

JPRS-AKU-91-004
21 FEBRUARY 1991



JPRS Report

East Asia

Korea: KULLOJA
No 9, September 1990

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

DTIC QUALITY INSPECTED 3

DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT A
Approved for public release;
Distribution Unlimited

19980512 092

FBIS 50th Anniversary Note

To Our Consumers:

This year the Foreign Broadcast Information Service observes its 50th anniversary.

The service, first called the Foreign Broadcast Monitoring Service, was established in 1941 prior to the U.S. entry into World War II. At the time, a number of U.S. Government officials were concerned about the content of foreign radio broadcasts—a relatively new means of conveying information and propaganda across borders. On their advice, President Franklin D. Roosevelt in late February 1941 allotted money from his emergency fund to institute the recording, translating, transcribing, and analyzing of selected foreign broadcasts for the U.S. Government. During World War II the service demonstrated that monitoring was a fast, economical, and reliable way to follow overseas developments.

Today the Foreign Broadcast Information Service provides its consumers throughout the federal government, according to their diverse official interests, with information from a broad range of foreign public media. FBIS information also is available to readers outside of the government, through the National Technical Information Service. Objectivity, accuracy, and timeliness are our production watchwords.

We members of the current staff of FBIS extend our thanks to consumers for their interest in FBIS products. To past staffers we extend our thanks for helping the service reach this anniversary year. At the same time, we pledge our continued commitment to providing a useful information service.



R. W. Manners
Director
Foreign Broadcast Information Service

East Asia
Korea: KULLOJA
 No 9, September 1990

JPRS-AKU-91-004

CONTENTS

21 February 1991

[This report is a translation of the table of contents and selected articles from the monthly theoretical journal of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party, published in Pyongyang. Notations in the table of contents indicate articles previously published or not translated.]

Editorial Bureau

Let Us Make Society Teeming With the Spirit of Revolutionary Life *[Not translated]* 1

Political and Ideological

The Socialism of Our Country Is Man-Centered Socialism Which Has Embodied the Chuche Idea
[Kang Un-pin; not translated] 1

Strengthening the Main Force of the Revolution Is the Fundamental Task in the Struggle for
 Socialism *[Yun Sung-kwan; not translated]* 1

Guaranteeing the Party Leadership and Implementing the Mass Line Are the Fundamental
 Principles of the Socialist and Communist Construction *[Paek Nung-ki; not translated]* 1

The Intellectualization of the Entire Society Is an Important Strategic Task for Socialist and
 Communist Construction *[Pak Chun-kun; not translated]* 1

The Rewarding and Happy Socialist Life Lived by Our People *[Chon Kuk-man; not translated]* .. 1

Revolutionary Tradition and Party Buildup

Education on the Revolutionary Tradition Through the Documents of Revolutionary Slogans
[Yom Sok-pom; not translated] 1

The Party Life Is an Organic Activity for the Party Organizations and Members
[Kim Tong-tu; not translated] 1

Party Functionaries Should Become Politicians and Men of Erudition
[Pak Yun-ho; not translated] 1

Economic Construction

The Contract System Is a Superior Method for Materials Supply Suitable for the Principles of
 Socialist Economic Management
[Pak Yong-kun; published in FBIS-EAS-91-010, 15 Jan 91 pp 12-16] 1

Technological Revolution Is Lifeline for the Socialist Economic Construction
[Kang Chang-nam; not translated] 1

The Intensification of Farmwork Is an Important Option To Increase Agricultural Production
[Yi Sin-cha; not translated] 1

Unified and Specific Planning Is a Superior Planning System and Method of Our Own Style
[Pak Yong-il; not translated] 1

Cultural Construction

Revolutionary Songs Are Powerful Means To Educate People and Encourage Them To Struggle
[Kim Yong-pok; not translated] 1

Experiential

The Party Committees' Organizational Political Work To Vigorously Carry Out the Production
 and Conservation Struggle *[Kim Pong-man; not translated]* 2

Fatherland Reunification

The Five-Point National Reunification Program Is the Most Reasonable and Realistic Program
[Chon Kum-chol] 2

