construction workers and technicians joined their intelligence and strength to raise the speed of placing stones while creating and introducing a 100-130 ton metal net to prevent the loss by erosion of stones and prefabricated materials and boldly making with their own strength a large size iron ship which they brought into the struggle to dam the sections.

High zeal is certain to produce miracles.

Not long after the section damming battle got underway, the speed of work jumped up to three or four times that of before. The flames of linked innovations burned fiercely at all the guardposts of the construction site such as the sixth work site which was responsible for quarrying, as well as the fifth work site and the boat work site.

Based on such successes, the construction workers successfully completed the damming work of the third dike by finishing the final battle on the battlefield which required that loads the size of tens of thousands of cubic meters be moved and disposed of in no more than two or three hours.

The construction workers and functionaries here, who know no self-satisfaction at the successes they have achieved, are carrying out a vigorous struggle to uphold the decisions of the Eighth Plenary Session of the Sixth Party Central Committee and advance the construction of the Taegye Island tideland reclamation.

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