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Korean Affairs Report

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11 MARCH 1987

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DPRK DAILY ON CHON'S PLAN FOR HUMAN RIGHTS COMMITTEE

SK030108 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2145 GMT 1 Feb 87

[NODONG SINMUN 2 February commentary: "Murders' Chanting about Protection of Human Rights"]

[Text] The murders who, in a beastly manner, tortured to death Pak Chong-chol, a patriotic student at Seoul National University [SNU], are now staging each day a deceptive farce in a bid to disguise themselves as advocates of human rights.

The puppet administration recently announced that it would establish a permanent institution to protect human rights under the direction of the puppet prime minister, with the tentative name of "the Committee for the Study of Means to Protect Human Rights."

Prior to this, the DJP coterie babbled that they would establish an institution in charge of affairs that concern human rights, under the direction of the party's chairman. Even the National Police Headquarters, the office responsible for the torture death of Pak Chong-chol, is now kicking up a commotion by announcing a plan to establish a permanent office to guarantee human rights, under the direct supervision of director-general of the National Police Headquarters.

Although the fascist hangmen are noisily prattling as if to say that such acts as torturing people to death would no longer exist in South Korea beginning tomorrow, it is in fact only a sophistry designed to placate the voices of the people denouncing and cursing them for their act of torturing to death student Pak Chong-chol, voices that rang louder after it was revealed that the student Pak Chong-chol had been tortured to death.

As asserted by the South Korean people, the torture death of Pak Chong-chol was not an incident that came about because there was no committee studying means to protect human rights or some other such permanent institutions in South Korea.

In South Korea, the vicious fascist rule, the likes of which the world has never before known, is being enforced and the entire land of South Korea has been reduced to one immense prison. Traitor Chon Tu-hwan, who ascended to power after turning Kwangju into a sea of the people's blood at the instigation of the U.S. imperialists, has made himself warden of the prison.

In the past, because of traitor Chon Tu-hwan's murderous politics, such beastly evil acts as the torture death of Pak Chong-chol were committed many times. How many people have been tortured by the puppets and then found as dead bodies in remote caves or at sea, not to mention the torture death of another SNU student, Kim Song-su, an incident even discussed in the National Assembly? No one knows how many people have been executed by the politics that wields torture or how many have been crippled and, therefore, will live crippled for the rest of their lives.

What is more, such murderous acts have been committed while traitor Chon Tu-hwan pays lip service to such a false advertisement as freedom from political suppression.

Facts show that as long as such a group of flagrant murders as the puppet Chon Tu-hwan ring is allowed to continue its fascist rule in South Korea, the barbarous acts of murder will not stop, no matter what pledges the ring may announce or what institutions it may establish to prevent torture from being inflicted upon the people.

It is not the violation of human rights that pains him, but his being afraid to his dictatorial regime crumble in the face of the people's protest that traitor Chon Tu-hwan now pretends he is doing something to prevent torture from being inflicted on the people, arguing that he will establish some kind of institutions.

The person who was recently appointed to the post of home minister, while saying that he would exert efforts to prevent such incidents as the torture death of Pak Chong-chol from recurring, stressed that he would concentrate police effort on eliminating pro-communist and leftist-leaning forces. Meanwhile, the puppet police fired tear gas canisters at students and people who had gathered to hold a memorial service for the sacrificed patriotic student.

This has demonstrated how hollow is the ballad about human rights babbled by the same people who are devoted to killing as is the Chon Tu-hwan ring.

While babbling about establishing a special committee in the puppet National Assembly to deal with human rights affairs, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has doggedly opposed an opposition call to invoke the National Assembly's right to investigate the administration's execution of national policy, revealing that the chief objective behind this act is to continue its flagrant fascist depotism.

South Korean youths, students, and people are now engaged in a struggle that calls for toppling the military dictatorship which employs torture. Their struggle is just.

The murderers' deceptive trick will not pass.

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CSO: 4110/074

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

PYONGYANG COMMENTATOR ON BANNING OF MEMORIAL SERVICE

SK030414 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1150 GMT 2 Feb 87

[Commentary by by station commentator Kim Kyong-pok: "Repression Attempt Has Been Laid Bare"]

[Text] According to a report, during a meeting with reporters on 31 January, the secretary general of the DJP, the party of the Chon Tu-hwan fascist hooligans, made absurd and preposterous remarks holding a rally of mourning for student Pak Chong-chol to be an impure political gathering and a matter of concern that could cause consequences that run counter to the development of democracy, security, and so forth.

These are atrocious and violent remarks that undisguisedly reveal the Chon Tu-hwan clique's repressive attempt to block with guns and bayonets the rally to mourn the patriotic student sacrificed through bestial torture by the fascist hangmen.

As is known, representatives from all walks of life and opposition organizations in South Korea, including the NKDP, formed a preparatory committee for a national memorial service for Pak Chong-chol and designated 11 February to be the day for a national memorial service for Pak Chong-chol. Thus, they appealed to people in major cities in South Korea, including Seoul, at their working places and their homes to hold memorial gatherings.

According to this appeal, all residents are to wear black or white ribbons, paying silent tribute; drivers of all cars are to whistle a warning; all religious organizations are to ring bells; and the participants in the memorial gatherings are to dedicate bouquets of flowers to the decedent at 1400 on the afternoon of 7 February to express sentiments of mourning for the late Pak Chong-chol.

It is quite natural for the South Korean people to mourn the sacrificed student Pak Chong-chol. Pak Chong-chol, a Seoul University student, was a patriotic student who rose in the just struggle to demand the independence and democratization of South Korean society. He embarked down the path of resistance to realize the unanimous aspirations and desire of the South Korean people to live in a new world free from outside forces and fascism.

The desire of South Korean youths, students, and people from all walks of life, as well as opposition democratic forces, to mourn his sacrifice is exceedingly natural, even merely from the standpoint of the morality of mankind.

Nevertheless, the Chon Tu-hwan clique's remarks about an impure political gathering, an act that runs counter to the development of democracy and so forth, are indeed a shameless utterance.

The murderers who illegally arrested a patriotic student and bestially killed him through atrocious torture, something seen only in the Middle Ages, revealed their repression attempt while they raved about an impure gathering and acts that run counter to democracy, like a thief shouting "stop thief?" instead apologizing for their crimes. This shows that there are no such brigandish and fascist murderous hooligans anywhere else in the world like the Chon Tu-hwan clique.

Indeed, the Chon Tu-hwan and No Tae-u clique is a group of traitors, fascist tyrants, and nation-selling hooligans who unhesitatingly commit any impure act to realize their ambition for long-term power.

That the Chon Tu-hwan clique is running amok to frustrate the nationwide memorial service for the patriotic student Pak Chong-chol is designed to block expansion of the South Korean people's antigovernment struggle and to overcome their crisis in rule.