International

Socialism Is the Banner of Peoples' Struggle for Independence *[Yi Sung-hyok; not translated]* 6

Editorial Bureau

Let Us Make Society Teeming With the Spirit of Revolutionary Life

00000000 *Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 9, Sep 90 pp 3-7*

[Article not translated]

Political and Ideological

The Socialism of Our Country Is Man-Centered Socialism Which Has Embodied the Chuche Idea

00000000 *Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 9, Sep 90 pp 8-13*

[Article by Kang Un-pin; not translated]

Strengthening the Main Force of the Revolution Is the Fundamental Task in the Struggle for Socialism

00000000 *Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 9, Sep 90 pp 14-19*

[Article by Yun Sung-kwan; not translated]

Guaranteeing the Party Leadership and Implementing the Mass Line Are the Fundamental Principles of the Socialist and Communist Construction

00000000 *Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 9, Sep 90 pp 20-25*

[Article by Paek Nung-ki; not translated]

The Intellectualization of the Entire Society Is an Important Strategic Task for Socialist and Communist Construction

00000000 *Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 9, Sep 90 pp 26-31*

[Article by Pak Chun-kun; not translated]

The Rewarding and Happy Socialist Life Lived by Our People

00000000 *Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 9, Sep 90 pp 32-36*

[Article by Chon Kuk-man; not translated]

Revolutionary Tradition and Party Buildup

Education on the Revolutionary Tradition Through the Documents of Revolutionary Slogans

00000000 *Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 9, Sep 90 pp 37-42*

[Article by Yom Sok-pom; not translated]

The Party Life Is an Organic Activity for the Party Organizations and Members

00000000 *Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 9, Sep 90 pp 43-47*

[Article by Kim Tong-tu; not translated]

Party Functionaries Should Become Politicians and Men of Erudition

00000000 *Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 9, Sep 90 pp 48-52*

[Article by Pak Yun-ho; not translated]

Economic Construction

The Contract System Is a Superior Method for Materials Supply Suitable for the Principles of Socialist Economic Management

00000000 *Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 9, Sep 90 pp 53-58*

[Article by Pak Yong-kun; published in FBIS-EAS-91-010, 15 Jan 91 pp 12-16]

Technological Revolution Is Lifeline for the Socialist Economic Construction

00000000 *Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 9, Sep 90 pp 59-63*

[Article by Kang Chang-nam; not translated]

The Intensification of Farmwork Is an Important Option To Increase Agricultural Production

00000000 *Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 9, Sep 90 pp 64-67*

[Article by Yi Sin-cha; not translated]

Unified and Specific Planning Is a Superior Planning System and Method of Our Own Style

00000000 *Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 9, Sep 90 pp 68-72*

[Article by Pak Yong-il; not translated]

Cultural Construction

Revolutionary Songs Are Powerful Means To Educate People and Encourage Them To Struggle

00000000 *Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 9, Sep 90 pp 73-77*

[Article by Kim Yong-pok; not translated]

Experiential

The Party Committees' Organizational Political Work To Vigorously Carry Out the Production and Conservation Struggle

00000000 *Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 9, Sep 90 pp 78-83*

[Article by Kim Pong-man; not translated]

Fatherland Reunification

The Five-Point National Reunification Program Is the Most Reasonable and Realistic Program

912C0071 *Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 9, Sep 90 pp 84-89*

[Article by Chon Kum-chol]

[Text] In his historic policy speech to the first session of the Ninth Supreme People's Assembly [SPA], "Let Us Give Fuller Play to the Superiority of Socialism in Our Country," the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song enunciated for the first time a five-point program for national reunification in order to realize the cause of reunifying the fatherland in accordance with the urgent desire of our whole nation.

The five-point national reunification program, as outlined by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, calls for: first, easing tension in the Korean peninsula, and creating a favorable peaceful climate for national reunification; second, tearing down the barriers of division, and realizing free travel and the full opening of North and South to each other; third, efforts on the part of the North and the South to promote their foreign relations on the principle of creating a favorable international climate for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country; fourth, promoting dialogues aimed at national reunification; and fifth, forming a nationwide united front for the reunification of the fatherland.

For one thing, the reason the five-point national reunification program is the most reasonable and realistic program is because, first of all, it is based on the three principles of national reunification and embodies them all along the line.

