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Korean Affairs Report

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DPRK PUBLIC ORGANIZATION EXPOSES DJP'S 'CRIMES'

SK111420 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2100 GMT 6 Feb 85

[Text] The Consultative Association for Promoting Peaceful Reunification in the North has issued the following record of crimes committed by the DJP to indict them to the world:

Record of Crimes Committed by the DJP of South Korea

Today, the DJP of South Korea is frantically advertising its so-called achievements in a bid to attain a landslide victory in the forthcoming National Assembly election. However, the DJP of Chon Tu-hwan has committed many more crimes than the Liberal Party of Syngman Rhee and the Democratic Republican Party of Pak Chong-hui in the past.

The past 4 years, for the DJP, was a criminal 4 years during which it perpetrated treachery, fascism, irregularities, and corruption as a political hand-maiden of the present fascist dictatorial rule, while seeking anticommunist confrontation and permanent national division.

The Consultative Association for Promoting Peaceful Reunification in the North is issuing this record of crimes to indict the never-to-be-condoned criminal acts committed by the DJP of South Korea before the world.

1. The private political party to back up one-man dictatorship

The DJP was organized on 15 January 1981 with the mission of making the present military fascist dictatorial system, established with bayonets under the manipulation of the United States after the October 1979 incident, into political party politics.

The DJP, which was organized with Chon Tu-hwan as its president and his confidants and followers from the military and Kyongsang Province as core elements, recruited some businessmen with party ties from the former New Democratic Party and other progressive parties, including the former Progressive Party, and posted them in the key party positions. At the same time, the DJP recruited a handful of politicians from Cholla Province and posted them in high-level party positions in a bid to cover up its true colors and to disguise itself as a pan-national political party.

The most vicious crime committed by the DJP, which was organized in this way, is that it has backed the present military fascist system politically.

As soon as it was formed, the DJP played the leading role in the political drama to paint the military fascist dictatorial system of Chon Tu-hwan as a parliamentary democracy and to decorate it with legality.

Following the 12th puppet presidential election in February 1981, the DJP held 54.7 percent of the 276 National Assembly seats through buying-off operations using money, appeasement, and deception, through oppression with bayonets and government power, through swindles, fraudulence, and irregularities. Thus, the DJP monopolized the post of speaker, the post of one vice speaker, and the posts of 13 standing committees of the National Assembly, and placed the operations of the National Assembly under the control of Chon Tu-hwan, president of the party, thereby perpetrating the fascist tyranny of one-party dictatorship.

The DJP not only has maintained intact 189 evil laws, including the presidential election law, the law on political parties, the national security law, the basic law on the press, the law on assembly and demonstration, and the labor union law, which were illegally fabricated or revised by traitor Chon Tu-hwan at the so-called Legislation Council for National Defense, but has also fabricated various new antipopular and fascist resolutions, bills, and budget bills.

Along with this, the DJP has covered up the wrongdoing, irregularities, and corruption committed and engaged in by Chon Tu-hwan and his family and has persecuted opposition lawmakers who denounced the coverups. At the same time, it has ignored and rejected bills presented by opposition lawmakers to rectify these irregularities.

The intolerable crime which the DJP committed at the National Assembly when the unprecedentedly large-scale incident of fraudulent banknotes took place was a good example.

As was fully exposed to the world, this fraudulent banknote incident was an unprecedented financial scandal which resulted from active support for private liabilities and fraudulent banknote transactions of Chang Yong-cha, a relative of Chon Tu-hwan's wife, rendered by DJP Secretary General Kwon Chong-tal through DJP members who were holding key posts in financial and business circles and in the administration.

Since then, the National Assemblymen from opposition parties demanded the resignation of Chon Tu-hwan and all cabinet members, denouncing the present regime and the DJP at the extraordinary assembly session held in June 1982.

At that time the DJP, actively protecting the corruption and irregularities of the Chon Tu-hwan clan, rejected through fascist violence the resolutions jointly submitted by the assemblymen from opposition parties calling for formation of a special parliamentary committee to inspect the administration

and for dismissal of the prime minister, deputy prime minister, minister of justice and minister of finance.

An independent National Assemblyman said at an assembly session held on 7 October 1982 that the present South Korean society is not the just society raved about by the Chon Tu-hwan clique but a most corrupt society. He stressed that the only way to overcome this crisis is to recover democracy, and demanded the revision of the present Presidential Election Law, National Assembly Election Law, Law on Political Parties and other nondemocratic laws, and the overall lifting of political ban.

For this, the DJP hooligans deleted his remarks from stenographic records of the assembly and oppressed him in many ways.

National Assemblymen from opposition parties raised in an extraordinary assembly session the five-point demands including the lifting of political ban that were put forth by Kim Yong-sam, former president of the New Democratic Party, in June 1983. The DJP, however, forcibly ignored this to prevent such a bill from being put before the assembly.

It has not only played the role of a shock force in concealing the irregularities of Chon Tu-hwan's clan but freely engaged in corruption under the patronage of Chongwadae.

The incident of nonpayment of the Taerim Industry Company, which was already exposed to the world, was a corrupt and fraudulent incident involving Yi Chae-yong, who was the first DJP chairman and is currently a standing adviser to Chon Tu-hwan. Yi Chae-yong, taking advantage of the party's power, forced banks in South Korea to give special loans to the business firm owned by his brother, thus swindling a colossal amount of money.

The Chong Nae-hyok scandal, which was exposed to the world in June 1984, was an incident involving Chong Nae-hyok, who was former speaker of the National Assembly and the third DJP chairman. Chong Nae-hyok illegally acquired real estate worth some 18 billion won including nearly 110,000 pyong of land. Not satisfied with this, he also made illicit fortunes by taking advantage of the party's power. Thus, he was caught in the meshes of the law.

In this way the DJP has practiced all swindles and irregularities behind the scene while playing the role of a smokescreen and whitewashing Chon Tu-hwan's fascist dictatorship as democracy and Chongwadae's corruption as clean politics. This party's fascist outrages and irregularities have been pronounced since the administration was chiefly made up of DJP members.

The maneuvers to fill the puppet administration with DJP members were revealed by traitor Chon Tu-hwan in his address delivered in a ceremony marking the first anniversary of the founding of the DJP on 15 January 1982

and in his so-called policy speech on 22 January. In these addresses, he stressed that mutually close and indivisible relations should be formed between the DJP, with himself as its president, and the administration, with himself also as the president. He babbled about management of the administration affairs with political parties as a leading force and about the ruling camp's responsibility and role.

Thus, the government officials, including holders of key posts in the administration, entered the DJP and the DJP hooligans took key posts in the administration, unhesitatingly perpetrating fascist violence and acts of corruption and irregularities.

In the days of the Syngman Rhee and Pak Chong-hui puppet regimes in South Korea, the government officials left posts in the government when they entered a political party, maintaining political neutrality as government officials, and the party members had to give up their party memberships when they took posts in the government.

Today, however, the DJP hooligans can hold additional posts as government officials, including ministers and vice ministers of the administration, while advocating parliamentary politics. Thus, they filled the administration with the DJP members and are implementing one-party dictatorship by the DJP.

Fascist repression of students, people and opposition democratic forces is getting harsher than ever before and corruption and irregularities of ruling quarters are becoming from bad to worse under the one-party dictatorship of the DJP with traitor Chon Tu-hwan as president in South Korea.

Facts clearly show the DJP wearing the mask of democracy and justice is a vicious private political party propping up traitor Chon Tu-hwan's one-man fascist dictatorial power and the biggest den of corruption and irregularities.

2. Treacherous, anti-national party of the nation-sellers

The DJP is a treacherous party engrossed in pro-American, pro-Japanese flunkeyism, although it is paying lip-service to the self-support and prosperity of the nation.

The occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces is a basic obstacle to independence and democracy in the South Korean society and is a hindrance to the independent and peaceful reunification of the nation. This is a constant source of war and nation's division.

This notwithstanding, the DJP entreats the United States to keep the U.S. imperialist aggression forces in South Korea forever and extend indefinitely the term of validity of the ROK-U.S. mutual defense pact legalizing the military presence.

On 10 February 1983, Pak Tong-chin, then chairman of the National Assembly Foreign Affairs Committee from the DJP and foreign minister, raved about promotion of the ROK-U.S. mutual defense pact to a NATO formula.

In a talk issued on 15 November 1983, Pong Tu-hwan, present chairman of the National Assembly Foreign Affairs Committee from the DJP, said that the United States attaches great importance to Korea as a stronghold against communists, that the dotage about withdrawal of U.S. troops was completely eliminated in view of the attitude and determination of the United States, and that the United States will strive to form a tripartite military alliance among South Korea, the United States and Japan while keeping the U.S. forces in Korea.

Furthermore, the DJP is perpetrating the anti-national treachery of actively accelerating South Korea's subordination to Japan on the pretext of South Korea-Japan parliamentary diplomacy, South Korea-Japan friendship, and so forth.

Originally, traitor Chon Tu-hwan was born in Hapchon County, South Kongsang Province, a son of the vicious head of a ward or district of the Japanese imperialists. He served the Japanese imperialist aggressors in Manchuria together with his father, who was an agent of the Japanese imperialists. Thus, he is a pro-Japanese stooge.

As soon as he seized power, traitor Chon Tu-hwan directed the DJP to encourage the South Korea-Japan Parliamentarians League to become actively involved in pro-Japanese diplomacy in June 1981, while traversing the pro-Japanese nation-selling road.

The DJP chairman, who attended a joint meeting of the South Korea-Japan Parliamentarians League held in November 1982 to Tokyo as senior delegate of the South Korean side, raved about the theory of the South Korea-Japan community of common destiny--another version of the theory of Korea-Japan identity in the past--while bowing his head before the Japanese prime minister, Nakasone, and foreign minister, Abe. Thus, he begged Japan for \$4 billion in economic cooperation while babbling that South Korea and Japan are a cooperative body defending the free world.

The criminal act committed by the DJP in connection with the junket to South Korea by Nakasone of Japan and the junket to Japan by traitor Chon Tu-hwan was too dirty and gross. It was precisely Chon Tu-hwan and the DJP who received as Nakasone's secret messenger in Seoul and held secret talks with him to discuss matters concerning Nakasone's junket to South Korea.

Receiving Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone in Seoul on 11 January 1983, traitor Chon Tu-hwan and the DJP kicked off the racket of hoisting the Japanese flag in South Korea for the first time since 15 August 1945. They went so far as to arrange a kisaeng party for him at a secret room in Chongwadae where they sang old Japanese military songs and finally received from him a promise to provide \$4 billion to South Korea in return

for their treachery and subjugation. Thus, they perpetrated a dirty treacherous act against the nation.

Prior to traitor Chon Tu-hwan's junket to Japan, the DJP invited Susumo Nikkaido, vice president of the Liberal-Democratic Party of Japan, to Seoul on 13 August 1984. Kwon Ik-hyon, then chairman of the DJP, told Nikkaido about the need to strengthen friendly relations with Japan through exchange of parliamentarians and begged him to enthusiastically welcome traitor Chon Tu-hwan when he visited Japan.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan's junket to Japan on 6 September 1984 was a treacherous junket which handed South Korea over to Japanese militarists in all fields--political, economic, military, and cultural.

Because of such pro-U.S. and pro-Japanese flunkeyist and treacherous acts by traitor Chon Tu-hwan and the DJP, South Korea, which is under the occupation of the U.S. imperialists, has been turned into the most disgraceful double colony of the United States and Japan in the world in the 20th century.

Today, when South Korea, which has maintained its lifeline relying on the U.S. dollar and the Japanese yen, is suffering from more than \$50 billion in foreign debts, the comprador tycoons of the DJP have held 76 percent of the total national production output of South Korea in their total amount of sales. They are thereby leading a luxurious and dissipated life while the absolute majority of the working people are suffering from starvation wages, unemployment, high prices of commodities, various kinds of taxes, and a shortage of housing.

This stern reality proves that the building of a welfare society and stability of the livelihood of the people clamored about by the DJP are nothing but a deceptive slogan to win the people's favor.

3. The national splittist party opposing national reunification

Another grave crime committed by the DJP is the fact that while talking about North-South dialogue and peaceful reunification in order to appease and deceive the people, it has, in fact, pursued anticommunist confrontation and reunification through winning over communism.

The DJP, in its platform, has stressed the maintaining of superiority in overall national power, not just the military aspect, in order to confront the North. In its basic policy, the DJP has stressed establishing an overall national security posture to overwhelm the North in confronting it by cultivating superior national power in all fields, not just superior military power.

In April 1981, at a meeting with national assemblymen of the DJP, traitor Chon Tu-hwan clamored that the DJP should become a political party capable of winning victory in the struggle against the Communist Party in the

North and that the party should be fostered and developed into an ideological political party capable of winning victory in the confrontation with the North.

The DJP's adoption of confrontation by force and cultivation of national power as its basic policy is precisely based on the two-Koreas policy of the United States.

In its so-called policy for expanding the strength of the party as the leading force of unification, announced in November 1981, the DJP came up with the so-called theory of unification in the 2000's. This policy envisages that the era of North-South confrontation will continue until the National Assembly election in 1985, or until the presidential election in 1988, that the era of North-South competition will be opened from then until 1995, that the foundation for unification should be established from 1995 to 2000, and that unification should be achieved in the 2000's.

The reunification in the 2000's spelled out by the DJP is one for a permanent split veiled in the word reunification. This means that the DJP would build up strength through confrontation with the North in this century and reunify the country by prevailing over communism in the 2000's.

This is a grave treachery and an intolerable challenge to all the Korean people at home and abroad who are aspiring to and fighting for reunification.

The DJP has been running riot in vicious nation-splitting moves against the reunification of the country according to their theory of reunification in the 2000's, faithfully executing the U.S. imperialists' two Koreas policy.

On 4 February 1984, the DJP floor leader issued a talk supporting and welcoming the issue of cross-recognition of the North and the South raised in the United States. In particular, the DJP sent a 31-member delegation headed by Kwon Chong-tal to the 70th IPU Congress in Seoul under the manipulation of the U.S. imperialists and raised the question of realizing entry into the United Nations before the IPU member nations.

This was a criminal act aimed at permanently splitting the nation by realizing the simultaneous entry of the North and the South or unilateral entry of South Korea into the United Nations.

The DJP has persistently opposed our most realistic and reasonable peace proposal for tripartite talks. On 25 April 1984, the DJP floor leader, during his visit to the United States, said to the U.S. vice president that South Korea wants direct dialogue between the parties concerned in the North and the South and opposes the North's proposal for tripartite talks.

The DJP unanimously approved the budget of the puppet government which envisages military expenditures exceeding 35 percent of the total annual budget while accelerating preparations for northward aggressive war.

In order to legally ensure a full wartime mobilization system aimed at northward aggressive war, on 10 July 1984 the DJP finally approved the bill for management of resources at the puppet National Assembly under the pretext of the Law on Emergency Management of Resources, which was submitted to the Assembly on 5 November 1982, by ignoring 2 years of protests from opposition Assemblymen and public opinion. Thus, it committed a crime.

This evil law is a full wartime mobilization law similar to martial law and enforces the registration of all resources of manpower and materials, including all the South Korean youths, manpower, enterprises, industrial and transportation facilities, and press organizations in order to bind them with the military fascist system and to forcibly commandeer them in an emergency.

Facts eloquently prove that the DJP is actually a party seeking national division and war while paying lipservice to North-South dialogue and peaceful reunification.

4. Impostors' group seeking long-term power

The DJP is a party of swindlers which backs traitor Chon Tu-hwan's long-term office while crying about only a single-term presidency of 7 years and a peaceful change of power.

According to the current constitution which was fabricated in October 1980, the term of the incumbent president expires on 24 February 1988. However, Chon Tu-hwan has been seeking long-term power ever since he seized power. This was exposed by the incident of party reorganization which took place on 20 May 1982 involving the dismissal of Kwon Chong-tal, the DJP secretary general who was a promising candidate for the next presidency.

Chon Tu-hwan appointed Kwon Chong-tal, who like Chon was from Kyongsang Province, and was director of the Intelligence Department of the Armed Forces Security Command, as DJP secretary general. However, Kwon Chong-tal expressed ambition for the next presidency during a meeting with Brezezinsky, former special security assistant to the U.S. president, in April 1982 while stressing that Chon Tu-hwan's 7-year presidential term should be observed and that the candidate for the next presidency should come from the DJP.

Knowing this, Chon Tu-hwan, who is seeking long-term office, carried out a racket of reorganizing the party to eliminate Kwon Chong-tal and his faction by imputing the responsibility for a large-scale financial scandal perpetrated by his wife's relatives to him.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan placed Kwon Ik-hyon, who is from Kyongsang Province and the Armed Forces Security Command and who is his classmate from the Military Academy, in the post of DJP secretary general, and is implementing a plot for long-term office after reorganizing the party.

This is shown by the fact that the DJP is scheming to fabricate a new reunification constitution and to uphold Chon Tu-hwan as the president in accordance with this constitution. Word about the reunification constitution came out in remarks made by Chon Tu-hwan on 22 January 1982 about so-called national harmony and a democratic reunification method--a theory of the nation's permanent division--calling for adoption of the reunification constitution by uniting the will for reunification between the North and the South and for achieving national reunification on the basis of this constitution.

Since then, the Central Executive Committee of the DJP formed a subcommittee for study of the reunification constitution under the supervision of Secretary General Kwon Ik-hyon. In connection with this, the 19 March 1983 issue of the NEW KOREA TIMES, an overseas Koreans' newspaper, and the April 1983 issue of the Japanese magazine SEKAI exposed the following: If he fulfills his promise, he has to resign his post in 1988 because his 7-year term expires then. However, he has no such intention. Thus, he is secretly studying the reunification constitution. It is natural that even if this law is established, the North will not respond to it. Saying that the South cannot but elect a president who will reunify the North and the South through elections on the basis of the reunification constitution, he will carry out another election. This does not mean his reelection but the election of the first president on the basis of the reunification constitution. He is attempting to perpetrate such a deceitful trick. Thus, he is repeatedly proposing North-South dialogue and exchanges even though he fully realizes that such a proposal will not have any effect.

He is loudly talking about dialogue, exchanges, and so forth while strengthening anticommunist propaganda and antireunification policy.

Chon Tu-hwan's scheme for long-term office also finds expression in his position as honorary chairman of the Organizing Committee of the Seoul Olympics slated for 1988 while his term expires in February of the same year.

In connection with this, the Japanese magazine SENTAKU revealed the following in its December 1983 issue: It is the unanimous opinion of the South Korean people and the world's countries concerned that Chon Tu-hwan must be attempting to be reelected by revising the constitution. In particular, no one believes that Chon Tu-hwan, put forth the successful 1988 Seoul Olympics as his supreme target, will resign in the spring of 1988 with the opening of the Seoul Olympics just ahead.

His wild ambition for long-term office also finds expression when he lets his underlings who would actively back his long-term office occupy important posts in the DJP, Chongwadae, and the puppet military.

At a meeting of the DJP's executive members on 26 January 1982, traitor Chon Tu-hwan stressed that the DJP should remain the ruling party until a unified state is realized. This means that he is going to remain in

long-term power while perpetrating maneuvers for division. This is why he replaced the DJP's chairman who is, in actuality, the vice president as well as the secretary general with his thorough confidants, placing them under his personal control. Traitor Chon Tu-hwan also filled Chongwadae with his clansmen who will support his long-term office.

Regarding this, the ASIA AMERICAN NEWS, a U.S.-resident compatriots' paper, dated 25 November 1984 exposed: A rumor is being circulated in the political circles in Seoul that the fact that Chon Tu-hwan has recently intensified his nepotistic politics by appointing Yi Chong-sik, the husband of his wife's eldest sister, as senior secretary of Chongwadae for general affairs, and Kim Sang-ku, the husband of his wife's younger sister, as chairman of the DJP committee of Sangju-Kimchon-Kummun district of North Kyongsang Province is related to his plan of long-term power. Yi Chong-sik and Kim Sang-ku are the husbands of the sisters of Yi Sun-ja, the lady of Chongwadae, who are graduates of the Military Academy. Yi Chong-sik was employed in the Tong-a Construction Company as a managing director with Chon Tu-hwan's influence, and after moving to Chongwadae, he managed the property of Chon Tu-hwan and Yi Sun-ja. Chon Tu-hwan paved the way for long-term power by bringing back to Chongwadae and appointing as first senior secretary of Chongwadae for political affairs Ho Mun-to, former vice minister of culture and information who was a hard-liner of Yusin and who is known to have been involved in the four-stage operation to eliminate Kim Tae-chung.

Chon Tu-hwan appointed his righthand man Chong Ho-yong, his classmate of the 11th class of the Military Academy, as the Army chief of staff, and is making a desperate attempt to solidify his footing for long-term power in the military as well. Needless to say, all of them belong to the gang of the DJP.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan's plot and maneuvers for long-term power are clearly revealed by his desire to hold on to the office of the presidency, persistently adhering to the indirect presidential election provided for in the present South Korean Constitution and in the presidential election law and stubbornly opposing the direct election system.

When the opposition assemblymen called for revision of the Constitution in the South Korean National Assembly on 25 October 1983 for the direct presidential election, the chairman of the DJP Political Committee said that the revision of the Constitution should not be made but the system of the indirect election should be adhered to as provided for in the current law. When the opposition side asserted on 22 September 1984 that the present system of the indirect election should be revised into the system of the direct election for the peaceful transfer of power in 1988, Kwon Ik-hyon, the chairman of the DJP, insisted that the system of the indirect presidential election as provided for in the current law be put into practice once again.

The criminal maneuvers of the DJP to ensure traitor Chon Tu-hwan's long-term power are staged more openly than ever with the upcoming puppet National Assembly election. The DJP stops at nothing to gain its end to realize overwhelming majority seats in the upcoming election. This is related to the fact that the term of the 12th National Assembly will be up on March 1989, whereas the term of the incumbent presidency ends in February 1988.

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

FOREIGN MEDIA CITED ON TRIPARTITE TALKS PROPOSAL

SK120813 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0759 GMT 12 Feb 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 12 Feb (KCNA)--Foreign mass media are widely reporting about the proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for tripartite talks, saying this is a most realistic and fair proposal for a peaceful solution of the Korean question.

The Malagasy ANTA News Agency said: The proposal for tripartite talks is a most just one for the solution of the Korean question in view of both the past historical fact and the present situation prevailing on the Korean peninsula.

The Bangladesh paper NAYAJUG stressed: The proposal for tripartite talks is a most fair and aboveboard one for removing tension from the Korean peninsula and achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and a constructive one acceptable to anyone who desires the peaceful reunification of Korea.

Maltese Radio in a commentary stressed that the proposal was an epochal one proceeding from the desire of the Korean people and the DPRK's new step is a very just and realistic one.

The Guyanese paper GUYANA CHRONICLE pointed out that the proposal for tripartite talks is a most reasonable and opportune step for the relaxation of tension and the removal of the danger of war in Korea.

The Indian paper PATRIOT, the Icelandic paper TIMINN, the Austrian paper SUED-OST TAGESPOST and other mass media of Nepal, Italy, Pakistan and many other countries published articles supporting the DPRK's proposal for tripartite talks and arguing its validity.

The Iranian paper KEYHAN said: If the United States and the South Korean authorities want genuine peace in Korea and her reunification, they must respond at an early date to the DPRK's proposal for tripartite talks.

The French paper L'HUMANITE stressed that if Seoul rejects Pyongyang's proposal, the dictatorial "regime" will be further isolated. Seoul must accept this proposal, it said with emphasis.

The Finnish paper KANSAN UUTISET, the Ethiopian paper ETHIOPIAN HERALD, the Italian ANSA News Agency, the Radio Sandinist of Nicaragua and mass media of the Congo, Afghanistan, Sierra Leone and many other countries demanded the United States and the South Korean authorities to accept the DPRK's proposal for tripartite talks.

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

MINJU CHOSON DENOUNCES SOUTH'S 'ANTI-DPRK' CAMPAIGN

SK120837 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0808 GMT 12 Feb 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 12 Feb (KCNA)--MINJU CHOSON Tuesday denounces the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique's anti-communist, anti-DPRK campaign in which they distorted fact through the "spokesman" of the puppet Defense Ministry and the "statement" of the puppet minister of culture and information to make it appear that the North had "kidnapped" South Korean ships.

It was an exercise of the legitimate right of self-defence to guard our inviolable waters, the signed commentary declares, for the naval patrol boat of the Korean People's Army to have captured the unidentified ships when they illegally intruded into the waters of our side.

It continues: A sinister political purpose lurks in the frantic anti-DPRK campaign of the puppets in which they grotesquely falsify fact as if we kidnapped the South Korean ships in the high seas.

In this massive campaign around the "incident," the puppets seek to divert elsewhere the attention of the people rejecting the "elections" and denouncing their crimes.

This infamous act of the Chon Tu-hwan group provoking others, with fishermen on the altar of its sinister political purpose against the people's will, is a dastardly act deserving curses of the nation.

The Chon Tu-hwan group must give up its frantic anti-communist din at once.

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

FOREIGN CIRCLES DEMAND TERMINATION OF 'TEAM SPIRIT'

SK121123 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1011 GMT 12 Feb 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 12 Feb (KCNA)--The National Committee of the Cuban Movement for Peace and Sovereignty Among the Peoples in its statement issued on 1 February says that the U.S. Government and South Korean puppets are answering the DPRK's proposal for dialogue and detente with a war rehearsal.

The statement strongly demands the U.S. Government to terminate the "Team Spirit 85" joint military exercises at once and withdraw its troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea at an early date.

The Ghana National Institute of the Chuche Idea in its statement dated 23 January notes that the "Team Spirit 85" joint military rehearsal is a most dangerous war rehearsal taking the DPRK as a target of attack and a grave challenge to the unanimous desire of the world people for peace.

The Zimbabwean National Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification sent letters of protest to U.S. President Reagan and South Korean authorities on 25 January, strongly demanding them to immediately cancel the projected "Team Spirit 85" joint military rehearsal and respond to the DPRK's proposal for tripartite talks.

The group for the study of the chuche idea of Comrade Kim Il-song of Chileans, comrades-in-arms of Rodrigo Ambrosio, in Sweden in its statement published on 25 January notes that the "Team Spirit 85" staged by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets is a military rehearsal the largest ever in scale in history against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and exposed the provocative nature and aggressive aim of the military exercises.

The Cuban paper GRANMA 6 February in a commentary says that the "Team Spirit 85" is a wanton challenge to peace in Korea and the cause of her reunification and a grave military provocation marring the atmosphere of the dialogue and contact which have been resumed a few months ago on the initiative of the DPRK.

