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8 April 1985

# Korean Affairs Report

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8 April 1985

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

KIM CHONG-IL'S PARTY SOLIDARITY CAMPAIGN INTENSIFIED

Seoul NAEOE TONGSIN No 419, 25 Jan 85 pp 1C-8C

[Text] North Koreans are more than ever intensifying their political propaganda, so-called "the solidarity of party" in 1985.

North Korean propaganda organizations are continuously instigating the tone of their arguments related to the party business struggle; the focus of the argument is always "the solidarity of the party." Some of the outstanding examples are "Our party's solidarity is everlasting solidarity" (January 15th, Pyong-bang), "The solidarity of the party is the power source of the revolutionary party" (January 14th, Jung-bang), and "The people's glorious task is to prepare thoughtfully for the 40th anniversary of national deliverance and for the foundation of the party" (January 15th, Nodong Sinmun).

The reason for the intensification of propaganda since the beginning of the year is attributed to the expressed instructions of Kim Il-song and Kim Chong-il.

In the struggle task in relation to party business, Kim Il-song emphasized in his 1985 New Year speech, in accordance with the 40th anniversary of the Party, "We must expand our party and show our stately appearance"; and demanded that each party member and worker be armed with Revolutionary idealism of the party. North Korean propaganda organizations deliver the message that Kim Chong-il says, "The divided party cannot carry on the revolutionary struggle and its construction business and cannot even maintain its own existence", pointing out, "There is nothing more precious than the unification and solidarity of party." (January 14th, Juang-bang report). He gave instructions to expand the struggle to intensify party ranks by saying, "Monitoring and continuously intensifying the purity of party solidarity are important tasks related directly to the fate of the party and the revolution." The background of demanding the active struggle to provoke the Labor Party, which Kim Il-song and his son called "the revolutionary headquarters", lies in a revival of historical significance, this year being the 40th anniversary of national deliverance and the foundation of the party.

Kim Il-song identified, in his New Year speech, his political intention of magnificently commemorating these two occasions as "Winner's Great Celebration", and the party committee announced the stated motive is to be taken as party policy.

Accordingly, North Korean propaganda agencies, facing the 40th anniversary of deliverance, are focusing on the extensive expansion of three main revolutionary tasks--idealism, technology and culture-- and on emphasizing Socialist power. They continuously expand on these propaganda themes and movements to concentrate on developing their superiority.

In connection with the 40th anniversary of the party, recalling the priority that the enforcement of the solidarity of Party, the propaganda agencies demand, "Party members and workers should follow the party's lead until the end." In short, North Korean propaganda agencies' Party Solidarity can be summarized as strengthening of the party power centered around Kim Chong-il.

On January 15th, the Central Broadcasting Service enthusiastically praised the greatness of Kim Chong-il, with insistence, "Our solidarity became stronger and more stabilized by honoring our leader Kim Chong-il." This broadcast used just decent logic in conjunction with revolutionary succession theory by reporting, "Kim Chong-il presents ideology and tactics of revolution and its development and vigorously leads the party so that the party, revolution and its development will proceed according to the Marshall's plan and intention." Solidarity of the party centered around Kim Chong-il doubly emphasizes its idealistic foundation as Chuche ideology and pronounces that Kim Il-song's Revolutionary Ideology is the doctrine Kim Chong-il's reign.

An essay in NODONG SINMUN on January 14th, unfolded one of the party Ideology Education Methods, "Movie efficacy struggle"; which was initiated by Kim Chong-il, and, by observing party methods and policy with absolute obedience, demanded recognition of typical Communist heroes such as 1980's Kim Huck and Cha Kwang-su.

An NODONG SINMUN essay on January 15th praised the Party's combat task to celebrate the 40th anniversary of deliverance and party foundation and appealed to party members and workers by saying, "We must unite under Comrade Kim Il-song's foundation, the party, and display the power of solidarity."

Judging from the propaganda emphasizing party's solidarity, North Koreans, using the anniversary opportunity, are maximizing their efforts to accentuate the political great celebration which magnifies the superiority of Socialism and the Labor Party. Through this political event, externally North Korea is showing off their political power, and internally they are preparing a sturdy foundation of Kim Chong-il's policy. From the 6th convention (October, 1980), when Kim's policy became official until last year, they focused on idolizing Kim's leadership capacity and ability; and this year, they are concentrating on legalizing his capacity to rise as a ruler. Judging from the significance of this event, North Korean's ceremony this year will be greater than ever and leaders from many countries will be invited as guests.

The major interest of this event will be the matter of the political official status of Kim Chong-il who will inherit the Kim Il-song dynasty which will be necessary for diplomatic formality. Taking the opportunity of these two political events, North Korea will publicize the milestones of Kim Chong-il's policy and will show the similarity in structure carried on by Kim Il-song and Kim Chong-il.

The above North Korean's political schedule is related to the party's solidarity which they are displaying as a priority task.

Judging from the undertone of the North Korean propaganda agencies who are pursuing solidarity of party, the existence of dissident elements is apparent.

For example, Central Radio Broadcasting warned against the division of party, emphasizing Kim Chong-il's instruction, "A divided party can not successfully carry out revolutionary struggle and development and it cannot even sustain itself." and demanded, "the firm conservation of unification of power toward revolution and its development."

A NODONG SINMUN essay on January 14th emphasized party organization and party propaganda members, "to expand positively the realization struggle of obeying the governing of the party and the Marshal", on the foundation of Kim Chong-il's Party Idealism. The above fact proves that the idea of solidarity of party still contains unstable elements.

Without mentioning again the negative elements within the North Korean party, it is a well known fact that North Korea has had problems suppressing new idealism such as the division of the party. The new idealism movement started to appear in the beginning of the 1970's when Kim Chong-il's sovereignty was formed and it still spread its roots today; especially recently, when Kim Chong-il started to wield his power, it is considered to be in a full force. A practical example which verifies their background is the subsidiary ill effects during the course of selection of party high ranking members which was conducted by Kim Chong-il.

Since Kim Chong-il obtained his power from the 6th Convention which was held in October, 1980, he continuously conducted destructive personnel management such as granting new posts to his followers by ignoring the seniority and rules in the course of senior officials selection process during the Plenum. Accordingly, it is supposed that his behavior provoked some of the party officials' resentment. Defectors verified that an anti-Kim Chong-il movement is on the rise.

Foreign publications report that Kim's sovereignty succession is intensely opposed by North Korean military officials and his confirmation in the country will be extremely difficult.

Propaganda activities in connection with solidarity of party which is claimed by North Korean propaganda media from dawn to sunset is to build up labor party so-called Headquarters of Revolution and to expose its power. However it can be interpreted as an effort to hide irregularity within the party which cannot be exposed to outside influences, and to concentrate on eliminating all the negative elements.

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

REPORTS ON 'TEAM SPIRIT 85' EXERCISES

Daily Hits Exercise

SK161539 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1517 GMT 16 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 16 Mar (KCNA)--What is noteworthy in the South Korean situation is that the puppets made much ado, crying over the fictitious "threat of southward invasion," while staging the unprecedented-in-scope "Team Spirit 85" joint military exercises, a "preliminary war" and "test nuclear war," together with the U.S. imperialists, says NODONG SINMUN today in a semi-monthly review of the South Korean situation.

The paper says: In an attempt to justify their war rackets, traitor Chon Tu-hwan and other puppet bosses spread the stereotyped fiction of "southward invasion," alleging that the North was building up armed forces and scheming to "unify the country by force of arms."

Meanwhile, the puppet army units held a series of "meetings on security measures" and cried for establishment of an "allout security posture" and "defence posture."

The actual threat of aggression in Korea comes from the South, not from the North. This is proved by the reckless war exercises in South Korea.

With the leading force of the U.S. 25th Infantry Division based in Hawaii deployed in the central sector of the front in South Korea on 7 March, the "Team Spirit 85" entered a stage of a full-dress "offensive operation."

The U.S. imperialist aggression forces held a missile launching exercise, resembling a real war, giving off powder smell, in South Korea where huge aggression forces are massed. This added to the danger of the current war exercises.

The fiction of "southward invasion" spread by the puppets is designed to conceal their arms buildup and war moves.

They reinforced the fascist repressive machines and intensified repression of democratic forces. They opposed a "constitutional" revision for the replacement of the indirect "presidential" election system with a direct

one, blaring that it was their basic stand to maintain the present "constitution," and threatened that "radical speech and act" would not be pardoned.

On the other hand, they staged "amnesty," "commutation" and "parole" in a bid to lull the mounting anti-"government" spirit in South Korea and "lifted" the ban on political activities.

The puppets scheme to quench the resistance spirit of people and bridge over the crisis with appeasement and deception, threat and blackmail, but will never be able to block the advance of the South Korean people for existence and democracy.

#### Daily Sees Ceremony as 'Burlesque'

SK211115 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1001 GMT 21 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 21 Mar (KCNA)--The "yellow army commander" of the South Korean puppet army handed over a baton to the commander of the U.S. 25th Division after "hearing a report on the participation in the operation" from the latter at a "ceremony" which was held at a base in the central sector of the front synchronising with the going over of the "Team Spirit 85" joint military rehearsal to the "stage of mobile exercise." Commenting on this, NODONG SINMUN today brands this burlesque as a ridiculous drama.

Referring to the fact that the commander of the puppet army who played a title role in the drama, let loose a string of stereotyped "southward invasion" ballad on the rostrum and even gave "instructions" to the effect that "the rehearsal should be practical and successful" and the like, the author of the commentary says:

As for the South Korean puppet army, it is a colonial mercenary army whose prerogative of supreme command is held by the U.S. imperialist aggressors and as for the commander of the puppet army "in charge of" a front, he is a puppet not equal even to a private first class of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces. What is sought by the U.S. imperialists in staging such a drama?

The U.S. imperialists and the puppets try to conceal the aggressive and criminal nature of the "Team Spirit" war rehearsal and dampen the mounting desire of the South Korean people for independence against U.S. imperialism and the growing desire of the world people for peace against war by making it appear as if the U.S. troops were present in South Korea at its request and covering their dirty aggressive and treacherous color with the veil of "friendship" and "cooperation."

The U.S. imperialists also plan to cover up their true nature as colonial occupier and ruler and refurbish the public image of their stooges by giving an impression that South Korea is an "independent state" and the

puppets have any "operational commanding right" to be handed over to others.

With such burlesque they cannot deceive public opinion at home and abroad but earn only the derision of the world people.

#### MINJU CHOSON Comments on Exercises

SK211110 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1011 GMT 21 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 21 Mar (KCNA)--MINJU CHOSON today prints a commentary headlined "War Exercises Aggravating the Situation" in connection with the fact that the "Team Spirit 85" joint military rehearsal is entering the stage of full-scale offensive operation.

The U.S. imperialists have introduced into South Korea their forces of aggression, aircraft carrier battle group of their Seventh Fleet and others from their mainland, Hawaii and other bases in the Pacific area and staged operations to break a "coastal blockade" and are holding with the South Korean puppets large-scale "landing operation," "joint river-crossing operation" and "mop-up operation" in a simulated attack with the mobilisation of various types of naval vessels and fighter planes, the commentary notes, and says:

The U.S. imperialists have mobilized not only a nuclear-powered aircraft carrier battle group and nuclear-carrying planes and missiles unit but also the "Green Berets" unit equipped with nuclear weapons. This tells that they try to unleash a three-dimensional nuclear war in our country.

In fact, the war exercises being staged by the U.S. imperialists may turn into a real war, an all-out war, any moment.

The U.S. imperialists and South Korean puppets are leading the situation in our country to the extreme pitch of strain, further expanding the war exercises. This is a blatant challenge to and provocation against the people at home and abroad who desire peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification.

They try to threaten us and realise their aggressive design with "strength." But this is a miscalculation.

#### Malagasy Teachers Union Denounces Exercise

SK200838 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0825 GMT 20 Mar 85

[Text] , Pyongyang, 20 Mar (KCNA)--A solidarity message came to the Korean Educational and Cultural Workers Trade Union from the Teachers Union of Madagascar, which denounces the "Team Spirit 85" joint military exercises of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique.

The message says: The grave decision adopted by the Reagan administration and the South Korean authorities after their criminal shooting at Panmunjom in November last year to launch the "Team Spirit 85" joint military exercises, the largest in scale in its series, showed once again that the reactionaries and their stooges would never observe their "commitments."

A profusion of their "commitments" are aimed at misleading world opinion and stifling the struggle of people who love peace and justice.

The message reaffirms undivided and unqualified support to all the initiatives of the Korean people for opening a new phase for the relaxation of tension and peace in Korea and the Far East.

#### South's Welcome for U.S. Forces

SK200850 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0835 GMT 20 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 20 Mar (KCNA)--Commenting on a "function" held by the Chon Tu-hwan group on 16 March in front of the Chunchon gymnasium in welcome of the U.S. 25th Infantry Division forces mobilized in the criminal "Team Spirit 85" war exercises, MINJU CHOSON today brands this as a despicable burlesque of flunkeyist-traitors.

The author of the commentary says: As for the U.S. 25th Infantry Division so loudly "welcomed" by the puppets, it is an aggressive unit which earned ill fame for its plunder, destruction and murderous acts in the war of aggression in Korea in the 1950s.

Moreover, this infantry division is an aggressive force participating as main force in the criminal "Team Spirit 85" war exercises being staged by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets.

The Chon Tu-hwan group currying favor in every way with the U.S. imperialist aggression forces who have become a heinous enemy of our nation for their unpardonable crimes and barring the peaceful reunification of our country is a band of dirty flunkeyist-traitors with whom our people cannot live under the same sky.

Although the puppets try to win the favour of the U.S. imperialists, the master, with such dirty flattery as "welcome" and prolong their days under their patronage, this will only bring earlier their destruction.

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

VRPR FLAYS NATURE OF GREEN BERETS, 'TEAM SPIRIT'

SK200412 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT  
19 Mar 85

[Talk from program "Today's Feature"]

[Text] As everyone knows, the Green Beret unit stationed on Okinawa, Japan, will participate in the "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercise which the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring began on 1 February.

The "Team Spirit" military exercises have been staged in this land every year since 1976, but this is the first time that the Green Beret unit, which is called the devil unit, is participating openly in this war exercise. This well shows that the "Team Spirit-85" joint South Korea-U.S. military exercise is being staged in a provocative and adventurous nature.

The Green Berets are a special operations unit of the U.S. Army which is used as an aggressive instrument to realize the U.S. imperialists' ambition for world domination. The Green Beret special operations unit was founded after the Second World War. It was formed in 1940 with a man called Robert Frederick as its chief, and the Green Beret unit was officially established in the U.S. Army on 20 June 1952 by a man called Aaron Mink.

The Green Beret unit has performed the role of disturbing the rear and the front with such irregular operations as guerrilla warfare--reconnaissance, demolition, murder, arson, intrigue, and all other forms of vicious barbarity--to realize the U.S. imperialists' maneuvers of aggression and interference in other countries. The Green Beret unit has engaged in the bloody barbarity of murder ever since the first day it was founded.

As soon as it was founded, the Green Beret unit was dispatched to the war waged by the United States, brutally suppressed our masses' just struggle, and engaged in various vicious acts for northward invasions, such as espionage, demolition, and terrorism.

The black devilish hand of the notorious Green Berets reached Asia, Africa, Latin America, and Europe; and wherever they went, they invariably caused misfortune and pain and the masses' bloodshed. This was well revealed in the Southeast Asian region. The Green Beret unit entered a region in Southeast

Asia in 1961. The Green Beret devil unit dispatched from Okinawa perpetrated the U.S. imperialists' barbarous scorched earth operations of burning everything, murdering everyone, and destroying everything, committing horrible mass massacres and destruction.

The murderous rascals of the Green Berets not only committed the horrible murder of brutally shooting, hanging, and burning people indiscriminately in a country in this region in 1968, but burned and destroyed everything in the village, including the houses of the residents there. The murderous general of the U.S. imperialists called Lemay then raved that the destruction should continue until all human creations were destroyed.

The cruelty and viciousness of the Green Berets terrified people in Africa too. The Green Beret unit which participated in the operation of the invasion of Zaire in 1964 made Stanleyville a sea of blood [words indistinct]. Some 10,000 Africans were ruthlessly massacred in this small town alone by the Green Beret murderers.

The savage operations of the Green Berets were perpetrated against Africa in Kenya in (?1965), and in 1965 they staged an antidemocratic operation in Ethiopia. In both cases they committed the barbarity of mass slaughter of men that incurs the wrath of both heaven and man.

Because of the murderous operations of the Green Berets, the masses had to shed blood in Peru, Chile, the Dominican Republic, and Bolivia in Latin America and a great many patriots were murdered. The incident of shooting (Francisco Gar Manyon) in Dominica in (?1965) and the case of murder of the internationalist fighter Che Guevara in Bolivia in 1967 were the work of savage terrorism by the Green Berets.

Thus, wherever the black devilish hand of the Green Berets has reached, murderous barbarity did not cease, and on the trail of this devilish unit there were only burnt houses, ruins of a battleground, and bloody corpses. Even (Luis), a retired U.S. information officer, confessed that the Green Berets left in its trail only thousands of corpses, including children, who were killed by hanging, burning, stabbing, and shooting; and hundreds and thousands of destroyed villages and houses.

The devilish Green Beret unit is again reaching out its bloody black devilish hand to this land. The destroyer of modern civilization and the gang of the [word indistinct] of the 20th century, the murderous rascals of the Green Berets are expected to participate in the "Team Spirit-85" South Korea-U.S. joint military exercise and stage a drill where they rehearse the destruction of objects with small nuclear weapons. This well shows that the "Team Spirit-85" South Korea-U.S. joint war exercise is a very dangerous and provocative war exercise to complete the preparations for a nuclear war of northward invasion, and it clearly shows how desperately the U.S. imperialists are attempting to impose a nuclear calamity on our nation.

Our masses should be well aware of the dangerous nature of the "Team Spirit-85" war exercise which the U.S. imperialists and their stooge Chon Tu-hwan ring are staging, and launch into a sacred pannational struggle to oppose and reject it.

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

FOREIGN GROUPS COMMENT ON TRIPARTITE TALKS

Cuban Group

SK210419 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0333 GMT 21 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 21 Mar (KCNA)—Cuba strongly demands the withdrawal of the U.S. forces illegally occupying South Korea, declared Chairman of the Cuban Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification Juan Jose Leon, alternate member of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party and vice-chairman of the National Association of Small Farmers of Cuba, according to a report of PRENSA LATINA of Cuba on 16 March.

He was speaking at the international emergency conference for removing the danger of war and achieving peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification held in Paris.

Touching upon the efforts of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for tripartite talks and North-South dialogue, he accused the United States of obstructing the talks and dialogue.

The systematic military provocations and belligerence of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets assumed greater danger with the new war exercises, he stressed.

Referring to the DPRK's firm stand and principle, he pointed out that the atmosphere of dialogue is undermined by the confrontation line pursued by the United States.

The talks are made difficult by the internal situation of South Korea where suppression of the democratic forces and all other forces demanding the country's reunification is intensified, he said.

He reaffirmed full support to the just struggle of the Korean people for realising reunification without foreign interference.

JPRS-KAR-85-027  
8 April 1985

Foreign Messages Sent to Meeting

SK210443 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0406 GMT 21 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 21 Mar (KCNA)--Full support and solidarity for the Korean people's cause of national reunification was manifested in the solidarity messages sent by organisations and individuals of different countries to the international emergency conference for removing the danger of war and achieving peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification.

Messages were sent by Dieudonne Kimbembe, minister of justice and honorary chairman of the Congolese committee for supporting the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, the Guyanese committee for supporting Korea's reunification and Jean-Baptiste Ramanantsalama, member of the Supreme Revolutionary Council of Madagascar and chairman of the Malagasy national committee for supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea on 13 March, the Guyanese committee for peace and solidarity and Madhat Akkache, chief editor of the Syrian magazine AL-SAKAFA on 14 and 15 March.

The solidarity messages said Korean reunification must be realised without fail in accordance with the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo advanced by the great leader President Kim Il-song and expressed full support to the DPRK's proposal for tripartite talks.

They pungently denounced the "Team Spirit 85" joint military rehearsal of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique.

CSO: 4100/322

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

JPRS-KAR-85-027  
8 April 1985

PEOPLE IN SOUTH PRAISE NORTH, KIM IL-SONG

SK200830 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0816 GMT 20 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 20 Mar. (KCNA)—The South Korean people are immensely stirred by the brilliant reality of the northern half of Korea, which has become a tax-free land under the wise guidance of the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song.

A certain Yi, a general merchandise dealer in Yangju, Kyonggi Province, told passengers aboard a bus on his way for marketing: The north is the only tax-free country in the world. I wish I were going straight to the north by this bus to live a free life under the policy of General Kim Il-song. General Kim Il-song is the best statesman in the world.

To this another Li said: It is the unanimous wish of us Yangju people to live under the government of General Kim Il-song. Let us live, with fortitude, confidently looking forward to that day.

A certain Son residing in Sokcho, South Korean Kangwon Province, told his colleagues: The north led by General Kim Il-song is an earthly paradise and our future. All the people there live an affluent life with no worries about tax. The north has become a welfare society for the people because General Kim Il-song, the great leader of our nation, shapes a true policy for the working people.

A certain Kang in Suwon, Kyonggi Province, said: General Kim Il-song is a peerless hero who has built an ideal society where all people live a happy life.

The South Korean people are renewing their resolve to actively turn out to bring earlier the day when they would live a happy life under the benevolent system like the people in the northern half of the country.

A young man surnamed Yi in Wonju, South Korean Kangwon Province, said: I will support and follow only General Kim Il-song.

A pressman surnamed Chong told journalists: The happiness of the people is unthinkable apart from General Kim Il-song, the sun of the nation. We must believe and follow him only and hold him in high esteem generation after generation.

A certain Pak in Pusan said: If we pool strength and staunchly fight against fascism, the day will come earlier when we will lead a happy life under the administration of General Kim Il-song.

CSO: 4100/322

JPRS-KAR-85-027  
8 April 1985

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

RPR SAYS S. KOREANS REVERE KIM CHONG-IL

SK210818 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0801 GMT 21 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 21 Mar (KCNA)--South Korean people express their unbounded reverence for dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, according to Radio "Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification."

A journalist in Seoul surnamed Yi told his fellow graduates of university in January: Mr Kim Chong-il, like President Kim Il-song, is a typical paragon of an illustrious leader who is perfectly possessed of all qualities and personality required of a leader. He shapes stratagem by foreseeing the course of history with his clairvoyant intelligence and leads everything to success with his rare leadership ability and unremitting capacity of practice.

Unequaled in personality, he is the personifier of noble virtues. He is, indeed, the guider of the century desired by the people and sought by the age. Mr Kim Chong-il--he is a bright sun of guidance that rose over the east in the 20th century. His august name will shine forever as the bright sun of guidance.

Professor Cho was expelled from Seoul University where he had been teaching, on the unwarrantable charge of having seditious idea. On the last day of his lecture, he told his students: It was not until I contacted the revolutionary idea of Mr Kim Chong-il, omnipotent and erudite genius of mankind, that I grasped the truth of life and found the future of the country. General Kim Il-song and Mr Kim Chong-il are great men who descended from heaven. No country in its history had attended two most illustrious and outstanding leaders of the people in one generation.

It is the greatest happiness and joy, pride and honor of us Korean people to have in the center of guidance Mr Kim Chong-il, the great man of the century who has lifted the idea and theory of juche to the loftiest height beyond imagination with his profound knowledge and rare wisdom. He said he was determined to uphold the intention of Mr Kim Chong-il with a loyal heart.

Old man Choe residing in Pusan said, looking up to the portrait of the dear leader printed on "The Leader Kim Chong-il" (Vol 1), a book recounting the history of his revolutionary activities, which was brought him by his grandson some time ago: He is, indeed, the possessor of a brilliant personality. His noble face overflowing with passionate sentiments and shining with resource is the very likeness of General Kim Il-song's.

Dear leader Mr Kim Chong-il is a peerless hero whom no great man of the East and West in history can match. To have him as the leader is not only the luck of the nation but also a happy thing which our nation should be proud of down through generations.

CSO: 4100/322

JPRS-KAR-85-027  
8 April 1985

INTER-KOREA AFFAIRS

YI TAE-HO SENDS LETTER TO NEUTRAL NATIONS COMMISSION

SK201156 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0500 GMT 20 Mar 85

[Letter from Yi Tae-ho, senior member of the KPA and Chinese People's Volunteers' side to the MAC, to the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission on the "Team Spirit-85" exercise--read by announcer]

[Text] To the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission [NNSC]:

I have the honor of confirming acceptance of your commission's reply letter dated 19 February 1985, and express my respects to the NNSC. I express thanks to your commission for having prudently discussed my letter sent with regard to the "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercise and for having expressed sufficient understanding of and concern about our deep concern over the prevailing situation.

In its reply letter, your commission expressed deep concern over the fact that, because of the "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercise, hard-won North-South dialogue was postponed and the situation on the Korean peninsula is being strained. This is a clear expression of the aspirations of the NNSC for trying to contribute to the preservation of peace and to peaceful reunification in Korea.

Regrettably, in spite of our aspirations and efforts, however, the United States and the South Korean persons in authority are even further aggravating the prevailing tense situation and laying a grave obstacle to North-South talks by waging the "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercise, introducing a huge amount of modern military equipment and a large number of troops into South Korea.

According to a report, the U.S. side has already introduced some 2,300 tanks and military vehicles; some 100 helicopters, including "Cobras" equipped with missiles; and numerous other pieces of new operational equipment into South Korea through the "Bellatrix," a large-size cargo ship of the U.S. Navy, on two occasions. Also, it has waged a firing exercise by introducing a new-type laser-guided projectile called "Copperhead." The

U.S. side has also newly introduced OV-10A close-support aircraft, as well as special atomic demolition weapons called nuclear backpacks and "Green Beret" Ranger Corps handling them.

Participating in the "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercise are the U.S. 25th Infantry Division and the U.S. 1st Marine Brigade stationed in Hawaii, the U.S. 7th Division from the U.S. mainland, and the U.S. 3d Marine Division stationed in Okinawa, Japan. Also, early-warning and control aircraft, F-15 and F-16 fighter-bombers, B-52 strategic bombers, and an aircraft carrier fleet of the U.S. 7th Fleet are being mobilized in the exercise.

The U.S. side's arms buildup, which has been rapidly accelerated in connection with the "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercise, is a clear violation of paragraph 13-c and 13-d of the Military Armistice Agreement.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I wish your commission greater success in its responsible work of trying to be faithful to the duties assigned by the MAC, hoping that it will pay proper attention to the grave arms buildup of the U.S. side.

Once again, I express my respects.

[Signed] Yi Tae-ho, senior member of the KPA and the Chinese People's Volunteers' side to the MAC and major general of the KPA

[Dated] 20 March 1985

CSO: 4110/124

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

VRPR MARKS THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF PUSAN ARSON

SK201240 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT  
18 Mar 85

[Dialogue between Yun Chong-won and Li Ui-chol, entitled "What Did the Arson at the American Cultural Center in Pusan Show?" from the program "Today's Feature"]

[Text] [Ko Ui-chol] How are you?

[Yun Chong-won] How are you?

[Ko] It has already been 3 years since Mun Pu-sik and other patriotic youths and students of Pusan set fire to the cursed American Cultural Center in Pusan. I think that, in light of today's reality, in which the anti-U.S. spirit of independence is growing among our masses with each passing day, looking back upon the struggle on that day is of great significance. In this connection, I would like to have a discussion with you in this hour. Will you, first of all, talk about why they set fire to the American Cultural Center in Pusan?

[Yun] In a nutshell, the arson was an inevitable result of the neo-colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists who have occupied this land. As you know, having illegally occupied this land with armed forces after the 15 August liberation, the U.S. aggressors have cooked up fascist dictatorial regimes through use of pro-U.S. lackeys faithful to them and have ruthlessly infringed upon the sovereignty and democratic and civil rights of our masses.

In his final statement in court, Mun Pu-sik said: In viewing all wrong political [words indistinct] in our history, the United States has always manipulated the dictators of this land. There was no way to inflict punishment on the United States, the mother-in-law of the dictatorial regime, without relying on the act of setting a fire in broad daylight.

[Ko] The motive for setting fire to the American Cultural Center in Pusan on the part of Mun Pu-sik and other patriotic youths and students was viewed as connected with the U.S. imperialists' manipulation of and support for the Kwangju catastrophe, their fabrication and protection of the Chon Tu-hwan fascist dictatorship, and insulting remarks by Wickham and Walker.

[Yun] That is true. Mun Pu-sik stated in court: Support for and connivance with the 12 December incident that made possible the emergence of the military dictatorship, the U.S. responsibility for the Kwangju massacre, the incident of U.S.-produced surplus rice, and the remarks insulting the Korean masses made by Wickham, then commander of the U.S. 8th Army, and Walker, U.S. ambassador to South Korea, became motives for our action.

As shown in his statement, one of the motives for the arson is viewed as connected with the fact that the United States perpetrated the Kwangju massacre and aroused our masses' indignation by fabricating the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist dictatorial regime.

As you know, during the past 40 years, the United States has had new pro-U.S. lackeys cook up new fascist regimes whenever its colonial rule has been placed in crises by our masses' just patriotic struggle. When Pak Chong-hui was assassinated, the United States had traitor Chon Tu-hwan, a peerless fascist tyranny and murderer crack down on our masses' aspirations for independence, democracy, and reunification, thus maintaining the dark fascist rule.

Through these realities, [our masses] became clearly aware that the United States is neither a liberator nor a benefactor, but the ringleader of fascism who strangles the independence and democracy for which our masses have greatly aspired.

[Ko] As stated by Mun Pu-sik, the Kwangju massacre of May 1980, through which Kwangju was dyed with the blood of fellow countrymen, became a main motive for the arson.

[Yun] That is correct. It is a widely known fact that the Kwangju catastrophe was a scar and source of resentment that our masses cannot forget for ages to come, and its [word indistinct] was the United States.

When the heroic Kwangju popular uprising occurred, the United States handed over a large number of military forces under the South Korean-U.S. Combined Forces Command to murderer Chon Tu-hwan while saying that security is more important than human rights and Kwangju rioters should be quelled with iron fists, thereby causing thousands of Kwangju citizens to be killed in an unprecedentedly bestial and cruel method. At that time, the United States blockaded Kwangju by mobilizing U.S. troops in South Korea, many tanks and helicopters, and even a large-size aircraft carrier and actively supported and backed the atrocity of the Kwangju massacre by murderous rascal Chon Tu-hwan.

[Ko] Whenever we think of the fact, we cannot hold back indignation and astonishment. I think that the Kwangju massacre clearly showed that the United States is neither a friend nor an ally, but the root cause of all misfortunes and sufferings of our masses, and their sworn enemy.

[Yun] In addition, Wickham, then commander of the U.S. Forces in South Korea, and Walker, U.S. ambassador in South Korea, made intolerable and

insulting remarks, comparing our people to [word indistinct] and branding democratic figures and patriotic students as spoiled brats. Many incidents, such as the incident of irregular dealings with U.S.-produced surplus rice, the incident of attempting to export rotten canned salmon, and the incident of the South Korean Control Data, took place. How could our masses' indignation against the United States [words indistinct]?

[Ko] That is right. I can say that the struggle through arson at the American Cultural Center in Pusan was an eruption of our masses' indignation. I think that the struggle through arson was righteous anti-U.S. resistance.

[Yun] That is correct. Mun Pu-sik and patriotic youths and students of Korea Seminary, Pusan University, and Pusan Women's University, who could not idly look at the situation of ruin facing the country, conducted the act of bravely exercising force by setting fire to the American Cultural Center in Pusan through thorough preparations taken before hand and scattered many anti-U.S. leaflets in many parts of Pusan, including around the Kukdo theater and the Yuna department store, thereby punishing and indicting the U.S. crime of having instigated murder Chon Tu-hwan to dye Kwangju with the blood of fellow countrymen and of having covered this land with fascist darkness and calling our masses to the anti-U.S. struggle for independence.

In view of this, the struggle through arson at the American Cultural Center in Pusan was not a mere act of arson, but a righteous patriotic event through which the resistance spirit of our nation, which did not want to live as the colonial slave of the United States, and its mettle and invincible will and belief that it was not dead but alive were demonstrated to the entire world. Also, the struggle through arson was an anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation that appalled the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan fascist ring, their stooges, by dealing a heavy blow to them.