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

"The three principles of independence, peaceful reunification, and grand national unity, which the North and the South agreed to and jointly proclaimed at home and abroad, is a great program for reunification which brightly illuminates the road ahead for achieving the reunification of the fatherland by pooling the resourcefulness and will of the whole nation." ("Let Us Give Fuller Play to the Superiority of Socialism in Our Country," monograph, p 18)

The three principles of national reunification is the only joint national program for reunification agreed to and

proclaimed jointly at home and abroad by the North and the South. Accordingly, the reunification of our country should invariably be realized in accordance with these principles. How just and realistic a program or measure for solving the national unification issue is, depends in the final analysis on how fully this program or measure embodies the three principles of national reunification.

The five-point reunification program, enunciated for the first time by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, is the most reasonable, realistic program fully embodying the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification, and grand national unity.

The principle of independence is a basic principle which must be firmly adhered to in solving the question of reunifying our country, and which is a basic requirement in realizing national reunification in accordance with the desires and aspirations of our nation.

The five-point national reunification program clarifies the fundamental problems which arise in, and the means which are needed in, realizing national reunification through the efforts of our people themselves to suit the interests and wishes of our nation, by putting an end to foreign domination and interference in solving the national reunification issue. The five-point national reunification program raises the question concerning the need for the United States to withdraw its troops from South Korea, and to play a positive role in realizing the reunification of the country, in its capacity as a party directly responsible for the Korean question, and for other interested countries to hold fast to the principled position of contributing to the reunification of Korea. In addition, the five-point program elucidates the question of how all of the Korean people—whether they live in the North or in the South; whether they are workers, farmers, youths, students, politicians, businessmen, men of culture, or religionists—should contribute to the cause of national reunification by devoting all their efforts and wisdom to this cause as masters of national reunification.

The principle of peaceful reunification is one of the three principles of national reunification which must be adhered to in resolving the reunification issue in accordance with the wishes of our nation.

To reunify their country by peaceful means after it has been divided by foreign powers, is a cherished desire and aspiration of our nation.

The five-point national reunification program clarifies all problems which arise in resolving the national reunification issue, not by means of war, but by peaceful means. In solving the national reunification issue by peaceful means, it is imperative to ease tension on the Korean peninsula, create a peaceful atmosphere conducive to national reunification, and develop dialogues between North and South. The five-point national reunification program clearly elucidates the position and posture that should be maintained in terminating the

stationing of U.S. troops in South Korea and the aggressive policy of the U.S. imperialists—the basic factors threatening peace in Korea and obstructing the peaceful reunification of our fatherland—and in adopting a declaration of nonaggression, drastically reducing the armed forces of the North and the South, concluding a peace agreement between the DPRK and the United States, and developing dialogues between North and South for the reunification of the fatherland.

The principle of grand national unity is an important component of the three principles of national reunification, besides the principles of independence and peaceful reunification.

The cause of national reunification to realize national independence is a nationwide task which can be attained only when the whole nation pools its efforts and unites solidly. The characteristic of the cause of national reunification as a nationwide cause requires that the whole nation transcend their differences in ideology, ideals, and institutions, and achieve grand national unity.

The five-point national reunification program clarifies the question of why in achieving national reunification by independent and peaceful means, all of the Korean people need to unite on the principle of giving priority to the common interests of the nation, irrespective of their class differences and their different ideological, political and religious views. The five-point program also clarifies fundamental problems, such as why all organizations struggling for the reunification of the fatherland should move in the direction of cooperating with one another and banding together into an alliance, as well as why a nationwide national front should be formed in which all political parties, social groups, other organizations, and people from all walks of life will be brought together.

Thus the five-point national reunification program is based on the three principles of national reunification, our nation's common program for reunification, and fully embodies the principles of independence, peaceful reunification, and grand national unity. For this reason, it is the most reasonable and realistic reunification program which makes it possible to achieve national reunification through independent and peaceful means by setting the independent capability of our nation into motion.

Another reason the five-point national reunification program is the most reasonable and realistic one, is that it shows the most correct way to solve urgent problems arising in the course of attaining the reunification of the country in the present period.

