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1 February 1984

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

POWER ELITES OF FIFTH REPUBLIC

Seoul SIN TONGA in Korean Vol 10, No 230, Oct 83 pp 178-208

[Article: "The Power Elites and Rulers"]

[Text] When a new chapter in the history of an era is opened, the various circumstances and given conditions surrounding its birth and development may be discussed. However, no matter what kind of political and social circumstances or conditions may be mentioned, in the final analysis there are many instances whereby history is created and developed or frustrated by persons who are willing to lead that era. We have often observed such phenomena in the process of historical change. We also come to know that such phenomena commonly appear not only in our era but also in all ages and in all places.

Once, before his death, a Buddhist priest named Haengho related the following story: "No matter in what society it may be, the group that leads the society is composed of only about 20 percent of the population of the entire society. Depending on where the group wants to lead the society, the glory and misery of that society concerned is decided. The remaining masses just follow the group."

In political science and sociology such a group is called a power elite group, and its components are called power elites.

Throughout the history of our constitutional government, such power elites, that is, those influential leaders who primarily lead our politics and society, have appeared and vanished each time the republic underwent a change of generation. Although there are some persons among the leading influential force who have orbited around the core of power to remain in existence, there are many persons whose political destiny has fallen with a republic. We have also seen several cases in which the leading force that played a meritorious role at the time of the creation of a republican government was replaced by new minds in the process of the transition period during the inauguration.

Some would try to understand such phenomena in terms of the behavioral attributes of power, but many more would seek the background of such phenomena in the political philosophy of the rulers. Those who try to understand in terms of the behavioral attributes of power argue that in order to lay the base for the ruling structure the dispersion of power must be rejected, and that only

when this is done can an orderly extension of the ruling power be expected. As a matter of fact, the force headed by Mr Kim Chong-p'il, who led the 16 May revolution, influenced the national government for such a considerable period after the revolution that even a "dissection of the ruling power" was mentioned. Such a phenomenon caused its own elimination with the firm establishment of the ruling power. Accordingly, it is a well-known fact that Mr Kim's sphere of influence finally led to the point where it underwent political ordeals.

At any rate, those who were reported to be the hidden powerful persons and the truly powerful persons behind the scenes caught the attention of many others and became the objects of respect and awe, regardless of whether they actually exercised such power.

Now the Fifth Republic too has passed its 2-and- $\frac{1}{2}$ -year-old anniversary. Before and after the inauguration of the government of the Fifth Republic a certain number of persons were classified as the core of the power and were talked about as such. Such popular interpretation has already been dismissed or is being dismissed. In this phenomenon we may estimate that in accordance with the constitutional provisions for a presidential system, a personal ruling structure under the president has been firmly built.

Needless to say, as was pointed out above, the dynamics within the power structure may cause a rise and fall in personal connections. However, it seems to be premature at this point since the inauguration of the Fifth Republic to evaluate such a phenomenon.

Therefore, in this article the writer will trace the "leading reformist power" that rejected the period of political confusion following President Pak Chong-hui's assassination on 26 October 1979 and that aspired to introduce a new era and the persons who were connected with them, or those persons who were picked up by them, to find out what roles they all played at that time and what they are doing now. Thus the writer will attempt to sketch a picture of the power elites of the Fifth Republic.

Part 1. The Elites on the Eve of the Fifth Republic

Emergency Countermeasures Committee for State Defense

Appearance of the New Elites

After the late president Pak Chong-hui was assassinated by the then director of the Central Intelligence Agency, Kim Chae-kyu, on 26 October 1979, the political situation not only was confusing but was hidden behind mist. Then on 6 December of the same year, Ch'oe Kyu-ha, the prime minister and concurrently the acting president, was elected president by the National Conference for Unification. After that, Martial Law Commander Chong Sung-hwa was arrested on the suspicion of aiding rebellion. Following this, the direction of the political situation began to be clarified.

At that time the Ministry of National Defense declared in a 12 December statement on the situation that Lt Gen Yi Kon-yong, former commander of the Third Army; Lt Gen Mun Hong-ku, former commandant of the Joint Chiefs of Staff; Maj Gen Chang T'ae-wan, former commander of the Capital Guard Command; and Maj Gen Chong Pyong-chu, former commander of the Special Force, were all arrested and would be dealt with in accordance with the extent of their guilt. The Ministry of National Defense also announced that Martial Law Commander Chong refused, while at the official residence of the army chief of staff, to come with the investigators. As a result, a shootout ensued.

With this incident the purge of the military leadership of the former regime was tentatively completed after the elimination of the important leaders. With the appearance of the new elites, the political situation too began to show a new development.

After expanding emergency martial law to the entire nation on 17 May 1980, the government decided at the 27 May meeting of the State Council to establish the Emergency Countermeasures Committee for State Defense and inaugurated the committee on 31 May. This committee was an institution designed to intensify the system of cooperation between the executive branch and the martial law command under the emergency martial law. In accordance with the ordinance which established the committee, the president was appointed its chairman, and the prime minister, the deputy prime minister, the ministers concerned with national security and the major armed forces commanders who enforced martial law were appointed committee members.

The State Defense Committee formed a standing committee which would be entrusted with actual operations, and all state affairs were managed through this committee. This committee, which was the core institution of national administration and which became the cradle for the power elites of the Fifth Republic, thereafter formed 13 subcommittees according to type of business under the command of Chon Tu-hwan (Chan Doo Hwan), chairman of the Standing Committee. The State Defense Committee was composed of 16 ex-officio members, including the prime minister, the ministers concerned with national security and the chiefs of the armed forces and 10 appointed members, mostly military leaders from each branch of the armed forces. The Standing Committee was comprised of subcommittee chairmen as ex-officio members and appointed its members mostly from the military ranks.

The State Defense Committee undertook major reforms in every field as soon as it was inaugurated. First of all, it firmly established the four basic goals: the strengthening of national security, the overcoming of the economic difficulties, the development and consolidation of politics and the eradication of social evils.

In order to achieve such basic goals the State Defense Committee formulated specific guidelines for the promotion of the following nine items: (1) eradication of corrupt public officials who had amassed fortunes by abusing political power and of absurdities; (2) purge of the disorderly political climate and the realization of a moralistic politics; (3) rejection of certain forces who engaged in politics for their personal profit and desires

and who made erratic demands for the promotion of democratization; (4) eradication of student actions aiding North Korea such as illegal demonstrations and disturbances while guaranteeing the autonomy of academia; (4) restriction of political activity carried out in the name of religion in order to create a climate of respect for ethics and morals; (6) cleansing of the educational climate by eliminating the commercialization of academia and excessive extracurricular tutoring; (7) rectification of unethical acts of entrepreneurs and of illegal demonstrations by labor unions; (8) priority of the national interest in the press; and (9) eradication of various social evils, including smuggling, narcotics and unsuitable foodstuffs.

The State Defense Committee, which proposed the eradication of various types of absurdities and corruption as the vestiges of the old era, began to undertake reforms in every field in accordance with such policies.

Until 20 October 1980, when the State Defense Legislative Assembly was inaugurated under a new constitution, the State Defense Committee in a 150-day period made those who amassed ill-gotten fortunes by abusing their political power return to the state their illegally accumulated property, which amounted to 85.3 billion won. The committee reduced the structure of the Korean Central Intelligence Agency and at the same time purged 300 employees. The State Defense Committee also purged 243 government employees of grade 2 or above, 5,237 of grade 3 and below and 176 officers and 2,935 employees of state-controlled and state-operated agencies.

Such purges had a ripple effect on the press and academic circles as well. With this, the majority of the political elites of the Yusin system and the so-called three Kim's era virtually disappeared from the stage.

The State Defense Committee also handed out stern punishments to extracurricular tutors and students in order to eliminate the excesses of extracurricular tutoring. In a step related to this measure the committee abolished the main entrance examination for colleges and expanded the weight of the school report on grades. The committee also arrested and punished more than 40,000 persons charged with perpetrating various kinds of social evils.

Faces of the State Defense Committee

The components of the State Defense Committee which carried out such reform measures are as follows:

President: Ch'oe Kyu-ha (chairman); acting prime minister: Pak Ch'ung-hun; deputy prime minister and minister of the Economic Planning Board: Kim Won-ki; foreign minister: Pak Tong-chin; minister of home affairs: Kim Chong-hwan; minister of justice: O T'aek-kun; minister of national defense: Chu Yong-pok; minister of education: Yi Kyu-ho; minister of culture and information: Yi Kwang-p'yo; acting director of the Central Intelligence Agency: Lt Gen Chon Tu-hwan; chief of the Presidential Secretariat: Ch'oe Kwang-su; martial law commander: Gen Yi Hui-song; chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff: Yu Pyong-hyon; army chief of staff: Gen Yi Hui-song; chief of naval operations: Adm Kim Chong-kon; air force chief of staff: Yun Cha-chung; armed forces security

commander: Lt Gen Chon Tu-hwan. (The above are ex-officio members.) Gen Paek Sok-chu, Special Presidential Assistant Kim Kyong-won, Lt Gen Chin Chong-ch'ae, Lt Gen Yun Song-min, Lt Gen Hwang Yong-si, Lt Gen Ch'a Kyu-hon, Lt Gen Kim Chong-ho, Maj Gen No T'ae-u and Maj Gen Chong Chin-yong are appointed members.

Following are members of the Standing Committee of the State Defense Committee:

Armed forces security commander, Lt Gen Chon Tu-hwan (chairman); Air Force Lt Gen Yi Hui-kun; Lt Gen Sin Hyon-su; Lt Gen Ch'a Kyu-hon; Vice Adm Chong Won-min; Lt Gen Kang Yong-sik; Lt Gen Pak No; Lt Gen Kim Yun-ho; Maj Gen Kwon Yong-kak; Maj Gen Kim Ki-han; Maj Gen No T'ae-u; Maj Gen Chong Ho-yong; Air Force Maj Gen Kim In-ki; Presidential Secretary for Political Affairs An Ch'i-sun; Presidential Secretary for Economic Affairs Min Hae-yong; Presidential Secretary for Civil Grievances Ch'oe Chae-ho; Presidential Secretary for Inspection Sin Hyon-su. (The above are appointed members.) Chairman of the Steering Committee: Maj Gen Yi Ki-paek; chairman of the Judiciary Committee: Kim Yong-kyun, management administrator of the Central Intelligence Agency; chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee: No Chae-won, director of the Planning and Management Office of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; chairman of the Home Affairs Committee: Maj Gen Yi Kwang-no; chairman of the Economy and Science Committee: Kim Chae-ik, director of the Planning Bureau of the Economic Planning Board; chairman of the Finance Committee: Maj Gen Sim Yu-son; chairman of the Education and Public Information Committee: Maj Gen O Cha-pok; chairman of the Agriculture and Fisheries Committee: Kim Chu-ho, deputy assistant minister for industry of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries; chairman of the Health and Social Affairs Committee: Com Cho Yong-kil; chairman of the Transportation and Communications Committee: Brig Gen Yi U-cha; chairman of the Construction Committee: Yi Kyu-hyo, director of the Planning and Management Office of the Ministry of Construction; chairman of the Commerce, Industry and Resources Committee: Kum Chin-ho, director of the Planning and Management Office of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry; chairman of the Social Purification Committee: Kim Man-ki, director of the Inspection Office of the Central Intelligence Agency; (Because Chairman Kim was appointed secretary general of the Board of Audit and Inspection in July 1983, Brig Gen Yi Ch'un-ku, a member of the Finance Committee, was appointed to replace him); and director of the Management Office: Chong Kwan-yong, vice chairman of the Central Public Officials Training Institute. (The above are ex-officio members.)

The lists of subcommittee members under the Standing Committee of the State Defense Committee are as follows:

Steering Committee: Ch'oe P'yong-uk, Cho Yong-am, Mun Hui-kap, An Yong-hwa, Chong Mun-hwa and Chon Myon-su.

Judiciary Committee: Mun Sang-ik, Kim Song-hun, Kim Yong-kyun, Yi Chong-nam, Pak Ch'ol-on, Son Chin-kon, Ch'oe Yong-kwang, Yi Kon-ung and U Pyong-kyu.

Foreign Affairs Committee: Chong Man-kil, Ch'oe Ch'ang-yun, Pak Yong-ok, Yi Sang-yol, Kim Se-chin and Yi Kye-ch'ol.

Home Affairs Committee: Min Pyong-ton, Ch'oe Yun-su, Yi Sang-pae, Kwon Chong-tal, Hyon Hong-chu, Pak Chong-kwan, Kim Sang-cho, Yun Chong-sok, Pak Won-t'ak and Ch'oe Hang.

Finance Committee: Pak P'an-che, Cho Kwang-haeng, Han Sung-su and Kim Chong-in.

Economy and Science Committee: Ch'oe Sang-chin, O Kwan-ch'i, Yun Tok-yong, Kim An-che, Yu Kap-su and Cho Kyong-mok.

Education and Public Information Committee: Kim Sang-chun, Ho Mun-to, Kim Haeng-cha, Ho Man-il, An Pyong-kyu, Yom Kil-chong, Chong T'ae-su and Kwon Suk-chong.

Agriculture and Fisheries Committee: Kim Chu-ho, Pak Hyo-chin, Chon Yong-ch'un, Kim Tong-chun, Chon Yong-u, Yi Ch'an-hyon and Song Pae-yong.

Commerce and Industry Committee: Yo Chong-yol, O Myong, Ch'a Su-myong, Kan I-su and Han Kwang-su.

Health and Social Affairs Committee: Chong Tong-u, Cho Kwang-myong, Ch'oe Pyong-sam, Yun Song-t'ae and Ha Sang-nak.

Transportation and Communication Committee: Kwon Hyok-sung, Ch'oe Song-ung, Yi Hae-uk, Pae Tong-cho, To Ch'ol-ung, Yun Song-chin and Ch'oe Kyu-yong.

Construction Committee: An Mu-hyok, Ch'oe Ch'ang-kun, Hwang Myong-ch'an, An Sang-yong, Yun Yong-nam and Chong Sun-ho.

Social Purification Committee: Yi Ch'un-ku, Kim Man-ki, Kang Sang-chin, Ho Sam-su, So Wan-su, Chong Kyong-sik, Kang Tu-hyon, Kim Hon-mun and Im Tu-sun.

The foregoing personnel of the State Defense Committee show a variety of backgrounds, first from the military, then from the executive branch, academia and other sectors. However, reflecting the special condition that the nation was under martial law, the committee was managed primarily by the military.

Needless to say, the reform work for national administration was not just carried out by the persons listed here.

One should note that the lists described here are the ones published by the authorities at that time.

Only 2 Were on Active Duty Among the 14 Military Officers

The State Defense Committee which unfolded the work to reform national administration for a period of over 150 days was dissolved on 27 October 1980 in accordance with the proclamation of the new constitution of the Fifth Republic. Accordingly, some of the State Defense Committee members returned to military duty and the executive branch, but a considerable number of them were transferred to the State Defense Legislative Assembly established in accordance

with the supplementary provisions of the new constitution. Almost 3 years later, the members of the State Defense Committee are carrying out heavy responsibilities in every field of national administration.

Some of these State Defense Committee members get together for friendship from time to time and express their interest in the changes of the reform work carried out at that time.

President Ch'oe Kyu-ha, who was chairman of the Emergency Countermeasures Committee for State Defense at that time, announced his resignation on 16 August 1980 and left the presidential mansion, Ch'ongwadae, on 17 August 1980. He currently serves as the chairman of the Advisory Council on National Administration.

Also, Chairman Chon Tu-hwan of the Standing Committee of the Emergency Countermeasures Committee for State Defense retired from the army with the rank of full general on 22 August 1980. Following that, he was elected 11th president on 27 August and was inaugurated on 1 September. Acting Prime Minister Pak Ch'ung-hun was, temporarily, acting president following the resignation of President Ch'oe Kyu-ha and resigned from his post with the inauguration of the Fifth Republic. (The cabinet was reorganized on 2 September.) Mr Pak is currently a member of the Advisory Council on National Administration and serves as chairman of the board of directors of the Tae-u Academy Foundation. Kim Won-ki, the deputy prime minister and concurrently minister of the Economic Planning Board, resigned at the time of the cabinet reshuffle on 2 September, served as president of the Korean Traders Association and concurrently serves as an auditor with the Traders Scholarship Foundation. Foreign Minister Pak Tong-chin served as chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the National Assembly and is active as a Democratic Justice Party member in the National Assembly.

Home Affairs Minister Kim Chong-hwan also resigned at the time of the cabinet reshuffle on 2 September and is currently a director of the Korean Anti-Communist League and president of the Korean Veterans Association. Defense Minister Chu Yong-pok served as chairman of the board of directors of the Korean Anti-Communist League and has now been reappointed home affairs minister. Education Minister Yi Kyu-ho is serving as the longest serving education minister. Culture and Information Minister Yi Kwang-p'yo was appointed president of the National Textbook Company last year. Director of the Presidential Secretariat Ch'oe Kwang-su served in the posts of first minister without portfolio and communications minister and is currently ambassador to Saudi Arabia.

Gen Yi Yui-song, who was army chief of staff and martial law commander, retired from active duty in 1981, served as president of the Spinners and Weavers Association of Korea and then was appointed transportation minister. He was born in Kosong, Kyongsang Namdo, and is a graduate of the eighth class of the Military Academy. Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Gen Yu Pyong-hyon retired from service in 1981 and serves as ambassador to the United States. He is a graduate of the seventh class of the Military Academy and is from Ch'ongwon, Chungchong Pukto. Chief of Naval Operations Adm Kim Chong-kon is a graduate

of the fourth class of the Naval Academy, retired from service in 1981 and is currently ambassador to China (Taiwan). He was born in Miryang, Kyongsang Pukto. Air Force Chief of Staff Gen Yun Cha-chung retired from service in 1981, served as transportation minister and was transferred to the post of president of the Korean Trade Promotion Corporation in 1982. He was born in Kaeju, Hwanghae-do. He has been arrested on suspicion of having received bribes from the notorious Kim Ch'ol-ho, chairman of the Myongsong Group, for administrative favors while he was a minister.

Among the appointed members of the State Defense Committee, Gen Paek Sok-chu served as deputy commander of the U.S.-ROK Combined Forces and retired from service in 1981. He is currently a director of the Korean-American Association, vice president of the Korean Veterans Association and president of the Korea Mining Smelting Company. He was born in Chinju, Kyongsang Namdo. Special Mining Assistant for International Affairs Kim Kyong-won, a Harvard graduate, served as director of the Presidential Secretariat for a little over a year until he was replaced by Yi Pom-sok, currently foreign minister, and was appointed to the post of ambassador to the United Nations in December 1981. He was born in Chinnamp'o, Pyongan Namdo. Lt Gen Chin Chong-ch'ae was an army commander, was promoted to full general, retired from service in 1982 and currently serves as president of the Chinhae Chemical Company. He was born in Pohang, Kyongsang Pukto, and is a graduate of the eighth class of the Military Academy.

Lt Gen Yu Hak-song retired from service with the rank of full general in 1980 and served as director of the National Security Planning Agency until 1982. He was very recently appointed chairman of the board of directors of the Korean Anti-Communist League. He is a graduate of the ninth class of the Military Academy and was born in Muan, Cholla Namdo. He was promoted to full general in 1981 and at the same time served as the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. He retired from service in 1982 and since then has been serving as defense minister. Lt Gen Hwang Yong-si is a graduate of the 10th class of the Military Academy. Since his promotion to full general in 1981, he has been serving as army chief of staff. He was born in Yongju, Kyongsang Pukto, and is a devout Christian.

Lt Gen Ch'a Kyu-hon is a graduate of the eighth class of the Military Academy. He served as commander of the Capital Corps and was appointed to the post of superintendent of the Military Academy immediately following the 26 October 1979 incident. He served as deputy army chief of staff and as an army commander before he retired in January 1983. In March of this year he was appointed a full-time member of the National Security Council and chairman of the Emergency Planning Committee. He hails from P'yongt-aek, Kyonggi-do. Marine Lt Gen Kim Chong-ho served as second deputy chief of naval operations and retired from service in 1981. He is currently a Democratic Justice Party member of the National Assembly elected from the national constituency. He was born in Kosong, Kyongsang Namdo.

Maj Gen No T'ae-u is a graduate of the 11th class of the Military Academy and was born in Talsong, Kyongsang Pukto. He served as commander of the Airborne Special Warfare Brigade, assistant deputy chief of operations of the Presidential Security Service, commander of the Capital Guard Command and commander of

the Armed Forces Security Command. He retired from service with the rank of full general in 1981. In July 1981 he was appointed the second minister without portfolio. He was appointed in March 1982 to the post of minister of sports. After 1 month he was transferred to the post of minister of home affairs. Again in June of this year he was appointed chairman of the Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee.

With the changes of Major General No's positions, many rumors have been circulated in political circles. He is reputed to be the core of the leading reformist force. He is an object of so much interest that his moves have become the target of various speculations and interpretations related to the dynamics of political power. Thus his retirement from the cabinet led to the beginning of various interpretations such as a "downward move in the coordinates of power," "his personal request" or a "move to add spurs to the preparations for the Olympics." Amid such analyses, reliable observers comment that some understanding may be gained if his move is interpreted in terms of his distance from direct administration.

Maj Gen Chong Ho-yong, a graduate of the 11th class of the Military Academy, has been promoted to full general and is engaged in national defense matters.

As can be seen above of the members of the Emergency Countermeasures Committee for State Defense, Chu Yong-pok and Yi Kyu-ho among the former cabinet members still remain in the cabinet. Among the former military officers, Yu Song-min and Yi Hui-song serve in ministerial posts. And also among the former 14 military officers, only 2 full generals, Hwang Yong-si and Chong Ho-yong, are still in the military.

Recent Statuses of the Members of the Standing Committee of the State Defense Committee

Following are the recent statuses of the members of the Standing Committee of the Emergency Countermeasures Committee for State Defense.

First, Maj Gen Yi Ki-paek, an ex-officio member who was chairman of the Steering Committee, was promoted to lieutenant general in 1982 and to full general in June 1983. He currently serves as chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. He hails from Choch'iwon, Chungchong Namdo, and is a graduate of the 11th class of the Military Academy. Even after the State Defense Committee was dissolved, he served as chairman of the Steering Committee of the Legislative Assembly and promoted "reformist legislation" needed for the reforms. When in March 1981 the Legislative Assembly was dissolved with the inauguration of the National Assembly, he returned to military duty to serve as a corps commander and as a deputy army chief of staff. He was a gentle character and is known as a practitioner who emphasizes full implementation of all rules and regulations.

The chairman of the Judiciary Committee, Kim Yong-kyun, is a graduate of the 11th class of the Military Academy and retired from service with the rank of brigadier general in 1977. He served as management administrator of the Central Intelligence Agency. After graduating from the Military Academy with

a bachelor's degree, he enrolled in the Seoul National University Law School. He graduated from law school and passed the higher civil service examination for the judiciary in 1962. He is an accomplished scholar. He served as judge advocate general before his retirement. When he was a member of the Legislative Assembly, he was also on the Judiciary Committee. He has been serving as director of the Office of Legislation since 1981.

No Chae-won, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, was appointed to that position while serving as director of the Planning and Management Office of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. After his duty with the State Defense Committee, he was transferred to the post of director of the Institute of Foreign Affairs and National Security. He hails from Masan, Kyongsang Namdo, graduated from the Seoul National University Law School and is currently vice minister of foreign affairs.

Maj Gen Yi Kwang-no, chairman of the Home Affairs Committee, was member of the Home Affairs Committee of the Legislative Assembly after the State Defense Committee was dissolved. He is known as a candid and a righteous man. After the Legislative Assembly was dissolved, he returned to military duty. Recently he retired from service with the rank of lieutenant general. While he was serving as a member of the Legislative Assembly, he used to exhort the executive branch in a dictating tone: "Car lanes must be clearly marked so that cars can observe the lanes." He mostly commented in a dictating tone on matters related to the establishment of order.

Kim Chae-ik, chairman of the Economy and Sciences Committee, was appointed to that post while serving as director of the Planning Bureau of the Economic Planning Board. He has been holding the post of a special presidential assistant for economic affairs since 1980. He hails from Seoul. He graduated from Seoul National University College of Letters and Science. He is a man of talent who received a Ph.D. degree in economics from Stanford University in the United States. He appears to be a man of strong character, although he has a frail frame. He enjoys the reputation of being logical in his explanation of economic theories, yet he explains them in plain language. Although there have been controversies in economic circles over his economic policies led by the system of deposits under real names, he is still firmly entrenched in his position.

Enthusiasm About the Eradication of Excessive Extracurricular Tutoring

Army Maj Gen Sim Yu-son, chairman of the Finance Committee, retired from service and serves as president of the Korean Reinsurance Corporation. He is from Kaesong. Army Maj Gen O Cha-pok, chairman of the Education and Public Information Committee, returned to active duty after the State Defense Committee was dissolved and is currently serving (with the rank of lieutenant general) in the military. General O concentrated his efforts on the eradication of excessive extracurricular tutoring, one of the reforms carried out by the State Defense Committee. He is reportedly still concerned with whether extracurricular tutoring has revived even after his return to active duty. He is reputed to be a man with a thorough sense of righteousness.

Kim Chun-ho, chairman of the Agriculture and Fisheries Committee, who hails from Haman, Kyongsang Namdo (he was replaced later by Pak Chong-mun, incumbent minister of agriculture), is a career civil servant who started his service in the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. He is currently director of the Office of Supply. Com Cho Yong-kil, chairman of the Health and Social Affairs Committee, retired from service with the rank of rear admiral. He is currently director of the Secretariat of the Office of Prime Minister. Director Cho hails from Taegu. He graduated from the Naval Academy in 1955 and then graduated from the French Literature Department of the Seoul National University College of Letters and Science and the Graduate School of Journalism. He served as a member of the Legislative Assembly and once was a chairman of the board of directors of the Korean Traffic Safety Promotion Corporation.

Army Brig Gen Yi U-chae, chairman of the Communication Committee, was a member of the Legislative Assembly and was elected a Democratic Justice Party member of the National Assembly from the national constituency. He has served as the president of the Korea Telecommunications Corporation since its inauguration. He is from Seoul and is a graduate of the 13th class of the Military Academy. Until 1981, when he retired from service, he served on the army corps communications staff and as chief of the Army Communications Corps. He is of short stature with gray hair. He is reputed to be a man of integrity and principle.

Yi Kyu-ho, chairman of the Construction Committee, who hails from Kosong, Kyongsang Namdo, and is a graduate of the Seoul National University Law School, was appointed vice minister of construction after the State Defense Committee was dissolved. He is currently governor of Kyongsang Namdo. Kum Chin-ho, chairman of the Commerce, Industry and Resources Committee, is currently serving as vice minister of commerce and industry. He is from Yongju, Kyongsang Pukto. He graduated from the Seoul National University Law School and the School of Public Administration. He is a brother-in-law of No T'ae-u. He once served as director of the Appeals Court of the Office of Patents. He was promoted to the post of director of the Planning and Management Office of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and then was appointed to the State Defense Committee.

At first Kim Man-ki, director of the Inspection Office of the Central Intelligence Agency, was appointed to the chairmanship of the Social Purification Committee. As Mr Kim was soon transferred to become secretary general of the Board of Audit and Inspection, Army Maj Gen Yi Ch'un-ku replaced him. Secretary General Kim was appointed a second lieutenant in 1951. He served as chief of the Army Criminal Investigation Division, provost marshal general of the Capital Guard Command, chief of the Army Investigation Office and army provost marshal general. He retired from service with the rank of major general in 1979. He was born in Mungyong, Kyongsang Pukto. He is reputed to be a man of integrity and exactitude. Chairman Yi is a graduate of the 14th class of the Military Academy. Until his retirement from service with the rank of brigadier general, he served as assistant chief of staff for intelligence of the Capital Guard Command and commander of a division in the artillery corps. He is currently vice minister of home affairs and concurrently

a Democratic Justice Party member of the National Assembly from the national constituency. He was born in Ch'ongwon, Chungchong Pukto.

Secretary General Chong Kwan-yong, who was in charge of the administration of the State Defense Committee, has served as chief presidential secretary for inspection since 20 December 1982. He was born in Seoul and graduated from Tongguk University in 1958. He is a career civil servant who began his service in the Ministry of Government Administration. After the State Defense Committee was dissolved, he was transferred to be secretary general of the Central Election Management Committee. Reportedly he was recognized for his ability in administration while serving with the State Defense Committee. For a while there were rumors that he was related by blood to Gen Chon Ho-yong, but the rumors proved to be false.

Statutes of the Subcommittee Chairmen of the Standing Committee

Next, the statutes of the subcommittee chairmen of the Standing Committee will be traced. These chairmen were then in charge of the practical management of the Standing Committee, and the majority of them even now are in charge of the responsible management of various quarters, ministries and offices.

First, Col Ch'oe Pyong-uk, who was in charge of general management of the State Defense Committee, has since been promoted to the rank of major general and is now actively involved in military affairs. At the inauguration of the Legislative Assembly after the State Defense Committee was dissolved, Gen Ch'oe was appointed secretary general. He boldly carried out several major operations, including the trimming down of the then bloated National Assembly Secretariat. Gen Ch'oe hails from Namhae, Cholla Namdo, and is a graduate of the 16th class of the Military Academy. When the Legislative Assembly was dissolved, he returned to military duty with these parting words: "It is my simple and modest wish at this time of my return to the military camps that there ought not to be social chaos again, which necessitates calling soldiers not to battlefields but to the political arena." He once served as chief of staff under President Chon Tu-hwan when the latter was commander of the First Division. He was picked to become an important member of the State Defense Committee while he was a regimental commander at the front line.

Mr Mun Hui-kap, who served as director of the Budget Bureau of the Ministry of National Defense before he was appointed a member of the Steering Committee of the Standing Committee under the State Defense Committee, was born in Talsong, Kyongsang Pukto. After graduating from the Seoul National University School of Public Administration, he started with the Economic Planning Board. After his service with the State Defense Committee, he served as counselor for the budget on the Economic Planning Board and is currently director of the Budget Office. An Yong-hwa, former member of the Steering Committee, graduated in 1963 from the Chemistry Department of the Kyongbuk University College of Letters and Science. He was a second lieutenant in the Reserve Officers Training Corps and retired from service with the rank of full colonel in 1981. He served as a staff member of the Steering Committee of the Legislative Assembly and is currently a staff member of the Steering Committee of the National Assembly.

