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9 February 1984

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

YONHAP ON PROBLEMS FACING KIM CHONG-IL IN NORTH

SK270555 Seoul YONHAP in English 0544 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Text] Hong Kong, 26 January (YONHAP)--One of the essential elements of Kim Chong-il's succession to assume his nation's leadership from his father Kim Il-song has damaged North Korean economic progress. According to experts in Tokyo, much money has been spent lionizing the younger Kim at home and abroad. Bridges, shrines, memorials and other edifices built in his honor, have drained resources from more productive projects, the FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW reported Thursday.

The English-language weekly magazine said in its cover story that "Korean Workers' Party (KWP)" scribes have sought to portray the younger Kim as a man with his finger in all policy pies. He is now handling politics. Among other things, he is said to have proposed the new "speed of the 80s economic blueprint" that features the "three revolution flag-ideological, cultural, and technological." [Sentence as received]

In addition, the word of either Kim is law, which has sometimes slowed economic growth. One example: North Korean fishermen wanted to collect clamshells from a 300,000-hectare coastal area of North Korea and ship them to Japan in return for several million yen. However, the Kims decided that landfill would be a more appropriate use for the shells, so they stayed in North Korea, it added.

The magazine said that although vehemently denied by North Korean sources in Tokyo, reports persist that there is domestic resistance to the younger Kim's succession. Mr Kiyoshi Takase, a professor at Takahashi Economic University, says the North Korean military--particularly the grizzled, old guard--originally opposed Kim Chong-il's succession. However, Kim Il-song last year began promoting younger soldiers to senior positions in the army, phasing out the veterans. Ko Sin-U, one senior officer, is said to be a powerful force in the army and favorably disposed to Kim Chong-il.

The magazine said that, moreover, in the past 2 or 3 years, the number of KWP members who support Kim Chong-il has also been raised to about 3 million from 2 million in 1970. But this method of numerical support may have drawbacks. It quoted Robert Scalapino, a professor from the University of California at Berkeley, as saying "succession in North Korea may not be easy."

Scalapino, a well-known commentator on the North says: "Kim Chong-il's advent to power will mean the skipping of not one but two generations. He is now surrounding himself with military and civilian cadres his own age, but one could envisage a serious problem, namely, a factional question."

Meanwhile, Japanese Government officials who monitor developments on the Korean peninsula also express doubts that the succession is immutable. "In this political administration, power is not stable," said one expert. He cited, for instance, Prime Minister Yi Chong-ok, whose position in the KWP has dimished of late.

Other veteran technocrats, such as Chae Chae-u, chairman of the Machine Industry Commission, have also been demoted in the party ranks. Ho Tam, long-time foreign minister, was replaced after the Rangoon bombing by Kim Yong-nam, a senior party member also well-versed in foreign affairs and highly trusted by Kim Il-song.

Observers attribute these changes to attempts by the party hierarchy to shift blame away from Kim Chong-il both for Rangoon and for the serious economic problems blighting recent growth.

Many people, especially on the production side, are dissatisfied with Kim Chong-il, and that is why productivity has decreased over the past 2 years, according to Japanese trade sources.

If the 71-year-old Kim Il-song lives for some time, his son's opponents will be purged, but some suggest that if Kim dies in the near future, the succession process may flounder. In the North, the succession issue remains the top priority.

What will happen to North Korea after Kim departs is an enigma. Unless Kim Chong-il achieves his father's awesome status, a very serious succession struggle may develop, the weekly magazine concluded.

CSO: 4100/055

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

UNIVERSITIES TO RESEARCH UNIFICATION FORMULA--Seoul, 26 January (YONHAP)-- National Unification Minister Son Chae-il said Thursday that the National Unification Board will support the research activities of universities into finding a unification formula to pave the way to peaceful reunification of South and North Korea. Son made the remarks at a meeting of professors from unification research institutes attached to 30 universities from across the nation. Son and 30 professors discussed ways to help the institutes establish a formula for national reconciliation and democratic unification during the one-day meeting. Son stressed that his board will give support to the institutes through seminars, symposiums and prize essay contests on the national unification issue. [Text] [SK260219 Seoul YONHAP in English 0149 GMT 26 Jan 84]

KNOWLEDGE OF RANGOON BOMB PLAN--Hong Kong 26 January (YONHAP)--China knew of Pyongyang's involvement in the Rangoon bombing and encouraged Burma to take the steps it did against North Korea. "China told Burma it would support its position (on the bombing)," according to the FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW Thursday. The English-language weekly, quoting sources in Tokyo, said that a Japanese intelligence source suggests that "there is a possibility that China will take some action" with the United States and Japan to indicate its displeasure about the bombing to Pyongyang. "Officially, China supports every policy of North Korea," said the source, "but after Rangoon, Chinese leaders privately criticized North Korea," the magazine said. North Korea-watchers in Tokyo say Pyongyang's relations with Moscow are based mainly on military and economic aid, while ties with Peking are grounded more on political and cultural interests, and the North is emotionally more sympathetic to China. However, neither big power is now in much of a position to provide substantial aid to North Korea. Moreover, the two big powers have considered the advantages of keeping Korea divided in peaceful co-existence, it added. [Text] [SK270419 Seoul YONHAP in English 0315 GMT 27 Jan 84]

CSO: 4100/055

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DAILY ON DKP PRESIDENT'S PRESS CONFERENCE

SK240212 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 23 Jan 84 p 2

[Editorial: "An Act of Running Counter to the Creation of Peaceful Social Atmosphere--Politicians Should Not Incite 'Factors of Violence' Through Their Remarks or Acts"]

[Text] The creation of a peaceful political and social atmosphere is demanded for the development of our democracy and the security of the state. To create a peaceful political and social atmosphere, those who differ one from the other in their political and social positions should refrain from self-righteous thought and reckless, radical acts and they should not lose prudence and self-restraint. It is also demanded of them to help the people always think and act based on reality and to be careful lest their acts become linked to the causes of violence.

Politicians in particular should restrain themselves from agitating, radical remarks or acts. This is urgent in creating a peaceful political and social atmosphere. The agitating remarks which--proceeding from their strategic calculation--politicians with powerful social influence make to obtain their popularity fan the sentiment of confrontation between those who differ one from the other in their social stands. The aggravated sentiment of confrontation even give people a notion to mobilize abnormal means to put their opinions into practice. Such a radical psychology destroys a peaceful political and social atmosphere and always makes for social unrest.

Reviewing the press conference held on 21 January by president of the DKP Yu Chi-song from this angle, his remarks call to mind again what kind of attitude should be shown by a responsible politician who should think and act on a state level.

He asserted that, since the present presidential electoral system cannot ensure a peaceful transfer of power, it should be replaced by a direct presidential electoral system. He also called for the immediate and complete lifting of the political ban. Describing today's social circumstances in our country, he said: "Economic and social disturbance and turmoil are uncontrollable. The people's sense of value has been disrupted. Cynicism and a sense of incongruity are rampant among the people. Workers are in despair. Foreign debts, whose repayment is dim, are increasing. Campus disturbance is becoming more fierce with each passing day."

In light of the facts that the United States has carried out a peaceful transfer of power well through an electoral system similar to ours and that this country has not achieved a peaceful transfer of power even through the direct presidential electoral system, President Yu's remarks about the presidential election system cannot be regarded as reasonable. His remarks, which made it appear that the electoral system hampers a peaceful transfer of power, are not persuasive at all. His remarks about the lifting of the political ban can only be regarded as dismissing the fact that the old politicians should take moral and historical responsibility for having plunged this country's politics into tragic circumstances and as proceeding from his mere fellowship with old politicians. His remarks about today's social circumstances seem to contain exaggeration, far from the actual lives of the ordinary people, and the nature of agitation.

The fact that President Yu made such remarks, losing his prudence, is interpreted not as expressing his true opinion, but as proceeding from the DKP's strategy to make distinct the so-called opposition nature of his party and himself prior to the general elections. Even if his press conference were interpreted with good will, it would be difficult to deny that it contains remarks unworthy of a responsible political leader.

This is because he did not think of what influence his exaggerated remarks would have on his country's political and social atmosphere, but he only thought of his party's strategy. His remarks pay preferential attention to changing the system, rather than to enforcing the system. His remarks, which did not help relax social conflict, but helped expand it, are far from efforts to create a peaceful social atmosphere.

It can be said that President Yu's remarks are little different from those of past opposition leaders in this country. The politicians of both the ruling and opposition parties should not forget even for a moment that their remarks and acts have great influence on the country's social atmosphere.

In addition, by bearing in mind that elements which can destroy a peaceful atmosphere lie dormant within our society, politicians should admonish themselves that such remarks as ones arousing disturbance will run counter to the creation of a social atmosphere in which a peaceful transfer of power will be realized by encouraging such elements and, ultimately, by causing abnormal phenomena.

CSO: 4107/071

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DKP ARGUES OVER PARTY TRADITION, LINES

SK201303 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 20 Jan 84 p 2

[From the column "Central Tower"]

[Text] At the meeting of the DKP's executive officials held on 20 January to put forth the party's policy lines for 1984, some assemblymen had a heated discussion on the issue of the party's self-examination for the election year.

Assemblymen Yi Tong-chin, Kim Yong-kwang, and Yi Pong-mo stressed: It is a custom of the Western people to check their health on their birthdays. With the approach of the general election and of the third anniversary of the founding of the party, we, the members of the DKP, should also conduct self-examination as to what we have done for the people and what we can do for them in the future.

Raising the questions of inheritance of the policy lines of the Democratic-Republic Party [DRP] and of the people viewing the DKP as a quasiruling party, they called for clarification of the true color of the party.

Vice Party President Yi Man-sop and Assemblymen Cho Pyong-kyu and Kim Yong-saeng refuted this, saying "the succession of the DRP was clearly indicated in the declaration for the founding of the party. We should abandon what we must and we should inherit what we must, thus leading the upcoming election to victory."

However, Vice Party President Yi Chong-song refuted their remarks saying "the names and calling of the DKP and DRP are different from each other. From the very beginning, the issues of succession and the severance of relations should not be raised.

CSO: 4107/071

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DKP PLANS TO PUSH FOR ELECTION LAW AMENDMENT

SK250041 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 25 Jan 84 p 1

[Text] The opposition Democratic Korea Party (DKP) yesterday decided to submit an amendment to the National Assembly Election Law at the earliest possible date for bipartisan negotiations during a special assembly sitting expected late next month.

The decision was made during the party's Executive Committee meeting presided over by party President Rep Yu Chi-song.

Briefing reporters on the results of the meeting, a party spokesman said an ad hoc committee of the party will work out the amendment designed to guarantee "fair competition" in the next parliamentary elections. The general elections are about 1 year away.

The spokesman said the participants agreed that proposed change in the presidential election system to elect the president by popular vote should be reviewed because it requires an amendment to the constitution.

Party leader Yu called for changes in the election system to ensure a peaceful transfer of power in his New Year news conference last Saturday.

The meeting also decided to replace the DKP-proposed amendment to the Local Autonomy Law with a new one which calls for an "early introduction" of local autonomy and election of heads of the local autonomous administrative offices by popular vote, he said. The old one asks for implementation of local autonomy before the end of last year.

It approved two plans in preparation for the upcoming elections. One was to organize district chapters in major cities and provinces throughout the country beginning early March, and the other was to form the party's Central Standing Committee at an early date, the spokesman said.

The participants shared the view that the formation of the committee should not be delayed any longer, he said. The formation of the committee has been put off since the party's founding 3 years ago because the party has had a plan to enlist a number of reinstated former politicians as members of the committee.

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DJP MOVES TO DRAW FORMER POLITICIANS

SK210415 Seoul YONHAP in English 0303 GMT 31 Jan 84

[Text] Seoul, 21 January (YONHAP)--South Korea's ruling Democratic Justice Party currently is in contact with the nation's former politicians who have been out of political circles since late 1980 under the political renovation law, a party source said Saturday.

The ruling party's move is apparently aimed at drawing the largest number of former politicians as possible into the existing political party before the nation's general election to be held sometime between late 1984 and early 1985.

On 25 February 1983, President Chon Tu-Hwan removed 250 persons from the list of 555 politicians who had been banned from engaging in political activities under the political renovation law of November 1980.

The 250 included 68 former lawmakers, of which 34 were members of the late President Pak Chong-hui's now-defunct Democratic Republican Party, 17 members of the former New Democratic Party, 88 former party officials, nine government officials and 73 others.

Many politicians still on the political blacklist are expected to benefit from another lifting of the ban. Most political observers expect that more to come during the general election that will reorganize the 274-member national assembly. [Sentence as received]

"Currently, a lot of dialogue has begun, through various channels, with former politicians, both those who had been removed or those who remain on the blacklist," a party source said.

Leading DJP officials, several party lawmakers who formerly belonged to the now-defunct opposition New Democratic Party and some journalist-turned-lawmaker party members reportedly are making the contacts.

Other political sources said that although a number of former politicians allowed to resume politics have expressed their intentions to enter the major opposition Democratic Korea Party, negotiations have not made remarkable progress. Some former politicians are demanding an advance guarantee of their

positions in the ruling party while others are sitting on the sidelines watching the political situation until after the second lifting of the ban is made.

However, several former politicians have hinted at their intentions to join the ruling party, the sources said.

Under current political conditions, it is most probable that former politicians will make their decisions after the second political ban lifting takes place, the sources added.

The nation's political renovation law enacted by President Chon's government ousted former politicians and held them directly or indirectly responsible for "all the corrupt and improper political practices that were rampant in the old era."

Article 9 of the law, however, stipulates that the ban can be lifted for those who exhibit a strong sense of repentance.

CSO: 4100/056

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DAILY URGES WISE HANDLING OF POLITICAL ISSUES

SK240731 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 24 Jan 84 p 2

[Editorial: "Different Views of the Heads of the Opposition Parties: They Should Be Accommodated Through Democratic and Peaceful Procedures"]

[Text] The DKP president held a New Year press conference, and the KNP president spoke at a gathering marking the anniversary of the founding of his party. Both of them demanded changes in the election systems and called for the complete lifting of the political ban and the settlement of the pending political bills.