The rascals' plan to repress the memorial service for Pak Chong-chol on the pretext of some political reason means that they will use the same technique they used when they frustrated the Seoul rally concerning the push for constitutional revision favoring a direct presidential election system planned last year by the opposition political forces, by mobilizing unprecedentedly large police forces while raving that the rally would pose a threat to security.

However, the situation will not develop as the puppets want. To retaliate against the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique a hundred and a thousand times more for torturing and murdering the patriotic student, the South Korean youths, students, and people, holding demonstrations everywhere and denouncing the puppet clique's atrocious and murderous act, are courageously fighting and shouting "Let us overthrow the violent regime which commits torture and murder!"

This is an expression of the firm will of the South Korean people to not tolerate the Chon Tu-hwan fascist hangmen. The Chon Tu-hwan clique should correctly realize that suppression with guns and bayonets is not almighty, nor can it be a means for survival. It should stop the fascist repression and step down from power according to the people's demand.

The South Korean youths, students, and people will not sacrifice the student Pak Chong-chol in vain. They will achieve without fail the cause of the independence and democratization of South Korean society through their nationwide united struggle.

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

VNS DISCUSSION ON FORERUNNERS' ATTITUDE

SK121155 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea
0300 GMT 12 Feb 87

[Dialogue between station announcer Ko Il-chol and Madam Yun Chong-won entitled "The Forerunners' Attitude Toward the Prevailing Situation" from the program "Hour for Youths and Students"]

[Text] [Ko] How are you? The prevailing situation today demands that we enhance the movement of youths and students and our masses' national salvation struggle to a higher stage under the banner of the anti-U.S. cause for independence and that we achieve a breakthrough in the pan-national anti-U.S. nation-saving resistance struggle. I believe the duties assigned to young intellectuals and forerunners are very important. Thus, I would like to discuss the issue of the forerunners' attitude toward the prevailing situation. Will you tell me, first of all about the prevailing situation?

[Yun] We can call the prevailing situation the era of great upheaval when the democratic and patriotic forces who aspire for independence, democracy, and reunification grows to an extreme.

The anti-U.S. and antigovernment spirit has been enhanced among the patriotic masses from all walks of life, including youths, students, workers, and peasants, and the desire for the independence and democracy of society and for national reunification has been unprecedentedly promoted. In other words, our masses realize that all the misfortune and national suffering that have continued over the past 40 years are due to the United States, which illegally occupies this land, and have risen in the anti-U.S. struggle to oppose U.S. colonial rule.

In addition, the struggle to achieve the democratization of society and national reunification has been fiercely staged while opposing the fascist dictatorship. In particular, promoted by the incident of the torture murder of Pak Chong-chol, the masses from all walks of life have raised voices of indignation and are carrying out a courageous struggle each day by shouting "Down with the murderous Chon Tu-hwan regime!"

[Ko] Meanwhile, the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan clique are carrying out the reactionary offensive more viciously than ever before in an attempt to

block our masses' just anti-U.S. and antigovernment advance and to maintain the colonial fascist dictatorship.

[Yun] Yes, you are right. The United States instigated the Chon Tu-hwan ring to fascist repression to grasp this land as its permanent colony and military base. The Chon Tu-hwan ring is running amok with the fascist repression of our masses to prolong its power with the support of the United States. In particular, it is attempting to indiscriminately suppress the spirit of struggle by the enraged masses who shout for the downfall of the murderous torturing regime.

[Ko] The crisis in the colonial fascist rule of the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan regime deepens with each passing day amid the fierce confrontation between the patriotic mass forces and the fascist nation-selling forces. Thus, our masses are faced with a time of great upheaval when we can open a new aspect in the anti-U.S. and antidictatorship struggle.

Today's reality demands that the forerunners of the time, who are thoroughgoing with the cause of justice, excellently fulfill the important responsibility and mission assigned by the time and the nation. At this point, the question is what the attitude of the forerunners should be. Will you tell me about this?

[Yun] By the forerunners of the time and the forerunners of the struggle, we do not necessarily mean those who have graduated from colleges or who hold high positions. I believe those who are armed with the sense of independence and who are prepared to devote their lives to the anti-U.S. cause for independence can be called the forerunners of the time. Thus, they should inspire a sense of independence and should serve as the live fuel for the struggle among the masses.

[Ko] Do you mean that the mission, which the forerunners of the time should fulfill at present as the anti-U.S. struggle for independence is a priority task for our masses, is to raise the consciousness of the masses?

[Yun] Yes, you are right. The struggle to free the masses from the various subjugations and restrictions is work to awaken them from the sleep of subordination and submission. Such work of raising consciousness should be carried out by none other than the forerunners of the time. Thus, the core members and forerunners of this movement should more actively rise in the solemn struggle to raise the consciousness of the masses from all walks of life, including the workers and peasants, by deeply mingling with them.

Deeply realizing the demand of the times, they should be more thoroughgoing with a sense of mission assigned by the time and the nation.

[Ko] Last year the students who were expelled from Seoul University and other students went to the industrial complex in the Inchon area and conducted work to raise the consciousness of workers and the masses. They also planned to publish a political paper in an effort to raise the consciousness of the masses. All this is a desirable trend. Don't you think?

[Yun] Yes, you are right. If the forerunners of the time mingle with the masses and substantively conduct the work of raising the masses' consciousness,

spiritual awakening will come to them and the masses will courageously rise in the anti-U.S. and antidictatorship struggle. This is clearly proven by the struggle of the Iranian people who overthrew the Pahlavi pro-U.S. regime.

[Ko] The might of awakened masses will display indomitable courage. Thus, the forerunners of the time should inspire a sense of struggle among the masses. To do so, they should mingle with the masses.

[Yun] You are right. The object of raising consciousness is the masses from all walks of life who want independence, democracy, and reunification and the places to raise consciousness are plants, farms, and fishing villages. Thus, the forerunners went among the masses last year with the slogan "Toward the lower place and among the masses!"

Forerunners who are armed with advanced ideology should go deeply among the masses in cities, farms, fishing villages, and other worksites and should carry out the work of raising consciousness through various forms of legal and illegal (?means) according to the degree of their preparedness and the reality.

As all the people are enraged by the incident of torture murder of Pak Chong-chol, it is desirable that the work of raising the people's consciousness be actively carried out by (?surveying) public opinion, which may lead the people's indignation to explosion. Thus, we should strengthen the ranks of struggle by making 1 raise the consciousness of 10 and by making 10 raise the consciousness of 100.

[Ko] I also believe that our youths and students who are the forerunners of the time should carry out the mission to organize organizations for struggle among the masses from all walks of life.