Chong Mun-hwa, former member of the Steering Committee, graduated from the Seoul National University Law School in 1965. While he was serving as a counselor in the Administrative Management Bureau of the Ministry of Government Administration, he was appointed to a post on the State Defense Committee. After the State Defense Committee was dissolved, he was transferred to the post of director of the Administrative Management Bureau of the Ministry of Government Administration. Then he was dispatched as a staff member to the Legislative Assembly. He hails from Pusan. He is currently director of the Personnel Bureau of the Ministry of Government Administration.

Mr Cho Yong-am returned to military duty. Mr Chon Myon-su served as a staff member of the Steering Committee of the Legislative Assembly and then returned to his original post.

Former prosecutor Mun Sang-ik of the Supreme Prosecutors office, who served on the Judiciary Committee, is currently practicing law. Mr Kim Song-hun was dispatched to the State Defense Committee while he was serving as professor of law at the Military Academy and was a staff member of the Judiciary Committee of the Legislative Assembly. He is currently a staff member of the Home Affairs Committee of the National Assembly. Former member Kim Yong-kyun is also a staff member of the Education and Public Information Committee of the National Assembly.

Former member Yi Chong-nam continued to serve as a staff member of the Judiciary Committee of the Legislative Assembly. He is currently serving as chief prosecutor of the Seoul District Prosecutors Office. Former member Ch'oe Yongkwang also continued to serve as a staff member of the Judiciary Committee of the Legislative Assembly. He is currently director of the Second Division of the Social Purification Committee. Former member Yi Kon-yong also followed the same path. He is currently a chief judge of the Seoul Criminal District Court. Former member Pak Ch'ol-won has been serving as a secretary for political affairs with the Presidential Office since the dissolution of the State Defense Committee. Secretary Pak hails from Taegu, graduated in 1965 from the Seoul National University Law School and started his career in the prosecutors office. He is related by marriage to Chairman No T'ae-u of the Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee. Former member Son Chin-kon is also from Taegu, graduated in 1964 from the Seoul National University Law School and began his career as a judge. He is now a chief judge of the Seoul District Court and in that capacity carries out his duties as a secretary for civil grievances with the Presidential Office.

Intermediaries Assisting in the Formation of the Democratic Justice Party

Former member U Pyong-kyu, who has long been a staff member of the National Assembly, served as the first presidential secretary for political affairs in 1980 and was transferred to the post of secretary general of the Secretariat of the National Assembly in late 1981. He is from Masan. Secretary General U graduated from the Political Science Department of the Seoul National University College of Letters and Science and had served as a staff member since the period of the Supreme Council following the 16 May revolution.

On the other hand, former members Chong Man-kil, Pak Yong-ok and Yi Sang-yol of the Foreign Affairs Committee returned either to military duty or to their original posts. Former member Kim Se-chin is currently consul general in New York. Former member Yi Kye-ch'ol, who had served with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, is now ambassador to Burma.

Former member Ch'oe Ch'ang-yun, a graduate of the 18th class of the Military Academy, is currently a first presidential secretary for political affairs. Early this year he retired from military service with the rank of brigadier general. Secretary Ch'oe, who is from Sonch'on, Pyongan Pukto, graduated from the Seoul National University College of Letters and Science after finishing his courses at the Military Academy and received a Ph.D. degree in political science from the University of Hawaii in the United States. He has the reputation of being amicable in his personal relations. He once was a professor at the Military Academy and an associate professor at the National Defense College.

Min Pyong-ton and Ch'oe Yun-su, former members of the Home Affairs Committee, returned to military duty. Former member Yi Sang-pae, who had been a government employee, afterward served as a third presidential secretary for education and culture and is currently director of the Civil Defense Headquarters of the Ministry of Home Affairs. He was born in Sangju, Kyongsang Pukto. Former member Ch'oe Han-ui was a staff member of the Home Affairs Committee of the Legislative Assembly and is presently director of the Security Data Section of the Supreme Prosecutors Office. Prosecutor Ch'oe, who is from Taejon, graduated from the Political Science Department of the Seoul National University College of Letters and Science.

Former member Kim Sang-cho had served in the police force. He is currently director of the Third Division of the National Police Headquarters. He was born in Kumi. Former member Pak Won-t'ak hails from Andong and was elected a Democratic Justice Party member of the National Assembly from the national constituency. He once served as a staff member in the Legislative Assembly. Former member Pak Chong-kwan had served on the police force, returned to police duty after his stint with the State Defense Committee and was elected a Democratic Justice Party member of the National Assembly from the national constituency. He is from Tangjin, Chungchong Namdo. Former member Yun Chong-sok was a professor and dean of students at Chungang University and is now back in the same field. Former member Hyon Hong-chu was appointed first deputy director of the National Security Planning Agency in October 1980 and has remained in that position to date. He graduated from the Seoul National University Law School and served as a prosecutor in the Seoul District Prosecutors Office and the Seoul Higher Prosecutors Office. He was born in Seoul.

Former member Kwon Chong-tal is currently chairman of the Home Affairs Committee of the National Assembly. He is a graduate of the 15th class of the Military Academy. Together with Yi Chong-ch'an, chairman of the Steering Committee of the National Assembly, he was an intermediary in the founding of the Democratic Justice Party, and after the inauguration of the party, he served as its first secretary general. He is from Andong and retired from active duty with the rank of brigadier general in 1980. While in the service,

he was known as a security intelligence expert because he had served as director of the Intelligence Office of the Armed Forces Security Command. Reportedly he played a leading role in establishing the current order of political parties. He was appointed a member of the Legislative Assembly to play a large role in promoting reformist legislation. When on 20 May 1982 all the members of the Central Executive Committee of the Democratic Justice Party led by the supreme representative Yi Chae-hyong tendered their resignations to President Chon Tu-hwan, also the party president, in order to put an end to a series of big scandals, including the check swindling case of Yi Ch'ol-hui and Chang Yongcha, and to provide an occasion to soothe popular feeling, he was relieved from his post as secretary general.

Former member Pak P'an-che of the Finance Committee served as a staff member of the First Subcommittee on Economic Affairs of the Legislative Assembly and as a presidential secretary for inspection. He is presently deputy director of the Office of Supply. He was born in Hyopch'on, Kyongsang Pukto, and graduated from the Koryo University College of Commerce. He passed the higher civil service examination for administration and served as an administrator at the Presidential Office, as legal counsel at the Ministry of Justice and as director of the National Treasury. Former member Cho Kwan-haeng has been serving since 1982 as director of the Seoul District Office of Tax Administration. He hails from Tanyang, Chungchong Pukto. After graduating from the Seoul National University Law School, he passed the higher civil service examination for administration. He is a career government official who has worked mainly in the Ministry of Finance and the office of Tax Administration.

Former member Han Sang-su is currently a professor at the Seoul National University and a member of the Finance and Industrial Development Council. He was born in Ch'unsong-kun, Kangwon-do. He graduated from the Political Science and Diplomacy Department of Yonsei University and received a Ph.D. degree in economics from York University in Great Britain. He was an assistant professor at Yonsei University, a visiting professor at Cambridge University and a professor at the Seoul National University School of Public Administration. Former member Kim Chong-in is a Democratic Justice Party member of the National Assembly from the national constituency. He is a grandson of the late Kim Pyong-no, former chief justice of the Supreme Court. He graduated from Muenster University in Germany. He is known as a tax administration specialist who served as a member of the Council on the Tax System. After the State Defense Committee was dissolved, he served as a staff member of the First Economy Committee and the Budget Settlement Committee of the Legislative Assembly.

Many Were Former Journalists

Former member Ch'oe Sang-chin of the Economy and Science Committee is a graduate of the 17th class of the Military Academy. Then he graduated from the Seoul National University College of Letters and Science and received a Ph.D. degree in political science from the University of Hawaii. He retired from active service with the rank of brigadier general in January 1980. While in the service, he lectured mostly at the Military Academy. After his retirement from service, he has been serving since October 1981 as ambassador to Jamaica. Former member O Kwan-ch'i was in the military service. He retired from service and is currently deputy director of the Korean Industry Economy Technology

Institute. Former member Yun Tok-yong is serving as a government official in a science-related field. Former member Kim An-che was a staff member of the Home Affairs Committee in the Legislative Assembly and is currently teaching at the Seoul National University School of Public Administration. Former member Cho Kyong-mok is now director of the Office of the Science and Technology Counselor of the Ministry of Science and Technology.

Former member Yu Kap-su, who graduated from the 13th class of the Military Academy, graduated from the Seoul National University College of Commerce and the University of Hawaii graduate school. He earned his Ph.D. degree in economics from Pusan University. He retired early from active duty and served as a professor at the Military Academy, as a planning member of the National Land Investigation Team and as an editorial staff member of SEOUL SINMUN. He currently serves as a member of the Financial and Monetary Committee and of the Financial and Industrial Development Council. He is known to have advised President Chon from time to time on economic affairs.

Former member Kim Sang-chun of the Education and Public Information Committee graduated from the Military Academy and then from the Seoul National University College of Letters and Science. He is currently in military service. He was born in 1940 in T'aech'on, Pyongan Pukto. He served as chief operations officer of the White Horse Division in Vietnam and as chief secretary at the Military Academy. After the State Defense Committee was dissolved, he was a presidential secretary for education. He has since returned to military duty.

Former member Ho Mun-to is currently vice minister of culture and information. He is from Kosong, Kyongsang Namdo. He graduated from the Seoul National University College of Agriculture. While he was with CHOSON ILBO, he went to Japan to study and complete his Ph.D. courses at Tokyo University. After serving as a CHOSON ILBO correspondent in Japan, he was appointed public information officer at the Korean Embassy in Japan. He was director of the Secretariat of the Central Intelligence Agency. With the dissolution of the State Defense Committee, he was appointed first presidential secretary for political affairs. Once he was known to be a core member of the main reformist force and was called a member of the "three Ho's" together with Ho Hwa-p'yong and Ho Sam-su.

Former member Kim Haeng-cha was a member of the Legislative Assembly and a Democratic Justice Party member of the National Assembly from the national constituency but passed away in November 1982 at the age of 39. Former member Ho Man'il was picked as an important member of the State Defense Committee while serving as director of the Public Information Bureau of the Ministry of Culture and Information. He is at present secretary general of the National Museum.

Former member An Pyong-kyu was a staff member of the Education and Public Information Committee of the Legislative Assembly. He was later elected as a Democratic Justice Party member to the 11th National Assembly from the Chinju-Samch'onp'o-Chinyang-Sach'on district. He was born in Chinyang, Kyongsang Namdo. After graduating from the Sociology Department of the Seoul National University College of Letters and Science, he worked in the press as

a reporter in the political affairs department of PUSAN ILBO. Former member Yom Kil-chong was also elected as a Democratic Justice Party member to the 11th National Assembly from the Kyongsan-Yongch'on district. He was born in Yongch'on, Kyongsang Pukto, and graduated from the Sociology Department of the Seoul National University College of Letters and Science. When he worked as a reporter for the political department of HANGUK ILBO, he was picked to be transferred to the Board of Audit and Inspection as a secretary and public information officer. Then he was picked as an important member of the State Defense Committee and served as a staff member of the Education and Public Information Committee of the Legislative Assembly.

Former member Chong T'ae-su is a career civil servant who started as an administrator at the Ministry of Education. After serving as a member of the Legislative Assembly, he rose to the post of vice minister of education. He was replaced recently. Former member Kwon Suk-chong is now director of the National Central Library. He was born in Andong, graduated from Koryo University and worked as a reporter for TAEHAN ILBO. Then he was transferred to the Presidential Office as a secretary for political affairs. After the dissolution of the State Defense Committee, he was transferred to the post of director of the Planning and Management Office of the Ministry of Education.

Many Holders of Ph.D. Degrees in Agriculture on the Agriculture and Fisheries Committee

Former member Kim Chu-ho of the Agriculture and Fisheries Committee hails from Haman, Kyongsang Namdo. He graduated from the Seoul National University College of Agriculture. He is an agricultural administration official who started as an administrator at the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. He is currently director of the Office of Supply. Former member Pak Hyo-chin is a graduate of the second class of the Military Academy and retired from service with the rank of brigadier general in 1981. He was born in Kyongju. He served as a staff member of the Steering Committee and as secretary general of the Legislative Assembly. He was also the first secretary general of the 11th National Assembly.

Former member Chon Yong-ch'un was a staff member of the First Economy Committee of the Legislative Assembly and returned to military service after the dissolution of the Legislative Assembly. Former member Chon Yong-u is currently serving with the Central Conference of New Community Agricultural Technicians. Former member Kim Tong-chun was born in Myongju, Kangwon-do. He is an agricultural administrator who graduated from the Seoul National University College of Agriculture. He is currently director of the Planning and Management Office of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. Former member Yi Chil-hyon, who holds a Ph.D. degree in agriculture, graduated from the Seoul National University College of Agriculture. While he was a professor at the College of Agriculture, he was picked as an important member of the State Defense Committee. He was born in Sosan, Chungchong Namdo. He served as a staff member of the Legislative Assembly and as a member of the Policy Council of the Ministry of Home Affairs. He currently serves as director of the General Institute for the New Community Movement at Seoul National University. Former member Song Pae-yong hails from Ch'angyong, Kyongsang Pukto. He is an

agriculturalist who graduated from the Seoul National University College of Agriculture and received a Ph.D. degree in agriculture from the University of Minnesota. Since 1978 he has been a researcher with the Korean Rural Economy Institute.

Former member Yu Chong-yol of the Commerce, Industry and Resources Committee is a graduate of the 17th class of the Military Academy and received a Ph.D. degree in mechanical engineering from the University of Illinois graduate school. He was born in Seoul. He was an assistant professor, associate professor and chairman of the Weapons Engineering Department of the Military Academy and a researcher at the Defense Research Agency. Then he served as a secretary for economic affairs at the Presidential Secretariat and is currently chairman of the board of directors of the Corporation for the Promotion of Medium and Small Enterprises.

Former member O Myong is a graduate of the 18th class of the Military Academy and retired from service with the rank of full colonel in 1980. He served as a secretary for economic affairs with the Presidential Secretariat. He is currently vice minister of communications and chairman of the Association for the Domestic Promotion of Telecommunications Technology. He was born in Seoul, graduated from the Electronics Department of the Seoul National University College of Engineering and received a Ph.D. degree in engineering from the State University of New York graduate school. He once taught at the Military Academy and served as a senior researcher at the Defense Research Agency.

Former member Ch'a Su-myong graduated from the Seoul National University Law School and passed the higher civil service examination for administration and then for the judiciary. He started as an administrator in the Planning and Management Office of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. He hails from Ulsan. He is currently the first deputy minister of commerce and industry. Former member Kang I-su is currently teaching as a professor at Sungjon University. Former member Han Kwang-su has returned to active duty.

Former member Chong Tong-u of the Public Health and Social Affairs Committee was a staff member of the Legislative Assembly. He is currently director of the Labor Administration Bureau of the Ministry of Labor. He is from Hamyang, Kyongsang Namdo. He graduated from Tonga University and started as a labor supervisor with the Office of Labor and served as a staff member of the Legislative Assembly. Former member Ch'oe Pyong-sam is now deputy director of the Office of Veterans Administration. He was born in Ch'ongdo, Kyongsang Pukto, and graduated from the Koryo University Law School. He served in the Secretariat of the National Assembly and the Ministry of Construction and as a staff member and director of planning and management in the Office of the Veterans Administration. Former member Ha Sang-nak holds a teaching position. Former member Yun Song-t'ae now serves as a second secretary for economic affairs with the Presidential Secretariat. He is from Kyongsang Pukto and is 41 years old. He graduated from the Seoul National University Law School and served as director of the Social Insurance Bureau of the Ministry of Public Health and Social Affairs. He also served as a staff member of the Second Economy Committee of the Legislative Assembly.

Former member Kwon Hyok-sung of the Transportation and Communication Committee retired from military service. He is now serving with the Safety Control Office of the Korea Exchange Bank. Both former members Ch'oe Song-yong and To Ch'ol-ung returned to active military service. Former member Yi Hae-ok served as a staff member of the Legislative Assembly and serves now as director of the Planning and Management Office of the Ministry of Communications. Former member Yun Song-chin served as staff member of the Legislative Assembly and retired from service. He currently serves with the Airport Management Corporation.

Former member Ch'oe Kyu-yong is currently director of the Ulsan District Office of Maritime and Port Authority. Former member Pae Tong-cho is vice president of the Korea Telecommunications Corporation. He is from Yangsan, Kyongsang Namdo. He graduated from the Tonga University College of Law and Political Science and served for a long time at the Ministry of Communications.

Main Actors of Purification Work

Former member An Mu-hyok of the Construction Committee is a graduate of the 14th class of the Military Academy. He is currently director of the Office of Tax Administration. He was a staff member of the Second Economy Committee of the Legislative Assembly. After the dissolution of the Legislative Assembly he retired from active service with the rank of brigadier general after serving as commander of an engineering brigade. He was born in Anak, Hwanghae-do. After his retirement from service, he was appointed chairman of the Social Purification Committee and played a leading role in social purification. Because of his impressive appearance, he is known to handle things with coolness and thoroughness. He recently conducted an investigation of tax affairs related to the Myongsong Group.

Former member Ch'oe Ch'ang-kun is a graduate of the 17th class of the Military Academy. He is also a graduate of the Seoul National University College of Engineering. He is a holder of a Ph.D. degree in engineering from the University of Illinois in the United States. He was born in Pusan. He taught at the Military Academy and the Seoul National University graduate school. He retired from active service with the rank of full colonel in 1980. He was appointed a staff member of the Construction Committee of the National Assembly in 1981. He is currently serving as professor of civil engineering at the School of Science and Technology. Former member Hwang Myong-ch'an is a professor at Konguk University. Both former members Chong Sun-ho and An Sang-yong served as staff members of the Legislative Assembly and now serve at the Ministry of Construction and the Seoul City Government, respectively. Former member Yun Yong-nam has returned to active duty.

Former members Kang Sang-chin and So Wan-su of the Social Purification Committee have returned to active military duty. Former member Kang Tu-hyon reported to be on a leave of absence.

Former member Chong Kyong-sik, who was born in Koryong, Kyongsang Namdo, graduated from the Koryo University College of law and started his service with the prosecutors office, where he is now active as a prosecutor.

Former member Kim Hon-mu, who was born in Taegu and graduated from the Seoul National University Law School, is serving as a judge. Also, former member Im Tu-sun has been serving as an auditor at the Board of Audit and Inspection. Former member Ho Sam-su is a graduate of the 17th class of the Military Academy and served as the chief secretary for inspection with the Presidential Secretariat. He is currently engaged in research work at the East-West Center of the University of Hawaii. He is from Pusan. He long served with the Armed Forces Security Command. Reportedly together with Mr Ho Hwan-p'yong, he played an extremely large role in the establishment of the Fifth Republic. In "Oh! Hwarang-dae (The Military Academy)" written by Dr Yi Tong-hui, a graduate of the 11th class of the Military Academy who retired from service with the rank of brigadier general and is currently president of Ch'ongju Teachers College, Mr Ho was described, while attending the Military Academy as a man of upright character. As a ranking member of the Purification Committee of the State Defense Committee, he was known to have led the purification campaign in various fields. He retired from active service with the rank of brigadier general in 1980.

In addition to the organizations in the State Defense Committee mentioned above, staff members were appointed to subcommittees. A secretariat and a defense liaison office were organized. And under the Home Affairs Subcommittee, city and provincial liaison and coordinating officials and new community planning officials were appointed. Staff members appointed were Kim Pyong-hak, Han I-hon and Won Chin-sik (Steering Subcommittee); Kim Song-pom and Kim Yong-chin (Judiciary Subcommittee); Ch'a Yong-ku (Foreign Affairs Subcommittee); Sim Chae-sung, Nam Sang-yong and Yi Yong-sil (Home Affairs Subcommittee); Yi Chol-hui (Finance Subcommittee); Hong Pyong-yu and Yang Su-kil (Economy and Science Subcommittee); Kim Han-kyu, Yi Chung-hwan and Yu Ch'ang-ki (Education and Public Information Subcommittee); Song Ch'an-won, Kim T'ae-su and Yi Chiyon (Agriculture and Fisheries Subcommittee); Yu Tuk-hwan and Kim T'ae-kon (Commerce, Industry and Resources Subcommittee); Im Hung-tal, Ch'oe Tae-kyo and Ku Yong-ch'un (Public Health and Social Affairs Subcommittee); Kim Sang-kuk, Kang Sin-t'ae and Kim Chong-kil (Transportation and Communications Subcommittee); Pae Chong-myong and Yi Yun-sik (Construction Committee); and So Ch'ol-su, Cho Hyo-nam, Yi Ch'ung-kil, Chang Pyong-sun and Kim Chong-il (Social Purification Committee). Mr Kim Pyong-hun, currently chief presidential secretary for protocol, was appointed to the post of chief secretary, and Air Force Brig Gen So Tong-yol, currently a member of the Legislative Assembly, was appointed director of the Liaison Defense Liaison Office.

Mr O Kyong-nak, currently a second secretary for political affairs with the Presidential Secretariat, was appointed deputy director of the secretariat and Yun Ki-pyong, current director of the Korean Cultural Service in Los Angeles, was appointed the chief spokesman. Mr Pyon Chae-yong was appointed director of the Civil Grievances Office.

Evaluation of the Activity of the State Defense Committee

In the foregoing we have traced the duties of the important former members of the State Defense Committee and their current positions and briefly sketched their backgrounds. The majority of the "reformist force" that

primarily led the State Defense Committee and others who were picked from the executive branch and from academic circles were in their early forties. A comparatively large number of members of the new force participated. In the case of the executive branch, a large number of directors of the Planning and Management Offices were selected. More than half of them were born in Kyongsang provinces. Those from the military were especially enthusiastic about reforms, were filled at the time with a sense of historical mission and were strongly critical toward matters in many fields.

At any rate, the "White Paper of the State Defense Committee," published on 20 December 1980 after the activity of the State Defense Committee had ceased, enunciated the significance of its establishment with these words: "The State Defense Committee can seek the necessity and validity for its establishment in the extreme social confusion and disturbances created after the 26 October incident. It was established with the mission of faithfully executing the task of state defense in coping with such national crises as student demonstrations, labor disputes and the Kwangju situation which endangered the foundation of the nation, of overcoming the crises rapidly in close cooperation with the martial law command and the executive branch and of reinforcing the foundation for the development of the nation."

This white paper went on to introduce the accomplishments during the period of the activity of the State Defense Committee and made the following evaluation: "After the State Defense Committee was established, it boldly carried out social reforms in order to defend the state and the right of the people to exist and to build a stable foundation in the political, economic, social and all other areas. It was essential also for our steady political development and the indigenous entrenchment of democracy. Indeed, herein was the significance of the contribution made by the State Defense Committee to the development of a constitutional government."

In a sense, the State Defense Committee was judged to have played the role of giving birth to the Fifth Republic. As was expressed in the "White Paper of the State Defense Committee," the State Defense Committee eradicated the irrationalities, absurdities and corruption of the preceding era, aspired for a new era and boldly carried out reform measures in all fields. Such reform measures were legislated by the State Defense Legislative Assembly, an interim legislative organization which substituted for the National Assembly.

The State Defense Legislative Assembly

Two months of the State Defense Legislative Assembly as an Interim Legislative Organization

A new constitution was put into force on 27 October 1980. Following this, the State Defense Legislative Assembly was inaugurated 2 days later on 29 October. One day before this, President Chon Tu-hwan announced the appointments of 81 members of the Legislative Assembly from various quarters, including those who represented the main reform force. By their backgrounds, members of the Legislative Assembly consisted of 20 from the old political circles, 13 from academic circles, 9 from cultural and societal circles, 10 from the State Defense

Committee, 4 from women's circles, 8 from legal circles, 8 from religious circles, 3 each from economic and press circles, 2 veterans and 1 labor union leader. At least it showed an image of representing all sectors of the nation.

To be more specific, the members are as follows:

From political circles: Chong Nae-hyok, Pak Myong-kun, Nam Chae-hui, Chong Sok-mo, Chang Sung-t'ae, Kim Yun-hwan, Sin Sang-ch'o and Yi Chong-yul (the above are former members of the Democratic Republican Party and Yujong Party), Ch'ae Mun-sik, Ko Chae-ch'ong, Chin I-chong, O Se-ung, Yi T'ae-ku, Yu Han-yol, Han Yong-su, Yu Ok-u, Cho Chong-ho, Son Se-il, Kim Ch'ol and Kwon Chung-ton (the above are former members of the New Democratic Party, Unification Party, United Socialist Party and others). From economic circles: Chong Su-ch'ang, Yu Ki-chong and Pak T'ae-chun. From academic circles: Kim Sang-hyop, Chong Ui-suk, Kwon I-hyok, So Myong-won, An Se-hui, Pak Pong-sik, Pak Sung-cha, Kim Tae-hwan, N Ch'ang-chu, Kim Man-che, Han Ki-ch'un, Pak Il-kyong and Yun Kun-sik. From legal circles: Chong Hui-t'aek, Kim T'ae-ch'ong, Yi Chin-u, Yun Kil-chung, Kim Sa-yong, Yi Pyong-ho, Yi Pom-yol, Im Yong-tuk. From religious circles: Kang Sin-myong, Yi Pyong-chu, Yi Yong-pok, So Kyong-po, Cho Haeng-nok, Chon Tal-ch'ul, Kim Pong-hak and Yi Chong-hung. From women's circles: Kim Chong-ye, Kim Haeng-cha, An Mo-ran and Yi Kyong-suk. From the labor union circles: Chong Han-chu. From cultural and societal circles: Yi Ho, Song Chi-yong, Chong Pom-sok, Pak In-kak, Kim Chun, Kwon Chong-tal, Pak Yun-chong, Yi Chong-sik and Yi Chong-ch'an. From press circles: Pang U-yong, Yi Won-kyong and Yi Chin-ui.

Veterans representatives: Yi Maeng-ki and Yi Hyong-kun. State Defense Committee representatives: Yi Kwang-no, Yi Ki-paek, Sim Yu-son, Cho Yong-kil, Yi U-cha, Kim Yong-kyun, No Chae-won, Pak Chong-mun, Chong T'ae-su and So Tong-yol.

According to the above categories, Mr Kwon Chong-tal and Mr Yi Chong-ch'an, who were secretly carrying out at that time the preparatory work for the founding of the Democratic Justice Party, were listed as representing the cultural and societal circles. And former members of the Democratic Republican Party Im Yong-tuk and Yi Pyong-chu were classified as representing the legal and religious circles, respectively.

Former members of the Democratic Republican party and the Yujong Party who represented the political circles and joined the Democratic Justice Party later are Chong Nae-hyok (former speaker of the National Assembly), Nam Chae-hui, Chong Sok-mo (currently the Policy Study Committee chairman), Kim Yun-hwan, Sin Sang-ch'o, Yi Chong-yul (not elected to the National Assembly) and others. Former members of the opposition parties, including the New Democratic Party who participated in the Democratic Justice Party, are Ch'ae Mun-sik (speaker of the National Assembly), Chin Ui-chong (representative member), O Se-ung (concurrently the first minister for political affairs), Cho Chong-ho and others.

Besides them, those Legislative Assembly members who are now members of the National Assembly are Yu Ok-u (former vice president of the New Democratic Party), Yu Han-yol (secretary general of the Democratic Korea Party), Son Se-il

(Democratic Korea Party), Ko Chae-ch'ong (Democratic Korea Party, deputy speaker of the National Assembly), Yi T'ae-ku (vice president of the Democratic Korea Party), Pak T'ae-chun (Democratic Justice Party, former chairman of the Finance Committee), Yi Chin-u (Democratic Justice Party), Yun Kil-chung (Democratic Justice Party, former deputy speaker of the National Assembly), Kim Chong-ye (Democratic Justice Party, currently minister of public health and social affairs), Yi Kyong-suk (Democratic Justice Party), Song Chi-yong (Democratic Justice Party), Kwon Chong-tal (Democratic Justice Party, chairman of the Home Affairs Committee of the National Assembly), Yi Chong-ch'an (Democratic Justice Party, chairman of the Steering Committee of the National Assembly), Pak Yun-chong (Democratic Justice Party) and others.

Those former members of the Legislative Assembly who are now in the executive branch are Prime Minister Kim Sang-hyop; Chong Hui-t'aek, director of the Board of Audit and Inspection; Kim Chong-ye, minister of public health and social affairs; Yi Chin-ui, minister of culture and information; Pak Chong-mun, minister of agriculture and fisheries; O Se-ung, first minister for political affairs; Minister of Labor Chong Han-chu; Kim Yong-kyun, director of the Office of Legislation; Cho Yong-kil, director of the Secretariat of the Prime Minister; and others.

Among former members of the Legislative Assembly who represented the old political circles, Mr Pak Myong-kun is president of the Korea Investment Trust Company, and Mr Chang Sung-t'ae is president of the Life Insurance Association. Mr Kim Ch'ol is still engaged in the reform movement. Since his resignation from the National Assembly, Mr Han Yong-su has been idle. So has Mr Kwon Chung-ton. Among those who served as members of the Legislative Assembly, Mr Han Pong-tok was appointed secretary general of the Korean UNESCO Commission. Minister Kan Sin-myong took office as president of Sungjon University in 1981. Minister Cho Heang-nok is a member of the Steering Committee of the Council for Peaceful Unification and chairman of the Religion Subcommittee. Father Chon Tal-ch'ul is also a member of the Steering Committee of the Council for Peaceful Unification. Mr Yi Ho is president of the Korean Senior Citizens League. Mr Kim Chun is chairman of the central headquarters of the New Community Movement.

Only two former members of the State Defense Committee, Gen Yi Ki-paek and Gen So Tong-yol, are still on active duty.

Steering Committee at the Center of Operations

At that time the Legislative Assembly was operated by the Steering Committee (chairman: Yi Ki-paek), which was completely led at the center by military officers. The Steering Committee was comprised of ranking members of the five standing committees, Kim Yong-kyun (judiciary), No Chae-won (foreign affairs and defense), Yi U-chae (home affairs), Pak Chong-mun (first economy), Cho Yong-kil (second economy), Chong T'ae-su (education and public information), Kwon Chong-tal, Yi Chong-ch'an and So Tong-yol. Except for Yi Chong-ch'an, all other members of the assembly are former members of the State Defense Committee.