A multiparty system is one which allows views and calls different from those of the government and ruling party. Therefore, we think that the government and the ruling party had no hard feelings about the fact that the presidents of the opposition parties had expressed different views.

Of course, if we were under a nondemocratic society of a single party system, there would be no contrary opinions of any opposition party. If any one would attempt to voice a different opinion, there would be a great disturbance.

However, under a democratic government, contrary opinions are freely expressed in the political arena and discussed and accommodated through rational and legal procedures.

Accordingly, under democratic government, all issues, no matter how serious they may be, are peacefully presented and settled without any conflict, thus, guaranteeing the stability and continuity of state.

Needless to say, our country is seeking the merits and qualities of such a democratic system.

However, what is really important is the maturity of a political generation. No matter how excellent a system may be, throwing of a single pebble would surely disturb equilibrium, if the political generation were not matured to display the qualities of such a system.

In a certain respect, the presidents of the two opposition parties have mentioned very touched matters. The question is now what kind of democratic and peaceful procedures would be adopted to discuss and accommodate their opinions.

In this regard, there are certain rules which should be observed by the ruling and opposition parties. Only when these rules are properly respected, will fair play be guaranteed.

On the part of the ruling party, it must not deny the existence of certain issues. It must first know that doing so would be unprofitable.

In the case of the ruling party of the old era, in dealing with the issues presented by the opposition party, it normally adopted an attitude of denying the existence of the issues by saying that there were no such issues and there were no reasons whatsoever for which such issues should exist. This always made the situation more complicated and the opposition party more radical. The result of this was always, it can be said, unprofitable even for the ruling party.

With this historical fact in mind, we hope that the present ruling party would behave somewhat differently and show a more skillful political response.

We hope that the ruling party, in dealing with the issues presented by the opposition parties, no matter what they may be--whether they are about a direct election system or some other things--would adopt a progressive attitude, the attitude with which it would discuss the issues unhesitatingly and fully before the people.

Meanwhile, on the part of the opposition parties, it is desirable that [they] do not attempt to achieve everything at one scoop. The opposition parties may say that, throughout the history of the past 30 years, they had never ever achieved what they desired. However, in the past, there was certainly a chance which the opposition party had missed because it handled it too clumsily and hurriedly and without self-restraint in an effort to achieve everything in one scoop.

With the consideration of this, we once again ponder the situation of the opposition parties of today and hope that they would exert their wisdom in setting priorities in accordance with their present situations.

CSO: 4107/071

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

KNP HEAD CALLS FOR PEACEFUL POWER TRANSFER

SK250541 Seoul YONHAP in English 0448 GMT 25 Jan 84

[Text] Seoul, 25 January (YONHAP)--South Korea's second largest political opposition party Wednesday called for "institutional guarantees" for a peaceful transfer of power, including revision of the nation's constitution.

President of the Korea National Party Kim Chong-chol said, "the peaceful change of the government is a matter of life or death for democracy."

In a press conference held at the party's headquarters, Kim also demanded a revision of the nation's election laws and an immediate lifting of the ban on political activities by former politicians.

He said the authorized number of lawmakers from an electoral district should be readjusted in accordance to the population of each district. A multi-party system also should be realized through election law revisions, he added.

Currently, the laws state two representatives shall be elected from each electoral district. A plural party system is guaranteed by the constitution.

Saying that serious skepticism over the current political order prevails, Kim emphasized that the present political system should be remodeled.

He called the past 3 years of the present government a "poverty of democracy."

He also said his party will open its door to reinstated former politicians and all other social figures for its victory in the upcoming general elections.

General elections are expected for late this year or early next year as the 4-year tenure of the present national assemblymen expires early next year.

Under a special decree in 1980, more than 300 former politicians were barred from political activities. More than 100 of them have been reinstated so far.

Kim also called for the implementation of local governments' autonomy, at least for Seoul, other major cities and the nation's eight provinces.

Demanding freedom of the press, Kim said, "a depressed press means a depressed society, and national development can never be expected in a depressed society."

The Korea National Party is one of the political parties formed in early 1981. It now holds 25 seats of the 276-member single-house Korean parliament.

The party is composed mostly of former members of the now-defunct Democratic Republican Party of the late president Pak Chong-hui and its sister floor group, the Yujonghoe, which were dissolved with all other political parties in 1980.

CSO: 4100/056

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

GOVERNMENT PLANNING FOR BETTER MANAGEMENT

Crackdown on Bad Attitudes

Seoul KYONCHYANG SINMUN in Korean 17 Nov 83 p 1

[Article: "Purge Government Employees for 'Safe and Easy' Attitudes"]

[Text] As one of its means to eradicate "safe and easy" attitudes among government employees and create a trusted administrative climate, on 17 November the government published a "Collection of Model Examples of Safe and Easy Ways," which it distributed to administrative organs on all levels with instructions regarding corrective measures. The Ministry of Government Administration (MGA) classified the "safe and easy" type in six patterns: the following of precedent; appropriateness; using regulations as a pretext; passing responsibility; neglecting administration and avoiding duty. The government, noting that this "safe and easy" attitude is as harmful to the people and the whole nation as corruption, set forth guidelines for thoroughly correcting the problem.

In giving instructions regarding corrective measures, Minister of Government Administration Pak Po-kuk said, "The guidelines are to lighten punishment for those mistakes made in the process of actively pushing on with work, and to reprove severely government employees who handle their duties with a "safe and easy" attitude.

In order to achieve this, the MGA has decided to change the current results-oriented audit and inspection approach to emphasize procrastination and failure to handle affairs and to detect and correct thoroughly the passive paper accumulation administrative handling done in preparation for audits.

Also, in cases where "safe and easy" factors lie in the system itself, the MGA will revise the related regulations and strengthen training and supervision so that the same kind of "safe and easy" examples do not reoccur, while instructing each agency to make the person who has the actual decision-making power be responsible for the result.

At the same time the MGA also has decided to eradicate "safe and easy" instances by giving each employee work improvement tasks on a yearly basis and periodically inspecting his or her work.

However, the MGA has also decided to search out and promote or reward government employees who have worked creatively and faithfully for the people's benefit and for the improvement of administrative efficiency.

Description of 'Safe and Easy' Types

Following of Precedent: 1) The administrative work attitude of uncritically following conventional work without investigating its appropriateness. 2) The attitude of overlooking revised regulations and guidelines and working according to old regulations and guidelines.

Appropriateness: 1) The method which shirks reality by using temporary expedients. 2) The attitude of staying comfortable by equivocating on every issue by the methods of compromise and conciliation.

Using Regulations as Pretext: 1) Not interpreting regulations rationally, but acting to execute matters in an unworkable way. 2) Refusing to carry out basic administrative actions using the excuse that they are trifling details.

Passing Responsibility: 1) Playing ping-pong with work by claiming that it belongs to another agency even when it is related to one's own duties. 2) The attitude which seeks unnecessary approval or consultation from superiors in order to avoid censure.

Neglecting Administration: 1) The attitude of continuing to neglect work in the belief that all that is needed is to put in the time. 2) Working indifferently, and only after being urged repeatedly by superiors.

Avoiding Duty: 1) Referring unprofitable and complex work unjustifiably to other agencies. 2) Taking a negative attitude toward public requests and demanding documents not in the regulations in order to avoid doing the work.

Computerization of Government

Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 19 Nov 83 p 1

[Article: "Plan To Computerize Nationwide the Five Basic Units of Government: Administration, Finance, Education, Defense, and Public Safety"]

[Text] With the building of the super highway of computer networks, the state computer network, in 1987 all people's request work will be automated.

During the Fifth 5-Year Plan the government has decided to build five main computer networks including the administration computer network linking the center with the regions, the financial computer network linking banks, the National Agricultural Cooperative Federation and the post office, the educational and research organ network of colleges and research institutes, as well as the national defense and public safety computer networks. According to the state computer network construction plan prepared by the Ministry of Science and Technology (MST) on 19 November, a computer network affairs committee is to be established for the construction of such computer networks, and the work

is to be pushed on with the minister of communications responsible for the administration computer network, the minister of finance for the financial computer network, and the minister of science and technology for the educational and research organ network.

For the building of such computer networks, the government plans to install microcomputers and computer terminals in county seats and wards next year as a demonstration, and with the computerization of basic statistical data it plans to develop an automated system for people's requests such as residents, land, and employment; the government plans to extend it to government agencies throughout the country by 1987 to carry out the automation of service to the people.

For the computerization of administration, the plan calls for developing the policy data base, the standardization of administration work, and developing an administrative information system (AIS) in four stages during the 5 years from 1984 to 1989.

Also, according to the plan, the five major computer networks will be built from a basic design allowing them to link up with each other anywhere in the country.

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DAILY PRAISES EFFORTS TO ERADICATE CORRUPTION

SK250116 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 25 Jan 84 p 4

[Editorial: "Bureaucratic Rectitude"]

[Text] Eradication of corruption and promotion of morale and efficiency of public administration have long been pursued with renewed vigor and considerable success in recent years. But we still have a long way to go.

The annual conference on audit and inspection held at Chongwadae early this week provided a fresh impetus to the ongoing movement to rid our society of various malpractices, crimes and offenses involving government officials. President Chon Tu-hwan urged that our moral and bureaucratic reform endeavors take firm root in all sectors of life.

Participants in the meeting agreed to focus attention on some "vulnerable sectors" this year. The decision suggests the need for prior diagnosis of areas susceptible to irregularities and formulation of effective strategies for prevention, rather than subsequent clamp downs.

One noteworthy aspect of the new approach to venalities is the decision to arrest businessmen and industrialists offering bribes to public servants.

A noteworthy aspect of the new approach to venalities is the decision to arrest businessmen and industrialists offering bribes to public servants.

Up to now it has been the rule that entrepreneurs were dealt with leniently with lesser penalties short of physical detention, while public servants who received the bribes were arrested and faced stiff criminal charges upon removal from office.

This move introduces an element of equality before the law, though it would by no means diminish the gravity of the discipline and responsibility on the part of government officials.

Also enumerated as special targets of law and order at the conference were use of force, speculative deals in real estate, juvenile delinquency, abuse of power and influence-peddling.

Increasing violence and juvenile delinquency are the wave of the present. Liberalization in our secondary education system symbolized by abolishing required school uniforms and short hair styles, coupled with the lifting of the curfew, may add fuel to the rise in delinquency, giving cause for serious concern.

Like any other crime, bribery and influence-peddling involve two parties. Social vices cannot thrive if private citizens and merchants disist from taking advantage of loopholes in the law or the illegitimate favors from the powers that be.

The cankerous scandals involving bank loans and real estate profiteering negatively affect economic activity, and as such deserve remedial measures in the way of economic and financial adjustments and incentives to discourage and terminate such unsavory and illegal practices.

At the same time, these measures can be effectively backed by the fact that violators will suffer strict punishment. Stimulation of the money market and construction industry can hardly be a pretext for tolerating scandals and speculation. We must abide by sound work ethics and a sense of morality.

It is time that each and every citizen, not to mention public servants, become aware of and believe in the necessity of a strong moral fabric and social integrity to make Korea grow and advance as a viable modern nation.

In the final analysis no law-enforcement and institutional remedy can match inherent honesty, conscience and health of the people. Moral integrity and self-respect are at the source of bureaucratic rectitude and efficient public administration.

CSO: 4100/056

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

REPORTAGE ON REINSTATING OUSTED COLLEGE STUDENTS

Steps Announced

SK132349 Seoul THE KOREAN HERALD in English 14 Jan 84 p 8

[Text] As a concrete step toward reinstating students ousted in connection with campus unrest, Seoul National University yesterday announced a 2-year registration period for those to regain admission.

Meanwhile, Minister of Education Kwon I-hyok asked colleges and universities to rely on their own judgment in screening students to be readmitted. In letters to heads of institutions of higher learning, the minister reiterated that the ministry will not interfere in the reinstatement process.

Announcing steps for the reinstatement, Seoul National University said students will be required to register with the school by the second semester of next year if they desire reinstatement.

Those now serving prison terms or in military service will be allowed to register with the school within 1 year after they finish their terms.

The university said the expelled students will be interviewed by 15 February before deciding whether or not to grant readmission to individual students. Most other national colleges and universities are expected to follow suit.

The final decision on individual students will be made by the screening committee.

Seoul National University students ousted for illegal campus activities over the past four years number 271. Of them, those who were expelled for violation of the Anti-Communism Law and the National Security Law will not be allowed to reenter the school.

Students Must Pledge to Study

SK260655 Seoul YONHAP in English 0637 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Text] Seoul, 26 January (YONHAP)--Seoul National University (SNU) will allow all students ousted from the school for involvement in campus disturbances to return to campus only if they pledge to use their time to study, university President Yi Hyon-chaе said Thursday.

Yi told a news conference here that there is no requirement for the reinstatement of expelled students other than their pledge to study earnestly.

He said in a prepared statement that the government's recent move to reinstate 1,363 university students banned from their campuses was an "epoch-making and encouraging" event.

This is the first time a university president officially has clarified his university's position on the readmittance of ousted students since the government announced the reinstatement last December.

Since 17 May 1980 about 260 students have been expelled from the most prestigious university in South Korea.

However, SNU will not, out of political considerations, readmit ousted students who fail to show a firm will to study in an earnest manner even if they were included on the readmittance list, Yi said.

The actions of some groups of expelled students, who attempted to force some political precondition for their reinstatement, violate the academic spirit, he said.

The university's readmittance decision as well as the government's reinstatement action should provide momentum for campus normalization and self-control, he added.

He also urged the government to show a more generous attitude toward problem students and to discourage the punishment-oriented approach of dealing with campus problems.

Touching on some students' involvement in politics, he called on them to restrain themselves from engaging in political affairs to help achieve campus normalization.

Success or failure of the readmittance measure depends on how earnestly students show their scholarly spirit and how much effort university authorities exert for campus normalization, he added.