Our people's struggle for national reunification is confronted with grave difficulties due to the obstructionist machinations of the splittists at home and abroad, and numerous barriers lie in the road ahead for reunification. Without removing various obstacles standing in the way of national reunification it is impossible to end the tragedy of the division of the land and people.

On the basis of his scientific insight into our people's aspiration for reunification, the prevailing situation, and the current relationship between North and South, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song indicates in the five-point reunification program the most correct way to remove the barriers and obstacles standing in the way of national reunification, and to solve current pressing problems arising in the course of national reunification.

All of the fundamental problems enunciated in the five-point national reunification program are pressing ones which should be solved without any further delay in achieving the reunification of the country.

The important problem which should be solved as the first and foremost priority task in achieving national reunification is that of easing tension in the Korean peninsula, and of creating a peaceful environment for national reunification. Under the present circumstances in which the state of hostile military confrontation continues between North and South, and in which the danger of war hangs overhead, it is impossible to foster an atmosphere of trust between North and South, and even when contacts and dialogues take place, it is impossible to expect any good results from them. Any argument that calls for peaceful unification without easing tension is nothing but empty talk, and any call for peaceful reunification unaccompanied by the creation of a peaceful climate is nothing but an exercise in empty words.

The measures outlined in the five-point national reunification program, namely, signing a declaration of non-aggression between North and South, concluding a peace agreement between the DPRK and the United States, drastically reducing the armed forces of the North and the South, and withdrawing nuclear weapons and foreign troops from South Korea, constitute the basic method for removing the current acute tensions and the danger of war in the Korean peninsula and creating a peaceful climate for the reunification of the country. When these measures are taken, the Korean peninsula will turn into a peace zone, a nuclear-free zone, a lasting peace will be realized, and a turning point brought about for the realization of peaceful reunification.

A basic condition for achieving national reconciliation and unity and realizing the peaceful reunification of the country is to tear down the barriers of division and realize free travel between North and South, and the opening of the North and the South completely to each other.

To realize free travel and full opening between North and South, we should begin by removing the barriers standing in the way.

The concrete wall built in the areas south of the military demarcation line is a symbol of national division and North-South confrontation and is a principal obstacle to national reconciliation, unity, and reunification. If the concrete wall is the physical wall blocking the passage between North and South, the various evil reactionary

antireunification laws, such as the "National Security Law," may be called the political wall blocking national reconciliation and unity. It is just empty talk to argue about free travel and complete opening while leaving these barriers intact. In order to smash the state of alienation between North and South, it is necessary to remove these barriers. In addition, to end the tragedy of national division and achieve national reunification, it is also necessary to begin by removing the concrete wall, the "National Security Law", and other evil reactionary laws.

The five-point national reunification program stipulates measures for tearing down the barriers of division and realizing free travel between North and South, as well as complete opening of the North and the South to each other. Undoubtedly, when these measures are implemented and thus the barriers of division are removed, people of all strata in the North and the South can meet and act without restrictions, freely traveling each other's areas, and when the North and the South carry out full cooperation and exchanges with each other in every field, then and only then will there be a new breakthrough for national reunification.

By stipulating that the North and the South should develop their foreign relations on the principle of creating a favorable international climate for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, the five-point national reunification program clarifies the principles and methods that the North and the South should invariably observe in the field of foreign relations. Elucidating the principles and methods that the North and the South should observe in the area of foreign relations is one of the pressing problems at the moment that arises in the course of realizing the reunification of the country.

The tragedy of the territorial and national division is the work of the will and demand of our nation, but it was caused by international relations, and it is also related to continuing foreign interference and obstructive machinations that our country has stayed divided for these 40 years or more. It follows that how the North and the South should develop their foreign relations and what position and attitude the interested countries should take toward the Korean question, are the important questions of fundamental importance in resolving the question of national reunification.

In his historic policy speech, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-sung attached great significance to these questions and elucidated the correct means for creating a favorable international climate for achieving national reunification.