Former staff members of the State Defense Committee were even allowed to attend the meetings of the Steering Committee, but the chairmen of several subcommittees who were former politicians and others did not attend. At that time the subcommittee chairmen were: Chong Hui-t'aek (judiciary); Yi Won-kyong (foreign affairs and defense); Chang Sung-t'ae (home affairs); Pak T'ae-chun (first economy); and Ko Chae-ch'ong (second economy). The speaker of the Legislative Assembly was Yi Ho, and the deputy speakers were members Chong Nae-hyok and Ch'ae Mun-sik. Member Pak Myong-kun was selected as chairman of the Budget Settlement Committee. To the Special Committee for the Deliberation on Politics-related Laws, including election laws, members Kim Yong-kyun, Yi Chong-ch'an, Yi Kwang-no, Yi Pom-no, Pak Pong-sik, Kim Sa-yong and Pang U-yong were selected. To the four-man Subcommittee for the Press Laws, which formulated basic press laws, were Song Chi-yong, Nam Chae-hui, Chong Pom-sok and Chong T'ae-su.

As has been mentioned, the Legislative Assembly completely operated with the Steering Committee at the center. Practical matters were handled by staff members. The majority of staff members were former members of the State Defense Committee. For a while during the early part of the activity of the Legislative Assembly, these staff members were seated in the same rows as the members in accordance with the laws of the Legislative Assembly, and they even questioned the executive branch witnesses. Members, especially those of the former opposition parties, protested such practices by saying: "The laws of the Legislative Assembly allow staff members to voice their views but are not allowed to question executive branch witnesses." Accordingly, their seating arrangement was changed to the side of the chairman. Such a scene represents an episode of the time when staff members had such a strong position.

The list of staff members at that time include the following persons:

Steering Committee: Pak Hyo-chin, An Yong-hwa, Mun Hui-kap, Chong Mun-hwa, Kim Pyong-hak, Han I-hon and Chon Myon-su.

Judiciary Committee: Kim Song-hun, Kim Yong-kyun, Yi Chong-nam, Yi Kon-ung, Ch'oe Yong-kwang, Kim Yong-chin and Yang Sam-sung.

Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee: Pak Yong-ok, Ch'a Yong-ku, Kim T'ae-won, Ch'oe Il-yong, Yi Yon-sin, Kwon Hyok-sung and Ch'oe Song-ung.

Home Affairs Committee: Min Pyong-ton, Ch'oe Yun-su, Kim Sang-cho, Ch'oe Hang, Pak Won-t'ak, O Kyong-nak, Kim An-che, Yi Yong-sil, Sim Chae-sung and Nam Sang-yong.

First Economy Committee: Chong Yong-chu'un, Pak Pan-che, Kim Chong-in, Yu Tuk-kwan, Song Pae-yong, Yi Ch'an-hyon, Kim Tong-chun, Song Ch'an-won, Yi Chi-yon and Kim T'ae-kon.

Second Economy Committee: An Mu-hyok, Chong Sun-ho, Yi Hae-uk, Chong Tong-u, Yun Song-t'ae, Yun Song-chin, Ch'oe Pyong-sam, Ch'oe Ch'ang-kun, Ch'oe Kyu-yong, An Sang-yong, Kang Sin-t'ae, Kim Chong-kil, Pae Chong-myong, Pak Hung-won and Ku Yon-ch'un.

Education and Public Information Committee: Yi Chung-hwan, An Pyong-kyu, Yom Kil-chong and Kim Han-kyu.

Of these staff members, ranking staff members of all committees were selected from among the military officers and participated in the meetings of the Steering Committee. Especially during the initial stage, access to the offices of these ranking staff members was restricted by a "restricted area" sign placed outside their offices. Of these staff members, former members of the State Defense Committee, including An Pyong-kyu and Yom Kil-chong, are now Democratic Justice Party members of the National Assembly.

During a 2-month period from 29 October 1980 to 30 December 1980, the Legislative Assembly passed a 7,851,100,000,000-won budget bill for 1981 and disposed of 95 legislative bills and 118 other bills including motions and budget bills.

Among the legislative bills that the Legislative Assembly enacted or revised are the special measures law for rectifying the political climate, the presidential election law, the political party law, the political fund law, the law concerning assembly and demonstrations, the social insurance law, the law for escalated punishment of special crimes, the law for antitrust and fair trade, the special law on controlling public health-related crimes, the basic press law, the five laws on labor relations and the state security law.

While the Legislative Assembly was fulfilling its interim legislative functions, in the main reform circles preparations for founding a new party were in high gear.

Part 2. Main Characters in the Founding of the Fifth Republic

Democratic Justice Party and the National Assembly

Not Always Smooth Sailing in the Processes

With the announcement on 22 November 1980 of the list of names of those who were prohibited from engaging in political activity, the resumption of political activity was allowed. As soon as this was done, the activity of the main reform force which had undertaken preliminary work in founding a political party was brought to the surface. Thereafter rapid developments occurred.

Following this, on 28 November, members of the Preparatory Committee for Founding the Party held their first meeting at the Korean Traders Building. They were the following 15 members: Yun Kil-chung (65, Kangwon-do, member of the Legislative Assembly), Kwon Chong-tal (45, Khongsang Pukto, member of the Legislative Assembly), Yi Chong-ch'an (44, Seoul, member of the Legislative Assembly), Yu Sok-hyon (81, Chungchong Pukto, vice president of the Independence Movement Friendship Association), Ch'oe Yong-ch'ol (46, Cholla Namdo, former Democratic Republican Party member of the National Assembly), Pak Kwon-hum (49, Kyongsang Pukto, former New Democratic Party member of the National Assembly), Yi Pom-chun (52, Kangwon-do, former director of the Office

of Maritime and Port Authority), Yi Yong-hui (64, Seoul, former minister of unification), Chong Su-ch'ang (62, Kyongsang Pukto, president of the Korean Chamber of Commerce and Industry), Song Chi-yong (65, member of the Legislative Assembly), Kim Ch'un-su (58, Kyongsang Pukto, poet), Yi Ch'an-hyok (57, Hwanghae-do, former chairman of the General Labor League of Korea), Pak Kyong-sok (44, Kyongsang Pukto, former member of the editorial staff of TONGA ILBO) and Kim Hyon-cha (55, Cholla Pukto, vice chairman of the YMCA). (Ages shown are as of 1980.) With the exception of Yu Sok-hyon, Yi Yong-hui and Chong Su-ch'ang, these members were elected to the 11th National Assembly.

In the statement on the promotion of the party, they publicized the realization of a democratic, welfare, and just society and the unification of the fatherland as their ideals in founding the party. They pledged to form a new leading political force by rallying new people with reform ideas and convictions, qualified persons with the respect and trust of the people and clean persons with a correct view of values and uncontaminated by corrupt customs.

In accordance with such purposes, the Democratic Justice Party selected persons from all quarters and from a wide range of choices. Of those the following are former officers who form the so-called leading reform force and its sphere of influence, including Military Academy Graduates: Yi Chong-ch'an (Seoul, Chongno-ku and Chung-ku, 16th class of the Military Academy), Ch'oe Myong-hun (Seoul, Kuro-ku, 9th class), Sin Nung-sun (Kyonggi-do, South Yangju-Yangp'yong, 7th class), Kim Yong-tae (Kangwon-do, Wonju-Hongch'on-Hoengsong, president of the Korean Wounded Veterans Association, 1st class of Student Officers Candidate School), Yi Pom-chun (Kangwon-do, Yangyang-Myonju, 8th class), Chong Son-ho (Chungchong Namdo, Kumsan-Taedok-Yongi, 1st class of the Air Force Academy), Yi Sang-ik, (Chungchong Namdo, Puyo-Soch'on-Poryong, 9th class), Hwang In-song (Cholla Pukto, Chinan-Muju-Changsu, 4th class), Yang Ch'ang-sik (Cholla Pukto, Imsil-Namwon-Sunch'ang, 10th class), Kim Sik (Cholla Namdo, Changhung-Kangjin-Yongam-Wando, 11th class), Kwon Chong-tal (Kyongsang Pukto, Andong-Uisong, 15th class), O Han-ku (Kyongsang Pukto), Yongju-Yongyang-Yongp'ung-Ponghwa, 13th class), Pae Myong-kuk (Kyongsang Namdo, Ch'angwon-Chinhae-Uich'ang, 14th class), Pak Ik-chu (Kyongsang Namdo, Namhae-Hwadong, graduate of the Infantry School, United States, retired from service with the rank of brigadier general in 1980), Kwon Ik-hyon (Kyongsang Namdo, Sanch'ong-Hamyang-Koch'ang, 11th class), Chong Won-min (national constituency, 5th class of the Naval Academy), Kim Chong-ho (national constituency, 1951 graduate of the Naval Academy, retired as marine lieutenant general in 1981), Yu Kun-hang (national constituency, 2d class of Class A Officers Candidate School), Kim Yong-su (2d class of the Air Force Academy), Pak T'ae-chun (national constituency, 6th class of the Military Academy), Yi Ch'un-ku (national constituency, 14th class of the Military Academy), Yi Yong-u (national constituency, 1952 graduate of the Naval Academy), Ho Ch'ong-il (national constituency, 20th class of the Military Academy), An Kyo-tok (national constituency, 11th class of the Military Academy), Ch'oe Nak-ch'ol (national constituency, 12th class of the Military Academy) and Kang Ch'ang-hui (national constituency, 25th class of the Military Academy). There are 28 in all. Of these, 12 persons are graduates of the 11th and later classes of the Military Academy.

During the transitional period at the time of the founding of the party, the main reform force was at the core of operations. Now, the Democratic Justice Party observed the 2d anniversary of its founding and will be 3 years old next 15 January. It may be said that the party has acquired to some extent an image as a political party.

Needless to say, its path up to this point has not always been smooth. Because of the political immaturity of the main reform force, which was new in politics, and the party management system with its emphasis on a perfect command system, such a schematic approach to political management could not penetrate our political culture. Instead, it was tentatively accepted in the situation of reformist politics. With the unfolding of the considerably normalized phases, suppressed ideas began to surface.

Such a phenomenon suddenly erupted at the party members' general meetings or at conferences at different levels. Also in the process of implementing reformist ideas, conflicts over methodology between leading force and the so-called established generation with political experience flared up internally. Representative member Yi Chae-hyong and Secretary General Kwon Chong-tal, who took the lead dealing with the political situation during the founding period, gave their positions to Mr Chin I-chong and Mr Kwon Ik-hyon, respectively.

Representative member Yi Chae-hyong, a political elder who was deputy speaker of the Fourth National Assembly and also vice president of the New Democratic Party, joined the party at the request of the main reform force because of his approval of reformist ideas. However, there sometimes was friction between him and the reform force over methodology. His unfriendly relations with the reform force led by the then secretary general Kwon Chong-tal were reported not to have been dissolved until after he had tendered his resignation.

Division of Work Between Parliamentary Affairs and the Party

With the stormy political situation left behind, an order among the political parties is putting in roots. Who are the leaders of the Democratic Justice Party, the party in power, today? All National Assembly members, members of the party Central Committee and all district party leaders who are outside the National Assembly are included in the leadership. In this article, mostly persons in important party positions and in the National Assembly positions will be mainly introduced.

First, representative member Chin Ui-chong took office early this year. He graduated from the Seoul Imperial University Law Department and passed the higher civil service examination. He started as an official in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and as vice president of the Korea Electric Company. He was elected to the Eighth National Assembly with the endorsement of the New Democratic Party, and also to the Ninth National Assembly. He served as minister of public health and social affairs during the presidency of Ch'oe Kyu-ha and served as a member of Legislative Assembly. He was chairman of the Policy Study Committee of the Democratic Justice Party after Na Sok-ho. Then he was appointed to the important position of representative member. He was born in Koch'ang, Cholla Pukto. He is 62 years old.

Wang Sang-un, chairman of the party Central Committee, is from Pusan and is 62 years of age. He graduated from the Doshisha University Department of Commerce in Japan. He is president of the Hyopsong Shipping Company. He has wealth and is an amicable man. Rumor has it that for these reasons he was appointed to his current position.

Secretary General Kwon Ik-hyon graduated from the 11th class of the Military Academy. He retired from service with the rank of full colonel in 1974. While in the service he served as chief intelligence officer of the Army Security Command, as an assistant to the army chief of staff and as a regimental commander. He has had a stormy career, as he was forced to retire from service when he was allegedly implicated in the Yun P'il-yong case. After his retirement from service, he was a full-time adviser to the Yonhap Iron and Steel Company and a managing director of the Samsung Precision Company. He returned to public service after he was appointed assistant to the second minister without portfolio after the 26 October incident. He was born in Sanch'ong, Kyongsang Namdo, and is 49 years old.

Deputy Secretary General Yun Sok-sun served from 1961 to 1981 in the Central Intelligence Agency headquarters and then in the redesignated Security Planning Agency. He was born in Ch'ongyang, Chungchong Namdo, and graduated from Pusan University. For a while he served in the police force. In that, he was also in the intelligence field. He is 46 years old. Deputy Secretary General Yi Sang-chaе served from 1959 to 1980 in the Armed Forces Security Command. Thereafter he served as secretary for inspection with the Presidential Secretariat. Immediately before the last general election, he was transferred to the post of director of the Organization Department of the Democratic Justice Party and managed the election. At the time of the last election he insisted on not running for office. He is currently outside the National Assembly and is in charge of managing party organizations. He is from Kongju and is a graduate of Myongji University.

Chong Sok-mo, chairman of the Policy Study Committee, is a graduate of the Seoul National University Law School. He started with the police force and had been with the Ministry of Home Affairs. He served as a director of the Police Bureau and governor of Chungchong Namdo. At the time of the election for the 10th National Assembly, he was elected from his hometown, Kongju, with the endorsement of the Democratic Republican Party. Thus he started in politics. He is 54 years old.

Floor leader Yi Chong-ch'an is a graduate of the 16th class of the Military Academy. He left military service to work at the Central Intelligence Agency headquarters. He served as director of the General Affairs Bureau and director of the Planning and Management Office of the Central Intelligence Agency. At the time of the founding of the Democratic Justice Party, he served as chairman of the Organization Subcommittee and deputy secretary general of the Democratic Justice Party. He is from Seoul. He is a great-grandson of the first vice president, Yi Si-yong, and a grandson of Mr Yi Hoe-yong, who was active in the independence movement. He is 47 years old.

Sim Sang-u, chief secretary to the party president, attended the Engineering Department of the University of Montana in the United States. He served as president of his family-held Honam Electric Company and president of the former CHONNAM MAEIL SINMUN. He is also honorary chairman of KWANGJU ILBO. He is known in the party as a witty talker. He was born in Kwangju and is 45 years old. Kim Yong-tae, chairman of the Finance Committee, hails from Hoengsong, Kangwon-do. He graduated from the first class of the Student Volunteer Corps and from Tanguk University and is president of the Taesin Trading Company, which is primarily engaged in military supplies. He is 51 years old.

Spokesman Kim Yong-t'ae, who graduated from the Seoul National University Law School, is a former journalist. He served as director of the political affairs section and as the editor in chief of CHOSON ILBO. He is from Andong and is 47 years old. Pak Hyon-t'ae, director of the Policy Coordination Office, graduated from the Seoul National University Law School. He is a former journalist who served as a reporter for HANGUK ILBO and TONGA ILBO. He was director of the political affairs section of TAEHAN ILBO and HANGUK ILBO and the editor in chief of SEOUL KYONGJE SINMUN. He was born in Sach'on, Kyongsang Namdo, and is 50 years old. Pae Tong-song, director of the Political Training Institute, graduated from the Seoul National University College of Letters and Science and Munich University in West Germany. He is an academician who received a Ph.D. degree in political science from Seoul National University. He is from Taegu and is 47 years old.

Besides the foregoing, So Chong-hwa, director of the Planning and Coordination Office, is a graduate of the 19th class of the Military Academy. He served at the Security Command until his retirement. Both Kang Ch'ang-hui, director of the Organization Department and a graduate of the 25th class of the Military Academy who was recently elected to the National Assembly, and Kim Tu-chong, director of the Training Department, served at the Security Command.

Among the aforementioned persons in important party positions (although the party's future path may be said to have been charted by the president, the representative members and other high-ranking party officers), floor leader Yi Chong-ch'an is known to lead in matters concerning the National Assembly, and Secretary General Kwon Ik-hyon in matters related to the party.

Entry of Former Politicians

Among those holding National Assembly positions is Speaker Ch'ae Mun-sik (58), who graduated from the Political Science Department of the Seoul National University College of Letters and Science. He started as governor of Mungyong-gun, his hometown, and rose to the position of director of the Local Section in the Home Affairs Ministry. He served as an editorial writer for YONGNAM ILBO and as a special correspondent for MINGUK ILBO in Japan. He ran unsuccessfully for the Fifth National Assembly. He was also defeated in the election for the Sixth National Assembly (on the People's Party ticket) and for the Seventh National Assembly (on the New Democratic Party ticket). He made a debut in parliamentary politics with his election to the Eighth National

Assembly from the New Democratic Party's national constituency. He was elected three times until the 10th National Assembly and served as deputy speaker of the Legislative Assembly.

Deputy Speaker Yun Kil-chung graduated from the Law Department of the Professional Faculty of Nippon University. He passed both the bar and the higher civil service examination. He started as governor of Kangjin-gun, Cholla Namdo. He was director of the Research Section of the National Assembly in 1949. He was elected as an independent from his hometown, Wongju [as published], to the Second National Assembly. He was elected as a Socialist Mass Party member, a reformist party, to the Fifth National Assembly. But in 1961 he was arrested after being implicated in the United Socialist Party case and was imprisoned for as long as 7 years. He was elected to the Eighth National Assembly. He served as a member of the Legislative Assembly and also vice chairman of the Promoters Committee for the Founding of the Democratic Justice Party. He is 67 years old.

Yi Chong-ch'an, chairman of the Steering Committee, has already been referred to. Han Pyong-ch'ae, chairman of the Judiciary Committee, is a four-term member of the National Assembly who served as the spokesman of the New Democratic Party. He hails from Taegu. He graduated from the Koryo University College of Law, passed the higher civil service examination for the judiciary and started his career as a prosecutor in the Seoul District Prosecutors Office. He started legislative activity after the Eighth National Assembly. Before his election to his current position, he served as the head deputy floor leader and chairman of the Education and Public Information Committee.

Pong Tu-hwan, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, graduated from the English Literature Department of Yonsei University and started his career as a reporter for the Tonghwa Press. He is a former journalist who served as a special correspondent for HANGUK ILBO in the United States and as a commentator/chief editor for Tongyang Broadcasting. He is known widely for television greeting: "How are you? This is Pong Tu-hwan reporting." He served as the party's spokesman and is also chairman of the Korea-Canada Parliamentarians Friendship Association. He was born in Suan, Hwanghae-do, and is 48 years old.

Kwon Chong-tal, chairman of the Home Affairs Committee, has already been referred to. Chong Chae-ch'ol, chairman of the Finance Committee, was president of the Hanil Bank and joined the Democratic Justice Party. He was born in Kosong, Kangwon-do. He graduated from Tongguk University and served as a public information officer for the Ministry of Public Health and Social Affairs, deputy director of the Office of Monopoly and director of the Planning and Management Office of the Ministry of Finance. He was appointed vice president of the Korea Development Bank to become a finance expert. After joining the Democratic Justice Party, he served as chairman of the Finance Committee and chairman of the Budget Settlement Committee of the National Assembly. He is 55 years old. Yu Kyong-hyon, chairman of the Economy and Science Committee, graduated from the Seoul National University Law School and joined TONGA ILBO in 1964. He left the press in 1978 after serving in his last post as deputy director of the political affairs section of TONGA ILBO. He ran for the 10th National Assembly in his hometown, Sunch'on,

Cholla Namdo, with the Democratic Republican Party endorsement and was elected. After serving as a deputy floor leader, he was selected for his current position. He is 44 years old.

Kim Yong-son, chairman of the Defense Committee, is a graduate of the seventh class of the Military Academy. After retiring with the rank of lieutenant general in 1980, he served as deputy director of the Central Intelligence Agency. During his military service he was a professor at the Army War College, commander of the White Horse Division in Vietnam, commandant of the Second Training Base and superintendent of the Third Military Academy. Especially noteworthy is the fact that he served as the presiding judge of the ordinary court-martial to try the case of the late president Pak's assassination and completed the trial. He hails from Yangp'yong, Kyonggi-do, and is 57 years old. Yi Hae-won, chairman of the Education and Public Information Committee, is a four-term member of the National Assembly, as he was previously elected to the 8th and 9th National Assemblies (on the Democratic Republican ticket) and to the 10th National Assembly (as a Yujong Party member). He graduated from the Seoul National University Law School and attended the graduate school of the University of Minnesota in the United States. He taught as a lecturer at Tongguk University, Kungmin University, the Defense Postgraduate School, the Seoul National University Law School and other institutions. He also served as a professor at Songgyungwan University. He was a spokesman and a deputy floor leader of the former Democratic Republican Party. He was active as the floor leader of the Yujong Party. He was born in Chech'on, Chungchong Pukto and is 53 years old.

Brains at the National Policy Research Centers

Kim Sik, chairman of the Agriculture and Fisheries Committee, is a graduate of the 11th class of the Military Academy and retired from service with the rank of major general. During his military service he was director of the Taejon Military Supply Depot, superintendent of the Army Logistics School and director of the Material Bureau of the Ministry of National Defense. Thus he was mainly in military logistics work. He is from Kangjin, Cholla Namdo, and is 50 years old. Pae Myong-yong, chairman of the Commerce and Industry Committee, is a graduate of the 14th class of the Military Academy and graduated from the Seoul National University College of Letters and Science and School of Public Administration. He retired from service with the rank of lieutenant colonel. Before that he served as a professor at the Military Academy and as a battalion commander with the Korean military forces in Vietnam. He once served with the Presidential Secretariat. He was also a member of the Promoters Committee for the Founding of the Party. He is a brother of Minister of Justice Pae Myong-in. He was born in Uich'ang, Kyongsang Namdo, and is 49 years old.

Yi Ch'an-hyok, chairman of the Public Health and Social Affairs Committee, was formerly with the General Labor League of Korea. He graduated from Kukhak University and served as director of the Propaganda Department of the Railroad Labor League of the General Labor League, chairman of National Railroad Labor Unions and then chairman of the Yongdungp'o District Party of the Democratic Republican Party. He was born in Song-hwa, Hwanghae-do, and is 59 years old. Chong Tong-song, chairman of the Transportation and Communications Committee,

was a Democratic Republican Party member of the 10th National Assembly. He graduated from the Political Science and Diplomacy Department of Kyonghui University and attended Arizona State University in the United States. During his student days he was chairman of the National University Student Leagues. He was also chairman of the youth subcommittee of the Democratic Republican Party. He is from Yaju, Kyonggi-do, and is 44 years old.

Pak Kwon-hum, chairman of the Construction Committee, was elected in his hometown, Ch'ongdo, to the 10th National Assembly while serving as director of the secretariat of New Democratic Party president Kim Yong-sam. He was the spokesman for the New Democratic Party. He attended the Seoul National University School of Journalism (although he did not list his college attendance in the directory of National Assembly members), worked for KUKCHE SINMUN and was deputy director of the political affairs section of KYONGHYANG SINMUN. Then he entered politics. He is also president of the Shorthand Association. He is 51 years old.

The aforementioned persons manage the National Assembly complete in consultation with the party.

In addition to the above individuals, Kim Yong-chak, director of the First Research Office for Party Ideology, has been a member of the party since February 1982 in order to establish systematically and realize the ideals of the Democratic Justice Party. He graduated from the Political Science and Diplomacy Department of the Seoul National University and received a Ph.D. degree in international relations from Tokyo University. He was a visiting professor at the International Relations Department of the latter university. He was a professor in the Political Science and Diplomacy Department at Kungmin University. For a while, he was an editorial writer for HANGUK ILBO. He is also a director of the Research Institute for Modern Society. He is from Seoul and is 42 years old.

Last August the Democratic Justice Party reorganized the Policy Study Institute, which had existed to formulate intermediate and long-term plans in the National Policy Institute, and party members and outsiders were appointed as research fellows at the institute. Among those who were appointed from the outside are Professor Kim Hak-chun of Seoul National University, Professor Chin Tok-kyu of Iхва Woman's University, Professor Chon Nam-chin of Seoul National University, Professor Wang Yon-kyun of Chungang University and Professor Sin Yong-su of the Seoul National University Medical College.

Presidential Office

Ruling Policy of the President

The Presidential Secretariat was once called a "mini-cabinet." In other words, this name was given because the Presidential Secretariat was the originator of national policies and had such an immense influence.

During that time the organization of the secretariat itself was also perceived as extraterritorial and as a higher-level command post. The mode of dialogue

between the secretariat and various executive ministries and offices was like a one-track command system. And the job grades of the public employees were totally ignored.

To put it another way, even with the same grades Presidential Secretariat staffers issued orders as superiors and ministry and office staff members obeyed orders as subordinates. In extreme cases, even lower-grade staff members of the Presidential Secretariat issued instructions to higher-grade staffers at the ministries and offices. Such a phenomenon was observed in the past system.

The Presidential Secretariat once appeared so awesome as to make visitors think that the president was surrounded by human walls. Thus the president was not able to understand the condition of his administration, with the result that the national administration was put on a wrong track. If the supreme ruler cannot grasp the correct feeling of the people, the situation not only creates problems for the president personally but also has an impact even on the destiny of the nation. We draw a lesson from the fact that in the past it led to unexpected adverse results.

At a reception for members of the Central Election Management Committee on 2 September 1980, immediately after he took office as the 11th president, President Chon Tu-hwan said: "There have been many instances in which it was impossible to grasp public sentiment because of human walls. But I plan to meet many people in many different ways so as to listen to the voice of the people." President Chon pledged: "If only favorable reports are submitted and unfavorable matters are not reported, the president has no way of knowing the real situation. It is especially true that when systems are mismanaged, channels for the true voice of the people to reach the president are blocked. I must see to it that the people do not feel that the Presidential Office is too far for access."

Up to now, since his inauguration President Chon Tu-hwan has been fond of directly calling in party politicians, bureau directors of the central government, ordinary entrepreneurs, journalists, athletes, clergymen and persons from all other fields, to say nothing of ministers, to listen to their views on how things are going. Often the secretariat is totally ignorant of the moves of such visitors.

Such inclination to engage in dialogue on President Chon's part can also be frequently observed during his trips to local areas. He does not discriminate in meeting with drivers, girl bus guides or various types of skilled workers to question them on the spot about matters he wants to know about or to learn what the bottlenecks are. If President Chon feels that what they have to say makes sense, he instructs the officials concerned to rectify the situation.

Such a way of ruling on President Chon's part has been put into practice through the reorganization of the Presidential Secretariat. Following the division of the Office of the Chief Secretary for Political Affairs into the Office of the First Chief Secretary for Political Affairs and the Office of the Second Chief Secretary for Political Affairs, he abolished the offices of special presidential assistants. He redesignated the chief secretary for

civil grievances as the chief secretary for civil affairs. On the other hand, he promoted the secretary for general affairs to be the chief secretary for general affairs and established the Office of the Chief Secretary for Education and Culture (9 September 1980).

The then spokesman Yi Ung-hui announced the following on the reorganization of the structure of the secretariat: "The reorganization is designed to separate politics completely from administrative work and to unfold policies with an emphasis on the educational and cultural fields to establish the genealogy of the national spirit stressed by President Chon. At the same time it is to effect smooth control and cooperation in personnel and budget matters in the Presidential Secretariat. By doing this, it is expected that the secretariat will be active solely in its staff role for the president, and the corruption of some parts of the secretariat will be prevented. The Presidential Secretariat is not a 'mini-executive branch'; instead it will strictly play the role as the staff to the president. The purpose and aim of the reorganization lies in eliminating the evil practice of human walls which have been built by establishing a reporting system from ministers to the president, in letting primarily the ministries and the offices of the cabinet manage all administrative matters and at the same time in firmly democratizing the management of the secretariat itself."

With this, President Chon appointed Mr Ho Sam-su as chief secretary for inspection, Mr Yi Hak-pong as chief secretary for civil affairs, Chon Sok-yong, secretary for general affairs, as the chief secretary for general affairs and Mr Ho Mun-to as the secretary for public information (equivalent to the civil service grade 1).

He also appointed as the chief secretary for education and culture Mr Yi Sang-chu (46), who holds a Ph.D. degree from the University of Pittsburgh graduate school in the United States and had served as director of the Research Office at the Spiritual Culture Research Center. He is from Wolsong, Kyongsang Pukto. Since 1982, he has been president of Kangwon University.

Earlier, on 27 August 1980, President Chon appointed Kim Kyong-won, special presidential assistant for International Affairs, as director of the Presidential Secretariat; Kim Pyong-hun, director of the secretariat of the State Defense Committee, as the chief secretary for protocol; and Yi Ung-hui, former editor in chief of TONGA ILBO, as the chief secretary for public information.

Mr Ho Hwa-p'yong is a graduate of the 17th class of the Military Academy. When President Chon was commander of the Security Command, Mr Ho was picked as director of the secretariat of the Security Command while serving as an inspector with the Special Warfare Command. In that position Mr Ho closely assisted President Chon. He attended the same class of the Military Academy as Ho Sam-su. He exerted influence as a member of the main reform force and immensely contributed to the inauguration of the Fifth Republic. He is from Pohang and retired with the rank of brigadier general in 1980. He is 46 years old. He is currently studying as a research fellow at the Heritage Foundation in the United States.

Mr Yi Ung-hui graduated from the Seoul National University College of Engineering and worked as a reporter for CHAYU SHINMUN, P'YONGHWA SINMUN and KYONGHYANG SINMUN and joined TONGA ILBO. He served as director of the political affairs section and the foreign press section of TONGA ILBO, and as a special correspondent in the United States. While he was the editor in chief, he was picked as the spokesman. He is currently president of the Munhwa Broadcasting Corporation. He hails from Yongin, Kyonggi-do, and is 52 years old.

Rumors About the So-Called Three Ho's

When on 24 December 1980 assistant Ho Hwa-p'yong was assigned to be the first chief secretary for political affairs, and when in January 1981 secretary Ho Mun-to was transferred to the post of vice minister of culture and information, and also when on 20 December 1982 the first chief secretary for political affairs, Ho and the chief secretary for inspection, Ho Sam-su, were suddenly replaced, an official in the secretariat said that no political significance could be attached to changes of secretaries, that secretaries were assistants to the president and that they are only to run errands for the president in his governing.