[Yun] Yes, you are right. Organizational unity is the lifeline of the national salvation movement. The circumstances in which the democratic and patriotic forces and the fascist nation-selling forces confront each other to an extreme demand that the forerunners more broadly organize organizations for struggle among the masses from all walks of life.

Therefore, the forerunners should go down among the masses from all walks of life, including workers and peasants and should more actively carry out organizational work in addition to the work of raising consciousness so that destroyed organizations are restored and existing organizations are (?strengthened) and [passage indistinct].

When the forerunners go down among the masses from all walks of life, including workers and peasants, and conduct organizational work and work of raising their consciousness, the masses will display great might in their struggle and the anti-U.S. cause for national salvation will be successfully achieved.

[Ko] I believe that our forerunners should inspire a sense of struggle among the masses and should also become an organizer who is responsible for organizational work. Thus, they should fulfill their missions as assigned by the times and the nation as the banner-holders.

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CSO: 4110/074

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

POLITICAL AND MILITARY TALKS URGED

Support From Chongnyon Figure

SK112351 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 11 Feb 87

[Text] Tokyo, 9 Feb (KNS-KCNA)--Lectures explaining the proposal for north-south high-level political and military talks were given in Osaka and Hyogo Prefectures, Japan, on 2, 3 February under the sponsorship of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon).

In his lectures at the meetings, Pak Chae-no, vice-chairman of the Central Standing Committee of Chongnyon, stressed that the proposal for north-south high-level political and military talks was a most realistic and just one for making a breakthrough in overcoming the present difficulties on the Korean peninsula where the political and military confrontation and tensions have reached a high pitch and in creating a favorable condition and circumstances for peace of the country and its peaceful reunification.

The Japanese figures who attended the lectures unanimously expressed deep sympathy with our proposal for north-south high-level political and military talks, saying that "it is a proposal to be approved by anyone who wants peace in Korea and her reunification", "the south side should respond to the proposal for north-south high-level political and military talks" and "we will conduct an active solidarity campaign for the realization of this proposal".

Guinean Leader Supports Proposals

SK120435 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0429 GMT 12 Feb 87

[Text] Pyongyang, 12 Feb (KCNA)--Guinean President Lansana Conte said that he invariably supported all the proposals for national reunification including the proposal for north-south high-level political and military talks put forward by the greater leader His Excellency President Kim Il-song. He said this on 3 February when he met the charge d'affaires ad interim of the Korean embassy in his country.

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CSO: 4100/111

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

STUDENT TORTURE DEATH DENIED

Cites Italian Letter on Human Rights Violations

SK110502 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0450 GMT 11 Feb 87

[Text] Pyongyang, 11 Feb (KCNA)--Gian Carla Codrignani, Etorre Mogina, Franco Bassanini, Laura Cecareli, Mario Colombi, Salvatore Anuzu, Pierre Luigi and Silbesto Ferrera, members of the chamber of deputies from the ruling parties of Italy--the Christian Democratic Party and Socialist Party--and communist party and the independent leftist group on 23 January sent an open letter to Foreign Minister of Italy Giulio Andreotti in denunciation of the South Korean puppet clique's violation of human rights.

In the open letter sent in the form of interpellation to the government they expressed deep concern over the recent continued wanton violations of human rights in South Korea, particularly over the murder of a student by the police after brutal torture some time ago.

They asked the Italian Government whether or not it intends to keep relations with the South Korean "regime" suppressing human rights, freedom and the activities of opposition parties.

Koreans in Japan Denounce Torture Murder

SK111026 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1014 GMT 11 Feb 87

[Text] Pyongyang, 11 Feb (KCNA)--Five organizations of Korean nationals in Japan under the influence of the "South Korean Residents Association in Japan" (Mindan) including the "National Congress for the Restoration of Democracy in South Korea and the Promotion of Unification" ("Hamintang") and the "Korean Youth League in Japan" ("Hanchongdong") called a news conference in Tokyo on 7 February and issued a joint statement in connection with the torture murder of the student Pak Chong-chol by the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique.

Noting that the fascist clique covered up the truth of the torture murder of Pak Chong-chol and made a distorted announcement in an attempt to deceive the people, the statement stressed: but it can never be able to put down the people's sky-piercing voice of denunciation.

It said:

The people reject forever the "government" trampling underfoot human rights and murdering people.

We determine not to make even a step backward until freedom and democracy have been realized and a government defending human rights has been established so as not to spoil the death of Pak Chong-chol.

Prior to the publication of the statement, many figures held a memorial service that day for Pak Chong-chol.

Reports Crackdown on Lawyers

SK121033 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1026 GMT 12 Feb 87

[Text] Pyongyang, 12 Feb (KCNA)--The South Korean fascist clique on 9 February arrested No Mu-hyon, a lawyer in Pusan, and 4 others by invoking an evil law merely because they staged an anti-"government" demonstration in memory of the patriotic student Pak Chong-chol who had been tortured to death, according to a report.

That day the fascist clique held a trial and passed a prison term upon lawyer Yi Ton-myong, former vice-chairman of the Seoul Lawyers Association.

The puppets arrested him and demanded three years in prison last year on charges of violation of the fascist "national security law" because he had offered shelter to a dissident democratic figure on the "want" list.

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CSO: 4100/111

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

COMMENTATOR ASSAILS SOUTH'S PLAN TO PUNISH DEMONSTRATORS

SK110144 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1150 GMT 9 Feb 87

[Commentary by station commentator Cho Tong-il: "Who Is Attempting To Punish Whom?"]

[Text] The Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique is attempting to indict those who they took away in connection with memorial meetings for Pak Chong-chol.

As has been known, the fascist clique blocked memorial meetings for Pak Chong-chol scheduled on 7 February at the Myongdong Cathedral in Seoul, and in 17 other South Korean cities including Pusan and Taegu, by mobilizing all police forces, and randomly took away and imprisoned demonstrators in this process. According to an announcement by the puppet National Police Headquarters, on that day the rascals took away as many as 799 people, including 475 in Seoul, 181 in Pusan, and 60 in South Cholla Province. The fascist clique viciously tormented them while interrogating them night and day. It is babbling that it will harshly punish those among them whom it brands as masterminds or radical activists on charges of violation of the law concerning assemblies and demonstrations and the law concerning the punishment of violence and other acts and on charges of acts of arson. This is unforgivable fascist violence and a vicious brutality that can be committed only by blood-thirsty beasts and fascist homicidal devils who have abandoned their existence as human beings.

Those who took away an innocent patriotic student and consequently murdered him without mercy after hideously torturing him engaged in suppression to even block memorial meetings for him and are also attempting to punish en masse those people who rose up in protest against this. How could they commit such villanous violence if they have not totally abandoned reason and conscience?