The five-point national reunification program raises questions such as why the North and the South should develop their foreign relations with the first emphasis on the common interests of the nation; why the interested countries should make a due contribution to solving the Korean question; and why the United Nations should

provide assistance in solving the Korean question by a peaceful and fair manner. The five-point program stipulates in particular that if the North and the South are to join the United Nations before Korea is reunified, they should not have two separate seats but enter it jointly, with only a single seat. This stipulation is of great significance in preventing the perpetuation of the division, and in creating an international climate conducive to achieving national reunification.

Currently, the South Korean authorities are forcibly pursuing, despite the opposition of the whole nation, the "Northern policy" which seeks the permanent division of the nation and the country, while clinging to the plot to South Korea's "separate entry" to the United Nations. Under these circumstances, it is a timely and urgent practical measure to create a favorable condition for national reunification in line with the five-point national reunification program.

Indeed the five-point national reunification program—which enunciates the principled stand and practical measures which the North, the South, and interested countries should steadfastly maintain in resolving the Korean reunification issue—marks an epochal step toward creating a favorable international climate in efforts to prevent the perpetuation of the national division, and to reunite into a single state our country, which is divided by foreign powers.

The five-point national reunification program clearly clarifies the methods by which to solve smoothly the reunification issue through the self-reliant efforts of our people by pooling the will and wisdom of the whole nation.

National reunification is an undertaking for the good of the whole nation and a nationwide cause which can be fulfilled only when the whole nation pools its efforts and unites tightly. The cause of national reunification, which bears upon the fate of our nation, must be achieved by the self-reliant efforts of our people as masters.

To achieve national reunification by our nation's self-reliant efforts, dialogues between North and South should be promoted. Promotion of North-South dialogues is the most correct way to resolve the reunification issue through peaceful means by the united will and efforts of our nation.

Dialogue between North and South can successfully proceed only when the two sides take the right stand and posture toward the dialogue.

North-South dialogues should be aimed, not at perpetuating the division, but at solving the reunification issue by practical means. Between North and South, there should be political consultative meetings participated in by government authorities and representatives of various political parties and social organizations, and all social strata. There should also be sector-by-sector dialogues, and dialogues among people from all walks of

life, such as workers, farmers, youths, students, intellectuals, religionists, and women.

To achieve national reunification by the self-reliant efforts of our nation, a nationwide united front must be organized by bringing together all political parties, social groups, and various other organizations, as well as Korean personages in all walks of life in the North, the South, and abroad. To realize a nationwide national united front constitutes a powerful guarantee for uniting all our countrymen in the North, the South, and abroad under the banner of reunification, and for vigorously pushing the reunification movement by pooling the efforts and wisdom of the entire nation.

The five-point national reunification program provides clear answers to fundamental problems arising in promoting dialogues between North and South, and in forming a nationwide national front, and thus illuminates the broad path leading to a settlement of the reunification issue through peaceful means, by pooling the will and efforts of the nation, and to a decisive breakthrough for the achievement of national reunification through the united efforts of the nation.

The five-point national reunification program, enunciated for the first time by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, illuminates the right way for correctly solving the reunification issue, the first and foremost task, creating a favorable international climate for national reunification, and strengthening our nation's self-reliant capability. For this reason, it is the reasonable and practical reunification program which makes it possible to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, the cherished desire of the entire nation, at the earliest date.

Another reason that the five-point national reunification program is the most reasonable and realistic one is that it correctly reflects the earnest demand for putting an end to the tragedy of national division and realizing the reunification of the country, as well as the trend of the times and the realistic possibilities.

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

"To put an end to the tragedy of national division, and to achieve the reunification of the fatherland, is a vital demand of our nation, the fulfillment of which brooks no further delay. It is a task of the times called for by the historical tide of independentization." (Ibid, p 18)

The fact that Korea remains still divided at the threshold of the 1980's since it was divided in 1940, is a historic tragedy which can never be tolerated either from the point of view of our national independence or from that of the world trend for independentization.

It is really a shameful and deplorable thing that our nation, which has a long proud history, has been forced for nearly half a century to live subjected to the tragedy and pains of national division brought about by foreign powers.

To put an end to the national division and reunify the country poses as an evermore urgent task with the passage of time, and is becoming a vital demand the gratification of which cannot be delayed any longer.