The Libyan paper AL ZAHF AL AKHDAR 21 January exposed the aggressive aim of this military rehearsal and stressed that all the peaceloving people of the world should heighten vigilance against the U.S. criminal moves.

Articles denouncing the "Team Spirit 85" were carried by the Syrian paper AL BAATH, the Moroccan paper AL-OAYANE 22 January, the French papers L'HUMANITE 15 January and LA VIE OUVRIERE 28 January.

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

SEOUL OLYMPIAD REJECTED--Pyongyang, 11 Feb (KCNA)--The Pacific Regional Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea in a statement issued on 17 January held that it is improper to set Seoul as the venue of the Olympiad. The statement stressed that the designation of Seoul as the venue of the 1988 Olympiad was a result of the plots of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan clique. Noting that in view of the present situation of South Korea, Seoul is unfit for the venue of the 1988 olympic games, it said: U.S. forces more than 40,000 strong are now entrenched in South Korea and over 1,000 pieces of nuclear weapons deployed there. And the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique is harshly suppressing patriotic figures and students who desire democracy. Meanwhile, the secretary general of the committee in his talk issued on 12 January emphasized that the venue of the Olympiad must be shifted from Seoul to another place at an early date. This is unanimous demand of many countries of the world. As South Korea has been turned into a colony and military base of the U.S. imperialists, the olympic games cannot be held in Seoul, he stressed. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1002 GMT 11 Feb 85]

STUDENTS ARRESTED FOR RALLIES--Pyongyang, 12 Feb (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan group arrested Choe Song-ki, a student of Seoul University, on 11 February on charges of taking part in a demonstration in Chongro District, Seoul, on the 8th, by invoking a fascist law, and referred 15 students of Koryo University to "summary trials" to sentence them to a 10-day custody, according to a radio report from Seoul. The fascist clique also arrested three students of Songgyungwan University on charges of violation of a fascist law after they called for an anti-"government" demonstration on the roof of a building by the site of the Chongno-Central District joint campaign rally in Seoul on 6 February. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2314 GMT 12 Feb 85]

'OUTRAGES' ON KIM'S RETURN--Pyongyang, 12 Feb (KCNA)--Song Son-kun, a U.S.-resident Korean, who returned to the United States after accompanying Kim Tae-chung to South Korea, exposed outrages of the Chon Tu-hwan group, according to a UPI report. He was bruised when Kim Tae-chung and his companions were roughed up upon their arrival in Seoul on 8 February. He said he returned to the United States for medical treatment. Noting that the South Korean puppets are trying to shift the responsibility for

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the outrages at Kimpo Airport onto others, he said: From the beginning to the end the police officers lied to us. They tried to push us onto a waiting elevator. When they pushed us, we pushed back. We had a physical fight in the elevator. Kim Tae-chung wanted to get off the elevator. They wouldn't let him. Song Son-kun called for punishment of the criminals responsible for the outrages. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0806 GMT 12 Feb 85]

PRESS FREEDOM CALLED FOR--Pyongyang, 13 Feb (KCNA)--Fundamental institutional changes need to be made to restore democracy in South Korea, says a joint document described as "Comprehensive Human Rights Report on the Chon Regime" released on 6 February by the International League for Human Rights and the International Human Rights Law Group in the United States, according to a foreign press report. The document calls for allowing freedom of the press, workers' rights and free and fair elections in South Korea. Turning to the South Korean puppet clique's fascist political repression, it says: Principal opposition leaders, including Kim Tae-chung, remain barred from politics and are targets of "government" harassment. The "government" in 1980 banned 700 journalists, closed 172 periodicals. The "government" has tough labor laws to suppress strikes, collective action or independent unions' ability to be organized, and student demonstrators are routinely harassed or imprisoned. On the same day the two groups recommended that Reagan take steps to promote real democratic reforms in South Korea and not merely cosmetic changes. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0814 GMT 13 Feb 85]

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S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

REPORTAGE ON NATIONAL ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS

Call To Display Political Maturity

SK070113 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 7 Feb 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Campaign Climate"]

[Text] Under no circumstances can we justify the prevalence of violence and disorder in the process of election campaign--and, for that matter, in sustaining the nation's sociopolitical order.

We have made a proper estimate of the ongoing election climate as is being fomented at the stumping rallies across the country these days, where eligible voters seem to exhibit their keen interest in national politics by massively showing up.

Nevertheless, regrettable are reports on the occurrence of disorderly acts at the sites of campaign speeches, along with attempts to buy off voters and excessive slandering or defaming of the rival candidates.

In the case of an electoral district in Seoul, outright violence took place in the form of attacking with liquid ammonia a candidate from the ruling party while giving his election speech.

Though it was rather fortunate that the assaulted was not seriously injured, we can hardly overlook the fact that this rare incident was committed by collegians, according to initial findings.

As is always stressed, democratic politics should be free from violent means, whatever the motivation may be.

We call upon all parties concerned, especially candidates and their campaigners, to keep in mind this hard truth, so that an orderly election climate may be maintained until the last moment of campaigning.

Drawing our particular attention in the parliamentary elections this time is that eligible voters in the age brackets of 20s and 30s account for as much as 58 percent.

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This would mean that those running for parliamentary seats in the election are obliged to have these youthful voters as a major target of their campaign.

Besides, we take note that, at the stumping rallies, many accounts "novel" to ordinary citizens are being given by opposition candidates, which are critical on the incumbent power group and have been largely not available in the reporting by local mass media.

This seems to suggest that a sizable portion of the large audience might have been attracted to the rallies to have access to those "revelations," whether truthful or not.

At any rate, the stumping rallies should be made the rostrum for the presentation of future policies of sound and constructive nature in the path of national politics, instead of becoming the place of unveiling personal scandals or slandering the rival candidates.

The massive turnouts at the stumping rallies were indicative of the conspicuous political awareness among the people.

Likewise, citizens as a whole should display their political maturity by helping keep the stumping rallies in an enthusiastic yet orderly atmosphere.

Concern Over Campaign Violence

SK070055 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 7 Feb 85 p 1

[Text] Three opposition parties yesterday expressed profound worry over burgeoning violence in election campaigns following an assault on Rep Ho Chong-il of the ruling Democratic Justice Party by some students during a stumping rally in Tongjak district, Seoul, Tuesday.

The main opposition Democratic Korea Party said that any kind of violence in election campaigning should not be tolerated under any circumstances.

Cho Se-hyong, chairman of the DKP's committee for election publicity, said in a statement, "The incident was caused by some radical students having the most extreme sentiment against the current political power."

Calling upon the students to restrain themselves with wisdom from resorting to illegal acts, he asked the government and the ruling party not to react to the incident in a retaliatory way.

He urged government authorities to thoroughly investigate the assault case and to allow the ruling and opposition parties to verify its true nature for themselves.

Meanwhile, the second opposition Korea National Party deplored the present political atmosphere which it claimed triggered such a violent act in a joint speech session of candidates.

In a statement, party spokesman Rep Kim Wan-tae said, "The incident, which smells of political intrigue, should be investigated exhaustively and law enforcement authorities should determine if any political powers were involved in the case at an early date."

The New Korea Democratic Party which was organized recently said it could not but reach a conclusion that the violent incident was a "pre-meditated political conspiracy."

NKDP on Shortage of Campaign Funds

SK070121 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 7 Feb 85 p 4

[From the column "Press Pocket"]

[Text] Ranking officials of the opposition New Korea Democratic Party are plagued with shortage of political funds to be used for the support of NKDP candidates, who they said have received "explosive" support in debate places nationwide.

Kim Chae-kwang, campaign management director, told reporters that the just-born party supplied as little as 20 million won to each candidate.

He told a party secretariat official to send telegrams to candidates in which it said, "This is the last portion of supporting money." Earlier last week, the party gave the same amount of money to candidates.

He said that out of about 4.4 billion won donated by national constituency candidates, as much as 3.72 billion won was given to candidates.

He went on that the party originally planned to give the last financial support to only those likely to be elected, but sent it to all candidates because all candidates have received outstanding support in debate places.

He said that the most effective tool to link the heat of debate places to voting would be "money," but he said, "Our party runs short of money."

He analyzed that the gathering of the unprecedented number of voters in devoters' "political thirst" for politics with NKDP's speeches.

He stressed that the number of parliamentary seats, which the party estimated at last 30, was certain to increase.

Crackdown on Illegal Electioneering

SK072307 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 8 Feb 85 p 8

[Text] The Seoul Metropolitan Police yesterday directed all police boxes to detect and report at least one case of illegal election campaigning, it was learned yesterday.

The instruction was made in telephone messages from the metropolitan police headquarters to police boxes.

In the directives, the Seoul police told them to center their vigilance on the offer of meals and the distribution of money to voters.

With the parliamentary election imminent, it is feared that candidates and their followers may get involved in illicit electioneering to attract more votes, the messages noted.

A senior police officer said that many election campaigners have covertly provided food and beverage and even money to buy off voters.

"It is feared that more campaigners will resort to illicit means of electioneering, in particular the offering of meals and money, in the final stage of canvassing," he added.

Those who are booked by police boxes for their illegal electioneering will be prosecuted as soon as material evidence is secured, he said.

According to the police officer, the new requirements of reporting at least one election irregularity is part of police efforts to clamp down against illegal electioneering.

As of yesterday, two persons were arrested and more than 10 others were booked on charges of violating election laws. The two arrested are Yi Chol-u, 22, senior of Seoul National University, and So Chong-ho, 22, senior of Chungang University, both charged with having thrown liquid ammonia on the face of a ruling Democratic Justice Party candidate in Seoul Tuesday.

The police directives came on the heels of the Wednesday statement by Justice Minister Pae Nyong-in that anyone who violates election laws will face stern punishment after the general elections. A ranking prosecutor explained Minister Pae's warning means that not only candidates but also campaigners involved in illegal electioneering would be subject to punitive measures, irrespective of their parties, and the results of the elections.

Floating Votes

SK072305 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 8 Feb 85 p 1

[Text] With only five days left till the February 12 polls, each political party is desperate to collect floating votes and to keep votes which it believes it has secured.

Following the virtual conclusion of the candidates' joint debates before eligible voters, the rival parties are racking their brains over how to deter other parties' expected "monetary offensives" to buy off voters for the last few remaining campaigning days.

Both ruling and opposition camps claim that the campaign with "gold" would be intensified for the last three days before the voting day in the light of the past election practices.

The parties are, separately, determined to be all out to watch and block the shower of money and various gifts on voters, and to file complaints to authorities concerned.

The parties are also planning to strengthen the education for their voting and ballot-counting observers to prevent possible election rigging.

The ruling Democratic Justice Party expressed its will to see to it that the February 12 election should be carried out in the fairest and cleanest manner.

Yi Sang-chaе, deputy director of the party election headquarters, said, "We are willing to lose some house seats to realize a fair election."

Stern punitive measures will be taken after the election against candidates who violated the election law, irrespective of the result of the election, he said.

"The stern measures will include the invalidation of the election of those who are elected "through illegal means," the ruling party official said.

The invalidation of the election means the holding of a by-election, according to him.

He claimed that signs were that the election atmosphere might be greatly polluted by money and other forms of illegal campaigns.

He cited as the examples of illegal electioneering insulting the head of state, demonstrations on streets and distribution of money to voters.

He said that the party would not hesitate to expel from the party its candidates who win the election through illegal means, if any.

The party election headquarters has already ordered the party candidates not to indulge in illegal campaigning for the remaining electioneering period.

The main opposition Democratic Korea Party has decided to take every means available to "keep ballots" in the course of ballot-counting.

Party president Rep Yu Chi-song claimed yesterday that the DKP's prime goal was "to block the ruling party's spraying money and mobilization of administrative power on the eve of the voting day."

He also said that the party would intensify its publicity activity not to lose the "opposition ballots."

DJP Optimistic in 80 Districts

SK090130 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 9 Feb 85 p 1

[Text] With election day just three days away, ruling Democratic Justice Party candidates are making strong showings in over 80 electoral districts.

Yet, many parliamentary races in big cities like Seoul, and Pusan and Kwangju remain too close to call.

Joint campaign rallies, which have attracted larger crowds than expected, wind up tomorrow nationwide. Political analysts noted that the election rallies had drawn the largest crowds in a decade.

A considerable number of voters have yet to choose their candidates, according to a recent Korea Gallup poll. About 14 percent of the electorate tend to make their choices after entering the polling booth, the poll results indicated.

Political sources, based on estimates made by the Home Affairs Ministry and the ruling party, said at least 80 DJP candidates are virtually assured of National Assembly seats at this stage. Others are competing for second place.

Of the more vulnerable ruling party candidates, two are in Seoul and Kwangju with one each in Pusan, Chungchongnam-do, Kyongsangnam-do, and Chuju-do.

There is concern among DJP officials that three to four of the party's 92 nominees have little chance of being returned to the assembly.

In the 1981 election, two DJP candidates failed to win seats. The party later recruited two independent lawmakers.

For its part, the present top opposition Democratic Korea Party is assured of nearly 30 seats at present, the political sources said. Two legislators are elected by each constituency.

Yu Chi-song, president of the DKP, boasted Thursday that his party will win up to 50 seats in the electoral contest. But most political observers doubt Yu's assessment.

The DKP fielded 92 candidates in Tuesday's election. The moderate opposition Korea National Party is expected to retain its current parliamentary strength. Seventeen out of the total 71 KNP contenders are doing well and 13 others are all out to win the second seats in their constituencies, according to reports.

In the 1981 election, the KNP won 18 seats in the electoral contest and seven in the national constituency.

KNP candidates are making strong showings in the Kyongsang provinces and some districts of the Cholla provinces. The party, consisting largely of former members of the then ruling but now-defunct Democratic Republican Party, has taken a relatively mild stance against the ruling camp for the past four years.

The hardline New Korea Democratic Party, meanwhile, is confident of winning 19 seats. Twenty-seven other contenders are vying for the second seats in their constituencies.

It is a major concern whether Yi Min-u, now president of the hardline NKDP, will return to the legislature. He is running in Seoul's first district (Chongno-Chunggu).

Should Yi fail in the election, the party is expected to undergo a major alignment in its hierarchy.

He is running against Yi Chong-chan, now floor leader of the ruling DJP and Chong Tae-chol of the main opposition party, the DKP.

Violent Acts Deplored

SK090132 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 9 Feb 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Three Days Till Voting"]

[Text] Voting is only three days away to elect a new 12th National Assembly. Joint speech rallies, which have drawn unexpectedly large crowds across the country, have almost been completed. Thus, with an eye to collecting uncommitted votes, would-be lawmakers have just entered the homestretch for Tuesday's elections.

The stumping rallies have been invariably brisk and hectic, which surely is welcome as elections are a sort of festive ritual in democratic processes. But disheartening is the behavior of some candidates who have defined campaign rules to undermine a proper electioneering atmosphere through salvos of slanderous or demagogic assertions against rival individuals or parties. Worse yet, violence has taken place in some rallies between rival campaigners.

Of such violent acts, especially lamentable was an attack on a candidate with liquid ammonia in Seoul last Tuesday. The incident should be made the last to occur.

People, regardless of their party affiliation, should join in preventing recurrence of such mishaps. Violence, it is feared, will breed further violence in a vicious cycle. The next three-day period will be really crucial to making the elections fair and honest.

Most important is to see that balloting and counting are conducted fairly by not allowing the smallest of irregularities. Any misconduct in these procedures should be severely dealt with according to the law.

No excuses can justify any election irregularities, and winning a few more seats through dishonest methods will not benefit a party in the end.

It is wise that the ruling Democratic Justice Party has reaffirmed its resolve to see to it that Tuesday's elections are carried out in the fairest and cleanest fashion. The party says it is even ready to lose some Assembly seats for the sake of a fair election. It vows that it will not hesitate to expel any of its candidates should they be elected through illegal means.

All candidates and parties should join in making the upcoming election fair, so as to leave no controversies in its wake. Voters, for their part, should make their choice in a cool-headed manner.

It seems that no legal action has been taken against election law violators except in serious cases. That, however, should not be mistaken as toleration of such wrongdoings.

As the law is supposed to ensure fairness, so should it not neglect punishing wrongdoers. Individual campaigns are authorized by the law to support one's favorite candidates. But it should stay within the frame of the law. No one is allowed to engaged in elctioneering beyond the legal limits.

All the people are anxious to see the upcoming election become the fairest and cleanest one ever held in this nation. They should themselves contribute to that goal.

Party supporters and the candidates themselves are especially obliged to make their own contribution, to be faithful to their professed democratic goals. Some have indulged in self-contradiction in their democratic pursuits. In a democracy, an end, however good it may be, can hardly justify bad means.

The harsh realities facing this nation require us to sustain political stability if we are to be assured of viability. Much will depend on how successfully we conduct Tuesday's elections.

DJP's Illegal Electioneering

SK090110 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 9 Feb 85 p 1

[Text] Tensions are mounting in the last-ditch campaigns for the February 12 National Assembly elections as rival parties have come out to denounce other parties with each other for what they claim "illegal electioneering."

Ruling and opposition parties are passing the buck to their opponents for contaminating the last-phase election atmosphere with schemes to buy off voters.

Each party is concentrating on deterring the expected "monetary offensive" and obstruction of campaigning by other parties, while trying to prevent possible clashes between campaigners.

The ruling Democratic Justice Party, showing acute concern over the spread of a boom of the opposition camp following Kim Tae-chung's return home, has resolved to expose all forms of illicit electioneering by opposition candidates.

On the other hand, the opposition Democratic Korea Party and New Korea Democratic Party have claimed that DJP candidates had already begun spraying money to voters through the prohibited house-to-house visits.

The opposition camp also claimed that the DJP was mobilizing public servants for electioneering and police forces were deployed around campaign headquarters of opposition candidates, hindering their campaigning.

The DJP ordered its local chapters to be on a strict alert against opposition parties' demonstrations designed to attract the concern of voters and distribution of money and gifts during the last three days until the voting day.

It instructed its campaigners across the nation "to abide by the election law in campaigning."

Each party chapter was told to immediately report to police authorities opposition candidates' illicit electioneering hampering a fair election climate, if any.

At the same time, the DJP instructed its local chapters to "secure evidence of opposition candidates' illegal activities" prudently without touching off any clashes with them.

The DKP and NKDP argued yesterday that the DJP's final strategies featured schemes to obstruct their electioneering and to make monetary offensives.

Cho Yun-hyong, director of the DKP election headquarters, claimed, "Police are openly obstructing the election campaigning of the opposition camp by taking campaigners to police stations and confiscating printed matters."

He alleged that the DJP candidates started distributing money to voters from Thursday night on house-to-house visits.

"The party directed yesterday its members throughout the country to block by all means the DJP candidates' scheme to buy off voters," he revealed.

"Snatching envelopes of money distributed by DJP candidates is legitimate self-defense," he insited.

Kim Chai-kwang, director of the NKDP's election headquarters, claimed yesterday that his party had secured clear evidence of DJP candidates' corrupt practices.

Defamatory Speeches Warning

SK090042 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 9 Feb 85 p 8

[Text] At least 20 opposition candidates running in the parliamentary election have been warned against making controversial remarks violating the National Assembly Election Law or defaming the authority of the head of state in their speeches during recent campaign rallies.

They include Yi Min-u, president of the New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP), and Chong Tae-chol, a candidate of the Democratic Korea Party (DKP).

They were served "strong" warnings Thursday afternoon in connection with speeches they made at rallies last week. The two are running in the Chongno-Chunggu electoral district in Seoul.

Other candidates involved are So Chong-won of the DKP, Kim Hyong-nae and Pak Sil, both of NKDP, and Ko Chong-hun of the New Socialist Party.

Of them, So and Pak were warned for making speeches allegedly disgracing the head of state.

This was the first time that police have served warnings on candidates since the campaign began of January 30.

The Tongdaemun Police Station sent five police officers to Yi's campaign headquarters around 10 p.m. Thursday and told his secretary that Yi should refrain from making controversial remarks against the government.

During a campaign speech February 1, Yi claimed that the incumbent government would meet the same fate as the Liberal Party government of former President Syngman Yi and criticized the government for allegedly suppressing student demonstrations in a "relentless" manner. The Liberal Party government, the target of criticism for having rigged the parliamentary election in March 1960, was toppled following a student uprising in April of that year.

They said five police officers visited Chong's office around 11 p.m. and said he should be more prudent and use only accurate facts when criticizing the government.

It was learned that the police had apparently taken issue with Chong's remarks about the government and the "Kwangju incident" during his campaign speech last Saturday.

Rallies 'Show' Free Atmosphere

SK100312 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 10 Feb 85 p 1

[Text] Rep Kwon Il-hyon, chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, claimed yesterday that the opposition camp had contaminated the atmosphere in the just-ended joint debates of candidates by mobilizing students.

"We were greatly surprised at the news that an opposition party leader took a lead in a street demonstration of mobilized students," he said.

However, he said that the large crowds at the joint stumping rallies evidenced that free atmosphere was ensured in the February 12 election, showing a good sign for the development of democracy.

Referring to some violence in the joint debate session, he said, "Such violent acts are a grave crime destroying the basic order of democracy."

In a major counterattack against the opposition camp's allegation that the current government is a military dictatorship, he said, "The fact that the opposition camp can openly make such a claim gives you an answer."

He also claimed that the recent trend of opposition candidates' mentioning the names of Kim Tae-chong and Kim Yong-sam before the public showed that they have not yet felt acute responsibility for the social and political confusion after the October 26 incident in 1979.

As to the prospect for the party candidates' election returns, he said, "Our prime goal is to conduct the election in the fairest and cleanest manner, although we may lose some house seats."

"But, our data and analysis show that some 60 candidates of the party will be elected with gold medals, and some 20 others will become runners-up," he said. Two lawmakers are elected in each constituency under the current election law.

"In four to six constituencies, our candidates are fighting hard battles with their opponents, and we can't make a prediction on these places," he said.

Election Atmosphere Viewed

SK100123 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 10 Feb 85 p 4

[By staff reporter Kang Sang-yun]

[Text] When the series of parliamentary point campaign rallies began on a far-away island in Kyonggi-do on January 30, a crowd of only 150 people appeared. Expectedly, there was not much passion in the remarks made by rival candidates.

That appeared to be the model of immediately ensuring stump sessions.

Things became different later, however; rally after rally brought a large number of citizens, heating up the nation's political climate.

Climaxing several days of speech rallies, the one held in Seoul's first district (Chongno-Chunggu) February 6 attracted the largest crowd, which was estimated at 60,000 to 80,000. Some reports even put the crowd at 100,000.

As many as 45,000 people turned out for a speech session that took place in the relatively small city of Andong, Kyongsangbuk-do.

The joint campaign rallies which wind up today have attracted nearly 4.8 million people, according to the Central Election Management Committee. The figure accounts for over 20 percent of total eligible voters.

It was the first time in a decade or so that parliamentary election campaign has generated so much heat, in the view of political analysts.

What made people attend rallies?

First of all, political observers cite the great presence of youthful voters. More than 4.5 million youths are eligible to vote in Tuesday's balloting for the first time in their life.

On top of that, nearly 60 percent of total eligible voters are aged between 20 to 39, according to official figures.

Previous campaign rallies brought only small numbers of youths. The main reason cited was the young's political apathy.

The presence of young, vocal supporters of certain opposition candidates appeared to have helped heat up the atmosphere of joint rallies, particularly those held in Seoul's Chongno-Chunggu and Mapo-Yongsan constituencies.

Moments after the candidates they support completed their 30-minute addresses, the young followers stormed out of stump sites. They then took to the streets, shouting invariably names of candidates of their choice. They did not create major disturbances.

But the attack on the Democratic Justice Party candidate Ho Chong-il by two college students once again showed the radicalism of the student movement in Korea. The incident, to be sure, invited a flurry of protests from the ruling camp against the way in which young people express their support of certain candidates.

Be that as it may, the large crowds at campaign rallies may indicate that the public is taking much interest in politics, contrary to the theory that the great majority of Koreans are indifferent to politics.

Speaking to reporters, Kwon Il-hyon, No 2 man of the DJP, has said it is a good sign for the growth of democracy. "It is also solid proof that the current campaigning has been conducted in a manner freer than ever before," he has commented.

The government party, however, says that the recent stumping sessions exposed many negative aspects. First, the DJP pointed out that many rallies were so noisy and disorderly that many independent voters were unable to hear what candidates spoke.

"Overly heated rallies also led candidates to engage in fiercer personal attacks and mud-slinging," a DJP spokesman stated.

The party, nonetheless, acknowledged that the rallies provided the masses with opportunities for "political catharsis."

Opposition candidates, with little to say about policy matters, resorted to unsavory means, DJP secretary general Yi Han-tong also complained. He strongly demanded that opposition candidates refrain immediately from any remarks defaming the head of state and other public figures.

Yi remarks were followed by police warnings against the candidate who allegedly made dangerous remarks against the political system and the head of state.

As to the repeated charge of "military dictatorship," Kwon, chairman of the ruling party, dismissed it as nonsense yesterday. He asked, "While they can make such utterings about military dictatorship and are free, how can they claim there exists a military dictatorship?"

He also assailed the oppositionists who cried out against the absence of freedom of speech.

Political analysts say it may be desirable that the citizenry gain more access to forums in which heated debates are made on what the government is doing. They also suggest that the people be given more access to information.

Anyway, the presence in the rallies of old-time politicians who had regained their political rights may also have stimulated political interest on the part of the people. A mountain of news regarding the creation of a new party may have whetted their curiosity in political news.

Longlists of possible National Assembly candidates have been reported by major national dailies since January 1, 1984, more than one year before the election.

Voters may also have wanted to gain more information about the celebrated financial scandals, particularly the one involving Mrs Chang Yong-ja. Along with the affair involving Chong Nae-hyok who was DJP chairman, the so-called Chang Yong-ja case was greatly criticized by opposition candidates.

Voters may have wanted to hear what candidates would promise to do for the development of their communities.

After all, joint campaign rallies are the only authorized mass political assemblies. They are held every four years. It may be that there should be more political assemblies in which the general public can participate.

Election 'Significant Event'

SK100250 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 10 Feb 85 p 1

[From the column "News in Review," by political editor Kim Myong-sik]

[Text] For all its shortcomings so far exposed, the 1985 election is destined to go down as a greatly significant event in the history of the nation's political progress.

After the most politically active week in more than a decade, parties are revising their own productions of the result of the elections. The ruling Democratic Justice Party, for example, now seems to believe that its "failure rate" may range from 5 to 10 percent.

Losing that many seats from the previous gain of 90 out of the 92 constituencies each producing two seats may be a little humiliating for the government party, which has boasted of the most stable economy since 1945.