"On or around the birth of the Fifth Republic, the roles of the Three Ho's were reportedly of great magnitude and their influences in the government officialdom were considered to be very high. Consequently, it became natural that quite a few gossips were going around regarding their sudden transfers."

The same official went on to say: "All secretaries are to assist the president in their assigned fields. They must become experts in the fields they are assigned to. It is not true that some secretaries are powerful while others are weak."

As a matter of fact, widespread rumors at that time had it that "so-and-so is powerful." Therefore, there were such fashionable expressions as the "Three Ho's" which spread widely. Sometimes people pass judgment on other persons from an outsider's perspective without relation to the will of the persons concerned. But such was a widespread phenomenon in the case of the three Ho's.

Mr Yi Pom-sok, who was the 2nd director of the Presidential Secretariat for the 11th president, is now minister of foreign affairs. The current director, Mr Ham Pyong-ch'un, is from Seoul and is 51 years old. He graduated from Northwestern University and Harvard University and received a doctor of law degree from Harvard University. In 1970, while he was a professor at the Yonsei University College of Law, he was picked by the late president Pak as a special presidential assistant for diplomacy. He served as ambassador to the United States from 1973 to 1977. After that, in 1979, he again served with the Presidential Office as a special presidential assistant for diplomacy. Afterward, in June 1982, while he was a professor at the Yonsei University College of Law, he was appointed director of the Presidential Secretariat. He has been in that position since.

Secretaries at the Presidential Office

The secretaries currently working at the Presidential Office are as follows:

Office of the Chief Secretary for Protocol

Kim Pyong-hun, chief secretary for protocol, is from Nonsan, Chungchong Namdo, and is 50 years old. He graduated from the University of California and Columbia University in the United States. He put in many years of service as a staff member of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the National Assembly. He was picked in 1980 to be director of the secretariat of the State Defense Committee and then transferred to his current position. He is a qualified linguist who has an excellent command of many foreign languages, including English, French and Japanese.

Secretary Hong Sun-yong is a graduate of the 21st class of the Military Academy. After graduating from the Stanford University graduate school, he taught as a professor at the Army War College. He retired from service with the rank of full colonel in 1980. While in the service, he served as an artillery battalion commander and as the official in charge of external affairs in the Office of the Minister of National Defense. He was born in Seoul and is 41 years old.

Secretary Yi Song-yong is from Hamhung and is 41 years old. He graduated from the Koryo University College of Law and the Seoul National University School of Public Administration. He started his public service career with the Ministry of Government Administration. He served as deputy director of the Office of Civil Grievances and director of the General Affairs Bureau of the Government Records Office.

Secretary Ko Ch'ang-su graduated from Songgyungwan University and received a master's degree from Makerere University in Uganda, and a Ph.D. in literature from the Songgyungwan University Graduate School. He is 49 years old and from Hungnam. He joined the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 1965 and served at the Korean embassies in Uganda, West Germany, Geneva and other locations.

Office of the First Chief Secretary for Political Affairs

Chief secretary Chong Sun-tok is a graduate of the 16th class of the Military Academy. He served as battalion commander of the Special Warfare Command, a professor at the Army War College, chief of staff for airborne operations at the Special Warfare Command and chief of staff of an army corps. He retired with the rank of brigadier general in 1981. He was born in Ch'ungmu. When he was serving as a Democratic Justice Party member of the National Assembly from the national constituency, he was appointed on 20 December 1982 to his current position. He resigned from the National Assembly on that occasion. He is 48 years old.

Secretary Yi Su-chong is from Taegu and is 43 years old. In 1964 he graduated from the Political Science Department of Seoul National University. He

was a reporter for the political affairs section of HANGUK ILBO. He entered public service as a public information officer in Great Britain in 1972 and served as director of the Planning Bureau of the Office of Overseas Information of the Ministry of Culture and Information, director of the Cultural Affairs Bureau and director of the Public Information Bureau.

Secretary Kim Kil-hong comes from Kwangju Andong [as published] and is 41 years old. He graduated from the English Department of the Korea University of Foreign Languages and started his journalist career with SINA ILBO. He last served as assistant editor in chief and director of the political affairs section of KYONGHYANG SINMUN. He was picked in 1982 to serve in the Presidential Office.

Secretary Ch'oe Ch'ang-yun was already referred to in the section on the State Defense Committee.

Secretary Hong Sun-yong graduated from the Seoul National University Law School and has been a career diplomat since 1962. He served with the Korean embassy in Chile, as legal officer of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, as director of the North America Section and as minister to Nigeria. When he was serving as director of the Africa Division in February 1982, he was assigned to his current position. He is from Chech'on, Chungchong Pukto, and is 46 years old.

Office of the Second Chief Secretary for Political Affairs

Chief Secretary Kim T'ae-chin graduated from the Seoul National University Law School. Following that, he worked from 1962 to 1968 at the Central Intelligence Agency. Thereafter he served as an administrative officer of the Local Administration Bureau of the Ministry of Home Affairs, mayor of Inch-on, a secretary in the Presidential Secretariat, director of the Local Administration Training Institute and deputy vice minister for local administration for the Ministry of Home Affairs. Since 7 January 1982 he has been in his current assignment. He is from Ulchu, Kyongsang Pukto, and is 48 years old.

Secretary O Kyong-nak graduated from the Seoul National University Law School. He served as director of the Personnel System Section of the Ministry of Government Administration and director of the Planning Bureau of the Central Public Employees Training Institute. He was deputy secretary general of the State Defense Committee and a staff member of the Finance Committee of the Legislative Assembly. After serving as an auditor with the Ministry of Government Administration, he was transferred to his current position in 1982. He is from Miryang and is 49 years old.

Secretary Pak Ch'ol-un and Secretary Yun Song-t'ae have already been mentioned in the section on the State Defense Committee.

Secretary Yi Tong-u graduated from Hongik University College of Law and the Seoul National University School of Public Administration. He had worked since 1961 at the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. He served as director of the Agricultural Development Bureau, a statistical officer and an auditor. In February 1983 he was assigned to his current position. He is from Puyo, Chungchong Namdo, and is 48 years old.

Secretary Yi Sang-yong graduated from the Economics Department of Koryo University and served with the Finance Section of the Kangwon-do Provincial Government and as a planning and management officer of the City of Seoul, director of the Taxation Bureau of the City of Seoul and a planning and management officer of the Office of Forestry. Since 1981 he has been in his current position. He is from Hongch'on, Kangwon-do, and is 49 years old.

Secretary Kim Ok-chin (54) is from Chinju. After graduating from Yonhui University, he served as secretary in the legislative Survey Bureau of the Democratic Council, director of the Public Relations Office of the Secretariat of the National Assembly and public information officer of the Ministry of Culture and Information in Iran. He is currently director of the secretariat of the Council on National Administration.

Secretary Kim Tu-yong was born in Yongju and is 43 years old. He graduated from the English Department of the Korea University of Foreign Languages and the Wisconsin State University graduate school. He once served as a secretary for inspection.

Office of the Chief Secretary for Education and Culture

Chief Secretary Son Che-sok is a scholar. While serving as dean of the Seoul National University College of Social Sciences, he was appointed to his current position. He graduated from the Political Science Department and the graduate school of Seoul National University and received a Ph.D. degree in political science. He has been teaching continuously at Seoul National University. He was born in P'ohang and is 52 years old.

Secretary Yu Hyo-il is a graduate of the 22d class of the Military Academy. He was born in Kongju. He has served as an assistant chief of staff for operations of an army division, a battalion commander and an instructor at the Army War College. He is 40 years old.

Secretary Cho Kyu-haeng (41) was born in Kimhae. He graduated from the Seoul National University Law School. He started his public service as an administrator at the Ministry of Education. He served as an auditor at the Ministry of Education and then was transferred to his current position.

Office of the Chief Secretary for Economic Affairs

Chief Secretary Kim Chae-ik was referred to earlier in the section on State Defense Committee.

Secretary Hong Chae-hyong was born in Ch'ongju and is 45 years old. After graduating from the Seoul National University College of Commerce and School of Public Administration, he began his career with the Ministry of Finance and served as director of the International Finance Section, a customs inspector with the Office of Customs Administration, director of the Customs Investigation Bureau and director of the Customs Bureau of the Ministry of Finance.

Secretary Yi Pong-so graduated from the Philadelphia College of Art and Harvard University and received a Ph.D. degree in economics from Harvard University Graduate School. He is from Seoul and is 47 years old. He served as secretary for economic affairs in the Office of the Prime Minister and director of the Planning and Management Office of the Ministry of Energy and Resources.

Secretary Kim Chong-ku was born in Kosong, Kyongsang Namdo, and is 47 years old. He graduated from the Seoul National University College of Letters and Science and the School of Public Administration. He served with the Asian Affairs Bureau of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the consulate general in New York.

Secretary Hong Song-won is a graduate of the 23d class of the Military Academy. He was born in Nonsan, Chungchong Namdo. He is 38 years old. He earned his Ph.D. degree in engineering from the University of Colorado in the United States. He served as an assistant professor at the Military Academy, visiting researcher at the Office of Science and Technology, lecturer at the Seoul National University Graduate School and chief protocol officer of the State Defense Committee.

Office of the Chief Secretary for Public Information

Hwang Son-p'il, chief secretary for public information, graduated from the Political Science Department of the Seoul National University College of Letters and Science. He was a reporter for the political affairs department of TONGA ILBO. In 1974 he was transferred to the position of public information coordinator of the Ministry of Culture and Information. He was born in Kumyung, Kyongsang Pukto, and is 44 years old. After serving as director of the Press Bureau and director of the Public Information Bureau of the Ministry of Culture and Information, he was selected to his current position on 3 June 1982 while serving as secretary for public information at the Office of the Prime Minister.

Secretary Ch'oe Chae-uk graduated from the Taeagu University College of Law and joined TONGA ILBO. He was transferred to his current position in 1980, when he was serving as deputy director of the political affairs department of TONGA ILBO. He hails from Koryong, Kyongsang Pukto, and is 43 years old. He once served as vice chairman of the Journalists Association of Korea.

Secretary Yi Chae-kwan graduated from the English Literature Department of the Seoul National University College of Letters and Science and joined HANGUK ILBO. He is from Tangjin, Chungchong Namdo. He was with the Ministry of Culture and Information and served as public information attache in the United States and Canada and as a public information coordinator. He was transferred to his current position last June. He is 43 years old.

Secretary Min Chong-ki graduated from the Philosophy Department of the Seoul National University College of Letters and Science. He worked as a reporter for TAEHAN ILBO, CHUNGANG ILBO and the Tongyang Press. In 1976 he was appointed a secretary in the Office of Prime Minister. He was transferred to his current position in 1980. He was born in Sariwon and is 41 years old.

Secretary Kim Song-ik graduated from the political science department of the Seoul National University College of Letters and Science. He worked as a political affairs reporter for TONGA ILBO and was transferred to the post of deputy director of the Propaganda Bureau of the Democratic Justice Party. He is from Yech'on, Kyongsang Pukto, and is 38 years old. He started in his current position in 1983.

Office of the Chief Secretary for Civil Affairs

Chief Secretary Yi Hak-pong is a graduate of the 18th class of the Military Academy and retired from service with the rank of brigadier general in 1980. He was born in Kimhae, Kyongsang Namdo, and is 45 years old. While in the military, he served as a section director and office director at the Security Command.

Secretary Son Chin-kon was referred to earlier in the section on the State Defense Committee.

Secretary Kim Ok-cho graduated from the Seoul National University Law School and served until recently as acting director of the political affairs section of CHUNGANG ILBO. He was appointed to his current position in September 1983. He is from Masan and was active as a special correspondent in Japan. He is 43 years old.

Secretary Kim Yong-chin graduated from the Seoul National University Law School. He passed the higher civil service examination for administration. He served as director of the Office of Audit of the Kangwon-do Provincial Government, mayor of Kangnung and Wonju, director of the Office of Planning and Management of the Kyonggi-do Provincial Government and deputy governor of Kangwon-do. He was transferred to his current position in 1982. He was born in Wonsong, Kangwon-do, and is 43 years old.

Office of the Chief Secretary for Inspection

Chief Secretary Chong Kwan-yong was referred to in the section on the State Defense Committee.

Secretary Han T'ae-yol graduated from the Diplomacy Department of the Seoul National University College of Letters and Science. He earned a Ph.D. degree at the University of Minnesota graduate school. After joining TONGA ILBO, he went abroad to study. After his return he taught for a while at Sogang, Koryo and other universities. He was a secretary for public information and has been in his current position since 1980. He was born in Taegu and is 43 years old.

Secretary Kim Yong-il graduated from the Seoul National University Law School. He was a high-ranking prosecutor who served with the Seoul District Prosecutors Office and the Pusang District Prosecutors Office. Since 1983 he has been in his current post. He is from Kimhae and is 41 years old.

Office of the Chief Secretary for General Affairs

Chief Secretary Chon Sok-yon graduated from Tanguk University. He worked for the Supreme Council after the May 1961 revolution. He was an administrator in the secretariat. In 1969 he was promoted to secretary. He has been in his current position since 1979. He was born in Samch'onp'o, Kyongsang Namdo, and is 44 years old.

As stated above, the staffs at the Presidential Office are firmly committed to their assigned fields only as secretaries in accordance with the ruling policy of President Chon. They are so engrossed in their practical tasks that a climate or character of a "minicabinet" as in the past is hardly traceable.

Executive Branch and Others

Government Circles With New Faces and With Old Faces Out

As republics were changed, the cabinet at the high level and even the staffs of government-managed enterprises at the lower levels were reorganized. Such personnel changes can be frequently made at any time in any organization. Such changes cannot become objects of controversy.

The Fifth Republic's first cabinet was first led by Nam Tok-u. The Yu Ch'ang-sun cabinet followed it, and then it was replaced by the Kim Snag-hyop cabinet.

When Prime Minister Kim was appointed while he was serving as president of Koryo University, the political circles had expectations of him as a "political prime minister" who would manage the chaotic public feeling because of the check swindling case of Yi and Chang. Prime Minister Kim himself announced his hope that he would "open up bottlenecks." But he referred to himself as a "prime minister of political science," to distinguish himself from being a political prime minister.

Minister of Foreign Affairs No Sin-yong replaced Yu Hak-song as director of the State Security Planning Agency in June 1982. The Central Intelligence Agency, which involved itself deeply in domestic administration during the preceding regime, was reorganized, as Chon Tu-hwan, acting director of the agency, scaled down its organization and took other steps to revamp it after his appointment.

In January 1981 the agency was renamed the State Security Planning Agency. Among its duties and functions the "coordinating and supervisory function" of intelligence and security work was readjusted as the "planning and coordinating" function. Thus its work emphasis was on the planning and coordination of intelligence work.

However, in spite of such changes, there is no change in fact that the Security Planning Agency is involved in state security because its members are the core elites of this nation.

Under the current presidential system, the dynamics produced by the prime minister and other ministers cannot become in relative terms the objects of political interest, although the moves of Mr No T'ae-u have drawn attention.

However, the changes of economic ministers have sometimes drawn such extraordinary interest as to cause fluctuating stock prices.

When on 6 July part of the cabinet was reshuffled in order to transfer No T'ae-u, minister of home affairs, to the post of chairmanship of the Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee, the political circles expressed with strong interest their own interpretations of the change in connection with the appointment of So Sok-chun as deputy prime minister and minister of the Economic Planning Board. Mr No's case was related to the character of the power structure. In other words, it was related to Mr No's position in the coordinates of power. Although there were divergent views on the personnel change, the prevailing conclusion emphasized the fact that he was retiring from the practical-minded cabinet.

Also, Deputy Prime Minister So's case caused interest in connection with the so-called "three K's," that is, Deputy Prime Minister Kim Chun-song, Minister of Finance Kang Kyong-sik and, Kim Chae-ik, chief secretary for economic affairs of the Presidential Office, who had influenced the formulation of economic policies in Korea. More specifically, it was narrowed down to a contrast between Deputy Prime Minister So and Chief Secretary Kim.

Both Deputy Prime Minister So and Chief Secretary Kim were born in 1938 (according to the birth records, Deputy Prime Minister So was 2 months older), and both graduated in 1960 from the Seoul National University College of Letters and Science. Deputy Prime Minister So passed the higher civil service examination for administration in 1959 while he was still attending college and entered public service. In 1967 he served as director of what was then the Price Policy Section under Deputy Prime Minister Chang Ki-yong, as director of the same bureau in 1969, as director of the Economic Planning Bureau in 1973 and as deputy vice minister for economic planning in 1974.

Chief Secretary Kim continued on to graduate school after finishing college. After studying at the University of Hawaii, he earned a Ph.D. degree in economics from Stanford University in 1973. Then, after finishing college, he joined the Bank of Korea and was a researcher there until 1974. When in 1974 Deputy Prime Minister Nam Tok-u took office, he was selected as the director of the secretariat under him. Two years later, in 1976, he rose to the position of director of the Planning Bureau.

At this point commentators say that Deputy Prime Minister So, who started his career as a public employee, is bureaucratic and pragmatic, while Chief Secretary Kim, who as an orthodox scholar was an academician before entering public service, is theoretical and accordingly tends to fit reality to theory.

Also, the economic circles have commented that his attempts to apply foreign economic theories without consideration of Korean conditions have become controversial, and as examples refer to the turmoil over the system of deposits under real names, the reduction of the rate of money interest and the reorganization of the industrial structure. Some expect Deputy Prime Minister So to break up the system, which was managed in such a way as to question the leadership of Deputy Prime Minister Kim Chun-song who was the supreme commander of

economic affairs. Although no friction between economic ministries and line ministries has been visible, the economic circles are attentively watching if it might surface in some form at some time.

In this connection some attempt to pinpoint the intentions of Deputy Prime Minister So by looking at the assignment of Chin Yom as deputy vice minister for economic planning and Yi Chin-sol as director of the Fair Trade Bureau, since both had been colleagues of Deputy Prime Minister So for a long time on the Economic Planning Board. It is the prevailing view of the economic circles that since the national economy is not a laboratory or a testing ground, where the results of economic policies become tangible overnight, implementing consistent and practical policies in the national economy instead of reform measures or policies that change with the turnover of persons is more urgent than anything else.

Yi Chin-ui (51, Ch'ongdo, Kyongsang Pukto), the minister of culture and information who emphasized the need for reforms while he was president of KYONGHYANG SHIMBUN-Munhwa Broadcasting before the start of the Fifth Republic, has been implementing policies with the idea that the press ought to contribute to the establishment of a view on the state. Minister of Education Yi Kyu-ho (57, Chinju, Kyongsang Namdo) is serving as the longest lasting minister and holds that education should be ideological education.

New Faces Also Found in Organizations and State-managed Enterprises

As was referred to earlier, with the inauguration of the Fifth Republic new faces replaced old ones in many fields.

First, in the diplomatic field, under the goal of developing an assertive and positive diplomacy, compared to the past a considerable number of ambassador-level diplomats have been replaced. In the order of replacements since December 1980, retired army brigadier general Yi Si-yong (18th class of the Military Academy, Uiryong, Kyongsang Namdo) was appointed ambassador to Liberia, retired army brigadier general Kim Chwa-su (12th class of the Military Academy, Seoul) ambassador to Vatican, retired navy commodore Pak Son-ho (11th class of the Naval Academy, Pusan) consul general to Las Palmas and retired air force major general Sim Ch'ang-sop (3d class of the Air Force Academy, Poryong, Chungchong Namdo) ambassador to Greece.

Also, retired army brigadier general Hwang Kwang-han (17th class of the Military Academy, Kangwon) was appointed consul general in Los Angeles, retired army major general Im Tong-won (13th class of the Military Academy, Seoul) ambassador to Nigeria, retired army brigadier general Ch'oe Sang-sop (11th class of the Military Academy, Seoul) ambassador to Libya, retired army brigadier general Ch'oe Sang-chin (17th class of the Military Academy, P'yongwon, Pyongan Namdo) ambassador to Jamaica, retired army general Yu Pyong-hyon (7th class of the Military Academy, Ch'ongwon, Chungchong Pukto) ambassador to the United States, retired navy admiral Kim Chong-kon (4th class of the Naval Academy, Chinhae) ambassador to Nationalist China and retired army lieutenant general Sin Hyon-su (10th class of the Military Academy, Andong) ambassador to Brazil. He [Lt Gen Sin] is currently an ambassador-designate at the Ministry

of Foreign Affairs. Retired army brigadier general Song Song-han (11th class of the Military Academy, Ansong, Kyonggi-do) was appointed ambassador to Bahrain, retired army lieutenant general Yun Ok-sop (12th class of the Military Academy, Inch'on) minister to France and then ambassador to Gabon, retired army brigadier general T'ak Na-hyon (17th class of the Military Academy, Sokch'o, Kangwon-do) ambassador to Spain, retired army major general Sim Ki-ch'ol (13th class of the Military Academy, Seoul) ambassador to Malaysia, retired army major general Song Chae-sok (11th class of the Military Academy, Kyongsang Namdo) ambassador to Switzerland, retired army lieutenant colonel Kim Gang-ku (15th class of the Military Academy, Sangju, Kyongsang Pukto), former deputy secretary general of the Council on Peaceful Unification, ambassador to Australia.

Also, as chairman of the Social Purification Committee established on 25 October 1980 under the prime minister to give active support to the social purification movement and to sweep away irrationalities and evil practices, Kim Song-ki, former chief of the Taegu Higher Prosecutors Office, has been assigned to take over from former chairmen Yi Ch'un-ku and An Mu-hyok.

The Social Purification Committee is known to exert a broader and deeper inspection function than any other inspection agency.

Besides those mentioned above, new personalities have emerged in private organizations and state-managed enterprises.

Mr Chon Kyong-hwan (the president's real brother) has been appointed to the post of secretary general of the New Community Movement Central Headquarters in order to establish the movement. Secretary General Chon graduated from the Yongnam University College of Commerce and Peabody Teachers College in the United States, taught as an assistant professor at the latter and served with the Presidential Security Service. He is also a director of the Korean Athletic Association. Retired lieutenant general Kim Pok-tong is president of the Korean Mining Promotion Corporation. President Kim is a graduate of the 11th class of the Military Academy and served as superintendent of the Military Academy. He was born in Ch'ongsong, Kyongsang Pukto, and is 50 years old.

Mr Kim Song-chin (11th class of the Military Academy, retired as brigadier general, Inch'on) is director of the Agency for Defense Research. Mr Kim Won-ka (11th class of the Military Academy, retired as lieutenant colonel, Uiju, Pyongan Pukto) is president of the Gas Safety Corporation. Mr Pak Chong-ki (14th class of the Military Academy, retired as lieutenant colonel, Taegu) is president of the Korean Electric Power Corporation. Mr Ch'oe Yon-sik (11th class of the Military Academy, retired as lieutenant general in 1982, Yongdong, Chungchong Pukto) is president of the Korea Gas Engineering Company. Mr Yi Hui-kun (first class of the Air Force Academy, retired as air force general in 1982, Taegu) is president of the Industrial Sites and Water Resources Development Corporation. Mr Kim Yong-kum (seventh class of the Military Academy, retired as lieutenant general in 1980, Inje, Kangwon-do) is chairman of the board of directors of the Energy Management Corporation. Mr Yi P'il-cho (retired as army major general in 1981, Andong) is chairman of the board of directors of the Traffic Safety Promotion Corporation. Mr Kim Chae-myong (10th class of the Military Academy, retired as army major general in 1981, Kangjin, Cholla Namdo) is president of the Seoul Subway Development Corporation.

And Mr Kim Ki-hang (51, Uisong, Kyongsang Pukto) is director of the Korea Development Institute. Mr Sagong Il (43, Kunui, Kyongsang Namdo) is director of the Korea Institute of Economy and Technology. Mr Im Kwan (49, Kaesong) is director of the Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology. Mr Ch'a Chong-hui (54, Haeju) is director of the Korea Energy Institute. Mr Paek Yong-hak (54, Kimhae) heads the Korea Telecommunications Institute. Mr Kang Hong-yol (55, Taegu) is director of the Korea Standards Institute. The Korea Chemical Institute is headed by Ch'ae Yong-pok (46, Kumhwa). Professor Tak Tong-so of the Seoul National University School of Public Administration is chairman of the board of directors of the Parliament Development Institute, which is attached to the National Assembly. Professor Pak (54, Seoul) engages in research activity for parliamentary development.

Mr Kim Yong-hyu (57, seventh class of the Military Academy, Hongsong, Chungchong Namdo), who is a retired army lieutenant general and served as minister of government administration, is president of Consultative Conference of Youth Organizations, which was established in 1982. Mr So Chong-ch'ol (59, first class of the Military Academy, retired army general, Yangsan, Kyongsang Namdo), who served as a special presidential assistant for national security, is president of the Korean Professional Baseball Association. Mr Yun P'il-yong, (56, Ch'ongdo, Kyongsang Pukto), former commander of the Capital Guard Command, is president of the Korea Highway Corporation since 1980.

Mr Chang Tok-chin (49, Ch'unch'on, Kangwon-do), who was a full-time member (at the ministerial level) of the Economic and Scientific Council, an economic specialists council for the president, retired in October 1981 with the reorganization of the government structure. He has established and manages the Institute for Social Development and publishes a monthly magazine, HANGUKIN [KOREANS]. Mr Yi Won-hong (54, Kosong, Kyongsang Namdo), who served as the chief secretary for civil affairs under President Ch'oe Kyu-ha, has been appointed for the second term to the position of president of the Korean Broadcasting System.

Too Early for Evaluation Yet

In the foregoing we have taken a glance at the persons who have been active in various organizations of the administration of the Fifth Republic, including the State Defense Committee and the Legislative Assembly which produced the Fifth Republic, the Democratic Justice Party, the National Assembly, the Presidential Secretariat, some executive branch ministries, social organizations and state-operated and publicly operated organizations. We will have another opportunity to introduce many other sectors, including the constitutional organs led by the judiciary, which have been excluded from discussion in this article. Also, organs that we have introduced in this article have been discussed only in terms of the persons active in them.

As we have described, history can change according to the prevailing environment at a given time. But it cannot be denied that personalities active in a given era exert a great influence on history as well. When such personalities think over the past, accurately recognize reality and acquire wisdom and an attitude of living right, we can look creatively forward to the future.

The personalities who have been and are still active in various fields are the persons with leading positions in the broad pro-government sphere in the Fifth Republic. Everyone is watching what kind of activity they will undertake for the historical record of the future.

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S. KOREA/ECONOMY

ROK'S ECONOMIC ELITES DESCRIBED

Seoul SIN TONGA in Korean No 11 November 83 pp 152-163

[Article by Kim Ui-kyun, head of the Special Feature Department of the Maeil Kyongje Sinmun Company: "The Economic Elites of the Fifth Republic, Leading Men of the New Economic Team"]

[Text] Because of the tragic incident in Burma, a new economic team set sail on 14 October. The reason was that the assassination bombing incident in Burma caused tremendous losses in particular among those who make economic policies, including the cabinet members in charge of economic affairs.

The new economic team is of big scale, although the scale of the change is not so big. This is because the newly emerged include the vice premier [whom may be called the head of the economic team], the ministers of finance, commerce and industry, energy and resources, construction, and the chief presidential or Ch'ongwadae secretary in charge of economic affairs. Therefore, we should become curious to know what economic policies the new faces would launch. First of all, we should be curious about whether the newly emerged personnel will go on in the same rut of their predecessors in diagnosing the economic realities.

The reappointment of vice premier Sin Pyong-hyon, who was the head of the first economic team of the Fifth Republic at its inception, to the post suggests that the team may go on in the same rut. Moreover, the fact that Finance Minister Kang Kyong-sik, who played a leading role in the economy, has been transferred to a post at which he can (because of his own [political] weight) exercise great influence upon the economy, although he is now withdrawn from the economic team also suggests that the former policies will be retained.

In the case of substantial posts, too, both in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and in the Ministry of Energy and Resources, vice ministers were promoted to ministers; we cannot find any factor that could have brought about a keynote change. Vice Premier Sin Pyong-hyon, an advocate of stabilization, is a vice minister who once was the President of the Bank of Korea and the Minister of Commerce and Industry. He has experience in commanding the organization of administrative bureaucracy. He represents the main peak of the economic government official personage in the ROK. Furthermore, he even has experience in business circles.

Vice Premier Sin; Finance Minister Kim Man-sik; Kang Kyong-sik, chief of the Office of the Secretariat; Sa Kong-il, the economic chief; and Kim Ki-hwan, vice minister of commerce and industry are all connected with a thread of personnel connection around the late chief, Kim Chae-ik, who was the man of planning in the field of economics for the Fifth Republic. They had something in common in advocating the autonomic and open-door line based on stabilization in terms of the policy direction.

Mr Sin Pyong-hyon, who was appointed to the post of vice premier immediately after the Fifth Republic set sail; Mr Kang Kyong-sik, who was then assistant vice minister of the [Economic] Planning Board (EPB); Mr Kim Ki-hwan, who was an economic planning officer under Kang; Mr Kim Man-che, who was the director of the KDI [Korean Development Institute] which actively served as an economic policy institute exclusively for the EPB, and Mr Sagong Il, who was the head research officer of the KDI--all these men are now aboard the same boat. A matter-of-fact conclusion that can be drawn out of the fact that they took up a position in those important posts, headed by the vice premier, including the chief of the Office of the Presidential Secretariat, the minister of finance, the Ch'ongwadae's economic chief, and the vice minister of commerce and industry, is that there will be no change forthcoming in the direction of economic policy.

It is not fortuitous that Vice Premier Sin said in his first statement made after the assumption of office that there will no change whatsoever in the basic direction of economic policy. Although Chief Kim Chae-ik died in ill luck, it seems that the ROK economy to which he wanted to devote himself wholly will move on in line with what he was always planning for.

However, when we scrutinize both the former and present economic teams, we can find considerable differences in their team colors. There are differences between the SKK line represented by the So Sok-chun--Kang Kyong-sik--Kim Chae-ik connection and the SKS line represented by the Sin Pyong-hyon--Kim Man-sik--Sagong Il connection. Taking Vice Premier Sagong's short experience (3 months) into consideration, Finance Minister Kang and [Economic] Chief Kim sought a resolute reform; and, compared to this, the new team should rather be called a moderate reform [group]. Although the two teams are identical in their objectives represented by the keynote line of stabilization, the former seeks a straight drive and the latter seeks a detour, we may say.