Seoul University President Press Conference

SK270042 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 27 Jan 84 p 1

[Text] Seoul National University President Yi Hyon-chae said yesterday that among the students expelled from the campus in connection with student demonstrations, those who are not anxious to pursue their academic endeavors would not be permitted to return to campus.

The school authorities could not stand the collective acts of some expelled students, who made such political demands as democratization of the universities in a recent demonstration, as a prerequisite for their return to the campus, he said.

However, he continued, there is no condition for the readmission of students beyond their will to pursue studies.

"We welcome any expelled students in their return to campus if only they have the desire to study, which is to be expressed to school authorities through the advisory professors in charge of each student," he revealed.

Many students who had been removed from campus since 17 May 1980 have been allowed to return to school under the government measure announced last December.

The mass acts in which students shout political slogans are violations of the *raison d'etre* of a university, and those students will not be permitted on the campus, he said.

The SNU head expressed the position of the National University in a press conference yesterday.

He said that he welcomed the government's measure toward the students, though it overrules school regulations, as it will prevent "spiritual sterilization of the students, and will give them opportunities to develop their potential abilities and contribute to national development."

"I hope the longed-for campus stabilization and self-rule will be a new milestone in readmitting students this time," he said.

He urged students, professors, and society to exert utmost efforts in order not to see another vicious cycle of expulsion and readmission of students for campus disturbances.

When the campus problems can be settled by students and school administrators within the boundary of the university, outside intervention will be minimized and then the school authorities can demand more campus autonomy from the government, he argued.

The school administration will admit all the students, regardless of their past behavior if only they have the desire to study well.

Referring to the latest disturbances by some students on the campus, he said that student interests in political and social issues is desirable, but that there is a certain method for their social participation. It is to show theoretical ideal proposals to the government and society, which is the sole purpose of universities.

Yi revealed that those students who left campus by failing to register for two semesters and quit schooling can be readmitted like the expelled students.

A total of 268 students have been expelled from SNU since 17 May 1980 in connection with campus demonstrations.

Comments Well Received

SK270509 Seoul YONHAP in English 0307 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Text] Seoul, 27 January (YONHAP)--Seoul National University President Yi Hyon-chaе's press conference on Thursday concerning the reinstatement of students who had been ousted for political reasons, drew a favorable response from a large segment of society.

Yi said he will allow all ousted students to return without any requirement other than their pledge to devote themselves only to study. Yi made the comment not out of political considerations, but rather out of the pursuit of the academic spirit, he said.

Sim Chae-Wu, professor of a prestigious privately-run Korean university in Seoul said ousted students should return to school "without any precondition" and contribute to forming an academic atmosphere on campus.

Kim Yong-Chong, dean of Tongduk University in Seoul said Yi's statement was an expression of a will to accomplish "the basic spirit of the university--academic research" by forming a trinity among parents, professors, and students.

A leading vernacular daily also editorialized Yi's statement. The CHOSEN ILBO said, "the student movement has its raison d'etre as long as students maintain their unique status. If they think political preconditions are more important than reinstatement itself, it is hard to say they are maintaining their status as a student any longer."

"First of all, it is a dominant hope among professors, parents, and society that the ousted students should return to their own status without any condition," the paper said.

Meanwhile, a Seoul National University student who asked to remain anonymous said he welcomes the government decision to give a free hand to school authorities in the reinstatement of the ousted students, but it is not fair if only school authorities have their ways in the process of readmittance.

Other parents and citizens contacted by YONHAP urged the ousted students to return to their schools without any precondition.

The government announced late last December its decision to allow the reinstatement of 1,363 university students who were ousted from their schools for involvement in campus disturbances since May 1980.

CSO: 4100/056

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

PURIFICATION GROUP CHECKING ECONOMIC PROBLEMS--Seoul, 24 January (YONHAP)--
South Korea's Social Purification Commission has decided to concentrate its activities this year on cracking down on economic irregularities such as financial malfeasances and unfair trade transactions involving principal contractors and subcontractors. The decision came Tuesday during a meeting of public servants from 38 government ministries and offices. The committee's four major policy programs for this year, decided on during the meeting, include expanding social stability and conciliation, consolidating the foundation for an honest society, establishing the image of government officials enjoying public confidence and disseminating the national consciousness of an advanced nation. An ad hoc panel consisting of related social and government organizations will be set up to work out preventive measures against financial irregularities, a commission official said. The commission, which is under the supervision of the prime minister, will also exert itself to ferret out luxurious practices, unearned incomes and tax evasions by leading social figures.

CSO: 4100/056

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

MINISTER BRIEFS CHON ON YEAR'S AGRICULTURE POLICY

SK250301 Seoul YONHAP in English 0255 GMT 25 Jan 84

[Text] Seoul, 25 January (YONHAP)--More than half of South Korean farm households will be "self-reliant" by 1986 with an annual income of 6 million won (7,500 U.S. dollars, 1 U.S. dollar is worth about 800 won), Agriculture and Fisheries Minister Chong-mun said Wednesday.

The "self-reliant" farm households are those who can afford to reinvest in their farms and save after meeting production cost, living expenses and school expenses, Pak said.

In a briefing to President Chon Tu-hwan on his ministry's major new year's policies, Pak said his ministry will pump 61.7 billion won this year into the rural sector to attain the goal.

The ministry also plans to provide tax benefits and financial aid for development of non-farming income resources in the rural and fisheries sectors, Pak said.

In 1983, "self-reliant" farm households accounted for 20 percent of the nation's total farm households. Annual farm household income last year averaged 5.11 million won, a 14 percent increase of 1982, Pak said.

In an effort to relieve the manpower shortage in rural areas and to enhance productivity, the ministry will continue to promote mechanization of farming.

By the end of this year, the ministry will supply a power tiller for every four households, a transplanter for every 69 households, and a harvester for every 47 households, Pak said.

The ministry will also increase the number of mechanized farming service corps by 1,000 to 3,627 to promote common use of farm machines, Pak added.

CSO: 4100/056

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

ENERGY-RESOURCES MINISTRY BRIEFS CHON TU-HWAN

SK261321 Seoul YONHAP in English 1259 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Text] Seoul, 26 January (YONHAP)--South Korean President Tu-hwan Thursday instructed the energy-resources ministry to exercise utmost prudence in fixing the time and method for the liberalization of domestic oil prices.

The question of liberalizing oil prices should be reviewed carefully until the conditions are ripe under which oil prices can be left to free competition, the chief executive said.

He made this and other points after receiving briefings on the ministry's major policy programs for this year, including domestic oil prices liberalization, at the presidential mansion Chongwadae.

Because the country depends 100 percent on the crude oil supply from abroad, the time is not yet ripe for leaving domestic oil prices to free competition, Chon said.

Chon told Energy Resources Minister Choi Tong-Kyu to formulate a more effective and accurate medium-and long-term energy demand and supply program by making the best use of all available information about the current situation of the world's natural resources and the nation's experiences in coping with past oil shortages.

The nation should always stockpile ample crude oil to prepare for unpredictable situations in oil-producing countries and on the Korean peninsula, Chon emphasized.

He then pointed out the need to establish an integrated, high-powered committee of officials from related government agencies and private organizations to effectively carry out energy conservation programs.

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S. KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

WORLDWIDE MICRON TECHNOLOGY COMPETITION REPORTED

Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 6 Dec 83 p 12

[Article by reporter Yun Chae-sok: "Ultramodern Technology Seen on the Occasion of the Development in Korea of the 64K DRAM [Dynamic Random Access Memory]." "Industrial Structure Turns From the 'Heavy-Thick-Long-Large' to 'Light-Thin-Short-Small.'" "World Is in the Era of the Micron Technology." "Tremendous Value Added in Semiconductors, etc.' Nations Get Hot To Accumulate Technology." "Impossible Without Unceasing Investments...256K DRAM in the Near Future"]

[Text] The world is now in the middle of a war without the sound of guns. It is the very war aimed at securing the monopoly of ultramodern technology.

The recent technology competition being launched in the world is to be characterized as "light-thin-short-small."

The first industrial revolution in the 18th century--that is, the industrialization led by the second wave--this trend maintained its position for 200 years while forming an industrial structure characterized by the large quantity consumption and large quantity production.

The industry in this period, characterized by the "heavy-thick-long-large," was mainly those, including the shipbuilding and huge plants, which were run by intensive labor, whose scales were large, and whose consumption of fuel and resources was large.

Furthermore, the reduction of prices by means of mass production of a small variety of goods was the principle that governed the marketing economy.

However, the electronic industry, which started in the 1950's, is changing the industrial structure, in a short period of time, from that of "heavy-thick-long-large" to the micron industry characterized by "light-thin-short-small."

The "light-thin-short-small" means that the manufactured products are small in size, light in weight, and lower in energy and resource consumption. A characteristic of the new industry is to replace a manufactured good with 10 parts with one with 4 to 5 parts and of better capacity, if possible.

Typical examples are radios and television sets. Before the 1950's, radios and television sets had large vacuum tubes in them--several to several tens of them. But, today, when 30 years have elapsed since then, the sizes of radios and television sets were reduced to those of wristwatches. And, still, their capacity has been improved to an extent that those vacuum tube sets can never catch up with.

In terms of the value added, too, the advantages of the "light-thin-short-small" stand out in relief. When steel is produced, the value added is 200,000 won per ton; when automobiles are produced, it is 5 million won; in the case of computers, it is 300 million won; and in the case of semiconductors, it reaches 1.3 billion won. In the case of softwares used for computers, it reaches as much as 1 trillion won when calculated in terms of 1 ton.

In short, from now on, a key to the hegemony in the industrial society will be found by the one who first accomplishes the "light-thin-short-small."

The tractor of the micron industry is still a semiconductor. The reason is that only when a semiconductor itself is micronized, can the "light-thin-short-small" be accomplished in those manufactured goods affected by the micronization.

However, the micronization of semiconductors is not an easy task. Semiconductors will provide the passage ticket to ride on the third wave; thus the advanced nations are holding fast to the hope that they will be the only passengers riding on the wave.

The 64K DRAM, the development of which was successfully consummated on 1 December 1983 by the Samsung Semiconductors Communication (Corporation), too, had to pass through considerable trials because of such technological barriers.

Then, let us find how difficult it is to enter such a world of microns by examining the process of developing the 64K DRAM.

This company produced the CMOS [complementary metal-oxide semiconductor] needle for a watch in 1974; in 1978, it developed the line shape integrated circuit (LIC); and in 1981, it developed the IC, a color signal for the color television set. Thus it persistently pushed the development of semiconductors.

However, its technological standard was still far from the development of the VLSI [very large-scale integrated circuit], which may be called a most ultra-modern semiconductor product.

Thus it came to realize that the first thing it can do to raise the technological standard was the introduction of technology. Thus in 1982, it entered into a contract with the Sharp Company of Japan regarding the introduction of the technology of designing and manufacturing the 4 vit'umaik'om [phonetic]; and it made a contract with the ITT Company of the United States regarding

the introduction of all the technology that the ITT will develop and employ in the coming 10-year period. And, in 1983, it entered into a contract with the Micron Company of the United States regarding the introduction of the technology of the 64K DRAM and 256K DRAM.

However, entering into a contract regarding the introduction of technology does not mean that technology comes through a cool channel of introduction.

We can clearly find this also in the attitude taken by the Micron Company following the conclusion of the contract.

Immediately after the conclusion of the contract with the Micron Company, the Samsung Semiconductors Communication set a group of more than 10 technicians [to the United States] on a training mission.

However, the group of technicians returned home after failing even to go near a semiconductor manufacturing plant, not to mention hearing the detailed explanation of the manufacturing process required for the production of semiconductors. The technology that could be earned from that company was nothing but the masks needed for the production of chip [phonetic] and the fundamental manufacturing process which had already been well known.

Finally, the technicians group of this company decided to overcome the technological barrier by developing their own technology. The group consisting of more than 20 technicians, from May 1983, had to go through a series of trials and errors to develop the process of manufacturing the 64K DRAM.

Most of the total of 309 manufacturing processes could be brought into practice on the basis of the technology of manufacturing the LSI [large-scale integrated circuit] which had been attained up to that time.

However, eight of those processes, the nucleus of them, remained blank.

Furthermore, those processes were those which the technicians had never tried before. In the exposure process in which the designed circuit is to be sensitized to the mask of weip'oe [phonetic], the technicians did not know how to set the sensitivity thickness of the sensitization liquid--how many microns the thickness should be (one micron is one-thousandth of 1 mm). They had to try a variety of thicknesses in order to reach the most suitable one. Even in the injecting of foreign matter by means of chemical gases, they had to try a variety of processes by changing the gas thickness.

If an incomplete [reaction] resulted even when the processes were connected with one another, then they had to start from scratch.

Such an experiment as this takes more than 1 to 7 days at least. Therefore, in order to repeat the experiment, the technicians group had to use patience and make sacrifices.

At any rate, they successfully developed the 64K DRAM in a period as short as 6 months by going through the process stated above--Japan took 6 years to develop that. And, this technology is going to be brought into practice for the 256K one mega DRAM which will be put to practical use from now on.

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

JAPANESE OFFICIAL SPEAKS ON KOREAN QUESTION

SK261319 Seoul YONHAP in English 1254 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Text] Tokyo, 26 January (YONHAP)--A senior official of Japan's Komeito (clean government) Party, said Thursday his party does not intend to deepen its relations with North Korea although it will not reject contacts with the communist regime.

Referring on the party's policy on the Korean question, Bunzo Ninomiya, vice chairman of the Komeito, said his party plans to carry out its Korean policy taking into account the will of the South Korean Government and its people.

He made the remarks in a news conference with a group of visiting South Korean journalists.

Stating that his party has not yet made any decision on the North Korea-proposed tripartite talks or the U.S. proposed four-way talks on the Korean question, Ninomiya said it is very welcome that signs of international consultation are being seen to solve the Korean problem.

The party official also said that after visiting South Korea in 1980, party chairman Yoshikatsu Takeiri returned home with a renewed recognition that friendly relations between the peoples of South Korea and Japan are necessary.