[Ko] I think that the struggle of arson at the American Cultural Center in Pusan is still showing many things. What is your opinion in this regard?

[Yun] Of course, I can talk about many things. First of all, I think that, however the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring may intensify fascist suppression, they cannot remove or stifle our masses' aspirations for putting an end to the U.S. colonial rule and achieving, with certainty, the country's independence and sovereignty and their anti-U.S. will.

As you know, the Chon Tu-hwan fascist ring is a group of fascist tyrants unequalled in history and in the West and the East. Conducting such daring operations in a broad daylight under the situation in which the ring was perpetrating bestial fascist suppression at the instigation of the United States entailed sacrifice. This notwithstanding, Mun Pu-sik and other patriotic students first thought of the future destiny of the country and the nation, rather than their lives, and conducted the operations of setting fire to the American Cultural Center in Pusan in order to spread the anti-U.S. flames of patriotism throughout the entire country.

[Ko] I think that the struggle through arson at the American Cultural Center in Pusan showed that only when struggle is waged while putting forth fighting slogans that reflect the urgent demands of the times and the aspirations of the masses can it arouse the absolute support and solidarity of the masses from all walks of life.

[Yun] You are right. As I mentioned before, the anti-U.S. struggle for independence is assigned to our masses as an urgent life-or-death task. By reflecting the demands of the times, Mun Pu-sik and other anti-U.S. resisters set fire to the American Cultural Center in Pusan to punish the U.S. aggressors, and scattered leaflets containing such slogans as: "The United States should no longer turn South Korea into its tributary, but withdraw from this land," "We denounce the U.S. crime of scheming to perpetrate the division of the Korean peninsula and its economic exploitation in South Korea," and "The attack on the American Cultural Center in Pusan is nothing but the beginning of the anti-American campaign."

As a result of this, the struggle through arson at the American Cultural Center in Pusan served, in a word, as a new turning point in awakening our masses to the anti-U.S. consciousness of independence and even further strengthening the anti-U.S. struggle.

[Ko] I think so. In the wake of the arson at the American Cultural Center in Pusan, Kangwon University students burned an accursed U.S. Stars and Stripes in support of the struggle through arson at the American Cultural Center in Pusan and turned out to the anti-U.S. struggle, shouting such slogans as "Yankee, go home!" and "We praise the arson incident in Pusan," and scattering handbills.

[Yun] Furthermore, fire was also set to the American Cultural Center in Kwangju; the American Cultural Center in Taegu was bombed; and unprecedentedly large-scale anti-U.S. and anti-Chon Tu-hwan struggle against Reagan's visit to South Korea was waged; and youths, students, and masses from all walks of life in Seoul, Pusan, Chunchon, Kwangju, and other places across the country successively waged the anti-U.S. struggle.

[Ko] Of course, there was experience of anti-U.S. struggle in the past. However, there was no such struggle as the one that was waged with purpose in mind while setting forth anti-U.S. slogans;

I think that the struggle through arson at the American Cultural Center in Pusan showed through practice that struggle should be staged in an organized manner with purpose in mind and assiduous preparations in advance in order to win victory.

[Yun] You are correct. As shown by the course of the struggle through arson at the American Cultural Center in Pusan, Kim Hon-chang, Mun Pu-sik, and other patriotic students were awakened to the urgent nature of the anti-U.S. struggle through activities in the "Saepyochoe," their organizations, and chose the American Cultural Center in Pusan, one of the U.S. organs for ideological and cultural infiltration, as the object of arson. In addition, they organized a team for scattering leaflets and a team for carrying out arson before putting their decision into action and acted after repeating

an assiduous exercise for operations, thus being able to set fire to the accursed American Cultural Center and deal a heavy blow to the U.S. aggressors and the Chon Tu-hwan fascist ring, their stooges.

[Ko] I think that the struggle through arson at the American Cultural Center in Pusan demonstrates many things to our masses, who are still unyieldingly fighting for independence, democracy, and reunification. It is believed that our masses learn a lesson from the anti-U.S. patriotic spirit of the patriotic youths and students of Pusan in waging a nation-wide anti-U.S. resistance for national salvation and, thus, to drive the U.S. aggressors out of this land and achieve national independence and sovereignty at an early date.

CSO: 4110/124

JPRS-KAR-85-027  
8 April 1985

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

VRPR: SPOKESMAN ISSUES STATEMENT ON CULTURAL CENTER ARSON

SK192143 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT  
18 Mar 85

[Text of statement issued by an RPR spokesman on 18 March on the third anniversary of the 18 March arson at the American Cultural Center in Pusan--recorded]

[Text] Today is the third anniversary of the 18 March arson struggle at the American Cultural Center in Pusan, which unleashed a new, hot anti-U.S. wind in the frozen land of colonial fascism.

On this day 3 years ago, the blood-boiling patriotic students of Pusan dealt a deserved punishment to the U.S. imperialist aggressors by setting fire to the American Cultural Center in Pusan in broad daylight while disseminating hundreds of anti-U.S. and antigovernment leaflets reading "We denounce U.S. neocolonialism" and "Yankee, go home," vigorously declaring at home and abroad the will of the South Korean people to salvage the nation and to live as an independent people.

The 18 March arson struggle at the American Cultural Center in Pusan was a sensible and bold undertaking which made a counterattack at U.S. fascist colonial rule and recorded a brilliant chapter in the history of anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation. It was also an act of beating drums to open our popular masses' eyes to the fact that the U.S. imperialist are brigands.

Because they failed to see the master-servant relations between South Korea and the United States, disguised in amity and friendship, our people were forced to suffer from all kinds of national misery and misfortune under the shackles of U.S. colonialism, frequently regarding the United States as a friendly ally. Because they failed to realize that it was the U.S. imperialists who stood behind another dictator who usurped the noble fruition of their antidictatorial struggle, which they had achieved by shedding blood and sacrificing their lives, they were unable to train the brunt of their struggle on the Yankee aggressors.

In the midst of the repeated history of sufferings that cost them blood and tears, our popular masses steadily began to realize that blinding illusion about and reliance on the United States will ultimately drive them to destruction. The anti-U.S. sentiment that finally began to grow in the hearts of the

popular masses surged anew in the wake of the Kwangju incident. When the urgent call for democracy and reunification reverberated throughout the land of Kwangju, our popular masses, and the blood-boiling patriotic students in particular, realized clearly, once again, the nature of the U.S. imperialists as the colonial rulers in the order from the White House to kill and subdue with iron fists those engaged in the struggle of resistance, cherished deep in their hearts a burning enmity to take revenge for the blood they shed in the process of intolerable massacre by the mercenaries under the command of the commander of U.S. forces in South Korea. Thus they raised high the anti-U.S. beacon.

That without an anti-U.S. struggle of resistance to sweep away U.S. imperialist colonial rule and to achieve independent sovereignty, they cannot achieve their aspirations for democracy and reunification was a lesson they had learned from the history of struggle.

For this reason, the 18 March uprising launched in succession to the heroic Kwangju uprising is now glowing as a banner of the independence movement which unleashed a hot anti-U.S. wind in the land of South Korea, the colony.

Amid the shouts for the withdrawal of the Yankees that reverberated throughout the mountains and rivers in the days following the 18 March uprising, our blood-boiling patriotic students and patriotic masses from all walks of life burned the Stars and Stripes, stained with the dark blood of aggression, and repeatedly dealt a profound blow to the U.S. imperialists' fascist colonial rule in South Korea by attacking the American Cultural Centers in Kwangju and Taegu in succession.

In particular, it was an expression of the firm will and determination of our popular masses to build a new, peaceful, independent, and democratic society in opposition to the U.S. imperialists' domination of South Korea and their war policy that the anti-U.S. and antifascist movement that surged during the period before and after Reagan's visit to South Korea continued tenaciously after it was coupled with the antiwar and antinuclear movement, taking the color of a mass movement.

The U.S. imperialists, however, are now viciously challenging our popular masses' just aspirations and demand and doggedly making last-ditch efforts to reverse the historical tide called the anti-U.S. cause of conversion to independence.

While deceiving and mocking the people with words pleasing to the ear, such as the statement that the treatment of human rights in South Korea has improved, or that it has achieved great democratic development, while actually instigating the Chon Tu-hwan ring to brutal fascist violence behind such sweet words, the current U.S. rulers are now turning this land into the world's largest graveyard of human rights, running riot in their last-ditch efforts to revamp and strengthen the current military dictatorial system, the instrument for their colonial policy.

Recently, traitor Chon Tu-hwan even formed an organization called the Committee for Long-range National Development Planning for the 2000's. Thus, he is

attempting to consolidate the foundation for maintaining the present dictatorship up to the 21st century and to strengthen the so-called blood relationship between South Korea and the United States by visiting the United States in April. Needless to say, all this is schemed by the U.S. imperialists who are attempting to seize South Korea as a colony without independence and democracy through the military fascist clique which is maneuvering for long-term power.

The U.S. imperialists' maneuvers for domination, national exclusivism, plunder, and aggression are reaching an extreme point with each passing day in South Korea. Our masses should not overlook any longer the atrocity of the U.S. multinational enterprises which are driving our national economy to a crisis and squeezing 40 to 50 percent interest out of their investment by exploiting cheap labor. We should no longer tolerate the shameless act of the farm U.S. proprietors who devastated our farms and who are growing fat by thrusting in their surplus agricultural products.

Furthermore, we should no longer tolerate the criminal acts of the U.S. forces in South Korea who turned the entire sky and land of South Korea into a nuclear magazine, who are seeking security in their colonial rule by staging frantic war exercises, and who are wasting more than \$1 billion of South Korea's national funds [as heard] every year while repeatedly perpetrating rape, robbery, violation, lynching, murder, and arson.

Our RPR and masses sternly denounce the U.S. imperialists who are implementing vicious colonial fascist rule and illegally occupying South Korea, and strongly demand the overall withdrawal of the Yankee aggressors, including their nuclear weapons.

At the same time, we sternly condemn the treacherous Chon Tu-hwan clique which massacred as the culprit of the Yankee aggressors the patriotic masses who rose in a struggle for the independence, democracy, and reunification and which is seeking its own pleasure and permanent power.

Keenly realizing what our Korean people's aspiration and demands are at the present and how lofty their resolution is to fight to the end the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle against aggressors and nation sellers for the nation and the people, the Yankees should immediately withdraw from this land. The present military fascist regime should release unconditionally and on a full scale all anti-U.S. fighters, including Mun Pu-sik and Kim Hyon-chang, and all patriots and political prisoners before it meets a more miserable end than the Pak dictatorship did. It should immediately resign from power.

Through practical experiences in our disgraceful lives for 40 years, our masses learned a lesson that where aggressors and nation sellers rampage, subordination is deepened and only disgrace and shame increase. We should all rise up courageously in the anti-U.S. struggle for independence and in the antifascist struggle for democracy in order not to repeat the history of-ordeal stained with blood and tears, national misfortunes, and inhuman suffering.

Our party ardently appeals to the patriotic masses from all walks of life to fight continuously and persistently until the anti-U.S. and antifascist national salvation struggle, which began with the beaconfire of independence we raised high, wins glorious victory.

JPRS-KAR-85-027  
8 April 1985

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

VRPR DENOUNCES CHON'S ARREST OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

SK210958 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT  
20 Mar 85

[Text] On 19 March, the Chon Tu-hwan ring took to a police station 15 representatives of universities, including Yi Sang, director of the Public Information Department of Yonsei University Students Association, who visited the Capitol Building to meet the minister of education.

Madam Yun Chong-won of this station will talk about this.

[Begin recording] As announced, the Seoul Chongno police station perpetrated the tyrannical act of taking to the station 15 representatives of universities, including the director of the Public Information Department of Yonsei University Students Association, who visited the Capitol Building to meet the minister of education at 1000 on 19 March. This is a fascist act of suppressing the struggle of youths and students for campus autonomy and the democratization of society.

On 12 March, the representatives of the preparatory committees to organize general students associations of 19 universities, including Seoul National University, Yonsei University, and Korea University, in Seoul and Incheon held a meeting at Yonsei University and adopted an open letter, containing questions with regard to campus autonomy, to the minister of education.

In their open letter, the student representatives noted that, under the present campus situation, compulsion by another is described as autonomous concord, and demanded that the minister of education openly answer the questions concerning the reason for banning the political activities of students, the reason for labeling the general students associations as illegal organizations, the reason for forcing on the universities limits to the qualification of students to run for election as chiefs of students organizations, the reason for supervising the budget management of the general students associations and their on-campus activities, and the Ministry of Education's legitimacy in approving the appointment of university presidents, and other questions.

On 15 March, the representatives of students demanded an open television discussion between student representatives and the minister of education to

listen to the answers to the questions. Students proposed that the Ministry of Education side and the student side each deliver a key-note speech at the open television discussion with the minister of education, and hold discussions. They also asserted that the open discussion be aired via a live television relay from 1900 to 2200, that domestic and foreign reporters, responsible personages of public organizations, and parents be allowed to observe this discussion, and that the moderator of the open discussion be chosen from among journalists or professors.

Their assertions are demands for genuine autonomy on campuses.

Also, the open discussion will serve as a good opportunity for the people to judge who is right and who is wrong.

However, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has failed to give any answer to the assertions and initiatives of students. This is an act of exposing the ring's antipeople nature.

Enraged at this, the 15 representatives of universities, including the director of the Public Information Department of Yonsei University General Students Association, visited the Capitol Building to meet the minister of education.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring took these student representatives to the police station and are suppressing them, clamoring about an investigation. This fascist maneuver of the Chon Tu-hwan ring, a wanton challenge to the youths, students, and people demanding the democratization of society and campus autonomy, cannot be tolerated.

Instead of paying lip service to campus autonomy, the Chon Tu-hwan ring should immediately release the detained students and openly answer the students' questions with regard to campus autonomy. [End recording]

CSO: 4110/124

JPRS-KAR-85-027  
8 April 1985

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DAILY WARNS NORTH UNCEASING IN PROVOCATIVE ACTIONS

SK210154 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 21 Mar 85 p 8

[Text] The crackdown on the espionage rings well illustrates how serious North Korea is about agitating anti-government and anti-American sentiments in the South Korean people, all the while increasing its disguised peace propaganda.

Many of the arrested are elderly persons who have been conducting espionage activities for a long period of time as longtime residents.

They were so prudent as not to engage in extreme activities fearing detection.

However, they conducted the spying activities "silently" infiltrating into industrial estates in order to stir up discontent among laborers.

As aptly pointed out by the Agency for National Security Planning, North Korea is all out in brewing up social unrest, taking advantage of the liberalization trend now palpitating in all segments of the society.

It is also apparent that North Korea takes advantage of every weak point in South Korea for its unchanging strategy of communizing the whole of the peninsula by force.

No doubt, the communist regime in North Korea is beset with various problems at home and abroad including the planned hereditary power transfer and growing international isolation.

However, North Korea has not slackened its efforts for armament, managing to purchase U.S.-built helicopters to say the least of the forward deployment of mechanized units.

The roundup of the espionage agents is another example that North Korea maintains the illusion that it can cause utter social unrest to their advantage agents while increasing provocative actions.

CSO: 4100/319

JPRS-KAR-85-027  
8 April 1985

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DAILY ON KIM IL-SONG'S TRUST SHOWN TO DEMOCRATIC FIGURE

SK201008 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0938 GMT 20 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 20 Mar (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN 19 March published an article dealing with the deep trust and favor shown by the great leader President Kim Il-song to Chang Kwon who was the leader of the Social Democratic Party, a middle-of-the-road political party in South Korea shortly after the liberation.

Before the liberation of the country, Chang Kwon took part in the movement of the righteous volunteer army against the Japanese imperialists' Korean aggression and later took up the post of the sports secretary at the "Korean Christian Youth Hall" in Seoul and there he formed an anti-Japanese youth organisation with young people strong in anti-Japanese sentiments and instilled the anti-Japanese patriotic idea into them.

In April 1948 he came to Pyongyang upon invitation by President Kim Il-song to attend the historical April North-South joint conference. It was not until then that he had the honor to see him.

President Kim Il-song called Chang Kwon and bestowed upon him praises he hardly deserved, saying that he had kept his national conscience and constancy before liberation, braving the repression and persecution by the Japanese imperialists and, right after the liberation, fought well against the U.S. imperialists and the treacheries of the Syngman Rhee clique.

That day the president said the splitting moves of the U.S. imperialists could be thwarted when the whole nation got united and reunified the country and, for this purpose, all the people concerned for the destiny of the country and the nation must unite, irrespective of grouping and affiliation, political view and religious belief, and form a nation-wide united front.

In the ensuing period Chang Kwon met President Kim Il-song on various occasions and received precious teachings from him and devoted himself to the struggle for realising the policy of national reunification indicated by him, in hearty response to it.

He became a deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly in September 1948 and, by deep political trust of President Kim Il-song, was elected member of the constitutional committee on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and put at the important post of member of the Presidium of the SPA.

When bad people attempted to detach Chang Kwon from the bosom of the party, President Kim Il-song placed invariable trust in his patriotism, saying that he would deeply trust all people and join hands with them, not asking their past, if they came out like Mr Chang Kwon for the reunification and independence of the country on the side of the people, not discarding their patriotic conscience.

Later the president assigned him to the work for the development of sports in the country and, when the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland was formed, let him work at an important post of its central committee.

When the lingering disease of Chang Kwon had taken a bad turn to become infectious, he called the patient at the sickbed and told him kind words of consolation, and afterwards frequently rang up the hospital on the phone to acquaint himself with the condition of the patient and sent him precious medicaments. When Chang Kwon died, he grieved more than anyone else and highly praised him as a patriot who defended his patriotic constancy before the liberation, not discarding his national conscience, and devoted himself to the reunification of the country in the post-liberation days.

The love and favor shown by President Kim Il-song to Chang Kwon is bestowed wholly on his sons and daughters today.

Under the loving care of the president, his eldest son, doctor of architecture, is now working as director of the Doctoral Institute of University of Construction and Building Materials. And other sons and daughters are also living a happy life with nothing more to be desired, working as hospital doctor, foreign service official, journalist or engineer after finishing university courses.

The paper stresses that the respected leader President Kim Il-song is the benevolent sun who embraces in his bosom anyone with patriotic conscience for the country and the nation and trusts and treasures him and leads him to happiness and brightness.

CSO: 4100/322

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

RESIDENTS PROTEST AGAINST DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

Struggles Against Projects Noted

SK220005 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2331 GMT 21 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 21 Mar (KCNA)--The shantytown residents in Mok-dong and Sinjong-dong, Kangso District, Seoul, are waging an undaunted struggle every day, with their homes facing evacuation in a "development" project of the puppet clique, according to a foreign press report from Seoul.

The report says that more than 500 residents whose plank hovels would be torn down by the fascist clique staged an overnight riot on 19 March, during which they held hostage two ward officials and a policeman for 16 hours.

At least 18 people were detained at the police station in the struggle.

The rioters began to gather on the street, crying that the compensation plan was "unsatisfactory" and new apartments should be provided to replace their homes.

The fight continued overnight on 20 March with rioters throwing stones and makeshift bombs at 1,200 tear gas-firing police.

At one point about 200 people stormed into a nearby construction site, setting fire to a two-story office building and damaging three trucks with stones.

The rioters were joined by more than 200 students from Seoul University.

The fascist clique deployed above 300 police in the area on 21 March.

Struggle Against Forced Evacuation

SK220001 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2328 GMT 21 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 21 Mar (KCNA)--Inhabitants in Sinjong-dong, Seoul, on the evening of 20 March swarmed to the "office of the Sinjong-dong development site of the Hanguk construction business" and set fire to the

office at the end of their protest struggle, enraged at their forcible evacuation in a "development" project of the fascist clique, according to a radio report from Seoul.

They destroyed three trucks parked in front of the office by raining stones on them.

The puppet police walked off 12 people. But the protesters continued their stubborn struggle, not yielding.

The fascist clique, upset by the powerful struggle of the evacuees, rushed over 60 riot police to Sinjong-dong and Mok-dong at the daybreak of 21 March, the report says.

Meanwhile, the evacuees in Mok-dong, Kangso District, Seoul, waged a sit-down in a united force against the criminal "development" project of the puppet clique.

CSO: 4100/322

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

STUDENTS CONTINUE PROTEST ACTIVITIES IN SOUTH

South To Deal Strictly With Offenses

SK220006 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2334 GMT 21 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 22 Mar (KCNA)--The South Korean fascist clique called "a meeting of ministers concerned with the campus problem" on 19 March and threatened the students, blaring that "campus offences will be severely dealt with," according to a report from Seoul.

Students of Seoul, Koryo and other universities in Seoul are these days intensifying their struggle to form independent student organisations and the struggle of the South Korean students for the democratisation of campus and society is growing in scope.

Frightened by this, the fascist clique held "a meeting of ministers concerned" involving the puppet education and home ministers and chief of the police headquarters and revealed their intention to crack down upon the students more harshly.

On the other hand, the fascist clique referred to "summary trial" Kang Nam-il, a graduate from Tanguk University in Seoul, on the 19th on charges of his participation in a demonstration against the "Democratic Justice Party."

Students Boycott Class

SK210822 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0810 GMT 21 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 21 Mar (KCNA)--Students of Koryo University who have boycotted lessons from 15 March are waging a persistent struggle every day in protest against the outrage of the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique in forcing the president of the university to resign, according to a radio report from South Korea.

They held a general student meeting on the afternoon of 19 March and decided to continue to boycott lessons till their demand was met.

Some 200 people in Mok-dong, Kangso District, Seoul, who had been forced to evacuate in the development business of the puppet clique, staged a violent struggle on 19 March demanding their free accommodation in new dwelling houses, according to another report.

Meanwhile, the South Korean military fascist clique on 20 March referred to a "summary trial" 21 students including the chairman of the General Student Council of the College of International Affairs who had demanded a talk with the puppet minister of education to protest against the transfer of the college building.

CSO: 4100/322

JPRS-KAR-85-027  
8 April 1985

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

VRPR HITS CHON REMARKS ON ELIMINATING VIOLENCE

SK190556 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT  
16 Mar 85

[From regular feature program "Midday Class": Roundtable talk by Yun Chong-won, Kim Chol-min, and Yun Hui-kyong: "The Gibberish About the Elimination of Violence Is a Sheer Lie"]

[Text] [Kim Chol-min] Some time ago, we received from Miss Sin Chun-mi, a resident of Sodaemun-ku, Seoul, a letter about Chon Tu-hwan's utterance on the elimination of violence.

[Yun Hui-kyong] In the letter, she said: Whenever there is a chance, the ruling authorities rave on the elimination of violence. But, in reality fascist violence is growing everyday. Seeing the acts of violence by the fascist authorities, I am dubious about their utterance on the elimination of violence. How should I regard their gibberish about the elimination of violence?

[Yun Chong-won] This seems to be an appeal of all the people on this soil. Indeed, as is pointed out by Miss Sin, the Chon Tu-hwan ring always raves on the elimination of violence, and on democratic government. However, all this is trickery aimed at deceiving people. In reality, fascist violence is growing everyday. Under the Chon Tu-hwan ring's oppressive fascist rule, far overstepping the fascist rule of the former rulers, people's basic democratic civil rights are being relentlessly infringed upon. The intensity of the fascist oppression of the authorities can be easily realized by the suppression of democratic figures. Last February when Mr Kim Tae-chung was returning from his forced exile in the United States, the Chon Tu-hwan ring mobilized some 7,000 police troops and barred people from approaching Kimpo Airport to welcome him.

[Kim] That is correct. In addition, when Mr Kim Tae-chung and his companions deplaned, acts of violence were committed against them, inflicting bodily harm on them. Mr Kim Tae-chung was dragged away by force, and put under house arrest at his home.

[Yun Chong-won] True. The Chon Tu-hwan ring's fascist oppression was further intensified when the 12th National Assembly election was being held. While babbling about a fair election without discrimination by the ruling and opposition parties and without fraud, the Chon Tu-hwan ring mobilized public power

and all violent means to bind democratic dissidents hand and foot and atrociously suppressed opposition candidates and their campaigners on charges of violating election laws.

[Yun Hui-kyong] Indeed, fascist oppression during the election was beyond description.

[Yun Chong-won] You are right. In a nutshell, the 12th National Assembly election was an election of violence unprecedented in history and an election of fraud and corruption in which the Chon Tu-hwan ring mobilized all public power and the strength of money.

[Kim] That is absolutely correct. It was completely an election of corruption and fraud.

[Yun Chong-won] Subsequently, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is now raving on the lifting of the political ban and amnesty, as if it is seeking democratic politics. However, this is a trickery aimed at placating and deceiving the people. The intensification of the atrocious fascist suppression of patriotic students, democratic personages, and all other patriotic people is the evidence. While babbling about the leftist trend and campus violence, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has concentrated numerous uniformed and plain-clothes policemen on the campuses where the new semester has begun in order to mercilessly suppress the patriotic struggle of the students. At the same time, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is continuing to expel patriotic students from the campus on the pretext of poor academic records. Youths and students are constantly arrested, detained, and penalized.

[Yun Hui-kyong] Presently, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is committing an act of violence against the students who staged sit-ins at the DJP headquarters while they are on trial--this is an example, I think.

[Yun Chong-won] You are right. While committing this kind of antipopular fascist act of violence, traitor Chon Tu-hwan is shamelessly babbling about the elimination of violence. This is indeed abominable. The Chon Tu-hwan ring clamors as if it will eliminate the remnants of the violence of the old era and bring democracy to this soil. However, this only discloses the Chon Tu-hwan ring's shamelessness and outrageousness, and will only enhance the people's self-consciousness.

In conclusion, I think that the elimination of violence is impossible and a truly democratic society cannot be established as long as the fascist Chon Tu-hwan group exists on this soil.

[Kim] You are right. Our masses must realize that the Chon Tu-hwan ring's utterance on the elimination of violence is a trickery aimed at deceiving the people. They must renew their determination and rise up in unison in the struggle to establish a democratic society.

CSO: 4110/118

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DAILY CARRIES SEMI-MONTHLY REVIEW OF SOUTH SITUATION

SK161105 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1028 GMT 16 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 16 Mar (KCNA)--What is noteworthy in the South Korean situation is that the puppets made much ado, crying over the fictitious "threat of southward invasion," while staging the unprecedented-in-scope "Team Spirit 85" joint military exercises, a "preliminary war" and "test nuclear war," together with the U.S. imperialists, says NODONG SINMUN today in a semi-monthly review of the South Korean situation.

The paper says: In an attempt to justify their war rackets, traitor Chon Tu-hwan and other puppet bosses spread the stereotyped fiction of "southward invasion," alleging that the north was building up armed forces and scheming to "unify the country by force of arms."

Meanwhile, the puppet army units held a series of "meetings on security measures" and cried for establishment of an "allout security posture" and "defence posture."

The actual threat of aggression in Korea comes from the South, nor from the North. This is proved by the reckless war exercises in South Korea.

With the leading force of the U.S. 25th Infantry Division based in Hawaii deployed in the central sector of the front in South Korea on 7 March, the "Team Spirit 85" entered a stage of a full-dress "offensive operation."

The U.S. imperialist aggression forces held a missile launching exercise, resembling a real war, giving off powder smell, in South Korea where huge aggression forces are massed. This added to the danger of the current war exercises.

The fiction of "southward invasion" spread by the puppets is designed to conceal their arms buildup and war moves.

They reinforced the fascist repressive machines and intensified repression of democratic forces. They opposed a "constitutional" revision for the replacement of the indirect "presidential" election system with a direct one, blaring that it was their basic stand to maintain the present "constitution," and threatened that "radical speech and act" would not be pardoned.

On the other hand, they staged "amnesty," "commutation" and "parole" in a bid to lull the mounting anti-"government" spirit in South Korea and "lifted" the ban on political activities.

The puppets scheme to quench the resistance spirit of people and bridge over the crisis with appeasement and deception, threat and blackmail, but will never be able to block the advance of the South Korean people for existence and democracy.

CSO: 4100/322

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

STUDENTS STAGE SIT-IN STRIKE--Pyongyang, 20 Mar (KCNA)--More than 200 students of Tonga University in Pusan on 12 March held a sit-in strike in demand of the reinstatement of fellow students who had been unreasonably expelled from the university by the fascist clique, according to a South Korean newspaper. Noting that it is unjust for the fascist clique to expel or indefinitely suspend on 11 March from school eight students who called for "direct election of the chairman of the General Student Council" for the revival of an independent student organisation, they continued their sit-in strike for many hours that day. The students also demanded the immediate abolition of the "Student Homeland Defence Corps," a reptile organ of the university, and the resignation of reptile professors from the position of the "director of the students' department" and so on. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0832 GMT 20 Mar 85]

CHURCH GROUP CITED--Pyongyang, 20 Mar (KCNA)--The urban, farm and fishing village missionary committee of the South Korean Christian Church Council released a statement accusing the Chon Tu-hwan fascist junta of having suppressed the "grand fete of labor and culture" scheduled under the sponsorship of the organization, the February issue of the Japanese magazine SEKAI reported. The statement points out that the military fascist clique rushed hundreds of combat police to a church in Yongdongpo District, Seoul, the venue of the fete, who surrounded the place and assaulted the protesting workers right and left, wounding some 10 of them. It says: The police suppressed with clubs and jackboots the workers who protested against the obstruction to their participation in the fete. This is the picture of the present "government" which is loud-mouthed about "establishment of a society of justice." We can never pardon this. How repressive the present "government" is toward the people it is so weak and subservient to the interference of the United States and Japan in internal affairs and to their open encroachment on national interests. The statement expresses the resolve to undauntedly fight to democratize society, not yielding to the outrages of the fascist "regime." [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0822 GMT 20 Mar 85]

'RESERVE FORCES' MOBILIZED IN EXERCISE--Pyongyang, 21 Mar (KCNA)--The South Korean puppet clique hurled Wednesday morning the "Homeland Defence Reserve Forces" from Seoul and Kyonggi and South Korean Kangwon Provinces into the central sector of the front near the military demarcation line, a main operational zone of the "Team Spirit 85" joint military rehearsal, and whipped up a war fever for northward invasion, according to a radio report from Seoul. This shows how frantically the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique are running about to unleash a war against the North, in defiance of the strong protest at home and abroad. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0813 GMT 21 Mar 85]

NORTH APPLIES TO HOST WORLD VOLLEYBALL CHAMPIONSHIP--Seoul, March 19 (OANA-YONHAP)--North Korea has submitted an application to the Asian Volleyball Confederation (AVC) to host the Asian preliminaries of the 1986 World Volleyball Championships this September, it was learned here at the South Korean Volleyball Association Tuesday. Association officials said that North Korea will vie with India and Australia to serve as venue for both men's and women's elimination rounds of the championships. The venue of the regional qualifying round will be decided on at an AVC board meeting slated for Hong Kong March 28-30, the officials said. The main rounds of the championships will be held September 24-October 5, 1986, in France (for men) and September 1-15 in Czechoslovakia (for women). Sixteen teams each in the men's and women's divisions will compete in the main round. The 16 will include teams which won the top 7 places in the previous championships and the teams which take 5 regional preliminaries. The South Korean women's team, which placed seventh in the 1982 championships, has an automatic berth in the main round, while their male counterparts have to get through the preliminaries. Meanwhile, the South Korean association will send a five-man delegation to the AVC meeting in Hong Kong. In Hong Kong, the Korean delegation, which will be led by association president Kim Chong-won, will report on the preparations for the 1986 Seoul Asian games. [Text] [SK190601 Seoul YONHAP in English 0548 GMT 19 Mar 85]

CHON'S SPEECH TO DIPLOMATS 'ASSAILED'--When he met the participants in this year's first meeting of overseas mission chiefs on 18 March, traitor Chon Tu-hwan babbled that efforts to constantly strengthen the diplomacy of security and economy are more urgently demanded than ever before. This babbling is aimed at further accelerating the preparations for a war of northward invasion by securing more assistance and at finding a way out of the economy, which faces ruin. Traitor Chon Tu-hwan has taken every opportunity to talk about dialogue and reunification, but his ulterior motive is to accelerate the preparations for a war of northward invasion by securing more military and economic aid from his masters and to appease public sentiments. These maneuvers of the Chon Tu-hwan ring lay a big obstacle in the way of preventing a new war on the Korean peninsula and achieving the country's independent and peaceful reunification. This shows that, with traitor Chon Tu-hwan left intact, war cannot be averted and independent and peaceful reunification cannot be achieved either. [Text] [(Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 19 Mar 85 SK]

JPRS-KAR-85-027  
8 April 1985

N-S TABLE TENNIS COMPETITION--Seoul, 21 Mar (OANA-YONHAP)--South Korea will meet North Korea on March 31 in the men's team competition of the 38th world table tennis championships, scheduled for March 23-April 7 in Gothenberg, Sweden, the South Korean Table Tennis Association said here Thursday. According to the schedule released by the association, the South Koreans will battle Czechoslovakia on March 28 and China on March 30 in group preliminary matches. In the women's division, South Korea will meet Belgium on the opening, March 28, and clash with China, reputed to be the world's toughest, on March 30. The South Korean women will face their Soviet counterparts on March 31. South Korea aims at placing second in the women's team competition and fifth in the men's team competition of the championships. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0604 GMT 21 Mar 85 SK]

CSO: 4100/319

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

PRE-ELECTION OPINION SURVEY REPORTED

Seoul KYONGHYANG SHINMUN in Korean 5 Feb 85 p 3

[Text] The 12th general parliamentary elections are only a week away. In preparation for the day of decision, the defensive and offensive battles of the candidates of both the ruling and the opposition parties are really heating up in this final phase of the joint campaign speech tours. Each party is concentrating efforts to win the undecided votes. The interests and expectations of the voters for this election, which prognosticiates the political developments for the next four years, have never been so high. What are they thinking and what attitudes are they taking for the 12th general elections? The survey of voters' opinion conducted by this press shows that an overwhelming majority of the voters feel that this election is more important than the previous ones, and reflects their desire to make this election fair and clean by casting their clean votes.