In particular, the differences between the two teams can be clearly shown when the 28 June interest cut and the 3 July implementation of the "silmyongje" which respectively represent major achievements of the teams, are compared with each other. The overall implementation of the "silmyongje" came to be discussed for the first time when Vice Premier Sin was reappointed for the first time; and he was said to have held out in taking a cautious attitude toward the system. As for the 28 June measure; too, Economic Chief Sagong Il, who was the deputy director of the KDI at that time, was opposed to it.

A Chronological List of Vice Premiers

Name	Term of Office
Kim Yu-t'aek	December 1963 - May 1964
Chang Ki-yong	May 1964 - October 1967
Pak Ch'ung-hun	October 1967 - June 1969
Kim Hak-nyol	June 1969 - January 1972
T'ae Wan-son	January 1972 - September 1974
Nam Tok-u	September 1974 - December 1978
Sin Hyon-hwak	December 1978 - December 1979
Yi Han-pin	December 1979 - May 1980
Kim Won-ki	May 1980 - September 1980
Sin Pyong-hyon	September 1980 - January 1982
Kim Chun-song	January 1982 - July 1983
So Sok-chun	6 July 1983 - 9 October 1983
Sin Pyong-hyon	15 October 1983 -

The propensity of the finance minister of each of the two teams more contrast with each other [as published]. While we may call former Finance Minister Kang an idealist who would push structural reforms in accordance with his conviction even if they might cause side effects, the newly appointed Finance Minister Kim is a realist who would set much value on the existing structure, we may say. The differences in the color of the two teams is not the only issue here; it is necessary to undertake a task, on this occasion of change of teams, to refine the problems that arose in the course of implementing the economic policies up to now.

Position of Economic Chief in the Ch'ongwadae

The role of and the contributions by the group of competent government officials in charge of economic affairs can never be underestimated as a propelling force that brought about a high economic growth in the ROK. However, at this juncture of a period of transformation that demands civilian initiative and autonomy, their role in taking initiative to bring about the growth is being evaluated, in reality, as a counter function restraining the qualitative development of the economy.

It is now required to effect a bold change in style and functions of these government officials who, while forming unique physical constitution, characteristics, and personnel chains in every department, had tremendous influence over the process of growth under the government leadership.

What is the substance of the economic officialdom and how does it function? When we seek answers to these questions, the first thing we like to know is who in the world is making economic policies in our country. It is safe to say that the vice premier who is the commander-in-chief in economic affairs is the person. Following the issuance of Presidential Instructional Memorandum No 1 dated 1 December 1981, the command system of the vice premier began to be licked into shape. Those who want to get the approval of the president or the premier must get the vice premier's approval first.

However, in the case of an important economic policy matter, the president's final approval is required and, in such a case, the assistance of the chief presidential secretary in charge of economic affairs in the Ch'ongwadae carries a great weight. Judging from such a point of view, the person who had the greatest influence over the economic policy making in the past was Economic Chief Kim Chae-ik.

While his position carried its own weight, Chief Kim's personal competence was excellent, too. The achievements in the economic autonomization under his initiative marked a milestone in the stream of our national economy today. He had once fought a hard and strenuous battle as "a standard bearer of autonomization" in the economic policy climate of this land, in which the government-oriented and over protectionism were permeated--now he is passed away.

Sagong Il, director of the KIET [the Korean Institute of Industrial Economic Technology], succeeded him. Sagong was a scholar of economic theory. He was a university professor in the United States for so many years, and then returned to Korea in 1973. Then he became a senior researcher in the KDI, where he rendered a great deal of meritorious service in mapping out economic development plans. During his over 10 year period there, he participated in depth in constructing the Fourth and Fifth Five Year Plans.

In January 1983, he was appointed to the position of the director of the KIET and, 10 months later, he was promoted to the economic chief. He was born in Kunwi, North Kyongsang Province. He graduated from the Seoul National University. At the age of 29, he received a PhD degree in economics at a California State college in the U.S. He became a professor in the New York University and was engaged in flourish research work.

Wearing glasses of a thick frame, he gives an impression of gentle character. He is unusually talented in sports: he holds a third grade title in karate and is a superior player in golf. He is a well-rounded person in dealing with people and has an enterprising spirit. In work, he is very passionate--rather dreadfully. Recently he became interested in the economic education of the people. He explaining the difficult economics in easy words, he made contributions to the enhancement of economic knowledge of the people.

The question is the extent of the radius of his activities. The power of influence of his predecessor, Chief Kim, was great. Chief Kim's power brought about tremendous changes even in the existing economic structure and the personnel in the economy-related arena. When the newly appointed economic chief wants to launch actively his work, there is a high probability that he would still play the role of a final check-point in decision-making. In view of the fact that the [work] style of Vice Premier Sin or Finance Minister Kim will be meticulous, many people think that Sagong's move would emerge as the eye of the typhoon of the new economic team. In particular, how substantially Kang Kyong-sik, chief of the Office of the Secretariat, although withdrawn from the economic team, might intervene in the economic matters will serve as a powerful variable. In fact, our economy is suffering from some aftermath of a series of monetary incidents and even the personnel changes. Therefore, we are now at the stage that requires evolution in certain parts of our economy.

First of all, the monetary side draws our attention. Not to mention monetary incidents, the big differences between the public and private interest rates persist; and a limit has been set forth for the low interest rate structure. Thus it seems that partial system changes or compensation measures, in one form or another, will be forthcoming in view of the fact that all the leading personage of the new economic team of Sin-Kim-Sagong are monetary experts. The issue here is that the policy coordination is of importance in the policy making process.

Command Post of National Livelihood, Planning Board

Mr Sin Pyong-hyon, in his 60's, emerged as the chief of the economic team, succeeding the baton of Mr So Sok-chun, who, in his 40's as a standard bearer of the age group, was a young vice premier and the minister of the EPB. Sin familiarized himself with [economic] theories while working at the Bank of Korea and the IBRD [International Bank for Reconstruction and Development]. He then combined the theories with practical experience while working as the minister of commerce and industry, vice premier and concurrently the minister of the EPB, and the chairman of the Traders Association. Thus, he brought up his [professional] eye gaining an insight into the overall economic arena.

He was the director of the research department of the Bank of Korea for 5 years from 1956. During that period, he deeply involved himself in the government policy making process, playing the role of a behind-the-scene brain. In 1961, he went to the U.S. and studied economics at American University and Columbia University where he received a PhD.

He went into a relationship with the government in 1975 when he was appointed as Special Presidential Aide in charge of economic affairs. Till that time, he worked at the IBRD for 14 years as a member of its board of directors and an advisor. The International Economic Society has recognized his competence in negotiating with foreign countries; and he is still receiving pension money from the IBRD.

In 1978 he became the president of the Bank of Korea after pushing an austerity policy that was based on currency theory. Even after he became vice premier in 1980 such a basic policy of his was carried on.

At that time, some EPB officials complained about his policy by stating that he placed [too much] emphasis on the micro [economic] phase rather than on the macro [economic] phase. However, everybody agreed to his major policy direction in which he sought the stabilization of the basic economic condition by means of the price stabilization. His character gives an impression of being gentle and rational, but he strongly puts up his "my assertion" when necessary, as shown in his decision made regarding the heavy chemistry coordination while serving as the minister of commerce and industry.

He keeps reading books even in his office and never drinks or smokes. When he was in the U.S., he led an episode by putting on a one-man demonstration in front of the White House holding a placard saying, "We Are Opposed to the May 16 Military Government."

The behind-the-scene economic coordinator who comes next to the vice premier is the vice minister of the EPB. This position is a very busy one. He serves as the chairman of the vice ministers' conference and the chairman of the conference of vice ministers in charge of economic affairs; and there are a total of 21 committees in which the vice minister of the EPB serves either as chairman or as a member. Thus he often exceeds the position of the minister in collecting information. Furthermore, this position is a preliminary post designed to promote to the minister.

Among the successive vice ministers, Chang Ye-chun, Ch'oe Kak-kyu, Chang Tok-chin, Chong Chae-sok, and So Sok-chun were promoted directly from vice minister to minister of the EPB; and Yi Son-ki and Yi Chae-sol became the minister after going through outside posts. Vice Minister Ch'oe Ch'ang-nak became the president of the Industrial Bank after serving as the vice minister of the commerce and industry.

The role of the vice minister of the EPB as the chief vice minister varies depending upon the conditions of the time, personal character, or competence. While some are the helpful partner type, like a housewife, others are the frontline commander type who have entire control over economic departments and offices as empowered by the vice premier. Vice Ministers Chang Tok-chin and So Sok-chun, in the olden days, belong to the latter type.

Although they may be coincidental, the appointments and departures of the vice premier and the vice ministers in recent years have taken place almost simultaneously. Sin Hyon-hwak--Chong Chae-sok; Yi Han-pin--Yi Son-ki; Kim Won-ki--So Sok-chun; Sin Pyong-hyon--Ch'oe Ch'ang-nak; and Kim Chun-song--Chong in-yong left their posts as teams.

As for Vice Minister Kim Hung-ki, his [professional] bones grew in the EPB. But he had to go through the following major posts: Councilor of the [ROK] Embassy in the U.S., assistant vice minister in charge of management of the Ministry of Defense, director of the Office of Monopoly, and vice minister of the Ministry of Finance. Eventually, he came back home in 3 years. Efficiently coordinating varying views and carefully listening to other people's words are his strong points. His dealings with others are harmonious; he talks little but he does his work meticulously.

Posted under him are: Cho Kyong-sik, chairman of the Fair Trade Commission, Chin Im, assistant vice minister, and Ha Tong-son (deceased), chief of the Planning Group of the International Cooperation Committee.

Chairman Cho started working in the Planning Board in 1961. After working as the economic cooperation officer at the [ROK] Embassy in Britain, the assistant vice minister in charge of management in the Ministry of Defense, and as the strong director in the Budget Office, he became the assistant vice minister of Agriculture and Fishery Ministry in a horizontal transfer in May 1982. While in the ministry, he considerably agonized but soon found a new breakthrough in stabilizing the price of rice by releasing the special government surplus rice. That was his first meritorious deed. Subsequently, he was appointed back to a post at the EPB, his native post. He is a stickler for cleanness and talks little.

The late EPB Chief Ha was originally from the financial officialdom. In January 1982, he was transferred from the post of the assistant vice minister in charge of taxation administration in the Ministry of Finance. He is a veteran of the so-called field of economy-finance who worked at the important posts of the Bureaus of Security and of Economy-Finance in the Ministry of Finance. Assistant Vice Minister Chin is a man of quick thinking and perception. He is superb in doing his job at the post of assistant vice minister of the EPB, which means the chief assistant vice minister among the assistant vice ministers of the economic team. He took part in the initial implementation of the current fair trade system while he was working as the director of the Office of Fair Trade. It is said that whatever he does, he does a perfect job. He is the kind of man who makes an achievement wherever he goes.

The director of the Planning and Management Office is Ch'oe Pyong-su. The director of the Office of Fair Trade is Yi Chin-sol. The members of the Fair Trade Standing Committee include Yi Kyu-ch'an. Director Ch'oe once worked as the chief of the Foreign Capital Control Bureau, the chief of the Economic Cooperation Bureau, the chief of the Bureau of Examination and Analysis, and the chief of the Price Policy Bureau. He led the way in effecting the price autonomization on the basis of the ethics of the market competition. He is a straightforward type of man; he does not hesitate in giving outspoken advice anywhere and to any person whether the person is his superior or subordinate. He was promoted to the post of the director of the Planning and Management Office after working as various bureau chiefs for 7 years.

Director Yi once worked in the EPB as chief of the Price Policy Bureau, chief of the Planning Bureau, and director of the Office of Fair Trade. In January 1982, he was transferred to the post of the assistant vice minister in charge of taxation administration (the second assistant vice minister) in the Ministry of Finance. After that he returned to the EPB again. He is a theoretician who received a master's degree in economics at Manchester University in England. He was deeply involved as an EPB staff [member] in drawing up the framework for the Fifth 5-Year Plan. He is a typical government official type.

Standing Committee member Yi Kyu-ch'an once worked as the chief of the Foreign Capital Control Bureau. In 1982, when the EPB was reorganized, he was promoted to the present post. He is known as a gentleman of international repute.

Chief of the Planning Bureau, Signboard of the EPB

The signboard of the EPB is the Economic Planning Bureau after all. The chief in charge of the bureau is called an abridged edition of the vice premier. He goes by the alias of "the first class bureau chief" in our country. He maps long range plans; he recommends policy guidelines by means of economic operation plans. He gives advices to the council of ministers in charge of economic operation plans. He gives advices to the council of ministers in charge of economic affairs. Because of the nature of his job, he often presents briefing charts in person to the president. Thus, the position of the Planning Bureau chief is known as one that quickly reveals the depth of his competence.

Among the successive chiefs of the Planning Bureau are four ministers including: Chong Chae-sok, Yi Hui-il, So Sok-chun, and Kang Kyong-sik. Ch'oe Ch'ang-nak, Yi Kyong-sik, and Kim Chae-ik (Ch'ongwadae chief) are at the level of vice minister. And, Mr Yi Chin-sol is at the post of the director of the Office of Fair Trade; and Mr Yi Hyong-ku is at the post of the first assistant vice minister of the Ministry of Finance. Bureau Chief So Sok-chun drew up a blueprint of the \$1,000 per capita income and \$10 billion exports, thereby winning President Pak's favor at that time. The heyday of the success of the Planning Bureau chief was the period when Kim Chae-ik was serving as the bureau chief and Nam Tok-u as the premier. The power of influence of the Planning Bureau Chief within the board is relative in nature depending on who becomes the Assistance vice Minister of the EPB. The more forceful the personality of the assistant vice minister of the EPB is, the more the role of the Planning Bureau chief becomes undermined.

At present, Kim Tae-yong is the bureau chief. At the time when he attended graduate school at Stanford University, he became acquainted with the late Kim Chae-ik, who was the first [presidential] secretary. Having received a PhD in the science of statistics, he never yields to another's view if it deals with figures. He has a rich sense of humor and is very skilfull in briefing. He attained eminence from the post of the chief of the Bureau of Investigation and Statistics. He harmoniously deals with his subordinates. He exhibits a boss temperament, too.

Price Bureau Whose Function Is on the Ebb

The power of the Budget Office director is also strong. Although he is under those superiors called vice premier and the minister of the EPB, there is not much pie in which the minister and vice minister can have their fingers in due to the nature of his job. Most of the budgetary matters are handled at the level of the director, except for those matters related to the basic direction of the policies or to those works being carried out in line with the major policies. The liaison officer with the National Assembly also comes under the jurisdiction of the director of this office. Since he is in charge of the nation's livelihood, some say that his contacts with the president are most frequent--next to only the premier and vice premier.

One who invariably attends any occasion of explaining major work plans or projects is the director of the Budget Office. In emergencies, even ministers themselves pay a visit to the Budget Office Director. However, such a scene as this is hardly to be seen any more, because the desires for launching work have been damped in all departments and offices. Under the office director, there are 3 inquiry officers at the bureau chief rank and 12 section chiefs. These are the cooks who are taking care of the nation's livelihood at a scale of a 10 trillion budget.. Mun Hui-kap, director of the Budget Office, is a budget expert who has worked all the way up in the Budget Office of the EPB. He once worked as the chief of the Budget Compilation Bureau of the Ministry of Defense for a short period of time. He was the budget inquiry officer before he took the present post. At present, he is in the rank of councillor; but he acts as if he belongs to the rank of first class because of the nature of his job. He is very clear-cut to say yes or no. He is the type of man who pushes through to the end when he believes it to be correct. He is the author of this year's budget freeze.

Meanwhile, many observers say that the function of the Budget Office has been strengthened. Their reasoning lies in the fact that the office is supported by the Bureau of Inspection and Analysis, which was transferred to the EPB from the Office of the Premier at the time of the 1981 reorganization, and also by the Bureau of Investment Investigation. The Bureau of Inspection and Analysis is an ex-post-facto analysis agency where the implementation of the budget work is analyzed. At present, it is under the jurisdiction of the assistant vice minister of the EPB.

Kim Yong-t'ae, chief of the Bureau of Investment Investigation, has a gentle personality and indulges only in his work. Yi Ch'ang-son, chief of the Bureau of Inspection and Analysis, once worked as the statistics planning officer and the fair trade inquiry officer. He is broad-minded and sociable in his character.

Within the Planning Board which deals with the gross amount indexes, a unique agency where the microscopic object economy is controlled, is the Price Bureau. The Bureau was expanded to become the Price Office in 1979 when the second oil crisis came. But, in 1981 when the Office of Fair Trade was established separately, it was reduced to the bureau level. It came to an unavoidable ebb that was caused by price autonomization.

The first director of the Price Bureau was Minister So Sok-chun, the predecessor of the present minister of the EPB. He gained recognition from Premier Kim Hak-yol at the age of 33 and was unprecedentedly promoted to the bureau chief at a bound. The second director was Kang Kyong-sik, who is currently the minister of finance. The third was the late Yi Ki-uk, former vice minister of finance. The fourth was Yi Chin-sol, who is presently the chief of the Office of Fair Trade. And the fifth was Chin Im, who is currently the assistant vice minister of the EPB. In those days, the Price Bureau played the role of the central nerve of the operation of the whole economy; thus it was a usual route along which promotion or promotion-transfer came.

However, the Price Bureau today gives an impression that it is merely doing clearance work for formality. Yi Yang-sun, who is currently the director of the Price Bureau, once played the role of a midwife in bringing about the current fair trade system. But his rank has been somehow weakened--this may be attributable to the ebb of the Price Bureau.

Recently, when the economic education of the nation was given emphasis, Yi Kang-tu, head of the General Affairs Section, was promoted to the director of the newly established Office of Economic Education Planning. Kim Han-kon, the fair trade inquiry officer, was once the spokesman of the EPB. He is the type of man who, at the time of inquiring the fair trade action, presents the results of his own analysis with unwavering conviction instead of minding the public opinion. It is said that he will be horizontally transferred to the post of the chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Administration, the Agricultural and Fishery Ministry. Sin Yun-chae, chief of the Bureau of Investigation and Statistics, was once at the posts of the budget inquiry officer and the chief of the Bureau of Investment Investigation. He is also known as a meticulous man.

Yu Ch'ol-ho, chief of the Office of the Secretariat, was once the director of the Taxation Office of the southern district of Seoul. In June 1980, when Kim Won-ki became the vice premier, he came to work in the EPB. Since he has been up to now assisting five vice premiers, we might call him a secretary. His dealing with outside personnel is wide, too. Pak Tong-chin, press secretary, was once at the posts of deputy chief of the Political Department and chief of the Economic Department of Haptong T'ongsin and Yonhap T'ongsin. In 1980, he came to his present post. His analytical ability is outstanding to a degree that persons in the field work often feel embarrassed by his acute pointing to the problems in question.

Delivery Room of Men of Competence: KDI

There is an organization which is deeply taking part in the economic policy of our country. It is the KDI. It was established in 1971 and thus it has a history of 13 years. It is an organization under the jurisdiction of the EPB. It has provided advice and suggestions on a continuing basis, as requested in the course of mapping government policies.

Having earned the credit for "the authority" as a research institute, it has undertaken the role of a supporter for government policies. By providing a forum of discussion called policy consultation conference, it has played a leading role in formulating public opinions as desired by the government. At times, it was whipped all alone by the public opinion on behalf of the government. Although it is an organization under the jurisdiction of the EPB, it has once in a while experienced uncomfortable relations with the EPB.

Kim Ki-hwan, predecessor of the incumbent director, who was promoted to the vice minister of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, held fast to a neutral stand by saying: "The KDI is a research institute of the government. It must not become a spokesman for one department. It must help many departments." Such a stand as this was taken as the declaration of independence of the KDI in some quarters.

When Kim Chun-song was the vice premier, all of his operational instructions for the KDI were given through the Planning Bureau. The results of operations, too, were fed back to the Vice Premier through the screening by the Planning Bureau. Thus the EPB's assertions are the KDI's assertions in its entirety, and vice versa.

However, when So was the vice premier, the uncomfortable relationship between the KDI and the EPB was eliminated. Vice Premier So used to have social meetings and talks at the KDI on every Saturday morning, unless he had urgent business pending. This was his so-called Saturday social meeting. Those who attended varied depending on the occasion, and usually 4 to 6 persons got together on an unofficial basis. The director and deputy director were the regular members on the part of the KDI. The results of the operations of the KDI did not have to be channeled through the Planning Bureau; sometimes instructions of higher echelons came directly to the KDI.

During the 1 year and 10 month period in which Director Kim served his second term of office, the KDI had the good fortune to have a heavy workload. Director Kim's work style was of creating businesses to work on. There were many short-term policy making tasks assigned by departments and offices of the government; each research officer had more than two assigned projects on average. Research officers had the many stupendous tasks as in the following: ordinary annual tasks of mapping short-term economic operational plans; urgent tasks to revise the Fifth 5-Year Plan, the task of formulating a long-range development strategy toward the year 2000 [and beyond], and the task of adjusting the work of the industrial support system.

Officials of the Economic Planning Board

<u>Position</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Academic Career</u>
Minister	Sin Pyong-hyon	Columbia University, the U.S.
Vice minister	Kim Hung-ki	Humanities Department, Seoul National University
Fair Trade Chairman	Cho Kyong-sik	School of Commerce, Seoul National University
Assistant Vice Minister	Chin Im	School of Commerce, Seoul National University; Washington University, the U.S.
Director, Planning Office	Ch'oe Pyong-su	School of Commerce, Seoul National University
Director, Budget Office	Mun Hui-kap	Law School, Kungmin University
Director, Office of Fair Trade	Yi Chin-sol	School of Commerce, Seoul National University
Member, Fair Trade Standing Committee	Yi Kyu-ch'an	School of Commerce, Seoul National University
Public Information Officer	Pak Tong-chin	School of Politics and Foreign Relations, Yonse University
Research Officer	Yun Sok-chu	School of Commerce, Seoul National University
Economic Ed- ucation Plan- ning Officer	Yi Kang-su	Seoul National University

Emergency Planning Officer	Yi Ki-son	
Chief, Economic Planning Bureau	Kim Tae-yong	Stanford University, the U.S.
Chief, Price Policy Bureau	Yi Yang-sun	Seoul National University Law School
Chief, Bureau of Investment Investigation	Kim Yong-t'ae	Seoul National University; Graduate School, Syracuse University, U.S.
Chief, Bureau of Investigation and Analysis	Yi Ch'ang-po	School of Politics and Foreign Relations, Yonse University
Budget Inquiry Officer	Min T'ae-hyong	School of Commerce, Yonse University; Graduate School, Eagly [phonetic] University, the U.S.
Budget Inquiry Officer	Kang T'ae-kyun	School of Commerce, Seoul National University
Budget Inquiry Officer	O Se-min	Songgyun'gwan University School of Law and Politics
Fair Trade Inquiry Officer	Kim Han-kon	Chungang University Law School, Carleton University, Canada
Chief, Bureau of Investigation and Statistics	Sin Yun-chaе	Seoul National University
Statistics Planning Officer	Kim Hak-hyon	Seoul National University; Clark University, the U.S.
Statistics Management Officer	Kim Kyong-chun	School of Commerce, Koryo University

In the KDI, there are presently 35 PhD degree holders among those who occupy positions higher than research officer. In addition to the director, Dr Kim Su-kon, who graduated from Minnesota University, is the vice director; and Yi Kyu-ok (New York University) and Hwang In-chong (Pittsburgh University) are senior research officers. Dr So Sang-mok (Stanford University) acts the chief-of-staff as director of the Office of Research Coordination; he is a younger brother of So Sang-ch'ol, former minister of energy and resources. Pak Chong-ki,

a senior research officer, has recently moved himself to the Inha University. Other research officers include: Ku Pon-yong (George Washington University); Kim Chung-ung (Creek [phonetic] University); Nam Sang-u (MIT); and Yon Ha-ch'ong (New York City University).

Assistant research officers include: Kim Sung-chin (Ohio State University); Kim In-ch'ol (Chicago University); Kim Chae-won (Graduate School of Administration, Seoul National University); Pak Se-il (Cornell University); Pak Chun-kyong (Northwestern University); Pak Hang-ku (Minnesota University), Song Tae-hui (Pennsylvania State University); Yang Su-kil (Johns Hopkins University); Om Pong-song (Cornell University); Yo Un-pang (Iowa State University); Yu Chong-ho (University of Wisconsin); Yi Kye-sik (New York State University); Yi Tok-hun (Purdue University); Yi Son (Cornell University); Yi Song-sop (New York State University); Chang O-hyon (University of Wisconsin); Ch'oe Kwang (University of Maryland); and Hong Pyong-yu (Columbia University).

In this year, the following PhD's joined the KDI: Kwak T'ae-won (Harvard University); Kim Myong-suk (University of Maryland); Kim Chung-su (University of Pennsylvania); Chong Chin-sung (University of Georgia); and Yi Won-yong (University of Michigan). On the other hand, Dr Yu Pyong-so and Dr Yi Yong-ku transferred to Songgyun'gwan University and Sogang University respectively.

Earlier, some of these personages were officials of the Bank of Korea or the EPB and then, went to the U.S. for academic degrees. Most of them, however, initially belonged to the overseas faction. Ninety percent of those PhD's who are holding positions higher than assistant research officer are in their late 40's; they are young technicians. Those who are from the monetary circles include: Kim Sung-chin (Bank of Korea); Nam Sang-u (Foreign Exchange Bank); and Pak Se-il (Industrial Bank). Those who were government officials for a short period of time include: Hwang In-chong (Planning Board); Kim Chung-ung (Ministry of Finance); Song Tae-hui and Yu Pyong-so (Ministry of Agriculture and Fishery).

Those who played the leading role in the KDI during the period of its inception in 1971, mostly transferred to the academic community; thus the alternation of generations was effected. Those who transferred include: Kim Wan-sun to Koryo University; Kim Tok-kyo, Ku Pon-ho, Kim Son-ung to Hanyang University; No Pu-ho to Chungang University; Hong Won-t'ak, Song Pyong-nak, and Yi Song-hwi to Seoul National University; Kim Man-che to Sogang University; Kim Kwang-sok to Kyonghui University; Yi Song-sun to Songgwin'gwan University; and Mun P'al-yong to Kyongguk University. Kim Tae-yong, who was the chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the EPB, is now in the position of the chief of the Planning Bureau of the EPB.

At present, 100 percent of all the team members of the KDI are those who received PhD degrees in the U.S. In view of this fact, the way of thinking that is being applied to our economy cannot be anything else but the American way. Thus it is pointed out by some quarters that the grafting of the current situation with those economic theories that fit our climate is necessary.

In the KDI, too, emphasis is being placed on the way of positive research which urges the elimination of the depending-mainly-on-data principle but requires frequent visits to work sites and the talks with those personnel in the fields concerned. As suggested in the strategy of Kim Ki-hwan, former director of the KDI--"Roots should be deep and branches should be wide"--it is about time for the KDI to seek a way out toward transformation. In other words, it should now formulate policies that are no longer based on the empty on-the-table theories. It is imperative that one possess a liberal mind to understand that a policy should represent not one voice but many voices.

Ministry of Finance That Controls Money Vein

Nowadays, it is difficult to detect a sense of superiority in the Ministry of Finance; it is the only ministry that must continuously exist as long as the nation continues to exist.

The officials of the Ministry of Finance who once behaved as if they would like to be called the officialdom of grand treasury rather than the officials of the Ministry of Finance, and who once had deeper pride as the ones belonging to the Ministry of Finance than as simple professional government officials, now give us a strong impression that their honorable status is fading away. Even those officials of the EPB who not only possess a great deal of know-how and self-confidence but also have strong desire to display their skills acknowledge their inferiority only to the officials of the Ministry of Finance. If you examine the situation closely, you will find some reasons for this.

But how about the present atmosphere prevailing in the Ministry of Finance? In a word, it looks pale. Although all of the major economic measures, including the 3 August measure, the 25 May measure, the 8 August real estate suppression measure, and the "Silmyongje" system, have connections with the Ministry of Finance, none of them could be regarded as being excellent. But the cause for such a prevailing mood of disappointment lies in something else. It is because of the fact that Kang Kyong-sik, former minister, Yi Ki-uk, former vice minister (deceased), Yi Hyong-ku, former assistant vice minister of the Ministry of Finance, and Kang Hyon-uk, former chief of the bureau of finance-economy, were all once the officials of the EPB; and in the 14 October cabinet shift, too, Kim Man-che, who was not an official of the Ministry of Finance and who was the president of the ROK-U.S. Bank, was promoted [to the post of minister of finance].

Kim Man-che, minister of finance, is a bureaucratic economist whose name was always among the candidates for the minister of finance whenever the cabinet shift came from the mid-1970's when he was the director of the Korean Development Research Institute. At the age of 37, he became the first director of the KDI (1971-1982). Then, after working at the Sogang University, he became the president of the ROK-U.S. Bank last year. Until that time, he was deeply involved directly or indirectly in the overall economic policy-making behind the scenes. Thus, he has had enough training for a cabinet minister in charge of economic affairs.

He graduated from the Kyongbuk High School in 1958. Right after that, he went to the U.S. He attended the University of Denver (master's degree in Economics) and the University of Missouri (PhD in Economics). Returning to Korea, he became an economic advisor to the USOM [expansion unknown]. In 1965, he became a professor at Sogang University. In 1971, he was promoted to the director of the KDI. He once worked as an advisor to the World Bank and also as a member of Legislative Committee Committee for National Security. He used to be a chain smoker, but he stopped smoking about a year ago.

During the period of more than 3 years following the October 26 incident, every department and office without exception underwent drastic changes; but not many of them had changes as drastic as those of the Ministry of Finance. All four persons of the first class officials at the time of the October 26 incident including Yi Yong-man, Na O-yon, Chong In-yong, and Ko Pyong-u left the ministry. Mr Yi Yong-man is now the president of the Central Investment and Monetary Company. Chong In-yong is the president of the Foreign Exchange Bank and was the vice minister of the EPB before he came to this post. Those who found their way into the monetary circles after being officials of the ministry of finance, Nam Sang-chin, president of Seoul Sint'aek Bank; Pak Tong-hui, president of the Chungso Kiop Bank; and Chang Chae-sik, president of the Bank of Housing; and Pae To, chairman of the board of directors of the Trust and Security Fund, all left their posts.

In effect, tremendous changes were brought about in the personnel of financial circles. The problem was that those who were made better were fewer than those who were not.