The party leader's recognition of the need to develop friendly relations reflects his changed attitude toward South Korea, Ninomiya added.

During his visit to Seoul, Takeiri, who also visited Pyongyang in 1972, received a strong impression arising from tension between the South and North and thought the situation should not be allowed to remain unsolved because of its effect on international relationships, the vice chairman said.

CSO: 4100/056

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

TELEPHONE WORKERS COMPLETE BEIRUT PROJECT--Seoul, 18 January (YONHAP)--More than 80 South Korean technicians who had been engaged in telephone line restoration project in Lebanon are leaving the Middle East country as the project was completed at the end of last year, the Foreign Ministry said Wednesday. A Foreign Ministry official said 40 of the technicians had already left the country, and the rest will also return to Korea when the conditions at the Beirut Airport permit their departure. The project, conducted jointly by Korea's Lucky Development Co., and Gold Star telecommunication Co. since April 1983 has restored 40,900 telephone lines in and around Beirut, at a cost of 1.395 million U.S. dollars. The official said the restoration project reinforced the Korean Government's support of the Lebanese Government and provided a foundation for Korean participation in the Lebanese economy. There were no accidents during the project, the official added. [Text] [SK180550 Seoul YONHAP in English 0310 GMT 18 Jan 84]

AUSTRALIAN AMBASSADOR--Seoul, 18 January (YONHAP)--The Australian Government has appointed Lance Joseph, former deputy permanent representative to the United Nations, as ambassador to South Korea, the Australian Embassy in Seoul said Tuesday. Joseph replaces E. R. Pocock who has been accredited as ambassador to the Soviet Union and Mongolia, an embassy press release said. The new envoy had served in Singapore, London, Manila and Bangkok before being assigned to the Australian mission to the United Nations in New York. He will take up his Seoul post early in March, the embassy added. [Text] [SK180718 Seoul YONHAP in English 0025 GMT 18 Jan 84]

AMBASSADORIAL APPOINTMENT--The government yesterday appointed former First Vice Chief of Naval Operations Kim Tae-yong and former Director General of Asian Affairs Kim Pyong-yon to become ambassadors to Panama and Uruguay, respectively. Consul General in Bandar Seri Begawan Choe Pae-sik was promoted to become ambassador to Brunei following the elevation of the Korean Consulate General in the Southeast Asian country to an embassy 1 January. Ambassador Kim Tae-yong served as deputy commander of the Republic of Korea Fleet and superintendent of the Naval Academy before he was named first vice chief of naval operations in 1982. Ambassador Kim Pyong-yon was appointed a counselor at the Korean Embassy in the Netherlands in 1975, a counselor at the Korean Embassy in Japan in 1978 and was promoted to become director general of Information and Cultural Affairs in 1982. Ambassador Choe served as counselor in Uruguay and in Switzerland before he was named to become consul general to Bandar Seri Begawan in 1983. [Excerpts] [SK180718 Seoul THE KOREAN HERALD in English 17 Jan 84 p 1]

AIR AGREEMENT--Seoul, 21 January (YONHAP)--The Air Service Agreement between South Korea and Saudi Arabia officially became effective Saturday. The agreement, which provides for air services between and beyond their respective territories, has been temporarily applied to air traffic between the two countries since it was initiated in November 1976. Korea Air Lines (KAL), Korea's national flag carrier designated in the pact, currently makes eight flights a week to the Middle East Kingdom, and its counterpart, Saudi Arabian Air Lines, operates three flights a week to Seoul. KAL also reserves beyond traffic rights to Zurich, Switzerland, and the Saudi airliner claims the same right to fly to Tokyo. [Text] [SK230552 Seoul YONHAP in English 0251 GMT 21 Jan 84]

KOREA-JAPAN COUNCIL--Seoul, 21 January (YONHAP)--Ten South Korean members, including Seoul-side Chairman Sin Hyon-hwak, of the Standing Committee to Korea-Japan Cooperation Council, will leave for Tokyo Monday for a 3-day visit at the invitation of former Japanese Prime Minister Nobusuke Kishi. Kishi is currently the Tokyo-side chairman of the Non-Governmental Cooperation Forum. The nine others include Chang Song-tae, Seoul-side senior secretary of the Cooperation Council; Chong Su-chang, president of the Korean Chamber of Commerce and Industry; Ku Cha-kyong, vice president of the Federation of Korean Industries; lawmakers Yun Sok-sun and Yu Kun-hang, and President Kim Sol-won of the Ssangyong Business Group. They will pay courtesy calls on Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe, exchange New Year's greetings with their Japanese counterparts and discuss what the bilateral cooperation body should do this year, a council official here said Saturday. They will return home 26 January. [Text] [SK230552 Seoul YONHAP in English 0706 GMT 21 Jan 84]

OMAN TO OPEN RESIDENT EMBASSY--Seoul, 23 January (YONHAP)--South Korea and Oman have agreed to set up a resident Omani Embassy in Seoul, and the Sultanate of the Southeast Arabian nation appointed Hamed Nasier Mansoor Altoobi, deputy director general for Asian Affairs at its Foreign Ministry, last Saturday to serve as the first Omani ambassador to Korea, the Foreign Ministry here said Monday. Korea established diplomatic relations with Oman in 1974, and 2 years later set up its resident embassy there. Three Middle East nations have already established their embassies in Korea. They are Saudi Arabia, Iran and Libya. Iraq has a consulate general here. [Text] [SK230543 Seoul YONHAP in English 0534 GMT 23 Jan 84]

MINISTER OF STATE TO VENEZUELA--Seoul, 26 January (YONHAP)--The first minister of state for political affairs, Yi Tae-sop, will go to Venezuela as a South Korean Government special envoy to attend the inaugural ceremony of Jaime Lusinchi as new Venezuelan President slated for 2 February, the Foreign Ministry said Thursday. Yi will convey President Chon Tu-hwan's congratulations to Lusinchi and contact new Venezuelan Government officials to discuss the promotion of bilateral friendship between the two countries. Lusinchi was elected president 4 December 1983 the ministry said. [Text] [SK260431 Seoul YONHAP in English 0157 GMT 26 Jan 84]

AMBASSADOR TO KUWAIT PRESENTS CREDENTIALS--Manama, Bahrain, 25 January (YONHAP)--Korea's new Ambassador to Kuwait Pak Chong-sang presented his credentials to the Amir of Kuwait, Sheik Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah, at the royal palace in a ceremony Wednesday morning. Ambassador Pak, contacted by telephone from Bahrain,

said after the ceremony that Sheik Jabir, after being invited by him to make a state visit to Korea, expressed his desire to visit Korea at the "proper time." Pak said he made the invitation verbally on behalf of President Chon Tu-hwan. The Korean envoy also suggested that the Kuwait Government open a resident embassy in Korea as early as possible. The ruler of Kuwait immediately instructed the foreign minister, Sheik Sabah al-Ahmed al-Sabah, on hand at the ceremony, to consider the suggestion, Pak said. The Kuwaiti Amir told Pak that he is satisfied with the existing friendly and cooperative ties between the two countries, expressing his hope that they will further be cemented, Pak added. [Text] [SK260205 Seoul YONHAP in English 0043 GMT 26 Jan 84]

CSO: 4100/056

S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

ROK TO SEND TRADE MISSION TO U.S., CANADA 29 FEBRUARY

SK260324 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 26 Jan 84 p 2

[Text] The government will dispatch a high-powered President's trade mission from Korea to the United States. It will also go on an economic cooperation mission to Canada during the period from 29 February to 18 March.

Commerce-Industry Minister Kum Chin-ho, leader of the large-scale trade mission, including 30 leading businessmen, said the dispatch was designed to take concrete steps for a "new chapter" of economic cooperation, set up during the recent Korea-U.S. and Korea-Canada summit conferences.

There are three purposes for this visit, Minister Kum explained. In its efforts to rectify the trade surplus, Korea wants to eliminate being considered as another Japan.

"Our team will explain in detail the Korean economic situation, along with its import liberalization plan and the improved investment environment. These are part of Korea's efforts to establish a long-term cooperative basis in the sectors of capital, investment, technology and trade," he said.

Thirdly, he pointed out that the trade mission will launch multilateral trade negotiations in order to relax various mounting import restraints. It will call for an extension of benefits in generalized scheme of preferences (GSP).

The high-powered trade mission will include many influential business leaders. Chong Chu-yong, chairman of Federation of Korean Industries (FKI), will be the alternative leader of the mission, and the advisor will be Nam Tok-u, chairman of the Korean Traders Association. The mission consists of nine leading businessmen. They are Kum U-chung, chairman of Daewoo Business Group; Ku Cha-kyong, chairman of Lucky-Goldstar Group; Choe Chong-hyon, chairman of Sunkyong Group; Cho Sok-nae, chairman of Hyosung Group; Kim Sok-won, chairman of Ssangyong Group; Yi Kun-hui, vice chairman of Samsung Group; Kim Tok-yong vice chairman of Kukje-ICC Group; and Pak Yong-hak, chairman of Dainong.

The other delegates are 7 government officials and 20 businessmen. During the Canadian visit, Kum will be accompanied by 11 businessmen.

During the minister's stay in the United States and Canada, he will hold two trade ministers meetings with Malcolm Baldrige, U.S. Secretary of Commerce, and

Gerald Regan, Canadian minister of state (international trade) respectively to discuss pending issues. He and his party will also visit New York, Washington, Chicago, Los Angeles, Toronto and Ottawa to begin the purchasing activities.

The team will also meet with U.S. congressmen including John C. Danforth, chairman of the International Trade Sub-Committee, Finance Committee of U.S. Senate; Sam M. Gibbons, chairman of the Trade Sub-Committee, Ways and Means Committee of House of Representatives; Stephens Brobeck, president of National Consumers' Federation; importers, U.S. raw cotton suppliers and other industrial leaders such as Roderick, chairman of U.S. steel and chairman of Boeing Co.

CSO: 4100/056

NO CHANGE FORESEEN IN NORTH KOREA/CHINA RELATIONS

Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 25 Nov 83 p 3

[Commentary by Tokyo correspondent Sin Song-sun: "China and North Korea; Their Fundamental Relationship Is Unlikely to Change"]

[Text] In his talks on 24 November with Japan's Prime Minister Nakasone, Hu Yao-pang, the general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party who is visiting Japan, made reference to the Rangoon bombing incident, saying, "We don't know the details about the Rangoon incident, but China opposes terrorist activities by any country," thereby showing for the first time, albeit indirectly, a critical Chinese attitude toward North Korea. At the summit meeting he made it clear that his pronouncements were his personal ideas but the unanimous views of the party Central Committee and the Political Bureau.

This is interpreted as meaning that the Chinese authorities have had serious discussions on North Korea's Rangoon assassination terror atrocity and that they have reached the conclusion that they must criticize North Korea's actions.

It has become clear that as a result of the Rangoon incident North Korea has suffered the severing of its relations with Burma, the country in South-east Asia with whom it had been closest, and has been stamped as an outlaw by China, its closest friend.

In the talks yesterday, General Secretary Hu also said that he and Deng Xiao ping had held talks with Kim Il-song on two occasions when Kim stated that North Korea had no intentions of attacking South Korea and did not even have the power to do so.

The thing which draws our attention in this statement is not the contents of Kim Il-song's statements but rather when and where talks were held between Kim Il-song and the Chinese leaders.

That is because we can divine the future relationship between North Korea and China according the time and the place of the talks.

In a briefing given to foreign correspondents after the summit talks, Japan's Foreign Ministry said that General Secretary Hu made no mention of this and that the Japanese Government had no information of its own.

Officially confirmed talks between Chinese leaders and Kim Il-song took place during the unofficial 3 day visit of Deng Xiao ping and Hu Yao-pang to North Korea beginning on 26 April 1982 and at the time of Kim Il-song's visit to China from 15 to 26 September of the same year.

All that has been confirmed this year is that Kim Chong-il visited China from 1 through 12 June.

However, the 7 October edition of Japan's KEIZAI SHIMBUN reported that in mid and late August Kim Il-song visited Talien and held talks with Deng Xiao ping who was resting there, and on 7 November, AP quoted Peking diplomatic sources as saying that Kim visited China following the Rangoon incident.

It is not clear whether the "two meetings" alluded to by Secretary General Hu means two meetings on one occasion or meetings on two separate occasions, but it is clear that Kim Il-song has been in China at least once recently.

In relation to this, the fact that Deng Xiao ping, chairman of the Chinese Communist Party's advisory council, stated that North Korea has neither the intention nor the capability of attacking South Korea while suggesting American-Chinese cooperation to ease tensions in the Korean peninsula during his 28 September meeting with U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger draws our attention.

Judging from the coincidence between the content of Deng Xiao ping's remarks and the statement of General Secretary Hu quoting Kim Il-song, it seems a fact that Kim Il-song visited China at least sometime before 28 September, perhaps mid-August as reported by Japan's KEIZAI SHIMBUN.

However, it is not impossible for Kim Il-song to have visited China again after the Rangoon incident.

If this is a fact, then General Secretary Hu's statement of the 24th strongly suggests that China conveyed directly to Kim its concern and dissatisfaction and strongly asked for future self-discipline and self-control from North Korea.

Also, even if Kim Il-song did not go to China himself, we must assume that China's feelings were conveyed to North Korea through some route.

There are those who hold that the visit to the DMZ by the U.S. President Reagan, whom North Korea had threatened to "not let return alive" was made because the United States had this information.

The problem is how China's open criticism of North Korea will affect China-North Korea relations.

There is no doubt that Hu's statement has made more difficult the position of North Korea which even now is denying its crime.

However, Japanese experts are diagnosing no fundamental change in China-North Korea relations.

China has established a goal of increasing its national product four times by the year 2000 and is in the midst of willfully pushing its four modernizations work.

Thus to China the most important thing is its border situation, and particularly a secure situation in the Korean peninsula.