Because figures from all walks of life could not refrain from grief and anger over the fact that the hangmen committed an uncouth and brutal torture and murder, they organized memorial meetings. Because those same hangmen kept them from exercising their just right with force of arms, protest demonstrations took place. Organizing memorial meetings and staging protest demonstrations are very just acts; they do not constitute a crime and cannot be the subject

of punishment. It is the Chon Tu-hwan ring itself that committed an uncouth crime that must be punished. The rascals themselves recognized their crime of killing the innocent person after torturing him. By even blocking memorial meetings for the victim, the rascals committed another crime.

The rascals issued an emergency suppressive order to block memorial meetings and made it their business to engage in all sorts of frenzies, including all-out checks, searches, arrests, confiscation, and house arrests. On 7 February when memorial meetings were scheduled to be held, they completely blocked the Myongdong Cathedral by mobilizing approximately 30,000 heavily-armed riot policemen and engaged in all-out fascist frenzies, indiscriminately using tear gas and assaulting those who were trying to go the meeting place. Not satisfied with this, they are attempting to punish those demonstrators who they took away on charges of the violation of evil laws. Where else can such homicidal devils be found anywhere in the world? Their act is like the act of murderous burglars who, after running riot at a house in mourning, attempt to commit another grave homicidal crime against those who rose up to protest against their violence.

To justify their suppression of the demonstrators, the fascist clique claims that they committed illegal acts or ran riots. This cannot convince anyone. Those who committed illegal acts are those in the Chon Tu-hwan ring, which habitually commit brutal illegal tortures. It is the puppet villain himself who is suppressing even peaceful meetings by wielding guns and bayonets and who makes it his business to commit violence and to run riot.

It is clear why the fascist clique is more frantically wielding blood-stained guns and bayonets. By enforcing a homicidal and suppressive rule, it attempts to suppress the resistance of opposition forces and to subject them to its ruling system, thereby stabilizing the foundation of its rule, which is shaking at its roots, and realizing its ambition for long-term office. However, the rascals gravely miscalculated. The Chon Tu-hwan ring must know that even though it blocked memorial meetings by using guns and bayonets, this arouses greater resentment and indignation among the South Korean people. This resentment and indignation is more violently surging and awaiting eruption. If the Chon Tu-hwan ring continues to recklessly wield guns and bayonets, it will only hasten its own destruction by arousing the resistance of the people.

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CSO: 4110/073

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

VNS ASSAILS CHON'S 'FABRICATIONS' FOR SUPPRESSION

SK031331 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea
0300 GMT 3 Feb 87

[Talk by Yun Chong-won from the "Hour for Compatriots Overseas" program:
"Pro-communist Fabrication Is a Maneuver To Suppress the People"]

[Text] Hello, compatriots overseas. In the fatherland today, voices demanding that the Chon Tu-hwan group, the ringleader of murder, be ousted and that the price of the blood of Seoul National University [SNU] student Pak Chong-chol, a student who had turned out to the patriotic anti-U.S. and antidictatorial struggle and who was brutally tortured to death by the fascist authorities, be paid at all costs are further increasing.

As is well known at home and abroad, the Chon Tu-hwan murderous group viciously slaughtered Pak Chong-chol, who had been arrested on charges of leading anti-government struggles at SNU and sheltering a wanted student and giving him funds, while ruthlessly inflicting torture on him to force a confession of committing a pro-communist act out of him.

Instead of stepping down from power after taking responsibility for torturing a patriotic student to death, the Chon Tu-hwan group has violently raved that it will thoroughly eradicate the left-leaning and pro-communist elements by strengthening the police forces. This is an intolerable challenge to the patriots, including Pak Chong-chol, who have fought for independence, democracy, and reunification, and to all the people.

The so-called left-leaning and pro-communist forces being babbled about by the Chon Tu-hwan fascist group are patriots and righteous sons and daughters of our nation who are willing to sacrifice even their lives to put an end to the colonial rule of the United States, to realize democracy in society, and to achieve the reunification of the country.

The Chon Tu-hwan group regards pro-communism as criminal. However even if a pro-communist act were performed, it would not be criminal. Those who desire independence, democracy, and reunification should tolerate and collaborate with communism. Toleration of and collaboration with communism is patriotic; anticommunism is traitorous.

The Chon Tu-hwan group's suppression of the patriots who have launched onto the road of resistance to achieve independence, democracy, and reunification after branding them as left-leaning and pro-communist elements reveals that it is an extraordinary nation-selling fascist rascal.

Although former successive traitors also suppressed many patriots after branding them as pro-communist elements under the slogan of anticommunism, the Chon Tu-hwan group today exceeds them in its suppression.

The Chon Tu-hwan fascist group suppresses after branding them as pro-communist elements when they utter even one word related to the demand for independence, democracy, and reunification. Moreover, after branding them as radical left-leaning elements, it arrests and punishes those who turn out to fight with indignation against the current fascist regime's suppressive brutality.

As you know well, it is the very Chon Tu-hwan group that has mercilessly tortured, detained, and punished such patriots as Mun Pu-sik and Kim Hyon-chang, who set the American Cultural Center in Pusan on fire in an expression of resistance against the United States--the ringleader of the Kwangju murderous brutality--after making a false charge of an antinational act against them. In addition, it is also the very Chon Tu-hwan group that has viciously tortured Kim Kun-tae, who has been [words indistinct], after branding him as a pro-communist element; that inflicted brutal sexual torture on SNU student Kwon In-suk; and that arrested an opposition party assemblyman who demanded the adoption of reunification as state policy instead of anticommunism after branding him as a pro-communist element.

As the result of such a pro-communist fabrication by the Chon Tu-hwan group, many democratic and labor movement organizations have been forcibly disbanded, and a number of patriotic students and people from all walks of life have lost their lives after being jailed.

In the fatherland today, the pro-communism being habitually babbled about by the Chon Tu-hwan regime has become synonymous with the suppression of the people.

The Chon Tu-hwan group's being frantically absorbed in pro-communist fabrication is designed to suppress the anti-U.S. and antidictatorial struggle of our people and to realize its attempt for power security and long-term power.

The Chon Tu-hwan group is now faced with a crisis because of the struggle of the patriotic masses from all walks of life who demand national independence, sovereignty, and social democratization and because of the united power of the nation which wants to prevent the permanent division of the country and realize peaceful reunification.

The Chon Tu-hwan group attempts to find its way out of crisis by further increasing fascist suppression under the pretext of pro-communism by arresting and torturing to death in such a ruthless manner patriotic students and the masses from all walks of life who demand independence, democracy, and reunification after branding them as pro-communist elements.

Another purpose of the Chon Tu-hwan group's being frantically absorbed in pro-communist [word indistinct] to bring about a fratricidal war by further encouraging hostility between the south and the north.