Thus, many observers say that the conservatives in the Ministry of Finance have been weakened in their voices, are in low spirit, and have lost their self-confidence.

The late vice minister, Yi Ki-uk, also had his roots in the EPB. He graduated from the Department of Political Science, College of Liberal Arts and Sciences, Seoul National University. He received a PhD at Vanderbilt University in the U.S. In 1959, he passed the state higher civil service examination on public administration and started his life as a government official in the EPB. He successively took the posts of chief of the Price Policy Bureau, director of the planning Management Office, a consul to Belgium, and a consul to the U.S. He worked as a secretary when the late Kim Hak-yol was the vice premier.

Vice Minister Chu Pyong-kuk, who succeeded Yi, joined the Ministry of Finance as an administrative official. Since then, he has advanced his career in the fields of foreign exchange and international monetary business; he is an expert in international monetary business. He worked as a financial attache for the Korean Embassy in the U.S. for 4 years. He participated in various international conferences as the chief of the Bureau of International Monetary Business, chief of the Foreign Exchange Bureau, and assistant vice minister in charge of international monetary business. The frequency of his nomination abroad is high.

He was promoted to the present post 10 months after he took the post of the second assistant vice minister of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. This

promotion was attributable to his excellent competence in economic diplomacy. He graduated from the Kyonggi High School, Law School of Seoul National University, and its graduate school.

Yi Hyong-ku, first assistant vice minister, too, was promoted to the post from which he could comprehensively oversee the financial and monetary business. This promotion came one year after he was transferred from a bureau chief in the EPB to the chief of the Bureau of Finance-Economy of the Ministry of Finance, which was of the nucleus of the ministry. He was one of those who played the major role in effecting the 28 June and 3 July measures. He pursued resolutely the policy line of Minister Kang. He was being criticized for taking a textbook approach rather than a realistic approach. But he persistently pushed his advocacy for turning over banking to the public. He wrote a book entitled "The ROK Economy." He has been in great harmony with the finance ministry team.

Chong Yong-ui, second assistant vice minister, is an orthodox man of the Ministry of Finance who came home after working as a member of the Fair Trade Standing Committee of the EPB. He had a colorful career of working at the posts of the chief of the Bureau of National Treasury, chief of the Bureau of Security Insurance, chief of the Bureau of Finance-Economy, and chief of the Bureau of International Monetary Business. However, he became the first case of failing to get promotion from the post of the assistant vice minister of the EPB. He is known as a pragmatic person to the extent that any cabinet minister may entrust and assign tasks to him with confidence.

Kwon T'ae-won, director of the Office of Planning Management, graduated from the School of Commerce, Seoul National University. He was once the finance officer to Geneva. He is a person who cannot stand any injustice. Yi Chong-ch'an, leader of the Assembly of the Minjong Party, Ch'oe Tong-kyu, minister of energy and resources, and Yi Chong-ki, president of the Chungang Ilbo Company, are his Kyonggi High School classmates. He has many friends in political, government, and press circles.

The Flower of Monetary Policies: Bureau of Finance-Economy

The post of the chief of the bureau of finance-economy, which is called the flower of the monetary policies, is held by Mr Kang Hyong-uk. When he got the assignment of such a heavy responsible post in the ministry of finance after serving at the post of the economic cooperation officer to Saudi Arabia, quite a rumor was spread around that it was an unusual personnel action. Although he is new to monetary business circles, he has been doing work efficiently thanks to his sociable character. Keeping time with his predecessors, Minister Kang and the first Assistant Vice Minister Yi, he has been pushing the actual work of monetary reforms.

As a typical example of the strong post of the chief of the bureau of finance-economy, we can cite Mr Chang Tok-chin (18th chief) in the late 1960's. In the case of Mr Chang, who is holding a label of having passed all of the three fields in the higher civil service examination of the state, there is a halo called the special relationship with the senior bureaucrats in the government which has brought about many anecdotes. He started working as an administrative

officer of the bureau of finance-economy in May 1983 and became the chief of the bureau in a period of 5 years. This record achieved by Mr Chang is not likely to be broken in the near future.

Ch'oe Chang-su, who has been at the post of the director of the bureau of finance-economy for 4 years and 3 months, has been a "princess" and a junior in school [as published] to Mr Ha Tong-son and Minister Kim Yong-hwan. Contrary to his appearance, he has suffered losses in his promotion because of the personnel policy of Minister Kim who wanted to avoid criticism against any personnel action designed to bring about advancement of close associates. He once transferred himself to the post of the chief of the Business Bureau of the Office of Monopoly but returned to the Ministry of Finance again when Kim Won-ki was the minister.

It seems that it would be rather difficult for the bureau of finance-economy to recover its glory from the old days. The reason is that its task has been changed and the situation is changing under the banner of autonomization. While other functions, including foreign exchanges and taxation system, are gradually gaining weight, the time has come to demand that the influence of the bureau of finance-economy be gradually reduced. All of the former ministers of the ministry, including Kim Yu-t'aek (first chief of the bureau of finance-economy), Song Insang, Kim Chong-yom, Kim Won-ki, Kim Yong-hwan, Chang Tok-chin, and Pak Pong-hwan, were from the bureau of finance-economy.

Pak Sang-un, chief of the bureau of security insurance, is quick-witted in judgment and implementation. He was very efficient in solving the problems of economic cooperation with Europe while he was working at the post of finance officer to the EEC [European Economic Community]. When the organizational reduction came, he returned to the Ministry of Finance; since no post was available for him in the headquarters, he was transferred out to the post of the planning officer of the Office of Taxation. Therefore, the people called him a man without any "position luck." However, he became an inspection officer shortly thereafter and took the present post.

Yi Yong-song, chief of the International Monetary Bureau, graduated from the College of Commerce, Seoul National University, with the top grades. No one can beat his English language capabilities. In a reduction of the government structure, one bureau of the ministry of finance and 2 bureaus of the EPB were amalgamated into the International Monetary Bureau. Thus he received an assignment with a heavy workload. But he is energetically managing the assignment.

Paek Won-ku, chief of the taxation system, is an expert in taxation work. He has a big stature, and befitting his stature, he is active in every work. He managed without friction to complete the following work on taxation administration: the 3 July measure to effect the identification by means of real names of all monetary transactions and those taxation laws related to this measure, including income tax law, corporation tax law, inheritance tax law, and the laws governing the reduction of and exemption from tax.

Kim Ki-in, chief of the Tariff Bureau, passed the the 13th higher civil service examination of state on public administration. He worked at the post of officer to the IBRD for 3 years; and also at the post of finance officer of the Tariff

Cooperation Committee for 3 years. It is said that he is meticulous and he does his work without fail. He talks little and is contented with quiet atmosphere. He graduated from Seoul High School and the law school of the Seoul National University.

Yi Su-hyo, chief of the National Treasury Bureau, is a rare monetary expert within the Ministry of Finance. He passed through the posts of head of the first section of the first section of finance-economy, monetary system investigation officer, and chief of the bureau of finance-economy. While working as the chief of the bureau of finance-economy, he laid the foundation for turning the Hanil Bank over to the public and monetary autonomization. He belongs to the traditional financial officialdom. His predecessor Yi Tong-ho, former chief of the treasury bureau, transferred to the post of technical expert of the Minjong Party.

Wi Song-yong, chief of the Economic Cooperation Bureau, assumed his office in September when this bureau was established anew. He was transferred to this post from the post of finance attache of the Korean Embassy in the U.S. He is a man of the EPB. Han Yong-sok, director of the National Tax Tribunal, was a technical expert of the Minjong Party for 2 years before he came back. He has established his own views regarding tax problems. Yi Kun-su, inspection officer, was promoted to the head of the General Affairs Section in last September. Chang Chun-pong, spokesman, was the head of the Economy Section of the Kyonghyang Sinmun Company. He was a classmate of Minister Kang at the Law School of Seoul National University. He is excellent in his work and active in his role as spokesman.

Setting Forth One's Own Personage Through Frequent Personnel Changes

Every minister has his own style. While Chang Ki-yong was the vice premier, the finance ministers were often in the shadow of the vice premier.

The minister who played the role of the finance minister in both title and reality in planning and implementing his policies is Nam Tok-u. At first, he appeared inexperienced to his assistants to the extent that, as the story goes, he did not seem to know even where to sign his name. He started to yield his influence as a cabinet minister when he began to carry out personnel changes in his own way. For having told the people, "ask Professor Nam," Mr K, who was the chief of the bureau of finance-economy, became the target of gossip and was later forced to transfer out. Thus Nam broke the existing personnel vein and brought about a sweeping change.

Those who established their first relationship with Minister Nam in the Ministry of Finance and who were appointed to posts are: Kim Yong-hwan, Ch'oe Kak-kyu, and Chang Tok-chin. People call them the "graduates of the Nam Tok-u School." However, strictly speaking, Minister Nam had no such officials under him who were placed close to him and employed as his staff. The chief assistant officer to him, who was known as the man playing the major role in the theories governing the surtax, was Kim Chae-ik, who was the chief presidential secretary in charge of economic affairs.

Officials of the Ministry of Finance

<u>Position</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Academic Career</u>
Minister	Kim Man-che	University of Denver, U.S.
Vice Minister	Chu Pyong-kuk	Seoul National University Law School
First Assistant Vice Minister	Yi Hyong-ku	College of Arts and Sciences, Seoul National University
Second Assistant Vice Minister	Chong Yong-ui	College of Arts and Sciences, Seoul National University
Director, Planning and Management Office	Kwon T'ae-won	School of Commerce, Seoul National University
Spokesman	Chang Chun-pong	Seoul National University Law School
Inspection Officer	Yi Kun-su	School of Commerce, Yonse University
Chief, National Treasury Bureau	Yi Su-hyo	School of Commerce, Seoul National University
Chief, Bureau of Finance-Economy	Kang Hyon-uk	College of Arts and Sciences, Seoul National University
Chief, Bureau of Security Insurance	Pak Sang-hyon	School of Commerce, Seoul National University
Chief, International Monetary Bureau	Yi Yong-song	School of Commerce, Seoul National University
Chief, Bureau of Taxation System	Paek Won-ku	Teachers College, Kyongbuk University
Chief, Tariff Bureau	Kim Ki-in	Seoul National University Law School
Chief, Bureau of Economic Cooperation	Wi Song-yong	
Director, National Tax Tribunal	Han Yong-chin	

The minister who displayed his strong personal character while working at his post was Minister Kim Yong-hwan. The reason that Minister Kim overwhelmed

officials of the finance ministry might be that he, as a man of the financial officialdom, knew each of his officials; but a more convincing reason could be that he frequently carried out personnel changes. Officials of the finance ministry were moved out in a mass to banks as in the Germanic race migration. Those who remained in their posts were only Pae To, assistant vice minister in charge of taxation administration, and Ch'oe Chin-pae, chief of the bureau of taxation system.

Regarding the introduction of surtaxes, Ch'oe, chief of the bureau of taxation system, and others expressed from the beginning their opposition to surtaxes, whereas Chang Chae-sik, deputy director of the Office of National Taxation (at that time), who was a classmate of Minister Kim at the Seoul National University Law School, and who passed the state higher civil service examination at the same time as Minister Kim did, emphatically advocated putting off its enforcement. And at the planning stage of this system, Kim Chae-ik, Kim Chong-in, and others who were close to Minister Nam supported it after taking advice from the IMF and others. But Minister Kim and those of the bureaucratic faction put up opposition. However, it became known that on 1 July 1977, their advocacy changed in terms of the time of enforcement; Vice Premier Nam returned to the negative attitude, whereas Minister Kim turned to the advocacy of enforcement.

Minister Kim Won-ki, who succeeded Minister Kim Yong-hwan, has an entirely different style. Immediately after the assumption of his office, he has instructed his officials not to address him as "Minister-Sir." This displays well his personal character. The atmosphere in the Ministry of Finance has changed and the ministry's relations with banks has become amicable..

Although there has been a shift in the elements that affected the changes of the times, the minister who strongly displayed his desire for monetary autonomization was Minister Yi Sung-yun. It is said that he had a hard time when he was studying in the U.S. He had a unique part-time job as a night guard at an annex of the department of obstetrics and gynecology. His character is evaluated as most unbureaucratic among the successive finance ministers.

Minister Na Ung-pae, who succeeded him, was a genius scholar who graduated from the School of Commerce of Seoul National University and a graduate school of the University of California. He assumed his post as the minister of finance, strongly displaying his scholarly manners. But his term of office was short because of the outbreak of the Yi-Chang "bad check" incident.

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S. KOREA/FOREIGN AFFAIRS

CHOSON ILBO DISCUSSES HU YAOBANG REMARKS ON KOREA

Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 1 Dec 83 p 3

[Article by Tokyo Correspondent Yi Do Hyung: "Hu Yaobang: A Week-long Study of Capitalism"]

[Text] An unlikely 68-year-old, Hu Yaobang, the general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party, who grew up with the Long March, completed an enthusiastic "long march of capitalism" for 8 days from the northern to the southern end of the Japanese archipelago and returned home on the afternoon of 30 November. He showed a desire to learn in order to accomplish China's modernization goal: a fourfold increase in agricultural and industrial production by the year 2000. His eyes seemed to sparkle when he went from the Morinaga dairy plant in Hokkaido to the Mitsubishi Heavy Industries plant in Kyushu and then to the Nagasaki shipyard, and also met leaders of political and financial circles.

He went so far as to go up a high-rise building in Shinjuku, Tokyo's second downtown area, and also showed a great attitude to "learn" even about city planning while in an elevator that can move to the 50th floor in the wink of an eye.

But wherever he went, his intellectual acumen was not equal to his sparkling eyes. Of course, Hu admired the long-term stable relationship with Japan, and Nakasone, the prime minister who received him, agreed with him about building "the Japan-China relationship toward the 21st century." But both sides, as self-confident leaders of Asia, could not conduct significant discussions.

Indeed, Hu Yaobang was frank when he said he is not as acquainted with Japan as Zhou Enlai and Deng Xiaoping. This may be the reason he could not offer any philosophical or rhetorical words that could at least lead to forecasting the future of Asia, as a leader of the Chinese Communist Party visiting Japan, the country of capitalism, for the first time. A Japanese source said Hu seemed to be only interested in not making a foreign enemy in the interest of a fourfold production increase by the year 2000 and making a lot of good products like those of Japan.

Because of this, his interest was focused on vegetable growing and dairies, television sets, steel, shipbuilding, and other production related to the

modernization of agriculture and industry. It was said that he was not interested in "third" industry such as the service industry.

After all, Hu Yaobang's "long march to the Japanese archipelago" can be characterized as a "study journey" for the modernization of China that is no different from the visits of Deng Xiaoping and Hua Guofeng and others before him.

However, some people report that his visit to Japan represents an epoch-making change in China's policy toward Korea. But it would be impossible to expect the visit to become a turning point for such a change in policy. Obviously, China's policy was converted after Mao Zedong's death into one that gives priority to national interests over ideology, but the conversion takes place only in the Chinese Communist Party's guidelines, not as an overall change in foreign policy. Thus, Hu Yaobang repeatedly emphasized a foreign economic open-door policy while he was visiting Japan.

Presumably China now can contract for an investment protection agreement to promote Japanese enterprise in China, for the improvement of China's laws, and for preferential treatment and arrangement for foreign enterprise, etc., which can be completed within the country's capability without offending "the wall of ideology and the system."

And yet, of course, these are not directly connected with the conversion of China's foreign policy. Actually China should be one of the highly developed countries, both in theory and in fact, by the beginning of the 21st century. Any domestic or foreign problems would create a delicate situation that could prevent economic growth during this period.

China's policy toward the Korean peninsula also should be analyzed in that sense, a matter previously confirmed by Deng Xiaoping, who first visited Japan in the years of the Fukuda cabinet in 1978. However, Chinese policy toward Korea needs to be traced back a bit more. In the document, "United States Foreign Policy Toward Korea in 1950," made public about 3 years ago, China told the United States: "If UN troops do not cross the 38th parallel, China will not intervene in the Korean peninsula" and "crossing the 38th parallel by (South) Korean troops alone will not be considered a threat to China, but as a Korean internal problem."

At that time the United States ignored this notice which was sent by a third person from China without being given high credibility. When UN troops threatened the Chinese border, Chinese troops finally intervened, in line with the warning given to the United States, and it can be said that today's truce line became solid as the result of that.

On this point, China is different from the Soviet Union, which is also a communist country. This means that China, which has used the communist ideology and system as a means of achieving national independence, has a different view of reality than the Soviet Union. Since Mao Zedong's death, the leaders of the modernization, with Deng Xiaoping as the central figure, have--more than the leaders of the other nearby countries--hoped that peace and stability would prevail on the Korean peninsula.

China does not want anything to interfere, for any reason, with the improvement or normalization of relations with Korea.

It is known that Japanese officials also understood this point of view and searched for various ways to improve Sino-Korean relations. Hu and the foreign minister, Wu Xueqian, showed by their gestures and responses to Japan's effort that they are now more flexible than when Deng Xiaoping visited Japan. Presumably, Hu implied this by saying, "I do not have details" when referring to the Rangoon incident. He also scolded the behavior of North Korea in general terms by saying, "I object to the use of terror by any country."

There was no criticism of Korea. Nor was "withdrawal of American troops in Korea" mentioned in discussions between Wu Xueqian and (Japanese) Foreign Minister Abe. Also worth noting is Hu Yaobang's statement that an independent, peaceful unification is needed under "a federal system through South-North Korean dialogues." This was designed to combine the South Korean proposal for "South-North dialogues" and the North Korean proposal for "a federal system" and to support the proposals. But we should be careful and not hasty at this point in time, with a mixed sensation of joy and anxiety because of his remarks.

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STEPPING UP IMPORTANT CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS URGED

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 28 Oct 83 p 1

[Editorial: "Let Us Concentrate Our Strength on Important Construction Projects!"]

[Text] Today our people are stepping up their vigorous march toward the high top of the socialist economic construction of the 1980's. One of the important problems arising in this struggle designed to implement the grand platform set forth at the Sixth Congress of the party is to concentrate our strength on the important construction projects.

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

"It is our party's consistent policy that the dispersal in construction should be eliminated, and that all the strength should be directed to important projects which should thereby be finished up one by one." ("Collected Works of Kim Il-song," vol 18, p 153)

The concentration in construction is our party's consistent policy. Only when the important projects are correctly designated in the capital construction and strength is concentrated on them, can the labor, equipment, and resources be employed effectively, and can the high rate of construction be created.

Those grand monuments of creation that make the workers party era brilliant, including the Chuche Thought Tower, Kim Il-song Stadium, and the 3rd Ore Dressing Plant of the Komdok Mining Enterprise Complex attest by themselves to the justness and vitality of our party's policy of concentration in construction.

Today we are faced with the heavy task to accomplish the 10 major prospective targets of the socialist economic construction; and a stupendous capital construction lies ahead of this task. Under such a condition as this, it is of importance that the construction force should not be dispersed but should be concentrated on the important projects.

Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader, recently clearly showed us those areas on which we should concentrate our strength, instructing that we must launch an all-out assault and must score brilliant victory at every front.

Those projects on which we must concentrate our strength in the socialist economic construction are those construction projects in the areas of Sunch'on, Ch'ongjin, Hamhung, Anju, and Namp'o. Furthermore, we must exert our efforts to carry out the construction in Tanch'on area, tideland construction, and the construction of the lock gate power plants, too.

These important construction projects on which our party is placing emphasis are of decisive significance in the implementation of the 10 major prospective targets of the Second Seven-Year Plan and the socialist economic construction. The capture of the major heights, including the steel height, electricity height, coal height, chemical height, and cloth height and the successes in the overall socialist economic construction largely depend on how fast the construction of these important projects is pushed. When we concentrate our strength on these and score brilliant victories, the foundation of the independent national economy of our country will be more and more solidified and the united power of our people firmly united around Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader, and the glorious Party Center will be more forcefully displayed.

In those important areas on which we must concentrate our strength, either the construction struggle has already begun and the full-fledged construction process is being launched, or the struggle to complete the preparation for construction by the end of this year is being actively launched. The functionaries of the State Administration Council and of the pertinent fields, including the construction field, must concentrate all of their strength on the important construction projects and must thereby create "the speed of the 1980's" following the examples of the Komdok area.

In order to do so, it is imperative above all that the revolutionary life style of implementing unconditionally and through to the end the guidelines and policies of the party be established among the economic guidance functionaries.

Under normal circumstances, the construction of the No 3 Ore Dressing Plant of the Komdok Mining Enterprise Complex, in view of its stupendous scale, would have taken 10 years; but the construction workers there were able to complete it in only a 1-year period. This was possible because they took a firm stand of unconditionally implementing the party policies and launched an undaunted struggle.

The instruction on the concentration of strength on the important construction projects is an important policy demand of the party; it is a task assigned by the party to the construction field and other pertinent fields. The loyalty of the functionaries of these fields toward the party must be displayed in their practical struggle to thoroughly implement this task. The party organizations of those pertinent fields and all the functionaries of the construction field must take, under any circumstances, active measures to push at a high speed the important construction projects. They must provide all the necessary conditions on a priority basis to see to it that the party's intentions of concentrating strength on the important construction projects will be materialized without fail. In particular, those functionaries who are engaged in designing must take as an absolute order the party policy that the design comes securely before the construction and must launch an undaunted struggle; thus they must

complete the designs of the important construction projects at an early period. And the functionaries of the pertinent fields must finish at an early period those projects, including the preparation construction, which should be carried out in advance by the end of this year.

Furthermore, in order to push successfully the important construction projects, it is imperative that the economic guidance functionaries should exercise efficient command and combat organization with a firm faith in their victory.

In the course of carrying out the stupendous construction tasks in the important areas in a short period of time, there may arise a number of problems.

Nevertheless, if the economic guidance functionaries, failing to have conviction and courage, hesitate and become shaky, it would be impossible for them to find a way out of the difficulties they may face; and they would eventually be deadlocked before the difficulties. With the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and the firm conviction that as long as they enjoy the party's leadership and the high revolutionary zeal of our people, they can accomplish anything, the functionaries must overcome with their own strength the difficulties they come to face. They must exercise bold operations and responsible command in carrying out the construction battle assigned to them. They must consistently display the revolutionary life style and work habits of pushing the work in a determined and militant way from the first step of their construction battle. If they loiter about, idle their time away, and loaf away their time taking advantage of the preparatory stage or initial stage of the project, they will just waste precious time and labor. They must have firm views and faith to establish correctly the command system from the beginning of the combat and push it with mettle and aggressively. They must quickly push the building site preparations, including the production base for prefabricated building materials and aggregates, construction of roads, and power construction, and must finish them early. Thus they must see to it that progress will be rapidly made in all construction sites. In particular, they must form a complete whole with the masses and must understand the project in depth. They must correctly establish the sequence of construction and concentratively employ the labor, machinery, and resources in accordance with the concrete daily plans. Thus they must see to it that every item will bring about evident progress.

A way of carrying out the stupendous construction at a higher speed and in good quality is to be found in the technological innovation. If the functionaries stick to the old-fashioned method and try at best to increase the number of workers, it would be impossible for them to accomplish it satisfactorily. The speed and quality of construction are to be reinforced by technological innovation. The functionaries must place great emphasis on the mass-oriented technological innovation and realize an overall mechanization of construction. They must actively introduce various advanced methods of construction and see to it that the construction will be carried out at a higher speed and in a better quality by means of less resources and labor.

The key to a successful accomplishment in the important construction projects is to be found in stepping up the work of assistance to them.

The functionaries of the State Administration Council and the pertinent committees and departments must correctly carry out the work of planning in accordance with the party demands regarding the concentration of strength on the important construction projects; and they must responsibly guarantee the supplying of those various means of machinery and the resources needed for the construction. Furthermore, the functionaries of the government organizations of the pertinent provincial and regional party branches must maximally mobilize the reserves in such a way that fits the masters of construction. Thus they must forcefully render assistance to the important construction projects in terms of labor, material, and technology.

It is of importance that the party's guidance toward the important construction projects be stepped up. Just as in the case of all other works, how forcefully those construction projects which are being concentratively launched are carried out depends on the roles of the construction field, pertinent regional party organizations, and the Three Revolutions Teams.

The party organizations and the Three Revolutions Teams must step up the political work and the work with the people. They must arouse the revolutionary enthusiasm and initiative of the construction workers by means of intensive economic agitation. Thus they must see to it that new standards and new records will be created in every construction site. In particular, the provincial party organizations must adhere to the important construction projects and forcefully push them.

7989
CSO: 4110/033

PEOPLE RESPOND TO KIM IL-SONG'S NEW YEAR SPEECH

SK070451 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0346 GMT 7 Jan 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 7 January (KCNA)--In hearty response to the new year address of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the working people of Korea registered big successes in production and construction from the first days of the new year.

Having set themselves the goal to increase this year coal output 40 percent above last year's plan, the colliers of the Anju District coal mining complex fulfilled the first day assignment of coal production at 110.5 percent through a vigorous increased production drive.

The Samsin coal mine on the outskirts of Pyongyang fulfilled the first day plan of the new year at 200 percent in tunnelling and 145 percent in coal cutting.

In the first day battle, the power producers in all parts of the country turned out 3.3 million more kWh of electricity than in the same day last year.

The Pyongyang thermal power plant fulfilled the first day plan at 103 percent.

A big success was made in the metallurgical industry.

The Kangson steel complex fulfilled the first shift quota of the new year at 229.6 percent in steel, 177.7 percent in structural steel and 201.3 percent in drawn pipe.

The Hwanghae iron complex overfulfilled the first day assignment by 4.2 percent in pig iron and 52.3 percent in rolled steel, and large blast furnace No 3 at the Kim Chaek iron works boosted molten iron output at the first shift by 80 tons above the plan per heat.

Successes were recorded in other domains of the national economy, too.

The 8 February cement factory overfulfilled the first day plan by 20 percent and the Kaecheon railway administration transported in the first day battle 20 percent more freight than the last year's daily average.

CSO: 4100/051

N.KOREA/ECONOMY

KCNA ON BUMPER HARVEST AT DPRK FARM

SK091550 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1501 GMT 9 Jan 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 9 January (KCNA)--The agricultural working people of the Yongnim cooperative farm in Mundok County, south Pyongan Province, reaped a bumper harvest again last year, with the result that an average of 9.1 tons of grain and 3,500 won were shared out to each household.

The Yoldusamcholli plain where the Yongnim cooperative farm is located was a backward agricultural zone where peasants could not do farming securely in the preliberation days because of water insufficiency, though its land was fertile.

The Yongnim farm today under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il has turned into a developed agricultural producer, a modern village good to live in.

The great leader gave on-the-spot guidance to this farm situated on the west coast on several occasions and gave programmatic teachings scores of times to clearly indicate the road ahead of it from the ways to increase agricultural production to the direction of rural construction.

Upholding his lofty intentions, the dear leader saw to it that the material and technical foundations of the farm were firmly consolidated and solved all problems arising in rural construction in the whole.

As a result, straw-thatched houses in the village gave way to more than 1,000 modern apartment houses equipped with central heating system, and irrigation water is brimming the fertile fields.

Each dwelling house has two-three rooms, a kitchen, an anteroom, a bathroom and a sanitary room, TV set, a refrigerator, sewing machine and furniture of good quality.

The farm has schools, kindergartens and creches, a combined shop, a people's hospital, a gymnasium, a culture hall and other educational, cultural and health institutions and public service facilities.

The material and technical basis of the farm grew 2.5 times as against 1973.

It has nearly 100 tractors, scores of trucks, more than 120 rice-transplanting machines, over 40 rice seedling plucking machines, scores of rice harvestors, more than one thousand trailing farm machines and farm implements.

Irrigation and electrification have already been finished and comprehensive mechanization and chemicalization are progressing apace. Today more than 90 percent of farming work is done by machines.

Hundreds of technicians and specialists work on the farm. More than one hundred farmers receive higher education under the study-while-working educational system.

All the farmers have acquired one or more kinds of technique including tractor driving.

As a result of the thorough application of the great Chuche farming method the production of grain, meat, vegetables, cocoons and fruits is on the steady rise. Grain output increased 1.6 times last year compared with 1981.

CSO: 4100/051

N.KOREA/ECONOMY

COAL OUTPUT INCREASE SET AS TASK IN 1984

SK090524 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1501 GMT 6 Jan 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 6 January (KCNA)--A decisive increase of coal output is set as the most important task of socialist economic construction in Korea this year.

Coal is [an] important raw material and fuel of Chuche-based industry.

Korea is blessed with inexhaustible coal deposits and sufficient conditions for a radical increase of its production.

Reconstruction and expansion projects of coal mines have been stepped up energetically and their material and technical innovations consolidated further still in recent years.

Noteworthy is the remarkable growth of the production capacity of the coal mines in the Anju District with rich deposits and vast prospect of excavation. Last year witnessed the construction of the Changdong, Sosa and Soho coal mines with several million ton capacity and a number of pits. Now several (? dozens of) pits are under construction in the district where 70-100 million ton target in annual coal production is aimed at.

The coal production capacity rose by more than 3 million tons at the northern coal mines last year with the commissioning of a number of new pits.

Successes were reported from the coal mines in Sunchon, Tokchon and Ka Ong Districts.

The expansion of the existing coal mines progressed apace with the inauguration of a coal mining complex in Kangdong District last year. Now the construction of three coal mines and 17 pits is in progress there. When these projects are completed, the coal output of the complex will augment 3.5 times.

Large-size, modern and high-speed excavating equipment was introduced actively and the comprehensive mechanisation of pit work made headway.

Last year several comprehensively mechanised coal-cutting sites were commissioned and belt conveyers were laid at many coal mines.

Last year's coal output at the mines under the Ministry of Coal Industry was more than 3.6 million tons up on the preceding year.

The development of new coal mines and expansion of the capacity of existing ones will be pushed forward vigorously this year for the preschedule attainment of 120 million ton coal target, one of the 10 long-range objectives of socialist economic construction for the 1980's.

Big efforts are directed to immediate production for fully meeting the growing national economic demand for coal.

One hundred thirty more coal-cutting sites than last year will operate this year under the Ministry of Coal Industry.

CSO: 4100/051

N.KOREA/ECONOMY

WORKERS HOLD MEETINGS TO INCREASE OUTPUT

SK161052 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1040 GMT 16 Jan 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 16 January (KCNA)--The working people of Korea are resolved to bring about a new turn in socialist economic construction through the vigorous drive for the creation of the "speed of the 80's" this year, the last year of the Second 7-Year Plan (1978-1984).