Method of Survey

Accordingly, the 12th general parliamentary elections will appraise both the achievements and mistakes of the Fifth Republic for the past four years, and will set the source for future politics. The people show a great deal of interest in this election, and have high expectations.

Especially, from the standpoint that the role of the new legislature will be enormous since it is expected to take up important political issues which have been left undecided, such as the question of a peaceful transfer of power and the question of effecting the local autonomy system which will be taken up during the term of the 12th National Assembly, and as the election will lay a foundation for future political development, the trends of the voters' political consciousness and their voting behavior are very significant for future national development and political stability.

To fulfill this purpose, this press conducted a voters' consciousness survey immediately preceding the start of the election campaign period (January 16-19). The total electorate of 23,935,163 votes for the 12th general elections was designated as the population for the survey, and 1,034 of them were selected as sample objects for the survey from various constituencies throughout the country in proportion to and by sex, age, region, and social status.

This survey was conducted by 50 surveyors who were college student workers who are experienced in social surveys. These surveyors used personal interviews, and the rate of valid responses was 99.9 percent.

#### Level of Interest

#### Participation Rates

#### [Level of Interest in Political Issues] (Percent)

Very great	12.4
Great	36.9
Fair	40.4
None	4.9
Don't know	5.3

More than half of the respondents, 50.6 percent, showed indifference towards politics (49.3 percent showed interest). With 65.8 percent, the males showed a much higher interest than the females (30.6 percent), and the higher the level of education, the greater the political interest (53.6 percent for those with a high school education, and above 63.3 percent for those with a college education).

#### [The importance of the 12th general elections as compared with the previous general elections] (Percent)

More important	65.5
Same	17.2
Don't know	17.3

65.5 percent of the total respondents considered the 12th general elections important. The higher the level of education, the stronger the feeling on the importance of the elections. (47.7 percent for those with below an elementary education; 61.8 percent for those with a middle school education; 72.8 percent for those with a high school education; and 66.1 percent for those with a college education.

[The degree of recognition of the candidates for the 12th general election]

(Percent)

Know much	9.7
Know some	45.6
Know a little	23.8
Almost no knowledge	17.3
No interest	3.4

Despite the fact that the survey was conducted prior to the official announcement of the election, and that there were no election campaign posters, the degree of recognition of the candidates by the voters was high, with 55.3 percent. The males showed a higher level of recognition with 67.8 percent, as compared with the females; whose level was 41.1 percent. The voters with an education beyond the high school and college level showed more recognition of the candidates than those with a lower level of education. Those with a stronger sense of class consciousness had a higher level of recognition (69.2 percent for the upper class). The lower the social strata, the more "don't know's" (59 percent for the lower class).

[Level of knowledge about the campaign promises of the various political parties which will participate in the 12th general elections] (Percent)

Know much	5.8
Know some	36.6
Know a little	31.4
Almost no knowledge	21.9
No interest	4.3

Notwithstanding those voters who said "don't know," who constituted more than half with 53.3 percent, those who said that they were not interested made up only 4.3 percent. This reflects the relatively high degree of interest in the election promises of the various political parties on the part of the voters. There is little difference between urban and rural areas on the knowledge of election promises; however, the males, the upper class, and those with higher education showed a stronger knowledge in increasing order.

[Are you going to vote in the 12th general elections?] (Percent)

Yes	92.8
No	7.2

An overwhelming majority responded strongly that it would participate in the 12th general elections. By region, the large metropolis such as Seoul and Pusan showed the lowest rates, with 86.7 percent and 90.7 percent respectively. The Kyounggi and Kyoungpuk provinces showed the highest with 97.2 percent. The remaining regions were at the 93 percent mark. The higher the level of education, the lower the participation rate (86.6 percent for those with a college education or above). By age, 88.6 percent of those in their 20's, and from 92.2 percent to 98.6 percent of those in their 30's or older said they would participate.

[Through what media do you get information on the 12th general elections?] (Percent)

Newspaper	45.6
TV	41.3
Radio	2.3
Magazines	0.6
People	8.7
Other	0.7
Don't know	0.7

A large number of voters said they obtained information on the general elections through the newspapers (45.6 percent), TV (41.3 percent), and people (8.7 percent). The females, those with a lower level of education, and those deep in the rural areas showed a higher percentage TV watchers.

#### Stability and Development

#### Insecure Feelings Increased

[The degree of importance of political stability in the development of the country] (Percent)

Very important	63.8
Important	25.6
Not very important	4.3
Don't know	6.3

89.5 percent of the total responded that political stability is essential in national development. Generally, males put more emphasis (91.3 percent) than females (87.4 percent) on the importance of political stability. Those with a higher education (94.9 percent for high school

and 91.7 percent for college or beyond) felt more strongly about the importance of political stability than those with a low level of education (73.5 percent for elementary school or lower and 84.7 percent for those with a middle school education).

[How stable is our political situation today?] (Percent)

Very stable	4.4
Generally stable	34.8
Not very stable	39.7
Not at all stable	13.4
Don't know	7.6

These responses support the responses given to the preceding question of whether political stability is essential in national development. Those who felt that there was no political stability today constituted as high as 53.1 percent. This contrasts with the consciousness survey conducted by this press last March, which showed that 73 percent thought that there was political stability. Such feelings of insecurity reflect the feeling of concern for the fluid political conditions resulting from the emergence of a new political party and the intense attacks and counter-attacks between the ruling and opposition parties.

The higher the level of education expressed, the more uncertainty about politics.

[What is the desirable number of seats for the number-one party in the legislature for the sake of political stability?] (Percent)

More than two-thirds	16.2
More than one-half	34.3
About one-half	40.0
Less than one-half	8.9
No response	0.9

74 percent of the voters desired more than one-half of the seats for the number one party in the legislature.

[What is the desirable proportion of votes to be received by the number one party in the legislature for the total valid votes cast?] (Percent)

Less than 30 percent	5.2
31-35 percent	10.1
36-40 percent	12.1
41-50 percent	15.9
More than 50 percent	22.6
Not sure	34.1

The reason why 38.5 percent of those desired that the number one party get either more than 50 percent or between 40-50 percent, and why 34.1 percent responded that they were not sure was either because the general voters were still thinking of the past elections under the two-party system, or because they have little understanding of the present multiparty election system.

[What proportion of the votes do you expect that the number-one party in the legislature will receive out of the total valid votes cast?] (Percent)

Less than 30 percent	7.1
31-35 percent	12.3
36-40 percent	12.7
41-50 percent	16.0
More than 50 percent	17.3
Not sure	34.7

These responses are almost the same as those shown in the preceding category under "the desirable proportion of votes to be received."

[What will be the proportion of seats occupied by the number-one party in the legislature if all of its candidates are successful in 92 constituencies and if it receives its share of allocated national constituency seats in addition?] (Percent)

Around 50 percent	19.1
Around 55 percent	14.9
Around 60 percent	19.8
Around 65 percent	15.8
Don't know	30.4

This question was designed to determine the level of understanding of the current election system. Only 14.9 percent of those who responded came close to correct figure (55.4 percent). As much as 35.6 percent of the respondents overestimated it to be over 60 percent, and 30.4 percent of them had no idea. Thus, it reflects that a considerable number of voters had neither an accurate nor detailed understanding of the present election system.

Despite the fact that this is a major point of dispute between the ruling and opposition parties in connection with the ruling party's securing of a stable proportion of seats in the legislature, those overestimating the proportion of seats that the number one party in the legislature may occupy is interesting to note. This phenomenon might be interpreted to mean that the preconception about the past, when the ruling party dominated the legislature under the old two-party system, had much to do with it.

#### Policies

##### Political Questions First

[What is the most important problem confronting our country today?]  
(Percent) (200 percent. Respondents selected two)

A peaceful transfer of power and political stability	39.9
The democratization and activation of politics	17.9
The promotion of the north-south dialogue	10.8
The repayment of foreign loans	17.7
Independent diplomacy and the strengthening of the national defense	6.7
The narrowing of the gap between the rich and the poor	18.1
Sustained economic growth	4.4
A minimum wage system and an increase in the income of farmers and fishermen	12.0
Price stability	17.7
A solution to the unemployment problem	6.1
The nurturing of medium and small-size enterprises	2.8
Balanced inter-regional development	7.0
The enforcing of the autonomy system	1.9

The relaxation of administrative controls	0.4
The reform of the land system	1.2
The reform of the taxation system	1.3
The reform of consciousness	5.1
The activation of speech	12.2
Clean politics	9.0
The eradication of corruption and injustice	8.8

The lower the level of education, the more emphasis was placed on economic development; the higher the level of education, the more emphasis was placed on political development. Those with an elementary or middle school education chose "price stability," "a peaceful transfer of power and political stability," "the narrowing of the gap between the rich and the poor," and "a minimum wage system and an increase in the income of farmers and fishermen" as their top priority problems. In the case of those with a high school education, "A peaceful transfer of power and political stability," "the repayment of foreign loans," "price stability," and "the narrowing of the gap between the rich and the poor" were their top priorities. Those with a college education considered their priorities in the order of "a peaceful transfer of power and political stability," "the democratization and activation of politics," "the activation of speech," and "the repayment of foreign loans." Further, the urban areas showed a definitely stronger interest in politics than did the rural areas.

[What do you think of the "local autonomy system" to be put into operation during the first half of 1987?] (Percent)

Enforced by stages and gradually expand	46.1
Enforced throughout the country	24.3
Premature	11.7
Don't know	17.9

The question of enforcing the local autonomy system, which could be the touch-stone of the level of our country's political culture milieu, proved that a large number of people believe that conditions necessary for putting the system into effect must be satisfied before it can be enforced. Only 24.3 percent of those believed that the system must be enforced throughout the country. The remainder felt that it either should be enforced by stages or that it is premature. Those with a higher level of education (53.7 percent for high school and 49.6 percent for college or beyond and the intelligentsia were the largest

group desiring the enforcement of the system by stages, while it is noted that more than 30 percent of the farmers, fishermen, housewives, and unemployed, who together constitute 50 percent of those surveyed, responded with "don't know."

◇87년 지방자치제실시에 대한  
학력별 의견(%)

	단계적 실시및 점차확 대(6)	전면 실시 (7)	시기 상조 (8)	모르 겠다 (9)
(1) 국민교이하	25.8	15.2	8.3	50.8
(2) 중 학교	37.6	22.3	11.5	28.7
(3) 고등학교	53.7	19.4	11.0	16.0
(4) 대학이상	49.6	32.8	13.4	4.1
(5) 평·균	46.1	24.3	11.7	17.9

Table: Opinion Poll by Educational Level on the Question of Putting the Local Autonomy System Into Effect in 1987 (Percent)

Key:

- |                               |                                             |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| 1. Elementary school or below | 6. Autonomy by stages and gradual expansion |
| 2. Middle school              | 7. Put it into effect all at once           |
| 3. High school                | 8. Premature                                |
| 4. College or above           | 9. Don't know                               |
| 5. Average                    |                                             |

Fair and Open Elections

"Neutrality of Public Officials"

[What will you do to realize a clean election?] (Percent)

Positively prevent election irregularities from developing	4.4
Cast a clean ballot	73.5
Going along with the trends	17.0
Don't know	4.9

73.5 percent of the respondents showed their intention to realize a clean election by casting a clean ballot. Even though this group is passive as compared with those who responded with "positively prevent election irregularities from developing" (4.4 percent), it reflected a mature level of consciousness in the constituents.

[What is the key to the realization of a clean election?] (Percent)

Fair administration of the election and political neutrality of government officials	44.1
Self-restraint on the part of the political parties on their favor-buying offensive and popularity-aimed rhetoric	7.1
The fair and upright attitude of the candidates	24.0
Will to put clean elections into practice on the part of the constituents	24.8

The fact that the voters consider the fair election administration and the neutrality of the public officials the key to a clean election reflects that the traces of memory of the government-controlled elections of the past still linger on strongly in the minds of the people. By sex, the male (50.4 percent) is more cautious of government-controlled elections than the female (37 percent). The higher the level of education, the stronger the emphasis on the fair election administration.

[Have you ever received money, goods, or meals for the occasion of the 12th general elections?] (Percent)

Yes	16.7
No	83.1

It should be noted that despite the fact that this survey was conducted before the official announcement of the election (January 23) an average of one out of every six people received either money, goods, or meals. More females (19.2 percent) than males (14.5 percent), more people with a lower level of education (21.2 percent for those with an elementary education) than those with a higher education (15.5 percent for college level or higher), and more rural people (21.1 percent) than those living in the urban areas (15 percent) received money, goods or meals.

[Would you accept if money, goods, or meals were offered to you?]  
(Percent)

Yes, I would	27.6
There would be no choice but to receive	25.7
Never	30.7
Don't know	16.0

Excluding the 30.7 percent who said that they would never receive them, most of the respondents are shown to be weak to the favor-buying offensive. Contrary to the intention to "cast a clean ballot," this was an example of the estrangement of the people with reality. Those categories of people who were generally weak to the favor-buying offensive of the candidates were those in the lower economics strata, the lower education strata, the elderly, and the rural people.

12474  
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S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

POST-ELECTION RESTRUCTURING SAID INEVITABLE

Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 13 Feb 85 p 3

[Article by Song Chin-hyok]

[Text] Post election restructuring became inevitable due to the unexpected results of the February 12th General Election.

First of all, the establishment of a new relationship among the political parties such as the Democratic Justice Party [DJP], New Democratic Party [NDP], Democratic Korean Party [DKP], and People's Party [PP]. If the NDP remained as a small addition to the existing opposition parties, the relationship among the parties could have been stabilized as it has always been. Since the NDP became the major opposition party and the previous major parties, DKP and PP became minority parties, a new relationship was established between the leading Party and the major opposition Party, and new relationships among the other parties must be constructed.

In the scope of the Leading Party [LP] and the Major opposition Party [MOP], unlike the preceding tradition, MOP will undoubtedly demand independence and equality; therefore, the political lead of the LP, as practiced in the 11th National Assembly, will possibly face some limitations.

In the scope of the relationships among the three opposition parties, the weight and role of the major opposition party, the NDP, will amplify those of the previous DKP. DKP, which consisted of small members, has the same roots as that of NDP; however, its political experience and vigor has fallen far short of that of NDP. The possibility of a weak DKP being absorbed into NDP's centripetal force is easily detected.

PP will have difficulty playing the previous role of go-between LP and MOP. It is concluded, by the number of seats in the election that it leans toward the opposition party.

Therefore, the leadership of NDP in the opposition party is apparent, and accordingly, the formation of three parties - DJP, DKP, and PP became the formation of four parties in formality. However, in practicality, the characteristics of LP verses MOP is in its prospects.

The perspective of the new LP verses the MOP relationship has the dangerous possibility of political segregation and friction in comparison to the majority leading relationship of the 11th National Assembly.

The internal structure of each party will inevitably need to be reorganized.

The government leading party which is initiating the latter half of the government, is planning to construct a new political entity by reorganizing the Cabinet, Parties, and Parliament. Generally two methods of reorganization can be presumed. The first is to oppose the new reality gained by the election utilizing their increased political power. The other is to face it administratively. If the political opposition is selected, the LP will enforce the systematic policy in order to avoid the influence of other parties. In order to accomplish its goal, the LP will place capable members to important positions and allow them to govern.

The government LP will seek an active opposition attitude against the opposition parties and the submissive people's opinion. It will enforce political development; however, the LP would not be able to be rid of a dangerous burden.

If the administrative opposition is selected, the effectiveness and the devotion will become its standard rather than relative importance and image. If the newly expanding political problems are handled by methods other than political, the strict enforcement of law and the majority opinion will take charge; therefore, if even surface peace would be maintained, the political parties will be segregated.

Of course, the compromise method of the above two methods are simple, also. It is a method of opposition through administrative enforcement and through political power when the conversion is possible. For all intent and purposes, it is highly possible for the third method to be selected.

The suspicion of whether the LP will enforce the reorganization of structure to the successors who will be selected at the political convention two years later is attracting attention.

Since the successor will not be selected by the blind nominations method, it is inevitable that the appointment of the prime minister or a representative will be observed in connection with the successor. Only according to the determination of the successor's selection period--two years, one year, or six months, the coming reorganization of personnel will give us the hint.

In NDP's point of view, the internal organization is the more immediate task. From the tentative election structure, it must formally appoint the party positions and reorganize the main structure. Through this course, NDP must regulate the benefits and the disadvantages of the various complex branches and also force the party power competition at the political convention before July. Since full cooperation among the branches is not assured the reorganization of branches is inevitable.

Concerning the course, although different opinions did not arise, yet, internal consensus has not been formed. The possibilities of internal competition and

debate over the state of affairs are numerous. In this complex state, the main task of the NDP is the formation of stable leadership. It is NDP's anguish that this task cannot be achieved easily. In the course of competition, a chronic problem of the opposition party, which supports the establishment and clearly ignores the general situation, might appear again.

Judging from the internal circumstances of NDP, it is possible that political tension, without comprehensive judgement and strategy, might take charge.

DKP, which was badly defeated, has a tendency to drift, abandoning responsibility to the leaders. The unification of opposition parties which was emphasized during the campaign will be introduced as a reality; however, the possibility of absorption is greater than the equal unification with NDP.

The PP which lost all the leading positions is in the situation of having to change their entire structure. The withdrawal of the head of the party, Kim Jung-chul, who did not participate in the general election is inevitable and the basic structure might be reformed. Observing the relationships and circumstances of each party, the air of unification among the opposition parties is detected, and between the LP and the opposition party, the possibility of opposition rather than conversation is strong.

Issues proposed in the course of the general election, such as a constitutional amendment concerning direct elections, the Kwang-ju scandal, the foreign debt problem, and irrationality should be resolved. But if these issues are pursued by reporters, even for the honor, the political parties will sink into raging waves. Especially if opposition parties hastily pave the way for the future aimed at 1988, politics will be trapped in the unexpected whirlpool.

The mature political ability of each party to lead the new situation, which is imposed for the first time since the fifth Republic, to the success is noteworthy.

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8 April 1985

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

NEW ERA FOR CIVILIAN POLITICS INITIATED

Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 14 Feb 85 p 3

[Article by Kim Kwang-ung]

[Text] This election, which we half-heartedly trusted and approached with suspicion and apprehension is just now starting to show our country's democratic foundations and its future political direction.

While observing these winter birth pains, I could not help but be disappointed presuming that this election would not be different from the others in the past. Furthermore, when the clown act of irrationality and illegality was in charge, which obviously exposed vulgar human nature rather than the idealism of democracy, I doubted the cultural standard of the people and had to repress my expectations.

However no one could totally reverse the direction of flow of a new era. Democratic citizens who have matured through the passage of time, expressed the voices of their hearts through voting and concentrated on the initiation of active civilian politics. A long heard democratic triumphant march brought a rush of pleasure to the excited citizens.

This election was not completely cleansed of the previous election deficiencies; it did not escape the limitations of east/west and urban/rural understanding. The difference is that this time, it showed that a consciousness from the people can overcome the limitations of the system and shows a trace of emerging change. This phenomenon is apparent in the rate of political participation measured by the voting percentage. The voting percentage of this election, 84.6 percent exceeded the average rate of 74.97 percent.

Excluding the highest rate of the First Republic, 82.02 percent, there is an approximately 10 percent difference. Generally higher income/education/age tend to show higher interest in politics. But originally voting varies according to people and district; lower interest and inconvenience to voting stations result in a lower rate, but competition and the clear purpose resulted in a higher rate. This election's most important purpose, democratization, was enough to attract the usage of sovereignty. At the same time the voting age structure is changed - 58.2 percent participation of ages in

the 20's and 30's and their average years of education is extremely high in comparison with other age groups - 9.23 years of education. The fact that they can read between the lines of the public media brings to attention criticism against unbalanced national development, and makes the epoch role of participation and discrimination. Critical participation is reflected directly in the voting results and helps to form political decisions. The ruling Democratic Justice Party gained 35.4 percent of the support and maintains the 11th position; however, it is lower than 38.78 percent support of the ruling parties of the Third and the Fourth Republic. The New People's Party which was the opposition party at the time gained a strong support rate of 30 urban districts shows the New People's Party leading Democratic Justice Party by 35.86 to 29.94 percent. It revives the previous symptoms of success in the rural and failure in the urban area.

The spread of total votes according to Party contains important political historical significance. Due to their policy, the tendency towards concentration on two parties has disappeared. However, this election's distribution has some familiar characteristics, a distribution of concentration to many parties, as the sixth and the tenth election right after the political transition period. Generally during the stable period following a period of transition, a concentration to two main Parties, even under the multiple Party system, is the trend; but this election was different. The leading conjecture was that this election is not a deviation election' but a traditional continuation election' which rides the political stable period other than presenting the transition in content destroying the traditional election structure and characteristics. This conjecture was not totally wrong. At least the leading party maintains most of the existing seats. However, even though the entire party is not involved, certain important elements are demanding a change in the direction of policy and is test-firing the future political transition. Politically starving citizens starting to become conscious will not give up their desire to reflect themselves in the political chapter. And it will appear in the future in any form.

Another factor we must mind other than a polling score is the contradictions shown between the backing rate of the leading party and party seat distribution. Obtaining 53.62 percent of the seat after receiving 34.4 percent of backing is apparently the presentation of irrationality of election law.

The representatives of the people who will constitute the 12th Parliament give the impression of cultivating the politically mature state in every way. Judging from the positive combination of age, education, and occupation, political varieties and specialties within the organization are detected. If they are not bogged down by conformism or dogmatism, the reformed government will be enough to be compared with advanced countries.

On top of this, if the experience and dignity of professional politicians (77.7 percent of more than once-elected) applied and if a trust with the people are honored, the 12th Parliament will show the maturity as never before; especially, a compatible status with the Executive branch will be maintained.

We wish that political parties would abandon the previous method of handling various political/economic points which was shown during the election such as

the change of the constitution, foreign debt, and democratization, and would not disappoint the public by applying the most sincerity. Both the ruling Party and the leading opposition Party which rediscovered their roots should carefully listen to the above public's wish.

The heated wind of the election has left deep scars of suspicion everywhere. The blow of heated wind lasted for a short time was not only hot, but also practically burned the democratic tree and dried the democratic well. More than a handful of times did the public watch their field of life destroyed and are at a loss to determine if the pain was necessary for the democratization and are concerned for the future.

Therefore, it is not easy to bury the darkness of the past in unconsciousness to pursue the wise and bright public outlook, which appeared as the result. If there is one fact the public cannot accept is that the ineffectiveness of the laws made by those who themselves broke those same laws in order to gain power. Among them are some politicians who have to face their responsibility from their previous political activities.

Since one cannot go back to the beginning, the remaining homework, in this period is full of hope for democratic vitality. The people are determined to carefully evaluate the election's lessons which are full of faults, to be aware the people's stringent expectations, to listen carefully to the logic of the wealthy, to avoid extreme confrontation, and to soothe the people's passion in the mature ideological bowl for the next four years.

12709

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S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

RIVAL PARTY LEADERS TO MEET EARLY APRIL

SK210205 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 21 Mar 85 p 1

[Text] Leaders of rival political parties may meet early next month before the convening of the 12th National Assembly to help reconcile their different positions on a number of national issues, party sources said yesterday. The anticipated top-level talks will follow a series of meetings between floor leaders of the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) and the New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP).

Speaking to reporters, DJP floor leader Yi Chong-chan said he is ready to meet with his NKDP counterpart Kim Tong-yong any time. Yi is said to have already met with some NKDP officials, although he has denied a rumor that he had held secret meetings with Kim.

Kim Tong-yong, however, said he will in no way hasten talks with the DJP floor leader. "I think there is no need to be in a hurry to meet with Yi," Kim said, adding that about 25 days remain before the opening of the assembly. Kim said he could meet with Yi Chong-chan after he "introduces himself" to members of the party's Executive Council next Tuesday.

The two parties' officials thus may begin official meetings late next week. Nevertheless, party sources predicted that the officials may have behind-the-scenes contacts before the week is out.

The proposed talks between DJP chairman No Tae-u and NKDP president Yi Min-u, meanwhile, are likely to take place early next month as the official working-level talks are to be delayed.

The working-level talks are mainly designed to arrange topics to be covered during the No-Yi meeting. Last month No proposed a meeting with Yi, who agreed in principle to No's bid. To accomplish what he called a trouble-free start of parliamentary business, however, Yi Min-u has put forth five demands that called for, among other things, the revoking of the political ban on 14 people, early release of "prisoners of conscience," and elimination of unfair treatment of opposition politicians and others.

The ruling party maintains the position that a large portion of these demands have already been met, pointing out that the political ban was totally lifted March 6 and that college students jailed for having staged a sit-in demonstration at the DJP's headquarters are expected to be released soon.

The NKDP, however, is urging that Kim Tae-chung be granted amnesty and his civil rights fully restored so that he can legally take part in politics. The party is also calling for release of college students jailed in connection with illegal demonstrations before the February 12 legislative elections.

Due to the new demands by the NKDP, dialogue between the DJP and the young opposition party may not be smooth, according to political observers.

On the question of Kim's rehabilitation, DJP chairman No said during a recent tour of Kwangju that he thinks the day will come when the ruling camp will consider the matter from a "political standpoint." Ranking ruling party officials have welcomed the idea of having Kim Tae-chung regain his full political rights at the earliest possible date.

The NKDP, meanwhile, held a meeting of its six newly appointed key officials, presided over by party president Yi Min-u.

Yi Taek-ton, the NKDP's secretary general, said he understands that the ruling party is trying to reflect public opinion in government policies. He warned that difficulties may result if the ruling camp ignores popular expectations and aspirations for democratic reforms.

During the meeting, chief policymaker Yi Taek-hi said his party will place priority on the attainment of "democratic reforms" and "economic development."

Yi Min-u, party president, called on the six party officials to devise ways to stage an effective "struggle" within the legislature while working out alternative policies to bolster its abilities for taking the reins of government.

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S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

NKDP'S ROLE IN UPCOMING ASSEMBLY SESSION STRESSED

SK220122 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 22 Mar 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Desirable Political Milieu"]

[Text] Political parties are now gearing up for the National Assembly session due to open in the middle of next month. The sitting deserves particular attention, and it perhaps has generated more prior interest than any other session in our parliamentary history.

Such is the case not simply because it will be the first session since the parliamentary elections held last month, but also because of the many implications of the elections. The New Korea Democratic Party quite surprisingly emerged as the major opposition. Of a keen interest, therefore, is how the new opposition party may affect parliamentary politics in this republic.

The two overriding findings of the latest elections might be that the people are anxious to see political stability maintained while simultaneously political development is being achieved. The ruling Democratic Justice Party, for its part, has certainly tried to accommodate that popular desire. Adjustments have been apparent in its hierarchy and policies.

The NKDP was surely made the major opposition party by the virtue of the popular desire for some changes. It is, therefore, quite possible that the party will become obsessed with satisfying such a demand. What is important for the NKDP at this juncture is how duly it can answer the call. Some may have radical changes in mind, while others desire moderate yet steady reformative efforts. Often, cries for reform are heard although the voices are few in number. Such is what the NKDP should keep in mind if it is genuinely interested in democratic progress.

Should it attend only to vociferous radical cries, it would be betraying the majority voice. The popular desire for political stability should not be ignored. Otherwise, the party will degenerate as a political entity committed to demagoguery.

The harsh realities facing our country, unique with its divided territory, do not allow us to undermine the basis for stability.

Practically, the ruling party has repeatedly made clear its policy to cope with political problems through dialogue in a conciliatory manner. The assembly, the democratic parliamentary forum, is best used for promoting democratic development. Much will depend on the NKDP to ensure such a desirable political milieu.

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S: KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DAILY URGES NOT ALIENATING TWO KIMS

Two Kims Cooperation

SK181357 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 16 Mar 85 p 2

[Editorial: "Sticking Together On the Part of the Two Kims: We Hope That They Will Remain Companions On the Road Toward the Restoration of Democracy in Quest of a Greater Cause, Abandoning Small Causes"]

[Text] Now is the season for dialogue. Both the ruling party and opposition parties are not preparing for dialogue, with the opening of the 12th National Assembly session just around the corner, and students and the government are reportedly pushing ahead with a TV debate.

In such a season of dialogue, Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam, both freed from the political ban a few weeks ago, got together and discussed a wide range of issues related to the current political situation and the political direction they will have to follow in the future. Upon reading about the joint talk announced after their meeting and the issues discussed at this meeting, we realize that the spring of Seoul has come upon us, and hope that the talks between the two Kims and their sticking together will positively contribute to the political development that all the people in the country are hoping for.

In fact, the two Kims are the leading opposition politicians who have suffered from political repression and difficulties since the Yusin era, although the degree of their sufferings is not exactly the same. They are good political comrades in pursuit of their common goal--restoration of democracy. But they stood once face to face as well-intentioned rivals in a race to seek power. Now they are acting in concert for their common goal of restoring democracy rather than for power. For this reason, they are now standing shoulder to shoulder as co-chairmen of the Council for Promotion of Democracy [CPD], emerging in the forefront of political activity.

To be more specific, the CPD can be said to be a civil rights organization. Of the two Kims, Kim Tae-chung is in no position to engage in political activity, as his political rights have not been reinstated. If the full-fledged lifting of the political ban is to be complete, his civil rights must be reinstated.

8 April 1985

We believe that the ultimate goal of the CPD is to reach a point where the *raison d'etre* of such an organization is no longer justified because democracy has been fully restored. This being the case, the CPD will likely stay outside the political forum for the time being, providing the NKDP with behind-the-scenes support. However, since such an array of the pan-opposition forces is of a tentative nature that will last until full democracy is restored, how long it will survive is a hard question to answer because it depends on how the political situation develops.

It is undeniable that people have placed hopes for democratization on the shoulders of the two Kims, who have stubbornly braved all difficulties for such a long time. It must not be overlooked, however, that their shoulders are also burdened with heavy responsibility as well as hopes.

People who tasted bitter frustration on the threshold of democratization in 1980 do not want to see such an unfortunate thing happen again. We hear that the two Kims themselves have expressed a bitter regret over what happened to them in 1980. That may be the reason why they both pledged to stick together and to refrain from fights for power and factions. However, no matter how hard they may try to transcend private interests and faction-consciousness, the people around them, who have long and repeatedly banded together and disbanded around them, may not be able to detach themselves from faction-consciousness and may cling to their small causes. The two Kims will have to stand guard against this.