Yet, the loss of several seats would give the ruling party convincing proof that it had been faithful to its professed goal of fair elections.

During the past week, about one-fifth of the entire electorate attended stumping rallies across the country, which was an impressive figure compared to the records in previous house elections.

The enthusiasm shown by the electorate clearly indicated a significant political change taking place in this country. The people have realized that politics is not somebody else's but could be their own.

It is still too early to know if the general pattern of audience reactions at joint debate sessions during the past week was the expression of the feeling of the nation's political majority.

But the people made it plainly clear that they were thirsty for political participation. They have now had a taste of it for the first time in many years and they will ask for more.

For the ruling camp, it was the first real politics since they took power. For the DJP, a mixture of ex-military officers, journalists, bureaucrats and other social elites, the election campaign was a great chance of training to grow to be a responsible political force.

It was also an opportunity for the ruling party to strengthen its claim for legitimacy. The election in 1981 which was conducted after banishing almost all established politicians was more of a transitional action than a true representative process.

The many ex-officers who took part in the new government now have a better justification of their mandate having competed with old-school politicians who have returned to the political arena.

The participation of a new party consisting mainly of the reinstated politicians not only brought vitality to the election but gave it the character of a confidence vote on the four-year-old government.

Kim Tae-chung, whose name showed great magnetic power during the campaign debates, returned to his Seoul home Friday to repeat for the time being the kind of life he had until the October 26, 1979 assassination of President Pak.

The government explained that it had decided not to send him back to prison "on humanitarian considerations and in pursuit of national reconciliation."

It is yet to be seen how much physical freedom he will enjoy in the days ahead but he is certain to play a leading role with Kim Yong-sam in the expected moves for opposition union following the polls.

If the 1979-1980 period marked the lowest point on the nation's path to political progress, the February 12 election should prove that Koreans have both the will and capability to stabilize democracy in their country.

DKP on Election Results

SK072326 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 8 Feb 85 p 4

[Text] Rep Yu Chi-song, president of the main opposition Democratic Korea Party, yesterday predicted that his party would be able to secure at least 55 seats in the February 12 parliamentary elections.

At the start of the campaigning, the DKP, which had won 57 parliamentary seats in the previous elections, had forecast that it would take between 40 and 45 seats in the upcoming polls.

Yu said, "Our candidates who are reported to be in close battles in 15 districts are gradually taking substantial leads over their rivals."

"Therefore, if we successfully block the distribution of gifts and the mobilization of administrative power by the ruling party during a few days, we are sure of winning at least 55 parliamentary seats in the districts," the DKP leader said.

Meanwhile, Yu pointed out that his party candidates were losing their momentum in election campaigning as they were overly conscious of Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam who are supposed to be on the side of the rival opposition New Korea Democratic Party.

He promised that he would make contacts with them in order to discuss the ways of uniting all opposition forces immediately after the general election.

NKDP Candidate Attacked

SK090056 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 9 Feb 85 p 8

[Text] Masan, Kyongsangnam-do (YONHAP)--A 29-year-old man attacked an opposition party's candidate and interrupted his campaign speech, touching off about 40 minutes of violence involving about 200 young spectators at a rally here yesterday.

The attack came when Kang Sam-chae, a candidate from the newly formed New Korea Democratic Party (NKCP), was making a speech critical of the government and the ruling party's candidate.

According to the witnesses, the attacker, identified as Chong Son-ho, 29, from Changwon abruptly climbed onto the rostrum and pushed Kang down off the rostrum to the ground before about 30,000 audience at the Masan Railroad Station plaza at around 4 p.m.

Angered over his violence, about 200 young took over the rostrum, interrupting the rally, the third and last for the Masan electoral district, for more than 40 minutes.

Some of them broke into the nearby station building and smashed window glasses. The others broke the amplifier and other rally facilities owned by the Election Management Committee.

About 200 riot police immediately intervened and got the crowd under control about 40 minutes later.

Masan police were questioning Chong and three others who were arrested on the scene.

Trial for Illegal Demonstration

SK090059 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 9 Feb 85 p 8

[Text] Police yesterday referred 26 persons to summary trials on charges of staging illegal demonstrations in Chongno streets in Seoul Tuesday. Ninety-five others were released with admonitions.

Those persons were brought to police while participating in a demonstration near Pagoda Park around 5 p.m. on that day. They are said to have staged the demonstration after they were stopped by police from holding a "rally for greater democracy" in the park.

Those referred to summary courts included Pak Ki-ung, 20, a sophomore of Seoul National University.

Sporadic Demonstrations

SK090101 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 9 Feb 85 p 8

[Text] Sporadic demonstrations were reported in Seoul, Kwangju and Chonju yesterday, all related to the forthcoming election.

In Seoul, about 300 students chanting antigovernment slogans marched along Chongno streets around 4:50 p.m. They were dispersed about 10 minutes later by riot police firing tear gas.

Eighteen of the demonstrators were led away to police for questioning.

About the same time, three women, believed to be college coeds, staged an antigovernment protest on the roof of a five-story building in Chongno 2-ga.

While hanging a placard with slogans opposing the ruling Democratic Justice Party from the roof, the three read a statement titled "Message to the People." Each of them was carrying a torch. All of the three were apprehended by police.

In Kwangju, about 500 supporters of Kim Nok-yong, a candidate of the New Korea Democratic Party, staged a demonstration in an alley shortly after a joint campaign speech rally.

They started the street rally around 4 p.m., shouting antigovernment slogans, including "Down With the Democratic Justice Party."

They dispersed after being blocked by police who responded with tear gas.

In the meantime, a group of people who attended a joint speech session in Chonju staged a demonstration in downtown Chonju.

CSO: 4100/201

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

COMMENTS ON NATIONAL ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS

Suppression of Citizens Denounced

SK130156 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 10 Feb 85 p 3

[Article from column "News Behind News"]

[Text] Yi Min-u, president of the New Korea Democratic Party, said at a press conference on the morning of 9 February that the government and the ruling party mobilized administrative power and money in election campaigns. He denounced this and appealed for support for his party.

Answering questions from reporters, President Yi said: It is truly regretful that the government takes students and citizens to the police station or detains those who have never disturbed order or used violence. The government must immediately release innocent students.

On the occasion, Kim Chae-kwang, director of the Election Campaign Committee of the party, and Kim Su-han, vice president of the party, said: Policemen are deployed everywhere, and opposition party election campaigners are taken to the police station and detained for many hours on the pretext of investigation, thus blocking their activities.

In excitement, they said: This is to help the scattering of money by the election campaigners of the ruling party and to thwart opposition party's resistance.

Statement on DJP 'Irregularities'

SK121130 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 12 Feb 85 p 1

[Text] On the morning of 12 February, Yi Min-u, president of the New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP], issued a special statement saying that the NKDP will indict the chairman of the Central Election Management Committee and the ministers of justice and home affairs on charges of conducting a corrupt and illegal election throughout the country. In his statement, he also made the same accusation against the present regime. He said that the present regime is totally responsible for the serious political situation that it will unavoidably face. He then called for immediately ending election irregularities.

President Yi said that, following the conclusion of the election campaign, the DJP committed election irregularities, such as distributing monies and goods, concocting lists of voters, and other voting irregularities, and created an atmosphere of panic by committing violence and threatening and arresting people throughout the country by mobilizing police forces and administration agencies. He then said that more than 1,000 cases of irregularities in Seoul alone have been reported to his party by the people.

CSO: 4107/092

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

FURTHER ON NATIONAL ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS

NKDP Calls for Oppression to Stop

SK120056 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 12 Feb 85 p 4

[From the column "Press Pocket"]

[Text] The New Korea Democratic Party yesterday called on the police to immediately stop "oppression" on NKDP candidates nationwide. In a statement issued by acting spokesman Choe Ki-sun, the opposition party warned that the continuation of the oppression would necessarily result in the resistance by the people as well as a critical political situation. The spokesman announced 62 cases of what he claimed illicit electioneering by the government and its party.

Police have paralyzed the campaigns of NKDP candidates by chasing secretly, arresting, and threatening candidates and campaign workers, he alleged. The police actions were aimed at covering up illegal campaign practices by ruling party candidates and imposing pressures on opposition candidates, he insisted.

The main opposition Democratic Korea Party also exposed some 60 cases of "illegal and corrupt election campaigns" which it claimed were committed by the ruling Democratic Justice Party. The opposition party contended that heads of terminal administrative units such as "tong" and "pan" in some districts in Seoul and Pusan were helping DJP candidates visiting the house of constituents in their areas along with party campaigners.

In its accusation of illegal campaigning, the DKP said that police either arrested or tailed after its members who were carrying party organs.

The party also revealed that some eligible voters in Tongdaemun-gu, Seoul, did not receive their notices of voting.

The typical types are the distribution of gifts such as a pack of sugar, a pair of socks and instant food, and money ranging from 5,000 to 50,000 won. The DKP said that it kept "material evidence" for filing suits later. The DKP also complained that wall posters of its candidates in a metropolitan

district were plastered with movie posters during nights. It asserted that the DJP candidate in the same district hired 120 tourist buses to take constituents to various spas across the nation.

Citizens Begin Voting

SK120023 Seoul YONHAP in English 0007 GMT 12 Feb 85

[Text] Seoul, 12 Feb (YONHAP)--South Koreans began casting their ballots at 7 am Tuesday (2200 GMT Monday) in the National Assembly elections in all of the nation's 92 electoral districts. Voting at the nation's 12,911 polling stations will continue through 6 pm.

Almost 24 million Korean citizens are eligible to participate in the process of selecting new members to the 276-seat, single-house Korean National Assembly for the next 4 years. The number of eligible voters (59.3 percent of the total population) is up by almost three million from the previous general elections held in 1981. Before the polls opened, 735,727 people had registered their votes by absentee ballot.

The counting of ballot is expected to begin around 8 pm Tuesday. If the electoral process proceeds smoothly, the winners in all of the 92 constituencies, except for a few districts located in remote areas, will have been determined by Wednesday morning, observers said.

A total of 439 candidates are vying for 184 seats in the National Assembly. Under a proportional representation system, the party that wins most of those 184 seats will automatically get 61 additional seats. The remaining 31 seats will be distributed among the other parties that win five or more seats.

The ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) and the leading opposition Democratic Korea Party (DKP) are represented by 92 candidates. The recently organized New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) and the Korea National Party (KNP) have 93 and 71 candidates, respectively. Twenty-nine candidates are running as independents.

The total number of candidates has declined sharply from the 1981 general elections, in which 635 contestants, including 105 independents, ran for office.

In the 1981 elections, the DJP won 151 seats, a 13-seat majority in the 276-member legislature, garnering 35.6 percent of votes cast. The ruling party won 90 of the 92 constituencies and took 61 additional seats under the proportional system.

The DKP won 57 seats (21.6 percent of the votes) in the district races and took 24 proportionally-allotted seats. The minority KNP won 18 seats in the district balloting, and was allocated seven proportional seats.

Central Election Management Committee (CEMC) officials said they expect more Koreans to vote this time than in 1981 because of the relatively mild weather and because of the increased interest in these elections as reflected during the campaign period.

In the last elections, 78.4 percent of the eligible voters cast ballots, according to official figures.

Prime Minister Casts Vote

SK130109 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 13 Feb 85 p 8

[Text] Prime Minister Chin Ui-chong, making his first public appearance since he took sick leave last November, cast his ballot at a polling station near his official residence in Samchong-dong around 8 am yesterday. Premier Chin, accompanied by his wife, Yi Hak, walked to the voting place 5 minutes from his residence. After the voting, Premier and Mrs Chin shook hands with election management officials and other voters who were at the Samchong-Palpan polling station. Chin has been recovering from a cerebral thrombosis he suffered 1 November.

National Assembly Speaker Chae Mun-sik voted at a polling station on Yoido after arriving there at 7 am, when the station was opened. Speaker Chae said he expected that the voter turnout would be high because of the increased interest in the parliamentary election, as shown in the campaign. Chae, himself a candidate of the ruling Democratic Justice Party running from Munkyeong-Yechon, Kyongsangbuk-do, said he would hurry back to his constituency.

Chief Justice Yu Tae-hung cast his vote at a polling station in Hannam-dong, Yongsan-gu. Yu said he was satisfied with the mature balloting attitude shown in the voting station.

Among others who cast their votes in Seoul were two former presidents, Choe Kyu-ha and Yun Po-son. Choe appeared with his wife at a polling station in Sokyo-dong, Mapo-gu, shortly after the place was opened at 7 am. He said, "Today is a very important day in that the people elect their representatives for the 12th National Assembly." Yun, accompanied by his wife and children, voted at Chongno-gu's 14th polling station, after waiting his turn along with some 30 voters in the line.

Voting Troubles Experienced

SK130122 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 13 Feb 85 p 4

[From the column "Press Pocket"]

[Text] Many troubles occurred yesterday in the course of balloting largely because of the alleged mistakes of election management officials.

In Songnae-dong, southern Seoul, an election management official discovered at about 7:15 am that 27 voters already cast ballots without putting the seal imprint of election management chief Kim Chang-ho on them. It was learned that Kim distributed ballots to voters without putting his seal on them. As soon as the Election Management Committee discovered this error, it stopped the balloting for about 10 minutes in order to wait for instructions from the Central Election Management Committee. The CEMC said that all 27 votes were void.

In Changshin-dong, Tongdaemun-gu, Seoul, a Yi Kyong-su cast a vote in the name of Yi Kang-u. The mistake was found when Yi Kang-u saw the seal of Yi Kyong-su imprinted on his name in the voter's list.

In Tonggu, Taejon, eight balloting observers from an opposition candidate did not appear at polling places without giving any reasons. Democratic Korea Party candidate Pak Wan-kyu said that he trained them and accommodated them at an inn on the eve of the elections. Pak hastily replaced four of them but he could not select others because they could not get identification papers from "tong" offices which were closed yesterday.

In voting places in Kuro, Seoul, and Puchon, Kyongi-do, election management officials forced voters to be fingerprinted on the list of voters though they had their seals.

Opposition Calls for Unity, Democracy

HK131050 Hong Kong AFP in English 1016 GMT 13 Feb 85

[Text] Seoul, 13 Feb (AFP)--The fledgling New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) called for opposition unity and more democracy today after its strong showing in the general election.

Boosted by a sweeping victory in major cities, the NKDP took 67 seats in the 276-seat National Assembly, with President Chon Tu-hwan's ruling Democratic Justice Party reduced to 148.

Yesterday's poll came just 3 days after the return from exile of the opposition's "spiritual father" Kim Tae-chung whom analysts have billed as the greatest challenger to Mr Chon's 4-year-old government.

Lee Min-woo [name as received], chairman of the NKDP, which was formed a month ago, told newsmen that all opposition parties would now push together to boost their drive for more democracy. The spectacular surge of the NKDP dealt a stinging blow to the nation's two established opposition parties, charged by the new group with having "collaborated" with Mr Chon's government.

The Democratic Korea Party (DKP) and the National Party (NP) took only 35 and 20 seats against their respective 82 and 25 in the outgoing parliament. DKP leader Yoo Chi-song [name as received], who has headed parliamentary opposition until now, joined the NKDP call for opposition unity.

South Koreans flocked to the polls for an 84.2 percent turnout, the highest in 25 years, according to the Central Election Management Committee. Observers said voters were "thirsty" for politics after nearly 5 years of Mr Chon's rule.

DJP leaders were visibly taken aback at the NKDP's showing and said in a press release that they would continue to dialogue with the opposition.

In Seoul, the NKDP swept 42.7 percent of the votes against 27.0 percent for the ruling DJP. Four independents, one each from two splinter parties (New Socialist Party and New Democratic Party) were also elected. Analysts have forecast an upsurge in opposition pressure to change the constitution and allow direct presidential elections.

President Chon was elected to his 7-year term early 1981 by an electoral college system, which critics have slammed as a mere "rubber stamp." Oppositionists, particularly within the NKDP, believe that such direct polls would give leaders such as Kim Tae-chung a fairer chance for the presidency. The DJP is adamant against such a change at least until 1988, when Mr Chon has pledged to step down.

The 59-year-old Mr Kim gave the late President Pak Chong-hut a close run in 1971 polls under a direct vote system and President Pak promptly changed the procedure. The government did not arrest him on his return from 2 years of self-exile in the United States to serve the remaining 17 years of a 20-year jail sentence, but he has been placed under virtual house arrest. But with fellow-dissident Kim Young-sam and other leading oppositionists, he is shut out of politics under President Chon's political renovation law.

President Chon will face mounting pressure from the new opposition force to abolish the law branded "undemocratic" as well as vocal calls for an end to press control and for campus autonomy, analysts said.

The NKDP showing, they added, was also expected to rekindle student clamour for greater freedom when campuses reopen next month after winter vacation.

One Seoul constituency elected on an NKDP ticket a 36-year-old student leader, sentenced to death for activism against late President Pak. He was pardoned by President Chon, but later rearrested.

Candidate's Registration Nullified

SK120035 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 12 Feb 85 p 8

[Text] Chon Tae-yol, a candidate of Tobong district, Seoul, was told Sunday that his registration as an election candidate was nullified because his civil rights were not restored after his criminal convictions.

Chon, 44, with a ticket of the New Socialist Party, was sentenced to a year-long imprisonment and 1-year suspension of civil rights in 1977 on charges of violating the No 9 Emergency Decree and insulting the state. The decision was made by the Tobong district election management committee chaired by Kim Yong-il Sunday. According to the committee, Chon's registration was scrapped because he has not received a verdict of sentence invalidation from the court.

A Justice Ministry official also said that he should have applied for the verdict of invalidation of his sentence 7 years after finishing his prison term. The application should be made to the court which gave the sentence.

However, Chon who was reinstated last year from his conviction for involvement in the Kwangju incident alleged that the reinstatement means the restoration of his civil rights as a whole.

But the Justice Ministry official said that the lenient measure given to him last year was a special reinstatement which means the restoration of his civil rights on a specific crime.

Missing NKDP Candidate

SK130135 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 13 Feb 85 p 8

[Text] The ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) yesterday rejected as "groundless" a news report Monday that an opposition party candidate had been missing since Sunday.

Quoting a report from the DJP chapter of Pusan, acting DJP vice spokesman Yi Chong-yul said Kim Chong-su of the New Korea Democratic Party who had been reported missing was found campaigning in his electoral district of Pusanjin-gu.

Yi alleged that Kim's campaigners must have sounded the false alarm in an apparent effort to enable the NKDP candidate to win sympathy votes.

New Party Happy With Results

SK130117 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 13 Feb 85 p 1

[Text] The hawkish opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NDP) boasted the good results of the general elections as the "victory of the NDP and the people who long for democratization."

Commenting on the early returns of the elections, acting spokesman Choe Ki-sun said, "We had already witnessed the people's mind alienated from the government and its party in candidates' speech sessions."

He estimated last night that at least 40 NDP candidates would be elected in local constituencies, and 13 in the national constituency under the proportional representation system.

The 3-week-old NDP could have all its candidates elected to the National Assembly if the party had enough time to establish local organizations and conduct campaigns, he said.

The party was formally established on 18 January largely with reinstated politicians who were released from a political ban on 30 November last year.

In the next 12th-term Assembly, he went on, the NDP would call for parliamentary rights to investigate largescale financial scandals and the 1980 Kwangju incident.

Choe added that the NDP should be a "parent body" for uniting opposition forces, including the Democratic Korea Party.

CSO: 4100/213

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

COMMENT ON KIM TAE-CHUNG'S RETURN

Police Hopes for Questioning

OW060847 Tokyo KYODO in English 0815 GMT 6 Feb 85

[Text] Tokyo, 6 Feb (KYODO)--Investigators will ask South Korean dissident Kim Tae-chung Thursday to respond to questioning about his kidnapping from Tokyo to Seoul in 1983, police said Wednesday.

Kim, 61, however, has told newsmen in the United States that he would not meet Japanese police at the New Tokyo International Airport at Narita where he will stay overnight Thursday on his way home.

A five-member team still continues investigations into the abduction, police said.

Kim, who narrowly lost the 1979 presidential election, was kidnapped from Hotel Grand Palace in downtown Tokyo on August 8, 1973 and taken to Seoul.

Japanese police confirmed the kidnapers group included a first secretary at the South Korean Embassy in Tokyo. They also found that a South Korean deputy consul was the owner of the car which the kidnapers used.

Kim's abduction caused a major dispute between Japan and South Korea at the time. But, the governments of the two countries settled the dispute after agreeing that Kim will never be prosecuted for what he did or said while he was in Japan.

The dissident is scheduled to arrive in Seoul on Friday after an overnight stopover at Narita, ending a 26-month exile in the United States.

Kim was once sentenced to death for sedition, but the sentence was commuted twice to 20 years in prison. He was allowed to go to the United States for medical treatment in December 1982.

Japan's Korean Residents' Praise

OW070631 Tokyo KYODO in English 0605 GMT 7 Feb 85

[Text] Tokyo, 7 Feb (KYODO)--A group of Korean residents in Japan supporting South Korean opposition leader Kim Tae-chung Thursday issued a statement praising his courage and determination for homecoming despite possible house arrest in Seoul.

The statement demanded that President Chon Tu-hwan's government guarantee his physical safety in Seoul and allow him to freely conduct political activities.

But the statement predicted that Kim would be placed under house arrest and under severe watch when he goes out of his house.

The Japanese headquarters of the Korean Congress for Democracy and Unification (Hanmintong) released the statement hours before Kim's arrival at Narita airport east of here Thursday afternoon for an overnight stopover at a hotel near the airport.

Kim will leave here for Seoul Friday morning, ending a two-year exile in the United States.

The statement also repeated a demand that the Japanese Government solve the 1973 abduction of Kim from a Tokyo hotel to Seoul. Though South Korean intelligence agents are said to have allegedly kidnapped Kim, Japanese police have failed to identify the kidnapping ring members.

The Japanese and South Korean governments agreed on a "political settlement" of the abduction case three months after the incident.

Kim's Political 'Dream'

OW090243 Tokyo KYODO in English 0232 GMT 9 Feb 85

["Kim Confides Political Dream in Diary"--KYODO headline]

[Text] Tokyo, 9 Feb (KYODO)--South Korean dissident leader Kim Tae-chung says his dream in returning home is to work for a democratic government in South Korea, and to bring the two Koreas together under a federal system.

"If we have a government in the 'South' which is supported by the people, then the 'North' will be forced to give up its ambitions to communize" South Korea, Kim wrote in a letter published by the ASAHI SHIMBUN Saturday.

He said there will be no meaningful dialogue between the two Koreas until the South has a government which enjoys the support of the people.

"My dream is to pursue such a dialogue and to form a federation with an independent North and South," he says. "I call this a republic federation."

"I am against communism, but I strongly feel the concentration of wealth in the hands of a few people is a breeding ground for communist doctrine," he says.

There has been prosperity under the current "dictatorial system," Kim says, but he argues that the average man is becoming increasingly unhappy because of inequality in the distribution of wealth.

Kim says he plans to rally the opposition, foster democracy and, as he has repeatedly said, to cooperate with the government "if it really wants to have democracy."

Kim says he would not advocate violence or "radical solutions" in promoting the democratic movement, but warns the government will not achieve stability without its cooperation.

Once again, Kim appeals to the government of President Chon Tu-hwan to open a dialogue with "the three Kims"--himself, opposition leader Kim Yong-sam, and Kim Chong-pil, a former prime minister.

The letter also describes his feelings on returning home after a two-year exile in the United States.

He said he had a very comfortable life in the United States but wasn't entirely happy in "a land I had no intention to call my permanent home."

"I don't know what fate awaits me. I feel I am happy stepping once again on the soil of Seoul," he wrote.

House Arrest, U.S. Protest

HK090650 Hong Kong AFP in English 0635 GMT 9 Feb 85

[By Patrick Minn]

[Text] Seoul, 9 Feb (AFP)--South Korean dissident leader Kim Tae-chung, who returned home yesterday after two years of exile in the United States, said here today he had been placed under house arrest.

He told foreign pressmen at his home that he was ordered by senior police officers not to leave the house and that only his relatives would be allowed inside.

He did not wish to comment on a formal protest Washington has lodged with Seoul over alleged manhandling of him and his party by police at Kimpo airport yesterday, where they arrived to a tumultuous welcome.

U.S. Congressman Tom Foglietta, who travelled with Mr Kim, said yesterday that police punched and manhandled the South Korea, who walks with a stick because of back pains.

Mr Kim said today he could not remember exactly what happened, but that he felt he had been "beaten" by police during jostling as they separated him from a U.S. group traveling with him to ensure his safe return.

Police, who denied assaulting Mr Kim, hurled tear gas bombs yesterday at some 30,000 chanting and banner waving supporters who turned out to welcome him at the airport.

Mr Kim, who wants more democracy in South Korea, today thanked the U.S. Government for arranging his safe return home.

A government source said yesterday that Mr Kim was banned from taking part in political activities under President Chon Tu-hwan's political renovation law.

Ten police guard-posts have been erected around Mr Kim's house and in the alley leading to his home, with scores of police and plainclothesmen posted there.

At the entrance to the alley were sign-posts warning it was an "off-limits" area" to everyone for "security reasons," signed by the local police chief.

Members of the foreign press with due accreditation were the only outsiders allowed by police to enter Mr Kim's house.

Meanwhile, two Korean-Americans who were members of Mr Kim's entourage were hospitalized in Seoul after allegedly being beaten up.

Members of Mr Kim's escort party, which included Mr Foglietta, another U.S. congressman and a former U.S. ambassador, protested vigorously today to a Foreign Ministry official that they were roughed up by security police at the airport yesterday.

The meeting at the Foreign Ministry was ostensibly called by the government to brief the visitors on the situation in the Korean peninsula, including an alleged military threat from North Korea.

But it developed into a stormy session, with the U.S. side deploring the forcible separation of Mr Kim and his wife from their party, a member of the party said.

Earlier this week Seoul announced Mr Kim would not have to serve out a 20-year jail term he received for sedition, for allegedly inciting anti-government riots in 1980 that left 180 people dead.

Seoul made the announcement under pressure from the United States, analysts said.

Mr Kim was allowed to go to the United States in December 1982 for medical care and remained there.

CSO: 4100/201

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

GOVERNMENT PLANS ON LOCAL AUTONOMY ISSUE

System Studied

SK080345 Seoul YONHAP in English 0258 GMT 8 Feb 85

[Text] Seoul, 8 Feb (YONHAP)--Acting Prime Minister and Economic Planning Minister Sin Pyong-hyon said Thursday that he will establish a research committee within his office by the end of this month for implementation of the local autonomy system.