Today our people, whether they live in the North or in the South, are burning with the sole desire to reunify their country, brimming over with an unshakable faith and determination to reunify the country without fail.

South Korean people in all strata, including youth and students, have launched into a sacred struggle for national sovereignty and national reunification, raising high the banner of anti-U.S. independence, anti-fascist democratization, and national reunification, even in the face of the unceasing ruthless fascist oppression by the puppet clique, and are currently fighting gallantly, unafraid of any sacrifice. Last year Reverend Mun Ik-hwan at the old age of 70 visited the northern part of Korea carrying the concerted desire of the South Korean people, and a young co-ed, Yim Su-kyong, attended the 13th Pyongyang world festival of youth and students, at which she fully demonstrated the desire of our nation for reunification before the whole world when she joined with the youths and students from the North, and with the progressive youths from various countries of the world in a loud chorus of the slogan "Korea is one." This is a clear illustration of the intensity of our nation's aspiration for reunification.

Currently, all our people are launching into a nationwide movement for national reunification with a fervent determination to put an end to the tragedy of national division and fulfill the cause of national reunification without fail. Reunifying Korea into one is the unanimous desire and aspiration not only of the Korean people but also of the peace- and justice-loving progressive people of the world. Today the world's peace-loving people, expressing profound concern for the fact that Korea is the only place where tension is not easing, and the danger of war is increasing, hope from the bottom of their hearts that the reunification of Korea will be achieved as soon as possible, and are extending full support for and solidarity with our people's cause of independent and peaceful reunification.

Realizing the reunification of our country, is a task of our time called for by the historic tide of independence.

Today, in every corner of the world the waves of independence are surging, and it has become a trend of the times to move toward disarmament, detente, and peace. Following this tide of the times, on the stage of international politics the countries and regions which stood in confrontation and clashed with one another in the past are walking down the road of dialogue and compromise after having settled their disputes. Other countries which were formerly divided, as ours is, have already achieved their reunification, or stand at the entrance to reunification. However, on the Korean peninsula alone tension has not eased and is, on the contrary, becoming more aggravated with the passage of time. Korea is the only

country on the globe that is still suffering from the pains of national division. Thus the question of peace and the reunification of Korea arises as an extremely urgent task in the whole world that needs to be settled.

The five-point national reunification program takes into full consideration the stand and desire of the United States, a party directly responsible for the Korean question, as well as the stand and desire of the South Korean authorities.

Recently, the South Korean authorities expressed their readiness to discuss with us matters concerning our proposal for disarmament and for a declaration of non-aggression. Also, both the United States and the South Korean authorities hailed the removal of the wall of division in another country. We have to wait further to see how truthful these assertions of theirs are, but none the less we would say this is a positive development for now.

The five-point national reunification program is the most reasonable and realistic program for the settlement of the reunification question because it takes into full consideration the urgent demand of our people, the trend of the times, and the stand and desire of the interested parties.

In truth, the five-point national reunification program enunciated for the first time by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, which provides the most correct answers to the pressing questions arising in the realization of national reunification, is the bright lighthouse illuminating the road to reunifying the country by independent means and in a manner consistent with the interests of the entire nation, and is the great reunification program which will enable the realization of national reunification at the earliest possible date by setting the self-reliant capability of the nation in motion.

By accepting and embracing the five-point national reunification program enunciated for the first time by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our people have become able to move forward with a still greater confidence according to the agenda for achieving national reunification in the 1990's, and to push the reunification movement all the more vigorously on a nationwide scale.

The five-point national reunification program is evoking great repercussions and receiving active support at home and abroad because of its justness and reasonableness.

As soon as the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song announced his new five-point national reunification program, it caused thunderous repercussions among the Korean people in the North, in the South, and our compatriots abroad; and the governments, political parties, social organizations, and individual personages in many countries the world over expressed their full support for this program.

They warmly welcomed the five-point national reunification program enunciated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, hailing it as "a program which most accurately reflects the wishes of the entire Korean people and the world's people desirous of Korea's national reunification," "an action program for the reunification of Korea," and "the most just and reasonable overture."