It may be hard to deny the fact that the two Kims have earned advantages as a result of backfiring from the political repression of the Pak regime to which they were subjected for more than 10 years. It is also undeniable that they have remained two great pillars of the Korean opposition forces for more than 10 years largely because of this political repression. This being the case, the government should divest itself of the old-fashioned attitude of seeking to fish in troubled political water by alienating the two Kims from each other. For we believe that the government can make a profound mistake should it try to view relations between the two Kims from the standpoint of politics based on intelligence and political schemes.

#### Daily on Relations Between Two Opposition Groups

SK190607 Seoul HANQUK ILBO in Korean 19 Mar 85 p 3

[Article by reporter Kim Song-hui: "The Council for Promotion of Democracy and the New Korea Democratic Party"]

[Excerpts] The debate among opposition circles on the relations between the Council for Promotion of Democracy [CPD], which is co-chaired by Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung and the New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP] attracts the people's attention. Since the two Kims put forth a principle for integration of opposition parties at a meeting on 15 March when Kim Tae-chung accepted the co-chairmanship of the CPD, some people view the relations between the CPD and the NKDP as a phenomenon of dualistic system in opposition circles while the others view them as a "theory of the CPD's superiority" on the basis of the CPD's declaration of its rise above the other "roofs."

At a meeting to mark the inauguration of Kim Tae-chung's co-chairmanship on 18 March, the two Kims and Yi Min-u, president of the NKDP, unanimously stressed that the relations between these two organizations are mutually "supplementary." However, voices calling for the re-establishment of the relations with the CPD are being raised among the NKDP. In addition, there is a possibility that this question may be raised officially in the NKDP's political meeting slated for 19 March, thus showing an uncommon indication. [passage omitted]

The dualistic system of opposition circles will bring about a confusion to the DJP, which is responsible for the operation of the 12th-term National Assembly, while it will also cause many problems for opposition circles themselves.

Eighty percent of the CPD members are also members of the NKDP, showing how effective the dualistic system is for their activities. However, friction may arise between the NKDP organizations and the CPD when the CPD expands its branches to cities and provinces. Thus, people show their concern over the relations between the "affairs of the party" and the "matters of the Council."

Although the two Kims and President Yi Min-u stress "same body with one heart" and cooperation, there can be strategic difference in the course of "recovering democracy." Because of such questions, how the CPD and NKDP will maintain dynamic relations with each other and how long the dualistic structure will last attract the attention of the political circles. The fact that voices calling for the re-establishment of the relations with the CPD are being raised among the NKDP, regarding such relations as uncomfortable ones, and that even the persons close to the party president stress the maintaining of the independence of the party by eliminating the CPD members in the course of appointing the low-level party officials as many as possible attracts the people's attention concerning how long these two organizations will maintain thoroughly consistent relations with each other.

On 16 March, seeming to be aware of such opinion within the party, party President Yi clearly stated that "the NKDP will not enter the CPD" while spokesman Pak Sil gave a definition that "The CPD is an organization of social movement for democracy and the NKDP is an official party selected by the people on the basis of parliamentary democracy."

The view in which they pursue the common goal called "democracy" with their positions different from each other is winning great sympathy within the party. [passage omitted]

No one can predict at present how long the dualistic system in opposition circles will last. However, at the moment when the two Kims are dashing forward to the front, giving up the role of behind-the-scene manipulation, the NKDP will gain substantive forces and act as the main opposition party both in name and reality.

CSO: 4107/131

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

NONINTERFERENCE IN NKDP--On 16 March, Yi Min-u, president of the New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP], said that he did not feel any need to discuss talks between the two Kims. He further said: "I think that, because they have struggled for democratization, the two Mr Kims will faithfully advance on the same road, and they will not dictate their terms to the NKDP, and should not do so." He also expressed the opinion that he would not attend a meeting of the Standing Steering Committee of the Council for Promotion of Democracy to be held on 18 March, during which Mr Kim Tae-chung will be inaugurated as its co-chairman "because a meeting of the NKDP president and vice presidents will be held and Mr Kim's assumption of the co-chairmanship was expected at the inception of the council." Contrary to the expression of president Yi's attitude, NKDP officials have given various interpretations. It is expected that many opinions on the "Kim-Kim talks" will be expressed and a way for merging opposition parties and a schedule for dealing with the political situation will be presented at a meeting of the NKDP Executive Committee on 19 March. [Text] [SK181250 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 16 Mar 85 p 2]

NO TAE-U STRESSES CANDID DIALOGUE--On the morning of 16 March, DJP Chairman No Tae-u invited some 80 figures, including the chairmen of the Seoul municipal party committees; their steering committee members; Yom Po-hyon, mayor of Seoul; Ku Pon-sok, director of the Seoul Board of Education; and Pak Kun-pae, chief of the Seoul Metropolitan police; and the heads of public organs in Seoul, to a luncheon at a hotel in Seoul, and exchanged opinions with them. Talking about his feelings after attending rallies to reorganize provincial and municipal party branches, Chairman No said: "I could recognize that the majority of the people, expecting development on the basis of stability, support the DJP. I felt that there exists a distance between the party and the people." He engaged in self-reflection, saying that reasons for the existence of such a distance include a lack of intimacy between the party and the people and the lack of sufficient dialogue between the people and the party's key-post holders, despite their possession of high qualifications. Also, he stressed efforts to remove such a distance from the people through dialogue in the future. Chairman No viewed as one of the problems raised in the "12 February" general election an insufficient ability for conveying public information. To give an example, he said: "Just like teaching university students using elementary school textbooks, the party informed the people of achievements which the party had attained." [Text] [SK181307 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 16 Mar 85 p 2]

JPRS-KAR-85-027  
8 April 1985

S.KOREA/MILITARY AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

EFFECTIVE USE OF MANPOWER--President Chon Tu-hwan yesterday called for the drawing up of a complete plan to effectively utilize the nation's manpower and other resources in the event of emergencies. While being briefed by Cha Kyu-hon, chairman of the Emergency Planning Committee on national security, at Chongwadae, Chon said that the national war capability would be further augmented when all people combine their efforts for its buildup. The committee is now under the direct control of the premier. President Chon instructed the committee to continue to seek ways of effectively implementing the "Resources Management Law," which was enacted last year to provide a legal basis for mobilization of manpower and other resources in time of war. However, there should be no inconvenience or damages to the citizens at ordinary times due to the law, the president said. The committee was directed to work out ways to give the citizens a correct understanding of their country's security situation. Chon said that the public perception of security has somewhat become blunt in the face of long threats to the national security. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 21 Mar 85 p 1 SK]

CSO: 4100/320

S.KOREA/ECONOMY

NATION'S 1986 BUDGET OUTLAY REPORTED

SK210609 Seoul YONHAP in English 0557 GMT 21 Mar 85

[Text] Seoul, 21 Mar (YONHAP)--The South Korean Government has projected the nation's fiscal year (FY) 1986 budget outlay at somewhere between 13.6 billion to 13.7 billion won (16 million U.S. dollars), a 10.9 percent to 11.5 percent increase over total revenue for the current fiscal year.

The projected expansion of outlays in the FY'86 budget was based on the government's conclusion that the nation's financial management has improved through the government's persistent efforts over the past four years, according to the EPB budget office.

The EPB, which had produced a 879 billion won surplus in the FY'85 budget, believes that the government's overall payments will be balanced in 1986.

The EPB budget office forecast a 10.9 percent to 11.5 percent increase in revenue in 1986, estimating that the nation's economy will grow by 9.7 percent in that year, with a 7.5 percent growth in gross national product (GNP) and a 2.2 percent rise in prices.

With the projected increase in its expenditures in the FY'86, starting January 1, 1986, the government plans to improve the nation's defense capability, economic structure, social welfare, and cultural and sports activities.

Investments in the development of science and technology and manpower and in the construction of social overhead capital are proposed as well for the improvement of the nation's economic structure. A special emphasis will be placed on the improvement of farmers' income and the promotion of a foundation for small- and medium-sized industries to stand on their own feet.

Priority in investments to improve social welfare will be given to programs for free education up to middle school in remote areas and to the qualitative improvement of people's living environments. This will include the development of housing, piped water services and drainage, medicare, and pollution prevention.

Also, the EPB is continuing its negotiations with the Defense Ministry on the defense budget for 1986. The Defense Ministry intended to earmark 6 percent of the GNP for defense, while the EPB has proposed 5.5 percent of that figure.

CSO: 4100/320

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

BRIEFS

GOVERNMENT, DJP ECONOMIC DISCUSSIONS--The government and the ruling Democratic Justice Party will discuss economic difficulties, especially the sluggish exports, at the party headquarters this afternoon. The meeting will be attended by DJP chairman No Tae-u and Economic Planning Minister Sin Pyong-hyon, party spokesman Rep Sim Myong-po said yesterday. During the meeting, Minister Sin who is also deputy premier will brief party officials on the government's financial plan for 1986 with regard to the direction for the compilation of the 1986 budget bill, the spokesman said. "Overall economic problems will be dealt with in the meeting, and the party will present its own alternatives to break through the current difficulties," he said. The problems he cited include increases in investment and employment, export boost and the maintenance of price stability. "The DJP will delve into the impact on the national economy by the slowdown in export for the past two months," the spokesman said. Meanwhile, party chairman No told party officials in a meeting yesterday to "be more concerned about economic problems."

CSO: 4100/320

S. KOREA/SOCIAL CONDITIONS

PAPER FOCUSES ON VARIOUS LABOR PROBLEMS

Seoul HYONDAE NOSA in Korean No 11, Nov 84 pp 96-117

[Article by the Korea Labor-Management Research Institute: "An Overview of Korean Labor Problems"]

[Text] L The Rise of the Problem

The rise of labor-management problems is an inevitable part of the process of industrialization. In the case of developing nations, labor-management problems are certain to come up in radically changing ways as the country undergoes rapid industrialization. With the pushing of economic development plans in our country since the 1960's, our industrialization has proceeded at a rapid pace and the labor-management problems arising in the process have assumed an important nature.

In spite of the rapid economic growth of the Sixties and Seventies, such problems as the increasing imbalance between industries, regions and social strata and the failure yet to establish a self-reliant foundation for the national economy, along with shortcomings in ensuring the livelihood of the general populace, remain as before. These economic circumstances form concrete conditions for a possible radical increase in labor-management problems.

The composition of the working class has changed as follows.

Looking at employment trends, the 3,786,000 persons employed in 1970 increased rapidly to 4,803,000 in 1975, 6,485,000 in 1980, and 7,184,000 in 1983, while the percentage of blue collar workers in the work force increased from 38.9 percent in 1970 to 40.6 percent in 1975, 47.3 percent in 1980, and 49.5 percent in 1983.

By the same token, the number of employees of workplaces employing 10 or more workers increased rapidly from 1,804,000 in 1970 to 1,513,000 in 1975, 2,974,000 in 1980 and 3,339,000 in 1983 while the current number of employees at workplaces employing 5 or more workers is 3,642,000.

Taking a close look at these many blue collar workers, 58.6 percent of them are engaged in manufacturing, 39.1 percent are employed by comparatively large businesses having 300 or more employees, 36.9 percent are 24 years of age or younger and 35.6 percent are women.

The change in the makeup of the workforce in the process of industrialization is staggering. However, the social impact of this change is not limited to quantitative increases alone.

The 600,000 unemployed and the many underemployed persons found everywhere are still mired in a situation of insecure employment conditions.

The low wage worker stratum is still very large and such workers are neglected as they labor for long hours in bad working environments and worker welfare is still lacking.

The problems do not stop there. The workers are restricted in the exercise of their rights, society's perception of workers is distorted and the feeling of relative poverty and of the gap in living standards is growing markedly.

Operating together, these factors are gradually lowering the workers' expectations of their employers and the government.

In spite of this, workers' job consciousness, rights consciousness, cooperative consciousness and participatory consciousness is rising and a trend is growing for escaping from paternalistic and subordinative labor-management relations and for demanding egalitarian labor-management relations, while workers' demands are rising for improved social conditions and a rise in their economic and social status and workers are actually carrying out movements to assert their rights and fulfill their demands.

Since these facts indicate that the importance and severity of labor-management problems will increase as time passes, it is urgently necessary to grasp the reality and the existence of these problems correctly and accurately.

In the mid and late 1980's, at a time when we have arrived at a substantial level of economic development, the real and rational resolution of labor problems, including labor-management problems, is a key issue for building a solid foundation for sustained economic and social development and general national development as well as for building a prosperous welfare state and entering the ranks of the truly advanced nations.

It is not that the government has totally neglected this problem or that the workers have only been making excessive demands. The thing is that progress toward resolution of the problem has been very slow. What is acutely needed now is for the workers, the employers, the government and society at large to come up with the effort and the proposals to solve the problems.

Considering the position of business and of the nation, a true cooperative approach to improve or reform labor problems is important. Businesses can no longer avoid problems in this area out of fear of damage to the company. Looking back on the lessons of the sixties and seventies, all parties,--the government, business, and labor--bear much of the responsibility and, in order to escape as quickly as possible from the ranks of nations with more primitive working conditions, we need appropriate and real cooperation between government, business, and labor as is done in Japan.

A true resolution of labor problems in the eighties and nineties requires not only labor and management but also especially for government to take an active and responsible role. That is because the cooperation from labor that originates from the moderation and dissolution of an impassioned labor movement results not only in increased productivity but also in the conduct of effective economic policy.

In order to resolve this problem, this paper bases itself on real conditions to examine the major issues of the labor problem from the standpoints of rationality, dynamism and principle.

## II. The Problems of the Labor Sector

### 1. Problems Arising in Industrialization Policy

To understand the national realities of our country's process of industrial development, one must grasp that our country has consistently pursued a rapid growth industrialization policy because: one, in line with the worldwide trend, as a developing nation Korea also has the will and determination to participate in the worldwide industrialization race by pushing on with rapid industrialization; two, our country's industrialization has more than just economic significance--it also has the political significance of needing to occupy an economic position superior to North Korea; and three, a strong awareness on the national economic level of the need to escape from the impoverishment brought on by the 36 years of Japanese colonialism and the shortages caused by the devastation following the Korean war. Thus, by choosing an industrialization method that concentrated on developing the strategic industries and related indirect social capital, our economic development has shown unbalanced growth.

However, looking at the motives and the emphasis of the goals, the ultimate objective of our future development does not lie in material development alone. It must also lie in human respect; it must not be carried out by the government alone but rather with the concurrence, resolution and participation of the people as a whole, and serious consideration must be given to the propriety of the means of mobilization and preparation of systems for pushing on with development work. It is in these areas that problems arise.

### 2. Problems in Economic Development Plans and Labor Policy

Our country's labor policy has been ineffective as it has been overshadowed by the growth policy under the government-led economic establishment which gave top priority to rapid growth and industrialization during the four economic development programs of the sixties and seventies. Thus the central tasks of labor policy in our country's economic development planning, wages and welfare can be said to have been handled less than actively. The only thing is that some attention has been given to welfare since the beginning of the third development period so that laws regarding social insurance have been developed and a few programs are under way.

The wage policy considered low wages to be a policy means to development and wages were a captive variable to such other things as inflation, export and capital accumulation policies. Thus, the wage problem, which was discussed as an important policy task under our rapid technological growth as early as the second development period, has consistently been dismissed as premature.

The productivity wage system has been discussed since the mid-1960's. The term "adjusted wages" appeared in the second development plan, while the fourth development plan gave voice to the principle of stressing improvement in the distribution of primary income. Even these ideas, however, have never gone beyond the stage of discussion and have never been realized.

In the late 1970's there was the publication of wage guidelines when actual wage increases were greater than labor productivity increases due to a shortage in the supply of technical labor. (A wage increase guideline of from 15 to 18 percent of the monopolistic commercial product commodities portion was set forth in 1977, and a guideline of around 20 percent which considered the rise in wholesale prices and in labor productivity was set forth for 3 years beginning in 1978.) However, according to the National Security Law, since the early 1970's collective bargaining was carried out on behalf of labor by labor administration so that it is unlikely that the government's wage increase guidelines were often observed in labor-management collective bargaining. Also, limited to 1978, there was a measure carried out to set minimum limits for monthly income (a 30,000 won per month minimum wage system based on the theoretical expenses of a one person household by administrative order and arbitration).

In the final say, by changing direction and strategy to fit political goals and economic prospects, the labor-management relations policies of the sixties and seventies were carried out in such a manner as to amend the various laws related to labor.

As a result, the labor policies of the last 20 years were not policies that treated labor problems as labor problems; they were policies in which many variables were operative, thus giving rise to the labor problems of today.

### 3. Problems in Labor-Management Relations

We can cite the following facts about the labor problem during the rapid process of industrialization of the last 20 odd years: although the quantitative and qualitative growth in the strength of labor's power has given labor a greater awareness of its rights, the relative gap between growth and distribution has also grown wider, giving rise to poor working conditions, unfair distribution of income and the maldistribution of wealth and power.

As a result, the labor problem can be said to have assumed a more serious aspect. The various issues are as follows.

One, the labor union movement has been repeatedly disarranged since the 1950's and has been unable to fulfill its role so that it has not been able to maintain its independence in the face of pressure from business and government and,

by extension, it has been able to represent satisfactorily the working masses whose strength has been growing.

Two, enterprises which have risen rapidly with the help of foreign assistance and special privileges, growing into great cartels that have great political and even administrative influence, have, by carrying out premodern labor management, exerted negative influences on the development of rational resolution of labor problems. Furthermore, rather than solving labor problems itself, business relies on the government to handle labor problems.

Three, the development strategy of trying to achieve rapid industrialization through export increases emphasizes building first and distribution later, leading the government to adopt policies restricting labor. In particular, the revised labor relations law established and promulgated late in 1980 increased the degree of government intervention in labor-management relations, giving the feeling that unbalanced labor-management relations of management superiority has been further strengthened.

Thus as a result of the attitudes of labor unions, businesses, and government, the resolution of labor problems has taken the form of heteronomous labor-management negotiations rather than the autonomous approach that tries to resolve issues through labor-management negotiations themselves. Thus, I would say that the problem in labor-management relations lies in the lull that has been maintained by relying more on the approach to labor problem resolution of treating superficial symptoms for the sake of today than on the approach of dealing with fundamental causes for the sake of tomorrow.

#### 4. Problems in Labor Legislation and Labor Administration

Our country's labor policy takes the approach that legislation precedes implementation. Labor legislation usually deals with the three areas of collective labor relations, individual labor relations and labor welfare. It has been amended five times during the industrialization process of the decades of the 1960's and the 1970's.

##### A. The Collective Labor Relations Law

The collective labor law of our country has, as its goal, the establishment of autonomous labor-management relations based on economic unionism.

This law, which has never grown beyond the bare framework of economic unionism since its enactment in 1953, has been revised for the prevention of labor struggles or for political motives five times: in 1963; 1973 (twice); 1975 and in 1980.

The labor union law originally enacted in 1953 called for securing the external independence and internal democracy of labor unions, for the free establishment of labor unions, for the prohibition of unfair labor practices by management, for the right of labor unions to collective bargaining, and for recognition of the validity of collective bargaining based on the principle of the "autonomy of labor-management relations." But through continuous revision the law

gradually changed so that it is no longer based on autonomous labor-management relations, limiting as it does labor conditions, particularly the rights of free negotiations and free drafting of agreements between labor and management.

This means that the independent function of labor and management has been removed to government administrative agencies.

Such institutional limitations on dialogue and negotiation between labor and management brought about, in concert with the growth first, the distribution later policy of the 1970's, a host of labor problems and, with the second oil shock, even caused the rise of limited labor-management complications in the late 1970's. Also, faults in the law contributed, during the period of high growth in the late 1970's, to the continuance of the traditional trends of low wages and long working hours, to the broadening of the scope of the unfairness of development and distribution and even to the appearance of the phenomenon of delayed compensation.

#### B. The Individual Labor Relations Law

Unlike the collective labor relations law, the individual labor relations law has shown a trend towards strengthening and expansion.

The contents of the legal standards for labor conditions set forth in the labor standards law enacted in 1953 were not inferior even to those of the countries of Europe and America. The revisions have centered on revising and moderating the gap with reality. However, the area is seen as subject to criticism for not having strengthened the labor inspection bureaucracy as much as its counterpart has limited labor-management industrial autonomy.

The significant legislative measures of the 1960's and 1970's that belong within the scope of the individual labor relations law are as follows:

First, as things related to labor supply and demand such as vocational education and training, there were the enactment of the vocational security act of 1961, the enactment of the vocational training act of 1967 and the 1973 revision of that same act.

Second, in 1963 the industrial injury compensation law was enacted which was a legislative measure converting industrial injury compensation into social insurance.

#### C. The Social Insurance Law

Our country's social security laws are still in the process of forming a framework. Although the preparation of our state compulsory social insurance law system is in a somewhat more advanced state than that of most developing countries, it is insufficient in comparison to the progress of our heavy chemical industries and the level of our national income. The following are areas particularly cited as problems.

First, while social insurance is a strong ideal and moral obligation in our country, it is lacking effectiveness as a "guarantee of a minimum livelihood for the people."

Second, things have been done in reverse order with the implementation of long term insurance in the national welfare savings law (old age, disability and survivors' pension) before such short term insurance as unemployment insurance.

Third, there is the multiplication and duplication in such things as each social insurance law's beneficiaries, management and administration, the proportionate share of costs born by beneficiaries and systems (the retirement fund system of the labor standards law, the dismissal pay system, and the national welfare savings law pension system).

Fourth, various problems in the program's technical administration have been revealed (for example, prescribing that payments for unemployed persons among welfare pension beneficiaries be delayed until after age sixty or the price slide).

Fifth, missing are such provisions as a minimum wage system, a national employment safety net, industrial safety and worker hygiene. In other words, the systems related to social insurance are not yet completed.

#### D. Problems in Current Labor Laws

After being enacted and promulgated in 1953, the various laws by which workers in our country can receive legal protection and have their independence guaranteed such as the labor union law, the labor mediation law, the labor council law and the labor standards law have been revised every time we have a political change; because they have been revised each time for the convenience of the government or as means of economic policies, the process has been one of reducing and limiting workers' rights.

The current constitution prescribes the dignity and value of human beings (Article 9), the equality of the people (Article 10), the rights and duties of workers (Article 30), the fundamental guarantee of the three rights of labor (Article 31) and social security (Article 32) so that it appears to make sufficient provision for workers' rights. Subsequently enacted or revised laws, however, have included anti-democratic elements that violate the spirit of the constitution so that there are, in fact, many problems in guaranteeing the rights and interests of the workers.

For example, the 31st article of the constitution guarantees the three rights of labor, saying "Workers have the rights of independent union, collective bargaining and collection action in order to improve working conditions. However, the exercise of the right of collective action is dependent on the determination of the law." Although the subordinate laws such as the labor union law and the labor mediation law are supposed to ensure concretely the basic labor rights guaranteed in the constitution, they, in fact, make the exercise of those rights extremely difficult, particularly in the case of the right of collective action.

Also, such things as the workers' right to union representation which are in the labor union law are greatly infringed upon by the subordinate orders of implementation of the law so that it is difficult to expect the exercise of the workers' right to an independent union.

Thus the guarantees of the constitution are limited in the laws, and what rights are left are further limited by orders of implementation, bringing about confusion in the system of laws and regulations.

#### E. Problems in Labor Administration

The Ministry of Labor has set up offices in each region and office chiefs and labor inspectors are supposed to oversee labor problems. The labor inspectors are supposed to uncover violations of labor laws by businesses and to exercise the authority of civil police in such matters. Thus, the labor inspectors have the duty of being most familiar with the work sites and of striving for the establishment of labor standards. However, the current labor inspector force alone is a problem. While there are 92,000 work sites and 3.64 million workers, there are only 309 labor inspectors. On the other hand, despite the fact that labor administration resides in the Ministry of Labor and its subordinate regional offices, there have been instances where it has, in fact, been carried out on the basis of political judgement. Labor problems should be resolved by responsible, competent, and high quality experts and we should avoid as much as possible the practice of handling labor problems from the standpoint of non-professional political considerations. To do otherwise is to bring about the result of further alienating the workers from state and society.

As seen above, we can assess our country's labor relations laws in terms of a lack of social development (the expansion of the democratic function) to keep pace with the great expansion of our economic capabilities throughout the entire period of economic development.

#### 5. Problems in the Development and Protection of Manpower

If there is no denial that the way for us to overcome the economic problems facing us lies in enhancing productivity, developing technology and improving quality, then inasmuch as we do not have sufficient capital or resources, the development and utilization of our labor power is an absolute necessity.

The qualitative and quantitative changes that have occurred in our country's industrial labor are as follows.

First, looking at the quantitative proportion of female labor in our total labor force, while female labor cannot be said to constitute the main labor force, the quantitative increase of female labor in the progress of industrialization is unmistakable.

Second, there are dramatic differences in qualitative makeup depending on the scale of the business. With the rapid increase in young technical workers trained in the latest technology, large businesses which have brought in new

equipment are in the process of replacing simple and skilled labor possessing the old technology while labor intensive small and medium size businesses are absorbing those workers who are less educated and who possess only lower level skills.

Third, this qualitative change in the industrial labor force is bringing about changes in the labor organization seniority of big businesses and the family style labor organization of small and medium businesses.

Fourth, the rapid quantitative expansion and prominent qualitative enhancement, concentrated in big businesses, of the labor force suggests that labor-management relations will feature a competency system in place of the old seniority system. The familial bonds and close relations of the small and medium businesses are gradually becoming more rare.

Fifth, the qualitative and quantitative expansion of the industrial labor force has made it difficult to continue unchanged the unequal vertical labor-management relations that have prevailed in secondary management-labor relations, i.e., extra-managerial relations and collective relations, and conditions are now ripe for carrying out relations on the basis of equal and real economic negotiations.

Problems also exist in the area of managing our technical labor supply and demand.

In advanced industrial countries, nationwide networks of employment security offices have been established to match the labor force with industrial employment opportunities in a planned and organized manner. That is, a foundation for social insurance is provided through national employment security office networks by grasping the qualitative and quantitative location of the technical labor force and the unemployment situation, by providing and coordinating opportunities for employment in the industrial sector and by providing unemployment insurance. In other words, the employment security offices form a state organ that coordinates and controls the labor market.

Every time an economic development plan is drafted in our country, the building of an employment security network is presented as an important task, but, as of the end of 1983, there were only 42 national employment security offices, 3 public and 278 private offices throughout the whole country. The total number of employment placement cases handled by these offices runs a little over 340,000 per year.

This shows that our country does not even have a numerical grasp of the general labor supply and demand of industrialization, much less any control over the distribution of labor; the problem, as a result, is that our labor market is restricted to each business' internal labor market, i.e., it is limited to internal promotions and reassignments.

### III. Status and Features of Actual Labor-Management Relations

#### 1. Structure of Labor Unions

##### A. Ideals and Goals of the Movement

Although the spiritual foundation of our country's labor union movement is "labor unionism" (striving to enhance the social and economic status of labor through collective bargaining under the assumption of the development of a capitalist system), the effort lacks an accumulation of historic experience and capacity as a movement.

The goals of the movement include: one, the establishment of labor rights and livelihood rights; two, the establishment of basic labor union rights and industrial democratic reform; three, improvements in related policies and institutions; four, expansion of social welfare; five, defense of democracy and peace; and six, new development of a democratic labor movement. However, these goals are very basic and very much dependent on policy.

##### B. Organizational Status and System

As of December 1983, labor unions had organized only 1.098 million of our country's 7.184 million workers, a total of only 14.1 percent of the work force and 20 percent of that portion of the labor force that can be legally organized. The reasons for the low organization percentages include legal limits on which laborers can be organized, the spread of unfair labor practices, the strengthening of legal requirements (over 30 people, one-fifth approval), the abolition of union shops and the weakness of organized activity.

With the transformation, beginning in late 1980, from an industry-wide union organizational system to a company union system the elements of management control and intervention have increased so that not only the ability of unions to negotiate has been weakened, but the guidance and control that local unions receive from higher levels have also been weakened and it has become very difficult to establish and maintain unions in medium and small businesses.

##### C. Lack of Independence and Internal Democracy in Unions

The inability of the unions to demonstrate their functions due to restrictions on labor union activity, the disconnected development of the movement and the lack of a sense of participation on the part of union members has led to a high level of internal and external criticism of labor unions. It is expected that the lack of organizational capacity and frequent organization complications will continue to be unstable elements in future labor-management relations.

##### D. Weakness of Labor-Management Relations Measures (Insufficiency of Bargaining and Negotiating Power)

The fragility of the company unions has revealed the lack of an autonomous organizational capacity, the limitations on the freedom of collective bargaining have aggravated the immaturity of the methods of bargaining and a mechanism providing for participation in management has not been developed.

## 2. Management of Labor-Management Relations by Businessess

### A. Features of Business Management Structure

The nature of our contry's business management, i.e., government-reliant management, a closed management style, the poverty of the scale of management, the fragility of the fiscal structure, the narrowness of the market, technical backwardness, and the lack of social responsibility limits the administration of labor-management relations.

### B. Pre-Modern View of Labor-Management Relations

Unable to transcend its pre-modern consciousness and style of management regarding labor-management relations, management strives to gain a position of absolute power in labor-management relations while demanding absolute obedience of an empty paternalistic system. Management also has a strong tendency to rely on the power of the government to resolve the labor-management issues arising within companies rather than bearing the responsibility itself.

### C. Severity of Unfair Labor Practices

The number of unfair labor practices reported shows no signs of declining, rising from 133 in 1981 to 168 in 1982 and 197 in 1983. These numerous unfair labor practices, which happen time and time again, take the following forms: demanding that labor unions be dissolved; demanding that members leave the unions; unfair dismissals; discriminatory treatment; bribery and appeasement; hindering meetings for forming unions; and forming puppet unions.

### D. Function of Collective Bargaining Within Businesses

Not only is the function of collective bargaining not carried out faithfully within the companies, but the delegation of negotiating authority is also prohibited on the principle of negotiations at the company unit and labor-management negotiating sessions are held repeatedly without clarifying the function of the meetings.

### E. Subversion of Labor-Management Negotiations

There is a strong tendency to use the labor-management negotiating sessions as a tool for controlling labor.

### F. Poor Prospects for Rational Labor Management

We cannot expect rationalization in the management of the labor force (general labor management). This applies equally to personnel affairs, wages, safety incidents, welfare and education and training.

### 3. Labor-Management Relations Policies of the Government

#### A. Excessive Intervention/Control in Labor-Management Relations

The intensification of government intervention has affected labor-management relations as follows: one, it has weakened the functional role of social autonomy; two, it has resulted in the handicap of the superiority of management; and three, it has encouraged a non-autonomous reliance on government control.

#### B. Lack of an Established Labor-Management Policy

The government's basic policy standpoint on labor-management issues has not yet been established, measures to advance the stability and modernization of labor-management relations have not been taken and there is a strong tendency to try to resolve labor-management problems under the aegis of public security rather than relying on the autonomous efforts of the parties involved. Also, bold measures have not been taken with confidence and commitment to revise problems in the labor-management system.

#### C. Lack of a Systematic Labor Policy

The government has still not systematically established policy in such areas directly tied to the labor and the livelihood of the workers such as wages, working conditions, the labor market and labor welfare. (Things tend to go no farther than pronouncements and displays.)

### 4. Labor-Management Relations System

#### A. Collective Bargaining

The gap between wages and working conditions within the same industries and the same vocations is severe and competitive conditions among businesses is worsening so that the elements giving rise to labor strife are increasing while, on the other hand, the scope of company-external control is limited.

The autonomous negotiating function of labor and management cannot be demonstrated fully, there is no means of reinforcing the negotiating power of the workers due to restrictions on the right of collective action and it is difficult to expect demonstration of the basic function of collective bargaining, i.e., the enhancement of the workers' economic status, standardization of working conditions and maintenance of industrial peace.

The prescriptive portions of collective bargaining that set out wages and working conditions are not complete. Also, insufficient provision is made for the phased improvement of working conditions and there is much room for controversy regarding the application and interpretation of agreements, thus limiting demonstrations of the function of industrial peace.

Problems still remain due to the lack of a system to extend the effectiveness of collective bargaining, of administrative agency approval of the delegation of the collective bargaining authority and of an extension of the effective period (to 3 years).

#### B. Labor-Management Negotiating System

There is a problem in the lack of resolution of preconditions: there are no guarantees of the basic rights of labor, the separation of the collective bargaining function from the negotiating system and a minimum level of working conditions.

The negotiating system is limited to workplaces with 100 or more persons.