In a press conference here, Sin said that the government plans to enact laws for the implementation of local autonomy by December 1986.

The government hopes to initiate local autonomy beginning in the first half of 1987.

Sin said that the committee, to be headed by a former cabinet minister or higher level figure, will comprise eight vice minister-level officials and 21 other representatives of various walks of life.

The 21 social representatives will break down into three each from the academic, judicial, educational, economic, cultural and artistic circles, research organizations and the press. Political parties, meanwhile will be excluded.

A government official explained that the absence of political parties will enhance the objectivity, validity and specialization of the committee's work and prevent the drawn-out procedures usually associated with obtained political consensus.

He said, however, that the positions of the political parties will be reflected sufficiently in the committee's research.

Sin said that the committee will contain three subcommittees--the first on the structures of provincial administrations and legislatures, the second on administrative systems of the provincial governments and the third on the financing of provincial governments.

The first subcommittee will study in detail the pattern of organization of provincial parliaments, the right and function of local assemblies, the relations between provincial assemblies and political parties, the operation of the provincial parliaments and overall electoral systems of the provincial parliaments.

The second committee's areas of study will be the rearrangement of national affairs and provincial works, the establishment of a new administrative management system adaptable to changes in administrative conditions and the readjustment of personnel management systems.

The third subcommittee will determine on the necessary level of finance for instituting provincial parliaments, readjust national and local taxes and streamline the local tax systems.

Research Panel To Be Formed

SK072257 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 8 Feb 85 p 1

[Text] The government announced yesterday that it will form a committee within this month to do research work in preparation for implementation of local autonomy system in the first half of 1987.

Acting Prime Minister Sin Pyong-hyon said in a news conference that the committee to be placed under the control of the prime minister will be composed of 30 "learned and virtuous people" in order to reflect public opinion exactly.

The chairmanship will be entrusted to a person who was a minister level official or above, while the members will be picked among vice minister level officials and representatives of all walks of life.

The committee will have three subpanels. The first subpanel will do research on structures of local assembly and administration, the second one on administrative system and the third one on local finance.

Acting Premier Sin said, "The government will decide on the kind of local autonomous bodies and select districts for local autonomy on the basis of the results of the committee."

Apart from the committee, working level task forces will be organized at such ministries concerned as the Economic Planning Board, the Home Ministry and the Government Administration Ministry in order to collect various opinions of every stratum of society. The gathered opinions are to be sent to the committee.

The plan of local autonomy drawn on the basis of research results will be made public for public hearing in June, 1986, prior to its finalization.

The work will be finished by December of 1986, the acting premier said.

CSO: 4100/201

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

INAUGURATION DATE FOR EDUCATION COMMISSION ADVANCED

SK100050 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 10 Feb 85 p 1

[Text] President Chon Tu-hwan instructed the cabinet to inaugurate the Education Reform Commission in March, instead of June as previously scheduled, Chongwadae spokesman Hwang Son-pil said yesterday.

Minister of Education Kwon I-hyok Friday announced a plan to set up the body by June.

Placed under direct presidential control, the advisory commission will consist of 30 or so prominent persons who come from various walks of life, and who are to be appointed by the president, Hwang said.

The commission, the spokesman said, will have a chairman, some vice chairmen, a secretary general and a secretariat. If necessary, the organization will pick some consultants, he added.

To reflect public opinion on educational reform programs, the organizations will be empowered to hold public hearings and symposiums in addition to regular and special meetings, the spokesman said.

He said the commission will be divided into four subcommittees: educational system, primary and secondary education, high school education and education development.

The commission is the materialization of President Chon's previous pledge to create an education reform body.

In his New Year Policy Statement delivered before the National Assembly January 9, the president said he intended to establish an organization this year to examine all aspects of education and develop epochal reform programs.

CSO: 4100/201

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

FURTHER COMMENT ON STUDENT ACTIVITIES

Education Ministry Statement on Violence

SK070041 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 7 Feb 85 p 8

[Text] Minister of Education Kwon I-hyok yesterday called on universities and colleges to take stern disciplinary action against students staging "violent and disrupting" activities at election campaign rallies.

In a statement urging the students to refrain from political activities, Ministers Kwon said, "Any activities aimed at disrupting the election should never be tolerated."

While expressing regrets over a series of violent students activities at campaign rallies, he also asked politicians to stop using students for their political aims.

The statement was issued following the attack by some students on Ho Chong-il, a candidate of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, during a stumping rally in Seoul Tuesday.

"It is deplorable that despite repeated requests for them to refrain from political activities, some radical students have continued activities disturbing the election. In particular, the violence at an election campaign Tuesday is truly a shocking, worrisome and disgraceful affairs, said Kwon.

He said, "Such activities obstructing the fair election should never be tolerated."

Noting that the interest young voters have in the current election seem to be higher than in any previous elections, the education minister asked the students to consider their responsibility to society and expectations society has of them.

"Realizing a mature democracy is a goal cherished by all of us. The surest way to achieve that goal is to keep fairness in elections," he emphasized.

Saying that students' participation in politics is banned under school regulations, Kwon reiterated that any mass demonstrations and violent acts at election campaigns would not be excused.

"Regardless of their political interests and their support of specific political parties and candidates, students are advised to try to help achieve a fair and just election," said Kwon.

Urging politicians not to use students in their campaigns, Kwon said, "I believe honest politicians would never mobilize students to realize their personal political desires. Rather, they would provide mature guidance for radical students."

He called on school authorities to take punitive action "without delay and in strict accordance with school regulations" against students found involved in political activities or acts disrupting the election.

"We have no reason to show generosity toward such radical students negating the current democratic institution," he added.

'Election Law' Student Arrests

SK070045 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 7 Feb 85 p 8

[Text] Kwangju, Chollanam-do (YONHAP)—Police here yesterday booked two Chonnam National University students who allegedly attempted to impede a joint election campaign speech rally Monday on charges of violating the National Assembly Election Law.

Police said that 10 other students of the same university are being sought on similar charges.

The two booked collegians were identified as Pak Sun-chong, 22, a sophomore and O Chun-su, 20, a freshman. Those at large include Yi Chin-hui, 25, a junior coed and Hong Song-pyo, 20, a freshman.

Police said that those students were nabbed shortly before they tried to "disturb" the joint speech rally. They had 2,000 copies of "seditious" leaflets, 70 headbands bearing an antigovernment slogan and 12 cotton-tipped torches for the rally at the Kwangju Teachers' College around noon.

Investigators said that those students with torches had abortively tried to surround the rostrum and to instigate spectators to march out of the rally site when speeches began.

Police seized 500 copies of seditious leaflets, 66 headbands and two cotton-tipped sticks from them.

Election Rally Protests

SK072318 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 8 Feb 85 p 8

[Text] Seoul police yesterday arrested a 24-year-old university coed who staged an anti-government demonstration to disrupt an election campaign speech of a ruling party's candidate during Wednesday's joint speech rally in the Chongno-Chung-gu district.

The arrested was identified as Hwang Ok-son, 24, a senior of Songgyungwan University's Chinese language education departments, Chongno police said.

The police are looking for three other coeds of the university who allegedly joined Hwang in the protest, which occurred on a veranda of a building near the rallysite, the former campus of Seoul High School.

At the time of her arrest, Hwang had a sprayer which contained about 55cc of hydrochloric acid.

Hwang told police that she planned to use the acid against police when they stopped her.

The demonstration came during the speech of Rep Yi Chong-chan, of the Democratic Justice Party (DJP), who is running for his second term in the district.

Hwang, along with a couple of other coeds, hung an anti-government placard down from the third floor veranda of a building next to the campaign site, distributed leaflets denouncing the government and read the leaflet over a loud speaker before police stopped them.

CSO: 4100/201

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

ADMINISTRATION STATUS OF KWANGJU--The ruling Democratic Justice Party will propose the elevation of the administration status of Kwangju City to a special city under the direct control of the central government by the end of 1986, it was announced yesterday. Kwangju is the capital city of Chollanamdo. A bill to that effect will be presented by the DJP to the National Assembly within next year, DJP chairman Rep Kwon Ik-hyon revealed. Baring the plan as an election commitment, Rep Kwon said that the DJP would have the bill get through next year's regular house session at the latest. The DJP plan is to develop Kwangju city as a center for the development of the Honam (Cholla-pukto and Chollanamdo) area. The change of the status of Kwangju will provide various privileges to the city and its citizens. First of all, the city will be empowered to handle 426 kinds of civil affairs, such as issuing licenses to gas station, which to this point have been dealt with by the provincial government. The city will have an additional budget amounting to 15.9 billion won which had gone to the provincial government annually. The amount accounts for a little more than half of the city's current local tax earnings of 31.1 billion won. Officials of the city will be promoted by one grade each, if the city comes under the direct control of the central government. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 10 Feb 85 p 1]

SEOUL UNIVERSITY AUTONOMOUS STUDENT BODY--Seoul National University has decided to form an autonomous student body in March. Representatives of the body, which students have long demanded during numerous on-and-off campus demonstrations, will be elected directly by the students. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 9 Feb 85 p 8 SK]

HOUSE ARREST OF DISSIDENTS--The hardline opposition New Korea Democratic Party yesterday called for an immediate end to the house arrest of 20 persons affiliated with the Council for the Promotion of Democracy. A statement issued by the NKDP said that the house arrest is aimed at preventing a welcoming ceremony for the return of Kim Tae-chung. The statement described the measure as "illegal." Among those put under house arrest by police are Kim Sang-hyon, acting cochairman of the CPD, and Pak Chong-yol, vice chief of the NKDP's election task force, the statement said. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 8 Feb 85 p 1 SK]

DISSIDENTS UNDER HOUSE ARREST—Several dissident politicians, including Kim Yong-sam and Kim Sang-hyon, yesterday remained confined to their houses for the second day, the opposition New Korea Democratic Party claimed. The new party said in a statement that Kim Yong-sam, co-chairman of the Council for Promotion of Democracy, and Kim Sang-hyon, acting co-chairman of the CPD, had been under "house arrest" since 7:00 a.m. Monday. The two Kims are still under a political ban. The NKDP called for immediate lifting of the restrictive measures imposed on the dissident politicians citing that the police action was "illegally" taken to prevent them from gathering to welcome the return of Kim Tae-chung from the United States yesterday. Among those allegedly under confinement were Ye Chun-ho, a former lawmaker of the disbanded Democratic Republican Party and Kwon No-kap, former secretary to Kim Tae-chung, the party said. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 9 Feb 85 p 1 SK]

CSO: 4100/201

S.KOREA/ECONOMY

FKI CHAIRMAN STRESSES EFFORTS TO CURB DEBT, INFLATION

SK100227 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 10 Feb 85 p 3

[Text] Without a good deal of fanfare, Chong Chu-yong, chairman of the Hyundai Business Group, was reelected the 17th chairman of the Federation of Korean Industries (FKI) Thursday. His reelection to the chairmanship of the influential economic forum grouping Korea's Chaebol" (conglomerates) was accepted as "a matter of course."

This will be Chong's fifth two-year term as chairman of the organization since he was first elected in 1977.

Shortly after his election, Chairman Chong said, "I and all the FKI members will brace themselves to make 1985 a year when the country breaks away from the accumulation of foreign debt."

"At the same time, we will be all out to keep inflation at bay this year as well," he said.

Depending on the efforts of domestic business concerns, Chong went on, the nation's current account deficit should be curbed well below the government-targeted \$700 million this year.

"To this end," he said, "businesses should refrain from importing nonessential commodities while promoting import substitution industries more vigorously."

He declared that local business leaders will endeavor to make 1985 a major turning point to make Korea a creditor country.

Asked to comment on his reelection, Chong said; "I really did wish to step down at the end of my fourth term."

There were indications that Chon was going to step down amid rumors that the next FKI chairman could come from the outside. The overwhelming opinion, however, was that given the current situation, incumbent Chairman Chong would be retained.

Noting that the nation's export drive is expected to face tough going this year because of the harsh wave of protectionism abroad, Chong said Korean businesses should put top priority on improving their productivity by cutting production costs.

He then forecast that capital spending by domestic manufacturing industries this year will be smaller than last year due to the government's expected tight credit policy.

He said domestic business interests should allot more share of their investment to the high-tech areas such as computers and semiconductors.

"If you always look at the mountains you quickly become tired," he said, "I always keep my eyes down so that my steps will be surer."

CSO: 4100/201

BRIEFS

ENERGY RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT--Seoul, 9 Feb (YONHAP)--In an effort to fully utilize domestic resources as well as to conserve energy in the country, the government plans to launch a comprehensive drive to develop new and out-of-use energy sources, the Energy and Resources Ministry said Saturday. The projected drive calls for the three-stage development of substitute energy sources to meet 3 percent of the nation's energy consumption by 2001, minister officials said. To this end, the ministry will encourage the installation of home solar-heating equipment in 500,000 homes and one million solar water-heaters throughout the country by the target year, the officials said. The ministry also plans to generate 200,000 kilowatts of electricity through solar energy, 7,000 kilowatts through wind currents and 209,000 kilowatts by means of small-scale hydroelectric plants by 2001, the official said. In order to execute the projects effectively, the ministry will soon form a committee of experts, the officials said. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0639 GMT 9 Feb 85 SK]

NEW KTA PRESIDENT--Seoul, 9 Feb (YONHAP)--Nam Tok-u was reelected president of the Korean Traders Association (KTA) for a three-year term in a general meeting of the KTA on Friday. Nam, who had served as professor at several universities as well as prime minister, succeeded to the (KTA) presidency on October 31, 1983. At the meeting, 80 new members were elected to its board of directors. The board will elect new KTA executives soon. In addition, participants finalized this year's budget, 6.7 billion won (about 8 million U.S. dollars; one dollar is worth about 830 won), up 2.3 percent from 1984. Comprising more than 3,600 member-trading companies, the KTA was inaugurated in July of 1946 to advance the business of member firms. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0130 GMT 9 Feb 85 SK]

SMALL AND MEDIUM INDUSTRY--Seoul, 9 Feb (YONHAP)--South Korea's small- and medium-sized manufacturing industries registered a production growth rate of 16.9 percent in 1984, compared with a 13.8-percent gain for all manufacturing industries, a report released by the Small and Medium Industry Bank showed Saturday. The report indicated that the growth was accomplished despite the South Korean Government's business stabilization policy and the sluggish economic activity in developed countries. The bank conducted the survey on the production trends last year of 2,652 small- and medium-sized manufacturing firms. The electric and electronic goods and machinery industries recorded remarkable growth rates, 41.1 percent and 24 percent, respectively, the report said. The increase resulted from cooperation between small- and medium-sized firms and big companies, both of which achieved success in the division of labor. Meanwhile, the growth rate of wood products industry reached only 5.9 percent; that of the garments industry 1.4 percent; and that of the furniture industry 0.4 percent. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0642 GMT 9 Feb 85]

S. KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

BRIEFS

FOREIGN TECHNICIANS TRAINING--Seoul, 12 Feb (OANA-YONHAP)--The South Korean Government will train a total of 320 technicians from 88 countries in Korea this year in order to promote technical cooperation with developing nations, Science and Technology Ministry officials said Tuesday. In addition, the ministry will dispatch 38 Korean specialists to 28 countries to train technicians there, the officials said. Of the technicians to be trained in Korea, 143 will come from 22 Asian countries, 81 from 30 countries in Central and South America, 65 from 23 African nations and 31 from 13 Middle East nations. The 320 trainees will include 100 agricultural personnel, 90 mining and manufacturing technicians and 70 fisheries technicians. Meanwhile, the 38 Korean specialists--15 experts in the field of agriculture, 10 in mining and manufacturing, six in fisheries and seven others--will visit 10 Asian nations, 13 Central and South American nations, one Middle East and four African nations. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0128 GMT 12 Feb 85]

DEVELOPMENT OF NEW ENERGY SOURCES--Seoul, 12 Feb (YONHAP)--In an effort to fully utilize domestic resources and to conserve energy, the South Korean Government plans to launch a comprehensive drive to develop new energy sources, Korean Energy and Resources Ministry officials said Tuesday. Under a three-stage plan, alternative energy sources will be developed to meet 3 percent of the nation's total energy consumption by the year 2001. The ministry plans to encourage the installation of solar room-heaters in 500,000 homes and solar water-heaters in one million homes by the target year. If the ministry's solar heating goals are achieved, Korea is expected to consume 124.2 million tons of oil equivalent (TOE) in the year 2001. Korea used 49.7 million TOE in 1983. The ministry plans to formulate the nation's long-term (21st century) strategy for energy consumption and development before the end of the year, officials said. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 1210 GMT 12 Feb 85]

COMPUTER INDUSTRIES--Seoul, 5 Feb (YONHAP)--Foreign investment in South Korea's computer and semiconductor industries has increased markedly over the past two years, a Trade and Industry Ministry report released Tuesday showed. The report said that more than half of the foreign investment and technology introduced into the nation's computer and semiconductor industries since 1962 was made during the last two years. Foreign technology was introduced into the computer industry in seven instances in 1983 and on 11 occasion in 1984. It was into the semiconductor industry happened five times in 1983 and eight times in 1984. [As received] There were five cases of foreign investment in the computer industry in 1983 and seven cases in 1984, while foreign investment in the semiconductor industry occurred once. The report also showed that the sources of the investment and technology have shifted from the Japanese industries in the 1960s and 1970s to U.S. firms since 1980. The government is now encouraging the introduction of foreign investment and technology through the use of tax and administrative benefits. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0706 GMT 5 Feb 85 SK]

INDUCEMENT FOREIGN TECHNOLOGY--Seoul, 6 Feb (YONHAP)--South Korea in recent years has made healthy gains in its inducement of foreign technology and foreign investment in high-tech fields. A government tally indicated Wednesday that the nation induced computer technology in 29 projects and semiconductor technology in 20 projects between 1962 and 1985. Foreign firms invested in 27 computer-related projects and 11 semiconductor-related projects during the 22-year period. More than half of the foreign investments and high-tech inducement projects were carried out in the last two years, according to the tally. During the 1983-84 period, foreign computer technology was introduced in 18 projects and semiconductor technology was utilized in 13 projects. Foreign companies invested in 12 computer-related projects and one semiconductor-related project. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 1218 GMT 6 Feb 85 SK]

CSO: 4100/201

S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

DAILY ANALYZES REAGAN STATE OF UNION MESSAGE

SK072314 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 8 Feb 85 p 4

[Editorial: "State of Union Message"]

[Text] U.S. President Ronald Reagan has followed up his inaugural theme of American renewal with a positive declaration of "a second American revolution" of hope, opportunity, technological progress and the promise of a free and peaceful world.

In his State of the Union message delivered before both houses of the U.S. Congress yesterday, Reagan's fourth overall and the first of his new term, the American President brimmed with optimism and ambition characteristic of his conservative yet dynamic leadership. Reagan's general State of the Union address will soon be supplemented by a budget message laying down a concrete blueprint to guide America's economy.

U.S. determination to remain strong was evinced by President Reagan's heavy defense expenditures, his plan for a space defense system, and his vow to fulfill U.S. commitments abroad. Describing the United States as "poised to create a safer, freer and more peaceful world," Reagan said American cannot remain passive when freedom is under siege. He added that the American people cannot play innocents abroad in a world that is no longer innocent.

The American leader referred to the futility of justice that is not backed by might by stating that diplomacy cannot succeed without adequate resources. He noted that Washington's security assistance programs help friendly governments defend themselves and given them the confidence to work for peace.

As President Reagan pointed out, U.S. determination to maintain a strong defense posture has influenced the Soviet Union to return to the bargaining table. He said American negotiators must be able to participate in such talks knowing they have the unified support of the American people.

He reaffirmed U.S. interest in seeking fair and verifiable arms control agreements that would lower the risk of war and reduce stockpiles of nuclear weapons. At the same time, Reagan made it clear that, despite budget restraints, he will seek record funding for America's space program.

It was reassuring to note that Reagan's readiness to negotiate with Moscow was tempered with a warning that the United States must stand by its democratic allies and will not tolerate threats to freedom. He urged the United States not to break faith with freedom fighters everywhere, from Afghanistan to Nicaragua, resisting Kremlin-sponsored aggression while defending human rights.

Asian countries were advised to follow in the footsteps of America's economic recovery by adopting free-market principles. The nations of East Asia and the Pacific were acknowledged for having outperformed the region's centralized economies even though many of those free market nations have few resources other than the industriousness of their own peoples.

The overall outlook of America's foreign policy for this year seems to provide a favorable framework in which Seoul and Washington can continue to cooperate in furthering their friendship and alliance. A strong, mutual commitment is the backbone of our bilateral relationship.

President Reagan's restatement of America's unflinching will to abide by its alliances, protect freedom and ensure peace from a position of strength enables all its friends and allies to rest assured that their combined search for peace and liberty for all will bear fruit.

With the reelection of President Reagan, the traditional bonds of partnership between Seoul and Washington have gained in depth and breadth. The upcoming U.S. visit of President Chon Tu-hwan for his third summit with Reagan reflects the maturation of Korean-American relations.

The future of U.S. leadership depends largely on its quick economic resurgence and a breakthrough in the East-West deadlock. The United States must now rise to the occasion under the administration of President Reagan.

CSO: 4100/201

S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

UNDP AID--Seoul, 6 Feb (YONHAP)--The United Nations Development Program (UNDP) has agreed to grant 131,200 U.S. dollars in aid to the South Korean Agriculture and Fisheries Development Corp (AFDC) for food development projects, AFDC officials announced Wednesday. Kim Han-kon, director general of the Agricultural Policy Bureau of the Korean Agriculture and Fisheries Ministry, and Berenado Vunibobo, UNDP resident representative in Korea, signed the agreement Wednesday. The agreement brings the total amount of UNDP aid to the AFDC to 1.4 million dollars. The objectives of the program are to develop fermentation technology for the production of a new highly nutritional beverage made from barley and to develop extraction technology for the use of seaweed in new food products. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 1155 GMT 6 Feb 85 SK]

IBRD LOAN TO KOREA--Washington, 7 Feb (YONHAP)--The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) has decided to provide South Korea with a loan of 95 million U.S. dollars to help expand water services around Seoul, IBRD officials said here Thursday. Expected to cost about 266 million dollars, the project will relieve the water shortage affecting about five million people living in 25 municipalities around the capital. It also will provide the capacity to serve another 1.1 million people by 1991, the officials said. Other financing for the project will come from the Korean Government, the officials said. The project includes the construction of two water intake systems, three pumping stations and two water treatment plants. About 175 kilometers of pipe and 14 kilometers of tunnel will be built to draw water from the Han River. Construction and installation are scheduled to be completed by the end of 1988, the officials said. The IBRD loan must be repaid in 15 years, including a grace period of three years, with a variable interest rate linked to the cost of the bank's borrowing, the officials added. Currently, the rate stands at 9.29 percent. The loan also carries an annual commitment charge of 0.75 percent on undisbursed balances. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0626 GMT 8 Feb 85 SK]

FRENCH P.M. VISIT CONFIRMED--Paris, 7 Feb (YONHAP)--The French Government confirmed Thursday that its Prime Minister Laurent Fabius and Industrial Re-deployment and External Commerce Minister Edith Cresson will visit South Korea in the first half of this year. The confirmation followed a statement by the South Korean Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong that his government will allow the French trade minister to visit the nation simultaneous with Fabius' visit or somewhat later. Cresson's trip had originally been scheduled for January 14-18, but was postponed until "some other mutually convenient time" following the French Government's elevation in December of the North Korean trade mission in Paris to the status of general delegation. Diplomatic observers in Paris commented that the development means a "clear detente" between the two nations. The details of the two ministers' visit to Korea were not announced, but diplomatic sources said that it will be this spring after South Korea's general elections, slated for February 12. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0659 GMT 8 Feb 85 SK]

JAPAN'S FINGERPRINTING POLICY OPPOSED--Tokyo, 10 Feb (KYODO)--Some 200 Korean residents and Japanese nationals attended an indoor rally Sunday to voice their opposition to the Japanese Government's policy of requiring aliens to submit to fingerprinting. The participants issued a declaration saying they were resolutely opposed to "the humiliating policy of discrimination" against aliens in Japan. Some 370,000 non-Japanese residents are expected to face fingerprinting when they renew their alien registration cards in the second half of the year. Some of those who are due to renew their registration cards told the gathering that they would fight against the Japanese Government policy until the day they can live on equal footing with Japanese nationals without carrying their alien registration cards. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 1000 GMT 10 Feb 85 SK]

SAKHALIN KOREAN MEETS FAMILY--Tokyo (YONHAP)--A Korean resident of Soviet Sakhalin Friday morning met with his family members from South Korea in an emotional reunion at Niigata Airport after 44 years of separation. Kim Song-kon, 66, who was taken to the Soviet island, north of Japan, by Japanese during World War II for forced labor, flew into the airport to be reunited with his daughter Chong-ja and sister Son-kon who came from Seoul. Kim burst into tears when he met his daughter and sister at the airport. He is scheduled to stay for some two months in Japan to enjoy his time with his family members from Korea. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 10 Feb 85 p 8 SK]

CHINA KOREANS REUNITED WITH FAMILY--Two Korean residents from China had a tearful reunion with their relatives at Kimpo International Airport Thursday afternoon after 43 years of separation. Cho Chong-tok, 47, and Cho Chong-sun, 44, from Manchuria met with their 54-year-old brother Cho Chong-son and other relatives with the help of the Korean National Red Cross (KNRC). Another Korean woman from China, Han Ok-sun, 55, met with her sister Han Kil-sun, 59, at the airport on the same day after having been separated from each other 50 years ago. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 10 Feb 85 p 8 SK]

CSO: 4100/201

S.KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

DAILY ASSESSES BUSINESS INDICES, ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

SK100130 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 10 Feb 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Upbeat Economic Forecast"]

[Text] The Economic Planning Board last week published major business indexes for last December which indicate that our economy is bouncing back in spite of a slowdown in exports and a consequent trade deficit.

A generally upbeat economic forecast for 1985 is tempered with an unfavorable outlook for Korea's international payments position and the fear of a possible recurrence of inflation fed by massive injections of money and lax fiscal administration in the course of electioneering.

The external environment for the nation's economy is hardly likely to improve to any significant degree. Recovery in the United States and Japan is only modest. Protectionist trade barriers are bound to increase. Prospects of lower interest rates and stable prices for raw materials led by petroleum may provide an important hedge against a further slide.

According to the government statistics, the business warning index that forecasts the business climate two to three months in advance rose 2.1 percentage points to 131.7 in December, while the composite coinciding index which mirrors current business conditions gained 0.8 percentage points.