Raving that patriots in this land have attempted to overthrow the system in the struggle along the north's reunification line by communizing the south and that in order to defend the free democratic system, it is necessary to make anticommunist ideology conclusive and to eradicate pro-communist elements, the Chon Tu-hwan group is inspiring consciousness of confrontation by [word indistinct] suppressing the struggle for independence, democracy, and reunification and is further adhering to an anticommunist commotion with each passing day.

This is warlike [word indistinct] resulting from a heinous intention to provoke a war of northward invasion at all costs by inspiring confrontation against the north under the pretext of opposing pro-communism.

The Chon Tu-hwan group regards pro-communist fabrication as a panacea to justify all criminal maneuvers, including the war preparedness commotion for touching off a war of northward invasion to pursue the U.S. aggressive colonial policy toward Korea after achieving its power security and long-term power.

Compatriots overseas should fully push forward to establish a new world in which independence, democracy, and reunification are achieved in this land after overthrowing the Chon Tu-hwan regime which, running amok in pro-communist fabrication, is ruthlessly torturing to death patriots who have launched into a fight for independence, democracy, and reunification.

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CSO: 4110/073

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

KONGUK RIOTERS ON TRIAL--Pyongyang, 11 Feb (KCNA)--The South Korean fascist clique on 7 February held a trial of participants in the anti-U.S., anti-government joint sit-in at Konguk University late October last year and sentenced 13 students of different universities including Min Hyong-kun, a student of Kukmin University, to prison terms up to 3 years on charges of violation of the "national security law", according to a report. This brought to 93 the number of students sentenced to prison terms in connection with the joint sit-in. That day the fascist clique suppressed in the open people of all walks of life who planned to hold memorial services for the late Pak Chong-chol and imposed prison terms on patriotic students through the murderous trial indoors. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1459 GMT 11 Feb 87 SK] /9738

CSO: 4100/111

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DAILY ON U.S. AMBASSADOR'S INTEREST IN DEMOCRACY

SK130713 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 13 Feb 87 p 3

[Article by editor An Pyong-chan: "The Political Situation and the U.S. Ambassador"]

[Text] It has been reported that the two Kims will hold a joint press conference and advance a new proposal to improve the deadlocked political situation.

The proposal will call for conducting a selective national referendum in the spirit of fairness.

Because this news report was conveyed as the DJP busily formulates strategy at party-government meetings to achieve constitutional revision by agreement, people worry where politics develop.

On 12 February, we greeted the second anniversary of the 12 February general election, which created a whirlwind for the New Korea Democratic Party. The new movement is not associated with the anniversary. People say that it is rather associated with activities for dialogue carried out by the United States, especially by the U.S. ambassador in South Korea.

Secretary of the U.S. State Department Shultz will arrive in Seoul in 3 weeks, accompanied by Assistant Secretary Sigur, who delivered a speech entitled "Politics in South Korea at a Turning Point." Some people say that this will possibly influence the political situation.

Concern over U.S. movement expressed in political circles in the country is very high. Students chanted radical anti-U.S. slogans last year using the beginning of the new semester as the momentum, astonishing Americans. The aftermath of the shock was great because anti-U.S. sentiment erupted in a country which had been known as the only country in the world devoid of Yankee-go-home slogans.

Economic friction between South Korea and the United States due to the demand to liberalize imports served as an opportunity to make us consider what meaning the presence of the United States has.

We remember the contents of an interview Ambassador James Lilley had with a South Korean correspondent in Washington last October prior to taking office.

He stated that one of the missions of the U.S. Embassy is to associate with all political parties and social organizations and that decisions should be made tactically based on this. Asked about the anti-U.S. trend among some South Korean people, he indicated that this phenomenon is not unique to South Korea and that friction is unavoidable when two heterogeneous cultures exist. Referring to the controversy between ruling and opposition parties in South Korea over the issue of constitutional revision, he noted that it is not an issue to be meddled in by the U.S. ambassador and that he was studying the history of the South Korean constitution with interest.

We have discovered impressive thoughts in a speech delivered by Ambassador Lilley 3 weeks ago, entitled "The Review of Relations between South Korea and the United States.

The following is a quote from questions asked by the Pupyong county chief 116 years ago of U.S. Councillor in China (Frederick Ruff), who was visiting Korea: "What is the purpose of your visit?" "What languages can you speak?" "Are you going to hold on to our national territory and people?" "Are you going to discuss and carry out the work of maintaining friendly relations with us?"

Ambassador Lilley stated that just as they did in the past, the South Korean people have persistently asked questions of Americans. He then cited the following such question. "Is the presence of the U.S. Embassy in South Korea considerably beneficial to Koreans?"

The U.S. ambassador stated that lasting prosperity and true security are most successfully achieved where democracy develops. Noting that this was what President Reagan stressed while speaking in the South Korean National Assembly 4 years ago, he noted that U.S. faith in this regard remains firm today. We believe that he is right.

Ambassador Lilley stated that he has repeatedly preached about dialogue and compromise among political parties because the United States has attached great importance to the peaceful transfer of power in South Korea.

While delivering a lecture entitled "Is the United States an Absolute Variable in the Democratization of South Korea?" When discussion of the United States was active, a professor stated that the U.S. interest in South Korea is represented by a military aim related to blockade against the Soviet Union, by an economic aim, and by the democratization of politics in South Korea.

The ambassador stated that the United States will assume a role to help realize the emergence of a political force to achieve these ends.

We hope that the U.S. ambassador will carry out his activities within the framework of his duty as ambassador of a country that maintains diplomatic relations with our country, based on the spirit of friendship and understanding. Because of this, we feel perplexed when we hear that the South Korean people pin

expectations on favors to be offered by the U.S. Embassy and that Americans have preached on dialogue and compromise among political parties in South Korea. Americans, including the U.S. ambassador, should give advice on the democratization of South Korea within the framework of their duty.

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CSO: 4107/108

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

TWO KIMS TO PROPOSE PLEBISCITE AT NEWS CONFERENCE

SK130108 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 13 Feb 87 p 2

[Text] Opposition leaders Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam are almost certain to propose a plebiscite today to give the people a chance to choose the type of power structure of the next government, it was learned yesterday.

The proposal will come in a news conference at the office of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy.

It was widely speculated that the two Kims, who virtually lead the opposition camp, decided to set forth the overtures since they consider it impossible for the issue regarding the power structure form to be decided through parliamentary debate.

As a condition to their proposal, they will demand drawing up an institutional apparatus to ensure fair elections.

It was learned that the two Kims will call for a meeting with President Chon Tu-hwan, which they called a conference of "real powers," to discuss ways of breaking the deadlock over the constitutional revision.

In the press meeting, they will make public a more detailed political timetable, calling for the completion of the basic law amendment during the first half of this year and then holding a general election in the fall.

The two Kims' offer is virtually a copy of the previous suggestion of New Korea Democratic Party President Yi Min-u.