Their resolve was expressed at employees meetings held at factories and enterprises for thoroughly carrying out the militant tasks put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the 8th Plenary Meeting of the Sixth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and in his new year address for 1984.

Reporters and speakers at meetings held at the Hukyong coal mine, Pyongyang thermal power station, Kim Chaek iron works, Komdok General Mining Enterprise, Rakwon machine plant and various other factories and enterprises called for waging this year's worthwhile battle with flying colors to make a signal advance in attaining the 10 long-range objectives of socialist economic construction set forth at the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The colliers of the Hukyong coal mine resolved to actively introduce large-sized, modernized and high-speed mining equipment while boosting the coal production capacity by concentrating efforts on the pit construction.

The workers of the Kim Chaek iron works expressed their determination to develop the method of producing iron by use of our domestic fuel, while setting themselves a bold goal to greatly contribute to attaining the 15 million ton target of steel ahead of the set time.

CSO: 4100/051

N.KOREA/ECONOMY

DAILY STRESSES 10 MILLION-TON GRAIN TARGET

SK180528 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1504 GMT 17 Jan 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 17 January (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today editorially stresses that the target of 10 million tons of grain must be beaten at any cost with concentrated efforts on farming this year, the significant year in which the 20th anniversary of the publication of the socialist rural theses falls and the last year of the fulfillment of the Second 7-Year Plan.

To attain the target of 10 million tons of grain this year, the paper notes, is a worthy work for fully demonstrating the superiority of the system of socialist rural economy of our country which has constantly boosted agricultural production under the rays of the socialist rural theses.

Noting that big changes have taken place in our countryside today, 20 years after the publication of the theses, the paper says: We have entered a period of completely industrializing and modernizing agriculture and now produce nearly twice as much grain as at the time when the theses was published.

When the 10 million ton target of grain envisaged in the Second 7-Year Plan is beaten this year by the superiority of the system of the socialist rural economy of our country which has constantly developed under the rays of rural theses and the great vitality of the theses will be demonstrated more powerfully, the paper declares, and continues:

It will be a great demonstration of the validity of the rural theses to attain the 10 million ton target in grain production in our country where the arable land is limited at a time when many countries of the world age in the throes of "food crisis" and "agricultural crisis" under the influences of the cold front. If 10 million tons of grain is produced, we will have more food in reserve for the people and will spread a bright prospect for hitting the 15 million ton goal in grain production, a higher target.

All the functionaries and working people should turn out as one man with firm resolution and determination to effect a new turn once again in agricultural production this year and display the great vitality of the rural theses without reserve.

For beating the target of 10 million tons of grain set by the party and fully displaying the inexhaustible vitality of the rural theses, the functionaries and working people in the agricultural domain should do farming on a scientific and technical basis as required by the Chuche method of farming and assistance to the countryside should be strengthened, stresses the paper.

CSO: 4100/051

KCNA INTRODUCES CONSTRUCTION IN SUNCHON DISTRICT

SK190541 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2234 GMT 18 Jan 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 18 January (CCNA)--The construction on the Sunchon District front is making headway briskly.

Hitherto unknown innovations are being effected in all the construction sites including the Sunchon Vinalon factory which is rising as a monumental edifice.

The overall speed of construction on the district front now is double that at the end of last year.

It is one of the main tasks of socialist economic construction this year to energetically accelerate the construction on the five district fronts--Sunchon, Anju, Chongjin, Nampo and Hamhung.

The Sunchon District construction holding an important place in the construction on those five district fronts will make a great contribution to the attainment of the 10 long-range objectives of socialist economic construction for the 1980's such as the goals of 1,500 million metres of fabrics, 7 million tons of chemical fertilizers and 15 million tons of grain.

A Vinalon factory with a 100,000-ton capacity and chemical factories including a carbide factory, a fuel processing centre and thermal power plant large in scale will be built in the Sunchon District which has a cement factory with a production capacity of several million tons and a large coal field.

And the Songsan mine and the Chonsong youth coal mine will be reconstructed on the expansion basis. A long-distance belt conveyer line will be laid to carry the coal and limestone produced there.

Modern flats for more than 6,000 workers' families will be constructed in Sunchon City.

When this vast construction is completed the Sunchon District will be turned into one of the biggest chemical industrial bases of the country.

CSO: 4100/051

N.KOREA/ECONOMY

TEN LONG-RANGE GOALS BEING ATTAINED 'SUCCESSFULLY'

SK191100 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1018 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 19 January (KCNA)--The struggle for the attainment of the 10 long-range objectives of socialist economic construction for the 1980's is going on successfully in Korea. The 10 long-range objectives are to annually produce till the end of the 1980's 100,000 million kWh of electricity, 120 million tons of coal, 15 million tons of steel, 1.5 million tons of non-ferrous metals; 20 million tons of cement, 7 million tons of chemical fertilizer, 1,500 million metres of fabrics, 5 million tons of aquatic products and 15 million tons of grain and reclaim 300,000 hectares of tideland within 10 years.

When these targets are attained, the nation's total industrial output value will increase 3.1 times the 1980 figure and 1,000 times the 1946 figure.

Over the past 4 years a firm prospect for hitting the targets has been opened in Korea under the wise and energetic guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

The coal mines with rich coal deposits and favorable mining prospect in Anju, Sunchon and Kangdong Districts and in the northern district have been reconstructed and expanded on a large scale and many new coal mines developed to sharply increase the coal production capacity. Last year alone the Changdong, Sosa and Soho coal mines with millions of ton capacity and many pits were constructed in the Anju District, and the production capacity of coal mines in the northern district rose by over 3 million tons. The Anju District coal mining complex set itself the goal of annually producing 70-100 million tons of coal in the future.

Non-ferrous ore mines in Komdok and Tanchon Districts and in Yanggang Province have been largely reconstructed on an expansion basis and new ones actively developed to lay a firm basis for attaining the 1.5 million tons of non-ferrous metal target.

In particular, modern dressing plant No 3 with a capacity of dealing 10 million tons of non-ferrous metals was put into operation last year at the Komdok general mining enterprise. Now the dressing capacity of the enterprise is 15 million tons. A dressing plant with millions of ton capacity was also built at the Sangnong mine.

The struggle for hitting the 15 million ton target of steel has been waged successfully. Large revolving furnaces and steel furnaces have been built at iron and steel works and production processes modernized. A vigorous drive is going on to create the 6 million ton capacity of steel in the Chongjin District and 3 million ton capacity at the Kangson steel complex. In particular, a broad avenue for markedly boosting steel production has been opened as a result of the study and perfection of the method of iron production by use of domestic fuel.

Successes have also been reported in the endeavours to attain the 1,500 million metres of fabrics and chemical targets. The existing textile mills and chemical factories have been reconstructed, expanded and modernized and many more chemical factories built. And energetic preparations are being made for the construction of a Vinalon factory with a 100,000 ton capacity is under way and energetic preparations are being made for the construction of a chemical fertilizer factory and other large-scale chemical factories.

Big successes have been registered in the struggle to attain the targets of grain, electricity, cement and sea food and in the reclamation of tideland, too.

The attainment of the 10 long-range objectives in Korea presupposes a large-scale capital construction including the construction in Sonchon, Anju, Chongjin, Nampo and Hamhung Districts. But as a result of a miraculous speed of the construction of a leading dressing plant in the world with 10 million ton capacity in 1 year being created in all parts of the country, the possibility of attaining the long-range objectives ahead of the set time is increasing with each passing day.

CSO: 4100/051

BRIEFS

ECONOMIC DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 12 January (KCNA)--A government economic delegation of our country headed by Yi Yong-un, vice-minister of external economic affairs, left Pyongyang on 11 January by air for a visit to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. It was farewelled at the airport by Om Tok-hwan, vice-minister of external economic affairs. [Text] [SK120705
Pyongyang KCNA in English 0429 GMT 12 Jan 84]

ISLANDS LINKED ON WEST COAST--Pyongyang, 7 January (KCNA)--Islands are being linked one after another with the shore on the west coast of the DPRK through vigorous grand nature-remaking projects under the far-reaching plan of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious party centre. The Soyondong Island which had been in a line with the Taeyondong Island and the Kacha Island on the sea off Yomju County, north Pyongan Province, was linked the shore a few days ago. Thus, the workers of the Taegye Island tideland of the north Pyongan provincial general tideland reclamation enterprise linked over 100 big and small islands with the shore of the west coast. The vast sea turned into fertile fields, with the result that tens of cooperative farms, large chemical fibre raw material production bases, fish-breeding grounds and salt fields made their appearance, changing the map of Korea. The grand nature-remaking projects to renew the looks of the country and hand down wealth of eternal value to the posterity are progressing at a faster tempo in the 1980's under the energetic guidance of our party. [Text] [SK070439 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0333 GMT 7 Jan 84]

DAILY FISH CATCH--Pyongyang, 30 December (KCNA)--Fishermen of Korea who are flying a big haul flag every day in the winter fishing operations caught over 30,000 tons of fish a day. The fishermen in Sinpo, Yanghwa, Hongwon and other fishery bases under the Pelagic fisheries administration introduced a scientific fishing method and registered an average haul of 60 tons, 80 tons at maximum per netting. Fishermen of the Soho, Yukdae and Samho fishery stations caught more than 1,000 tons of fish a day respectively through an active fishing operation despite unfavorable weather and fishing conditions. The fishermen of Korea recorded a daily fish catch at more than 10,000 tons from 9 December and over 16,000 tons from 13 December. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1024 GMT 30 Dec 83 SK]

CSO: 4100/051

DAILY PRAISES NATIONAL LETTERS OF KOREA

SK162247 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1151 GMT 16 Jan 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 16 January (KCNA)--Hunminjongum, the original national letters of Korea, is the most developed letters and the creation of hunminjongum by the Korean people was a great contribution to the development of culture, says NODONG SINMUN today.

In an article dedicated to the 540th anniversary of the creation of Hunminjongum, the paper notes: Hunminjongum is the first formal name given to the Korean letters by our ancestors to represent their superior features, and it means they are correct letters convenient for the ordinary people to use and proper to record correct sounds.

Hunminjongum, the paper says, was invented by our people in the historical course of developing literal life independently.

It saw the light in January 1444 and then there were published books to disseminate it.

Hunminjongum is our inherent written language which was created by Koreans in conformity with our spoken language on the basis of a developed linguistic theory and an amazing conception. It is strictly distinct from Chinese ideographs, from Japanese syllabary and from European alphabets.

Our are developed letters capable of recording sounds correctly.

Hunminjongum can record nearly all foreign phonetic sounds, not to speak of our own sounds of wide range.

Our letters are patterned after the shapes of relevant vocal organs, not after the shapes of natural or vague objects, or the shapes of foreign letters.

Our letters are convenient and their shapes are harmonious, their number is small and strokes are simple and their system is well-regulated. Their shapes are well-balanced and refined. Accordingly, they are easy to learn and efficient in using. The creation of hunminjongum, the developed national letters, by our people was an event in the development of science and culture.

CSO: 4100/051

GDR PAPER REPORTS BOOK 'PEOPLE'S LEADER'

SK171002 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0808 GMT 17 Jan 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 17 January (KCNA)--The paper of the German Democratic Republic HORIZONT No 1 introduced the book "People's Leader" (Vol 1) which covers the historical period from the time the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il entered Pyongyang, the capital of revolution, together with anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters who had waged the bloody anti-Japanese armed struggle, pulling through a long thorny path, to the time he graduated from Kim Il-song University through experience and studies along the flow of the times.

The paper printed a portrait of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

It said: "People's Leader" (Vol 1), a book widely showing the revolutionary activities of Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the presidium of the political bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and the history of the WPK and the Korean people was translated and published in German.

Comrade Kim Chong-il is the only successor to the revolutionary cause of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who is leading towards final victory the great revolutionary cause started by the respected leader.

The book gives a concrete depiction of most important parts from the childhood and youth of the dear leader who was born in the grim period of the struggle for national liberation.

Comrade Kim Chong-il assisting Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, is leading the struggle to carry out the tasks set forth at the Sixth Congress of the WPK.

The book "People's Leader" (Vol 1) closes with the part telling that Comrade Kim Chong-il published a treatise at Kim Il-song University in Pyongyang.

CSO: 4100/051

YIM CHUN-CHU ATTENDS 'HUNMIN JONGUM' DAY MEETING

SK170447 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0409 GMT 17 Jan 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 17 January (KCNA)--A meeting marking the 540th anniversary of the creation of hunminjongum, the Korean alphabet now in use, was held Monday at the Grand People's Study House.

The meeting was attended by Comrade Yim Chun-chu, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-president, and men of science, education, culture and the press.

Yang Hyong-sop, president of the Academy of Social Sciences, made a report there. He said hunminjongum created 540 years ago is proud national letters reflecting the creative wisdom and resourcefulness of our people and a precious national wealth of great cultural historical significance in the development of the Korean letters and the letters in the world.

For the advantages and great significance of letters, he noted, the creation of hunminjongum was a historical event which marked a new occasion of turn in the development of our nation's history and culture.

The reporter said the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song who rose high as the sun of the nation raised it as one of the important tasks for the freedom and liberation of the nation to defend the written and spoken language and organized the struggle for defending the national language during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

He pointed out that the great leader put forward the original policy of developing the national language in a Chuche-oriented way after liberation and has successfully carried it into effect.

He also said the glorious party centre set forth many problems from the basic direction and ways of developing socialist national language to the principles and demands for the establishment of a revolutionary style in lingual life, and wisely led people to brilliantly embody them.

Referring to the fact that in South Korea our written and spoken language has now turned into a mixed language, devoid of the national character owing to the moves of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique to obliterate the national language, he called for more staunchly struggling to defend the dignity and chajusong (independence) of the nation and our precious written and spoken language.

BRIEFS

MEXICAN PAPER ON CHONG-IL TREATISE--Pyongyang, 19 January (KCNA)--The Mexican paper EL DIA 8 January carried the gist of "Let Us Advance Under the Banner of Marxism-Leninism and the Chuche Idea," a treatise of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il. It printed a portrait of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il. In the preface the paper said: 16 February this year is the 42d birthday of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il. Comrade Kim Chong-il was born in the battlefield of the unprecedentedly arduous anti-Japanese struggle and has pulled through the storms of two fierce revolutionary wars, deep-going social revolution and building of a new society full of difficulties. He gave political life to the working people of Korea and is leading them to make it shine in social practice and putting them up as proud masters of the country and revolution and standard-bearers of creation and construction. With his brilliant intelligence and outstanding leadership he has opened a road for the Korean people to free themselves from all fetters of nature and difficult and arduous work and created the most popular and revolutionary art the world people highly praise. [Text] [SK190417 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0342 GMT 19 Jan 84]

VOLLEYBALL TEAMS RETURN HOME--Pyongyang, 14 January (KCNA)--The teams of our country returned home on 13 January after participating in the 13th International Junior Volleyball Tournament held in Bulgaria and the World Junior Speed-Skating Championships held in Assen, The Netherlands. A Ghanaian delegation for the study of the Chuche idea headed by Emmanuel Aidoo Haizel, director of an institute of the Legon University, Ghana and Pekka Vaananen, doctor of the University of Helsinki, Finland, arrived in Pyongyang on the same day. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0336 GMT 14 Jan 84 SK]

RADIO, TV DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 17 January (KCNA)--A delegation of the DPRK Radio and TV Broadcasting Committee headed by its Vice-chairman Yi Pong-hui left Pyongyang on 16 January for a visit to China. A delegation of the Central Union of consumers' cooperatives of the USSR headed by A. K. Sorokin, vice-chairman of the Union of Consumers' Cooperatives of the RSFSR, and a delegation for the study of the Chuche idea of the Burundi Party of National Unity and progress headed by Pie Ndayizigamiye, director of the social and cultural questions department of the permanent secretariat of the party, arrived in Pyongyang on the same day. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2206 GMT 16 Jan 84 SK]

PAKISTANI ART TROUPE--Pyongyang, 19 January (KCNA)--The Pakistani Art Troupe on a visit to our country gave its premiere at the theatre of the Pyongyang Moranbong Art Troupe last evening. Seeing the performance were Vice-minister of Culture and Art Chang Chol, Vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries Chang Se-kuk, Vice-chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee Wang Kyong-hak, working people and artists in the city. It was also watched by Pakistani Ambassador to Korea Sultan Muhammad Dutta and his embassy officials. The artists put on stage numbers reflecting the traditional life customs and optimistic life in the Pakistani people to be warmly acclaimed by the audience. At the end of the performance Pakistani artists sang in chorus the song "Long Life and Good Health to the Leader" and the song "Long Life and Good Health to the Dear Leader." After the performance a basket of flowers was presented to the artists in congratulation of their successful performance. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0339 GMT 19 Jan 84 SK]

KCNA DIRECTOR--Pyongyang, 18 January (KCNA)--A delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Chu Hyon-ok, general director of the Korean Central News Agency, left Pyongyang by air on 18 January to attend the conference of information ministers of non-aligned countries scheduled in Indonesia. It was seen off at the airport by Chairman of the DPRK Radio and Television Broadcasting Committee Chu Chang-chun, editor-in-chief of MINJU CHOSON CHAE CHUN-PYONG, deputy general director of the Korean Central News Agency Song Pong-sun, and an official of the Indonesian Embassy in Pyongyang. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0424 GMT 19 Jan 84 SK]

NEW FEATURE FILMS RELEASED--Pyongyang, 13 January (KCNA)--A number of new feature films have been released in Korea. The Korean film studio has produced the movies "The Masters of the Factory" and "Engines Roar." The feature film "The Masters of the Factory" well shows the advantages and vitality of the new socialist industrial management system through the story about a factory where a new turn is effected in factory management and production, consequent upon the strengthening of the collective guidance of the factory party committee as required by the Tae'an work system founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-sung. The feature film "Engines Roar" deals with the endeavours of rural machine operators who are devoting the strength and wisdom of youth in bringing new land under plow, upholding the policy of the Workers' Party of Korea on expanding the arable land. The Korean 8 February film studio has produced the feature film "We Must Not Turn Back" on the theme of the heroic struggle of a naval storming party of the Korean People's Army during the fatherland liberation war (June 1950-July 1953). [Text] [SK130421 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0408 GMT 13 Jan 84]

CSO: 4100/051

N.KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

KOREANS OVERSEAS ISSUE TALKS ON NEW YEAR

SK101125 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1027 GMT 10 Jan 84

[Text] Tokyo, 8 January (KNS-KCNA)--MINJOK SIBO, a newspaper of Koreans under the influence of the "ROK Residents Association in Japan" (MINDAN) published in Japan, on 1 January carried talks issued by Korean figures overseas on the new year.

Nim Chang-yong, chairman of the Central Committee of the Union of Overseas Koreans for Democracy, Nation and Unification (Hanminnyon), said in his talk: I extend unreserved comradely encouragement to the South Korean students and patriots who are fighting at the risk of their lives for restoring power and rescuing the exploited and persecuted fellow countrymen.

I hope that the new year will be a joyous year when our struggle will make a vigorous progress and come to a triumphant close.

Yun I-sang, chairman of the European headquarters of "Hanminnyon," pointed to the growing danger of a nuclear war of the Korean peninsula and stressed that this danger must be removed beforehand.

Our democratic forces overseas should conduct the anti-nuclear movement more actively and organize an international movement for the relaxation of military tension of the Korean peninsula, he declared.

Cha Sang-tal, senior chairman of the South California National Council for the Restoration of Democracy in the Homeland, a Koreans organisation in the United States, said in his talk that 1983 was a tumultuous year. He pointed out that Reagan had a huge military budget carried and Nakasone of Japan is openly scheming to revive the constitution while restoring militarism.

The crimes of the Chon Tu-hwan group have reduced South Korea into a tributary to the United States and Japan and the people are languishing in distress.

Referring to the action targets for 1984, he said: We should make a more active effort for the democratisation of South Korea. We should launch a movement against the formation of a South Korea-U.S.-Japan military alliance which is being stepped up feverishly.

CSO: 4100/051

N.KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES LETTER FROM CHONGNYON

SK180436 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0338 GMT 18 Jan 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 18 January (KCNA)--The great leader Marshal Kim Il-song received letters from Koreans in Japan.

A letter from a central meeting of activists held to fulfill better the tasks of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) for 1984, upholding the teachings given by the great leader in the new year, pointed to the firm determination of the attendants to successfully carry out the patriotic tasks of Chongnyon with an unshakable confidence and fighting spirit, cherishing his new year teachings deep in their hearts. It said:

In face of the prevailing situation we will more staunchly advance, firmly grasping as ever the policy of modelling Chongnyon on the Chuche idea and comprehensively and more widely develop in depth the work of establishing the ideological system of Chuche within our ranks.

We will thus make all the Chongnyon functionaries and compatriots firmly establish the revolutionary world outlook of Chuche and devotedly struggle for the accomplishment of the cause of Chuche, cherishing unbounded loyalty to you the great leader and the glorious party centre and an indomitable revolutionary spirit in any adversity.

A letter from a meeting of Korean educationists, scientists and students studying at Japanese schools held to express thanks to the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song for the 90th remittance of educational aid fund and stipends expressed unbounded thanks and reverence of the attendants for the fatherly leader who was constantly sent educational aid fund and stipends for the democratic, national education of Korean children in an alien land.

The letter expressed the determination to effect a new innovation and upswing in the democratic, national education of Chongnyon, in hearty response to the great leader's Chuche-oriented idea of education and new year teachings, and thus repay the solicitude of the fatherly leader and the glorious party centre with loyalty.

The great leader also received letters from the 23d Stockholders Meeting of the Tonghae Trading Corporation and from the Permanent Council of the Federation of Korean Credit Associations in Japan.

The letters wholeheartedly wished the respected leader Marshal Kim Il-song good health and a long life.

CSO: 4100/051

N.KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

BRIEFS

CHONGNYON VICE CHAIRMAN DEPARTS--Pyongyang, 18 January (KCNA)--Paek Chong-won, vice-chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), left Pyongyang on 16 January by train after visiting the socialist homeland. The vice-chairman was seen off at Pyongyang railway station by Vice-premier Kong Chin-tae and Yo Yon-ku, Kim Chu-yong and other personages concerned. Vice-chairman Paek Chong-won left Wonsan on 17 January by the ship "Mangyongbong." The Chongnyon artists delegation headed by Ho Hun, director of the Korean Fine Arts Institute, and the 107th home-visiting group of Koreans in Japan headed by So Chae-yon, chairman of the Senseki branch, Miyagi Prefecture, of Chongnyon, left Wonsan by the same ship. [Text] [SK180512 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2202 GMT 17 Jan 84]

CHONGNYON GROUP--Pyongyang, 29 December (KCNA)--The 107th home-visiting group of Koreans in Japan headed by So Chae-yon, chairman of the Senseki branch, Miyagi Prefecture, of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), arrived in Pyongyang by train on 28 December for a visit to the socialist homeland. The visiting group arrived in Wonsan aboard the ship "Mangyongbong" on 26 December. [Text] [SK050710 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2202 GMT 28 Dec 83]

CSO: 4100/051

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

FOREIGN PAPERS DENOUNCE U.S. 'AGGRESSIVE POLICY'

SK161048 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1035 GMT 16 Jan 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 16 January (KCNA)--Foreign papers carried articles denouncing the aggressive policy of the U.S. imperialists.

The Polish paper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI 27 December in an article headlined "Washington-Tokyo-Seoul Tripartite Military Alliance" bitterly denounced the scheme of the U.S. imperialists to equip the U.S. forces occupying South Korea with "Pershing 2" and cruise missiles.

The Afghan paper ANIS 27 December said: The United States has increased its military aid to the South Korean puppet regime and converted South Korea into its military base.

During his tour of South Korea Reagan promised the puppets to give aid to them in all domains, thus creating the grave danger of new war in this region.

The 22 December issue of the Ghanaian paper PEOPLE'S EVENING NEWS in an article captioned "U.S. Arms Buildup" said: Reagan tries to place more means of destruction in the hands of Chon Tu-hwan the puppet under the name of "security" and "cooperation" and steps up the arms buildup, while instigating the puppet to the provocation of a new war against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to give a shot in the arm to this lackey floundering in a serious crisis at home and abroad.

Reagan also sent bellicose elements of the United States to South Korea to encourage the war preparations of the puppet clique.

The U.S. imperialists are intensifying military provocations against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, clamouring about the deployment of new type medium-range missiles and neutron weapons in South Korea.

This is a reckless act of warmaniacs.

CSO: 4100/051

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

DPRK DELEGATE ADDRESSES PCP CONGRESS

PM131349 Lisbon AVANTE in Portuguese 5 Jan 84 p 11 (Supplement)

[Apparent excerpts from speech by Workers Party of Korea Central Committee Secretary Hwang Chang-yop at 10th PCP Congress in Poorto]

[Text] In the first place, on behalf of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] Central Committee, I warmly greet the 10th PCP Congress.

I take this opportunity to convey also the fraternal greetings of WPK members and Korea's working class to PCP members and your country's working class.

Convinced that your congress will be a great significant event in your future activities, we sincerely wish for the greatest success for your congress' work. Founded 60 years ago as a vanguard detachment of Portugal's working class, the PCP developed as a powerful political force by experiencing an arduous struggle.

Today, taking advantage of all conditions and legitimate opportunities, your party is conducting its activities in order to defend the gains of the 25 April revolution and to ensure world peace and security.

We hail very warmly all the successes achieved by the PCP.

Comrades: The Reagan's U.S. administration is increasing nuclear weapons and arms expenditure, openly perpetrating armed interventions and maneuvers of destruction and sabotage everywhere in the world. Owing to this, the danger of a new nuclear war is developing in Europe, national independence is being cruelly violated in Central America, and tragic situations are being created in which the nation's and country's destiny serves as a plaything in southern Africa [as published].

Currently, the principal detonator of nuclear world war is the Korean peninsula.

Yankee imperialism has now deployed 1,000 nuclear weapons in South Korea and now wishes to introduce there the neutron weapons rejected by mankind....

South Korea has now been transformed into a veritable nuclear forward base and nuclear springboard of U.S. imperialism, a situation thus being created in the Korean peninsula in which a new war could break out at any moment.

For that reason, alleviating the extremely acute state of tension in the Korean peninsula is now a great and important task directly linked to the cause of world peace and not solely for the Asian region. We believe that it is necessary for the socialist countries, communist parties, the peoples of the Third World, and all peoples loving world peace to join in unison in the antinuclear movement for the defense of peace and in order to thwart Yankee imperialism's maneuvers aimed at provoking a nuclear world war in the Korean peninsula and in northeast Asia.

As in the east, the WPK will struggle resolutely, hand in hand with the communist and workers parties, socialist countries, and the progressive forces in the world in order to prevent and thwart Yankee imperialism's maneuvers of war and aggression, defend peace and security in Asia and in the world, and achieve without fail our fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification.

Taking this opportunity, I express once more our sincere thanks to the PCP and your country's working class and people for their support for and solidarity with our people's just cause for the country's independent and peaceful reunification, following the U.S. troops' withdrawal from South Korea.

CSO: 4100/051

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES LETTERS FROM ABROAD

SK200555 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2207 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 19 January (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received congratulatory messages and letters from various countries on the new year 1984.

They include those from Kenichi Ogami, director of the secretariat of the International Institute of the Chuche Idea, and members of the secretariat; Shuhachi Inoue, deputy director general of the International Institute of the Chuche Idea; E. F. Shrihuru, chairman of the Zimbabwean National Committee for the Study of the Chuche Idea and policy adviser in charge of international affairs to the Zimbabwean prime minister; Makoto Ichikawa, vice-chairman of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea; Damantang Camara, member of the National Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Democratic Party of Guinea, president of the National Assembly and chairman of the Guinean Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification; Dr Friedebert Kollmann, chairman of the Austrian Jurists' Union for the Defence of Democracy and Human Rights in South Korea; member of parliament M. Rangam, chairman, Dr S. Vijaya Lakshimi, vice-chairman, and S. S. Dram, secretary general of the Tamil Nadu State, India, Committee for Support of Korean Reunification; Chuji Kuno, chairman, Togo Yoneda, director of the secretariat, and member of the House of Representatives Hidekichi Hirose, vice-chairman, of the Dietmen's League for the Promotion of Japan-Korea Friendship; Seiichi Ikehata, socialist member of the House of Representatives of Japan; and Kamal Bahaeldin, deputy secretary general of the Egyptian Solidarity Committee; and other figures of international organisations and political and public circles of various countries.

The congratulatory messages and letters extend warmest congratulations and greetings to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on the new year 1984 and wholeheartedly wish him good health and a long life.

Notin that the Korean people achieved enormous successes in all fields of the revolution and construction last year under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious Workers' Party of Korea, they stress that it greatly inspires the revolutionary struggle and the development of the revolutionary movement of the world progressive people who are vigorously advancing along the road of independence.

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They express the belief that the Korean people will energetically carry on the struggle to create the "speed of the 80's" under the banner of the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, to attain ahead of schedule the targets of the Second 7-Year Plan and the 10 long-range objectives of socialist economic construction and achieve without fail the reunification of the country in accordance with the three principles of national reunification and the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

CSO: 4100/051

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

SWAPO OFFICIALS'S TALK ON KIM IL-SONG SPEECH

SK091030 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1008 GMT 9 Jan 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 9 January (KCNA)--Nestorikahima, representative of the South West Africa People's Organisation in Egypt and the Middle East, issued a talk on 3 January after making a deep study of the new year address of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for 1984.

He said in his talk: The new year address of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for 1984 is not only a militant programme indicating the road of struggle of the heroic Korean people but also an inspiring banner powerfully encouraging the world's revolutionary people to the struggle against imperialism and for independence.

Great achievements scored by the Korean people in socialist construction last year showed that Korea of Chuche is a beacon of hope for the revolutionary people of the world struggling for freedom and independence and a brilliant model for all countries struggling against imperialism for independence.

It is entirely thanks to the wise and tested leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il, a steadfast anti-imperialist fighter, that shining successes have been achieved through a powerful acceleration of socialist construction under the difficult conditions in which a half of the country is under the U.S. imperialist military occupation and the enemies constantly commit all manner of malicious military provocations.

We Namibian freedom fighters who greeted the new year 1984 with renewed fighting determination and firm conviction of victory are greatly encouraged by the new year address of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

We extend militant greetings and highest regards to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il, a steadfast anti-imperialist fighter.