Ascribed chiefly to the reinvigoration of the construction industry, the impressive rise in the warning index, the biggest since September 1982, bodes well for the performance of our economy in coming months. Consumption was also brisk in December with a 9.5 percent increase from the previous December.

The Korea Chamber of Commerce and Industry agreed with government economists in their optimistic forecast for construction. Early building starts, especially orders for public works projects, are about to produce a positive ripple effect in the first quarter of this year.

On the other hand, misgivings and concerns are expressed over the fact that too much money has gone into circulation, that the slight business upturn

is supported not by expanded exports but rather by wild domestic spending and that overall investment and production activity is at a standstill.

During the first month of the year a total of 54,640 million won was released into the private sector. Though much of the money has been recollected into the state coffers through taxes, the amount of money in circulation remains large.

The common practice of spending in connection with the election campaign in early February may throw price stability off balance. Loosened fiscal management in public sector may further contribute to a swell in the money supply.

A gain of 6.2 percent in imports that amounted to \$2.375 million in January, leaving a trade deficit of some \$800 million as a result of slow export growth, darkens the chances of reducing the international current account deficit below \$600 million this year.

Enlivening business activity and consumption is good for our industry. But it should not be attained at the expense of domestic price stability and the balance of payments. They are two vital elements in our quest for economic growth based on stability.

This year the freeze on budgetary spendings was lifted to allow a 10 percent increase in the scale of governmental outlays. This, coupled with hundreds of billions of won used as political funds, may overheat the economy in an unproductive manner.

A policy of timely and effective retrenchment is needed to restrain excessive money flow and consumption. Export growth must be pushed along with import reduction. More money should go into renovating industrial facilities and promoting technological research and development.

CSO: 4100/201

S.KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

FKI PLANS TRADE MISSION TO WESTERN EUROPE IN MAY

SK100300 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 10 Feb 85 p 2

[Text] The Federation of Korean Industries (FKI) plans to dispatch a high-powered trade mission to West European nations in May, timed with the trade-industry minister's visit there.

The probable target countries include the United Kingdom, West Germany, France, Belgium, Sweden and Finland.

The package tour, according to the FKI, aims to facilitate technology introduction from the West European countries.

The move is in consonance with the national drive to diversify its technological import source, putting aside its heavy dependence on Japan and the United States.

The FKI officials said that technological cooperation with the West European nations will be largely made through joint ventures and royalty deals.

"The joint ventures will take place inside and outside the two countries, putting an emphasis on the combination of the West European technology and Korean manpower," they added.

Korean industries are expected to use the West European nations as a bridge to advance into new markets, notably East Europe and Africa.

The areas for their mutually beneficial cooperation, specialists said, include precision machinery, textiles, electronics, food-processing, an anti-pollution technology.

Joint meetings of bilateral economic cooperation committees will take place around the period of the high-powered mission's visit to the West European nations.

The FKI said that it would invite as many West European businessmen as possible to enhance economic cooperation between Korea and the West European countries.

CSO: 4100/201

S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

ENERGY, RESOURCE MINISTER BRIEFS CHON TU-HWAN

SK110639 Seoul YONHAP in English 0619 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Text] Seoul, 11 Feb (OANA-YONHAP)--In order to emerge as an oil-producing country in the 21st century, South Korea will push for more oil field development at home and abroad and raise its oil self-supply ratio to 10 percent by 2001, Korean Energy and Resources Minister Choe Tong-kyu said Monday.

Briefing President Chon Tu-hwan on the ministry's major policies for 1985, Choe said that, as part of its exploration effort, the country will drill two test wells in a zone designated for joint Korean-Japanese offshore oil development, including the seventh mining block, in about May or June. Korea signed a joint oil development agreement with Japan in 1974.

The minister went on to say that seismic surveys over 2,000 square kilometers of the fourth mining block off Pohang, which is designated for exclusive development by Korea, will be conducted this year.

Korea's effort to tap oil along its continental shelf was initiated in the early 1970s. The shelf was divided into seven offshore blocks to facilitate rational exploration for petroleum and natural gas.

Beginning in the second half of this year, the country plans to produce 10,000 barrels to 15,000 of petroleum per day in the Indonesian West Madura Sea zone, the minister added.

Last year, the Kodeco Energy Co, a South Korean oil drilling company involved in a 50-50 joint venture with Pertamina, the Indonesian state-run oil monopoly, discovered its first recoverable oil and gas reserves, about 22.1 million barrels of oil and 400.6 billion cubic feet of gas in the sea bed west of Madura Island, off east and northeast Java.

The nation will also conduct test drillings along with seismic surveys of oil fields in North Yemen, Indonesia and Mauritania this year, Choe said.

Among its other 1985 major policy objectives, the ministry will adjust its long-term power development projects to include the construction of 20 power generators with a combined generating capacity of 9,045 megawatts by 1996, Choe revealed.

The ministry originally had scheduled the construction of 25 power generators, with a total capacity of 15,043 mw.

Choe noted that Korea is expected to consume 124.2 million tons of oil equivalent (TOE) in 2001 and stressed that his ministry will map out this year the country's long-term energy strategy toward the 2000s. Korea consumed 49.7 million TOE in 1983.

Also, the ministry is considering pegging domestic oil prices to fluctuating exchange rates to improve the existing oil price management system, he added.

Among other major policies reported to the president were the introduction of a graded electricity fare system for the summer season, the rational revision of various taxes imposed on oil derivatives and the development of alternative energy sources as well as the continuance of the ongoing nationwide campaign for energy economy.

CSO: 4100/213

S.KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

BRIEFS

TAX AGREEMENT WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES--Seoul, 4 Feb (YONHAP)--The South Korean Government plans to conclude double taxation prevention agreements with Brazil, Nigeria, Senegal, Pakistan and Italy this year, a Finance Ministry official announced Monday. The ministry will gear up its efforts to conclude taxation prevention pacts with nations rich in natural resources in an effort to promote the penetration of Korean firms into foreign markets. South Korea has already concluded double taxation prevention pacts with 19 countries, including the United States, Japan, West Germany and Britain. The number of countries with which Korea holds double taxation prevention agreements will increase significantly in the near future. Korea has already signed such agreements with Sri Lanka, Turkey and two other countries, and will soon initial double taxation prevention agreements with India, Morocco and two other nations. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 1243 GMT 4 Feb 85 SK]

IMPORTS OF BEANS--Seoul, 5 Feb (YONHAP)--The South Korean Agriculture and Fisheries Development Corp (AFDC) plans to import 3,500 tons of red beans from Taiwan and 1,000 tons of green peas from Thailand before April, AFDC officials said Tuesday. About 1,000 tons of red beans will be imported by March 10, an additional 1,500 tons by March 25 and the rest by April 10. All the green peas will be shipped to Pusan, a port city about 320 kilometers south of Seoul, by March 20. Under the general competitive tender method, the corporation will select suppliers among member companies of the association of foreign trading agents of Korea, the sources said. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 1225 GMT 5 Feb 85 SK]

TRADE EXHIBITIONS IN JAPAN--Seoul, 4 Feb (YONHAP)--The (South) Korea Trade Promotion Corporation (KOTRA) plans to hold an exhibition in Tokyo of Korean products and to open an overall sales center in Osaka for Korean goods later this year to reduce the nation's trade deficit with Japan, it was learned here Monday. A KOTRA official said that the KOTRA will hold its Tokyo exhibition annually, beginning later this year, with the help of leading Japanese departments stores. Also, the KOTRA will establish an overall sales center in Osaka for Korean goods after consultation with the government authorities concerned. Meanwhile, the corporation will induce about 40 Korean-resident businessmen in Japan in the third quarter of this year to come to Korea to purchase Korean-made goods. It will also try to attract

Japanese businessmen to buy the products of small- and medium-sized firms. Korean firms will be represented at four fairs in Japan this year, and the KOTRA will send its sales promotion mission there to tour six big cities, including Tokyo and Osaka. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0133 GMT 4 Feb 85 SK]

CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS--Seoul, 2 Feb (OANA-YONHAP)--South Korea's five leading construction firms signed a total of seven contracts with Middle East countries in January, worth 343 million U.S. dollars, business sources here said Saturday. The figure skyrocketed compared with the 59 million dollars on five projects negotiated during the same period last year. The sources said that the boom resulted from the Middle East nation's decision to proceed with works previously postponed. Meanwhile, Korean firms are expected to sign a total of three construction contracts with Saudi Arabia and North Yemen, worth 304 million dollars, in February. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0145 GMT 2 Feb 85 SK]

BUSINESSMEN EMIGRANTS--Seoul, 1 Feb (YONHAP)--The first South Korean businessmen to emigrate to Canada under specified conditions of investment plan to leave for their new homeland in February or March, the state-run Overseas Development Corp announced Friday. The Canadian Government recently granted permission to the corporation for the emigration of 10 South Korean small businessmen and their dependents to the North American country. Under the terms specified by the Canadian Government, the businessmen will have to invest in plastic making, ship painting and metal molding businesses in Ontario and Quebec. They also will be obliged to employ at least one Canadian. Each of the Korean businessmen will invest between 100,000 and 300,000 Canadian dollars. The Canadian Government would like to bring in more Korean immigrants who have the financial resources to invest in Canada, a corporation said. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 1246 GMT 1 Feb 85 SK]

COLOR TV DUMPING CHARGE--Seoul, 11 Feb (YONHAP)--Three Japanese-invested electronics firms in Canada are moving to file an anti-dumping suit against South Korean color television exporters, a Korea Trade Promotion Corp (Kotra) official said Monday. The three companies are Matsushita Electronics of Canada, Hitachi Ltd and Mitsubishi Canada. The official quoted a report from a Kotra branch office in Toronto as saying that the firms are expected to lodge a suit soon, although the office confirmed Thursday that the Revenue Canada, a tax regulating body, has not received a petition. Such a move is designed to block Korean color TV manufacturers from expanding their exports to the Canadian market, the official said. Korea exported color TV sets worth about U.S.\$5.4 million in the January-October period of last year. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0646 GMT 11 Feb 85]

IMPORT OF CHINESE CARPETS--Seoul, 12 Feb (OANA-YONHAP)--World-famous Chinese-made carpets have begun landing on the South Korean market. The Hanil Carpet Co imported dozens of carpets made in Tientsin, China, in January through a trading company in Hong Kong. Lotte Shopping, one of the largest department stores in Seoul, has sold about 10 of those carpets so far, a store official said. They are priced at 4.54 million won (U.S.\$5,440: one dollar is worth about 835 won), 3.36 million won and 2.27 million won each, respectively, depending upon size. Consumers have praised the quality of the products while lamenting their expense, the official said. Another Korean trading company had imported 70 Chinese carpets via Hong Kong last October, but sales fared badly, the official added. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0058 GMT 12 Feb 85]

N.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

SLOGANS, COMMENTS ON 40TH ANNIVERSARY OBSERVANCE

WPK Central Committee Slogans

SK071448 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 31 Jan 85

[Slogans issued on 31 January by the WPK Central Committee on the occasion of the 40th anniversaries of national liberation and the founding of the WPK-- read by announcer]

[Text] This year, our party and people will significantly greet the 40th anniversaries of national liberation and the founding of the WPK. Looking back upon the annals of glorious history in which they have advanced under the party's banner, our party members and people take genuinely great pride and honor in greeting the 40th anniversaries of national liberation and the founding of the party.

Liberation on 15 August 1945 and the founding of our party on 10 October were historic events which effected an epochal turn in our people's life and the development of our revolution. National liberation and the founding of our party were a lofty fruition of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's great idea on the achievement of national liberation and on the building of a revolutionary party of the working class and a new independent fatherland and his wise leadership.

In the darkest period of the Japanese imperialist rule, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song put forth a chuche-oriented revolutionary line by creatively applying Marxism-Leninism, led our country's anti-Japanese movement for liberation and the Korean communist movement to victory, and created a glorious revolutionary tradition, an everlasting foundation for the Korean revolution.

Under the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's leadership, the Korean communists and the patriotic people, together with the Soviet Army, annihilated and wiped out the Japanese imperialist aggressors by victoriously organizing and waging the heroic anti-Japanese armed struggle for nearly 15 years, thus brilliantly performing the sacred cause of national liberation. Thanks to national liberation, our people extricated themselves from the yoke of colonial slaves, restored national dignity, and embarked upon a broad road toward the building of a new independent and prosperous party.

Shortly after liberation, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song brilliantly completed the historic cause of founding a revolutionary party by deep insight into the prevailing situation and the demands of the revolution and on the basis of the lofty achievements and rich experience on the building of a party which he had attained in the flames of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle. Thanks to the consummation of the cause of founding our party, the Korean communists and the popular working masses could possess a military headquarters, their true vanguard of the revolution which they had desired very much, and victoriously pioneer the road of independence, self-reliance, and socialism under the party's leadership.

Under the wise leadership of the party and the leader, our people established the most advanced socialist system in this land once dominated by exploitation and oppression and turned our country, a backward colonial and semifeudal society, into an independent, self-reliant, and self-defense socialist country.

In the course of struggle to lead the complicated and arduous Korean revolution to victory, our party has been strengthened into a seasoned and tested invincible revolutionary party which is firmly united and cohesive on the basis of the *chuche* idea and successfully carries out the revolutionary cause, enjoying the absolute support and trust of the popular masses and breaking through any storms and ordeals.

The future of our fatherland and people following the leadership of the party is promising. The past 40 years since national liberation and the founding of the party have been a glorious period in which the unprecedented period of national prosperity and flourishing has been unfolded in this land and great imperishable achievements, which will resplendently shine together with the history of our fatherland, have been attained.

Grandly celebrating the 40th anniversaries of national liberation and the founding of the party, which are of great significance in the history of our party and people, implies a demonstration of our people's firm will and resolve to make shine historic victory and success, attained by the Korean communists and people in the revolutionary struggle and construction work under the revolutionary banner of Marxism-Leninism and the *chuche* idea, and to complete the socialist and communist cause under the leadership of the party and the leader.

At the 10th plenary meeting of the sixth party Central Committee and in his New Year's address, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song clearly elucidated the tasks assigned to our party and people in brilliantly fulfilling the 1985 plan for the national economy and in effecting an epochal turn in socialist construction.

Firmly believing that the party members and workers will more firmly consolidate the great political and ideological unity of our people around the party and the leader by powerfully struggling, upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's programmatic teachings, and enact a new revolutionary upsurge in socialist construction, the WPK Central Committee issues the slogans of the party Central Committee on the occasion of the 40th anniversaries of national liberation and the founding of the party.

"Long Live the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the Founder of our Party and State and the Leader [yongdoja]!"

"Long Live the Glorious WPK, the Organizer and Encourager of All Victories of the Korean People!"

"Long Live the DPRK, Our Glorious Fatherland!"

"The 40th Anniversaries of National Liberation and the Founding of the Party Are Significant Holidays To Demonstrate the Firm and Immovable Political and Ideological Unity of Our Party and People and the Boundless Strength of Our People Who Powerfully Advance Along the Road of Socialism and Communism. All Party Members and Workers, Let Us Greet the 40th Anniversaries of National Liberation and the Founding of the Party With a High Political Zeal and Brilliant Labor Success!"

"Let Us Vigorously Advance Forward in the Spirit of the Speed of the 1980's Added to Chollima in Order To Make Shine the 40th Anniversaries of National Liberation and the Founding of the Party as Great Festivals of Victors!"

"Imbuing the Whole Society With the Chuche Idea Is a General Duty of Our Revolution and a Lofty Revolutionary Cause of Our Party and People. Let Us Dynamically Push Ahead With the Revolution and Construction, Upholding the Revolutionary Banner of the Great Chuche Idea!"

"Let Us Consummate the Socialist and Communist Cause, a Chuche Revolutionary Cause Created in the Sacred Mt Paektu, by Thoroughly Embodying the Chuche Idea!"

"Loyalty to the Party and the Leader Is the Loftyist Trait of the Korean Communists and Our People. Let Us More Deeply Cherish Loyalty to the Party and the Leader by Following and Learning from the Example of Loyalty Shown by the Young Communists and the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas During the Period of the Anti-Japanese Revolutionary Struggle!"

"Let Us Become Kim Hyoks and Cha Kwang-su's of the 1980's!"

"Let Us Safeguard the Party Central Committee, Led by the Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il-song Politically and Ideologically, and Defend It With Lives!"

"Let Us Make the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song's Teachings and the Party's Policies Our Bones and Flesh and Thoroughly Establish a Revolutionary Ethos in Which We Think and Act Anywhere and Anytime in Accordance with the Party's Ideological Will!"

"Let Us Resolutely Struggle Against all Reactionary and Counterrevolutionary Trends of Idea Running Counter to Our Party's Revolutionary Idea!"

"Let Us Accept the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song's Teachings and the Party's Policies on the Principle of Absoluteness and Unconditionally and Thoroughly Implement Them!"

"Let Us Unreservedly Display Loyalty to the Party and the Leader in Practicing the Revolution!"

"Let Us Return the Great Political Trust and Concerns of the Party and the Leader With High Political Self-Awareness and [word indistinct]!"

"Strengthening the Leadership of the Party Is a Decisive Guarantee for Brilliantly Carrying Out the Chuche Revolutionary Cause. Let Us Further Strengthen Party's Leadership in All Fields of the Revolution and Construction and Thoroughly Embody It!"

"Let Us Thoroughly Establish a Revolutionary Order and Discipline in Which We Breathe and Move as One in Accordance with the Party's Ideological Will and Organize and Execute All Work Under the Party's Guidance!"

"Defending and Strengthening the Party's Political and Ideological Unity and Purity Are an Important Matter Concerning the Destiny of the Party and the Revolution. Let Us Defend as Our Eyeballs Our Party's Political and Ideological Unity and Purity, a Great Gain of Our Revolution, and Continuously Strengthen It!"

"Let Us Fully Display Revolutionary Comradeship Based on Loyalty to the Party and the Leader and Strengthen Unity in Ideological Will at All Units!"

"Let Us Uncompromisingly Struggle Against All Unsound Elements Hindering the Party's Unity and Cohesion Always with a Keen Party-Minded and Class-Minded Outlook!"

"Our Party's Revolutionary Tradition Is the Chuche-Oriented Ideological System, Immortal Revolutionary Achievements, and Experience in Struggle Which the Great Comrade Kim Il-song [as heard] Have Attained and Is the Leader's Work Method. Let Us Solidly Arm Ourselves with Our Party's Revolutionary Tradition by Deeply Studying the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song's Revolutionary History and Resolutely Defend and Purely Inherit It!"

"Let Us Consummate Our Revolutionary Cause by Brilliantly Embodying the Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il-song's Great Revolutionary Idea, Lofty Revolutionary Achievements, Fighting Experience, Revolutionary Work Method, and People-Minded Work Style!"

"Our Party Is a Revolutionary Party Led by the Chuche Idea and a Mighty (?Party) struggling for the Consummation of the Chuche Revolutionary Cause. Let Us Strengthen and Develop Our Party Into a Party, Which Carries Out the Revolution and Struggles, by Brilliantly Realizing the Cause of Remodeling the Entire Party on the Chuche Idea!"

"Let Us More Powerfully Accelerate the Revolution and Construction by Firmly Organizing the Party's Ranks and Solidly Uniting the Masses Around the Party and the Leader!"

"Let Us Strengthen the Militant Function and Leadership Role of the Party Organizations in an All-Round Way!"

"There Is No More Honorable and Loftier Title Than That of WPK Member. As You Have Done So in the Road of the Ordeal-Filled Korean Revolution, All Party Members Should Become Revolutionary Fighters Endlessly Loyal to the Party and the Leader."

"With High Honor of Being Party Members and a Sense of Responsibility, All Party Members Should Become Genuine Educators and Organizers of the Masses."

"The Party Members Should Become Fighters in the Vanguard of the Masses in the Revolutionary Struggle and Construction Work by Unreservedly Displaying the Burning Loyalty and Heroic Mettle of the WPK Members."

"The DPRK Is Genuinely the Motherly Homeland of Our People. Let Us Devote Everything to the Struggle To Love Ardently Our Socialist Fatherland, in Which the Precious Blood and Lofty Aspirations of the Revolutionary Martyrs Dwell, and To Prosper and Develop It!"

"With a High Class Self-Awareness and a Revolutionary Sense of Responsibility, Let Us Firmly Defend the Most Superior Socialist System of Our Country and Further Consolidate and Develop It!"

"Let Us Continuously Strengthen and Develop Our Fatherland Into an Independent, Self-Reliant, and Self-Defense Socialist Country by Thoroughly Embodying the Chuche Idea in All State Activities!"

"Our People's Government Is a Political Organization Representing the Interests of the Popular Working Masses and a Political Weapon Serving Them. Let Us Consolidate as Firm as Rock the Revolutionary Government of Workers and Peasants, a Gain of Our Revolution!"

"Functionaries of the People's Government, You Should Thoroughly Defend the Interests of the Popular Working Masses by Implementing Our Party's Revolutionary Mass Line and Actively Give Play to the Political Zeal and Creative Wisdom of the Masses in the Revolution and Construction."

"You Should Enact a New Turn in Economic and Cultural Construction and in the Improvement of the People's Standard of Living by Increasing the Role of All Levels of Government Organs."

"You Should Thoroughly Embody the Socialist Constitution in All Fields of State and Social Life."

"You Should Increase the Social Members' Consciousness of Abiding by the Laws so That They Can Spontaneously Abide by the Legal Order and Regulations of the State."

"The Working Organizations Are Combat Units Which Link the Party to the Masses and the Party's Reliable Defenders and Supporters. All Working Masses Should Firmly Rally a Broad Range of Masses Around the Party and the Leader, Upholding the Party's Leadership, and Powerfully Organize and Mobilize Them To Implement the Party's Lines and Policies."

"The LSWYK Is a Reserve Unit of Our Party and a Mass Political and Educational Organization Which Nurtures and Trains the Replacements of Our Revolution. It Should Firmly Establish a Revolutionary Working System and Ethos in Which It Moves as One Under Our Party's Guidance."

"Youths, You Should Fulfill Your Revolutionary Duty of Being a Reserve Unit of Our Party by Unconditionally and Resolutely Defending and Implementing the Party's Decisions and Directives."

"The Organizational Life of the LWSYK and the Juvenile Corps Should Be Strengthened."

"The Growing Generation Should Be Firmly Prepared To Be the Replacements of Our Revolution Who Possess a Lofty Spiritual and Moral Trait of Loving Their Organizations and Collectives and of Loving Struggle and Revolution."

"The Line of the Three Revolutions--Ideological, Technological, and Cultural--Are a General Line of Our Party for Socialist and Communist Construction and a Basic Way for Realizing the Cause of Imbuing the Whole Society With the Chuche Idea. Powerfully Advance Forward Under the Banner of the Three Revolutions, a Great Banner of Socialist and Communist Construction."

"Let Us Remodel All Social Members Into Chuche-Type Communist Men Vigorously by Accelerating the Three Revolutions and Accelerate Socialist and Communist Construction by Reforming All Fields as Demanded by the Chuche Idea!"

"The Three Revolutions Team Movement Is a Mighty Revolutionary Guiding Method Which Our Party Created. Three Revolutions Teams Members, You Should Fulfill the Duty of Being the Vanguard of the Three Revolutions and the Standard-Bearers of Struggle, Cherishing the Party's Great Trust and Expectation Deeply in Your Hearts."

"You Should More Powerfully Push Ahead with the Three Revolutions--Ideological, Technological, and Cultural--by Thoroughly Implementing the Party's Lines and Policies."

"The Movement To Win the Red Flag of the Three Revolutions and the Movement To Follow and Learn from the Models of the Unheralded Heroes Are Powerful Mass Movements To Implement the Line of the Three Revolutions. All Fields and Unites Should Dynamically Push Ahead with the Three Revolutions Movements as the Masses' Won Work by Further Deepening and Developing the Movement To Win the Red Flag of the Three Revolutions and the Movement To Follow the Models of the Unheralded Heroes and Ensure the Masses To Display Fully Loyalty to the Party and the Revolution and the Spirit of Devotion to the Fatherland and the People."

"Giving Firm Priority to the Ideological Movement Is a Basic Principle in Performing the Three Revolutions. Let Us Accelerate the Revolutionization and Working Classization of the Party Members and the Workers and Effect a New Turn in Their Ideological and Spiritual Traits and Working Style by Powerfully Waging the Ideological Revolutions!"

"Let Us Educate and Remodel the Party Members and Workers Into Revolutionary Fighters Endlessly Loyal to the Party and the Leader by Conducting with Depth Indoctrination in the Party's Unitary Idea, Including Indoctrination in the Chuche Idea, the Party's Policy, and Revolutionary Tradition!"

"Let Us Strengthen Indoctrination in Communism and Socialist Patriotism, Whose Basic Content Is Indoctrination in the Revolution and Class, So That the Party Members and Workers Can Be Firmly Prepared To Hate Endlessly Imperialism and the Exploiting Class and To Devote Themselves to the Prosperity and Development of the Socialist Fatherland!"

"All Party Members and Workers, You Should Firmly Arm Yourselves With Our Party's Revolutionary Idea by Establishing a Revolutionary Discipline of Studying and Endlessly Discipline Themselves Through an Organizational Life and Revolutionary Practice."

"Effecting New Upsurges on All Fronts of Socialist Economic Construction Is an Honorable and Important Task To Make Shine This Year Marking the 40th Anniversaries of National Liberation and the Founding of the Party, To Strengthen Further the Might of Our Party and Fatherland, and To Accelerate the Chuche Revolutionary Cause. All Party Members and Workers, You Should Make This Year Marking the 40th Anniversaries of National Liberation and the Founding of the Party the Most Significant Year in the History of Our Party and Revolution by Effecting Great Upsurges in Socialist Economic Construction."

"Let Us All Advance Toward the 10 Major Prospective Targets of Socialist Economic Construction Under the Banner of the Three Revolutions!"

"Let Us Keep the Flames of the Struggle To Create a New Speed, the Speed of the Eighties, Burning on All Fronts of Social Construction."

"Let Us Once Again Demonstrate Before the World the Stately Prestige of the Chuche Fatherland by Brilliantly Implementing the National Economic Planning for 1985!"

"Effecting a New Upturn in Socialist Economic Construction and Epochally Improving the People's Standard of Living by Giving Priority to the Mining Industry and Railway Transport and by Further Boosting the Metal Industry Is the Central Task That Should Be Addressed This Year."

"All Party Members and Working People: Let Us Effect New Upturns in All Sectors and Raise the People's Standard of Living Another North by Concentrating on Solving the Central Tasks of Economic Construction Put Forth by the Party."