By saying in the 24 November meeting, "China sincerely, earnestly, and resolutely hopes for the long term security of the Korean peninsula" Secretary General Hu revealed that the preservation of peace and security in the Korean peninsula is a basic policy of China.

From this point of view, experts analyze the way for China to control North Korea's dangerous mischief as being not through rejection and disregard but rather through conciliation and persuasion.

Thus it is from this viewpoint that they explain why China shows interest in S. Korea's economic growth but refrains from contact and exchange with S. Korea, and why China recognizes North Korea's Kim Chong-il succession system even while not accepting it inwardly.

However, it is questionable how much China will shield North Korea if it continues to play with fire.

It can be said that Secretary General Hu Yao-pang's Tokyo statement contains concern and a warning for a North Korea which still shows no sign of reconsideration.

There is a need to watch how North Korea responds to this new situation of open criticism from China.

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CSO: 4107/038

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

YOUTH URGED TO ADOPT STUDY METHOD

Pyongyang NODONG CHONGNYON in Korean 6 Nov 83 p 1

[Editorial: "Let Youth Realize More Thoroughly the Anti-Japanese Guerrilla Style Study Method"]

[Text] It has been 10 years since the time that the dear leader comrade Kim Chong-il, the renowned leader of our party and people, set forth the original guideline for widely accepting the anti-Japanese guerrilla style study method to bring about a new transformation in the study of the great leader's revolutionary ideology.

At the historic time when the conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology stood forth as a mature requirement of our revolutionary development, the dear leader comrade Kim Chong-il scientifically discerned the importance and significance of revolutionary study in imbuing the whole society with the great leader's revolutionary ideology and set forth the original guideline for widely accepting the anti-Japanese guerrilla style study method.

For the first time in history, the dear leader comrade regularized the revolutionary study method created by the great leader during the time of the anti-Japanese armed struggle as the chuche study method, the anti-Japanese guerrilla style study method, and the dear leader comrade also revealed fully the method's essence and superiority, its basic requirements and the tasks that arise in its realization. Thus, the party's unitary ideological system was firmly established in the whole party and whole society, and a great methodological weapon was provided to carry on more vigorously and more substantially revolutionary study for imbuing the whole society with the chuche ideology.

Indeed the dear leader's taking of this momentous step for fully realizing the anti-Japanese guerrilla style learning method was an historical event which stoutly defended and continued the shining anti-Japanese revolutionary tradition in the field of study methods to bring about a great transformation in the study of the chuche ideology.

This is yet another immortal achievement compiled by the dear leader who always correctly grasps the mature requirements of our revolutionary development and sets forth suitable original guidelines while leading our people and our youth wisely.

The revolutionary study ethic which has arisen in our country in recent years shows clearly that the party's guideline for actively adopting the anti-Japanese guerrilla study method personally created by the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song during the resistance to Japan is very correct and has inexhaustible vitality.

With the wide generalization of the question and answer style study method continued and developed by the dear leader comrade to fit the requirements of today's reality, a revolutionary transformation has taken place in study during the past 10 years. In the study field, the old molds of the formalistic and dogmatic methods have been smashed and replaced with a substantial living study method by which each thing learned is learned clearly and acquired as revolutionary knowledge.

Question and answer study, which was an important part of the anti-Japanese guerrilla style study method, has today been solidly transformed into the work of the masses themselves with the result that group control of study and mutual help among comrades have been strengthened so as to make the whole party and whole society overflow with the revolutionary study ethic.

With the intensifying of the struggle to have Socialist Working Youth League (SWYL) organizations and youth uphold the party's guidelines and realize the anti-Japanese guerrilla style study ethic and method throughout the whole league at the historic time when we faced a new golden age in the development of our youth movement under the wise leadership of the dear leader comrade, zeal for study rose extraordinarily among youth and study became normalized and regularized while the revolutionary study ethic was solidly established in the SWYL.

In particular, by holding high the slogan of loyalty set forth by the dear leader comrade, "Let Us Learn From the Great Leader," and basing itself on deeply grasping the wisdom of the great leader's revolutionary thought and leadership and his noble virtue, and vigorously carrying out the struggle to realize the anti-Japanese guerrilla style study method, the SWYL stoutly armed youth with the immortal ideology of the great leader, the chuche ideology and achieved epochal progress in establishing among them the revolutionary view of the leader.

As a result of thoroughly realizing the anti-Japanese guerrilla style study method among SWYL members and youth and carrying out study substantially, today the SWYL ranks have firmed up even more as loyal ranks filled with the chuche ideology, as the party's reliable political reserve unit which follows the leadership of the dear leader comrade to succeed to and finish the chuche revolutionary cause pioneered by the great leader, and a new revolutionary transformation has been wrought in the ideological aspects and work attitude of our SWYL members and young people.

Reality shows that an important guarantee for vigorously advancing the conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology lies here in thoroughly fulfilling the party's guideline for widely accepting the anti-Japanese

guerrilla style study method to bring about a new transformation in the study of the great leader's revolutionary ideology.

The dear leader comrade Kim Chong-il has noted as follows:

"Study is a fundamental means for arming oneself with revolutionary ideology and theory, strategy and tactics. Without studying, one cannot gain the truth of revolutionary struggle nor can one have high revolutionary insight and class discernment. People making revolution must always keep study as their first duty and continue studying their whole lives." ("On the Chuche Ideology," pamphlet, p 67)

The new reality of our revolutionary development which ceaselessly intensifies the process of converting the whole society to the chuche ideology requires that we strengthen even more revolutionary study among SWYL members and youth.

We cannot keep in step with the progress of the era apart from revolutionary study which arms us with the great leader's revolutionary ideology and the dear leader comrades ideological theory, nor can we discuss the problem of establishing the party's unitary ideological system and the problem of successfully fulfilling the great leader's teachings and the party's guidelines.

In order to reap success in study for sure, we must rely on a superior and effective revolutionary study method.

As our party's traditional study method which was personally created by the great leader during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and shinningly continued and developed by the dear leader comrade, the anti-Japanese guerrilla style study method is a most powerful and superior revolutionary study method with an endlessly abundant and lofty content.

All the various kinds of study methods and study experiences contained in the anti-Japanese guerrilla style study method, such as the question and answer method, is a valuable asset and a most powerful methodological weapon enabling us to intensify study to fit the varying levels of preparedness, particularities, environments, and situations of people.

The anti-Japanese guerrilla style study method was created in conditions worse than can be imagined and embodies the greatest model of revolutionary study which fostered the anti-Japanese guerrilla unit members as a "college student unit" upright to the man, as a revolutionary vanguard to push forward the Korean revolution; as a study method that has become more sophisticated and complete over a long period of time, it has incomparably great power.

Today, when the requirements for study are incomparably high, SWYL members and youth must uphold with their hearts the party's guidelines for widely accepting the anti-Japanese guerrilla style study method and devote all their efforts to thoroughly fulfilling it.

The most important thing in realizing the anti-Japanese guerrilla style study method is to have a revolutionary view and standpoint towards study like that of the anti-Japanese guerrillas.

The anti-Japanese guerrilla style study method is based on the most revolutionary view and attitude towards study which holds that study is the first duty of people making revolution, that study is the priority revolutionary work which must be grasped even more firmly the more difficult and complex the times are.

Because the anti-Japanese guerrillas of the past viewed study as their first duty in order to become the great leader's revolutionary soldiers, they were able to make study a habit, a part of their life, never stopping even under difficult conditions where fierce combat continued, even on blizzardous marches, and even by the bonfires of their camps, and relying thoroughly on such revolutionary study methods as question and answer style study, they carried out study substantially, thereby arming themselves thoroughly with the great leader's revolutionary ideology, the chuche ideology, and overflowing with their conviction certain victory, were able to fight on strongly.

SWYL members and youth must adopt the model of the anti-Japanese guerrilla, have a revolutionary viewpoint, attitude, and ethic toward study like the guerrillas, and make study a habit, a part of their lives no matter how complicated the circumstances may be, and they must devote all their fervor to arming themselves with the great leader's revolutionary ideology and the dear leader comrade's ideological theory.

A problem which must be stressed in the realizing of the anti-Japanese guerrilla study method is firmly grasping the question and answer study method, fully realizing it and unstintingly displaying its superiority and vitality.

SWYL organizations must fully adopt the question and answer style study method, whose superiority has been proved in practice, in all study such as youth school study and must make studying substantially by the question and answer study method completely a part of young people's lives in all places and times.

Thus, they must make all the study carried on in the SWYL into a process of gaining true revolutionary knowledge, useful living knowledge and through question and answer study must make all youth deeply aware of the principles of the great chuche ideology, the chuche revolutionary theory, the essential content of the party's lines and policies and the practical means for their fulfillment, making them into firm convictions.

As the way by which our party has developed the anti-Japanese guerrilla study method to fit today's reality, the question and answer style study competition is a study form which embodies in mass the superiority of the question and answer style study method. SWYL organizations must regularly and widely organize question and answer style study competitions among primary level organizations and study teams or study groups according to the

situation, and they must have all SWYL members participate without exception placing great emphasis on carrying it out substantially. Also, by summarizing the carrying out process timely and ceaselessly intensifying this work, they must demonstrate even more highly the superiority of the question and answer style study method competition.

SWYL organizations must make all young people participate with high zeal and preparedness in the question and answer style study competitions held on a nationwide scope using the content of the dear leader comrade's immortal classic monograph, "On the Chuche Ideology," thereby making all SWYL members have a deep grasp of and become completely conversant in the full content of the classic monograph and each thesis.

If we are to realize thoroughly the anti-Japanese guerrilla style study method, we must actively adopt other various study methods and forms created at the time of the anti-Japanese armed struggle along with organizing question and answer study.

SWYL organizations must actively adopt models, such as the noble experience of the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters who studied militantly no matter how difficult the circumstances or conditions, of combining group study and individual study, regular study and concentrated study and substantially carrying out study discussion by the method of argument, which were widely used by the anti-Japanese guerrilla units so as to carry on substantially the work of arming youth stoutly with the great leader's revolutionary thought and the dear leader comrade's guidelines.

Formalism in study has no connections with the anti-Japanese guerrilla study method.

We must thoroughly beat back phenomena that run counter to the requirements of the anti-Japanese guerrilla style study method, such as filling in the times and doing things superficially, and we must carry out substantial and goal-oriented studies, which have clear targets and plans.

When well combined with practical revolutionary activity, with the struggle for self-cultivation, then study can yield great benefit.

SWYL members and youth must make their study not just study for study's sake, study simply to gain knowledge, but rather study which establishes the party's unitary ideological system and furthers revolutionization, which contributes to the revolutionary struggle and construction work, and especially now to the struggle for the creation of the "speed of the eighties."

Strongly establishing study discipline among youth and strengthening guidance and control over study is a necessary requirement for thoroughly realizing the anti-Japanese guerrilla style study method.

SWYL organizations must make SWYL members carry out undeviatingly their assigned study tasks and raise the requirements for participating sincerely

in question and answer style study with full preparation, and they must regularly conduct critiques of the results of the students' study.

It is very important to enhance the role of SWYL functionaries in substantially adopting the anti-Japanese guerrilla style study method and strengthening guidance and control over study.

SWYL functionaries, like the commanders of the anti-Japanese guerrilla units, must first step to the forefront of study themselves to teach by example and must always go down to analyze and grasp the process of the conduct of study, leading well so that study will be carried out according to the requirements of the anti-Japanese guerrilla study method. In particular, they must do well their work with instructors and help them to carry out sincerely their responsibilities.

The work of thoroughly realizing the anti-Japanese guerrilla style study method is one important work which defends and continues revolutionary tradition established by the great leader and makes shine the revolutionary achievements of the dear leader comrade, and is a glorious and responsible work for fulfilling the destiny of the youth of our era.

Let us all thoroughly realize the anti-Japanese guerrilla style study method as taught by the dear leader comrade and bring about a new revolutionary transformation, thereby preparing ourselves more solidly as the party's loyal youth vanguard, as the reliable successors who will succeed to and complete the chuche revolutionary cause.

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CSO: 4110/041

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENTS

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SK150610 Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 11 (499) Nov 83 p 1

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SK180322 Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 12 (500) Dec 83 p 1

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CSO: 4110/068

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

BANGLADESH PAPER NOTES DPRK ECONOMIC PROSPECTS

SK240510 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0410 GMT 24 Jan 84

Text] Pyongyang, 24 Jan (KCNA)--The January 14 issue of the Bangladesh paper NEW NATION carried an article titled "Goals of DPRK's Second Seven-Year Plan" dealing with the prospect of economic development in Korea.

After outlining the main tasks and content of the grand Second Seven-Year Plan to accelerate the chuche orientation, modernization and scientization of the national economy for consolidating the socialist economic foundations and further improving the people's living standard, the paper said:

At the end of the Second Seven-Year Plan, the DPRK will produce annually 56,000-60,000 million kwh of electricity, 70-80 million tons of coal, 7.4-8 million tons of steel, one million tons of nonferrous metals, 5 million tons of mechanical products, 5 million tons of chemical fertilizers, 12-13 million tons of cement, 3.5 million tons of aquatic products and 10 million tons of grain and reclaim 100,000 hectares of tideland.

In the Second Seven-Year Plan period, industrial output will increase 2.2 times, of which means of production 2.2 times and consumer goods 2.1 times.

When this plan is fulfilled, the per capita major industrial output will reach the level of the developed countries and that of some products will outdistance the level of advanced countries.

With irrigation already completed, the DPRK has made stable farming, despite continued severe drought these years.

When the Second Seven-Year Plan is fulfilled, the people's material and cultured life will become more affluent.

CSO: 4100/54

RECLAMATION OF 2,800 CHONGBO OF TIDELAND REPORTED

Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 21 Oct 83 p 1

[Article by Han Chun-so: "2,800 Chongbo of Tideland by the End of This Year. At the South Hwanghae Province Tideland Construction Enterprise Complex and the Hwanghae Tideland Construction Enterprise Complex"]

[Text] Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, taught us as follows:

"If 300,000 chongbo of tideland and 200,000 chongbo of a new land are reclaimed, the 1.5 million ton grain height that was set forth by the Sixth Congress of the party could be taken; and a fundamental turn could be brought about in dealing with the food problems."