When NDP head Yi made the same proposal for the "optional" plebiscite last year, the two Kims reserved their explicit support.

Both Kims' tilting toward Yi's idea obviously stemmed from the judgment that public opinion has turned in favor of the opposition party in the wake of the torture death of a college student during the police interrogation last month.

Kim Yong-sam, permanent advisor for the NDP, said yesterday, "We will make public our resolve concerning overall political issues, including the

democratization of the nation and the constitution amendment in the projected news conference."

He went on, "We will propose the plebiscite and a meeting with President Chon as ways to find a breakthrough to the long-stalled political situation."

When Kim met with U.S. Ambassador to Korea James Lilley Tuesday, he was quoted as having stressed the need to hold the national referendum and the meeting with President Chon.

It may be taken to mean that the two Kims have softened their earlier tough stance to demand the president-led government with a direct election formula.

In a turnabout from his earlier stance toward the parliamentary cabinet system, Kim Tae-chung said recently, "I do not think the parliamentary cabinet system is a bad formula."

"But the NDP offered the direct presidential election as its campaign pledge during the 1985 parliamentary elections and the people also want it. So, nobody can change the promise."

"Therefore, to make the people understand, we propose the national referendum and the meeting with President Chon," Kim noted.

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CSO: 4100/117

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DAILY ON NEED FOR CHANGE IN POLITICAL ATMOSPHERE

SK110137 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 11 Feb 87 p 8

[Editorial: "Need for Political Wisdom"]

[Text] Political tension, which mounted in the wake of a student's torture death and subsequent moves by oppositionists to hold mass rallies under the pretext of memorial services, now appears somewhat abated.

This is largely due to the welcome news of the safe arrival in Seoul last Sunday of 11 North Korean defectors. This is a relief for the nation in view of the serious effect such confrontations may have on politics.

Political confrontation in any form is the least desired political condition at this critical hour in our constitutional history. There is not enough time left to take all the steps necessary for the first peaceful transition of government early next year.

A change in the political atmosphere is needed in order to bring about this historic transition. It is lamentable that some politicians appear obsessed with making partisan political gains out of an unfortunate mishap.

The torture death was a tragic incident that should not have occurred. Yet, the nation cannot afford to remain always in a state of mourning. This is especially so now. Our nation has had enough trauma and due measures have already been taken to institutionally prevent such incidents in the future. Any social chaos that might be caused by abusing the unfortunate death politically will serve no one's interests in the end.

Our resolve, instead, must be to return to constitutional politics and our historic political agenda. Time is too precious to neglect carrying out this agenda. The National Assembly is the proper place.

Included on the agenda are constitutional revision, which the ruling and opposition parties have agreed to work out on the floor, and other accompanying legislative procedures, not to mention a referendum and election of a new National Assembly.

Do we, then, have enough time to accomplish all these arduous tasks?

As against such historical challenges, politicians and the general public should be calm and address themselves to tapping our collective wisdom to work them out.

Persuasion, orderly debate and discussion should prevail over sharp confrontation, which will lead our nation nowhere but to chaotic instability. Demagogic politics outside the parliamentary chamber have no place in the people's growing awareness of the need for social and political stability.

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CSO: 4100/117

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

CHON ORDERS CRACKDOWN ON PROCOMMUNIST ELEMENTS

SK060135 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 6 Feb 87 p 1

[Text] President Chon Tu-hwan directed the Justice Ministry yesterday to deal harshly with the pro-communist elements attempting to destroy liberal democracy.

"Justice Ministry's officials should stand in the forefront for establishing national order," Chon said.

After he received this year's major policy statement by the law-enforcement authorities from Justice Minister Kim Song-ki at Chongwadae, the President called for a crackdown on elements sympathizing with the communists under the excuse of "democratization."

Chon asked the justice officials to do their utmost in enforcing the laws for the establishment of national order, with a deep recognition of the importance of this year.

The ministry was also told to do its best to guide along the right path those students once imbued with radical leftist-leaning ideology.

For this, officials of the Justice Ministry should undergo further study to ideologically arm themselves on the superiority of liberal democracy, the President emphasized.

Chon then called upon the ministry to continue its efforts to prevent group protests from various strata of society from occurring.

"This behavioral patterns of trying to solve problems by group protests must disappear from our society once and for all," Chon said emphatically.

Justice Minister Kim was also told to get tougher with various acts which impugn order in the judiciary courts so as to maintain the dignity and authority of the law.

Chon instructed the ministry to steadily go ahead with computerization of the affairs of entry and exit of travelers at airports.

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CSO: 4100/106

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

OPPOSITION LAWYER FREED BY COURTS

BK101406 Hong Kong AFP in English 1357 GMT 10 Feb 87

[Text] Seoul, 10 Feb (AFP)--A South Korean lawyer detained in an anti-government protest Saturday was freed Tuesday when the court rejected a prosecution application for an arrest warrant, court officials said.

Lawyer Roh Mu-hyun was freed from jail in Pusan, 480 kilometres (250 miles) south of here, when the court refused to issue an arrest warrant within 48 hours of his detention on the grounds that he was not expected to destroy evidence or flee, the court officials said.

Mr Roh, who has undertaken to plead for accused dissidents, was suspected of leading a sit-down strike during a brief ceremony in downtown Pusan in memory of Pak Chong-chul, a college student officially admitted to have died under police torture last month.

Police detained 798 people during the nationwide unrest which flared Saturday when police blocked memorial services for the student in Seoul and major provincial cities.

Of those detained, 33 were charged for trials, 130 referred to summary trials, and the rest released.

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CSO: 4100/117

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

COURT HANDS DOWN SENTENCES AGAINST DISSIDENT LAWYER

Yi Ton-myong Receives 8-Month Prison Term

SK100111 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 10 Feb 87 p 3

[Text] Yi Ton-myong, 64, a lawyer accused of harboring an opposition figure wanted by police, was sentenced yesterday to an 8-month prison term after being convicted of violating the National Security Law.

The Seoul District Criminal Court also suspended Yi's civil rights for 1 year.

Judge Chong Yon-uk turned down a request by defense lawyers for the release of Yi on bail.

The prosecution earlier demanded a 3-year term for Yi, also chairman of the Korean Catholic Commission for Justice and Peace.

Yi was arrested on 29 October on suspicion of providing a hideout at his home for Yi Pu-yong, 43, former secretary-general of Mintongnyon, for 5 months until the latter was arrested on 23 October.

The former Mintongnyon secretary general had been sought by police in connection with the Inchon riots last May.

Decides Against Appeal to Higher Court

SK130125 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 13 Feb 87 p 3

[Text] Yi Ton-myong, 64, a lawyer who was sentenced recently to an 8-month prison term for violating the National Security Law, has decided against appealing his case to a higher court.