"Giving Priority to the Mining Industry Is the Most Important Thing in Smoothly Ensuring the National Economy With Supplies of Fuels and Raw Materials, in Utilizing Existing Production Capacity to the Fullest Extent, and in Increasing Production With a View to the Future."

"All Party Members and the Mining Industry Workers: Beat a Path for an All-Out March To Implement the 10-Major Prospective Targets of Socialist Economic Construction by Decisively Increasing the Production of Coal and Ore."

"Thoroughly Implement the Party's Demand for Mass Extraction, Mass Transport, and Mass Process by Replacing Existing Equipment with Large, Modern, and High Speed Equipment and by Positively Accelerating the Comprehensive Mechanization of Pit Work."

"Provide Enough Reserve Coal Cutting Pits and Ore Cutting Pits by Giving Firm Priority to Stripping, Tunnelling, and Pit Building."

"All Coal Miners: The Most Urgently Needed Thing for Today's Economic Development in Our County Is Coal. While Concentrating Efforts on Large-Scale Coal Mines with Rich Deposits and Favorable Conditions for Mining, Broadly Explore New and Small- and Medium-Sized Coal Mines, and Develop and Utilize Low Calorie Coal and Turf Positively."

"All Coal Miners: Effect Great Reform in Production of Coal by Positively Introducing Advanced Technology and New Mining Methods."

"Coal Miners and Those Engaged in Construction of Coal Mines in the Anju District: Wage a Vigorous Struggle To Repair and Expand the Coal Mines and To Increase Coal Production by Opening Your Eyes to the High Responsibility of Having Been Charged With the Industrial Lifeline."

"All Sectors of National Economy: Give to Priority to Supplying the Coal Mining Sector With Necessary Materials and Equipment and Positively Support the Coal Mines, Upholding the Party's Militant Call of 'All for Increasing Coal Production'."

"All miners: Extract More Ores and Send Them to the Metal Industrial Plants."

"While Repairing and Expanding Promising Mines, Explore New Mines Positively and Produce More Kinds of Various Ores."

"Miners at Komdok: It Is Largely Dependent on the Miners at Kimdok Whether or not the Height of 1.5 Million Tons of Ferrous Metal Can Be Occupied Ahead of Schedule."

"Effect an Epochal Upturn in Production of Lead and Zinc by Further Perfecting the Might Production Foundations That Have Already Been Established and Using Them to the Fullest Extent."

"Increase Drastically the Production of Ferrous Metal by Concentrating Efforts on Repairing and Expanding the Copper Mines in Yanggang Province."

"Increase the Production of Various Nonmetals, Including Tungsten and Nickel."

"The Key Factor in Increasing Ores Lies With Musan Mine. Miners at Musan Mine: Devote all of Your Strength and Wisdom to Increasing Ores and to expanding the Mines To Make Every Blast Furnace Pour Out More Melted Ores."

"Members of Geological Survey Teams: Find More of the Nation's Natural Resources by Concentrating Geological Survey Forces on Major Coal Mining and Mining Areas, by Replacing Mining Equipment with Modern, High Speed, and Light Weight Equipment, and Conducting Geological Survey Work in a Bold and Daring Way."

"Transport Is at Once Production. Only When Transport, the Drive of the National Economy, Is Advanced Will all Sectors of National Economy Be Able to Accelerate Production and Construction and Endlessly Effect New Upturns at all Socialist Construction Sites."

"Party Members and the Transport Workers: Effect a New Upturn in Transport Work by Decisively Improving the Transport Organization and Commanding System and by Strengthening Concentrated Transport, Joint Transport, and Container Transport."

"Railway Transport Fighters, You Should Transport More Freight More Speedily in the Fighting Spirit of Ensuring Wartime Transport While Breaking Through Raging Flames During the Period of the Fierce Fatherland War."

"You Should Make the Most of the Already Provided Railway Transport Means and Increase Capabilities for Railway Transport."

"You Should Ensure the People To Travel More Comfortably in a Tidier Atmosphere by Producing More Modern Passenger Trains, by Building Them Tidily and Sanitarily, and By Assiduously Taking Care of Passenger Service Facilities."

"You Should Wage an Active Struggle To Accelerate Dynamically the Work of Constructing the Railway in the Northern Part, To Build Concentrated Freight Stations Better, To Extend Station Yard Lines to Electrified Sections, and To Complete the Electrification of Railway Across the Country."

"You Should Transport Freight Demanded by Socialist Construction Sites in a Timely Manner by Establishing a Stern Discipline and Order Like That of the Revolutionary Army and by Vigorously Waging the 5.18 No-Accident, On-Time, and Traction-Standard-Surpassing-Movement."

"You Should Make Efforts To Increase Further the Volume of Railway Freight Transport by Modernizing Transport Means and Introducing Heavy-Duty Transport Means, by Repairing Railway Lines, by Increasing the Production of Locomotives and Freight Trains, and by Conducting Repair Work in a Timely Manner."

"Transport by Trucks and Ships Should Be Further Strengthened and the Volume of Combined Transport by Trucks, Ships, and Trains Should Be Increased."

"Transport by Pipelines, Conveyor Belts, and Cableways Should Be Strengthened Further."

"The Entire Party, the Whole Country, and All People Should Turn Out To Support Powerfully the Transport Front."

"Metal Industry Is a Pillar of a Self-Reliant Economy and the Basic Way for Developing It Is Chuche-Orientation."

"Workers in the Field of Ferrous Metal Industry, You Should Effect Great Renovation in Producing Steel Products by Firmly Consolidating the Chuche-based Steel Production Bases and by Widely Applying Reasonable Methods for Steel Production With the Passion Displayed by Our Heroic Steel Fighters During the Period of a Great Chollima Upsurge."

"You Should Send More Iron, Standard Steel Products, and Second-Stage Metal Processing Goods to Socialist Construction Sites by Making the Most of the Existing Equipment for Producing Iron and Steel and Rolling Equipment and by Vigorously Waging the Struggle To Increase Production."

"Guidance Work for the Field of Ferrous Metal Industry Should Be Strengthened To Supply Preferentially Raw Materials and Resources to Iron and Steel Mills and To Smooth Various Conditions for Production."

"All People, You Should Collect More Scrap Iron and Iron Shavings and Send Them To Iron and Steel Mills."

"Workers in the Field of Non-ferrous Metal Industry, You Should Drastically Increase the Production of Non-ferrous Metal and Its Processing Goods by Rapidly Completing the Construction of the Tanchon Smeltery and by Readjusting and Strengthening Non-ferrous Metal Processing Bases and Making the Most of them."

"The Socialist Construction Sites Which Are Conducting an All-Out March in the 'Speed of the Eighties' Demand More Electricity. Workers in the Field of Electric Industry, You Should Operate All Power Stations in Full Capacity and Readjust and Strengthen the Power Transmission and Distribution Facilities To Supply More Electricity to the Socialist Construction Sites."

"The Construction of New Power Plants Should Be Accelerated Actively To Precipitate Operations."

"Small and Medium-Sized Power Plants Should Be Constructed Through a Mass Movement and Their Management Should Be Normalized."

"The Machine Building Industry Is the Heart of the National Economy and a Basis of Technological Progress. Workers in the Field of the Machine Building Industry, You Should Produce and Supply More Modern Machine Equipment Needed for the Chuche-Oriented, Modernization, and Scientification of the National Economy by Widely Introducing Semi-Automation and Automation Into Production Processing and by Actively Introducing New Technology Into Production."

"You Should Timely and Responsibly Ensure the Production of Many Kinds of High-Efficient Machine Equipment Needed for the Mining Industry, Railway Transport, Metal Industry, and Nature Remaking Work and the Production of Plant Facilities Demanded by Capital Construction."

"You Should Manufacture More Mighty Modern Machine Tools, Tractors, and Freight Trucks."

"You Should Increase Productivity by Replacing Defective Machine Equipment in the Machine Building Plants and by Modernizing Production Processes and Further Improving the Quality of Machine Products."

"Workers in the Field of Shipbuilding, You Should Build More Large-size Cargo Ships and Many Kinds of Fishing Boats and Send Them to the Transport and Fishery Front."

"This Is an Era of Automation. The Electronic and Automation Industrial Bases Should Be Solidly Consolidate To Increase the Output of Many Kinds of Automated Elements and Means."

"Today, our Party Demands That a Bright Vista for Expediting the Attainment of the 10 Major Prospective Objectives for Socialist Construction Be Unfolded by Concentrating Efforts on the Construction of Important Establishments Be Unfolded, and That Nature Remaking Work, Including the Construction of the Nampo Lockgate, Should Be Accelerated Powerfully."

"All Construction Workers, You Should More Rapidly Build Monumental Creations, Which Will Display the Might of Chuche Korea to the Entire World, by Fanning the Flames of a Mass Movement for Renovation."

"You Should Expedite the Day of Operation to the Maximum by Giving Priority to Construction Projects and by Concentrating Efforts on the Construction of Establishments in Capital Related Fields, Including the Fields of the Mining Industry, the Metal Industry, and Railway Transport."

"You Should Improve the Level of Mechanization of Construction Work and Positively Introduce Advanced Operational Methods."

"You Should Decisively Improve the Quality of Construction Establishments by Strictly Following Technological Demands in Operation, the Production of Equipment, and Its Assembly."

"Workers Constructing the Nampo Lockgate, You Should Complete Construction Before 10 October This Year by Powerfully Accelerating the Construction of the Nampo Lockgate."

"Design Is the First Process of Construction. The Phenomenon of Waste in Designing Should Be Eliminated by Giving Priority to Design in Construction and by Further Strengthening the System of Inspecting Design, and the Quality of Design Should Be Guaranteed Thoroughly."

"Workers in the Field of the Construction Materials Industry, You Should Produce More Cement of Good Quality and Supply It for the Socialist Construction Sites by Operating All Calcinators at Full Capacity, by Actively Introducing New Calcinating Methods, and by Firmly Consolidating Material Bases."

"The Local Bases of Construction Materials Should Be Solidly Consolidated To Ensure the Production of Many Kinds of Good-Quality Construction Materials."

"The Bases Producing Firebricks Should Be Solidly Consolidated To Produce More Firebricks of Good Quality."

"New Renovations Should Be effected in Mining Magnesite and Producing Clinker."

"Workers in the Field of Forestry, You Should Improve the Standard of Mechanization in Forestry Work, Increase the Production of Timber, and Mobilize All Means and Methods To Transport Cut Trees in a Timely Manner."

"You Should Constantly Increase the Production of Timber by Actively Developing New Timberlands and by Widely Introducing the Rotation Logging Method."

"The Wood Processing Industry and the Forestry Chemical Industry Should Be Developed To Increase the Rate of Comprehensive Utilization of Wood."

"Communications Is the Nerve Center of the Country. Functionaries in the Field of Communications, You Should Smoothly Meet the Demand of the National Economy for Communications by Perfecting the Communication Network and by Actively Accelerating the Modernization of Telegram and Telephone Communication Facilities."

"You Should Increase the Number and Frequency of Broadcasts and Improve the Work of Broadcasting Management so That the Voice of Chuche Korean Can Ring out More Loudly to the Entire World."

"Constantly Improving the People's Standard of Living Is the Supreme Principle of Our Party's Activities and Elevating It to a Higher Stage Is Our Party's Firm Determination. The Entire Party, Country, and People Should Epochally Improve the People's Standard of Living Materially and Culturally by Concentrating Great Efforts on the Production of People's Consumer Goods."

"Party Members and Workers in the Field of Light Industry, You Should Operate Our Mighty Light Industrial Factories at Full Capacity and Produce More Goods Demanded by the People so That All Shops, Greeting the 40th Anniversaries of National Liberation and the Founding of the Party, Can Overflow With Many Kinds of People's Consumer Goods."

"Workers in the Textile Industry Field, You Should Produce More of the People's Favorite Fabrics With Textile Produced in Our Country and Actively Increase the Weight of Knitted Goods."

"You Should Produce Many Kinds of Clothing Meeting the Taste of the People and the Sense of Beauty of the Times by Developing Garment Manufacturing Work."

"Workers in the Field of the Food Processing Industry, You Should Produce a Greater Amount of Cheaper, Delicious, and Nutritious Foodstuffs Meeting the People's Taste."

"Workers in the Field of the Shoe Industry, You Should Increase the Production of Many Kinds of Pretty and Good-Quality Shoes Suitable for Each Age Group, Sex, and Season by Effectively Utilizing Existing Materials."

"Factories and Enterprises Should Firmly Consolidate Daily Necessities Workshops and Work Teams and Produce Many Kinds of Daily Necessities with By-Products and Waste Products."

"The Production of Many Kinds of Modern Household Goods and Cultural Goods Ardently Needed for the People's Life Should Be Increased Drastically."

"Workers in the Field of Local (?Industry) and Members of the Household Work Teams, You Should Increase the Production of Cheap and Good-Quality People's Consumer Goods by Solidly Consolidating the Local Raw Material Bases and by Effectively Mobilizing and Utilizing Raw Materials."

"Many Household Work Teams and Subsidiary Work Teams Should Be Organized in Cities, Counties, Workers' Districts, and Cooperative Farms, and Service Work Should Be Developed To Meet More Smoothly the Demand of Residents for Daily Necessities."

"The Chemical Industry Is Assigned a Genuinely Heavy Duty. Workers in the Chemical Industry Field Should Deeply Recognize a Sense of Heavy Responsibility for the Revolutionary Duties and Increase the Production of Good-Quality Vinalon, Staple Fibre, and Other Chemical Fabrics."

"Elementary Chemical Products, Such as Synthetic Resins, Caustic Soda, Sodium Carbonate, and Sulfate, Should Be Produced More by Developing Chemical Industry in a Multisided Manner."

"Workers in the Field of Salt Industry Should Smoothly Meet the Increasing Demand of the National Economy for Salt by Drastically Increasing Production."

"The Production of High-Quality Paper Should Be Increased by Further Developing Paper Industry."

"More Residential Houses Should Be Built To Ensure the People Better Living Conditions."

"Enterprises Should Actively Push Ahead With the Construction of Residential Houses by Searching for and Mobilizing Materials Produced in Localities, Idle Materials, and Labor Reserves."

"Workers in the Field of Service for the People, You Should Ensure the Workers' Lives More Convenient and Make Streets and Villages Overflow with Vigor by Effecting a New Turn in Goods Supply Work and by Improving Social Food Work and Service Work."

"You Should Conduct Service Activities in a More Diverse Manner by Mobilizing all Kinds of Inner Reserves."

"A Large Amount of Fish Should Be Caught To Improve Rapidly the People's Dietary Life. Workers in the Field of Fishery Should Catch More Fish by Modernizing and Universalizing Fishing Boats and Making the Most of Them, by Establishing a Scientific Command System, and by Widely Introducing Advanced Fishing Methods."

"You Should Process in a Timely Manner All Fish by Repairing and Strengthening all Maritime Products Processing Equipment, Including Refrigerators, and Effectively Utilizing Them."

"You Should Increase the Production of Many Kinds of Maritime Products by Conducting the Work of Fish Culture as a Mass Movement."

"Rice Is Precisely Communism. The Party Calls on the Agricultural Workers Responsible for the Country's Rice Storage To Attain the Goal for the Production of 15 Million Tons of Grain. All Functionaries and Workers in the Field of the Rural Economy Should Reap a Bumper Harvest Again This Significant Year by Consolidating and Developing Success in Victoriously Attaining the Goal for 10 Million Tons of Grain Last Year."

"A Reserve for Increasing the Production of Grain Lies in Thoroughly Implementing the Chuche Farming Method. New Species Should Be actively Introduced by Improving Breeding and Seed Raising Work, Crops and Species Should Be Placed Well on the Principle of the Right Crop in the Right Season and the Right Crop at the Right Place, and Rice Transplanting and Humus Pot Transplanting Should Be Done in a Timely Season."

"The Fertilization and Cultivation of Crops Should Be Managed Scientifically and Technologically and Even One Head of Grain Should Be Assiduously Taken Care of and a Yield Per Every Cultivated Field Be Increased by Taking Thorough Measures to Prevent Damage From Blight and Insects and Storm Damage."

"Fresh Vegetables Should Be Supplied for the People Throughout a Year by Widely Introducing the Terraced-type Cultivation Method and by Decisively Increasing a Yield Per Chongbo."

"The Production of Meat and Eggs Should Be Increased by Effectively Utilizing the Already Provided Foundations for Stock Breeding and By Introducing Scientific Methods for Breeding."

"The Output of Industrial Crops Should Be Increased and Bumper Harvests in Fruit, Tobacco, and Cocoons Should Be Reaped by Developing Both Fruit Culture and Sericultural Industry."

"The Fertility of Dried and Paddy Fields Should Be Increased by Planting a Large Amount of Green Manure Crops and by Producing More Manure and Compost."

"All Reservoirs and Waterworks Should Be Filled With Water and All Irrigational Facilities Should Be Readjusted and Repaired To Use Them Effectively."

"Mechanized Soldiers in Rural Areas, Accelerate the Industrialization and Modernization of Agriculture by Fully Utilizing Tractors, Vehicles, and Trailers in Various Ways with the Feeling of Honor at Becoming Pioneers of the Technical Revolution in Rural Areas."

"The Entire Party, the Entire Army, and All the People Should Vigorously Aid Rural Areas." This is our party's militant slogan. "All the People You Should Rise and Fully Aid Socialist Rural Areas Agriculturally, Materially, and Technically."

"Those Who Produce Fertilizer and Pest-control Agents You Should Bring About a New Change in the Production of Fertilizer and Pest-control Agents with the Feeling of Piling Rich Straw Bundles High."

"Those Who Produce Farming Machine Tools You Should Accelerate the Overall Mechanization of the Rural Economy by Producing More Better Quality Farming Machine Tools, Including Modern Farming Machines, and Help Carry out all Farming Work in a Much More Efficient Manner."

"Tideland Reclamation Workers You Should Continuously Increase the Level of the Mechanization of Tideland Reclamation Work by Vigorously Carrying out the Technical Innovation Movement and Should Positively Accelerate Tideland Reclamation Work by Studying and Bolding Adopting New Construction Method's and Techniques."

"Let Us Vigorously Carry out Tideland Reclamation and the Movement To Reclaim New Land Through the Full Mobilization of the Entire Party, the Entire Army, and All the People."

"The Future of Our Country's Socialist Rural Areas, Which Has Continuously Prospered Under the Ray of the Socialist Rural Theses, Is Bright. Long Live Our Country's Great Theses on Socialist Rural Areas!"

"The Management of the National Territory and City Management Work Are Worthwhile Work for the Prosperity of the Country and the Happiness of the People."

"Woerkers of the Sectors of the Management of the National Territory and City Management and All the People, Let Us Turn Our Country Into a

People's Paradise Which Is Much More Prosperous and Comfortable To Live in by Positively Protecting the National Territory and Resources, by Correctly Carrying out Afforestation Work, and by Successfully Maintaining Rivers and Roads. You Should Correctly Maintain Buildings, Water Supply and Drainage Systems, and Heating Systems. You Should Much More Correctly Maintain Streets, Villages in a Civilized and Sanitary Manner."

"The Contemporary Era Is the Age of Science and Technology. Only by Carrying out the Technical Revolution Can We Much More Successfully Make the Country Prosperous and Develop It and Rapidly Increase the People's Standard of Living."

"All Party Members and Workers, You Should Vigorously Accelerate the Technical Revolution by Upholding the Party's Line for Making the People's Economy Chuche Oriented, Modern, and Scientific. You Should Boldly Innovate Techniques by Eliminating all Timeworn and Stalemated Things, Such as Conservatism, Passivism, Technical Mysticism, and Empiricism. Let Us All Become Honorable Technical Innovators and Experts of Creative Ideas by Arming Ourselves With Advanced Science and Technology and by Fully Showing Creative Wisdom and Zeal."

"Scientists and Technicians, You Should Exert Every Effort To Become Sensitive to Sophisticated Science and Technology and To Resolve Scientific and Technical Problems That Are Urgently Needed in Our Situation."

"Let Us Greet the 40th Anniversaries of the Liberation of the Fatherland and the Founding of the Party With a Much More Brilliant Scientific and Technical Success by Showing Creative Wisdom and Talent in the Worthwhile Struggle To Make the Socialist Fatherland Prosper."

"Achieving Export Goals Without Fail Is an Important Requirement for Developing Economic Relations With Foreign Countries and for Accelerating Socialist Construction."

"Functionaries of the Trade Sector, You Should Further Increase Exports by Implementing the Party's Trade Policy and Thoroughly Adhere to the Principle of Credit in Foreign Trade."

"All Party Members and Workers, You Should Thoroughly Develop the Spirit of Preferentially Producing and Supplying Export Goods in all Sectors and Units and of Achieving Export Goals Without Fail. All Sectors of the People's Economy Should Bring About an Innovation in the Production of Export Goods by Giving Priority to the Production and Supply of Raw Materials and Cooperative Goods [Hyoptongpum] Which Are Needed in the Production of Export Goods."

"Let Us Increase the Variety of Export Goods and Improve the Quality of These Goods by Positively Exploiting the Source of Exports and Give Priority to Processed Goods in Exports."

"Let Us Save Even a Penny of Foreign Currency With Awareness That We Are the Masters of the Country and Positively Struggle To Replace Imported Goods With Our Domestic Goods."

"Let Us Strengthen Economic, Scientific, and Technical Exchanges and Cooperation With Foreign Countries, Including Socialist Countries, and Positively Develop Economic Cooperation With Third World Countries in Accordance With the Spirit of South-South Cooperation."

"The great reserve for developing the people's economy and production in our country today rests with the effective use of the economic foundation that our party and people have laid through their arduous and tenacious struggle."

"All Party Members and Workers, You Should Produce More in a Much More Speedy and Better Manner With Equipment, Materials, and Manpower Available by Displaying the Fighting Spirit of Self-reliance. You Should Much More Vigorously Accelerate Production and Construction by Producing Goods in Short Supply, by Searching out Shortage's Through the Exploitation and Mobilization of Internal Reserves to the Maximum, and by Courageously and independently Overcoming Difficulties."

"All Sectors Should Vigorously Struggle to Normalize Production on a High Level by Effectively Using the Existing Economic Foundation."

"Improving socialist management of the economy is an important guarantee for normalizing production on a high level and for successfully fulfilling the plan for the people's economy."

"Let Us Bring About a Decisive Change in the Guidance and Management of the People's Economy by Thoroughly Adopting the Taaan Work System, the Superiority of Which Has Been Proven in Socialist Economic Construction."

"The Important Thing in Improving the Management of the Socialist Economy and in Normalizing Production Is for Plants and Enterprises To Provide Material Reserves, To Give Priority to Cooperative Production, and To Improve the Organization of Transportation Work for Products."

Let Us Normalize Production on a High Level by Smoothly Providing All Plants and Enterprises With Conditions for Production Through Successfully Carrying out the Work of Supplying Materials and Through Organizing Cooperative Production and Transportation Work."

"Let Us Decisively Develop the Extractive, Railway Transportation, and Metal Industry Sectors and Those Sectors That Are Related to the People's Daily Lives by Preferentially Supplying Equipment and Materials to These Sectors."

"Functionaries of the Material Supply Sector, You Should Correctly Establish the Material Supply System in Accordance With the Requirements of the Taaan Work System and Transport Raw Materials to Production Sites in a Responsible and Timely Manner With the Feeling of Transporting Ammunition to Hills in

War. You Should Establish the Rigid Discipline of Supplying Materials in Accordance With Plans and Contracts and Prevent the Practice of Hoarding, Misappropriating, or Wasting Valuable Raw Materials."

"Let Us Fiercely Kindle the Flames of a Collective Innovation by Establishing Rigid Discipline for Cooperative Production and by Giving Priority to the Production and Supply of Cooperative Goods."

"Let Us Transport Raw Materials and Equipment Upon Production at Plants and Enterprises by Successfully Organizing Transportation Work."

"The State Plan Is the Party's Directive and the State Law. Let Us All Overfulfill Plans Without Fail by Daily, 10-day, and Monthly Indices."

"Correctly Adopting the Independent Accounting System and Correctly Using Economic Levers Are an Important Guarantee for Managing and Operating the Socialist Economy in a Rational and Scientific Manner in Accordance With the Requirements of the Tsaen Work System."

"State Economic Agencies, Plants and Enterprises, and Cooperative Farms Should Thoroughly Implement the Independent Accounting System, the System for Treating Work Teams Considerately, and the System for Managing Sub-Work Teams [Punjo], and Should Use Economic Levers in a Rational Manner To Meet the Nature of the Socialist System."

"Let Use Help Workers Highly Display Their Zeal for Production and Creative Positiveness in Economic Construction by Closely Organizing Political and Economic Organizational Work and by Correctly Combining Political, Moral, and Material Stimuli."

"Let Us Help the Agricultural Working People Display Their Creativity by Thoroughly Adhering to the Principle of Democratic Management in Operating and Managing Cooperative Farms."

"Functionaries of Party and State Economic Agencies, Firmly Develop the Revolutionary View of the People and Thoroughly Develop the Great-Leader-Type Work Style and the Chongsan-ri Spirit and Method. Become the Faithful Servants of the People--the True Leading Personnel of the Revolution Who Faithfully Serve the Party, the Working Class, and the People With a High Revolutionary Spirit, Party-mindedness, the Spirit of the Working Class, and People-mindedness."

"Frugally Running State Affairs and Strengthening the Economization System Are an Urgent Requirement for Successfully Implementing This Year's Plan for the People's Economy and for Accelerating Socialist Economic Construction."

"All Party Members and Workers, Thoroughly Economize on and Effectively Use Even a Gram of Coal, a Piece of Steel, a Watt of Electricity, and Drop of Crude Oil in a Manner Worthy of the Masters of the Country and Plants."

"All Sectors and Units Should Vigorously Struggle To Reform Technical and Economic Standards, Such as the Norm of the Consumption of Materials and the Norm of Labor. Correctly Maintain and Use Machines and Equipment to the Maximum."

"All Sectors and Units of the People's Economy Should Thoroughly Prevent the Practice of Wasting Labor Manpower and Decisively Increase Production Per Capita. Standardize Labor Life, Strengthen Labor Discipline, and Effectively Utilize 480 Labor Hours to the Maximum. Reduce Nonproductive and Indirect Labor and Increase Production and Collective Labors."

"What Is Important in Economic Construction Today Is To Improve the Quality of Goods. All Party Members and Workers, Vigorously Struggle To Improve the Quality of Goods in all Sectors and Units of the People's Economy. Positively Introduce Advanced Technology, Thoroughly Follow Standard Manufacturing Procedures, and Produce Goods in a Efficient, Solid, and Useful Manner With the Feelings of Loyalty to the Party and the Revolution and Devotion to the People. Establish Rigid Discipline and Order in Inspecting Quality and Thoroughly Inspect the Quality of Goods in Accordance With the Requirements of Regulations."