Negotiating and reporting agendas are not specific. Negotiating agendas should include: productivity increases and improvements in welfare; education and training; prevention of labor-management strife; handling of concerns; and safety and the working environment. Reporting agendas should include: management guidelines and achievements; production plans and achievements by period; and manpower plans.

The definition, content and procedures to handle concerns are not clear.

The elements of participation in management are excluded.

Labor-management negotiations are not separated from the collective bargaining function.

There is insufficient demand for autonomy on the part of those participating in labor-management negotiations.

There is room for formalistic operation and abuse as a tool to manage labor.

#### C. Labor-Management Strife

##### Occurrence of Collective Labor-Management Strife

	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82
<b>Causes and Totals by Year</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>407</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>88</b>
Wage Increase	42	31	36	45	31	38	38	7
Wages Not Paid	22	37	30	29	36	287	69	26
Layoff/Closure, Union Cut Back	7	8	4	3	5	11	11	4
Hindering Union Activities	19	8	6	2	3		4	
Unfair Treatment	10	12	7	9	7			
Unfair Dismissal	10	3	4	1	6	5	9	2
Improvement of Working Conditions & Collective Bargaining						20	36	26
Other	23	11	9	13	17	46	19	23
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Types								
Refusal to Work	52	40	58	58	60	98	88	67
Demonstrations	39	43	30	26	43	204	40	16
Refusal to Eat (Demonstrations)	1	15	5	3	2	47	32	3
Other	41	12	3	15		58	26	2
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(Materials: Ministry of Labor)

The particular nature of collective labor strife in our country is as follows: legal procedures are not followed; it is of an on-going nature; the majority of causes of strife are items which fall under the workers' struggle for their rights, e.g., wages not paid, interference with labor union activities, or unfair treatment; there is a strong tendency toward spontaneous occurrence and, in some cases (where unions do not exist or are weak), strife takes violent form; a tendency to view labor strife itself as dangerous, resulting in hindrance to settlement according to principle; the weakness of labor unions in controlling labor strife under current conditions; and strong legal limitations on the principle of independent resolution of strife.

#### IV. Analysis of Pending Issues Related to Labor-Management Relations

##### 1. Wage Problem

Our country's wage problem can be summarized as follows: low wage levels; severe disparity in wages; failure to realize fair distribution; continuing instances of wages not paid; implementaton of a low wage policy; and failure to establish the freedom of wage negotiation.

##### A. Overall Low Wage Level

Not only do 18.7 percent of the workers employed in our country's industry make less than 100,000 won per month, but 7.6 percent make less than 80,000 won per month; this is low in comparison with either our country's theoretical minimum costs of living (per the Federation of Korean Trade Union's research, as of October 1983, 152,000 won was needed for one person, 247,000 for two, 323,000 for three, 447,000 for four and 567,000 for five) or the wages of other Asian countries (as of 1982, the monthly working hours for Korea, Japan, and Taiwan were 233.4, 174.7 and 209.0 respectively, while the wages were, with Korea at a base of 100, 567.8 for Japan and 124.0 for Taiwan); this shows plainly that many members of our working class are still unable to escape from poverty.

##### B. Severe Wage Disparity

As of the first half of 1983, the total industrial gap in wages between men and women showed a ratio of 100 to 46.6, a sharp contrast to the 100 to 53.1 in Japan, 100 to 66.0 in Taiwan, and 100 to 90.1 in Sweden. The disparity is also large between office work and production work with a ratio of 100 to 51.8 in Korea as compared to 100 to 70.0 in Japan and 100 to 66.5 in Taiwan. A comparison among job types as of 1981 with management at 100, shows professional and technical posts at 62.7, office jobs at 44.3 and production jobs at no more than 27.2; comparisons by education, size of company, type of job, and size also show large disparities.

That is, the features of the wage disparity are revealed as follows: the gap between industries, job types, educational levels, sexes, sizes of companies and years of service is very great; looking at the distribution of workers among the various income strata, workers are concentrated in the low stratum;

the disparity in wages within companies is much greater than that between companies; the disparity is severe according to individual attributes, i.e., personal qualities; and the disparity is great according to years of service and years of experience. The causes of wage disparity include: no set standard which can be generally used socially for wage determinations; the wages of most production workers remain at a low level; and effective long-range wage and manpower policies have not been established and carried out. In particular, such wage disparities lead to unbalanced income and isolation between strata and form the seeds of social unrest and alienation between the various social strata.

#### C. Failure to Realize Fair Distribution of the Growth of the National Economy and the Product of Business Operations

In spite of the government's policy of powerful control in each sector during the 1970's, a strong labor movement continuously developed; this was not caused simply by the refusal of business to accept wage demands, but appears to have had as a major cause the failure to realize fair distribution of the growth of the national economy and the product of business operations.

Looking at the relationship between wages and labor productivity in the past, except for 1973 the rise in real wages was less than the rise in productivity from 1965 through 1975, while the opposite situation prevailed from 1976 through 1978, only to revert back to the early trend of a lesser rise in wages than in productivity from 1979 through 1981 so that overall real wages have risen less than productivity and wages have not reached an adjusted level.

As a result, if the real wages of workers have not kept up with increases in productivity, business profits rise more than productivity increases and labor's share of distribution falls in spite of economic growth, the imbalance in the distribution of income intensifies so that workers undergo the process of impoverishment and ultimately the increase in the sense of alienation between strata impedes national harmony and social safety.

#### D. Irrationality of the Wage System

Looking at our country's wage system, the base pay is low and other allowances account for a large share, forming a complicated and irrational wage system and causing an insufficient guarantee of a living wage.

#### E. Continuing Instances of Wages Not Paid

The instances where wages were not paid in 1982 involved a total of 2,220 businesses, 552,900 employees and 131,682,000,000 won while in 1983 they involved a total of 1,953 businesses, 571,700 employees and 153,391,000,000 won; not only did this aggravate workers' insecurity, but it also formed a major cause of collective labor disputes.

## F. Implementation of a Wage Suppression Policy

Looking at the trend of the wage suppression policy during recent years, we find that it was frozen at 15 percent in 1980, 10 percent in 1981, 6 percent in 1982, and at salary steps (of 3-4 percent) in 1983.

In comparison, the percentages of inflation were 23.4 in 1980, 20.7 in 1981 and 15.8 in 1982.

The problem here is that because the wage increase limits that are set forth by government authorities were lower than the rate of inflation, they lacked persuasiveness from the very beginning. Thus, management used the government's guidelines as an excuse to attempt low raises so that the dissatisfaction of the workers with the wage settlement process was directed toward the government.

Also, looking at wage negotiations on the corporate level with the weakening of the bargaining power of the workers and the labor unions and the deterioration of competitive conditions among businesses, the implementation of the wage suppression policy showed a tendency to favor business which, along with the prohibition in principle of the delegation of authority to negotiate and restrictions on the right to strike, gave rise to the following problems.

With the lack of an established precedent for autonomous bargaining, there was an increasing potential that the policy could develop into a source of friction, with intensifying wage disparities the policy became a cause for the workers' loss of faith in the government and, while the policy made it easier for management to set wages as it wished, at the same time it may have increased the workers' mistrust of the labor unions.

## 2. The Problem of Working Conditions

### A. Working Hours

Our country has still not escaped from long working hours. The total working hours of our country's industrial working force as revealed in the Ministry of Labor's monthly statistical report were, as of December 1983, 239.4 hours per month in industry and 242.4 hours in manufacture. Compared with West Germany's recent attainment of a 38.5 hour work week, there is a 9.5 hour difference with our workers' 48 hour work week and a 15.2 hour difference in our actual work week as calculated in hours paid (per the 1984 report of the 70th general assembly of the International Labor Organization).

What is the reason for this? Several causes can be cited to begin with: the labor market condition of an oversupply of labor; supplementation of insufficient living wages by overtime and holiday work; insufficient bargaining power on the part of labor; and the shortcomings of policy and institutional measures.

## B. The Work Environment

According to an investigation of the work environment at 52 workplaces carried out in 1982 by the National Science Institute of the Ministry of Labor, 63.25 percent of factories exceeded the allowable limits for exposure of harmful substances and 32.2 percent of all employees were exposed. On the one hand, as noted in the labor sector 5 year plan for social development, "With such industrial changes as the development of new technologies and the use of new chemicals, the number of industries which could potentially cause occupational diseases has risen 8.2 percent annually, and the number of workers handling harmful materials has risen 17.0 percent annually," with the industrialization--particularly the heavy chemical industrialization--of our country, the use of harmful materials has increased and occupational danger has also increased so that the number of injured workers has increased radically.

Such foul working conditions form a direct cause of industrial injury and result in lower work efficiency and product quality while, at the same time, contributing to the instability of labor-management relations and bringing about, directly and indirectly, great economic loss to both business and the state.

## C. Industrial Injury

According to the annual status of industrial injury occurrence provided by the Ministry of Labor, 10 years ago in 1973, there were 59,300 persons injured at work, including 840 deaths out of a total of 1.77 million persons at 13,900 workplaces; in comparison, in 1983 there were 156,900 persons injured at work, including 1,452 deaths out of a total of 3.94 million persons at 62,000 workplaces.

In addition to the human loss of 160,000 persons, industrial injury strikes family finances as well; there are no words to describe the misery to human life and family livelihood caused by industrial injury. The economic loss to the state amounts to 58 billion won and 30 million work hours per year.

This stems from the maintenance of very imperfect work environments, formalistic safety management by business, the meanness of such basic working conditions as wages and working hours, the lack of legal and institutional mechanisms and the backwardness of our industrial safety technology. As a result, it works as a major impediment to the preservation and utilization of manpower, thereby intensifying workers' insecurity about their livelihoods, becoming a direct cause of labor strife and increasing mistrust of government authorities while becoming the object of both domestic and foreign criticism.

## 3. The Problem of Labor Welfare

Enhancing labor welfare means raising wages and the way to raise wages is through the labor movement; therefore, it is meaningless to talk of labor welfare accompanied by wage restrictions or labor movement restrictions. Thus, it is important in principle to construct a labor welfare policy while organically instituting such welfare policies as price stabilization and timely provision of daily necessities, or inflation allowances on a foundation of stabilization of the labor movement and maintaining and improving basic working conditions.

Here I will examine the already implemented public welfare programs of the industrial insurance system, the medical insurance system, the planned national welfare pension system, the employment insurance system and the activities of credit unions and consumer unions as independent welfare programs of business welfare and labor union welfare.

#### A. The Industrial Insurance System

The industrial accident compensation insurance system was introduced in our country on 1 July 1964; at first it only applied to 80,000 employees at 64 businesses employing over 500 persons, but it was expanded in 1983 to apply to 3.94 million workers at 60,200 businesses employing 10 or more persons. As of 1983, premium receipts totaled 13.8 trillion won and disbursements 11.38 trillion won; of these disbursements, recuperation accounted for 39.0 percent, disability 27.7 percent, time off 20.05 percent, survivors 12.1 percent, funeral expenses 1.09 percent, chronic illness pensions 0.04 percent and special disbursements to survivors 0.02 percent.

Although the industrial injury insurance system has thus continued to grow and develop over time to fulfill a central role in the social security system; it still has problems as a complete welfare system including: limitation of coverage to exclude small workplaces employing fewer than 10 persons; lack of measures to prevent industrial injury; lack of an established system of average wages to serve as the basis for calculating benefits; low levels of compensation as income insurance compared to the degree of injury; lack of provisions to utilize insurance reserves; and the poverty of industrial injury insurance facilities.

#### B. The Medical Insurance System

As of 1982, the total number of beneficiaries of the medical insurance system was 13.51 million, including 4.38 million insured persons and 9.13 million dependents, accounting for 34.4 percent of the total population; the system is based on a two level medical insurance unionism of primary and secondary insurance.

The problems here include: as seen above, the irregular implementation of medical benefits (a beneficiary percentage of 34.4 percent); the lack of preventive medicine; the deterioration of insurance finances; the lack of union autonomy as manifested in the two level operation and management of the program; limitations on the dispersal of risk; waste of resources; and separation from state health policy.

#### C. The National Welfare Pension System

Pension and employment insurance systems have not yet been instituted in our country so we have not yet been able to systematize our social security system; also, in relation with preparations to introduce a national welfare pension system, there has been much discussion about improving the severance pay system.

Looking at the assertions of the interested parties, the labor unions argue for the introduction of an external reserve system in order to guarantee the disbursement of severance pay, for a change in tax regulations in order to expand the scope of loss management in reserves and extra-company reserves, the expansion of the severance pay system to include workplaces employing fewer than five persons and certain persons employed less than a year, the continued operation of the severance pay system independently of the national welfare pension system and the employment insurance system and the improvement of administrative methods and organs. Management argues for making voluntary the disbursement of severance pay to employees with less than 2 years of consecutive service, for the introduction of an intermediary liquidation system, for the expansion of special deductions from severance income (retirement, on-the-job injury), the recognition of total losses in supplements to severance disbursements and the establishment of a severance pay system for medium and small businesses. By comparison, academic circles argue for improvements in the system for ensuring the disbursement of severance pay (amendments to the Labor Standards Law or special legislation), inducing extra-company reserves through the tax system, the designation of trust agencies, government supervision, the operation of severance funds by industry and the conversion of severance pay to a business retirement system. The Ministry of Labor concurs with the arguments of the labor unions. The Economic Planning Board and the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs are said to be planning to change half of the severance pay to the national welfare pension system.

#### D. The Employment Insurance System

The utmost efforts should be made to aid and prevent unemployment, but it is desirable to have a certain income guarantee through employment insurance as a means to aid those who have become unemployed. Unemployment insurance was originally a system for disbursing unemployment insurance funds, but Japan changed its unemployment insurance law in 1984 not only to cover unemployment insurance but also to be a comprehensive employment insurance law with the goals of improving the structure of employment, developing abilities and enhancing welfare in order to prevent unemployment and improve reemployment. What had been talked about in Korea as unemployment insurance has reached the point where the Korean General Association for Management is arguing for employment insurance. The introduction of an employment insurance system has long been argued for in our country, but the situation has prevented the implementation of such a system up to this time.

#### E. Business Welfare

According to a 1982 Ministry of Labor study on business welfare, the percentage of businesses employing over 50 people that have dining facilities is 75.9 percent, that the percentage of businesses employing over 100 people that have sports facilities and scholarship systems is 75.2 and 18.9 percent respectively, and that the percentage of businesses employing over 300 persons that have dormitories and bathing facilities is 62.8 and 72.9 percent respectively, with 39 percent of those large businesses having on-site concessions and 30.6 percent having mutual aid cooperatives.

For an overall evaluation, we can say that welfare facilities in our country are at a comparatively low level and are not sufficient, indicating that investment in welfare has not been generous; we can also see the problems that not only are business welfare facilities managed irrationally and have great gaps from company to company but that they are also used by managers as a means to manage labor.

#### F. The Autonomous Welfare of Labor Unions

Having received aid from the free labor organs of Asia and America since 1981, the Korean Federation of Labor Unions has been conducting a "4 year cooperative work plan." The main program has been credit union and consumer union work. The forms of participation in labor union credit union organs are through 156 credit unions and 292 village depositories for a total of 448 credit unions; the activities of the consumer cooperatives include 92 labor union consumer cooperatives, 145 concessions, 76 company concessions, and 76 individual concessions for a total of 378 operations. A large number of labor unions including those in the Taejon and Inch'on areas and some credit unions are engaged in housing work.

However, each of these operations have problems: credit work is limited in its goals and functions, it has insufficient participation by workers at medium and small businesses and it has problems in the operation of its system. Consumer cooperative work has problems in the objective conditions resulting from the lack of government support, the structure of circulation and related laws and systems, as well as difficulties in early capital formation, the lack of an independent system and a guidance and oversight system, as well as problems deriving from the conditions of labor unions themselves such as simplicity and difficulty of use, along with the problems stemming from the lack of functions as a negotiating body such as the absence of legal status or the lack of circulation center functions. They are striving for legislation (provisionally called the workers cooperative union law) in order to overcome these problems.

#### 4. The Problems of Women, Youth and Special Workers.

##### A. The Problems of Women Workers

As of 1983, 15.12 million members of our society (38.5 percent of the total population) were engaged in economic activity. Of these, women account for 5.7 million (39.3 percent of the total engaged in economic activity), with 2.43 million (33.9 percent of the total) employees; of these employees, 1.29 million (35.6 percent of the total) are employed at workplaces having more than 5 employees and, of these, 72.4 percent are women under the age of 24. Looking at these statistics, we can see an increase in the number of working women and in the percentage of women engaging in economic activities as a result of enhancing living standards and higher education stemming from economic growth. In particular, we can see the entry into the workplace of married women due to the change in our family system to the nuclear family, the increased availability of electric appliances to lighten the housekeeping and childcare load and the need to supplement the family budget.

However, such limitations as resignation due to marriage, early retirement and difficulty in rising to higher positions remain unchanged and women are unable to pass beyond their premodern status because of low wages, the severe wage gap, the lack of protection for motherhood, the double burden of outside work and housework, limits on participation in each area and discriminatory treatment.

#### B. The Problems of Working Youth

As of December 1983, youth (ages 14-24) accounted for 2.59 million of the people engaged in economic activity in our country, making up 18.85 percent of the total. Looking at the distribution of working youth, excluding the unemployed, by industry, of the total 2.57 million employed youth, 1.8 million (42.0 percent) are employed in mining, 1.8 million (42.2 percent) are employed in indirect social capital and other service industries and .4 million (15.8 percent) are employed in farming and fishing. Also, there are 1.34 million youth working in 90,200 workplaces employing 5 or more persons to account for 36.9 percent of the total. Broken down by sex, males account for 437,000 employees (32.6 percent) and females for 904,000 (67.4 percent), so that twice as many female youth are working.

They all live in the circumstances of low wages, poor working conditions, insufficient opportunity for education and training, unfair treatment in employment and on the job, the poverty of welfare, insufficient opportunity to participate in various activities and the lack of professional guidance.

In particular, many youthful employees are working away from home in workplaces located in different regions while living in dormitories, boarding houses, or on their own, away from family-centered life. Also, being of an impressionable age, it is easy for them to get caught up in luxury, vanity, unhealthy recreation habits and harmful influences before they have a chance to establish their values properly.

#### C. The Problems of Special Workers

Our society has the problem of having many workers with special conditions such as those handicapped persons, aged persons and day laborers who have unfavorable chances for employment due to physical handicaps, age or vocational disabilities along with their families and the surviving families of deceased workers, long term miners, persons with lung disease, persons with vocational diseases and workers under subcontracts. The lack of measures to protect their livelihood and the lack of special protective systems are raising their level of dissatisfaction and the lack of policy concern for finding them jobs or providing aid for their children's education and the lack of social insurance benefits cast shadows on their lives.

As of the end of 1983, middle and old age workers over age 45 totaled 4.39 million persons, or 29.1 percent of the total work force, while the physically handicapped are estimated to number about 900,000 persons.

## 5. Review of the Contents of Revisions to Collective Labor Relations Laws

### A. The Labor Union Law

I believe that the following contents must be reconsidered in order to improve worker welfare and to contribute to economic and social welfare by revising and supplementing the shortcomings and irrationality of labor union organization and operation, operating labor unions democratically according to the general will of the members and making it possible for labor unions to fulfill their fundamental duties to maintain and improve working conditions and enhance the social position of workers.

The contents needing reconsideration are: the prohibition of third party intervention in determining whether to allow the formation of regional labor unions for medium and small businesses (2 of Article 12); strengthening the conditions for establishing labor unions (Article 13); the limitations on the self-regulatory use of union dues (Article 24); the requirement that government permission be obtained prior to delegating collective bargaining authority (Article 33); the extension of the effective period of collective bargaining (Article 35); and the elimination of union shops (removed from the second section of Article 39).

This is because, with the reduction in the numbers of organized labor through the dissolution of regional offices, the elimination of union shops and the difficulty of forming unions in small and medium businesses, unfair labor practices by employers will grow more severe while, with the weakening of higher level organizational control and guidance, the maintenance of labor union operations and activities in small and medium businesses will become difficult. As a result, the imbalance in labor-management relations will intensify and there may be an increase in the elements giving rise to labor strife.

### B. The Labor Mediation Law

According to the stipulations of the third paragraph of the 31st Article of the constitution, the scope of the workers' right to collective bargaining must be made clear while, at the same time, shortcomings must be corrected to provide for rational operations by reconsidering the following contents.

The problems include: a re prescription of the definition of common interest activity (Article 4); the special mediation committee entrusted by the Minister of Labor (Articles 10 and 3); the prohibition of labor disputes in state and local government organizations, state managed enterprises, and defense industries (Articles 12 and 2); the prohibition of labor dispute actions at any place other than the involved workplace (Articles 12 and 3); extension of the cooling-off period (Article 14); and the extension of referral for mediation by official authority to include general work (Article 30).

This is because strengthening restrictions on labor dispute actions effectively seals off legal dispute actions and creates a great possibility for causing illegal collective labor disputes. Restricting labor dispute actions to within

the involved workplace not only fundamentally suppresses dispute actions, but also may cause occupation of workplaces at times and extending the referral for mediation by official authority, to include general work, has the effect of limiting voluntary mediation.

### C. The Labor-Management Negotiation Law

As a law whose major content is to provide for worker welfare and business prosperity and development and to contribute to industrial peace through the mutual understanding and cooperation of labor and management, the labor-management negotiation law codifies the following provisions.

One, the level for establishing negotiation meetings shall be determined in principle by the work or workplace which has the authority to determine working conditions (Article 4); two, negotiation meetings shall be composed of from 3 to 10 persons from labor and management each (Article 6); three, meetings shall be held regularly each period and, when necessary, interim meetings shall be held (Article 11); four, items to be negotiated are prescribed as productivity increases, welfare enhancement, education and training, the prevention of labor strife, the handling of problems, safety and health and other improvements in the working environment (Article 20) and items to be reported are prescribed as management guidelines and results, production plans and results by period and manpower planning (Article 21); five, a committee to deal with problems shall be established (Articles 24-26); and six, it prescribed the establishment of a central labor-management negotiation meeting.

However, those portions that can be cited as problems are as follows.

One, the labor-management negotiation system was introduced while the formation of a labor-management order based on collective bargaining was being limited.

Two, it is compulsory to establish labor-management negotiation meetings only for work or workplaces employing 100 or more workers.

Three, the composition of the negotiation meeting is prescribed as being from 3 to 10 persons regardless of the size of the workplace.

Four, the items for negotiation are very limited and non-specific and the items for reporting also are non-specific making it very possible that reporting will be only formalistic.

Five, in the problem handling system, there is no clear definition of the concept of problems and there is no provision for methods and measures to deal with problems (because the bargaining and negotiating units are formed for the same work or workplace).

Six, elements of participation in management are extremely limited.

Seven, in addition, we can cite such problems as the issue of ensuring the status of the members of the labor-management negotiation meeting, the issue of measures ensuring implementation and issues relating to the operation of the negotiation meeting.

JPRS-KAR-85-027  
8 April 1985

S. KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

## KOREA'S HIGH TECH DRIVE OVERVIEWED

2 PERCENT OF GNP

Seoul HANGUK KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 1 Jan 85 p 17

[Article by Kim Pan-sok]

[Text] We are entering the fourth year since the announcement in 1982 of the beginning of the era of the technology drive, a concentrated expression of the national resolve to advance into the ranks of advanced [nations] in the 1980s. National agreement of purpose and hopes related to technology development are now being continued in a spirit of religious faith. The "technology drive" has passed through the takeoff run on the runway and the takeoff stage and is reaching the stage of orbital flight. Our science and technology has achieved noteworthy development in such vanguard fields as semiconductors, new materials and bio-engineering during this period, and has been carried forward in the improvement of existing production technology in all production fields as well.

### Investment of 41.3 Billion Won on a Comprehensive Scale

The Ministry of Science and Technology [MST], to promote technology improvement and to actively challenge advanced technology, has decided to place emphasis for science and technology directions in 1985 on the full-dress implementation of specified research projects; the promotion of the internationalization of technology development; administration of a system of advance government procurement of technological products; and the strengthening of our country's international competitiveness.

First, concerning specified research projects, it is planned to concentrate investment in manufacturing technology, increasing the amount of essential financial resources to 30 billion won, 8 billion won more than the 22 billion won for 1984.

The MST has decided to invest 41.3 billion won on a comprehensive scale in specified research projects, drawing in 11.3 billion won [of that amount] in funds from private sector companies as well.

Of this, 70 percent, or 29 billion won, is allocated for production technology fields. It is anticipated that 204 enterprises in all--96 large companies, and 108 small and medium companies--will participate in specified research projects this year and that the number of participating researchers will be close to 3,300.

In particular, the MST has decided upon an epoch-making transformation in specified research projects, in the direction of a massive increase in direct investment in private sector enterprises. Up to now, the MST has had government aided institutions carry out specified research projects jointly with research units within companies.

This change is based on a number of developments that have followed from specified research projects carried out since 1982. There has been great quantitative growth: research institutions in the manufacturing sector increased from 53 in 1981 to 147 as of the end of 1984, including 31 in the machinery and metals fields (an increase of 21 percent), 39 in electricity and electronics (a 26 percent increase), 37 in chemical engineering (a 25 percent increase), 19 in food products (a 12 percent increase), 8 in textiles (a 5 percent increase), and 13 in other fields (an 8 percent increase). The number of researchers increased from some 2,100 in 1981 to some 7,700 in 1984. Together with this great quantitative increase, there has been a qualitative improvement in research capability, beginning with the quality of researchers. Thus companies have acquired a considerable capability for carrying out research projects.

#### Seven Incorporated Companies Located in the United States Alone

Specified research projects are concentrated in eight fields, including semiconductors and computers, the systems industry, machine industry improvement, and the materials industry.

Technological development goals being set are: in semiconductors, very large-scale integrated (VLSI) circuits and the shift to domestic production of specialized semiconductor elements; in the computer field, establishment of production technology for general-use computers; in the systems industry, development of automated systems using automatic technology, and early assimilation of the technology for control and utilization of communications satellites; in the materials industry, the shift to domestic production of new materials and specialized, high capacity materials.

Goals set for establishing a foundation in various fields of applied technology are: the shift to domestic production of digitally controlled manufacturing machinery and the establishment of machine automation technology in the field of machine industry improvements; attainment of technology for the rational use of energy and the shift to domestic production of nuclear reactors for nuclear power generating stations in the field of natural resource utilization; and the establishment of a base for applied technology in the field of bio-industry, such as the indigenization of technology for cell fusion (cytomixis) and cell nucleus replacement and the manufacture of hepatitis vaccine using the methods of genetic engineering.

Moreover, the textile polymer industry is placing emphasis on developing high capability polymers, polymers, and special-function polymers; in construction, environmental and plant engineering, emphasis is being placed on plant design, converting operating technology to domestic production, and improvement of technology for prevention of environmental pollution.

Technological development goals for specified research projects are generally being set high in the various fields because new advanced technology is being opened up and developed rapidly of late. This is because the development of new technology is being accelerated as social and economic demand diversifies and increases due to such things as qualitative structural changes in industry and an absolute growth in the scale of the economy, and because of ongoing promotion of linkages among science, technology and industry.

Second, promotion of the internationalization of technological development means making it possible for domestic companies to go to sites in advanced countries, to make the greatest use of advantageous research and development conditions, and to more effectively absorb and transfer advanced technology.

There are as many as six or seven companies that have already established on-site incorporated research facilities in advanced countries--especially in the United States--and are beginning development of technology in earnest in pursuit of these government plans.

Some of our country's private sector research organizations that are situated in the middle of the silicon valley and the DNA belt in the United States include Lucky Biotech, Yujin Tech International, Daewoo ID Focus, Hyundai Electronics America, United Microtech and Tri-star Semiconductor. Government-supported research institutions that have established branches in the United States and are conducting research activities include the [Korean] Institute for Electronic Technology [KIET], the Chemical Institute and the Machine Institute.

#### Adjustments in Foreign Exchange Law and Other Related Laws

These branch offices and on-site corporations that are carrying out research and development activities in the United States are establishing production technology for personal computers, custom integrated circuits (IC), and manufacture of interferon, and have set their sights next on development of technology for mass production of the 256K DRAM and of hepatitis vaccine based on genetic engineering methods.

The government plans, this year if necessary, to make adjustments in relevant laws such as the Foreign Exchange Management Law, the Foreign Capital Inducement Law, and the Technology Development Promotion Law in order to step up the pace of technology improvement.

Moreover, it is firming up plans to develop on-site technology and new technology in advanced fields through strengthening technological cooperation with advanced countries and joint research.

The government held a conference of Korean and Japanese science and technology ministers last year, followed by a Korea-U.S. cabinet-level conference on science and technology, to expand technological cooperation with advanced countries.

The Korea-Japan ministers' conference selected 25 topics, including continuous steel manufacturing processes, production of new [sin'gyu] bio-active substances, polymers materials for medical use, mass production of bio-active [saengni hwalsong] substances using genetic engineering, the use of ocean food resources, remote sensing and data processing, welding technology, super lattice elements [ch'o kyokcha soja], chemical sensors, and new DNA enzyme research.

The Korea-U.S. cabinet level conference agreed on joint promotion of technology development for ultrasonic inspection devices for concrete structures, tool steel containing rare earth elements, and studies in information net structures and protocols, and also agreed on transfer of technology for management of meteorological satellite materials.

The United States has decided to seek a plan to enable our country's research institutions to make use of costly instruments and equipment owned by U.S. research organizations.

Now, joint research is chiefly being carried out by public organization, not private sector companies. At this point in time, when international joint research is beginning, the institutions involved in cooperation are unable to avoid the limitations of public institutions. However, the MST's policy for the future is to use these public organizations as a foundation and to have private sector organizations select research topics, inducing technology transfer through research.

The group of countries participating in international cooperation is also becoming more diverse, and is expanding from the United States and Japan to include various European countries, such as France, West Germany, Italy, England, and Sweden.

Along with the policy of diversifying cooperation, there are plans to prepare an apparatus to enable consultation through regularly scheduled conferences.

Precision to 1/100,000th mm

If a doorway opens for technological cooperation with these various European countries, it is expected that there will be detailed cooperation with France in the fields of computers and automation, nuclear power, technology for small and medium industries and basic science, and that there will be discussions with West Germany on bio-engineering and technology transfer through contracts and other means.

It seems likely that joint research projects with England will be chosen in shipbuilding and in the precision chemical industry field, and that joint projects with Sweden will be chosen in metals, special steel, machines, and fundamental science fields.

Third, with respect to management of a system of government procurement for technological products, the policy is to have government procurement emphasize product quality, capability, and efficiency.

Following this procurement method, the system of government procurement will greatly influence research and development.

The government procurement system is to be a major policy method for promoting technological development. On the basis of the unequalled procurement power of the government and of government-invested organizations, and by advance procurement of outstanding products of technological development, following an advance procurement plan and technical standards that have been set forth for products to be procured, companies involved may be assured of a stable market and be inspired with enthusiasm for technological development.

In general, systems of government procurement of goods can be divided broadly into those that accept the lowest cost bid and those that emphasize product quality in accepting bids.

The lowest cost bidding system is one that is normally deemed appropriate for procurement of consumer goods, such as business supplies. This system makes it possible for the procuring official to exercise discretionary power in dispensing [funds], but from the procurement standpoint it is a weak method for procuring superior goods and is inadequate for inducing product improvement or technological development.

A comprehensive bidding acceptance system that emphasizes product quality--a bidding system for procurement of durable goods, such as machinery and tools, where capability is important--is used to procure the most economical goods, evaluating price, quality, capability and efficiency in a comprehensive manner.

This system, by inducing technological competition, not price competition, gets companies to participate competitively in developing new technology and superior products.

The list of targeted goods in the first round designates products that use large amounts of electricity--transformers, motors, pumps and furnaces--and expands into optical communications equipment and air regulators.

Looking at the scale of procurement by government-invested institutions, in 1983 it totalled 3.32 trillion won in all, comprised of 14.9 trillion won for consumer goods and fixtures, 1.335 trillion won for machinery and tools, and 1.836 trillion won for raw materials and other materials.

Since, of these, machinery, tools, raw materials and materials are procured on a large scale and require emphasis on quality, they are suitable objects for a procurement system that stresses quality, capability and efficiency.

The fourth goal, strengthening of international competitiveness, moves ahead by emphasizing the development of energy conserving technology,

automation of small and medium industries, and improvements in precision in the parts industry.