Today what attitude one takes toward the five-point national reunification program is the touchstone for judging who in Korea really desires genuine peace and peaceful reunification, and who does not want it.

Our party and the government of our republic, upholding the five-point reunification program enunciated for the first time by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, are waging an active struggle for its implementation. As a practical measure to implement it, we made a new disarmament proposal a short while ago, following up with an epochal measure to open the military demarcation line beginning 15 August.

Essentially, the problem is what stand and attitude the South Korean authorities and the United States will take toward our fair and aboveboard reunification proposal.

If the South Korean authorities really desire reunification, they should not stop at giving lip service to it but take practical measures for reunification and make a bold decision to accept our broadminded realistic reunification program.

The United States, feeling its full responsibility for the continuance of the division of Korea, should stop instigating the South Korean authorities to perpetrate their splittist machinations, and withdraw its troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea in line with the trend of the times.

To reunite into one our nation, which is divided arbitrarily by foreign powers, is a historical necessity. No force on earth can block the road ahead for our people who are marching toward a reunited Korea.

All of the Korean people in the North, in the South, and abroad will make the 1990's shine as the historic decade of national reunification by waging a vigorous struggle, upholding the five-point national reunification program enunciated for the first time by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

International

Socialism Is the Banner of Peoples' Struggle for Independence

0000000 Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 9,
Sep 90 pp 90-96

[Article by Yi Sung-hyok; not translated]

This is a U.S. Government publication. Its contents in no way represent the policies, views, or attitudes of the U.S. Government. Users of this publication may cite FBIS or JPRS provided they do so in a manner clearly identifying them as the secondary source.

Foreign Broadcast Information Service (FBIS) and Joint Publications Research Service (JPRS) publications contain political, military, economic, environmental, and sociological news, commentary, and other information, as well as scientific and technical data and reports. All information has been obtained from foreign radio and television broadcasts, news agency transmissions, newspapers, books, and periodicals. Items generally are processed from the first or best available sources. It should not be inferred that they have been disseminated only in the medium, in the language, or to the area indicated. Items from foreign language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed. Except for excluding certain diacritics, FBIS renders personal names and place-names in accordance with the romanization systems approved for U.S. Government publications by the U.S. Board of Geographic Names.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by FBIS/JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpts] in the first line of each item indicate how the information was processed from the original. Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear from the original source but have been supplied as appropriate to the context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by the source. Passages in boldface or italics are as published.

SUBSCRIPTION/PROCUREMENT INFORMATION

The FBIS DAILY REPORT contains current news and information and is published Monday through Friday in eight volumes: China, East Europe, Soviet Union, East Asia, Near East & South Asia, Sub-Saharan Africa, Latin America, and West Europe. Supplements to the DAILY REPORTs may also be available periodically and will be distributed to regular DAILY REPORT subscribers. JPRS publications, which include approximately 50 regional, worldwide, and topical reports, generally contain less time-sensitive information and are published periodically.

Current DAILY REPORTs and JPRS publications are listed in *Government Reports Announcements* issued semimonthly by the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, Virginia 22161 and the *Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications* issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

The public may subscribe to either hardcover or microfiche versions of the DAILY REPORTs and JPRS publications through NTIS at the above address or by calling (703) 487-4630. Subscription rates will be

provided by NTIS upon request. Subscriptions are available outside the United States from NTIS or appointed foreign dealers. New subscribers should expect a 30-day delay in receipt of the first issue.

U.S. Government offices may obtain subscriptions to the DAILY REPORTs or JPRS publications (hardcover or microfiche) at no charge through their sponsoring organizations. For additional information or assistance, call FBIS, (202) 338-6735, or write to P.O. Box 2604, Washington, D.C. 20013. Department of Defense consumers are required to submit requests through appropriate command validation channels to DIA, RTS-2C, Washington, D.C. 20301. (Telephone: (202) 373-3771, Autovon: 243-3771.)

Back issues or single copies of the DAILY REPORTs and JPRS publications are not available. Both the DAILY REPORTs and the JPRS publications are on file for public reference at the Library of Congress and at many Federal Depository Libraries. Reference copies may also be seen at many public and university libraries throughout the United States.