"It Is the Worthwhile Duty of Youths To Devote Themselves to the Cause of Socialist Construction. Hot-Blooded Youths Burning With Creative Passion, the Party Has Faith in and the Great Expectation of the Boundless Strength of Our Youths and in Their Creative Talent. Youths, Becomes Members of an Honorable Avant-garde and a Shock Brigade on the Battle Fields of Socialist Construction. Fully Devote Your Youthful Passion, Strength, and Wisdom to Making a Breakthrough for an Advancement Movement by Taking the Lead of Difficult and Arduous Work. Fully Demonstrate the Unyielding Will and Heroic Spirit of the Youths of the New Era, Who Have Been Indoctrinated and Trained by the Party in the Worthwhile Struggle To Make the Era of the Workers' Party Shine."

"The Mass Movement Is a Powerful Means of Bringing About a Continuous Upsurge in Socialist Economic Construction Through the Mobilization of the Broad Strata of the People. All Workers' Organizations, Including Trade Union Organizations and the Organizations of the Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea, Help Union Members and Workers Bring About a Continuous Innovation in the Movement To Create the "Speed of the Eighties" by Vigorously Carrying out the Socialist Competition Movement."

"Socialism and Communism Require the High Cultural and Technical Level of Workers. All Party Members and Workers, Vigorously Carry out the Cultural Revolution, Along With the Ideological and Technical Revolutions, so That They Can Complete the Chuche Revolutionary Cause."

"Positively Accelerate the Work of Making Society Overflow With Intellectuals. Let Us Help All Workers Firmly Prepare Themselves as Comprehensively Developed

Communist-type Men by Vigorously Forging Ahead With the Cultural Revolution and Make Society Overflow With a Revolutionary and Cultural Life Style. Thoroughly Reject the Imperialists' Cultural Infiltration and Restorationism and Make Socialist National Culture Blossom and Develop Much More Brilliantly."

"All Teachers, Develop the Growing New Generation Into True Chuche-type Communist Revolutionaries and Into Members of the Reliable Force Prepared Intellectually, Morally, and Physically for the Construction of Communism, by Continuously Improving Education Work, Upholding the Socialist Education Theses. Concentrate on the Training of Technicians for the Extractive, Metallurgical, Electronic, and Automation Industry Sectors and Develop a Larger Number of Able Technicians and Specialists Who Are Urgently Needed in Developing the People's Economy. Improve Your Gifts, Strengthen the Material and Technical Foundations of Schools, and Further Improve the Quality of Teaching and Indoctrination for Students."

"Students Should Acquire Useful Knowledge for the Revolution and Construction Under the Slogan Giving Priority to Study and Prepare Themselves as Multilaterally Developed Communist-type Revolutionaries by Positively Participating in Social, Political, and Sports Activities. Healthily and Wisely Develop Children by Maintaining Nurseries and Kindergartens in a Much More Modern Way and by Increasing the Role of Nurses."

"All Workers, Quickly Acquire General Knowledge Equivalent to That Acquired Through Graduating From Middle and High Schools and More Than One Modern Technique."

"Extensively Conducting Propaganda on the Immortal Chuche Idea and the Party's Line and Policy Is the Honorable Duty of Social Scientists. Social Scientists, Devote All Your Wisdom and Energy To Proving Profoundly and Advertising Extensively the Justness, Truth, and Invincible Vitality of the Great Chuche Idea Illuminating the Future Path of the Present Age and the Revolution and the Party's Line and Policy--the Materialization of This Idea."

"Developing Science and Technology to the Advanced Level of the World Is the Important Work of Making the Fatherland Prosper and Is Work for the Distant Future of the Country. Natural Scientists, Concentrate on Resolving Scientific and Technological Questions That Are Argent in Establishing a Chuche System in Scientific Research Work and in Socialist Economic Construction and Positively Contribute to Accelerating the Work of Making the People's Economy Chuche Oriented, Modern, and Scientific. Quickly Develop the Country's Science and Technology to the World Level by Continuously Increasing Scientific and Theoretical Levels and by Positively Introducing Advanced Science and Technology."

"Our Literature and Arts Are Powerful Ideological Weapons Serving the Revolutionary Cause of the Party and the Working Class. Writers and Artists, Produce More Revolutionary Literary and Artistic Works Contributing to Arming Party Members and Workers With the Chuche World Outlook by Upholding

Our Party's Chuche-type Literary Line. Vigorously Encourage and Inspire Workers To Perform Heroic Exploits by Carrying out Militant and Mobile Artistic Propaganda Activities."

"Our Party's Media Are Powerful Ideological Weapons Designed To Embue Society With the Chuche Idea. Functionaries of the Publication and Press Sectors, Profoundly Conduct Propaganda Among the People on the Party's Line and Policy by Upholding the Pen of the Revolution and Produce a Larger Number of Good Articles Contributing to Accelerating the Work of Imbuing Society With the Chuche Idea."

"Go Down Deep to Seething Production Sites, Just as the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas Did and Vigorously Call on All Workers To Wage a Heroic Struggle by Producing More Revolutionary and Militant Articles."

"Workers' Strong Physical Power Is a Basis Guaranteeing Success in the Revolutionary Struggle and Construction Work. All People, Firmly Make Preparations for Labor and National Defense by Briskly Carrying out Mass Sports Movement and by Strengthening National Defense Sports."

"Sports Workers, Quickly Develop our Sports up to World Level in All Events by Developing Sports Science and Technology in a Chuche Manner."

"Public Health Workers, Help the People To Benefit Better From the Socialist People's Public Health System of Our Country by Thoroughly Observing the People's Public Health Law. Positively Protect and Increase Workers' Health by Further Developing Preventive Medical Science and by Correctly Combining Medical Science of the East and Modern Medical Science. Positively Improve Medical Service Work by Producing and Supplying More medicines and Medical Equipment."

"All Party Members and Workers, Correctly Develop Culture in Production Activities and the People's Daily Lives and in All Sectors and Units and Much More Thoroughly Develop Socialist Life Style To Meet the Requirements of the Age of Carrying out the Revolution, With the Festive 40th Anniversaries of the Liberation of the Fatherland and the Founding of the Party at Hand. The Enemies Have Continuously Heightened Tension in Our Country. While Kicking up Large War Exercise Rackets, They Have Much More Brazenly Maneuvered To Provoke a New War."

"All The People and the Entire Army Should Make Thorough Political and Ideological Preparations To Deal With the Enemy's New War Provocation Maneuvers Which Are Becoming More Naked Every Day and Should Strengthen the Self-Defense Capability in Every Way."

"Let Us Firmly Defend the Socialist Fatherland by More Thoroughly Implementing the Conversion of the Entire Army Into a Cadre Army, the Modernization of the Entire Army, the Armament of All People and the Fortification of the Entire Nation."

"Officers and Men of the KPA and the People's Constabulary, You Should Strengthen Surveillance and Guard Work, Particularly the Work of (?Counter-Infiltration) Guarding, With a High Degree of Vigilance and Militant Alertness, Keenly Watching the Enemy's Provocation Maneuvers, and Should Firmly Defend the Outposts of the Fatherland."

"You Should Further Promote the Standard of Soldiers' Spiritual Traits and Military Science by Strengthening Combat Training and Should Perfect the Combat Readiness of Your Units in Every Way."

"All Soldiers Should Become Loyal Revolutionary Fighters Who Safeguard the Party, the Leader, the Nation, and the People With Their Lives, Deeply Realizing Their Glorious Mission as the Army of the Party and the Leader."

"You Should Further Demonstrate the Traditional Traits of Unity Between the Army and the People, Unity Between Superiors and Inferiors, and Unity Among Comrades."

"Members of the Red Worker-Peasant Militia and Red Youth Guard, You Should Actively Participate in Military Training While Successfully Carrying Out the Basic Revolutionary Tasks and Should Firmly Safeguard Your Working Sites and Villages by Making Military and Technological Preparations More Excellently."

"Functionaries of the Public Security Organs and Judicial and Public Procurator Organs, You Should Reliably Defend and Protect the Socialist System of our Country, the Revolutionary Gains, and the People's Lives and Properties; You Should Thoroughly Establish a System and Order in all Sectors of Social Life and Should Strictly Safeguard the Secrets of the Party, the State, and the Military."

"You Should Keenly Watch Every Move of the Enemy With High Revolutionary Vigilance, Should Strengthen the Anti-Espionage Struggle as a Nationwide Movement and Should Totally Discover and Destroy the Enemy's Espionage and Subversive Maneuvers."

"Reunifying the Nation by Ending the Tragic History of the Nation Is the Supreme Desire of Our Nation."

"All the Korean People in the North and the South, Let Us Reunify the Nation at an Early Date by Destroying the Barriers of Division."

"Let Us Mobilize all the Nation's Might in the Sacred and Patriotic Cause for National Reunification."

"Let Us Hand Over the Reunified Fatherland to the Future Generations."

"The 3-Point Principles of Independence, Peaceful Reunification and Great National Unity Put Forth by the 4 July North-South Joint Statement Are the Nation's Common Reunification Program."

"Let Us Expedite Achieving the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of the Nation by Tenaciously Safeguarding the 3-Point Principles for National Reunification and Thoroughly Implementing Them."

"National Reunification Is Our Nation's Internal Question and a National Cause That Can Be Solved Only Through the Strength of the Korean People Themselves."

"Let Us Reunify the Nation Independently by Uniting Strength Between the North and the South Without Interference by Outside Forces and Forcing the U.S. Forces To Withdraw From South Korea."

"Peaceful Solution of the Nation's Reunification Question Is Our People's Unanimous Desire."

"Let Us Open the Road to Peaceful Reunification Through Dialogue and Negotiations, Opposing War."

"The Great National Unity Is a Firm Guarantee for the Independent Reunification of the Nation."

"The Korean People, Who Wish To See National Reunification, Should Form a Great United Front of the Nation, Wherever They Are, Transcending Differences in Ideas, Systems, and Religion."

"The Plan for Founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo Is the Most Reasonable, Just and Fair National Reunification Method That Embodies the 3-Point Principles for National Reunification."

"Let Us Unanimously Rise Up in a Struggle To Found the DCRK--One Reunified Fatherland--by Checking the Splittists' Two-Koreas Plot."

"The Proposal for Tripartite Talks Among Us, the United States, and South Korea Is a Most Reasonable and Realistic Method for Providing Preconditions for Peace in and Peaceful Reunification of the Nation."

"We Will Make Continuous and Patient Efforts To Realize the Tripartite Talks."

"We Extend Firm Solidarity and Compatriotic Support and Encouragement to the People From all Walks of Life in South Korea, Including the Patriotic Students Who Are Courageously Struggling To Achieve Independence and Democracy in South Korean Society and To Expedite National Reunification."

"All The Chongnyon Functionaries and the Korean Residents in Japan, You Should Greet the 40th Anniversaries of the Nation's Liberation and the Founding of the WPK With Brilliant Exploits."

"You Should Firmly Organize the Chongnyon Organizations To Be a Solid Organization of Overseas Koreans Which Will not Waiver in Any Storm This Year When You Greet the 30th Anniversary of the Founding of the Chongnyon,

Deeply Cherishing a National Price and Revolutionary Confidence in Struggling for Accomplishment of the Chuche Cause Upholding the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Under the Leadership of the Glorious WPK."

"You Should Actively Struggle To Tenaciously Defend and Protect the DPRK-- a Glorious Socialist Fatherland--and To Attain the Nation's Prosperity and the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of the Nation."

"You Should Actively Support and Encourage the South Korean People's Just Struggle, Firmly Safeguarding the Democratic National Rights."

"You Should Actively Struggle To Provide International Circumstances Favorable to the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of the Nation by Strengthening Friendship and Unity With the Japanese People and the World's Progressive People."

"All Korean Compatriots Overseas, You Should Vigorously Struggle To Form a Confederal State of Independence, Democracy, and Peace--a Reunified Independent Country--on the land of the Beloved Fatherland in Form Unity With One Another Under the Banner of National Reunification."

"With the United Strength of all the People in the North and the South and Overseas Compatriots, the Historic Cause of National Reunification Will Be Achieved Without Fail."

"Long Live the Reunified Korean People."

"The Present Age Is an Era of Independence."

"Let Us Build a New, Independent World Free From Domination and Subjugation, in Which the People Live in a Peaceful and Free Manner."

"Let Us Unite With the People of the World Who Respect Sovereignty."

"Today's Situation, Which Is Much More Strained and Complicated Than Ever Before Because of the Imperialists' Maneuvers, Demands That the People of the World Unite Firmly and Further Strengthen the Anti-Imperialist Struggle."

"Let Us Hold the Revolutionary Banner of the Anti-Imperialist Struggle Higher."

"Opposing a Thermonuclear War--a New World War--and protecting Peace and Security Are the Most Urgent Task Looming Before the Progressive People of the World Today."

"Let Us Foil and Thwart the Imperialists' Maneuvers To Provoke a New War and Their Policy for Increasing Military Capability by Firmly Uniting With all the Peace-loving People of the World and Much More extensively Carry out Antiwar and Antinuclear Movements."

"The Socialist Forces and the International Communist Movement Are the Most Powerful Revolutionary Forces of our Era Confronting All Reactionary Forces, Including the Imperialists, and Are a Decisive Factor Foiling the Imperialists' Policy of Aggression and War and Encouraging the Revolutionary Struggle of the People of the World."

"Let Us Strengthen in Various Ways, the Unity of Socialist Countries and the International Communist Movement Under the Banner of Marxism-Leninism and Proletarian Internationalism."

"Socialist Markets Greatly Contribute To Developing the People's Economies of Socialist Countries and To Laying the Material and Technical Foundations of Socialism and Communism, and Play an Important Role in Developing the World Economy."

"Let Us Expand and Strengthen Socialist Markets and Positively Develop Economic and Technical Exchanges and Cooperation Between Socialist Countries and Third World Countries."

"The Nonaligned Movement Is a Powerful Movement To Oppose Domination and Aggression by the Imperialists and Colonialists."

"Let Us Further Strengthen and Develop the Nonaligned Movement Under the Banner of Nonalignment and Independence."

"Let Us Thwart the Maneuvers of the Imperialists, Colonialists, and Neo-Colonialists for Aggression, Interference, Division, and Alienation by Firmly Uniting With Nonaligned Countries."

"Let Us Firmly Unite With the Peoples of Nonaligned Countries Politically and Strengthen Cooperation and Exchanges in the Economic, Scientific, and Technical Sectors."

"Let Us Struggle To Destroy the Unfair and Timeworn International Economic order Established by the Imperialists and Colonialists and To Establish a Fair International Economic Order."

"Strengthening South-South Cooperation Is Urgent in the Struggle To Help Non-aligned and Developing Countries Achieve Economic Self-Reliance, Consolidate Political Independence, and Establish a New International Economic Order."

"Let Us Positively Exert Efforts To Multilaterally Expand and Develop South-South Cooperation by Joining Efforts With all Developing Countries."

"Let Us Resolutely Struggle To Firmly Unite and Join Efforts With Socialist Forces, the International Communist Movement, the Nonaligned Movement, the National Liberation Movement, and all Peace-loving Forces of the World To Prevent the Imperialists' Arms Race, To Realize Overall and Complete Disarmament, To Dismantle the Aggressive Military Blocs, To Prevent the Formation of New Military Alliance Bodies, Including the Tripartite Military

Alliance Among the United States, Japan, and South Korea, To Withdraw Imperialist Aggressive Forces in the National Territories of Other Countries, To Eliminate Aggressive Military Bases in Foreign Countries, and To Establish Non-Nuclear and Peace Zones in Various Parts of the World."

"Let Us Thoroughly Implement Our Party's Foreign Policy, the Basic Ideas of Which Are Independence, Friendship, and Peace."

"Let Us Positively Struggle To Develop Relations of Friendship With all Countries of the World That Respect Our Country's Sovereignty and That Are Friendly to Our Country Based on the Principle of Equality and Reciprocity and To Preserve Durable Peace and Security in the World."

"Developing Relations of Friendship and Cooperation With Socialist Countries Is an Important Factor Strengthening the Might of Socialism."

"Let Us Further Develop Relations of Friendship and Cooperation With all Socialist Countries of the World."

"The Korean Communists and the Patriotic People Achieved the 18 August Liberation Through Joint Struggle With the Soviet Army."

"Many Officers and Men of the Red Army Performed Militant Exploits in the Struggle To Achieve Korea's Freedom and Liberation and Devoted Their Precious Lives to This Struggle."

"Greeting the 40th Anniversary of the 15 August Liberation, Let Us Further Strengthen the Traditional Korea-Soviet Friendship That Was Cultivated in the Joint Struggle To Oppose Imperialism and Achieve the Victory of the Cause of Socialism and Communism."

"Let Us Further Strengthen the Traditional Friendship and Unity With the Chinese People, Who Have Struggled With Us in the Protracted Revolutionary Struggle, Sharing Weal and Woe, and Who Have Aided Our People's Cause of Justice With Blood."

"The Class Brothers Who Advance in the Single Rank of Socialism and Communism Should Strengthen Unity With the Peoples of All Socialist Countries."

"Let Us Positively Develop State Relations With All Newly Emerging Countries, Including Nonaligned Countries, and Further Strengthen Unity and Cooperation With Them in Various Sectors, Including the Political, Economic, and Cultural Sectors."

"Let Us Cultivate Relations of Friendship With Capitalist Countries Which Are Friendly Toward Our Country and Develop Economic and Cultural Exchanges."

"Let Us Strengthen Ties and Contacts With All Progressive Political Parties and Social and Revolutionary Organizations, Including the Communist, Workers',

Socialist, and Socialist Democratic Parties of Capitalist Countries and the Ruling Parties of Third World Countries, and Develop Cooperation With Them."

"It Is the Consistent Principle of Our Party's External Activities To Strengthen Solidarity With the International Revolutionary Forces."

"We Extend Positive Support for and Solidarity With the Struggle of the Revolutionary People of the World To Oppose All Forms of Aggression, Interference, Domination, and Subjugation, To Achieve National Independence and sovereignty, and To Build a new Life."

"Let Us Achieve Independence Throughout the World."

"We Extend Militant Solidarity With the Struggle of the Asian People To Build a new, Independent, and Prosperous Asia."

"We Resolutely Support the Struggle of the Palestinian and Arab Peoples To Oppose the Aggressive Maneuvers of the Imperialists and the Zionists; To Regain the Occupied Arab Lands, and To Restore all the Legal National Rights of the Palestinian People, Including the Right To Found an Independent Nation."

"We extend Positive Support and Encouragement for the Struggle of the Peoples of Central America and the Caribbean Region, Including the Peoples of Cuba, Nicaragua, and El Salvador, To Oppose Interference by the Imperialists, To Safeguard the Revolutionary Gains, and To Achieve Liberation and Independence."

"We Extend Firm Solidarity With the Struggle of the South African People, Including the Namibian People, To Oppose Imperialism, Colonialism, and Racism and To Achieve Freedom, Independence, and Liberation."

"We Express Positive Support for the Struggle of the European People To Prevent the Danger of the Provocation of a Nuclear War by the Imperialists and To Preserve Peace and Security in Europe."

"We Resolutely Support the Struggle of the Working Class of Capitalist Countries To Oppose Exploitation and Oppression by Monopolist Capitalists and To Achieve the Right to Existence, Democratic Freedom, and Social Progress, and the Struggle of All the Oppressed People of the World To Oppose Aggression and Control by the Foreign Imperialists and To Achieve National Independence and Liberation."

"Upholding the Revolutionary Banner for Independence and Against the Imperialists, the WPK and the Korean People Will Continuously and Resolutely Struggle To Achieve Peace, Democracy, National Independence, and the Victory of the Cause of Socialism by Firmly Uniting With All Progressive People of the World."

"Greeting the 40th Anniversaries of the Liberation of the Fatherland and the Founding of the Party, Our People Have Vigorously Accelerated the Revolution and Construction, Overflowing With National Pride and Revolutionary Passion."

"The Revolutionary Cause of Our Party and People Advancing Under the Banner of the Great Chuche Idea Is Just, and Our Future Is Bright."

"No Force Will Be Able To Bar the Vigorous Advance of Our People Struggling To Achieve Their Just Cause Under the Wise Leadership of the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the WPK, and There Is Only Victory and Glory Before Us."

"Let Us Unite Firmly Around the Party Central Committee Led by the Respected and Beloved Comrade Kim Il-song and Advance Vigorously To Achieve the Fatherland's Independent and Peaceful Reunification and the Victory of the Cause of Socialism and Communism."

"Long Live the 40th Anniversary of the Liberation of the Fatherland!"

"Long Live the 40th Anniversary of the Founding of the Glorious WPK!"

[Signed] The WPK Central Committee

[Dated] 31 January 1985

Daily on Inspiring People

SK090941 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2111 GMT 5 Feb 85

[NODONG SINMUN 6 February editorial: "Let Us Vigorously Carry out the Political Work of Inspiring the People To Perform Exploits"]

[Text] Strengthening mass political work is of great significance in making the 40th anniversaries of the liberation of the fatherland and the founding of the party shine as a great festival of victors. Today, party organizations and propaganda functionaries are assigned the task of making the entire country seethe with a much more exalted revolutionary atmosphere by vigorously carrying out the political work of materializing the slogans of the party Central Committee.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: By displaying endless loyalty for the party and the leader and high revolutionary zeal, all party members and workers should make the entire country seethe with an exalted political atmosphere and bring about a new change on all fronts of socialist construction.

Heartily responding to the slogans of the party Central Committee, our party members and workers have unanimously risen in this year's worthwhile advance movement to greet the significant revolutionary holiday. We should further promote their zeal and faith and make every work site overflow with an innovative spirit.

Success in all work depends on how successfully we help people develop their ideologies. Only by correctly giving priority to political work over all other work and only by carrying out political propaganda and economic agitation work in an aggressive manner to appeal to the hearts of the people can

we successfully carry out the difficult and vast work of making this year's holiday as a great festival of victors.

Not many days are left before the 40th anniversaries of the liberation of the fatherland and the founding of the party. Now is the time when we should mobilize all propaganda and agitation means so that we can make the entire country seethe with an atmosphere of greeting this year's holiday. Party and fatherland propaganda functionaries and all guiding functionaries should make every place overflow with revolutionary passion and a militant spirit by bearing deep in their hearts the party's intent and practical requirements and by further strengthening political work.

The important thing in the political work of party organizations and functionaries is to further increase the revolutionary zeal of the people. Only when the people exert themselves can they make the battlefield seethe and the flames of innovations fiercely burn on all fronts.

Party organizations and propaganda functionaries should concentrate on the political work of increasing the revolutionary zeal of party members and workers. The important thing in this regard is to help the people unanimously rise with high political awareness by closely explaining to them the significance of splendidly commemorating this year's holiday.

There will be no distinction among the various times and places in the work of arousing the people. Where there are the people and work sites, the voices of propaganda and agitation should be raised vigorously to arouse the people. Thus, we should make work sites, work teams, all plants, and the entire country seethe.

The economic task that we should carry out this year is very weighty and vast. Only when we bring about a productive upsurge on all fronts of the people's economy can we perform this task. Therefore, political propaganda and economic agitation work should be directed toward each man independently accomplishing the task assigned to him in all sectors and units and through the display of the spirit of self-reliance.

Party propaganda functionaries should help the people rise in the struggle to mobilize and utilize all reserves and potential to the maximum by making them aware that they are masters of production and management activities.

Propaganda and agitation work should overflow with a high appealing power and should make the hearts of the people throb. Propaganda functionaries should powerfully forge ahead with the propaganda work of encouraging the production masses; they should, in particular, encourage them to live and work with the unyielding spirit of our working class--the spirit of independently producing and supplying everything during the difficult postwar period, the spirit of unconditionally and absolutely implementing party policies.

Thus, we should make the flames of mass heroism and a collective innovation burn on all battlefields.

In order to bring about a change in overall economic construction, we should have, above all, a central link. Only by making a breakthrough in this sector can we make all other sectors advance aggressively. Relevant sectors and units should bring about a productive upsurge by focusing propaganda and agitation forces and means on the Komdok, Musan, Anju, and Hyesan districts.

Propaganda functionaries and agitation personnel should kindle the hearts of the working class through militant propaganda activities and should carry out visual propaganda activities in a lively manner by posting militant slogans at work places to call on the working class to perform labor exploits. At the same time, they should increase the zeal of the working class through fresh and revolutionary art agitation work and should make the entire country vigorously aid this sector.

We cannot attain great success in propaganda and agitation work only through the effort of a few functionaries in charge of this work. In order to help the people struggle with high zeal and in order to make the entire country seethe, we should make functionaries seethe. While planning work and while organizing the battle, all guiding functionaries should organize organizational work for political propaganda and economic agitation. While mingling with the people, they should explain to them party lines, policies, decisions, and directives and should conduct propaganda toward helping them implement these lines, policies, decisions, and directives.

The party's demand in the activities of our functionaries today is to go down to production sites with knapsacks on their backs just as the anti-Japanese guerrillas did. Guiding functionaries should go down to the seething reality and carry out propaganda and agitation work at work faces in pits, in the fields, and in the boats to arouse the people. Using excellent films produced under the guidance of the party, they should develop among party members and workers the struggle to reach the standard of the films. In particular, guiding functionaries should carry out agitation work by focusing on the work of making the high loyalty of party members and workers for the party and the leader shown in carrying out economic work. Thus, they should make everyone perform exploits and provide labor gifts with this year's holiday at hand.

Party organizations and functionaries should make this year significant as one shining most brilliantly in the history of our party and fatherland by creating an atmosphere of revolutionary passion and productive upsurge throughout the entire country, through bold and aggressive political propaganda and economic agitation work.

Daily on Anniversary

SK071438 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2131 GMT 4 Feb 85

[NODONG SINMUN 5 February editorial: "Let Us Greet the 40th Anniversaries of the nation's Liberation and the Founding of the Party With Proud Achievements in Socialist Construction"]

[Text] Today, the entire nation is seething with the struggle to implement the slogans of the party Central Committee sent to all party members and people.

The slogans of the party Central Committee are a militant appeal for glorifying the 40th anniversaries of the nation's liberation and the founding of the party with a new turning point in socialist construction and are an encouraging banner which inspires our people to greater exploits.

In the slogans, our party appealed to us to greet this year, the 40th anniversaries of the nation's liberation and the founding of the party, as the most significant year in the history of our party and the revolution by effecting a great upsurge in socialist economic construction. We are assigned important and glorious tasks to magnificently greet the significant festive days this year with proud achievements in socialist construction, upholding the slogans of the party Central Committee.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: This year, we should commemorate the 40th anniversaries of the nation's liberation and the founding of the party as a great festival of victors by effecting new upsurges in the revolution and construction.