The development of energy conservation technology focusses on expanding use of low cost energy in substitution for oil, improvement of the efficiency of machinery that uses large amounts of energy, increasing improvements in manufacturing stages and in the efficiency of electric power use, and the reuse of waste heat.

Automation of the materials production lines, which account for the greatest portion of the production stages in small and medium industries, can bring about a 50 percent automation of production stages, in the analysis of specialists.

In increasing the level of precision in parts manufacturing, the plan is to bring domestic standards to international levels through establishment of inspection and correction systems that aim at improving present tolerances at the 1/1000th mm to 1/10,000th mm level, to the 1/100,000th mm level by 1988.

Along with this, the MST has in preparation mid- and long-term planning to increase investment in an epoch-making way, and to systematically promote training of human capabilities, which are the main factor in development.

Investment by the MST is scheduled to increase to 2 percent of GNP by 1986, the final year of the fifth economic and social development 5-year plan.

In particular, it is planned to increase investment in the private sector area, reaching a government-to-private investment ratio of 40 percent to 60 percent, compared with the 1984 government-to-private investment ratio of 45 percent to 55 percent.

The target being established for company investment in technological development is to enable it to move from present levels, which remain at 0.7 percent of sales, and to approach the 2 or 3 percent mark. For technology-intensive industries, starting with electronics, machines, precision chemicals and basic materials, 5 percent is being established as a desirable goal.

The ratio of technology investment to sales for companies in advanced countries is 3.1 percent for the United States, 1.9 percent for Japan and 3.2 percent for West Germany.

#### Manpower Still Greatly Insufficient

Our country's GNP in 1986 is anticipated to be 76 trillion won; total science and technology investment will stand at more than 1.52 trillion won.

Science and technology investment in 1984 is expected to stand at more than 1.6 percent of GNP, and the MST estimates that in 1985 it will increase by at least 52 percent, probably reaching 2 percent of GNP without difficulty in 1986.

In terms of securing manpower training, the plan increases the number of people assigned to the Korean Institute of Science and Technology (KIST) and establishes a College of Science and Technology, while placing comparatively great emphasis on overseas study and enticing high level brainpower from overseas.

According to MST manpower supply projections, some 123,000 scientists and technicians will be needed by 1986. The current supply capacity, at some 186,000, means an overage of some 63,000. However, some 240,000 will be needed from 1987 to 1991 while the supply capability for that period will be some 213,000, a shortage of some 27,000.

The government plans to integrate science and technology, manufacturing, education and employment policies in the future, since manpower supply planning must be linked with changes in industrial structure.

It has been pointed out that if this kind of science and technology policy of the government's is to be efficiently promoted, there will have to be a reorganization of the central government structure.

It will be necessary to combine the current responsibilities of the MST with the responsibility for industry of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, to enable technology and industry to be developed in close coordination.

It has been 18 years since the creation of the MST. At present, technological development is being carried forward at a high rate of speed.

Thus there is a need actively to make adjustments in government organization.

Moreover, it has been pointed out that the creation of a climate in which cooperative research can be carried out among industry, academe and research institutions is timely and urgent.

Considering our present state of insufficiency in high-quality manpower, a policy for cooperative research that increases the results of research and technological development is urgently needed.

Government-supported research institutions have various kinds of research equipment valued at \$150 million, and have secured the services of more than 4,000 core research workers.

The universities have an immense capability for basic research. The industrial sector has established and manages 147 company-affiliated research organizations.

The government should provide guidance so that these industry, academic, and research organizations can cooperate with each other in an organic manner and exercise their capabilities to the maximum extent.

Semiconductors for 1985-86

Seoul HANGUK KYONGJE SINMUN 1 Jan 85 p 19

[Text] Semiconductor technology, which is exhibiting a rapid, day-by-day development toward the mega-byte goal, is changing minute-by-minute and second-by-second. Semiconductors, termed the "mainstay of industry" and the "philosophers' stone," have already passed the age of the 64K DRAM [dynamic random access memory] and have entered the diffusion stage of truly practical very large scale integration (VLSI), the 256K DRAM.

Japan began mass production on a practical basis of the 256K DRAM in early 1984, thus overcoming its inferiority vis-a-vis the United States in the memory element field. The 256K DRAM is at once the prime example of high level semiconductor integration and the greatest product of the 1980s.

The 256K DRAM, integrating about 600,000 semiconductor elements on a silicon chip a few millimeters square, is able to remember approximately 51,000 letters or a full page of newspaper text in Chinese characters on a single chip.

In terms of accomplishments in research, semiconductors are already entering the age of the megabyte. In February 1984, Japan's Nippon Telecommunications and Telephone [NIT] and two other manufacturers developed a mega-DRAM that in a single step quadrupled the memory capacity of the 256K DRAM.

Stimulated by this, the United States is moving forward, concentrating development on a 4 megabyte-class chip to recover its lost credibility. It has become known that Japan, not to be outdone by this, is examining a plan to develop an ultra-VLSI [circuit] with a 100 megabyte capacity, and it looks as if the warfare in semiconductor technology development will become hotter.

Acceleration in the development of semiconductor technology is not only taking place in the silicon element field; impressive results are being achieved in technology for silicon replacement elements, such as optical semiconductors like gallium-arsenide, Josephson elements, and high electron mobility transistors (HEMT).

The gallium-arsenide semiconductor, which is able to overcome the shortcomings of silicon, such as limitations in information processing speed and electric current consumption, has in the meantime become partially practicable at the 4K bit [as published] memory level. However, last year, Japan developed a 16K SRAM [static random access memory] for the first time, opening up the age of high level integration. Moreover, optical semiconductor elements capable of high speed information processing have also been developed and the spurs are being applied to research to make them practicable. In this way, Japan continues its solo performance in the semiconductor field.

Domestic semiconductor technology has entered the age of VLSI circuits with the development of the 64K DRAM by Samsung Semiconductor and Telecommunications Co. [SST] in late 1983.

However, industry leaders, beginning with SST and including Gold Star Semiconductor and latecomer Hyundai Electronics, are investing massive amounts of capital, planning to establish production of the 256K DRAM by 1985 and to have a mass-produced system in place by 1986, serving advance notice of an age of competition with the United States and Japan.

In particular, in June of 1984 Gold Star Semiconductor independently developed processing stages for very large-scale integrated circuit (VLSI) class gate arrays, and Anam Industries has also already succeeded in assembly of the 256K DRAM. With the establishment of a base for high level technology, development of the 256K DRAM has entered the realm of visibility, with a time lag of [only] two years. The Korean Institute of Electronic Technology (KIET) has already developed a 16-bit one-chip processor having mini-computer capacity, and gone on to promote research with the goal of developing a 32-bit one-chip processor within the year.

In particular, in October 1984 the Korean Institute of Science and Technology [KIST] successfully developed a gallium-arsenide monocrystal, the third to do so after the United States and Japan, and is promoting development of semiconductor elements in earnest. This field is exhibiting a strong catch-up capability as well.

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S. KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

GOVERNMENT'S FRONTIER TECHNOLOGY INVESTMENT REVIEWED

Seoul HANGUK KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 31 Jan 85 p 9

[Article by Ch'oe Sok-ho; "41.3 billion Won Invested for Research in Semi-conductors, Eight Other Fields This Year"]

[Text] Three Thousand, Three Hundred Researchers Required

High technology, because of the extraordinary scope of its applications and the effectiveness of its diffusion, is becoming prominent as a decisive element affecting success or failure of a country's development plans, beginning with those for economic development. Therefore, various countries of the world are entering into a zealous competition. Our government as well is undertaking a strong technology drive policy to bring about an advanced fatherland.

The Ministry of Science and Technology (MST), to effectively promote a positive challenge to advanced technology and a technological revolution, is setting a budget request this year of 30 billion won, 8 billion won more than the 22 billion won for 1984, while at the same time planning to induce 11.3 billion won in financial resources from private sector firms to add to this, for a total investment of 41.3 billion won. Expenses for specified research projects are allocated at 29 billion won for the industrial technology field, more than 70 percent of the [total of] 41.3 billion won. Participating in specified research projects are 96 large companies, 108 small and medium companies, and some 3,300 researchers.

Technology development goals of the specified research projects are concentrated in nine fields: semiconductors, computers, systems industries, resource utilization, bio-industry, the textile polymer industry and construction and environmental plant engineering. Goals for technological development in each field are as given below.

Shift to Domestic Production, Special Materials Included

In semiconductors, the goal is the domestic production of very large scale integrated [VLSI] circuits and specialized semiconductor elements. The plan in computers is to establish production technology for general use computers. In the systems industries, [Korea is] stabilizing broadcast and telecommunications

satellite control and utilization technology, starting with automated systems that use automatic control technology. In the materials industry, the goal is to shift to domestic production of new materials and special materials with advanced capabilities.

The MST is also setting technological development goals in the field of machine-automated technology and move to domestic production of digitally controlled manufacturing machinery. In the natural resource use field, the goal is to shift to domestic manufacture of nuclear reactors for nuclear power plants and to secure technology for the rationalization of energy use. In bio-industry, the goal is to establish a foundation for applied technology, for example by the indigenization of technology for cell fusion and nucleus exchange, and by the manufacture of hepatitis vaccine using genetic engineering methods.

Aside from these goals, the MST is placing emphasis on development of high-capability polymers [ko songnung punja], polymers and special function polymers in the textile polymer industry. The MST is also emphasizing shifting to domestic production of operating technology, plant design, and improvement of technology to prevent environmental pollution in the fields of construction, environmental and plant engineering.

The reason that the goals for technological development for specified research projects in each of these nine fields have been set so high in this manner is that new advanced technology develops rapidly today and social and economic requirements become more varied with qualitative and structural changes and expansion in economic scale in industry, while linkages among science, technology and industry continue to develop.

#### Private Sector Investment Share to Increase

In order to effectively promote research and development work, starting with specified research projects, it is, of course, necessary that there be ongoing investment in science and technology. In 1982 our country recorded a science and technology investment of 1.09 percent of GNP. Following on from that, science and technology investment in 1984 was 1.4 percent of GNP, totalling 885.9 billion won. The government plans to increase science and technology investment to 2.0 percent of GNP—1.521 trillion won—by 1986.

With expanded investment in science and technology the private sector investment share is also to increase, from 55 percent of the total in 1984 to 60 percent of the total in 1986. During the same period, the government investment share is expected to drop, from 45 percent to 40 percent.

With the acceleration of scientific and technological development and with the transformation of the industrial structure toward the brainpower-intensive advanced industry technology fields, there is a natural tendency for the proportion of high quality manpower having knowledge and technology to increase. According to the MST projections for long term scientific and technological manpower needs, overall scientific and technical manpower needs are to grow from 912,900 in 1984 to 1,401,800 by 1991. Thus it is anticipated that scientific and technical manpower as a percentage of the total employed workforce will rise from 5.9 percent in 1984 to 7.6 percent in 1991.

### Manpower Supply and Demand Considered

The supply of scientists and technicians required by 1986 will be some 123,000; the present supply is some 186,000, so there is a surplus of some 63,000. However, the number required from 1987 to 1991 is some 240,000, against a supply [at that time] of some 213,000, a shortfall of some 27,000. Since long term manpower supply and demand planning must be linked with changes in the industrial structure, the government plans to move forward with organic linkages among science and technology policy, industrial policy, and education policy.

The government, in order to promote the growth of the information industries, which are both knowledge-industries and high value-added industries, as our country's future core industries, is establishing an information industry promotion system and operating a full-scale systems engineering center. At the same time, the government is setting up a national basic computer network coordinating committee and promoting the formation of five core computer networks, including an administrative computer network, a finance computer network, an educational and research network, a national defense computer network, and a national security computer network.

The scale of the market for the domestic information industry is projected to grow an average 15 percent per year over the decade from 1982 to 1992, expanding from \$170 million to \$1 billion. The scale of the world information industry market, if software and telecommunications are included, is expected to be more than \$1 trillion in the early 1990s. In view of this, the government plans to establish a long term basic plan to promote the growth of the information industry, and to promote development with a plan through the early 2000's. To more efficiently use computers in computer communications among organizations and dissimilar types of equipment, the government plans to make computer standardization a national policy issue, actively promoting code and format standardization to enable linkage of administrative computer network structures as well as promoting the translation of computer terminology into Korean.

### Korean Language Capability Promoted

The government has also decided to link the government procurement system to technology development, and to go forward with operation of a unified bidding system. The government procurement system, using the vast procurement power of the government and government-invested organizations, is a major policy tool for promoting technology improvement through promoting procurement of outstanding products of technological development, since it provides a stable market for firms developing technology and stimulates a desire for technology development. In particular, under the government procurement advance notice system that has been implemented since last year, Korea National Railway, the Korea Electric Power Co, and the Korea Telecommunications Co will establish and publicly announce a 3-year mid-range procurement plan covering the period from 1984 to 1986, and conduct planned procurement of a total of 414 listed items, covering goods costing 1.705 trillion won.

Of various types of government procurement systems, a unified bidding system that emphasizes product quality is appropriate for procurement of durable goods, where product capability is seen as important. A unified bidding system is a method for procurement that makes a combined evaluation based on such things as quality, capability and efficiency. This system induces technological competition rather than price competition and can advance development by firms of products with the best new technology. Thus the government plans to put it into practice this year, following completion of preparatory work, such as the selection of items to be procured and formulation of overall evaluative standards.

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S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHON'S WASHINGTON VISIT TO INDUCE MATURE PARTNERSHIP

Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 2 Feb 85 p 3

[Article by Yun Ku]

[Text] Unlike the previous Korean-American summit meetings which all had specific issues to be discussed, the purpose of President Chon's second visit to the United States, scheduled for April, is to establish friendly cooperations between the two countries and to define their roles with grand vision for the 21st century.

Not to mention the summit meetings prior to the 1970's, President Chon's first visit to the United States was also to open a new era of partnership by burying the uncomfortable past relationship of the 1970's between the two countries, and by putting the confused domestic developments following the October 26 incident behind. At a time when there was great concern for national security because of a series of developments such as the KAL (Korea Air Line) incident and the assassination bombing attack incident in Burma, President Reagan's visit to Korea in 1983 was designed to ease fear and insecurity, and to reassure the alliance relationship between the two countries. It produced such an effect.

The real significance of President Chon's forthcoming visit to the United States lies in the fact that President Reagan, who is early in his second term and who is determined to build a new America on the basis of congenial Korean-U.S. relations which were firmed up by the first and second Chon-Reagan summit meetings, and President Chon, who is preparing for the 21st century, will discuss frankly the ways to build for the approaching Age of the Pacific, and to design and manage the future together.

In fact, even though Korea and the United States are blood allies who spilled blood together, the relationship has not been always smooth due to domestic political circumstances in the 1970's. But, the relationship has evolved into the finest one since the founding of the Republic of Korea because of the friendship of these two heads of state, which was established with the start of the Fifth Republic and the Reagan Administration, their common weltanschauung, and their common perception of international situations.

We, who are to build a new 21st century, are confronted with the necessity to boost maturing Korean-U.S. relations to an even higher plane by coolly

evaluating the degree of firmness of our relationship with the United States, our closest ally, and the basis of our mutual understanding, and of the relative strength of each other's feelings.

In this regard, the upcoming presidential visit to the United States will lay the groundwork for a regular exchange of visits between the two heads of the state, reinforce the solidarity of the relationship, and consequently improve the ability to deal with not only the problems of the Korean peninsula but the problems of the entire Asia-Pacific region. Thus, the forthcoming visit will probably be a great opportunity for developing Korean-U.S. relations into a more productive partnership.

As to the latest international situation surrounding the Korean peninsula, the United States, Japan, and the People's Republic of China (PRC) are moving toward a closer cooperation to counter Soviet power as a result of the increase in Soviet's military strength in the Far East. As if to counter such cooperation, North Korea, which had maintained a pro-PRC stance, is now leaning towards the Soviet Union with brisk diplomatic activities. The situation is thus very delicate and complex.

Especially because of internal friction as a result of economic breakdown and the instability of the system due to hereditary succession, North Korea has reinforced its military cooperation with the Soviet Union, and is showing in desperation a negative attitude toward the north-south dialogue, the process of which has already begun. Consequently, the tense condition on the Korean peninsula has not been diminished at all.

Under such circumstances, the support of the United States and the will to act jointly are indispensable in finding a solution to the problems of the Korean peninsula independently and actively.

In this connection, the friendly cooperative relationship between Korea, the United States, and Japan have never been more mature as a result of such events as President Chon's visit to Japan last year and the Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone's visit to the United States last January. They share the same view and understanding about the Korean situation. It should be a positive sign that the bases of understanding of the Asia Pacific region in the United States are also greatly expanding.

At such a time the holding of a meeting by two heads of state again to examine the situations of the Korean peninsula and Northeast Asia, especially to seriously discuss a way to move the north-south dialogue productively, could immensely contribute to the creation of a condition for the peaceful unification of the Korean peninsula, let alone peace and security in Northeast Asia. If the conditions surrounding the region are skillfully explored, some sort of breakthrough may possibly be found.

Although there may be no specific problems to be brought up in the forthcoming presidential visit to the United States, it may help promote cooperations between the two countries in the security as well as economic areas.

Even though the United States is our number one trading partner, it is true that there have been trade frictions, as the volume of our economy has started to grow.

At the upcoming meeting, the two leaders will undoubtedly concentrate on building a pan-pacific economic cooperation system jointly, and make joint efforts for common prosperity by exchanging sincere views on each other's roles in the stable growth of the world economy and for the principle of a free economic system. Accordingly, it is expected that the practical cooperative relationship of the two countries will develop greatly.

The upcoming presidential trip to the United States will also boost the morale of nearly 800,000 Koreans living in the United States, reinforcing their sense of unity with the fatherland, and especially, help train the second and third generation Koreans who might easily forget the fatherland, to contribute to the development of the fatherland by inculcating the ethos of fatherland.

President Chon has devoted himself to the summit diplomacy with a single-minded belief in developing our national destiny by ourselves. By fully recognizing the fact that Korea was unable to join the stream of world history as a result of the domestic problems, particularly during the Third and Fourth Republics, which hampered the summit diplomacy, President Chon has pursued an active and creative role in establishing a new international order. To this end, his trip to the United States and the ASEAN nations was followed by a trip to Africa. Last year, he made an official state visit to Japan and opened a new era of Korea-Japan relations.

Since the upcoming trip to the United States is also undertaken with the desire to seek security and prosperity on the Korean peninsula by ourselves by jointly evaluating the mutual relationship, which has been a mature partnership, in preparation for the approaching 21st century, and to search for a new direction for development, it is essential to give support to the endeavour with national unity and stability in order to maximize the effect of the summit diplomacy.

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S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

U.S., EUROPEAN COUNTRIES' 'FIERCE' PROFIT-SEEKING CRITICIZED

SK181156 Seoul CHOSEN ILBO in Korean 18 Mar 85 p 1

[Article from the column "Microcosm"]

[Text] When the United States sold helicopters to North Korea, it was hard for us, who are ingrained in the Oriental way of thinking, to understand. It may be the spirit of capitalism, however. Although Max Weber said that the spirit of capitalism is backed by morality of high degree, like Puritanism, it does not seem to be so. The case in point is one of dyed-in-the-wool capitalism.

Simply put, dyed-in-the-wool capitalism can be described as an immoral way of seeking profits which stops at nothing to gain its end. In advanced countries, this kind of impudent way of seeking profits cannot prevail at home. However, the advanced countries often have different criteria of morality in exploiting the less developed areas. One such paradox is to be found in the case of the Socialist Democratic government of West Germany and the Socialist government of France which are selling weapons to Third World areas engaged in disputes.

Such a fierce way of seeking profits pursued by advanced countries carries more weight when applied to the newly-emerging industrial countries. These advanced countries leave the less developed countries alone while they are still struggling at the most primitive stage of development. However, when the less-developed countries begin to pull a little bit ahead in industrialization, they become the object of a massive attack by the advanced countries. The advanced countries begin to become jealous of these developing countries and attempt to make inroads into their markets.

Judging from the recent U.S. attitude toward Korea, the United States leaves us with the impression that it regards our country as a good match in a professional wrestling game. Quite recently, the United States has indicated that it is green with envy about tobacco, an item that our country monopolizes. Where, and the extent to which, this trend leads is, therefore, of great concern for us. In an attempt to discourage people from smoking foreign-brand cigarettes, the government has threatened to punish those who smoke foreign cigarettes with heavy fines and to print their names in newspapers.

Why doesn't the government say that it will punish Americans with a fine? Such an attitude by the government angers us. Up until now, the government has been

hamstrung in dealing with U.S. cigarettes flowing out of the post exchanges. As it were, the government has unfairly bullied the smokers only by cracking down hard on them, while leaving the suppliers and blackmarket intact.

Now it seems likely that foreign-brand cigarettes will be smoked openly without interference by a government crack-down. If the government is unable to prevent use of foreign-brand cigarettes, our people may have to take a last-resort measure--boycott of foreign-brand cigarettes, with the patriotic enlightenment movement at the end of the Yi Dynasty in mind.

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S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

MEASURES TAKEN FOR SAFETY OF KOREANS IN IRAN, IRAQ

Emergency Measure Committees

SK220228 Seoul YONHAP in English 0211 GMT 22 Mar 85

[Text] Seoul, 22 Mar (YONHAP)--As the war between Iran and Iraq escalates sharply, the South Korean Government is striving to ensure the safety of Korean workers and residents there, government sources here said Friday.

The sources said that the government has told Korean contractors doing business in Iran and Iraq to set up emergency measure committees for worker safety and has ordered diplomatic missions there to report developments in the war twice daily.

The sources said that no casualties have occurred among Korean workers as yet due to the fighting and noted that Korean firms there have established their own air defense facilities for the emergency.

The government, meanwhile, is making effective plans to transport the workers to safety in Turkey, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia, among other places, in case conditions deteriorate.

More than 12,000 workers from eight Korean firms, including Hyundai, Samsung and Daerim, are engaged in 34 projects contracted with Iraq, worth 4.3 billion U.S. dollars. Also, 1,700 others, from three Korean firms, are working on nine projects in Iran, worth 690 million dollars.

Korean Air Lines Precautions

SK201128 Seoul YONHAP in English 0850 GMT 20 Mar 85

[Text] Seoul, 20 Mar (YONHAP)--To avoid mishaps likely to occur in the conflict between Iran and Iraq, Korean Air (KAL) decided to fly its Baghdad-bought flight, which left here Wednesday noon, only up to Kuwait, a KAL spokesman here said.

The spokesman said that the 32 passengers aboard the KAL plane must transfer to Iraqi Airs in Kuwait.

Meanwhile, KAL will continue to regularly operate its flight to Baghdad via Bahrain on March 23, although it could interrupt flight at Bahrain if the conflict escalates, the official said.

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S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

AID TO FAMINE-STRICKEN AFRICAN COUNTRIES TO INCREASE

SK201120 Seoul YONHAP in English 0900 GMT 20 Mar 85

[Text] Seoul, 20 Mar (YONHAP)--The South Korean Government has decided to positively participate in the relief of the African countries suffering from an extremely serious famine caused by the chronic drought there, a government spokesman here said Wednesday.

In that humanitarian effort, the government will step up its aid to the countries involved and support relief activities by the nation's private organizations, the spokesman said.

The situation in the African countries, including Ethiopia, has been so serious that the UN General Assembly adopted a declaration last year appealing to the world for emergency relief, the spokesman said.

As part of its effort, Korea sent a delegation to the conference on the emergency situation in Africa held in Geneva, Switzerland, last week, he said. Delegates from 135 countries discussed the relief of the ailing continent in the UN-sponsored conference.

Meanwhile, the Korean Government contributed 420,000 U.S. dollars from December to January in funds to help ease the emergency situation in the four hardest hit countries, including Ethiopia.

Also, the Korea National Red Cross and the Korea-Africa Friendship Association have sent relief materials, valued at 520 million won (611,800 U.S. dollars; one U.S. dollar is worth about 850 won), to Ethiopia, Sudan, Mauritania and Niger, and have donated 10 million won worth of medicine to the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF).

Korea's protestant churches have collected 200 million won in relief funds, while her catholic churches have remitted 50 million won for Ethiopia.

The Red Cross and various religious organizations plan to organize a joint relief council to speed up the relief activities.

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S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

NKDP, JAPANESE AMBASSADOR DISCUSSION--NDP [New Korea Democratic Party--NKDP] president Yi Min-u received a courtesy call from Japanese Ambassador to Korea Kiyohisa Mikanagi at the party headquarters in Yoido, Seoul yesterday. The meeting was the first since Yi became the party president early this year. Yi and Mikanagi exchanged views on political situations with special emphasis on the future picture of the new parliament in the meeting that lasted for about 30 minutes through an interpreter, spokesman Pak Sil said. After the meeting, Pak, who was present at the scene, described the meeting as "very diplomatic." Yi was quoted as stressing that economic matters between the two countries should be solved from a viewpoint of mutual benefit. He said that the NDP would place high priority on the solution of economic matters, including those between Korea and Japan, Pak said. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 21 Mar 85 p 4 SK]

INTERNATIONAL TV RELAY CENTER--Seoul, 22 Mar (OANA-YONHAP)--The South Korean Government plans to build an international TV relay center by early next year to facilitate the transmission and reception of international events, in preparation for the 1986 Asian Games and 1988 Summer Olympics, both to be held in Seoul. Construction of the center is expected to begin soon, a ranking official of the Korea Telecommunications Authority (KTA) said Friday. The KTA has already ordered two million U.S. dollars worth of equipment for the project from advanced countries through the office of supply, the government's procurement agency. The planned center will also help relay events from abroad to Korean viewers in concert with local television companies. The quality of reception will improve further when the center begins operations possibly next year, the official said. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0004 GMT 22 Mar 85 SK]

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8 April 1985

S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

PAPER NOTES U.S. PRESSURE TO OPEN MARKETS

SK210245 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 21 Mar 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Import of Consumer Goods"]

[Text] Arousing grave misgivings is a sharp increase in the imports of non-urgent and extravagant consumer goods, even including confectionery, chocolate and gas lighters, while a pan-national campaign is in the offing to save foreign exchange in a stepped-up effort to improve the nation's international balance of payments.

According to official statistics compiled by the Ministry of Trade and Industry, this year's import of confectionery as of March 12 amounted to \$371,000, representing a rapid rise of 762 percent over the same period of last year. The imports of chocolate and gas lighters this year showed a remarkable growth of 947 percent and 545 percent, respectively. In addition, an increase of between 12 and 95 percent was seen in the imports of such consumer goods as vacuum cleaners, coffee beans, glass tableware and sports-leisure wear.

Meanwhile, drawing out acute concern is this year's unfavorable export performance, which showed a 13.9 percent drop as of March 12 from the year earlier mark, thus registering a trade deficit of \$1,436 million on the custom clearance basis.

In this connection, leading businessmen and workers alike, at a rally marking the 12th Commerce-Industry Day yesterday, adopted a resolution pledging their concerted efforts to improve the international balance of payments and reduce the foreign debt burden by doing away with the tendency for extravagance in our domestic consumption.

In spite of our adverse position in the trade balance and broadly the international balance of payments, the United States and other advanced countries including Canada and Australia have been reported to be pressing the nation to further open its market to their products. In particular, the United States is demanding the import liberalization of 52 items including cigarettes, oranges and personal computers.

Korea has been carrying on an extensive import liberalization program in response to foreign trade partners' demands on one hand and to meet the principle of free trade based on reciprocity on the other. Accordingly, the nation's import liberalization ratio, which stood at only 65 percent in 1978, has now been enhanced to the 84.8 percent level, and is planned to be escalated to 95 percent, a standard level for advanced countries, by 1988.

The United States, the largest importer of Korean products, is also reportedly intensifying its pressure to open the Korean markets encompassing banking, capital, insurance and even information, in addition to its commodity market.

It is understandable for the Americans to press us to import more of their commodities in view of the trade balance that has been in favor of Korea during the past few years. But, the Americans seem to be overestimating Korea's economic strength, apparently due to the exaggerated publicity thus far made on the Korean economic growth.

To tell the truth, still in a fledgling stage are Korean industrial sectors including manufacturing, banking, capital, insurance and information. In this regard, government authorities and business interests are urged to elucidate the true picture of progress in all local industries to foreign countries so as to gain their better understanding of our economic position.

Essential to improving the international balance of payments, while judiciously coping with the foreign pressures for easing imports, is nothing other than the people's voluntary restraint on the need of importing non-urgent and luxury consumer goods.

Last year alone, the country imported about \$1,580 million worth of consumer products, excluding foodgrains but including expensive kitchen items worth \$8.9 million, carpet, glassware, pottery and even such items as soysauce, soybean paste and toothpicks. As indicated by the figures regarding the imports of those consumer goods, the propensity among some people for imported goods may well be regarded as something close to a chronic ailment. There would be little problem in coping with foreign pressures to further open the local market for imported goods only if the people at large do away with the morbid propensity.

Noteworthy in particular is the fact that most of the end-users of deluxe imported consumer goods are well-to-do people or those of higher social stratum. Consequently, it is imperative for them to take the lead in the national drive to increase the use of locally-made products so as to save foreign exchange.

CSO: 4100/320

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8 April 1985

S.KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

SAUDI ARABIA INFORMS COUNTRY OF CANCELED PROJECTS

SK220112 Seoul YONHAP in English 0053 GMT 22 Mar 85

[Text] Seoul, 22 Mar (YONHAP)--In a setback for the South Korean construction industry, Saudi Arabia has begun to notify Korean contractors of its decision to cancel a large portion of its planned large-scale projects, industry sources here said Friday.

The sources explained that the recent deterioration in financial conditions has forced the Saudi Government to change its mind about the projects, a blow to Korean construction firms. The Middle East nation has been Korea's largest overseas construction market over the past decade.

Included among the cancelled projects is the construction of the Qasim complex, in which the Saudi Government had planned to set up oil refining facilities and petrochemical factories, the sources said.

The Saudi Government originally envisioned modeling the complex after Korea's Ulsan industrial complex with an estimated capital investment of two billion U.S. dollars, according to the sources.

Some Korean construction companies, including Hyundai, Daelim and Samwhan, had already participated in the initial-stage construction of the complex, while others have been trying to gain orders from the Saudi Government for other parts of the project, the sources said.

Meanwhile, a Korean construction firm identified by the sources only as "H" is now worried about another policy change by the Saudis, who reportedly will cancel their plans for a new international airport at Dhahran. The company reportedly has entered the lowest bid on the new airport and has been negotiating with the Saudi Government on a contract.

Industry analysts here said that the current financial pressure in the Middle East nation is likely to continue for some time, casting a shadow over prospects that the situation will favor Korean firms in the near future.

CSO: 4100/320

N.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

REVOLUTIONARY TRADITION INDOCTRINATION STRESSED

SK210402 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2128 GMT 19 Mar 85

[Unattributed talk: "Indoctrination on Revolutionary Tradition Is a Powerful Means To Bring up People To Be Chuche-type Revolutionaries"]

[Text] Today, we have the heavy task of further strengthening and solidifying our party and revolutionary ranks and of effecting a new upturn in socialist construction so that we may glorify the 40th anniversaries of the liberation of the fatherland and the founding of the party as a grand festivity of victors.

The most important thing in carrying out this honorable task is to firmly prepare all party members and workers to be chuche-type communist revolutionaries endlessly loyal to the great leader and our party.

One of the important things we should stress in order to better prepare everyone to be an indomitable revolutionary fighter and a chuche-type communist revolutionary is to continuously intensify indoctrination on revolutionary tradition. Our party's glorious revolutionary tradition, which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song founded in the arduous and complicated course of struggle to pioneer and lead our revolution, is the historical root of our party and revolution and a valuable revolutionary asset for ultimate perfection of the chuche cause.

Our party's glorious revolutionary tradition is a powerful source enabling our revolution to continuously advance along the single road of chuche. Therein lie all the ideological and spiritual assets necessary to revolutionize people. Therefore, indoctrination work on revolutionary tradition is of important significance in the ideological indoctrination work of party members and workers.

We must intensify indoctrination on revolutionary tradition and firmly arm people with our party's glorious revolutionary tradition to prepare them well to be chuche-type communist revolutionaries endlessly loyal to the party and the leader and to complete the chuche revolutionary cause to the end generation to generation.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Indoctrination on revolutionary tradition is one of the most effective means of revolutionizing people.