Yi said he could hardly expect any "just and fair judgment" on his case by court authorities.

The Seoul District Criminal Court, in a trial last Monday, also suspended Yi's civil rights for 1 year. Yi, also chairman of the Korean Catholic Commission for Justice and Peace, was accused of providing shelter to an opposition figure who was sought by police.

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CSO: 4100/117

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DAILIES COMMENT ON MEMORIAL RALLY FOR PAK CHONG-CHOL

Editorial Views Government Reaction

SK040658 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 3 Feb 87 p 2

[Editorial: "Does the Government Have To Block a Memorial Rally for Mr Pak?"]

[Text] Having been scrambled, the political situation focused around constitutional revision has changed into a "political situation concentrated on the issue of torture," with the torture death of Mr Pak Chong-chol as the focal point. Furthermore, a strained touch-and-go situation now exists in relations between the ruling and opposition camps concerning a memorial rally for Mr Pak.

The government and the DJP have branded a memorial rally for Mr Pak slated for 7 February in Myongdong Cathedral to be an illegal gathering with an impure political ulterior motive and have decided to blockade its initial stage based on the stand of maintaining public order and national security. In reaction, the New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP] and dissident organizations have clarified their stance of pushing ahead with holding the rally as a peaceful and orderly meeting.

It has been reported that, as in similar cases in the past, an organization representing the interests of merchants in the Myongdong area conveyed a letter in which it calls for changing the rally site to somewhere else outside the city because it would hinder their businesses, to Myongdong Cathedral.

It is said that the government and the ruling party are jittery over this function because the meeting would not be confined to a mere memorial rally. It is expected to cause social unrest similar to the Inchon incident and the opposition might try to use this meeting as an opportunity to usurp power via popular uprising.

Frankly, we cannot understand why this memorial function should cause political tension or why it should be inflated into an event in which the fate of the regime is at stake. It is, of course, true that the government and the ruling party have been greatly damaged by this incident and, relatively speaking, the opposition party has obtained a favorable opportunity to attack the government.

If they accept the incident involving Mr Pak as a stabbing pain and take it as momentum for self-reflection, however, the government and the ruling party will be able to grasp a chance to recover from the damage. In a nutshell, this means that whether or not they reflect on themselves in a sincere manner will decide the tenor of public opinion.

It is conceivable that the government is correctly concerned about the scheduled rally, that it may not be confined to an indoor gathering, but develop into an in-street demonstration. This notwithstanding, it is obvious that just as the NKDP rally for constitutional revision last November, this advance into the streets would be checked by police forces. If this rally is purely a memorial function, the DJP chairman can attend it. If it is difficult for the DJP to do this, it can show its composure by sending a wreath to express its condolences for the soul of the deceased. Thus far, the DJP has expressed condolences over the death of Mr Pak and has committed itself to joint efforts to uproot torture. In the recent "3-day National Assembly session," ruling party lawmakers denounced the incident as a flagitious crime and stressed that it should not be used for political purposes.

It is believed that the government and the ruling party should show the seriousness of their reflection and assume a humble attitude to cope with the future situation which is expected to be as dismal as the situation surrounding constitutional revision.

The physical check of the memorial rally for Mr Pak by the police does not indicate that the after-effects of the incident involving Mr Pak will dissipate. Bursting into tears when sorrow wells up can be a remedy for sadness. We believe that there is no reason to bar the people, who gulped down their tears while considering the death of Mr Pak to be that of one of their own family, from gathering at the same place, repenting the wrongdoing of the older generation, and pledging to prevent the recurrence of such an incident.

Prior to calculating political interests from the inexcusable death of Mr Pak, dissident groups and the opposition party, which plan to hold the memorial rally, should calmly search for a way to make his death serve as a basis to develop democracy and promote human rights in this land.

Paper Views Popular Interest in Rally

SK040748 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 4 Feb 87 p 2

[Editorial: "The Interest in the Memorial Service--Is Perfectionism a Perfect Means?"]

[Text] In the wake of the 7 February memorial rally, the authorities' blockade and the sponsoring side's resolve are causing an acute confrontation between the two.

The torture murder of Pak Chong-chol has now flared into a great outdoor political clash between the ruling and opposition sides.

The government and the ruling party have stressed that they will block the memorial rally because it is not merely a rally of mourning, but contains strong political capacity for a "mass uprising." One may note this is the same logic revealed when the NKDP's Seoul rally was blocked on 29 November last year.

The feeling of the government and the ruling party appears to be that because all antigovernment rallies would immediately provide excellent opportunities to the circles of movement for slogans and acts and would again have a stimulative effect on the general masses, the [as printed] should extinguish the source of such flames from the very beginning.

When we recall the habitual "perfectionism" of the authorities who attempted to ensure a 100 percent degree of safety for every case, we can fully understand the authorities' strong measures against the 7 February mourning rally.

The person in authority may consider the countermeasures to be perfectionist and the method of physical blockade based on such perfectionism to be a most certain and attractive measure. For example, the government and ruling party might have thought that the complete blockade of the NKDP's Seoul rally on 29 November was "the best method."

However, the government and the ruling party should keenly realize that unlike other events, including the NKDP's Seoul rally, the recent torture death of Pak Chong-chol created a broad range of sympathy and public indignation among the people. Thus, the repression of an event claimed to be a humanitarian, moral, and emotional mourning service applied with the perfectionist theory may cause a political and moral loss and have unfavorable effects on the government and the ruling party.

Our people have an exceedingly disciplined moral and emotional political sense. Thus, from the standpoint of the people's emotion, no matter how earnestly the government and ruling party may lecture on the propriety and inevitability of the blockade while warning of the "danger of the mass uprising," the people's emotional reaction would be touched off.

Thus, we would like to advise the government and the ruling party to more prudently review the so-called perfectionist measure of blockade to determine whether it is truly a "perfect" measure and 100 percent satisfactory step for this case. For example, we feel that the wearing of a black ribbon being subject to punishment is not a perfectionist measure, but poor policy.

We propose that the authorities permit a peaceful mourning service by properly distinguishing violations that may possibly take place during the memorial service and watching peaceful mourning from a distance by separating the memorial service from violations.

We believe that the government and the ruling party had better not leave the impression that they are [word indistinct] the nation would fall to ruin if they permit a memorial service. They should also take the attention and interest of the people and the world in this memorial event into consideration.

REPORTAGE ON MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR PAK CHONG-CHOL

Priest Denounces 'Plot' To Block Rally

SK080142 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 8 Feb 87 p 3

[Text] Catholic Father Kim Sang-kun, who presided over the memorial mass for Pak attacked the government for having foiled the projected memorial "service" by most violent means.

In a statement released at the end of the mass in the name of the preparation committee for memorial service, the Catholic priest said the projected rally had been programmed to be a peaceful one.