Vigorous acceleration of socialist economic construction is a demand of development of our revolution and the prevailing situation. It is an important task for strengthening the nation's might.

In order to firmly safeguard and vigorously push ahead our revolution, we should strengthen the nation's economic power by properly carrying out socialist economic construction. Economic power is the material basis of the nation's might.

Only when we firmly consolidate our economic might by accelerating socialist economic construction, can we strengthen the nation's overall might and vigorously push ahead with the chuche revolutionary cause.

The slogans put forth this time by the party Central Committee clearly elucidated the tasks laid before us and the methods of implementing them and accelerating socialist construction. The slogans of the party Central Committee indicate the following: We should effect a new upsurge in socialist economic construction by giving priority to the mining industry and railway transport and further promoting the metal industry, thus epocally enhancing the people's living standards. This is a key task which we should solve this year.

Effecting a new advance in development of the national economy and in enhancing the people's living standards, adhering to the key task in economic construction put forth by the party, is a rewarding work for glorifying the 40th anniversaries of the nation's liberation and the founding of the party with proud achievements and for highly demonstrating the dignity of our party, which has invincible leadership.

Our party is a tested one which always leads the revolution and construction to victory. Our party is waging a bold operation for effecting a great upsurge in socialist construction by organizing and mobilizing the entire party and all the people on the basis of the great political significance of this year and the important revolutionary missions laid before us.

Only when we create constant renovations, upholding the party's intentions and loudly resounding the drums of revolution on all fronts of socialist construction, can we deal a blow to the enemy and again embroider the history of our party's struggle with proud exploits.

Deeply realizing the party's intentions and the importance of their mission as reflected in the slogans of the party Central Committee, all the party members and workers should unanimously rise in a struggle to implement them. Effecting an ever greater success in socialist construction, upholding the party's call, is our people's traditional trait.

As in the past, we must accept the slogans of the party Central Committee with all our hearts and make even greater progress on all fronts of socialist construction. By so doing, we must brilliantly implement the intent of the party.

With boundless loyalty to the party and the leader, all functionaries and working people must vigorously struggle to step up socialist construction.

Success in socialist economic construction largely depends on the functionaries' and working people's efforts and determination. Lofty political determination and loyalty are a decisive guarantee for victory. All party members and working people must deeply realize that bringing about upsurges in production and construction is a sacred task to implement the intent of the party and the leader. In so doing, they must achieve heroic exploits to meet this end.

All sectors and units must move forward with the speed of Chollima added to the speed of the eighties. In so doing, they must win proud success which will glorify this meaningful year.

The extraction industry, railway transport, the metallurgical industry, and the sector of people's consumer goods production are the rewarding battle grounds where our functionaries and working people must show their loyalty. Party organizations must vigorously carry out organizational and political work so that all functionaries and working people can possess an unyielding

fighting spirit and revolutionary determination to plunge into fire and flood in order to implement the order and directive of the party and the leader, and can accomplish their given mission responsibly.

At present, the working people of Komdok, Musan, and Anju districts are moving forward vigorously, having won great success in production in the first month of this year. We are indeed proud of this.

The functionaries and working people of these districts must continue to advance with the same fighting spirit. In so doing, they must take the lead in the struggle throughout the nation and make a breakthrough for socialist economic construction.

Transportation workers must transport more cargo more rapidly with the war-time spirit that saw the transport mission accomplished in a shower of bullets, and steel workers must effect great innovation in production with the zeal displayed at the time of the Chollima great upsurge.

The heroic Nampo Lockgate construction workers must complete the construction of Nampo Lockgate, a great monument of the workers party's era. In so doing, they must meaningfully observe the anniversary of the founding of our party.

With lofty revolutionary spirit, party spirit, working class spirit, and a people-minded attitude, all our functionaries and working people must un-animously turn out in the struggle to produce people's consumer goods. In so doing, they must replenish all stores abundantly with all kinds of people's consumer goods as we mark the meaningful national holiday.

The revolutionary militant working method is a firm guarantee in stepping up socialist construction in accordance with the demand of the slogans of the party Central Committee. Success in economic construction largely depends on the people's working method and fashion. When we unyieldingly struggle with overflowing zeal and militant spirit, we can overcome any difficulty and accomplish any task. We must deeply realize the political meaning of this year and the significance of the huge revolutionary task. By so doing, we must effect fundamental innovations in our working method and fashion.

Functionaries must plan all work in a militant manner, and carry it out unyieldingly. Only when guidance functionaries carry out all work with firm determination and an unyielding fighting spirit can people move forward vigorously, overflowing with courage and confidence.

Party functionaries must properly carry out the work with people, and economic guidance functionaries must adhere to plans and perfectly regulate all sectors and units, while more meticulously planning the supply of materials and the organizational work for cooperative production and transport and ceaselessly improving economic guidance and industrial management in accordance with the demand of the Tae-an work system.

Functionaries of the committees and ministries of the State Administration Council as well as the state economic guidance organizations must adhere to the extraction industry, railway transport, and the metallurgical industry and place emphasis on them. By so doing, they must specifically accomplish the economic tasks for this year unyieldingly and boldly.

The slogans of the party Central Committee call for all people to overfulfill the quotas assigned to their guardposts. Party members and working people must do away with a passive and conservative attitude and must work by devoting all their energies.

It is not easy to successfully accomplish the huge task for this year. Functionaries and working people must highly display the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle to increase production and construction and improve quality with available materials, manpower, and fund.

All functionaries and working people must meticulously manage the national economy in a manner worthy of the masters of the country and plants. By so doing, they must avoid waste in all fields and increase production, while struggling to mobilize hidden resources to the maximum.

All sectors of the national economy must vigorously wage a people's movement to conserve and make the best use of even a gram of coal, a piece of steel, a watt of electricity, and a drop of oil.

At the same time, all sectors and units of the national economy must vigorously carry out the technical innovation movement and actively introduce new scientific and technical knowledge, solving the scientific and technical problems arising from the prevailing situation with a chuche-oriented stand.

The unity and cohesion of the party and the revolutionary ranks must be strengthened, and their might should be further nourished. This is a guarantee to vigorously step up socialist construction as the 40th anniversaries of the fatherland's liberation and the founding of the party approach.

Political and ideological strength is the source of our might. Party organizations must arm functionaries and working people with the revolutionary ideology of our party and further intensify the work with people. By so doing, they must firmly rally the people of broad strata around the party.

All functionaries and working people must uphold the slogans of the party Central Committee and struggle vigorously. By so doing, they must win great success in socialist construction and, thus, meaningfully usher in the 40th anniversaries of the fatherland's liberation and the founding of the party.

CSO: 4110/090

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

NODONG SINMUN ON CHONGSAN-RI SPIRIT AND METHOD

SK081550 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1513 GMT 8 Feb 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 8 Feb (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today carries an article headlined "Great Power of Chongsan-ri Spirit and Chongsan-ri Method," which reads in part:

The Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song while giving historic on-the-spot guidance to Chongsan-ri in February 1960, is an idea of mass guidance and a revolutionary method of mass guidance based on the great chuche idea and a revolutionary mass line comprehensively consummated. There are principled demands of the revolutionary work method to be maintained by the working class party in the revolution and construction.

The keystone of the Chongsan-ri method is that the superior units help the lower units, the superior give help to the lower, functionaries always find themselves among the people to acquaint themselves in detail with the actual conditions and find correct ways for the solution of problems, priority is given to political work, work with men, in everything and the voluntary zeal and creative ingenuity of the masses are roused to carry out revolutionary tasks.

With a deep penetration into the importance of the Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method in applying the great leader's method of work our party wisely directs work for its application.

Fully expounded in the ideas and theories of the revolutionary method of guidance which were propounded by dear Comrade Kim Chong-il are the direction and ways of fully applying the Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method in conformity with the demands of the developing revolution in which the modelling of the whole party and whole society on the chuche idea is going on.

First of all, the great power of the Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method is that it makes the superior units help the lower units effectively and makes it possible to unite both of them so as to implement better the party's policies and instructions.

The Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method, by raising a principle whereby the superior units help the lower units, makes all the functionaries go to the lower units, acquaint themselves in detail with the actual conditions, solve knotty problems and find proper ways of solving problems, thereby uniting the superior and lower units and giving full play to the wisdom of people to translate the party's lines and policy, decisions and instructions into a proud reality.

The great power of the Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method also lies in that it gives full play to the enthusiasm and creative activeness of broad segments of people.

The Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method demands that precedence be given to political work, work with men, in all matters.

This demand has been thoroughly realized under the wise guidance of our party, with the result that the work system and method of arousing the idea and enthusiasm of the party members and working people have been fully established in the whole party.

Another great power of the Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method is that it makes it possible to correctly find the main link and solve it in the implementation of the party's line and policy and thereby successfully push ahead with other work.

In the course of the struggle for applying the great Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method the might of our party has considerably increased and the political and ideological unity of the party and the people strengthened as never before, stresses the article.

CSO: 4100/212

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

BRIEFS

AGRICULTURAL YOUTHS MEET--Pyongyang, 13 Feb (KCNA)--Meetings of young activists of the agricultural domain in all provinces are being held from 31 January to reap a bumper harvest this year, a significant year which marks the 40th anniversaries of national liberation and the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea. Meetings took place in North Hwanghae Province, Pyongyang Municipality, Chagang Province, Nampo and Chongjin municipalities till 11 February. At the meetings reporters and speakers noted with pride that the chuche method of farming was well applied last year in the agricultural domain under the wise leadership of our party to attain the grain production target of 10 million tons and said that they would play the role of pioneer and shock brigade in the application of the chuche method of farming and thereby successfully overfulfill the agricultural production assignments for this year. A meeting of young agricultural activists in North Hwanghae Province appealed to the members of the League of Socialist Working Youth and youth in the agricultural field throughout the country to launch a socialist emulation to win a rotating silk banner commemorating the 40th anniversary of the party's founding. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0810 GMT 13 Feb 85]

CSO: 4100/212

N. KOREA/POPULATION, CULTURE AND SOCIETY

KCNA NOTES KIM CHONG-IL'S CARE FOR RELICS

SK122330 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2316 GMT 12 Feb 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 12 Feb (KCNA)--Quite a few archaeological relics and materials have been unearthed in Korea in recent years. Cereals, earthenware and stone implements belonging to our ancestors 3,000 years ago were discovered at various spots on the outskirts of Pyongyang in 1982 and a wooden bridge of the Taedong River in the period of the Koguryo Dynasty (first century b.c.-668 a.d.) was unearthed in 1983. Last year witnessed the discovery of nine gold-plated bronze Buddhist figures and two stone boxes and two incense burners in crevices of rocks of the Hyangro Peak of Mt Kumgang, a world renowned scenic spot. Earlier, 23 gold and gold-plated bronze Buddhist figures had been uncovered in the mountain.

These relics are precious materials giving a knowledge of the long history of Korea and the development of her culture. Deep care is shown for the preservation of relics. A storehouse for the permanent preservation of the complete collection of Buddhist scriptures of Koryo printed in the 13th century as a national treasure was built in Mt Myohyang recently.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il showed meticulous care to the problems arising in its construction from its architectural style to its inside facilities. Under his deep care and guidance, the Pohyon Temple and Manse Pavilion in Mt Myohyang, the south gate of the Wall of Mt Taesong in Pyongyang, the south gate of Kusong, North Pyongan Province, the Paeksang Pavilion in Anju, South Pyongan Province, have been restored to their original state. And the monuments of historical value scattered all over the country including the Pyohun Temple in Mt Kumgang, the South Gate of Pyongsong, South Pyongan Province, the Inpung Pavilion of Kanggye, Chagang Province, have been repaired and readjusted.

Korea, blessed with a long cultural tradition, has over 400 mountain walls, hundreds of ancient buildings and old tombs. The murals of Anak Tomb No 3 in South Hwanghae Province, a Koguryo tomb with mural paintings belonging to the mid-fourth century, and the three tombs in Kangso, South Pyongan Province, royal tombs towards the end of the Koguryo Dynasty in about the 7th century, are known to the world for their rich content and vivid color preserved up to day.

The state takes care of the preservation of national cultural legacies in Korea. The Relics Preservation Guidance Bureau assumes a unified control on the preservation of the nation's historic remains and relics, and cultural remains control offices are found in all areas.

All the cultural legacies of the country have been surveyed and registered without omission and their repair is carried out in a planned manner. The Archaeology Institute and the Culture Preservation Institute are engaged in researches into cultural legacies and the history department of Kim Il-song University trains experts for this domain. There you find the Central History Museum and the Folklore Museum in Pyongyang and local history museums in the provinces and sectional history museums at major historic sites.

A number of picture albums and films dealing with cultural legacies have been made. Twelve picture albums including "Koguryo Murals," "Historic Remains in Pyongyang" and "The Central History Museum" have come off the press and documentary films such as "A Country With a Long Culture," "Mural Paintings in Koguryo Tombs," "The Tomb With Murals in Tokhung-ri" and "The Taeung Hall of the Pohyon Temple" have been produced. Materials on the historic relics of Korea were popular at exhibitions held in various countries.

CSO: 4100/212

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

DAILY SCORES REAGAN'S PRESS CONFERENCE

SK061530 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1505 GMT 6 Feb 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 6 Feb (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today says that U.S. President Reagan's jabbering in his news conference that the most important task for his second term of office is to remove nuclear weapons and reduce budgetary deficits is a sophism for winning the favour of the American people.

In a commentary titled "Fantastic Desire, Gloomy Prospect" the daily says: The first term of office of Reagan was 4 years of contradictions between desire and reality. Big is the desire of the U.S. imperialists to dominate the world. But the U.S. strength is not great enough.

In defiance of this reality the U.S. ruling circles disbursed excessive military expenses, frantically stepping up the arms buildup. As a result, the U.S. financial conditions have been aggravated and budgetary deficits reached a record high in the U.S. history. In the past 4 years none of the difficult problems facing the United States have been settled.

One of the most serious problems facing the second Reagan administration is huge budgetary deficits amounting to \$200,000 million a year. To make up the colossal amount of budgetary deficits the U.S. Government is raking up money through high money rate. The budgetary deficits are a cancer weakening the economic constitution of the United States.

The second Reagan administration is following a very adventurous policy of overseas aggression to realize global domination. This will aggravate its political and economic crisis and further hasten the decline and fall of U.S. imperialism.

The U.S. Government is creating the hotbeds of war in Korea, Nicaragua and various other parts [of the world]. Along with this, it is continuously deploying medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe and pushing ahead with the "Star War" plan, increasing the danger of nuclear war further still. As the U.S. imperialists intensify their war moves, the anti-war, anti-nuclear peace movement is gaining momentum throughout the world on a large scale as never before and this will further isolate the United States.

CSO: 4100/212

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

REPORTS ON TESTIMONY AT U.S. SENATE HEARING

Vessey Remarks Scored

SK061016 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1002 GMT 6 Feb 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 6 Feb (KCNA)--Vessey, chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, testifying at the Senate Armed Services Committee on 4 February, spun out a string of rubbish insulting us with an outcry over our "arms buildup" and "creation of instability."

In a signed commentary titled "Aggressor's Ridiculous Hokum," the paper [as received] dismisses Vessey's protestation as a foolish artifice to bury the aggressive colour of the U.S. imperialists in a darker fog and mislead public opinion by reversing black and white with lies.

It says: Can Vessey reverse the utterly different situation created in the north and the south of the Korean peninsula with his oft-repeated mishmash? Never.

It is none other than the U.S. imperialists who have screwed up the situation in this area to a high pitch of strain and led it to the brink of war, constantly building up armed forces.

Vessey's outcry over our buildup of armed forces and so on, in the final analysis, reveals the sinister intention of the U.S. imperialists to justify the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggression forces and continue hastening their arms buildup and war preparations.

All the hard facts in South Korea make it plain that the U.S. imperialists are the aggressors undermining peace and security on the Korean peninsula and the warmaniacs watching for a chance of starting a war of northward invasion, madly reinforcing their armed forces.

Our consistent stand and efforts for peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification can never be blurred by the fiction spread by the war-thirsty elements.

Weinberger's Remarks

SK080431 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0408 GMT 8 Feb 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 8 Feb (KCNA)--U.S. Defence Secretary Weinberger, testifying at the Senate Armed Services Committee, attempted to frighten the people with a hue and cry over the "capacity of massive attack" and "threat" of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and argued that the United States should increase the "combat capabilities" of its forces present in South Korea and the puppet army to cope with this.

In a signed commentary captioned "Ruse to Justify Aggression," NODONG SINMUN today dismisses Weinberger's drivel about the DPRK as a whopping lie.

It says: His preaching distorting the reality of the Korean peninsula and reversing black and white was based on a prearranged scenario. Such stereotyped words frequently roll off the tongues of the high-ranking American Government officials at congressional hearings these days.

What do the U.S. ruling circles seek in this false propaganda? One of their aims is to find a pretext for justifying the budgetary appropriations for a massive combat force build-up of the U.S. forces occupying South Korea and the puppet army. In other words, they hope to squeeze a greater amount of dollars from congress and tax payers of the United States for the preparation of a new war in Korea.

The terrific outcry over the fictitious "threat" of the DPRK let out by Weinberger as if something would happen this very moment is a shameful sophism for fooling Congress and public opinion.

Another aim is to shift the blame for increased tension on the Korean peninsula at the other's door and justify their preparations for a war of aggression.

It is no more than a smokescreen for concealing their own criminal war preparations for the aggressors to raise an outcry over someone's "threat" while whetting their swords and watching for a chance of armed invasion.

The United States is the very one which is obstructing a peaceful solution of the Korean question and leading the situation to the brink of war.

CSO: 4100/212

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KCNA CITES FOREIGN MEDIA ON KIM CHONG-IL'S GREATNESS

SK112341 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2311 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 11 Feb (KCNA)--The feeling of respect and reverence of the world people for dear Comrade Kim Chong-il is daily deepening. A large number of the revolutionary people and publications of the world are grandly celebrating his birthday amid boundless joy and emotion, highly praising him as a great lodestar of the era of chajusong.

The Guyanese paper GUYANA CHRONICLE said: February 16 is the birthday of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il. On this day, the Korean people and the world progressive people extend him the greatest glory and warmest congratulations with boundless respect and reverence.

O.P. Sabherwal, chief editor of the Indian Press Agency, said: February is, indeed, significant days in which the whole world sing towards Korea, the homeland of chuche, their boundless reverence for the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il amidst joy in the literary sense of the word.

Jose Francisco Aguilar Bulgarelli, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Latin American Institute of the Chuche Idea, said: It is the duty and inviolable right for the people to respect and revere their leader. But not every leader is called lodestar. The lodestar is a noble honorary title by which the people call an illustrious leader who enjoys undisputed prestige and authority among the people for his lofty idea, imperishable feats, tested leadership and noble virtues and brightly lights the untrodden path of the accomplishment of the cause of chajusong. In view of this, dear His Excellency Kim Chong-il who is carrying forward through generations the cause of chajusong pioneered by respected President Kim Il-song is a great lodestar that has risen over Korea, throwing brilliant rays.

T.B. Mukherjee, president of the Asian Regional Institute of the Chuche Idea, said: The Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean people elected dear Comrade Kim Chong-il as the successor to the cause of chuche. This is fully logical, because Comrade Kim Chong-il we respect so deeply is perfectly possessed of the quality and traits of the leader who is to

carry the cause of chuche to completion through generations. His outstanding ideological and theoretical feats are already widely known to the world.

The whole world is struck with admiration at the fact that the dear leader is leading the cause of chuche along the road of victory and glory with perfect grasps on outstanding leadership art and method.

A Rwandan citizen said in his poem that dear Comrade Kim Chong-il is a great defender of peace and freedom, a great leader of the 20th century and the eternal lodestar of the era of chajusong.

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N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

FOREIGN PAPERS PRAISE GUIDANCE OF KIM CHONG-IL

SK111025 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1014 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 11 Feb (KCNA)--The Malagasy paper SAHY 25 January carried an article lauding the greatness of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il under the title "The Imperishable Exploits Performed by Comrade Kim Chong-il, Genius of Revolution." The paper says:

Comrade Kim Chong-il possessed of rare intelligence and outstanding leadership ability is devoting his all to the struggle to brilliantly carry forward to completion the revolutionary cause of *chuche* started by the great leader President Kim Il-song. Comrade Kim Chong-il is a genius of the revolution who has preeminent qualities as a great thinker and theoretician and distinguished features as an outstanding leader. What merits attention in his ideological and theoretical activities is that they encompass all domains and branches of the revolution and construction such as the *chuche*-based philosophy, economics, history, politics, military affairs, literature and arts.

The Cameroonian paper LE PATRIOTE 26 January said: The great history of leaps taking place in Korea has been created under the extraordinary and tested leadership of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il who is dynamically pushing ahead with socialist construction with bold operations and rare revolutionary sweep, upholding the revolutionary cause of respected President Kim Il-song.

Pointing out that the Nampo lock gate is rising in all its grandeur on the lower reaches of the Taedong River, the paper said: This vast and bold project is being carried on under the wise guidance of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il who is possessed of unbounded ardour and vigor, unexcelled grit and courage.

The Indian paper MUKTTIUDHA 27 January in an article titled "The Dear Leader Comrade Kim Chong-il Among People" said: The dear leader always finds himself among people, saying he is also a son of working people. In setting forth a policy and designing an undertaking he proceeds always from the demand and interests of people and in building a house or a factory, he thinks first of the happy life of people. Indeed, the Korean people making revolution under the guidance of the great leader President Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il are the happiest people in the world.

CSO: 4100/212

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

WORLD PUBLIC CIRCLES LAUD VIRTUES OF KIM CHONG-IL

SK121040 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1027 GMT 12 Feb 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 12 Feb (KCNA)--The world public circles highly praise the noble communistic virtues and popular traits of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il. Miguel Santos, principal of the higher normal school of Equatorial Guinea, said:

His excellency Dear Kim Chong-il is a guide who is leading to final victory the revolutionary cause of chuche started by the great leader President Kim Il-song and an outstanding leader of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean people with lofty traits to be possessed by a leader of people.

The Malagasy paper ATRIKA said: The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il who is boundlessly simple discusses state affairs with people, saying he is also a soldier of the great leader President Kim Il-song on the revolutionary road leading to the completion of the chuche cause and imbues them with loyalty and shares sweets and bitters with them. The revolutionary history of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is shining as annals of great feats and efforts for people.

The secretary of the Guyanese National Committee for the Study of the Chuche Idea of Comrade Kim Il-song, stressed: The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is modest and simple. Busy as he was directing the affairs of the party and state as a whole, he calls on people and discusses a new problem with them, listening to their opinion.

T.B. Mukherjee, president of the Asian Regional Institute of the Chuche Idea, said: Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il is a great leader of people who carved out a new history of modern Korea and history of the struggle for human liberation and made them shine with rare intelligence, outstanding leadership ability and noble virtues which no one has ever had.

B. Ousmane, member of the Organising Commission of the Central Committee of the Party of the People's Revolution of Benin, stressed: Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il's revolutionary comradeship is warmest and unbounded in width and depth because it is a unity of his unboundedly benevolent character, warm ardour for people and broad magnanimity as wide as the sea. Boundlessly modest and simple personality is a most beautiful virtue of the dear leader.

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

BUDDHIST DELEGATION TO USSR--Pyongyang, 10 Feb (KCNA)--A delegation of the Korean Buddhists Federation headed by Pak Tae-ho, chairman of its central committee, left here yesterday by plane for a visit to the Soviet Union. It was seen off at the airport by Kim Tae-sop, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Social Democratic Party, Choe Hui-chun, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Chondoist Chongju Party, Yu Song-kwang, vice-director of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland, and other personages concerned. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0855 GMT 10 Feb 85]

TANZANIAN PRESIDENT MEETING--Pyongyang, 13 Feb (KCNA)--Tanzanian President Julius K. Nyerere on 4 February met a Korean Government agro-technical delegation. The head of the delegation conveyed cordial regards of President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il to the Tanzanian president. President Nyerere expressed deep thanks for this and asked the head of the delegation to convey his sincere greetings to them for having sent the delegation and his wishes for their longevity. He said the respected leader President Kim Il-song is a great man versed in everything as regards agriculture. He expressed full support to President Kim Il-song's policy of South-South cooperation. The talk proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2326 GMT 12 Feb 85]

TANZANIAN GIFT FOR KIM IL-SONG--Pyongyang, 11 Feb (KCNA)--A grand ground breaking ceremony for the construction of a water pumping station to be built as a gift of the great leader President Kim Il-song was held at Butiama on 4 February on the 8th anniversary of the founding of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania. Saying that President Kim Il-song is giving disinterested aid for the development of agriculture in Tanzania, Julius K. Nyerere, president of the United Republic of Tanzania, noted at the ceremony that Korean agro-technicians working in different areas of Tanzania were doing their work well as desired by President Kim Il-song and the Tanzanian people admired the sincere cooperation of the Korean people. The water pumping station whose construction started today is a solicitude accorded by President Kim Il-song for making the people of Butiama attain self-sufficiency in food, President Nyerere noted. He expressed thanks once again for it. Nyerere cut a tape proclaiming the commencement of the construction of the water pumping station and went round the construction site. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1011 GMT 11 Feb 85]

FRENCH COMMUNIST PARTY LEADER--Pyongyang, 13 Feb (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea sent a message of greetings on 12 February to Comrade Georges Marchais upon his reelection as general secretary of the French Communist Party at its congress. The message says: The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea warmly congratulates you upon your reelection as general secretary at the congress of the French Communist Party. Expressing the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between our two parties will continue to develop favorably in the future, we take this opportunity to heartily wish you and your party new success in the future work to implement the decisions of the party congress. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2332 GMT 12 Feb 85]

CSO: 4100/212

N. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

BRIEFS

COCKTAIL PARTY FOR TRADE OFFICIALS--Pyongyang, 13 Feb (KCNA)--The Ministry of Foreign Trade gave a cocktail party for trade officials of various countries in Pyongyang at the Ongnyu Restaurant on the evening of 12 February. Present at the cocktail party, together with the guests were Han Su-kil, vice-minister of foreign trade, and other officials concerned. Speeches were made there. The attendants raised glasses to the good health and long life of the great leader President Kim Il-song, the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and the good health and long life of heads of states of countries represented by trade officials. The trade officials of various countries in Pyongyang visited Kim Il-song University yesterday. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0808 GMT 13 Feb 85]

CSO: 4100/212

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