As the great leader has taught, indoctrination on revolutionary tradition is very important in revolutionizing people. Above all, indoctrination on revolutionary tradition enables party members and workers to thoroughly arm themselves with the chuche revolutionary world outlook and revolutionary outlook.

In essence, remodeling man is ideological remodeling, and the basis of this is establishing the revolutionary world outlook and revolutionary outlook. In order to make people enthusiastic chuche-type communist revolutionaries who would carry on a devoted struggle for the victory of the socialist and communist cause, we should establish the revolutionary outlook in them correctly. What attitude they assume toward revolution and how actively they participate in the revolutionary struggle depend on the status of the establishment of their revolutionary outlook.

Our party's glorious revolutionary tradition is a valuable ideological and spiritual food for establishing the chuche revolutionary world outlook. One of the important components of our party's glorious revolutionary tradition established during the era of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle is the immortal chuche idea founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The fallen anti-Japanese revolutionaries were firmly armed with the chuche idea, the true revolutionary world outlook of our times and the only guiding policy of revolution and construction, and struggled holding aloft the banner of the chuche idea. For them, the chuche idea was always a firm faith in work and life, and carrying out the chuche line, strategies, and tactics of the Korean revolution which the great leader set forth was their revolutionary will.

The noble example of the fallen anti-Japanese revolutionaries who had the chuche idea as their firm world outlook and lived and struggled as required by the chuche idea is of great significance in establishing the revolutionary world outlook and in preparing to be a true chuche-type revolutionary.

We should intensify the indoctrination work to arm party members and workers with our party's revolutionary tradition to make them historically, systematically, and deeply acquire the great chuche idea founded by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song so that they can firmly establish the chuche revolutionary world outlook and carry on a consistent struggle along the road of revolution.

Firmly establishing a revolutionary viewpoint of the leader is most important in setting up a chuche-oriented revolutionary world outlook. Only when it is based on a scientific recognition and historical experience of the absolute status and decisive role of the leader in the development of history and a revolutionary struggle can the revolutionary viewpoint of the leader be correctly established.

The glorious revolutionary tradition of our party is consistent with the greatness of the ideas and theories of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who founded and has developed and enriched the chuche idea, with the wise nature of his leadership in attaining immortal revolutionary achievements by leading the arduous and complicated anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, and with the noble communist virtue of the leader who has devoted everything to the fatherland and the people. Therefore, only when indoctrination in the revolutionary tradition is strengthened among the party members and workers can they deeply grasp the greatness of the respected and beloved leader and thoroughly establish the revolutionary viewpoint of the leader.

During the period of the anti-Japanese struggle, the young communists, who heartily grasped the greatness of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, upheld him as the leader [yongdoja] of the Korean revolution and as the sole center of unity and cohesion at the dawn of our revolution and totally entrusted the leader with their destinies. While overcoming numerous difficulties and ordeals with their lives, they resolutely defended and safeguarded the great leader, who saved their destinies and gave them a political life, and unhesitatingly devoted their youth and lives to fighting for this cause. It is not because they looked forward to any reward or future honor that they unhesitatingly devoted their youth and lives to fighting during the grim days of struggle when no one knew of the time of victory in the revolution. They cherished a steel-like faith that, as long as there is the great leader, the Korean revolution will certainly win victory.

The attitude and stand of the young communists toward the upholding of the leader were a precious example in establishing a genuinely revolutionary viewpoint of the leader.

Indoctrination in the revolutionary tradition enables the party members and workers to grow to be genuinely chuche-oriented communist revolutionaries by firmly arming them with a chuche-based revolutionary world outlook and viewpoint of the revolution. It makes it possible for the party members and workers to prepare themselves to be passionate revolutionaries with the invincible will of unyieldingly breaking through any ordeals and difficulties and lofty communist-type traits.

The road toward the revolution is never a smooth path, but a far and rugged road along which revolutionaries should break through numerous difficulties and ordeals. Therefore, only when they possess a firm revolutionary faith and strong will can the revolutionaries endlessly carry out the revolution without shaking and being pessimistic under any ordeals.

Our party's revolutionary tradition, which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song created during the period of the grim anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, contains the strong revolutionary will of endlessly fighting under any adverse circumstances while keeping revolutionary fidelity, the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, revolutionary comradeship and fidelity, an organizational and disciplinary nature, and other lofty spiritual assets which genuine communist revolutionaries should possess.

The great leader showed a noble example of firm revolutionary faith and strong revolutionary will, personally breaking through a grim and difficult situation facing the Korean revolution. Even when the Korean revolution suffered grave ordeals because of the desperate maneuvers of the enemy, the anti-Japanese revolutionary martyrs, under the wise leadership of the great leader, resolutely struggled with a burning hostility of the enemy, faith in the certain victory in the revolution, and an invincible revolutionary spirit of not yielding under any adverse circumstances.

Also, under the worst conditions in which they had nothing, they secured all necessary things with their own strength. They acted by relying on their organization any time and anywhere, and devoted their lives to performing the revolutionary duties assigned by it.

Only when they are solidly armed with the lofty communist-type revolutionary spirit which the great leader personally demonstrated and the anti-Japanese revolutionary martyrs fully displayed can the party members and workers be prepared to be invincible revolutionaries who devote their lives to endlessly struggling to socialist and communist construction.

During the grim days of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song always gave priority to the interests of the people, took care of them with warm parental love, and devoted everything to the struggle for the sake of the people under any difficult circumstances. Also, with infinitely humble and modest people-minded traits, the great leader led the anti-Japanese guerrillas and the people through lofty personal example. As a result of this, revolutionary comradeship and fidelity always filled the ranks of the anti-Japanese revolution.

Endlessly encouraged by the parental love of the great leader, the anti-Japanese guerrillas unyieldingly fought with overflowing revolutionary romance and faith. Because they were united with the genuinely revolutionary comradeship of living together and dying together, they first thought of revolutionary groups and comrades, rather than personal happiness and comfort, and unhesitatingly sacrificed themselves for comrades.

These precious spiritual and moral traits, fully displayed in the ranks of the anti-Japanese revolution, are a valuable example from which the communist revolutionaries should learn a lesson. Only when our party members and workers follow and learn a lesson from the lofty communist revolutionary spirit and moral traits can they excellently prepare themselves to be genuinely chuche-type communist revolutionaries.

Our party's brilliant revolutionary tradition embodies a matchlessly great influential power in [word indistinct] and remodeling the people in a revolutionary manner. This is because the tradition was created in the course of the unprecedentedly arduous and protracted revolutionary struggle and it comprehensively contains spiritual and moral traits which should be adopted as a model in educating and remodeling the people in a communist manner.

Since it educates and remodels the people with historical facts and examples, indoctrination in the revolutionary tradition is of great significance in revolutionizing the new generations which have not experienced grim revolutionary ordeals. Only when they are made to clearly recognize the communist-type revolutionary spirit and noble moral traits of the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters by strengthening indoctrination in the revolutionary tradition can the new generations be excellently brought up as reliable successors to the chuche revolutionary cause.

Because of the greatness of our party's brilliant revolutionary tradition, the profundity and richness of its contents, and its great influential power, indoctrination in the revolutionary tradition is a mighty means to revolutionize all social members and nurture them to be genuinely chuche-type communist revolutionaries. Reality shows that one of the firm guarantees for accelerating the revolutionization of the people and consummating the chuche revolutionary cause lies in constantly strengthening indoctrination in the revolutionary tradition.

We should prepare the party members and workers to be chuche-oriented revolutionaries, endlessly loyal to the party and the leader, and expedite the ultimate victory of our revolution by further deepening the work of indoctrination in the revolutionary tradition in conformity with the demands of developing reality.

CSO: 4100/125

N.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DAILY ON SUPERIORITY OF SOCIALIST EDUCATION

SK182339 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2316 GMT 18 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 18 Mar (KCNA)--Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il published on July 23, 1984, a work "On Further Developing Educational Work" throwing light on the character and superiority of socialist education, centering on the development of man. In this connection, NODONG SINMUN today carries a signed article headlined "It Is an Important Superiority of Socialist Education To Guarantee Development of Both Collective and Individuality", which says:

While guaranteeing the comprehensive development of all people through effective education, socialist education ensures the development of the individuality of each of them. The character of socialist education and its superiority lie, first of all, in that it guarantees the development of a collective.

Socialist education guarantees the development of a collective firstly because it gives education to all people without distinction.

The socialist system provides all people with ample opportunity to learn and substantially guarantees them. Our socialist education system, the content of which is the universal compulsory education system, the universal [Word indistinct] education, the education system of studying while on the job and the state system for upbringing children, is a superior education system in the world giving all working people education throughout their lifetime from their boyhood.

Today the universal compulsory 11-year education system is wholly guaranteed by free education in our country. Socialist education guarantees the development of a collective also because it is an education cultivating an independent ideology and creative energy.

Unlike bourgeois education, the content of socialist education is formed in a revolutionary way with the work of training people to be an independent, creative social being and cultivating their independent ideology and creative power as the basis and conducted by such scientific method as heuristic method of education.

The features of socialist education and its superiority also lie in that it guarantees the development of individuality.

The development of individuality is fully ensured under the socialist system, because the interests of a collective in the development of individuality are in full accord with those of everyone of people, and because the conditions are provided for their realization.

The socialist education system provides people with ample opportunity to bring their individuality, their distinguished skills and talents into bloom to their heart's content and guarantees active cultivation and development of such embryos.

Under our socialist education system all people are able to cultivate their skills and talents to their heart's content and the work of finding out in time those with distinguished skills and talents and giving them a systematic education is substantially ensured.

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N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

MINJU CHOSON MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF KIM CHONG-IL WORK

SK191048 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1032 GMT 19 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang March 19 (KCNA)--MINJU CHOSON today carries an article titled "Guideline To Be Maintained in Enhancing the Role of the County" on the occasion of the 21st anniversary of the publication of "The Position and Role of the County in Socialist Construction," a historic work of dear comrade Kim Chong-il (March, 1964).

The article says:

In this historic work dear comrade Kim Chong-il pointed to the need to set a regional base in socialist construction and a clear-cut road to vigorously accelerate the construction of socialism and communism by enhancing the role of the county.

The work constitutes a guideline to be firmly maintained in strengthening the county work in conformity with the demand of reality in which socialist construction is developing in depth, in liquidating the differences between town and country and finally solving the rural question.

The idea of the position and role of the county in socialist construction expounded in the work is a brilliant inheritance of the idea propounded in "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in our Country," a work of the great leader comrade Kim Il-song, and its development and enrichment.

In the work dear comrade Kim Jong-il explained, first of all, the need to set a regional base in the building of the socialist countryside.

To successfully realise the united and comprehensive guidance of the socialist countryside by the party and the state, we should set a definite regional base and work in reliance upon it.

To establish such a regional base in socialist construction is keenly required to develop all parts of the country evenly by properly distributing production capacity on the principle of developing large-scale centrally-controlled industry and minor-scale local industry in correct combination.

In the work, dear comrade Kim Chong-il clarified that under our conditions it is most reasonable to set the county as a regional base.

The county is a base connecting town and country in all fields, political, economic and cultural. The county is also a base for promoting the three revolutions--ideological, technical and cultural--in the countryside and realising the support of town to country.

In the work he also clearly expounded the position of the county as a regional unit and base in socialist construction and the way to enhance it.

As a regional base in socialist construction, the county becomes, first of all, an all-embracing unit for the development of local economy.

The work gave a scientific exposition of the essential content of the allround development of local economy, the law of strengthening the ties between economic branches within the county and the question of abolishing differences among local areas through the allround development of local economy.

By scientifically defining the content of differences among counties and clearly indicating the way to obliterate them, the work opened a clear-cut way to overcome the backwardness and one-sidedness of local economy, a leftover of the old society, abolish differences among local areas and evenly better the lives of people in all parts of the country.

The work also gave a scientific exposition of the form and style of economic ties between town and country and mutual relations between direct productive ties and commercial consumptive ties.

The work of dear comrade Kim Chong-il carries great theoretical and practical significance in constantly enhancing the role of the county in socialist construction and finally solving the socialist rural question.

CSO: 4100/314

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N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

SO YUN-SOK DELIVERS THANKS TO YOUNG VOLUNTEERS

SK190148 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1200 GMT 15 Mar 85

[Excerpts] The WPK Central Committee sent a message of thanks to the youth volunteers who registered labor exploits in the work of supporting the socialist farms. In the message, the Party Central Committee pointed out that the youth volunteers, who ran to the socialist farms with a great ambition to attain our party's idea for socialist rural construction ahead of schedule, have achieved proud exploits in their struggle to increase agricultural production and implement the three revolutions--ideological, technical and cultural--in the farms in past. [passage omitted on details of exploits of the volunteers]

Rallies to convey the message of thanks of the WPK Central Committee and to become the vanguard the shock brigade members in the struggle to implement our party's profound ideas for rural construction were held in Pyongyang City, North Hamgyong Province, South Hamgyong Province, Kangwon Province, Chagang Province, Yanggang Province, Chongjin City, Kaesong City, and elsewhere.

Present at the rally of Pyongyang youth agricultural volunteers held on 14 March in the Pyongyang Gymnasium were Comrade So Yun-sok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and responsible secretary of the Pyongyang municipal party committee, and personages concerned along with the youth volunteers of the city.

Comrade So Yun-sok conveyed the message of thanks of the WPK Central Committee at the rally. Following the report by Vice Chairman of the Municipal League for Socialist Working Youths of Korea, Yi Yong-tu, many attendants participated in discussions.

The reporter and those who participated in discussions noted that dear Comrade Kim Chong-il elucidated the direction and methods for the activities of the youth agricultural volunteers and extended great benevolence and care to them.

They said that they extend the greatest honor and warmest thanks, along with the burning loyalty of all youth agricultural volunteers of the city, to the glorious party center who sent a message of thanks to those who merely did their works as youths reared in the bosom of the party and which bestowed the honor of a national prize on them.

They noted that they will firmly arm themselves with our party's chuche idea, upholding the tasks put forth by the message of thanks of the Party Central Committee, and will thoroughly and unconditionally safeguard and implement the great leader's teachings and the party's decisions and directives in firm unity with the party. [passage omitted on further contents of reports and discussion]

The meeting adopted a letter of pledge to the WPK Central Committee.

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8 April 1985

N. KOREA/MILITARY AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

PARTY MARKS MONGOLIAN ARMY DAY--Pyongyang March 19 (KCNA)--Mongolian Ambassador to Korea P. Urjinkhudev gave a cocktail party on the evening of March 18 at his embassy on the occasion of the 64th anniversary of the founding of the Mongolian People's Army. Invited there were Lt General Pak Chung-kuk, Maj General Yi Hong-sun and other generals and officers of the Korean People's Army and the military attaches of different embassies in Pyongyang. Speeches were exchanged at the party. The attendants raised glasses to the good health and long life of 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, to the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and to the good health and long life of respected Comrade J. Batmunk, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic. [Text] [SK190407 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0353 GMT 19 Mar 85]

CSO: 4100/314

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

NATIONAL AGRICULTURE CONGRESS PROCEEDINGS REPORTED

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 6 Jan 85 pp 1-3

[Reported by the Team of Political Reporters of this paper]

[Text] The third day-session of the National Agriculture Congress was held on the fifth.

Discussion continued at the meeting.

The speakers proudly pointed out the fact that the people unfurled the banner of victory on top of the hill of 10 million tons of grain, resulting from the unprecedented record harvest, which was made possible by thoroughly implementing the chuche agricultural method last year, the 20th anniversary of the announcement of the great theses on the countryside. Further, they uniformly stressed that such proud results were made possible by the wise and refined leadership of the party and of the great leader, comrade Kim Il-song, who opened a new chapter in the history of the chuche agricultural method in this land, commanded at the head of the agricultural front, and guided a continuous upsurge in agricultural production.

The speakers also pointed out in unison that such a brilliant accomplishment demonstrated clearly the correctness of our party's agricultural policy and the invincible vitality of the socialist rural economic system, and was a clear expression of the inexhaustible creative power of our people, who forcefully intensify the construction of socialism by rallying around the party and the leader. The speakers firmed up their resolution to expand the additional land area by launching energetically a mass movement for the development of reclaimed tide-lands, for the search of new land, and to achieve greater victory in agricultural production by thoroughly implementing the great chuche agricultural method.

The first speaker Kim Pyong-won, the chairman of the management board of the Man'gyongdae Region Cooperative Farm, stated that his farm had an unprecedented record harvest last year, and recorded the best harvest year in wet-field rice and corn yield. He stated that it overfulfilled the targets in other indices of agricultural production, starting with

vegetables, meat, and fruit. He stressed the point that such proud achievements were the noble fruits of the wise leadership of the great leader, who initiated the entirely creative *chuche* agricultural method and energetically led the struggle for its implementation.

The great leader, comrade Kim Il-song, instructed as follows: "The most important thing is guiding the enterprise is the technical guidance for production. The management board must decisively reinforce technical guidance for the rural economy and further promote the rural technical revolution by raising the technical standards of the functionaries, and by correctly mobilizing the technicians."

The speaker pointed out that the management board of cooperative farms of the Man'gyondae district reinforced technical guidance in order to raise altogether the agricultural production within the district.

He reported that on the basis of the accurate prescription for the treatment of soil from the relatively low-yielding cultivated fields in his district, which was analyzed field-by-field last year, 13,000 more tons of good quality fertilizer were used than in the preceding year to improve the quality of the soil. As a result, it was able to yield healthy rice seedlings and corn humus pot seedlings in time for the season.

As a result of effective weeding, a proper amount of fertilizer, and the wise leadership of our dear comrade Kim Chong-il during the historic foreign travels of the great leader, he said that the yield per *chongbo* of wet-fields in all the cooperative farms in his district reached 9 tons, 2 kilograms.

He stressed that his district would produce this year an average of one ton of wet-field rice and one ton 200 kilograms of corn more per *chongbo* than last year by bringing about a new reform in agricultural production, and by faithfully following the combat tasks enjoined by the great leader, comrade Kim Il-song, in his new year's message, and the resolution of the 10th plenum of the 6th party central committee.

Choe Tae-hwa, secretary of the primary level party committee of the county-town cooperative farm in Musan county, reported that his cooperative farm intensified vegetable growing last year, and produced over 6,600 tons more of vegetables per *chongbo* than in the preceding year, and as a result, his cooperative farm brilliantly carried out the instructions of the great leader and the party, which called for a sufficient supply of vegetables for the mine workers of Musan.

He mentioned that his farm increased the production of vegetables systematically by growing them on a staircase plan, and that for the first time, they achieved such a plentiful harvest of vegetables last year by having closely followed what was required in the *chuche* agricultural method.

He pointed out that in order to improve the soil quality of the vegetable fields, the primary level party committee reinforced party leadership, gave priority to political work, and promoted persistent socialistic competition.

He pointed out that the members of the farm rushed forth enthusiastically into fertilizer production battles even in the winter season, not to mention the summer season, and shipped out tens of thousand of tons of fertilizer on time through thousands of meters of cableway in the district, which were installed by themselves. As a result, the quality of the soil of the vegetable fields was greatly improved.

Further, he reported that in consideration of the special climatical characteristics of the high mountainous regions of the north, the primary level party committee helped guide the farm to assure the growth period of vegetables. As a result, spinach, cucumbers, and pumpkins were protected from frost damage. He said that by extending the growth period for vegetables, it enabled an increase in the production of vegetables effectively.

He reported that to meet the requirement for dense planting, the cultivation of a certain number of vegetables per pyong was firmly assured. Accordingly, his farm was able to produce between 10 and 15 tons more of vegetables per chongbo at this farm alone.

He assured that the Musan mine workers would be provided with a large variety of vegetables by bringing about an abundance of great vegetable harvest through energetically organizing and mobilizing party members and farm members into the farming battles, by enthusiastically following the great leader's forceful instructions for good farming for this year, and the resolution of the 10th plenum of the 6th party central committee.

Kim Ui-suk, the head of a work team of the Okpo Cooperative Farm in Chang Sung county, reported that as a result of good work last year in building a hog feed base and in raising domestic animals, the cooperative farm fulfilled the meat production plan by 105 percent, and his work team also overfulfilled the baby hog production plan by 126.8 percent. Thus, he said, the second 7-year plan projects have been brilliantly completed.

He emphatically attributed the transformation of Okpori, which had been known as an uninhabitable place, into a good place to live with a livestock base to the wise leadership of the great leader and our party.

He reported that by enthusiastically following the instruction of the great leader, who urged the exchange of grass with meat, last year his team came up with more than 170 tons of natural feed grass, which is comparable to corn by collecting arrowroots, bush clover, and hazel in the nearby mountains, and launched a new land search movement. He said that from those newly developed lands, it came up with 200 tons of Aekuk grass and more than 500 tons of feed, which have high nutritional value.

As a result of their work, he pointed out that in order to illustrate the multiplication of piglets and the increase of meat production, his farm has improved breeding conditions and breeding management by raising the technical and functional standards of the administrative workers and by modernizing the pig pens and the feed processing plant.

He also reported their contributions to the increased production of grain by simultaneously undertaking the management of grass-eating domestic animals, such as sheep and goats, and the increased production of fertilizer.

Without being complacent with his accomplishment, and by doubling the production of livestock in the near future through the consolidation of the base of natural feed through a more effective utilization of mountains, and by further improving the administration of breeding work, he will return with loyalty the enormous confidence and care that the great leader and beloved comrade Kim Il-song had in him, he who cultivated him to be a member of the Korean workers' party, a decorated breeding worker, and a delegate to the Supreme People's Assembly.

Kim Yong-bom, a branch farm manager of the General Farm of Tae-hung-dan county, reported that by overcoming the bad climatical conditions under which it had 70 days of continuous rain last year, the branch farm was able to fulfill the wheat and barley production plan by 105.7 percent, of which as far as the barley production went, it produced 5.8 tons per chongbo.

He pointed out that by putting comprehensive mechanization into effect in wheat and barley farming, each agricultural worker was able to handle more than 30 chongbo of wheat and barley fields, and wheat and barley production greatly surpassed the level of the highest production year.

He stressed that the wise leadership and genuine care of the great leader, who opened a new chapter in the history of mechanical farming in the Number 5 lot, an unproductive land, and the party were entirely responsible for these proud accomplishments.

He pointed out the fact that the great leader, who had created the Number 5 Farm under difficult war-torn conditions, clearly charted the future direction of the farm by personally visiting the farm twice, and thorough instructions numbering one hundred plus scores.

He reported the expansion of the scope and types of mechanization work by designing or importing scores of modern agricultural machinery during the last period by following, with respect, the great leader's one-the-field instructions, and by launching an energetic struggle for the realization of comprehensive mechanization.

He mentioned the construction of the new wheat and barley seeding machine and the fertilizer spreader.

He pointed out that as a result of waging an intense war last year in response to the party's call and to the farm's technicians and the operators, each of whom had his or her share of technical improvement projects, the comprehensive mechanization for wheat and barley farming was put into effect on a high standard. He also mentioned that his farm was honored to be highly rated for its effective barley farming by the beloved leader.

He said that he was firmly determined to bring about a great turning point again in highland farming by furthering the struggle for the mechanization of all aspects of agriculture, and by thoroughly carrying out the chuche agricultural method.

Choe Kyoung-sul, head of the Youth Tideland Reclamation Work Team of the Anri Cooperative Farm of Unchon county, reported the experience of his team in fulfilling its share of the grain production goal by 123 percent last year by producing a large quantity of grain in the wet-fields of the newly reclaimed tideland and in the wet-fields in the 3 year-old reclaimed land.

He pointed out that last year his team waged a struggle to cultivate the rice plants, which were supposed to be planted in the wet-fields of the reclaimed tideland, in their own soil bed. As a result, it was able to turn out healthy rice plants.

He went on to say that those team comrades who had a sense of responsibility and were knowledgeable in farming were assigned to the water control work, and as a result, the rice field water control was scientifically and technically assured.

He said that in order to please the great leader, who was returning last year from his historic visits to the Soviet Union and the European socialistic states with indelible achievements, the members of the Youth Tideland Reclamation Work Team pulled their wisdom and energies together and prevented salt damage. As a result, they were able to cultivate green and healthy wet-field rice in all the reclaimed fields.

He said that by concluding one year's farming substantially without relaxing the spirit, they were able to increase production last year, as they pledged to the party, by 1 ton 475 kilograms per chongbo more than the preceding year.

He stressed that the members of the work team, which is mainly composed of the new generation of young people, who are barely over 20, have a revolutionary way of life, work, and will grow up tough to be the masters of scientific agriculture and of the future reclaimed tideland farms.

Hong Sun-song, Panmunjom Village Party Secretary of Panmum county, reported that their farm, which is located in the south, just across a river from Taesong-dong, which received relief goods for the South Korean flood

victims, including 50,000 sok (1 sok = 4.96 bushels) of rice, which contained the love of the blood kin of the people of the northern half of the Republic, produced last year one ton 309 kilograms of unhulled rice more per chongbo than in the preceding year, and overfulfilled the production target for both meat and vegetables.

Kim Chong-il, member and secretary of the standing committee of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee, pointed out as follows: "In order to raise the people's standard of living, good farming is most essential."

The speaker reported that the village party committee, by firmly adhering to the Party agricultural policy, reinforced organizational political work for the purpose of thoroughly carrying out the chuche agricultural method.

He said that the village party committee stepped-up the ideological education work for the members of the farm, and united them firmly around the Party. As a result, all of them fulfilled their duties as masters in charge of the rice bin of the nation, and realized a plentiful harvest every year in the farm fields along the demilitarized zone.

He said that the members of the farm concentrated on the mechanization of farm work, and as a result, the rice plant picking and transplanting were all done by machine. Weeding was also done either by machine or by herbicides. Thus, they improved the speed and quality of the work, he said.

He went on to stress that even when Taesong-dong in the south was overrun by a sea of water from the unprecedented torrential storms, his farm people were able to escape great water damage by relying on the securely built dikes of the Sachon River and by pumping the accumulated water. They continued to do good farming. Thus, he said, they powerfully displayed the superiority of the socialist agricultural economic system.

He said that in support of the lofty intentions of our party and of the great leader, who is going to put into effect the communist policy in the rice supply, another leap in agricultural production will be realized this year.

Yi Sung-hi, chairman of the management committee of the Yokpo Cooperative Farm in the Yokpo District of Pyongyang, reported that last year their farm, in accordance with the intention of the party, improved the quality of soil, intensified vegetable production, was able to produce an average of 285 tons per chongbo in various cultivated areas of the farm, and overfulfilled the vegetable production target by 110 percent for spring vegetables, 102.5 percent for summer vegetables, and 139 percent for fall vegetables.

Yokpo's depleted land, from which the production of vegetables had once been totally ruled out, has today been turned into a vegetable production base for the capital city. Such a proud accomplishment was the result of the wise leadership of the great leader and the party, which led us to intensify vegetable production and our party, he stressed.

He said that in accordance with the instructions of the great leader and the intention of the party, the committee stressed the work to improve the quality of the soil and to tighten up organizational political work, came up with more than 6,000 tons of fertilizer and more than 1,000 tons of powder fertilizer, and thus improved the composition of the soil drastically.

He said that this year, 3,000 more tons of vegetables will be produced on his farm than what was targeted, through scientifically and technically using the staircase style of vegetable cultivation effectively, by further improving the quality of the soil through giving 30 tons of fertilizer per chongbo, by stressing the production of good quality fertilizer, and by increasing the yields from the various crop cultivation areas.

Cho Tong-hui, the head of the sericulture work team of the Hunghyon Cooperative Farm in Paechon County, spoke of his experience in over-fulfilling the silkworm cocoon production goal by 112.4 percent. Last year, all of the mulberry fields came to adopt the dense cultivation, and the growing of silkworms was made scientific and technical.

He talked about his team's struggle in turning a rocky mountain, which had been abandoned as a worthless hill, into a mulberry field, and in planting the mulberry trees densely.

He said that as a result of his team's success in seeking a new way to plant mulberry trees densely, which was economically efficient, after going through a number of testing processes, the team increased the production of mulberry leaves to 118 percent as compared with previous years in the first year of its adoption, and increased as much as four times in the last year.

He mentioned that in various ways and forms his team conducted work to raise the technical and functional standards of the members of the work team to suit the practical needs. At the same time, it secured all of the work processes of silkworm cultivation in accordance with the requirements of its technical indices by keeping the experienced members of the work team on the job.

He said that by actively publicizing the advanced silkworm growing method, strengthening production, and summing-up of finances, the work team was able to overfulfill the cocoon production goal with much less labor and materials than before.

He emphasized that by bringing about a new leap in silkworm production in this meaningful year which marks the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the fatherland and of the founding of the Party, his team will brilliantly implement the intentions of the great leader, comrad Kim Il-song, who intends to raise the standards of material and cultural life of our people dramatically, and of our party.

Yi Nong-won, head of the Youth Tobacco Work Team of the Sanyang Cooperative Farm in Pakchon county, reported that the team, which collectively moved into the rural area, specialized in tobacco farming from its first year, and overfulfilled the planned target every year. Last year, it was able to produce an average of 5 tons, and a maximum of 6 tons 300 kilograms of tobacco per chongbo, and achieved a proud record of fulfilling the work team's goal by 111.1 percent.

He said that the members of the work team, who were determined to conduct fine tobacco farming, cultivated the healthy seedlings, and extended the growing period by transplanting them in the fields early in accordance with the chuche agricultural method. As a result, it was able to go through four or five rounds of leaf picking last year. Previously at this time, it would only have been the first picking of leaves, he said.

He reported that as a result of establishing a scientific way of administering fertilizer, watering properly, and drawing-up the measures to prevent extensive flood damage, each tobacco plant came to have five or six more leaves than before, and weighed more. Thus, he pointed out that in comparison with the time when there was no Youth Tobacco Work Team, the yield per chongbo was much higher.

By improving the quality of the tobacco in accordance with what was required in picking and drying tobacco leaves, he reported that the team overfulfilled the export target by 196 percent last year.

Without being complacent, he said that he would try to do an even better job in tobacco growing in accordance with the chuche agricultural method, and plan to produce more than six tons per chongbo this year.

Yi Kuk-hwa, manager of the Sopo Poultry Plant, said that as he was finding the solutions to the pending problems with a spirit of self-reliance and ardent revolutionary spirit, he normalized production work, and for the past ten years, his plant overfulfilled the national target every year. Last year, his plant reduced feed consumption per egg by 1.4 percent lower than the criterion, and produced 2 million eggs over the target.

As he attributed such accomplishments to the wise leadership and enormous care of the glorious party central committee and to the great leader, who tried to make more meat and eggs available to the people, he went on as follows:

The great leader chose the foundation for our poultry plant, personally came to visit our plant many times, and provided us with clear answers to all of the problems pertaining to the development of the poultry industry, ranging from the poultry breeding system to production organization, technical control, and veterinarian disinfection.

Our dear comrade Kim Chong-il took active steps to improve the management and operating methods of the plant to adjust to the conditions where the poultry industry was further intensified and modernized, to expand its production capacity incomparably, and to assure the feed supply.

By following the lofty intentions of the great leader and the party, the workers and technicians of the plant produced protein feed by themselves, utilized it effectively, and vigorously rushed into the struggle to stabilize production on a high level.

He pointed out that in the process he found the production method of animal protein feeds, and solved the problem of protein feeds with side products of fish.

He went on to say that they expanded egg production greatly by increasing the rate of egg laying by 5 percent through the establishment of the scientific breeding management system, by giving feed containing various nutrients to balance the diet, and by supplementing them with nutritional feed as much as is needed to make chickens grow bigger.

He stressed that he had personal experience. He said that if he stubbornly tackled a problem with absolute and unconditional spirit in implementing the instructions of the great leader and the party's directives, he could solve the problem of protein feed in the poultry plants independently, and stabilize productivity at a high level.

He went on to point out that this year he would devote himself actively to raising the standard of the dietary life of the people by bringing a new innovation to chicken egg production.

The speeches continue.