In compliance with the grand plan of remaking nature set forth by the great leader, a stretch of extensive tideland in the Kuwol Peninsula and Yongmae Island is being transformed into a fertile field of land.

The workers of the South Hwanghae Tideland Construction Enterprise Complex and the Hwanghae Tideland Construction Enterprise Complex, upholding the programmatic instructions given by the great leader at the Fourth Plenum of the Sixth Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party, launched forceful labor struggle and achieved a great deal.

During a year or so period following the beginning of the tideland construction, the tideland construction workers in this region removed several hundred thousand cubic meters of soil and rocks. They built dikes ranging from the No 1 road dike to No 6 road dike. They built No 5 tide embankment and successfully built a drainage lock gate at No 6 tide embankment.

Thus a firm prospect was opened to the Yongmae Island tideland construction. The enterprises in this region are now forcefully pushing and concentrating energy in the construction of No 6 and No 4 tide embankments.

The functionaries of the tideland construction enterprise complex are constantly and energetically launching the political propaganda and economic agitation deep among the masses. Leading by personal examples, they are arousing the masses to labor innovations.

Upholding the calls of the great leader and the glorious Party Center, the construction workers are launching blitzkriegs and annihilation battles while keeping deep in their hearts the honor and pride of participating in the valuable construction of remaking the great nature.

The construction workers of No 1 branch construction site of the South Hwanghae Province Tideland Construction Enterprise Complex, displaying high their revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle, successfully accomplished the construction of the drainage lock gate of No 5 tide embankment in a month or so period.

The flame of innovations is vigorously spreading among the construction workers of No 2 and No 4 branch construction sites, too.

The construction workers of No 2 branch construction site continuously blew up blasts of 50,000 or 20,000 san [phonetic] and stepped up the production of rocks on a priority basis, pushing with a high speed the project of covering No 2 road dike with rocks.

Furthermore, the construction workers of No 4 branch construction site, like the heroes in the artistic movies "Always With All Our Hearts," "The Pledge of the Day," and "Wolmido," and determined to be loyal with all their hearts to the great leader and the party, took upon themselves the difficult and hard work of the construction of No 6 tide embankment and are successfully carrying it out.

The construction workers built a large box-shaped prefabricated building material plant in a short period of time and stepped up the production of prefabricated building materials. Thus they opened up an assault lane along which they can march ahead while blocking any kaegolt [words illegible] no matter how large it may be.

Thus they are scoring rapid successes in building dikes even in the conditions under which they have to face directly and fight against heavy tidewater in their marching ahead.

The functionaries and construction workers of the Hwanghae Tideland Construction Enterprise Complex boldly and undauntedly set up their work sites and are speeding up construction.

The construction workers in this region have acquired a firm prospect for earning several thousand chongbo of tideland by successfully building up three middle road dikes each of which is over 10-ri long. Without swaggering about their exploits, the construction workers are concentrating their efforts in the construction of No 4 tide embankment.

Stepping up the use of heavy machinery, including the excavation boats, the construction workers are rapidly speeding up their construction.

Today the tideland construction workers are more and more vigorously raising the flame of creating "the speed of the 1980's," vigorously launching the stupendous struggle to construct 2,800 chongbo of tideland by the end of this year and to open up the road of tideland construction for next year.

GOVERNMENT EMPHASIZES COAL MINING INDUSTRIES

Increased Production Sought

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 15 Nov 83 p 1

[Article by correspondent Kil Se-sik: "Kangtong Area Coal Mining as the Capital's Reliable Coal Production Center"]

[Text] At the coal-mining complex in the Kangtong area, an active struggle is being launched to make the Kangtong area's coal mines a reliable coal production center for the capital.

Our great leader clarified concrete directions and methods to increase coal production by improving and expanding coal mines and by rapidly accelerating coal-mine construction in the Kangtong area.

Especially, our great leader gave this area the honorable task of organizing a coal-mining complex and making it firmly the capital's reliable coal production center.

In order to thoroughly implement our great leader's instruction regarding the epoch-making increase in coal production in the Kangtong area's coal mines, a courageous plan is being drafted and a work site is boldly being set up to improve and expand the coal mines in the Kangtong area coal-mining complex.

Our great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song instructed as follows.

"We must develop many new large coal mines as well as medium- and small-sized ones in the regions where the prospect for production is good and the conditions for development are favorable."

At the Kangtong coal-mining complex, a high goal has been set from the beginning.

They set out with great resolution from the beginning and boldly set up a strategy to effectively advance all aspects of the development of coal production based on the collectively-discussed comprehensive development plan for building the capital's reliable coal production center.

At the complex, they are further increasing the production capacity by modernizing the existing coal-mine pits and also are boldly planning and pushing ahead with the construction of new pits. Thus, at the complex, they have already begun the construction of five pits and also are stepping up the planning and technological preparation for the construction of more than 10 pits.

In addition, at the complex, they are planning concrete measures to actively accomplish automation of coal mining and pit construction, to increase the output per coal mine, and to complete the construction of new pits ahead of schedule.

At the complex, detailed measures have been drawn up under the leadership of the party organizations to organize and advance the development of new pits in an all-out and effective manner.

At the complex, they are increasing the speed of exploration and pushing ahead with the preparation of the proposed sites for pit construction by concentrating the exploration abilities.

They are making the plans for pit construction and also technological preparation. At the same time, they are planning the task of increasing the number of skilled workers in accordance with the increase in the number of pits.

It is not a simple matter to push ahead with all these tasks at the same time.

However, at the mines and exploration teams belonging to the Kangtong area coal-mining complex, they are determined to accomplish all their goals without fail, cling to these goals, and are effectively undertaking their tasks one by one.

The working class at the Kangtong area coal-mining complex set the target of completing the improvement and expansion work within a year--ahead of schedule--and increasing the coal production threefold as the first-stage goal.

Their determination is firm and their faith lofty. As said in a proverb, "what is begun is half-done," and they have increased the speed of pit construction while exceeding their coal-production quotas and are thoroughly making the plans and technological preparation for pit construction based on the experiences they have acquired already.

Mining Complexes Expanded

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 17 Nov 83 p 1

[Article by correspondent O Wal-t'aek: "Over 100 Coal Extraction Facilities Will Be Built--at Various Coal Mines Under the Ministry of Coal Industry Where Thorough Preparations for the Next Year's Production Are Being Made"]

[Text] In compliance with the party's militant call, the workers, the technicians and the Three Revolutions Teams in the coal industry are vigorously struggling under the flames of "the speed of the '80's" to better prepare for the next year's production.

The working class in the coal industry at various places all over the country including the Anchu, Sunchon and Tokchon area coal-mining complexes has achieved a great success in their struggle to develop new pits and new exploration sites. The task to increase the production capacities of the existing pits is vigorously being pushed ahead at the Kaech'on, Ryongdung, Ripsok and Ryongsu coal-mining complex.

The working class in the coal industry is now competitively carrying out a campaign to build over 100 coal extraction facilities to substantially increase the next year's coal production.

Our great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, instructed as follows.

"If the the year's campaign begins with sufficient and thorough preparations for production beforehand, the plan will be carried out without fail and production will be regularized from the first day."

The functionaries in the appropriate bureaus of the Ministry of Coal Industry are strengthening their guidance in regularizing the current production and also in preparing for the next year's production. The responsible functionaries are strongly supporting the work on the spot.

The functionaries in the appropriate administrative bureaus of the ministry are greatly exerting themselves for developing new mines and new pits which will play an important role in increasing the next year's coal production. At the same time, they are actively supporting those at the mines to effectively accomplish the task of increasing the production capacities of the existing pits.

The party organizations at coal mines are explaining and deeply instilling the importance of good preparations for the next year's production among the masses of producers and arousing them to the struggle to increase coal-production capacities.

The workers and technicians at various places like Ch'angdong and Sosa, who have vigorously launched into development of new coal mines, are achieving great successes under the flames of "the speed of the '80's" in excavation of slanted pits, excavation to build new extraction facilities, and construction of transportation and loading facilities in order to expedite the operation of new pits.

At the Kakp'o mine, active work is in progress to begin the operation of new pits ahead of schedule, to build a cableway for a distance of 10 ri (2.5 miles), and to construct a big pit equipped with a belt conveyor.

In addition, an active struggle is being launched to build a second open-air pit at the Tokch'on mine, the Chayang area open-air pit at the Muchin-zone youth mine, and the Chonchin open-air pit at the Kaech'on mine.

The working class at the Kaech'on area mining complex is achieving a big success in their struggle to begin operation of the new pits ahead of

schedule, to build 8 new coal excavation facilities, and to prepare over 20 new coal extraction facilities to which mining activities will have to move within this year. Meanwhile, the workers and technicians at the Tokch'on area mining complex are getting it over with the construction of the Toknam coal-transportation railway, loading facilities, and underground-transportation pits which will greatly contribute to the expansion of coal production at the Namyang and Tokkol mines.

At many mines in the Sunch'on area and Anchu area coal-mining complexes, the task to build more excavation sites is being pushed ahead.

At the Sunch'on coal-mining complex, the organization work is effectively being carried out under the goals of beginning the operation of the first Cholkol slow-slant pit at the Ch'ongsong youth mine ahead of schedule and the excavation of coal at the new coal excavation facilities at the Ryongtae mine and the 2.8 Chiktong youth mine.

The workers, the technicians, and the Three Revolutions Teams in the coal industry are now actively struggling to expedite coal production, the construction of the excavation, transportation, and loading facilities, and the operation of new pits with the lofty determination to accomplish this year's plan ahead of schedule and to bring about another great upsurge in coal production with a thorough preparation for the next year's production.

12518

CSO: 4110/043

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

NEWSPAPER VIEWS KIM IL-SONG'S KINDNESS LOVE

SK210501 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1503 GMT 20 Jan 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 20 Jan (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN January 19 tells a story about kindness shown by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the late Comrade Han Hong-chong who was director of the cabinet food administration bureau in charge of the food administration of the country in the most difficult days from the fatherland liberation war to postwar reconstruction and socialist construction. Food administration was what the great leader paid deep attention to all the time while leading the overall affairs on the front and in the rear during the war. It was a difficult work and important task related to the destiny of the war to defend the grain of the state, process them and supply them to the front and the rear in time under the rigorous conditions of the war.

At that time the great leader selected an official with a strong party spirit and a high sense of responsibility and appointed him director of the food administration bureau of the cabinet. He was Comrade Han Hong-chong.

Before the war, the great leader had met with Comrade Han Hong-chong and appointed him secretary of a provincial people's committee and then director of the purchase bureau of the cabinet. In this course, the leader recognized his loyalty to the party and high sense of service for the people. Saying he felt reassured after he assigned Comrade Han to food administration, the great leader taught him down to detail how to keep and control food under the given situation and what he should do to supply food to the front in time. He frequently took him along during his on-the-spot guidance through powder smoke and hails of bullets so that his noble example might help Han understand deeply what stand and viewpoint should be taken by an official in charge of the administration of food indispensable to the people's life.

It is common that famine brings wholesale deaths to people in wartime. But the great leader would leave no one to die of hunger in the fatherland liberation war to defend the sovereignty of the country and the lives of the people. Guided by the great leader's faith and will power, Comrade Han energetically worked to secure reserves of food under the difficult wartime conditions. Han grew very weak from a long stomach trouble.

Even in the grim days of the war, the great leader, concerned about his health, frequently telephones to the food administration bureau after the ceasefire, the leader showed more concern for his health than for his work and repeatedly told him not to work too hard. One day, he called an official and told him

that the cabinet should take a measure for a tranquil medical treatment of Comrade Han Hong-chong devoting himself entirely to work. Some time later, a measure was taken to protect his health and give him medical treatment.

Under the loving care of the great leader, Comrade Han underwent medical treatment in a foreign land for nearly half a year when the country was in a difficult situation after the ceasefire.

It was the great leader who was more glad than anyone else to see him back home and at his work again.

This is not all of the touching story.

One day in late September 1957, the great leader, who knew Comrade Han's birthday, gave instructions to award him a high state order on his 50th birthday. That evening, he called Han and gave him great courage and strength, looking back upon his past work.

While working with redoubled energy under the constant care of the great leader, Comrade Han relapsed into illness and took to his bed, unfortunately.

His illness was already beyond cure.

Guessing the approach of his end, he wrote by his own hand in his bed or with the help of his daughter, counting every minute, about the greatness and noble virtues of the respected leader as he had experienced to leave a wealth of precious historical material.

At the last moments of his life in March 1970, he left words earnestly wishing a long life and good health to the great leader before losing his eyes.

Hearing this sad news, the great leader could hardly repress his sorrow at his death. He instructed to hold a big funeral service and sent party and state cadres to pay the last homage to the deceased.

The story about the great leader's trust in and love of Comrade Han Hong-chong impressively tells what utmost kindness the leader shows for those who devotedly worked for the country and the people, says the paper.

CSO: 4100/54

N. KOREA/MEDIA AND THE ARTS

REPORTAGE ON ILJI PUBLISHING 'PAEKPONG LIBRARY'

No 30 Published

SK250817 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0803 GMT 25 Jan 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 25 Jan (KCNA)--The International Institute of the Chuche Idea published "Paekpong Library" No 30 under the title "Cultural Revolution and Intellectualization of Whole Society."

"Paekpong Library" carries propositions of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on the cultural revolution and the intellectualization of the whole society from his immortal classic works in the following system:

Chapter 1. Necessity of Cultural Revolution

Chapter 2. Basic Contents of Cultural Revolution

1. Development of Education

Preface

- 1) Anti-illiteracy Campaign
- 2) Strengthening and Development of Compulsory Education
- 3) Strengthening and Development of Higher Education
- 4) Strengthening of Adult Education

2. Establishment of Socialist Way of Life

3. Implementation of the Line of Building Socialist National Culture

Chapter 3. Highest Stage of Cultural Revolution--Intellectualization of Whole Society

1. Necessity of Intellectualization of Whole Society

2. Essence of Intellectualization of Whole Society

3. Principle of Intellectualization of Whole Society

4. Ways of Intellectualization of Whole Society
The Library Also Edits Explanatory Materials.

No 31 Published

SK271131 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1059 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 27 Jan (KCNA)--The International Institute of the Chuche Idea brought out "Paekbong Library" No 31 under the title "Theory of United Front and Its Experiences."