CSO: 4100/051

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

REPORTAGE ON TOGO'S NATIONAL DAY CELEBRATION

Togolese President Greeted

SK130209 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2321 GMT 12 Jan 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 12 January (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings on 12 January to Gnassingbe Eyadema, chairman-founder of the Togolese people's rally and president of the Republic of Togo, on the occasion of the National Liberation Day of the Republic of Togo.

The message reads: I extend warmest congratulations to your excellency, the Togolese people's rally, the government of the Republic of Togo and the Togolese people on behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people and on my own on the National Liberation Day of your country.

The Korean people sincerely rejoice at the fact that since they embarked upon the road of building a new life under your correct leadership the fraternal Togolese people have effected many changes in all fields, political, economic and cultural.

Convinced that the excellent friendly and cooperative relations between our two peoples will grow stronger and develop, I take this opportunity to heartily wish the Togolese people greater success in their work for building a prosperous new society.

WPK Group Attends Ceremony

SK180446 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0400 GMT 18 Jan 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 18 January (KCNA)--A parade of the Togolese Armed Forces and a mass demonstration were held on 13 January at the coastal square in Lome on the occasion of the 17th anniversary of the National Liberation of Togo, according to a report.

Put up at the square were a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of Togolese President Gnassingbe Eyadema.

The functions were attended by Togolese President Gnassingbe Eyadema and other leading cadres of the party and government of Togo.

Also present on the occasion were delegates of foreign countries including the delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Comrade Chong Chun-ki, alternate member of the political bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-premier of the administration council.

A march past of army units of the three services was followed by a demonstration of working people.

A column of demonstrators passed by the platform, carrying portraits of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and slogan-boards reading "Long live the great President Kim Il-song!" and "Long live Korea!"

In the evening a state banquet was arranged in celebration of the National Liberation Day.

The banquet was attended by the Togolese president, and the party delegation of Korea and foreign delegates were invited.

"Song of General Kim Il-song" and a Togolese song were played at the banquet.

Artists sang Togolese songs.

They also shouted the slogans "Long live General Kim Il-song!" and "Long live Korea-Togo friendship and unity!" and danced singing in Korean the "song of General Kim Il-song" and the song "We are Happy in the Bosom of Marshal Kim Il-song."

The attendants of the banquet expressed boundless reverence for the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, sending warm plaudits to the artists on their successful performance.

The banquet proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship between Korea and Togo from beginning to end.

CSO: 4100/051

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM CHONG-IL RECEIVES LETTER FROM GUYANA

SK120457 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0441 GMT 12 Jan 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 12 January (KCNA)--A letter to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il was adopted at the annual meeting of the Guyana Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification for 1983 which was held in Georgetown.

The letter says: We all attending this annual meeting are convinced that the Korean people under the wise leadership of Your Excellency Kim Chong-il will certainly drive the U.S. forces out of South Korea and achieve the country's reunification in the era of the great comrade President Kim Il-song in accordance with the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

We strongly denounced the Asian tour of U.S. President Reagan some time ago, considering it to have been intended to tightly bind South Korea and Japan to the execution of the U.S. war policy and strengthen its dominating position in Asia.

We also bitterly condemned the explosion incident in Rangoon, regarding it as a product of a political intrigue hatched by the South Korean puppets and their master to step up their hostile policy toward the Democratic People's Republic of Korea before U.S. President Reagan's trip to South Korea and Japan.

Korea has not been reunified till today when more than 38 years have passed since her division by outside forces entirely because of the persistent "two Koreas" plot and new war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists illegally occupying South Korea.

We pungently denounce the U.S. forces' occupation of South Korea and the scheme of permanent division of the Korean peninsula.

The letter sincerely wishes the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il good health and a long life.

CSO: 4100/051

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

DAILY WELCOMES CAR ENVOY'S UPCOMING VISIT

SK160510 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0424 GMT 16 Jan 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 16 January (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today comes out with a signed article in welcome of a Korean visit of a government delegation of the Central African Republic headed by His Excellency Salle Michel, minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation, at the invitation of the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Noting that the visit of the government delegation of Central Africa to our country will be greatly conducive to the strengthening of friendship, unity and cooperation between the two peoples, the article says:

The relations between the Korean and Central African peoples are true ones between friends advancing along the road of anti-imperialism and independence and they are now growing stronger and developing in the struggle for realizing the common goal and idea.

The visits paid by President Angdre Kolingba to Korea twice were momentous events in bringing into bloom and developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries.

The Central African Republic is taking new looks each day. In less than 2 years and a half since President Angdre Kolingba began directing overall work of the state, the people of the Central African Republic have registered many successes in their endeavours to achieve national unity and the political and economic stability of the country, set right the state finance, ensure a peaceful life and solve the food problem by their own efforts by developing agriculture.

The government of the Central African Republic pursues a non-aligned and neutral foreign policy and struggles against imperialism and racism and for the complete liberation of Africa.

Our people are following with deep interest the building of a new society by the people of the Central African Republic and expressing solidarity with their just cause. Our people will always treasure friendly and cooperative relations with the people of the Central African Republic and advance hand in hand with them in the struggle for the building of a new independent world.

CSO: 4100/051

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

CEAUSESCU MEETS NODONG SINMUN DELEGATION

SK200450 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0405 GMT 20 Jan 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 20 January (KCNA)--Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Romanian Socialist Republic, on 10 December 1983, met a delegation of NODONG SINMUN, the organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, on a visit to Romania and gave answers to questions raised by the delegation.

NODONG SINMUN today devotes half a page to the answers.

He first said that now the entire Romanian people have turned out in the struggle to attain the goals set at the 12th Party Congress and the National Party Conference which marked an important occasion in carrying out the party programme on building a multilaterally developed socialist society.

Noting that in the first 3 years for the fulfillment of the 5-year plan they have registered substantial successes in the development of the overall national economy including industry, he said:

We will greet the 40th anniversary of the victory of the anti-imperialist, anti-fascist, social, national-liberation revolution and the 13th congress of the party with new success in all domains, with a firm determination to carry through the programme of building a socialist society developed multilaterally.

Comrade Ceausescu referred to the basic orientation of the external activities of the Romanian Party and government.

Noting that the international tension has reached a particularly grave stage, he said he thinks it the first and foremost question at the present period to stop the arms race, realise disarmament including reduction of nuclear weapons and achieve a lasting peace throughout the world.

He said the international situation has deteriorated as medium-range missiles of the United States recently began to be deployed in some West European countries.

Romania strongly holds that all the disputes between states should be solved only by means of negotiations, remarked Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.

Saying Romania is expanding and developing international relations with all the socialist countries and resolutely holds that the differences should be overcome and unity and cooperation be strengthened among them, he pointed out that this is especially important for all the countries in the world in enforcing a peaceful and cooperative policy.

He expressed deep satisfaction with the fact that our two parties and two countries have the same or very similar stand on important international issues and our two peoples are closely cooperating with each other and contributing to solving the complex problems arising in international affairs in the interests of socialism and peace.

In reference to the question of Korean reunification, he said: We have firmly supported and welcomed and are supporting continually the proposals advanced by Comrade Kim Il-song to reunify the country and build one Korea, independent, peaceful and democratic.

The mounting tension and the increasing danger of a new nuclear war in this region of late are a direct result of the tensions created in the international affairs as a whole.

I think it necessary to redouble the efforts to prevent the general situation from being aggravated, in the world, halt aggressive acts on the Korean peninsula, force the foreign troops out of South Korea and for North and South Korea to solve the reunification question of the Korean people by a peaceful means without alien interference.

We will in the future, too, firmly support the struggle to realize the cherished desire of the Korean people and the struggle against all the aggressive manoeuvres that pose a threat to the DPRK.

He also expressed deep satisfaction with the excellent relations of friendship, unity and cooperation existing between the parties, states and peoples of Romania and Korea.

He said: The Romania-Korea relationship of friendship and cooperation is constantly developing for their common stand on many problems arising in socialist construction and in the international affairs and for the policies our two parties have pursued on the principle of complete equality and independence to achieve independent development and cooperation with the parties and states of other socialist countries.

The meetings and talks between me and Comrade Kim Il-song and the intimacy between us are of particular significance and played an important role in strengthening cooperation and unity between the parties and peoples of the two countries.

Saying a broad vista has been opened for constantly expanding the Romania-Korea relations of friendship and cooperation, he stressed: There are favorable conditions for our two countries to further expand cooperation in economic, technological and scientific fields. Such cooperation is of weighty significance in developing our two countries and, at the same time, is a distinguished contribution to carrying out the cause of socialism and ensuring world peace and cooperation.

CSO: 4100/051

BRIEFS

LETTER FROM SWEDISH GROUP--Pyongyang, 20 January (KCNA)--The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il received a letter from the inaugural meeting of a group for the study of the Chuche idea of President Kim Il-song which was held recently in Sweden. The letter said: We extend our warmest greetings to you, forming a group for the study of the Chuche idea of President Kim Il-song in Alingsas. In the past the Korean people have won a great victory in socialist construction under your wise leadership. We will propagandize a lot about Korea among the Swedish people and positively support your people's struggle for the reunification of Korea. We wholeheartedly wish you good health and a long life. [Text] [SK200435 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0346 GMT 20 Jan 84]

LAO DEFENSE MINISTER GREETED--Pyongyang, 20 January (KCNA)--General O Chin-u, minister of people's armed forces, sent a message of greeting to General Khamtay Siphandon, minister of national defence of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Lao People's Army. The message said that over the past 35 years the Lao People's Army performed brilliant feats in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for the building of a new life and expressed the belief that the friendly relations established between the armies of the two countries on the road of the anti-imperialist common struggle would grow stronger and develop. [Text] [SK200510 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0437 GMT 20 Jan 84]

KNPC DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 19 January (KCNA)--A delegation of the Korean National Peace Committee headed by its General Secretary Han Son-kuk left here on 18 January by air to attend an emergency meeting on the presidium of the world peace council. [Text] [SK200624 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0433 GMT 19 Jan 84]

CAMEROONIAN PRESIDENT GREETED--Pyongyang, 19 January (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on 19 January sent a message of greetings to Paul Biya upon his election as president of the United Republic of Cameroon. The message reads: On behalf of the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean people and on my own behalf, I extend warmest congratulations to your excellency upon your election as president of the United Republic of Cameroon. Believing that the friendly and cooperative relations between our two countries will grow stronger and develop in the future, I take this opportunity of sincerely wishing you more new successes in your responsible work for strengthening national

unity and building an independent and prosperous new Cameroon against imperialism and racism. [Text] [SK200528 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2234 GMT 19 Jan 84]

EQUATORIAL GUINEAN DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 18 January (KCNA)--The government delegation of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea headed by Fortunato Nzambi Machinde, minister of industry, commerce, tourism and promotion of enterprise, left Pyongyang on 17 January by plane. The delegation was seen off at the airport by Minister of External Economic Affairs Chong Song-nam and personages concerned. [Text] [SK180722 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2207 GMT 17 Jan 84]

RWANDAN FOREIGN MINISTER GREETED--Pyongyang, 18 January (KCNA)--Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam sent a message of greetings to Francois Ngarukiyintwali upon the latter's reappointment as minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of the Republic of Rwanda. The message expressed the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries would further expand and develop in the future. [Text] [SK180547 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2200 GMT 17 Jan 84]

ECONOMIC AGREEMENT--Pyongyang, 17 January (KCNA)--An agreement on economic and technical cooperation between the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the government of the Republic of Upper Volta was signed on 9 January in Ouaga Dougou. It was signed by the DPRK ambassador to Upper Volta and the minister of planning and cooperation of Upper Volta. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2204 GMT 16 Jan 84 SK]

CAR FOREIGN MINISTER VISITS PYONGYANG--Pyongyang, 16 January (KCNA)--The government delegation of the Central African Republic headed by Salle Minhel, minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation, arrived here today on an official goodwill visit to our country at the invitation of the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The guests were met at the airport by Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam and personages concerned. [Text] [SK161116 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1109 GMT 16 Jan 84]

LETTER FROM CHUCHE GROUP--Pyongyang, 16 January (KCNA)--The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il received a letter from T. B. Mukherjee, president of the Asian Regional Institute of the Chuche idea. The letter says: The Chuche idea is being disseminated throughout the world thanks to the energetic efforts of Your Excellency Kim Chong-il. In particular, "on the Chuche idea," your excellency's immortal work, gives a great scientific theory to the world people, especially to scientists to have a correct understanding of the present world and illumines the road to the future. In this work your excellency gave perfect answers to the scholars who lack an understanding of the historical force of the present era. Your excellency's work is a valuable textbook for the revolutionaries in Asia, Africa and Latin America. I am convinced that Korea will surely be reunified independently and peacefully under the wise guidance of your excellency. I wholeheartedly wish your excellency good health and a long life. [Text] [SK160418 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0331 GMT 16 Jan 84]

CONDOLENCES TO BARBADOS PREMIER--Pyongyang, 16 January (KCNA)--Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council, sent a message of condolence to John Michael Geoffrey Manningham Adams, prime minister of Barbados. Hearing the news of the death of Deighton Ward, governor-general of Barbados, I offer deep condolences to the prime minister and to the family of the deceased, the message said. [Text] [SK160408 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0335 GMT 16 Jan 84]

THANKS GIVEN KIM IL-SONG--Pyongyang, 14 January (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a message of thanks sent by Tesfaye Dinka, head of the government economic delegation of Socialist Ethiopia, upon leaving our country on 13 January. The message reads: We want to express our appreciation and thanks to the great leader of DPRK Comrade President Kim Il-song, for giving audience to our delegation, during which the great leader once again reaffirmed the close relationship between our two countries. We also want to express our admiration of the outstanding achievements of the DPRK in the economic, social and cultural development and in the construction of a strong socialist state. We also like to express our thanks for the warm welcome we received and the great attention we received during our stay in DPRK. [Text] [SK140437 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0411 GMT 14 Jan 84]

GERMAN COMMUNIST PARTY GREETED--Pyongyang, 14 January (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea on 12 January sent a message of greetings to Herbert Mies upon his reelection as chairman of the German Communist Party. The message says: The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea congratulates you upon your reelection as chairman of the German Communist Party. We wish you and your party new successes in the responsible work for peace, security and the democratic development of the country and the strengthening of the party. [Text] [SK132239 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2202 GMT 13 Jan 84]

AUSTRIAN COMMUNIST PARTY GREETED--Pyongyang, 13 January (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea sent a message of greetings to the 25th Congress of the Communist Party of Austria on 12 January. The message reads: The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea warmly congratulates the Communist Party of Austria on its 25th Congress and, through the congress extends friendly greetings to the entire members of your party and the Austrian working people. We believe that your congress will make a great contribution to the activities of your party to strengthen the party and defend the democratic rights of working people and their vital interests. Availing ourselves of this opportunity, we express solidarity with your party in the struggle for peace, detente and nuclear disarmament and wish the congress successes in its work. [Text] [SK130532 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2204 GMT 12 Jan 84]

EDUCATIONAL DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 12 January (KCNA)--An educational delegation of our country headed by Choe Tae-pok, chairman of the education commission, left Pyongyang on 11 January by plane for a visit to the German Democratic Republic and the Soviet Union. It was seen off at the airport by Pak Myong-pin, minister of public health, Hwang Sun-myong, minister of common education, Karl-Heinz Kern, GDR ambassador, and N. M. Shubnikov, Soviet ambassador to Korea. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0433 GMT 12 Jan 84 SK]

BENIN PRESIDENT--Pyongyang, 10 January (KCNA)--Mathieu Kerekou, president of the People's Republic of Benin, met Kim Song-hwan, ambassador of our country to Benin, on 5 January. The ambassador conveyed to the president cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on the new year. The president expressed deep thanks for this and asked the ambassador to convey his warm

greetings wishing good health and a long life to the great leader President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il. Noting with high estimation that the Korean people, closely gathered around the great leader, are advancing under the banner of the Chuche idea, smashing the new war provocation manoeuvres of the imperialists and their stooges, always in a strained and mobilized posture, he said the Benin Government and people would as always render full support to the Korean people's struggle for the reunification of the country. The conversation proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2202 GMT 9 Jan 84 SK]

INDIAN SENIOR ADVOCATE LEAVES--Pyongyang, 5 January (KCNA)--R. K. Garg, vice-chairman of the all India Indo-Korean Friendship Association and senior advocate of the Supreme Court of India, left here for home yesterday by air. He was seen off at the airport by Pak Yong-si, vice-chairman of the committee for cultural relations with foreign countries and vice-chairman of the Korean Democratic Lawyers Association. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2204 GMT 4 Jan 84 SK]

UNESCO OFFICIAL--Pyongyang, 31 December (KCNA)--Miklos Mrban, senior advisor of information of the UNESCO, arrived in Pyongyang of 30 December by plane. The guest was met at the airport by Chang Song-chol, deputy director of the Central Scientific and Technological Information Agency. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0458 GMT 31 Dec 83 SK]

CARGO SHIP--Pyongyang, 2 January (KCNA)--A 14,000 ton cargo ship "Tamakgol" was launched at the Chongjin shipyard of our country. The ship equipped with modern facilities for navigation, loading and unloading is one more proud creation made by the shipbuilders there through the movement to create "the speed of the 80's." A launching ceremony was held on the spot on 31 December. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0531 GMT 2 Jan 84 SK]

CARDS EXCHANGED WITH FOREIGN LEADERS--Pyongyang, 20 January (KCNA)--On the new year 1984 the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song exchanged new year's cards with Enrico Berlinguer, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Italian Communist Party; Renig Giacomini, chairman of the Central Committee of the Socialist Party of San Marino, Jorge del Prado, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Peruvian Communist Party; Jouko Kajanoja, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Finland, Henry Winston, national chairman, and Gus Hall, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the United States of America; Jerry Tung, secretary general of the Communist Workers' Party of the United States of America, Ianis Baniyas, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Greek Communist Party (the interior); Masashi Ishibashi, chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Japan Socialist Party; Alvaro Cunhal, secretary-general of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Portugal; Mario Soares, secretary-general of the Socialist Party of Portugal and the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front of Nicaragua. [Text] [SK200430 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0334 GMT 20 Jan 84]

ALGERIAN LEADER GREETED--Pyongyang, 13 January (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings on 13 January to Chadli Bendjedid upon the latter's re-election as president of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic. The message reads: I extend warm felicitations to your excellency upon your re-election as president of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic on behalf of the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean people and on my own. The result of the recent presidential elections in your country clearly showed that the Algerian people deeply respect and trust you and they are filled with an unshakable determination to continue with their vigorous endeavours for building a new society, independent and prosperous, under your leadership. I take this opportunity to sincerely wish you, my intimate friend, good health and greater successes in the work for building a new Algeria based on the principle of socialism. I express the belief that the excellent relations of friendship and cooperation existing between our two countries will grow stronger and develop in the future. [Text] [SK131608 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1525 GMT 13 Jan 84]

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF SIERRA LEONE--Pyongyang, 14 January (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea sent a message of greetings to the 8th National Conference of the All-People's Congress of Sierra Leone on 13 January. The message reads: The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea warmly hails the 8th National Conference of the All-People's Congress of Sierra Leone and, through the congress, extends warm felicitations to the entire members of your party and the fraternal Sierra Leonean people. In the past period the all-people's congress of Sierra Leone has registered great successes in the struggle to achieve the national unity and build a new Sierra Leone under the slogan of unity, cohesion, peace and prosperity. We rejoice as over our own over the successes scored by your party and the friendly Sierra Leonean people. We believe that your conference will strengthen the party and make a great contribution to the struggle of the Sierra Leonean people for the development of the country. Believing that the favourably developing relations of friendship between our two parties and two peoples will grow stronger and develop, we wholeheartedly wish your conference excellent successes in its work. [Text] [SK140423 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0410 GMT 14 Jan 84]

LETTER FROM BANGLADESH--Pyongyang, 18 January (KCNA)--The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il received a letter from Shamsul Alam, chairman of the Central Committee of the Bangladesh Self-reliance Research Academy. The letter says: The precious documentary film which gives a detailed record of the stormy, warmest welcome and hospitality Your Excellency Kim Chong-il, the dear leader, was accorded wherever you went during the visit to China vividly shows the highest respect and absolute admiration of the world people for you, the only successor to the revolutionary cause of the great leader, who are developong and enriching the immortal Chuche idea. We are very pleased with the fact that a unanimity of views was reached at the joint talks on the basic problems arising in the anti-imperialist struggle and averting war, and China expressed active support to Korea's cause of independent and peaceful reunification. Indeed, the great visit of Your Excellency Kim Chong-il, to China is an event of weighty historical significance in further strengthening and developing the most friendly and cooperative relations between the DPRK and the People's Republic of China and

will have a great influence in the struggle against the frenzied war racket of the U.S. imperialists and for defending peace in Asia and the Pacific region. I heartily wish Your Excellency Kim Chong-il, the dear leader, eternal happiness and good health and a long life. [Text] [SK180439 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0353 GMT 18 Jan 84]

REPLY FROM GUYANA'S BURNHAM--Pyongyang, 14 January (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a message from Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham in reply to his message of greetings sent to the latter upon his reelection as leader of the People's National Congress of Guyana at the Third Extraordinary Conference of the PNCG. The reply message dated 6 January reads: I extend warmest thanks and greetings to you for your excellent and kind message of greetings sent to me on my reelection as leader of the People's National Congress of Guyana. I firmly believe that the friendly relations between our two parties and two countries will grow stronger and develop in the future. I most wholeheartedly wish your good health and a long life and the members of the Workers' Party of Korea and the entire people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea happiness and prosperity. [Text] [SK140441 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0417 GMT 14 Jan 84]

LETTER FROM GUYANESE GROUP--Pyongyang, 14 January (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song received a letter from the group for the study of the Chuche idea of Comrade Kim Il-song of South Ruimveldt Gardens, Guyana, which held a seminar "On the Korean People's Struggle to Apply the Chuche Idea," his immortal classic work. The letter says: You, Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader, in the work not only brilliantly expounded the principles and ways of applying the Chuche idea to the revolution and construction but also gave a comprehensive review of the priceless experiences accumulated by the Korean people in the struggle to apply it. Your excellency president founded the Chuche idea and wisely led the Korean people. This helped them fulfill in a brief period the vast tasks of the revolution and construction which other countries had not been able to carry out in hundreds of years and turn Korea into a powerful developed socialist industrial state. The Korean people's successes are a banner boundlessly encouraging the struggle of the progressive people of all countries and a great contribution to the cause of independence of the whole world. The letter wholeheartedly wishes the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song good health and a long life. [Text] [SK140848 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0807 GMT 14 Jan 84]

GUYANA-DPRK TIES--Pyongyang, 19 January (KCNA)--The Guyanese paper NEW NATION 8 January carried an article titled "Strong Bonds with DPRK" introducing the friendly relations between the DPRK and Guyana. The paper stressed that the solid relations of friendship between Guyana and Korea were further strengthened after President Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham visited Korea in December last year. Referring in detail to his visit to Korea, the paper wrote: The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, warmly met with Comrade Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham, president of the cooperative Republic of Guyana. During his stay in the DPRK President Burnham attended a state banquet, art performance and other significant functions. He awarded "Roraima Order," the order of the cooperative Republic of Guyana, to Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the presidium of the political bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, in high recognition of his feats. [Text] [SK190421 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0346 GMT 19 Jan 84]

N.KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

U.S. DOLLAR REPORTEDLY DESTROYING EUROPEAN CURRENCIES

SK111315 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1111 GMT 15 Jan 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 15 January (KCNA)--The recent devaluation of the pound, lira, franc and mark in the European money markets completely destroy the balance between U.S. dollar and currencies of West European capitalist countries. The confrontation and discord between the United States and the member nations of the European community will grow acute around the monetary policies, says NODONG SINMUN today.

In an article titled "U.S. Dollar Policy Victimizes Europe" the paper says: The member nations of the European community are now making a fuss to "protect" their devaluating currencies and correct their balance with the dollar in foreign currency markets.

Despite their protective measures, the money value of European community member nations is steadily dropping and the financial crisis in these countries remains undisputed.

Foreign press reports describe the currency devaluation in these countries as an inevitable outcome of the tight-money policy of U.S. imperialism.

The Reagan administration most bellicose among the successive U.S. administrations has repeatedly raised the rate of bank interest since its emergence in a bid to curb the financial crisis deteriorating due to the excessive expenditure of military spendings. The United States is now maintaining the rate of bank interest at 11 percent.

With the increase of the bank interest rate in the United States, the banks and enterprises in Europe began selling currencies of the EC member nations and buying U.S. dollars indiscreetly. As a result, the value of the dollar rapidly rose in European foreign currency markets.

Owing to the high interest policy of U.S. imperialism, the European monetary system, an "organisation for financial cooperation" among the EC member nations which was born in 1979 with a mission to "protect" currencies of the member nations from the dollar pressure, became a nominal organisation and the funds of West European capitalist countries flowed into the United States uninterruptedly.

The U.S. high interest policy makes the EC member nations suffer a fabulous deficit in monetary field. Therefore, the EC member nations have to raise their bank interest rate in keeping with that in the United States. Consequently, economic restoration in these countries encountered a bigger obstacle.

Feeling uneasy at such development of the situation, the EC member nations never let a chance pass by without criticizing the United States for its high interest policy and strongly urging it to change its financial policy.

CSO: 4100/051

N.KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

DAILY CONDEMNS U.S. ACTIONS AGAINST LEBANON

SK200458 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0428 GMT 20 Jan 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 20 January (KCNA)--If the United States truly wanted "peace" and "restoration of stability" in Lebanon, it should promptly discontinue military actions against the Lebanese people and stop military encouragement to the Israeli aggressors, demands NODONG SINMUN in a commentary Friday.

Noting that the U.S. Marines stationed in Beirut on 13 January furiously shelled a position of the Lebanese National Patriotic Forces and on 15 January U.S. warships in Lebanese waters fired shells and bullets at their positions in the mountain area east of Beirut, the author of the commentary says: defenceless civilians fell victims to this barbarity of the U.S imperialist aggression forces, which destroyed villages and aggravated the Lebanese situation.

The U.S. imperialists' moves against the Lebanese National Patriotic Forces are aimed at deliberately increasing tensions in Lebanon and, under this pretext, strengthening their military presence there.

When the U.S. Marines were perpetrating the criminal bombardment, U.S. State Secretary Shultz blared that the United States would make continued efforts for the restoration of stability in Lebanon. The continued "efforts" for "stability" he talked about are a "long-term occupation" theory of reversed form.

The criminal acts of the U.S. imperialists in Lebanon threw a more revealing light on their hypocritic and brigandish color.

CSO: 4100/051

N.KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

ANDROPOV REPLIES TO FRENCH ANTINUCLEAR GROUP

SK151156 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1047 GMT 15 Jan 84

[Text] Moscow, 13 January (KCNA)--General secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Yuriy Andropov sent a reply to a message from the French anti-war movement "appeal of 100," according to a TASS report 12 January.

He said the danger of nuclear war increases as a result of the commenced deployment of new American missiles in Europe.

Recalling that the participants in the French anti-war movement raised the question of removing the obstacles impeding the solution of problems of nuclear disarmament in Europe at a negotiating table, he said:

The Soviet Union is also for removing such obstacles. The main of them are the attempts of the United States and its allies to achieve military superiority. That is exactly why the United States turned the talks in Geneva into a screen for covering up its plan of deploying at all cost the new first-strike nuclear weapons in Western Europe. And when the United States started the actual deployment of its missiles, continuation of the talks in these conditions would be tantamount to complicity in deceiving the European and world public.

So the United States and those of its NATO partners who supported the deployment of new American missiles on European soil bear the entire responsibility for the situation that has developed.

We hold that the obtaining situation is not irreversible. The Soviet leadership has already stated in utter clarity that if readiness is expressed on the part of the NATO countries to return to the situation which had existed prior to the start of the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe, the USSR will likewise be ready to do that.

In conclusion Yuriy Andropov hoped that all the French women and men firmly believe that the Soviet Union, sparing no efforts, will seek an end to the arms race, the nuclear arms race, in the first place.

CSO: 4100/051

N.KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

DAILY ON JAPAN'S AMBITION FOR OVERSEAS EXPANSION

SK190430 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0409 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 19 January (KCNA)--The Japanese reactionaries decided to begin fighter plane exercises on Ito Island, the "stronghold" for "defence of sea routes." Commenting on this, papers here today brand this as part of their deliberate moves to grab and control the Asian-Pacific region.

The author of a NODONG SINMUN commentary says: The chief of staff of the Japanese "self-defence airforce" recently announced the fighter plane exercises of various forms would be held on Ito Island from October, a project for installing the radar on the island be stepped up and a newly organized unit of the "self-defence forces" be permanently stationed there from the end of this month.

Ito Island indicated by the boss of the Japanese military is an important stronghold for "defense of the 1,000 mile sea routes" brought forward by the Nakasone cabinet.

Their projected military exercise there indicate the desperate moves of the Japanese reactionaries to stretch the tentacle of expansion to the southeast Asian region and, furthermore, realise the old dream of the "greater East Asia coprosperity sphere" by taking an active part in the execution of the U.S. imperialists' global and Asian strategy.

The exercises scheduled on Ito Island prove that they attempt to gradually expand their military inaction in scale and scope to turn the extensive Asian-Pacific region into a theatre of the operation of the "self-defense forces."

This is a dangerous step of Japanese militarism into broad areas of Asia including southeast Asia.

The Japanese reactionaries had better think once again of the high price they paid in their past overseas aggression.

CSO: 4100/051

BRIEFS

ISRAELI BOMBING IN LEBANON--Beijing, 12 January (KCNA)--The Chinese PEOPLE'S DAILY on 6 January carried a commentary lambasting Israel's new aggressive moves in Lebanon. The paper says: In a new military provocation against the Arab people at the start of 1984, Israeli warplanes heavily bombed PLO bases to the east of Beirut and Syrian positions in the Bekka Valley in northern Lebanon on 3 and 4, causing hundreds of casualties. The Chinese people denounce Israel for such savage provocative acts, says the paper. It is in this context that Israel, with strong backing from the United States, is pushing ahead unscrupulously with its aggressive and belligerent policy in a vain attempt to stamp out the just struggles of the Palestinian and Arab people. However, the unshakable Arab people will not allow themselves to be daunted. In face of such a grim situation, they will close ranks to stop Israel's new military adventures in the Middle East, the paper points out. [Text]
[SK121025 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1012 GMT 12 Jan 84]

CSO: 4100/051

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