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JPRS-KAR-85-027  
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N. KOREA/ECONOMY

BRIEFS

MINING COMPLEX TERMED PACE-SETTER--Pyongyang March 18 (KCNA)--A production growth previously unknown has been reported from the Anju District coal mining complex situated in the western region of the country. The average daily coal output there in March is 50 percent up on that in last year's like period. In the first two months of the year, it turned out 58,000 tons of coal above its plan. The Yonpung coal mine under the complex overfulfilled its first quarter year target in mid-February. The Anju coalfield is noted for its rich deposits and high quality of its coal. Korea aims at an annual production of 70 million to 100 million tons in the coalfield. To this end, the coalfield has been reconstructed and expanded on a large scale. During the second 7-year plan period (1978-1984) the Yonpung, Changdong, Sosa and Soho coal mines were opened and production capacity was markedly lifted at the existing mines. The coal output of the complex more than tripled during the period. [Text] [SK181033 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1018 GMT 18 Mar 85]

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N.KOREA/MEDIA AND THE ARTS

BRIEFS

KCNA DELEGATION LEAVES TO INDIA—Pyongyang, 20 Mar (KCNA)—A delegation of the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY headed by its deputy director-general Song Pong-sun left Pyongyang on March 20 by air to attend the 6th meeting of OANA to be held in India. It was farewelled at the airport by Hong Hyon-chong, deputy director-general of the KCNA, and an official of the Indian Embassy in Pyongyang. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0839 GMT 20 Mar 85 SK]

CSO: 4100/321

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N.KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

TECHNICAL INNOVATION MOVEMENT IN NORTH PYONGAN DESCRIBED

SK201033 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1013 GMT 20 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 20 Mar (KCNA)--A technical innovation movement is brisk in North Pyongan Province.

Over the last five years members of the "April 15 technical innovation shock brigade" in the province have introduced more than 34,600 technical innovation proposals into production.

Taking the province as a whole, more than 14,000 machines were contrived and manufactured and 10 technical innovation proposals awarded technical innovation torch prize and 76 proposals state patent in this period. This economized large quantities of raw and other materials including more than 4,890,000 man-days of labor, 320 million kwh of electricity, over 110,000 tons of steel and 83,000 tons of coal.

Members of the "April 15 technical innovation shock brigade" of the Nakwon machine plant manufactured an oxygen separator, successfully solving difficult and complicated technical problems, and those of the Pakchon silk mill produced "maansan blanket" of good-quality by themselves.

Members of the "April 15 technical innovation shock brigade" of the Yongdung coal mine contrived and manufactured various kinds of mining machines and introduced them into production, thereby raising the coal cutting efficiency 3-5 percent.

Many machine plants in the province manufactured more than 2,000 pieces of machines and supplementary and replenishing equipment to accelerate the modernization of production processes and satisfy an increasing demand for machines.

In the domain of light industry many technical innovation proposals for the modernization of machines have been introduced to effect a great upsurge in the revolution in the light industry. This greatly helped toward meeting an increasing demand for mass consumption goods.

Chemical industry has further strengthened its chuche character and independence by solving pressing scientific and technical problems.

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N.KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

DAILY HITS JAPAN FOR 'FABRICATING' SPY CASE

SK200359 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0349 GMT 20 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 20 Mar (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today, commenting on the clamouring of Japanese authorities these days about a "spy case" against us, says this is an open expression of Japanese authorities' unfriendly hostile policy toward our republic.

Pointing to the fact that Japanese authorities through mass media are clamouring about "espionage activity" of our "operative" in Japan, the author of the commentary says:

In trumping up a shocking and bogus case of "espionage activity" of a so-called "operative" the Japanese metropolitan police office seeks to put a stopper on the just struggle of Korean citizens in Japan rejecting the fingerprinting and demanding a radical revision of the content of the "foreigners registration law", suppress and emasculate it and obstruct a movement supporting this struggle. It also pursues a wicked aim to divert elsewhere the attention of people, justify the vicious provisions of fingerprinting and, further, invent a pretext for obstructing the patriotic activity of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon).

It is not the first time that such cases were fabricated. The Japanese reactionaries trumped up similar "cases" when the struggle of the Korean and the Japanese people and the world's people against their scheme to cook up the aggressive and treacherous "treaty" hand in glove with the South Korean puppets and trump up the "immigration control law" mounted high, in a bid to hamstring the struggle.

The recent fabrication of the Japanese reactionaries is also designed to impair the prestige of the DPRK and justify the war preparations of the U.S. imperialists and South Korean puppets against us.

This brings into bolder relief the vicious nature of the Japanese reactionaries virtually participating in the "Team Spirit 85" military rehearsal.

The Japanese metropolitan police office tries in this way to create groundless "consciousness of danger" among the Japanese people and use it as a means of hastening fascistization and pursuing the expansionist policy.

Japanese authorities must refrain from provoking and speaking ill of others without any justification.

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N.KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

BRIEFS

HOME-VISITING GROUPS OF KOREANS--Pyongyang, 21 Mar (KCNA)--Home-visiting groups of Koreans in Japan and the 113th home-visiting group of Koreans in Japan arrived in Wonsan on March 20 by the ship "Mangyongbong" for a visit to the socialist homeland. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0038 GMT 21 Mar 85 SK]

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8 April 1985

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

ANNIVERSARY OF COOPERATION TREATY WITH USSR MARKED

SK170938 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0923 GMT 17 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 17 Mar (KCNA)--Papers here today dedicate signed articles to the 36th anniversary of the signing of the treaty of economic and cultural cooperation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Under the title "Steady Development of Korean-Soviet Friendly and Cooperative Relations" NODONG SINMUN says that over the past 36 years since the signing of the treaty on March 17, 1949 the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries have constantly developed in the interests of the two peoples and in conformity with the demand of the cause of socialism and communism.

Notably, it goes on, the Soviet visit of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-sung and talks between him and the party and state leaders of the Soviet Union in May last year were a historic event that raised the traditional Korean-Soviet friendship to a new, higher stage.

The fraternal Soviet people, under the leadership of the Communist Party, have successfully carried out a series of five-year plans after the war to turn their country into a socialist power with developed economic potential and powerful defence capacity and modern science and technique.

Today, the Soviet people are striving to complete a developed socialism in hearty response to the decisions of the 26th Congress of the CPSU and the decisions of the recent plenary meetings of the party Central Committee.

Overcoming their grief at losing of their party and state leader the fraternal Soviet people are making up their minds to continue their vigorous advance, closely united around the party Central Committee headed by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev.

The Korean people sincerely rejoice as over their own over the successes of the Soviet people and actively support the just stand and steps of the Soviet

Party and Government to remove the danger of a new world war and a thermo-nuclear war, relax the international tension and defend world peace.

The Korean people will as always make every effort possible to strengthen and develop the unbreakable Korean-Soviet relations of friendship and cooperation through generations.

- CSO: 4100/321

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

COMMENTS REGARDING KIM CHONG-IL'S LEADERSHIP

Foreign Publications

SK210829 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0815 GMT 21 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 21 Mar (KCNA)--The Bangladesh paper BANGLA BANI February 16 and the Democratic Yemeni paper SAUT AL-UMMAL February 14 carried articles lauding dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, with his portraits printed on them.

The BANGLA BANI said:

The dear leader His Excellency Kim Chong-il is a great thinker and theoretician who is upholding the revolutionary idea of the respected leader His Excellency President Kim Il-song and carrying forward and developing it. His treatise "On the Chuche Idea" and many other immortal classic works of his are an imperishable ideological and theoretical wealth which has greatly contributed to the development of human thought.

He is a great leader who is wisely guiding the revolution and construction with his outstanding and tested leadership ability.

He is a great lodestar of the era of chajusong.

The SAUT AL-UMMAL said the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il was wisely guiding the struggle of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean people to carry to accomplishment the revolutionary cause started by the great leader President Kim Il-song.

The Kuwaiti paper KUWAIT TIMES February 11 said in an article titled "Korean Art Is on the Highest Peak":

His Excellency Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, enjoys respect and trust among the people as a great master of art.

He has put forward unique ideas and theories for the development of chuche-oriented art and indicated a clear way of developing art.

His work "On Film Art" is a great encyclopedia for the development of film art.

Articles lauding dear Comrade Kim Chong-il's outstanding ideological and theoretical activities, wise leadership and noble virtues were carried by the Nepalese paper DAILY NEWS, the Thai papers THAI RATH and BAN MUANG, the Nigerian paper NATIONAL CONCORD, the Syrian paper AL-RIYADAH, the Egyptian paper AL-MASSA, the Burundi paper LE RENOUVEAU, the Congolese paper ETUMBA, the Italian magazine BANCO DE SANTO SPIRITO and the Lebanese magazine SWABAH AL THAIR from February 13 to 19.

#### Seminar in Sierra Leone

SK200933 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0902 GMT 20 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 20 Mar (KCNA)--A seminar on the greatness of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il was held at the Sierra Leone-Korea Friendship Association on February 14.

A portrait of President Kim Il-song and a portrait of Siaka Probyn Stevens, president of Sierra Leone, were hung on the background of the platform of the seminar hall.

The general secretary of the Sierra Leone Teachers' Union, who is member of parliament, said in his speech that the dear leader His Excellency Kim Chong-il is a great hero and an outstanding thinker and theoretician who is developing and enriching the immortal chuche idea, the great guiding idea of our era, and carrying the cause of chuche to a shining accomplishment.

Edward Joseph Akar, vice-chairman of the Sierra Leonean committee for supporting the reunification of Korea, noted:

Under the wise guidance of the dear leader His Excellency Kim Chong-il the grade people's study house, the Chongnyu restaurant, the ice-rink and high-rise apartment houses along the Changgwang street have taken shape in a short period and workers and peasants and all other people lead a happy life to their heart's content, freed from worries. The dear leader His Excellency Kim Chong-il, is, indeed, a great man.

A letter to dear Comrade Kim Chong-il was adopted at the seminar.

CSO: 4100/321

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

SENEGALESE DELEGATION HEAD INTERVIEWED BEFORE DEPARTURE

SK200930 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0838 GMT 20 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 20 Mar (KCNA)--Senegalese Government delegate Famara Ibrahima Sagna, member of the Political Bureau, and national secretary for economic affairs, of the Senegalese Socialist Party and administrator of Daka industrial free zone, was interviewed by a reporter of the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY on March 19 in Pyongyang before leaving for home.

He said that during his stay here he had the highest honour of being received by the great leader President Kim Il-song and, with this, his long-cherished desire was realized.

Hearing the previous words of respected President Kim Il-song, I came to clearer realization that he is, indeed, the greatest leader of mankind, the Senegalese Government delegate said, and noted.

Today the Korean people are effecting world-startling miracles and leap in the political, economic, cultural and other fields and live a happy life to their heart's content.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea had been turned into a powerful socialist state, which enjoys high international authority.

All the successes gained by the Korean people are entirely a brilliant fruition of the wise guidance of the great leader President Kim Il-song.

Happiest in the world are the Korean people who have their leader in the person of respected President Kim Il-song, the peerless great man.

Brightest is the future of the Korean people who are following the banner of the *chuche* idea under the wise guidance of the respected leader President Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, he said.

CSO: 4100/321

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM IL-CHONG'S LEADERSHIP DISCUSSED

Malagasy Media Cited on Kim Chong-il's Leadership

SK181115 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0807 GMT 18 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang March 18 (KCNA)--The Malagasy paper BONNONA February 15 carried an article titled "Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il Is the Brilliant Successor to the Cause of the Korean Revolution."

Printed in the paper is a photograph of the great leader President Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il seeing a miniature model of a projected building.

The paper says:

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, is a wise leader who is leading the revolution and construction with high qualities, leadership traits and noble virtues as an outstanding leader carrying forward the revolutionary cause started by the great President Kim Il-song.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il is an outstanding thinker and theoretician who is resolutely defending and carrying forward the revolutionary idea of the great leader President Kim Il-song.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il is a great leader leading the revolution and construction along the straight path of victory.

He puts forward correct policies and slogans of struggle in each period of the developing revolution and wisely leads the people to implement them.

Malagasy television February 14 said in an article titled "Great Lodestar That Rose Over Korea":

The Workers' Party of Korea has strengthened and developed into a mighty party of the working class, a glorious Kimilsongist party under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Today the Workers' Party of Korea has strengthened and developed into an invincible party which is victoriously advancing through whatever storms and tests,

all its members closely united around President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il, and a militant party full of vigor and revolutionary stamina all the time.

The radio said that amazing successes had been achieved in socialist construction in Korea under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Chong-il and the DPRK was shedding its rays all over the world as an endlessly prospering country.

#### Seminar on Chuche Idea in Portugal Praises Kim Chong-il

SK191020 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1004 GMT 19 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang March 19 (KCNA)--A national seminar on the chuche idea and Korean reunification was held at the Amadora City Hall in Portugal on February 23 under the sponsorship of the Portuguese Central Committee for the Study of Kimilsongism.

A portrait of the great leader President Kim Il-song was placed on the platform of the seminar hall.

Jose Antonio Ferreira Alves, chief of the Alcantara, Portugal, group for the study of Kimilsongism, said in his speech that the chuche idea founded by the great President Kim Il-song was being further developed and enriched by the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il. He went on:

The dear leader expounded that the philosophical principle of the chuche idea is a man-centered one elucidating man's position and role in the world.

With the creation of the chuche philosophy, it has been clarified that man is the mightiest being in the world.

World revolutionary people awakened by the chuche idea are unfolding an active struggle against imperialism and colonialism, maintaining Chajusong in politics.

Reis Costa, member of the Carcabelos, Portugal, group for the study of Kimilsongism, noted in his speech:

The dear leader devotes his all to the accomplishment of the chuche cause.

All his activities are a most brilliant model of loyalty to President Kim Il-song.

The dear leader has further enriched the treasure-house of Kimilsongism with his outstanding ideological and theoretical activities.

The great chuche idea throws bright rays on the road ahead of the world revolutionary people who advocate Chajusong.

He wholeheartedly wished dear Comrade Kim Chong-il good health and a long life for the completion of the chuche cause.

Luis Aires, director of the "UNOP" Publishing House, in his speech noted that the DPRK set forth a number of proposals for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and exposed the provocative nature of the "Team Spirit 85" joint military exercises being waged by the U.S. imperialists.

A letter to dear Comrade Kim Chong-il was adopted at the seminar.

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N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

CAR GOVERNMENT DELEGATION TO VISIT DPRK

DPRK Daily Hails Visit

SK150504 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0406 GMT 15 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang March 15 (KCNA)--Dailies here today carry signed articles hailing the Korean visit of the government delegation of the Central African Republic headed by Clement Michel Pascal Nga-Gni-Voueto, minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation.

The delegation's visit to our country, says NODONG SINMUN, will mark a major milestone in further deepening the fraternal friendship and trust between the peoples of Korea and Central Africa which have been formed on the road of the struggle for independence against imperialism and for the building of a new life.

The article continues:

Our people warmly welcome the Central African guests coming from the far-off African continent with warm friendly sentiments.

The Central African people have pursued the building of an independent, new life after the country's independence in order not to be forced again to colonial slavery.

The Central African people under the leadership of General Andre Kolingba have achieved the political and economic stability of the country and are successfully fulfilling the task of national reconstruction, overcoming various difficulties.

Pursuing the non-aligned policy externally, the government of the Central African Republic is endeavouring for the complete liberation and unity of the African continent against imperialism, colonialism and racism. It is also making efforts to destroy the old international economic order and build a new one and realise south-south cooperation.

The Korean people have always paid deep attention to their struggle and expressed firm solidarity with their just cause.

The friendship between Korea and Central Africa is growing stronger with each passing day. The Korean visits of General Andre Kolingba, president of the Military Committee for National Redressment and head of state of the Central African Republic, in recent years were landmarks in developing friendship and cooperation to a new, higher stage.

Our people value the friendship between Korea and Central Africa and will advance hand in hand with the Central African people in the struggle for building an independent, new world.

CAR Delegation Tours Pyongyang, Mangyongdae

SK190406 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0351 GMT 19 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang March 19 (KCNA)--The government delegation of the Central African Republic led by Clement Michel Pascal Nga-Gni-Voueto, minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, went round various places of Pyongyang. It arrived here on March 15.

On March 16 the delegation visited Mangyongdae and saw the historical materials preserved in Comrade Kim Il-song's old home and posed for a souvenir picture in front of it.

The guests inspected the Pyongyang metro on the same day. The next day, the delegation visited the victorious fatherland liberation war museum and the Pyongyang students and children's palace.

The delegation also saw the Tower of Chuche Idea and appreciated a circus show on March 18.

Kim Yong-nam at Departure of CAR Government Group

SK190852 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0817 GMT 19 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang March 19 (KCNA)--The government delegation of the Central African Republic headed by Clement Michel Pascal Nga-Gni-Voueto, minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, left here for home on March 19 by plane after paying an official goodwill visit to our country.

It was seen off at the airport by Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Chae-suk, and Romanian Ambassador to Korea Constantin Iftodi.

CSO: 4100/314

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BANGLADESH CHUCHE SEMINAR DISCUSSES WORKS OF TWO KIMS

SK181030 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1004 GMT 18 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang March 18 (KCNA)--A Bangladesh National Seminar on the Chuche Idea and the Development of National Education was sponsored by the Bangladesh Self-Reliance Research Academy in Dhaka on February 15.

A portrait of the great leader President Kim Il-song was hung on the background of the platform of the seminar hall.

It was attended by Chairman of the Bangladesh United People's Party Kazi Zafar Ahmed, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Bangladesh Self-Reliance Research Academy Shamsul Alam, delegates from 7 political parties including the Bangladesh Nationalist Party, Democratic Party and Workers' Party, doctors, professors from 25 central and local universities, men of the press, members of the Bangladesh-Korea Friendship Association and delegates of Chuche Idea Study Organizations.

Prof and Dr M. Abdul Aziz Khan, vice-president of Chittagong University, made a report on "the chuche idea and the development of national education."

He said in his report that the chuche idea was a new guiding idea of the revolution and construction correctly reflecting the demand of our era and the desire of the people. He continued:

The chuche idea was the first in history to raise the relations between man and the world as the fundamental question of philosophy on the basis of a new philosophical elucidation of man and expound the philosophical principle that man is the master of everything and decides everything.

The immortal chuche idea, a guiding idea of our era, developed the people's struggle for Chajusong to a new, higher stage and ushered in the chuche era, a new era in the development of human history.

The educational theory propounded by the chuche idea is a most correct guideline for the development of education in our era and the upbringing of independent human beings.

The educational theory propounded by the chuche idea is consummated in the immortal classic work "Theses on Socialist Education" published by President

Kim Il-song in 1977 and is enriched and further developed by the work "On Further Developing Educational Work" published by his excellency dear Kim Jong-il in 1984.

The work of the great President Kim Il-song and the work of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il are true textbooks indicating the path of educational development in our era.

Korea has successfully solved the question of the training of native cadres, attaching primary importance to educational development and concentrating all efforts on it. Today she set herself the task of intellectualising the whole society.

Many attendants took the floor.

Shamsul Alam, chairman of the Central Committee of the Bangladesh Self-Reliance Research Academy, said in his speech titled "Respected President Kim Il-song Is the Founder of the Immortal Chuche Idea and the Educational Theory":

President Kim Il-song propounded a great educational theory by applying the immortal chuche idea in educational field.

He said the essence of socialist education was to bring up people to be independent and creative social beings, elucidating its content and methods in an all round way.

The socialist educational system established by the respected leader President Kim Il-song in person gives great strength and courage to the people who set out on the building of a new society as it is a most advanced and popular one.

The socialist educational system established in Korea is being further developed by his excellency dear Kim Chong-il and is in full bloom.

Prof and Dr Ahmadullah, former director of the Institute of Social Welfare and Research of Dhaka University, said in his speech headed "His Excellency Dear Kim Chong-il's Work 'On Further Developing Educational Work' is a Guiding Principle of Educational Work at Present":

In Korea socialist construction and educational work have developed into a new higher stage today thanks to his excellency dear Kim Chong-il.

The work published by him is an unswerving guideline for the educational work at present.

His excellency dear Kim Chong-il deepened the chuche-based educational theory, developed and enriched the treasurehouse of Kimilsongism and put the education of Korea on a new, higher stage.

Speeches were made at the seminar on the subjects "the chuche idea demands creative education," "organic combination of school education with social education in Korea," "educational system in Korea is a most superior one," "let us strengthen south-south cooperation in educational field and develop the training of native cadres" and so on.

A letter to the great leader President Kim Il-song and a letter to dear Comrade Kim Chong-il were adopted at the seminar.

The seminar was followed by an exhibition of immortal classic works of President Kim Il-song and works of Comrade Kim Chong-il and a photo exhibition.

A grand banquet was given that evening in congratulation of the successful seminar.

The participants raised glasses to the good health and long life of President Kim Il-song and to the good health and long life of Comrade Kim Chong-il.

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N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

DELEGATIONS TO VARIOUS COUNTRIES--Pyongyang, 20 Mar (KCNA)--A delegation of the Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity headed by its general secretary Pang Tae-ok to attend a meeting of the presidium of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization to be held in Libya and a delegation of the State Commission of Science and Technology headed by its general director Yi Kon-sik to visit the Soviet Union left here on March 20. A Hamhung city friendship delegation headed by Kim Pyong-chil, secretary fo the South Hamgyong Provincial People's Committee, left Pyongyang on March 19 for a visit to Shanghai, China. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0848 GMT 20 Mar 85 SK]

NORWEGIAN LABOR PARTY CONGRESS--Pyongyang, 20 Mar (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea sent a message of greetings on March 20 to the 50th congress of the Norwegian Labour Party. The message says: The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea warmly hails the 50th congress of the Norwegian Labour Party and, through the congress, extends friendly greetings to the entire members of your party. Believing that the congress will contribute to your party's activities against the arbitrariness of monopoly capital and for the defense of the vital interests of the masses, disarmament and establishment of a nuclear-free zone in Scandinavia, we sincerely wish the congress success in its work. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0840 GMT 20 Mar 85 SK]

DPRK PARLIAMENTARY GROUP--Pyongyang, 20 Mar (KCNA)--A delegation of the DPRK parliamentary group headed by Yo Yon-ku, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme Peoples Assembly, left here on March 20 by air to attend the 73rd conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union to be held in Togo. Among those seeing off the delegation at the airport were Son Song-pil, vice-chairman of the SPA Standing Committee, Kim Hyong-yul, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and Nikolai Shubnikov, Soviet ambassador to Korea. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0847 GMT 20 Mar 85 SK]

WPK GROUP TO CSSR, GDR--Pyongyang, 20 Mar (KCNA)--A party workers delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Kim Kwang-chin, director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, left Pyongyang on March 20 by plane for a visit to Czechoslovakia and the German Democratic Republic. Seeing off the delegation at the airport were Kang Son-hui, director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, Vaclav Herman, Czechoslovak ambassador to Korea, and Werner Schirner, councillor of the GDR Embassy in Pyongyang. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0844 GMT 20 Mar 85 SK]

NEW SENEGALESE ENVOY--Pyongyang, 21 Mar (KCNA)--The great leader President Kim Il-song on March 21 received credentials from Ahmed Tijane Kane, newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Senegal to our country. Present at the presentation ceremony were Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam and an official of the Senegalese Embassy. After receiving the credentials, President Kim Il-song had a conversation with the ambassador. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0410 GMT 21 Mar 85 SK]

GIFT TO GUYANESE PRESIDENT--Pyongyang March 18 (KCNA)--A grand meeting for conveying a gift of President Kim Il-song to Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham, president of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, was held on March 12 at the Berma Agricultural Machine Repair Factory in the Fifth Province of Guyana. Placed on the platform of the meeting were a portrait of President Kim Il-song and a portrait of President Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham. After an address was made on the occasion by the DPRK Ambassador to Guyana, H. Desmond Hoyte, first vice-president and prime minister of Guyana, took the floor. The gift sent by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, he said, is a living symbol of the friendship and unity between the peoples of Guyana and Korea. Authorized by Comrade Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham, he, on behalf of the Guyanese president and the Guyanese government and people, extended deepest thanks and most heartfelt greetings to Comrade Kim Il-song for the precious gift. Noting that the friendly relations between Korea and Guyana are expanding and developing in an allround way in all fields, political, economic, cultural and agricultural, etc., he said: We will make all our efforts to further strengthen and develop the valuable friendly relations. At the end of the meeting the attendants went round the gift and inspected the Berma Agricultural Repair Factory which was built with the cooperation of our country. [Text] [SK181053 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1035 GMT 18 Mar 85]

CHAE HUI-CHONG MEETS SENEGALESE DELEGATE--Pyongyang March 19 (KCNA)--Chae Hui-chong, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, on March 18 met and had a talk in a friendly atmosphere with the Senegalese Government Delegate Famara Ibrahima Sagna, member of the Political Bureau, and national secretary for economic affairs, of the Senegalese Socialist Party and administrator of Dakar Industrial Free Zone, when he paid a courtesy call on him. [Text] [SK190007 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2344 GMT 18 Mar 85]

SOLIDARITY MESSAGE SENT TO NICARAGUAN COMMITTEE--Pyongyang March 19 (KCNA)--The Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity sent a solidarity message to the Nicaraguan Solidarity Committee among peoples in connection with the evermore undisguised armed intervention moves of the U.S. imperialists against Nicaragua. The message reads in part: The Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity expresses deep indignation at the United States for increasing its aid to counter-revolutionaries and committing its aggressive acts and armed intervention more viciously against Nicaragua, overtly crying for the overthrow of the Nicaraguan government lately. Regarding these moves of the U.S. imperialists as a wanton encroachment upon Nicaragua's sovereignty and a grave violation of the principles of international law and the United Nations Charter, we resolutely demand that the United States give up at once its anti-Nicaraguan manoeuvres and all forms of assistance to the counter-revolutionaries and withdraw its hand of aggression and intervention from this region. Availing ourselves of this opportunity, we reaffirm our full support to and firm solidarity with the fraternal Nicaraguan people in their just struggle for defending the revolutionary gains and building a new society. [Text] [SK190005 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2341 GMT 18 Mar 85]

HWANG CHANG-YOP MEETS CUBAN, NICARAGUAN ENVOYS--Pyongyang March 19 (KCNA)--Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, separately met and had talks with Ricardo Danza Sigas, Cuban ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Korea, and Adolfo Moncada Zepeda, Nicaraguan ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Korea, when the latter paid courtesy calls on him on March 18. [Text] [SK182357 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2334 GMT 18 Mar 85]

ENVOY MEETS WITH MADAGASCAR PRIME MINISTER--Pyongyang March 18 (KCNA)--Chong Tae-hwa, Korean ambassador to Madagascar, on March 11 paid a courtesy call on Desire Rakotoarijaona, prime minister of Madagascar. The Prime Minister expressed deep thanks for the disinterested aid given by the great leader President Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il to his country. He sincerely wished President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il good health and long life. The Prime Minister warmly supported the proposals for tripartite talks and for the founding of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo advanced by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, saying that there was no change in his country's stand supporting the Korean people's struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. The talk took place in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [SK180822 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0801 GMT 18 Mar 85]

NEW MALAGASY ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS--Pyongyang March 19 (KCNA)--Jean-Jacques Maurice, newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar to our country, on March 19 presented his credentials to the great leader President Kim Il-song. Present at the presentation ceremony were Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam and officials of the Malagasy embassy. After receiving the credentials, President Kim Il-song had a talk with the ambassador. [Text] [SK191135 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1058 GMT 19 Mar 85]

SENEGALESE GOVERNMENT DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT --Pyongyang March 19 (KCNA)--Government delegate of the Republic of Senegal Famara Ibrahima Sagna, member of the Political Bureau, and national secretary for economic affairs, of the Senegalese Socialist Party and administrator of Dakar Industrial Free Zone, left here for home on March 19 by air after visiting our country. The guest was seen off at the airport by Minister of External Economic Affairs Chong Song-nam. [Text] [SK190836 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0815 GMT 19 Mar 85]

KIM YONG-NAM MEETS ZAIREAN ENVOY--Pyongyang March 19 (KCNA)--Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam on March 18 met and had a talk with Mushobekwa Kalimba Wa-Katana, Zairean ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Korea, when the latter paid a farewell call on him. He arranged a dinner for the ambassador. [Text] [SK190346 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0331 GMT 18 Mar 85]

NEW SENEGALESE AMBASSADOR--Pyongyang March 20 (KCNA)--Ahmed Tijane Kane, new Senegalese ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Korea, arrived in Pyongyang by plane on March 19. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2338 GMT 19 Mar 85 SK]

ZAIREAN, PORTUGUESE ENVOYS LEAVE--Pyongyang March 20 (KCNA)--The DPRK public health delegation returned home on March 18 from a visit to Yugoslavia, the GDR and the Soviet Union. Kim Won-taek, director of the Kuwol Sobang Publishing House, arrived in Pyongyang on March 19 for a visit to the socialist homeland. Mushobekwa Kalimba Wa-Katana, Zairean ambassador to Korea, and Antonio Leal da Costa Lobo, Portuguese ambassador to Korea, left here for home on the same day at the recall of their home governments. The director of the Tonghae Trading Company, Ltd and his entourage left Pyongyang on March 18 after visiting the socialist homeland. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2339 GMT 19 Mar 85 SK]

DELEGATIONS BACK HOME--Pyongyang March 17 (KCNA)--The delegation of the Korean Journalists Union which had visited Egypt and the delegation of the Korean Democratic Women's Union which had visited Cuba returned home on March 15. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0829 GMT 17 Mar 85 SK]

PYONGYANG SINMUN DELEGATION LEAVES--Pyongyang March 19 (KCNA)-- A delegation of PYONGYANG SINMUN headed by its editor-in-chief Kim Chong-hwan left here yesterday for a visit to China. A Congolese delegate for the study of the chuche idea Sala Dominique, secretary of the Central Committee of the Union of the Congolese Socialist Youth, arrived in Pyongyang on the same day. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2340 GMT 18 Mar 85 SK]

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N. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

REPORT ON DPRK-FRANCE JOINT BUILDING OF HOTEL

SK151028 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1019 GMT 15 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang March 15 (KCNA)--PYONGYANG SINMUN today carries an article, together with a panoramic picture, introducing the Yanggak-Do International Hotel under construction on the Yanggak Islet on the picturesque Taedong River in Pyongyang according to a contract signed between the Korean First Equipment Import and Export Corporation and the French Campenon Bernard Construction Society.

This 46-storied hotel, the ground-breaking ceremony of which took place on February 26, will extend more than 87,000 square metres in total floor space.

With more than 1,000 rooms, it can accommodate over 2,000 people at a time.

It will be a tower-style building with glass outside walls, looking triangular from the air, on top of which will lie a rotary restaurant overlooking the cityscape.

It will be provided with ultra-modern furnishings and equipment. Over ten high-speed elevators will serve the customers, two of which will be installed on the outside walls so that those who go up and down in them may enjoy the natural scenery.

The hotel will house a circular international conference room, a large banquet hall, a cinema, a gymnasium, an indoor swimming pool, sweating bathrooms and amusement rooms and a 32 metre long aquarium.

Dining rooms serving Korean and other national food and soft drink stalls will also be available.

The inner facilities of the international hotel will be fitted out so well as to offer maximum conveniences to the customers. Standing in the middle of the Taedong River noted for its scenic beauty, it will win popularity in no time.

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N. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

BRIEFS

DPRK EXTERNAL FREIGHT TRANSPORT GROWS--Pyongyang March 18 (KCNA)--The external freight transport of Korea grew 5.1 times in 1984 as against 1977. Korea is developing economic cooperation and foreign trade with various countries on the principle of complete equality, mutual benefit and mutual accommodation. Her independent national economy guarantees the development of economic cooperation and foreign trade. In the period from 1978 to 1984 the gross output value of industry grew 2.2 times. In particular, production grew 85 percent in steel, 67 percent in machine tools, 50 percent in coal, 78 percent in cement and 45 percent in textiles in this period. Trade ports have been further modernized. The capacity of Nampo, Hungnam, Haeju, Songnim, Chongjin and other trade ports has considerably expanded and modern loading and unloading establishments have been replenished on a large scale. To take Nampo Port as an instance, its passing capacity has trebled in the last five years. The material and technical foundation of the trading fleet has been substantially strengthened. At present the transport capacity of trading fleet has grown more than 17 times compared with 1972. During the second seven-year plan period (1978-1984) such large cargo ships as "Amnokgang," "Taehongdan," "Kwanmobong," "Yombunjin," "Taegakbong" and "Samilpo" were built one after another at the Chongjin, Nampo and other shipyards. Today Korea is conducting trade and economic and technical exchange with more than 100 countries on the five continents of the world. [Text] [SK182351 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2324 GMT 18 Mar 85]

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