It excerpts propositions on the united front from immortal classic works of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and edits them in the following composition:

Chapter One. Anti-Japanese National United Front

Chapter Two; Democratic National United Front

Chapter Three: National United Front for Korea's Reunification

Chapter Four: Anti-U.S. International United Front

It carries several items of explanatory materials and "Let Us Study President Kim Il-song's Theory of United Front and Its Experiences," a treatise by Shuhaci Inoue, deputy director general of the International Institute of the Chuche Idea.

CSO: 4100/54

BRIEFS

'STUDY OF KIMILSONGISM' IN JAPAN--Pyongyang, 24 Jan (KCNA)--The Japan Society for the Study of Kimilsongism published the magazine STUDY OF KIMILSONGISM No 28. It carries the full texts of the speech made by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the banquet celebrating the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and his immortal classic work "On the Korean People's Struggle To Apply the Chuche Idea." Printed in it is a photograph of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il going round the arch of triumph. Under the headline "Special Write-up: Establishment of Chajusong," it carries the resolution and the rules of the society adopted at the 8th National Committee meeting of the Japan Society for the Study of Kimilsongism and articles. Also edited in it are the keynote report and study reports at the 18th national scientific seminar on the chuche idea, the content of the lecture given there, the serial lecture "Guiding Principles of the Chuche Idea," impressions of Korea "After Witnessing the Realities of Socialist Korea" and others. [Text] [SK240837 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0809 GMT 24 Jan 84]

INDIAN FILM SHOW--Pyongyang, 25 Jan (KCNA)--A film show was arranged at the chollima house of culture on January 24 on the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the founding of the Republic of India under the cosponsorship of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Korea-India Friendship Association. Present there were Kim Pong-chu, chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea and chairman of the Korea-India Friendship Association, Chang Se-kuk, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, personages concerned and working people in the city. Indian ambassador to Korea K.C. Lalvunga and Indian Embassy officials were invited there. The attendants saw an Indian feature film. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0342 GMT 25 Jan 84 SK]

CSO: 4100/54

N. KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

KOREAN PAPER IN JAPAN FLAYS 'TEAM SPIRIT 84'

SK261101 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1037 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 26 Jan (KCNA)--The January 21 issue of MINJOK SIBO, a newspaper of Koreans under the influence of the "'ROK' Residents Association in Japan" ("Mindan"), carried an editorial titled "Let Us Put a Stop to 'Team Spirit 84' and Remove the Danger of War."

The danger of the "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises, the editorial says, lies in that the exercises will be staged when the U.S.-Japan-South Korea triangular military alliance system has been strengthened by Nakasone's trip to South Korea and the United States and Reagan's tour of Japan and South Korea last year.

Stripping bare the "Team Spirit 84" as a "military game of offensive nature which clearly reveals the intention of military invasion against the north," the editorial continues:

The "Team Spirit 84" is a military rehearsal putting on the order of the day of nuclear war on the Korean Peninsula for the state interests of the United States. [words indistinct] clear as noonday that our nation would suffer if a nuclear war broke out on the Korean Peninsula.

No act is more treacherous than to hold, together with foreign troops, a military rehearsal for imposing a nuclear holocaust upon one's own people, for the interests of a foreign country.

Yet Chon Tu-hwan claimed that the United States and South Korea should strengthen joint military exercises.

For the removal of the danger of a nuclear war on the Korean Peninsula, it is necessary to stop the projected "Team Spirit 84," remove all the nuclear weapons from South Korea and make the Korean Peninsula a nuclear-free zone.

To this end, the Koreans at home and abroad must unite and turn out in the anti-outside, anti-war and anti-nuclear struggle, stresses the editorial.

CSO: 4100/54

N. KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

BRIEFS

HOME-VISITING GROUP OF KOREANS--Pyongyang, 25 Jan (KCNA)--The 108th home-visiting group of Koreans in Japan headed by Cha Sang-i, permanent advisor to the Gumma prefectural headquarters of the Democratic Union of Korean Women in Japan, arrived in Pyongyang on January 24 by train for a visit to the socialist homeland. It arrived in Wonsan on January 23 by the ship "Mangyongbong." [Text] [SK250548 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2207 GMT 24 Jan 84 SK]

JAPANESE ASSAULT ON KOREAN--Tokyo, 22 Jan (KNS-KCNA)--A rightist hooligan of Japan on January 14 knifed a girl student of the second year of the middle course of the Kanagawa Korean Middle and High School, heavily wounding her, when she was walking a road. In this connection, representatives of the Kanagawa prefectural headquarters of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), and the Kanagawa Korean Middle and High School on January 15 went to the Tobe police station and lodged a strong protest with it, resolutely demanding that the criminals be arrested and severely punished and the background of the incident be thoroughly probed. And they demanded the police authorities time and again to take an appropriate measure so that no more assault on Koreans might be committed. Meanwhile, the chairman of the Kanagawa prefectural headquarters of Chongnyon issued a talk in this connection. Denouncing the crimes of the rightist terrorists, part of the anti-DPRK and anti-Chongnyon smear campaign of the reactionaries within and without, he demanded that the Japanese police take a responsible measure for preventing assaults on Koreans in Japan. [Text] [SK240430 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0332 GMT 24 Jan 84]

CSO: 4100/54

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

GROUPS HOLD SEMINAR ON KIM IL-SONG ADDRESS

SK270831 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0801 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 27 Jan (KCNA)--Seminars on the new year address of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for 1984 were held at the Marandellas, Zimbabwe, centre for the study of Kimilsongism on January 18, at the group for the study of the chuche idea of the Central African Republic on January 13, at the Kim Il-song library in Somalia on January 18, at the group for the study of the chuche idea of Comrade Kim Il-song of Enmore, Guyana, on January 10 and at the group for the study of the chuche idea of Latin American students studying in Geneva, Switzerland, on January 17.

Hung on the background of the platforms of the seminars were portraits of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The reporters and speakers stressed that the great leader's new year address is a programmatic work analysing and summing up the proud successes made by the Korean people last year in all fields of the revolution and construction such as politics, economy and culture and advancing new militant tasks for socialist construction.

Referring to the achievements made by the Korean people last year, they said: The Korean people's brilliant successes are a fruition of the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il.

We are convinced that the Korean people will make a signal advance this year, too, in their struggle for socialist construction and for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

We will express positive support to the righteous struggle of the Korean people to reunify the country independently and in a peaceful way in accordance with the proposal for founding the Democratic Federal Republic of Koryo, which was advanced by the great leader, they stressed.

They heartily wished the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il good health and a long life.

Letters to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song were adopted at the seminars held at the Marandellas, Zimbabwe, centre for the study of Kimilsongism and the group for the study of the chuche idea of Central African Republic.

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM TOGO LEADER

SK270453 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0419 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 27 Jan (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 Gnassingbe Eyadema, president-founder of the Togolese People's Rally and president of the Republic of Togo, in reply to his message of greetings to the latter on the national liberation day of the Republic of Togo.

The reply message dated January 19 reads:

Your Excellency President, my dear friend,

The Togolese people and the Togolese People's Rally, their National Alliance Party, the government and myself were deeply moved by your warm congratulations to us on the 17th anniversary of our national liberation day.

I am happy to note that an important delegation of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea sat in company with us to add shine to all the celebrations of this anniversary and, especially, the ceremony for the completion of the building of the party school, a symbol of deep and sincere friendship linking the Togolese people with the valiant Korean people.

I extend deepest thanks to you on behalf of the Togolese people for your great contribution to the development of our country, and especially on behalf of the Togolese youth for your contribution to this important work for the political education of youth and upbringing of humanity.

This party school, a flower of the talent of your people, will remain for the generations to come a patent proof of the successful cooperation daily developing between our two countries.

Thanking Your Excellency President, my dear friend, once again, I extend my deep respect and highest considerations to you.

CSO: 4100/54

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

TANZANIAN AGRICULTURE INSTITUTE BEING BUILT

SK240504 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0403 GMT 24 Jan 84

[Text] Dar es Salaam, 22 Jan (KCNA)--A ceremony of starting the construction of the building of the Tanzanian Institute of Agricultural Science was held in Dakawa, Morogoro Province, on January 14.

A portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of President Julius K. Nyerere were hung on the background of the platform of the ceremony.

Present here were President Julius K. Nyerere and leading functionaries of the party and government, leading officials of agriculture and peasants of Tanzania.

The Korean ambassador to Tanzania and Korean Embassy officials, Korean agricultural scientists and technicians working in the country, and diplomatic envoys of various countries were invited there.

Speaking at the ceremony, Minister of Agriculture J.B. Machunda said that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song showed deep care for the establishment of the Institute of Agricultural Science by personally sending a Korean agricultural delegation to Tanzania, in order to implement the Pyongyang declaration adopted at the symposium of non-aligned and other developing countries on increasing food and agricultural production.

He further said: The institute will study new farming methods suitable to the climate of Tanzania, irrigation projects, utilization of land and elimination of plant diseases and noxious insects and will supply good seeds to the farmers and teach them advanced farming technique and knowledge and thus help towards freeing them from toilsome work and increasing grain production.

Then the institute will make a great contribution to the development of agriculture of the non-aligned and African countries, not to speak of that of Tanzanian agriculture.

In conclusion, he expressed deep thanks to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il for their active assistance in Tanzanian agriculture.

After the ceremony, the Tanzanian President went round its site and the experimental plots.

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM IL-SONG EXCHANGES CARDS WITH FOREIGN LEADERS

SK211049 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1034 GMT 21 Jan 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 21 Jan (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, exchanged new year's cards with Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, president of the Council of State and president of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba; Kayson Phomvihan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party; Hussain Mohammad Ershad, president of the People's Republic of Bangladesh; Tuanku Haji Ahmad Shah al-Mustain Billah Ibni al-Marhum Sultan Abu Bakar Ri Ayatuddin al-Mu Adzam Shah, king of Malaysia; Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic; 'Ali Abdallah Salih, president of the Yemen Arab Republic, commander-in-chief of the armed forces and general secretary of the General People's Congress; Jaber al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah, emir of the state of Kuwait; Gnassingbe Eyadema, president-founder of the Togolese People's Rally and president of the Republic of Togo; Jose Eduardo Dos Santos, president of the MPLA-Workers Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola; Obiang Nguema Mbasogo, president of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea; Hissene Habre, president and head of state of the Republic of Chad; Samuel Kanyon Doe, head of state and chairman of the Council for Relieving People of the Republic of Liberia; Manuel Pinto da Costa, chairman of the Liberation Movement of Sao Tome and Principe and president of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe; Edward Seaga, prime minister of Jamaica; Antonio Ramalho Eanes, president of the Republic of Portugal; Leon Schlumpf, president of the Swiss Confederation; Margrethe the second, queen of Denmark; Vigdis Finnbogadottir, president of the Republic of Iceland; and Spyros Kyprianou, president of the Republic of Cyprus.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song also received new year's cards from Comrade N.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; Datuk Seri Mahathir bin Mohamed, prime minister of Malaysia; R. Premadasa, prime minister of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka; and Ptolemy A. Reid, prime minister of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana.

CSO: 4100/54

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

WORLD ANTI-NUCLEAR MOVEMENT GROWS 'FIERCE'

SK231558 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1524 GMT 23 Jan 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 23 Jan (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today carries an article titled "Fierce Anti-Nuclear Peace Movement."

Referring to the ever-mounting struggle of people for checking and frustrating the aggressive and belligerent moves of the imperialists, nuclear war provocation manoeuvres in particular, and defending world peace and security, the paper says:

This struggle is expanding as never before assuming organizational character on a worldwide scale, going beyond a regional and continental scope.

Demonstrations, meetings, strikes, and other activities are organized almost every day with the participation of millions of, tens of millions of people under the guidance of political and other organisations on all continents and in all regions of the world. Amidst this struggle anti-nuclear alliances have been formed and international conferences for nuclear disarmament and creation of nuclear-free zones widely held in different areas.

Noteworthy in the anti-war, anti-nuclear peace movement is that it is participated in by an increasing number of national governments, political parties and organisations, international organisations, prominent political, public, press, academic and religious figures and broad sections of people.

It is unprecedented that neutral governments and political organisations of a number of capitalist countries, international organisations and academic and religious figures that had been indifferent to this movement are now actively participating in it.

The movement is being waged more resolutely and persistently with each passing day.

What draws particular attention is that the movement is assuming violent character. In the past period the struggle had been limited mainly to demonstrations, meetings and strikes in streets, squares and residential quarters.

But recently it has developed in depth, taking violent forms and moving its theatre to the places where there are nuclear means.

Such development of the movement can be explained by the nuclear blackmail of the U.S. imperialists and their undisguised nuclear war provocation moves intensified in different parts of the world.

The U.S. imperialists are massproducing new-type nuclear weapons and deploying them in different parts of the world and staging nuclear war exercises reminiscent of a real war in various areas.

Openly clamouring about "forestalling nuclear attack" they are hastening preparations to start nuclear war any moment in different areas of the world. They are making preparations for a nuclear war even in outer space.

It is only too natural that expressing deep apprehension and indignation at the imperialist moves for unleashing a new war, a nuclear war, the peace-loving people of the world are now valiantly turning out to the anti-war, anti-nuclear peace movement to thwart and frustrate their heinous plots and defend world peace and security.

CSO: 4100/54

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

DAILIES GREET CEAUSESCU'S BIRTHDAY

SK261707 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1650 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 26 Jan (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today dedicates an article titled "Advancing Romania" to the 66th birthday of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the respected leader of the fraternal Romanian people.

Noting that Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, born in a poor peasant family on January 26, 1918, embarked upon the road of struggle in his early years and grew to be a professional revolutionary through the struggle, the article says:

He participated in the anti-imperialist, anti-fascist, socio-national liberation revolution in the van of the Romanian revolution and after the victory of the revolution worked as general secretary of the Central Committee of the Union of Communist Youth of Romania and then at responsible posts of the party and the government.

In 1965 Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu was elected general secretary of the party. Since then changes have been brought about in the struggle of the Romanian people for building a new society under the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party.

The fraternal Romanian people have achieved great successes in the endeavors to build a multilaterally developed socialist society under the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party headed by respected Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.

An independent socialist state, Romania is carrying on brisk activities in the international arena.

The initiatives and efforts of the Romanian party and government for European peace and security are well known.

All the successes registered by the Romanian people in socialist construction are the result of the leadership of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu who enjoys trust and respect from the people.

The flower-garden of the Korea-Romania friendship is in fuller bloom as the days go by. This friendship has been provided by the energetic efforts the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song and the respected leader

of the Romanian people Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu made, forming deep intimacy between them and travelling between Pyongyang and Bucharest.

Our people sincerely wish the fraternal Romanian people greater success in their future struggle.

Meanwhile, MINJU CHOSON carries an article introducing successful construction in Romania.

CSO: 4100/54

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

NEPALESE MAGAZINE PRAISES KANG PAN-SOK

SK2711111 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1055 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 27 Jan (KCNA)--The January 12 issue of the Nepalese magazine BEDNA carried an article titled "Mrs Kang Pan-sok, Great Mother of Korea" under the bannerline title "Woman Activists Are Immortal."

The magazine says: Mrs Kang Pan-sok, the great mother of Korea, devoted all her life to the liberation of the country and the people. She was possessed of patriotic and staunch qualities.

She educated General Kim Il-song in ardent patriotism from his childhood, participated in the anti-Japanese struggle together with Mr Kim Hyong-chik, stood sentry alone for meetings of underground organizations of revolutionaries and undauntedly fought the Japanese police.

She enlisted Korean women in organizations and constantly armed them with the anti-Japanese and revolutionary ideas. She is well known in the world as a true mother rare in world history who had staunch will and patriotism in the darkest days under the occupation of Japanese imperialism.

Mrs Kang Pan-sok lives in our hearts still today as the great mother of Korea who, with boundless love of the country and people, firm conviction of victory and burning hatred for the enemy, devoted all her life to the struggle for the liberation of the country without the slightest deviation.

CSO: 4100/54

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM CHONG-IL RECEIVES GREETINGS FROM OVERSEAS

SK211124 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1058 GMT 21 Jan 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 21 Jan (KCNA)--The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il received congratulatory messages and letters from various countries of the world on the new year 1984.

Congratulatory messages or letters came to him from:

Mustaf Jaber, director of the board of the International Institute of the Chuche Idea; the president and the secretary general of the Asian Regional Institute of the Chuche Idea; the chairman of the Latin American Institute of the Chuche Idea; the chairman of the Ghanaian National Institute of the Chuche Idea; the chairman of the group for the study of the chuche idea of Comrade Kim Il-song of Enmore, Guyana; the secretary general of the Self-Reliance Research Academy of Lagos University of Nigeria; the chairman of the Lebanese Committee for the Study of Kimilsongism; the chief of the group for the study of the chuche idea of Comrade Kim Il-song in West Africa; the chief of the group for the study of the chuche idea of the Malagasy Writers and Artists; the chairman of the Malta National Committee for the Study of the Chuche Idea; the chairman of the Central Committee of the Self-Reliance Research Academy of Bangladesh; the chief of [word indistinct] group for the study of the chuche idea of President Kim Il-song in Sweden; the chief of the group for the study of works of President Kim Il-song in Switzerland; the chief of the group for the study of the chuche idea of Comrade Kim Il-song in Austria; the chairman of the Indian Chuche Philosophy Study Committee; the chairman of the theory and practice centre of Kimilsongism in Zimbabwe; the director of the board of the International Institute of the Chuche Idea and chairman of the Finnish Society for the Study of the Chuche Idea; the chairman of the Committee for the Study of Kimilsongism of Youth in Karachi, Pakistan; the chairman of the French Committee to Support the Founding of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo; the general secretary of the Malian Peace Movement and chairman of the Malian Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea; the chairman of the Portuguese Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea; the chairman of the Geneva Committee to Support Korea's Reunification; the chairman of the Seychellois Solidarity Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of Korea; the secretary general of the Maltese Committee to Support Korea's Reunification; the chairman of the Austrian Jurists' Union for Defence of Democracy and Human Rights in South Korea; the chairman of the Greece-

Friendship Association; the chairman of the Denmark-DPRK Friendship Association; the chairman of the Sweden-Korea Friendship Association; the chairman of the Sudan-Korea Friendship Association; Chuji Kuno, president and Togo Yoneta, director of the Secretariat, of the Dietmen's League for Promotion of Japan-Korea Friendship; the secretary general of the Peru-Korea Institute of Culture and Friendship; E. T. Kamara, national administrative secretary of the Central Committee of the All People's Congress of Sierra Leone; D. Griswald, member of the Political Bureau of the National Committee of the Workers World Party of the United States; the Toshima general branch of the Japan Socialist Party; the National Executive Secretariat of the Sandinist Centre of Workers of Nicaragua; the co-chairman of the U.S. get out of Korea committee of the U.S. Youth Against War and Fascism, Makoto Ichikawa, vice president of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea; the secretary general of the International Committee of Lawyers for Democracy and Human Rights in South Korea; the director general of the World Intellectual and Property Organization; the general secretary of the [words indistinct] editor of the Nepalese weekly paper NEW LIGHT; the editor of the Indian paper SAKSHI; the editor of the Middle East news agency (MENA) of the Arab Republic of Egypt; the director of the Cameroonian paper [word indistinct] and other organizations for the study of the chuche idea, committees for supporting Korea's reunification, friendship organizations in foreign countries and international organizations, personages of [word indistinct] political parties and social organizations [word indistinct].

The congratulatory messages and [words indistinct] congratulations and wishes for the good health and long life [words indistinct] Kim Chong-il on the new year 1984.

CSO: 4100/54

BRIEFS

SENEGALESE SOCIALIST PARTY CONGRESS--Pyongyang, 21 Jan (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea on January 19 sent a message of greetings to an extraordinary congress of the Senegalese Socialist Party. The message says: The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea sends warm congratulations to the extraordinary congress of the Senegalese Socialist Party and, through the congress, to your party membership and to the friendly Senegalese people. We think that your congress will greatly contribute to the struggle of your people against the imperialist policies of aggression and war and for consolidating the national independence and building a new society. Believing that the friendly and cooperative relations between the parties and peoples of the two countries will grow stronger and develop in the future, we take this opportunity of sincerely wishing your congress fine success in its work. [Text] [SK210535 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2212 GMT 20 Jan 84]

SIERRA LEONE LEADER GREETED--Pyongyang, 20 Jan (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, on January 19 sent a message of greetings to Siaka Probyn Stevens upon the latter's reelection as secretary-general at the national conference of the All People's Congress of Sierra Leone. The message reads: I extend warm congratulations to you upon your reelection as secretary-general at the national conference of the All People's Congress of Sierra Leone. Your election as secretary-general at your party's national conference is an expression of the trust of the entire party members and people who are fighting to achieve national unity, build a new society and strengthen unity and cooperation among African countries. Believing that the friendly and cooperative relations established between the parties of our two countries will grow stronger and develop in all fields in the future, I take this opportunity of sincerely wishing you new success in your responsible work. [Text] [SK210505 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1529 GMT 20 Jan 84]

MESSAGE FROM CAR GROUP--Pyongyang, 21 Jan (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a message of thanks sent by the government delegation of the Central African Republic upon leaving our country on January 19. The message says: The government delegation of the Central African Republic which is well aware of the firm bonds of friendship linking the Korean and Central African peoples, in particular the deep intimacy between the heads of state of our two countries and of the warmest hospitality accorded our delegation, extends once again warmest thanks to Your Excellency the great leader Kim Il-song, head of the Korean revolution

and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, upon leaving after visiting Pyongyang over January 16-19, 1984. Prior to the departure from your country, the delegation wholeheartedly wishes once again Your Excellency good health and a long life so that your people may learn from experience born of your wisdom and intelligence under the banner of the great chuche idea. [Text] [SK210523 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2204 GMT 20 Jan 84]

FAREWELL CALL ON TANZANIAN LEADER--Pyongyang, 22 Jan (KCNA)--Korean ambassador to Tanzania Chong Nam-ho on January 10, paid a farewell call on Tanzanian President Julius K. Nyerere. The ambassador conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the president. The president expressed deep thanks for this and asked the ambassador to convey his warmest greetings to the great leader. He stressed that the great President Kim Il-song is maintaining the most steadfast independent stand in the world. Tanzania firmly believes that Korea will be reunified as the great President Kim Il-song wishes, he declared, and added: She will actively and invariably support the Korean people in the struggle for national reunification. He expressed satisfaction with the favorable development of the friendly and cooperative relations between Tanzania and Korea. He sincerely wished the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song good health and a long life. The talk proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [SK220843 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0836 GMT 22 Jan 84]

SEMINARS HELD IN INDIA--Pyongyang, 23 Jan (KCNA)--Seminars on "Let Us Advance Under the Banner of Marxism-Leninism and the Chuche Idea," a historical treatise of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, were held at the study group of the chuche idea of the teachers of the Tamil Higher Middle School, New Delhi, and the chuche idea study society of Delhi in India on January 10 and 11. A portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il were hung on the background of the platforms of the seminar walls. Members of the study group and the study society attended the seminars, which heard reports and speeches. Recalling the basic contents of the dear leader's historic treatise, the reporters and speakers stressed that the treatise gives perfect answers to important theoretical and practical questions whose solution is awaited by mankind at present. The treatise gives immense inspiration and conviction of victory to the world progressive people who have risen up in the building of an independent new world, they said. They declared that the treatise will remain in human history forever as a precious wealth of the world progressive people. [Text] [SK230812 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0803 GMT 23 Jan 84]

LETTERS FROM PAKISTAN--Pyongyang, 25 Jan (KCNA)--The Committee for the Study of Kimilsongism of Youth in Karachi, Pakistan, the group for the study of Kimilsongism of youth in Randi, Karachi, Pakistan, and the group for the study of Kimilsongism of youth in North Karachi, Pakistan, held seminars on "On the Chuche Idea," an immortal classic work of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, in December last year. Letters to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il were adopted at the seminars. The Committee for the Study of Kimilsongism of Youth in Karachi, Pakistan, says in a letter: The treatise "On the Chuche Idea" is an encyclopedia giving comprehensive answers to all the problems arising in the revolution and construction in our times. The practical experiences in Korea

clearly show that when every country arms the popular masses with the great chuche idea and accelerates the revolution and construction by giving full scope to the chajusong (independence), creativity and consciousness of the popular masses, it can, even if small, overcome all the difficult problems on the way of its development and build a powerful and developed, new society by its own efforts. The letters sincerely wish the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il a long life in good health. [Text] [SK250425 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0344 GMT 25 Jan 84]

GREETINGS TO INDIAN PRESIDENT--Pyongyang, 25 Jan (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings on January 25 to Giani Zail Singh, president of the Republic of India, on the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the founding of the Republic of India. 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 warmly congratulate Your Excellency, your government and people on the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the founding of the Republic of India. I take this opportunity to sincerely wish you and your people further progress in the endeavours for the country's independent development and the creation of a new life. I am convinced that the friendly and cooperative relations between our two peoples will daily expand and develop. [Text] [SK260327 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0245 GMT 26 Jan 84]

WPK GREETES AUSTRIAN COMMUNIST PARTY--Pyongyang, 21 Jan (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea on January 19 sent a message of greetings to Franz Muhri upon his reelection as chairman of the Communist Party of Austria at its 25th congress. The message says: The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea extends congratulations to you upon your reelection as chairman of your party at its 25th congress. We wish you and your party new success in the activities for social progress and world peace in the future, too. [Text] [SK210524 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0454 GMT 21 Jan 84]

DELEGATIONS END VISITS--Pyongyang, 25 Jan (KCNA)--The 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, Miklos Orban, senior advisor of information of the UNESCO, and Dr Pekka Vaananen of University of Helsinki, Finland, left here yesterday. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0341 GMT 25 Jan 84 SK]

MAURITIUS LEADER REPLY--Pyongyang, 25 Jan (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a message from Seewoosagur Ramgoolam in reply to his message of greetings sent to the latter on the occasion of his assumption of office as governor-general of Mauritius. The message [word indistinct] January 9 reads: Your Excellency, I thank you most warmly for your kind message of congratulations and good wishes on the occasion of my appointment as governor-general, which I highly appreciate. I hope that the bonds of friendship between our two countries will be further strengthened. Accept, Your Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration. [Text] [SK250430 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0404 GMT 25 Jan 84]

MESSAGE TO BRITISH COMMUNIST LEADERS--Pyongyang, 26 Jan (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea on January 24 sent a message of greetings to George Bolton upon his election as chairman and to Gordon McLennan upon his reelection as general secretary at the Executive Committee of the Communist Party of Great Britain. The message reads: The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea extends congratulations to Comrade George Bolton upon your election as chairman and to Comrade Gordon McLennan upon your reelection as general secretary of the Executive Committee of your party. Believing that the friendly and cooperative relations between our two parties will be strengthened and developed more favorably, we take this opportunity of wishing you new successes in your activities for the democratic development of society, world peace and disarmaments. [Text] [SK260447 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0430 GMT 26 Jan 84]

ZAMBIAN AMBASSADOR RECEIVED--Pyongyang, 27 Jan (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on January 26 received W. R. Mwandela, Zambian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Korea, who paid a farewell call on him. Present on the occasion was Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam. The great leader Kim Il-song had a talk with the ambassador. [Text] [SK270449 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0415 GMT 27 Jan 84]

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