But it was doomed from the start by a most cruel plot, the statement said.

The statement went on to say that the obstruction of the gathering is just another manifestation of the nature of violence inherent in the current regime.

The statement said, "We will persistently continue our resistance against the current regime, as the government action was a kind of declaration of war against the people."

The preparatory committee of the Myongdong memorial service made a three-point resolution in the statement.

First, they declared that the death of Pak by police torture should be exposed in entirety. In turn, all facts related to other mysterious deaths should also be brought to light.

Second, all prisoners of conscience should be released immediately.

Third, the government plan to introduce a cabinet system should be scrapped since it is only a mantle hiding another form of dictatorship under premiership. A nationalistic and democratic regime should be ensured through a direct presidential election system.

The preparatory committee for the memorial service is composed of dissident groups and the opposition New Korea Democratic Party.

Opposition Lawmakers Mourn Death

SK080117 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 8 Feb 87 p 1

[Excerpt] Lawmakers of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party mourned the death of Pak Chong-chol in scattered memorial services on streets near Myongdong Cathedral after formal services scheduled for 2 p.m. yesterday were foiled by police troops.

Party president Yi Min-u and some 10 lawmakers gathered on a street in Kwanggyo near the Lotte Hotel, surrounded by some 1,000 people, mostly students at about 2 p.m.

The crowd clapped hands, while vehicles passing by the scene of the gathering blew horns as earlier requested by the NDP and other organizers of the mass rally.

At about the same time, another group of about 20 NDP legislators, including secretary general Yu Chae-yon and floor leader Kim Hyon-kyu held a separate street-side memorial ritual in front of the Lotte Hotel.

Some 500 party members and citizens, also mostly students, joined in the ceremony presided over by Rep. Sin Sun-pom, senior vice floor leader.

Before holding a memorial rally on Kwanggyo streets, party head Yi and some 10 lawmakers, had tried, in vain, to approach the entrance to Myongdong avenue at 1:14 p.m. after they took lunch at the Lotte Hotel.

As they advanced to Midopa Department Store opposite the entrance, encouraged by some 1,000 citizens, police troops fired tear gas to disperse them.

They retreated to Kwanggyo street and thousands of citizens, mostly students, encouraged them clapping their hands. Some in the crowd shouted, "NDP, take the lead!" About 100 combat policemen rushed into the crowd and fired tear gas canisters to disperse them.

Yi and NDP lawmakers escaped to a near-by coffee shop and remained there for about 20 minutes.

Then they came out of the coffee shop and held a memorial service on the street at 2 p.m. which began with singing the national anthem (Aeguk-ka), after which Yi read a prepared memorial address.

As Yi began reading the address, vehicles passing by the scene honked, and Yi paused for a while, waving his hands to the drivers and the crowd.

After the brief ritual, Yi and vice presidents No Sung-hwan and Yi Ki-taek, and spokesman Kim Tae-nyong discussed what to do next for a while at a Japanese-style restaurant nearby.

Some 20 minutes later, president Yi left for Ewha Woman's University Hospital for a medical check-up. He had nearly collapsed due to difficulty in breathing as the police fired tear gas.

Other lawmakers went back to party headquarters, while the crowd continued confronting police on the streets.

Many demonstrators who protested police firing of tear gas bombs were taken to buses parked nearby by plainclothesmen.

President Yi returned to party headquarters at around 3 p.m. He aides said Yi's blood pressure was higher than normal both at the lowest and the highest by some 30 points.

In Seoul, the NDP held three separate memorial services: One was led by president Yi in Kwanggyo, a second in front of the Plaza Hotel was led by Rep Kim Chae-kwang, and a third near the Lotte Hotel was led by Rep Sin Sun-pom.

In Pusan, according to an NDP Pusan chapter report to headquarters, memorial services were conducted beginning 2 p.m. in front of Pusan Theater. All the streets leading to the U.S. Information Service and Kwangbok-dong were blocked. More than 2,000 people took part in scattered demonstrations after the mourning ritual.

NDP spokesman Kim Tae-nyong said Mrs Chong Ki-ho, wife of Rep Pak Chan-chong, was hit in the ankle by a piece of a tear gas canister, while she was engaging in memorial services near Kwanghwamun intersection in Seoul. The injury will require three weeks of medical treatment, Kim said.

He said six other wives of lawmakers also suffered slight injuries during the street struggle. One of them, Mrs Kim Tong-pun, wife of president Yi, was injured in the right knee, and returned home.

Three NDP lawmakers were also hurt during clashes with police. They were Song Cheon-yong, Kim Bong-wuk, and Chong Sang-ku.

Members of dissident groups, including the Council for the Promotion of Democracy, Mintongnyon and Minhonlyon, also held a street-side memorial service in front of the Westin-chosun Hotel at 2 p.m.

Some thousands watched or joined in the brief gathering.

Earlier, they attempted to make their way to Myongdong Cathedral through the police blockade but to no avail.

They had gathered on streets in front of the hotel at 1 p.m. They held the ritual after they were dispersed several times by police troops who discharged tear gas canisters.

They had waited until their action at 14 coffee shops around the hotel.

Rep Kim Hyong-rae, also a member of the CPD, read a memorial address from NDP president Yi Min-u and Hwang Myong-su, secretary general of the CPD, read addresses from Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung, co-chairman of the CPD.

Then, the dissident group members chanted slogans, "Revive Pak Chong-chol," "Let's drive out the military dictatorial rule," and "Stop torture."

Meanwhile, police troops tried, in vain, to enter the office of the CPD in Myongdong at about 2:10 p.m. to stop a loudspeaker chanting anti-government slogans.

The loudspeakers said, "Let's glorify the death of Pak by overthrowing the dictatorial government. Let's demonstrate peacefully..."

CPD members blocked combat policemen from entering the office by forming a barricade at the entrance to their office.

The CPD stopped its propaganda through the loudspeaker about 2:40 p.m.

Editorial Says Rally 'Politicized'

SK080152 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 8 Feb 87 p 7

[Editorial: "Impact of Memorial Dispute"]

[Text] A tension-ridden Saturday, which highlighted an unprecedentedly sharp confrontation between overpowering police forces and oppositionists attempting to stage memorial rallies over the torture death of a college student, has left a bitter aftertaste and a perplexity among the people.

The sorry development which took place yesterday in the heart of Seoul and elsewhere must have also driven political actors, be they affiliated with the government camp or opposition groups, to reflect deeply on themselves because the situation undeniably derived from the lack of their capacity to manage an issue of public concern.

It was indeed a desolate scene to witness tens of thousands of heavily-equipped riot police, many of them hauled in from provincial areas, take up positions in the capital city's downtown sections and other "sensitive" spots to be engaged in sporadic skirmishes with those trying to make their way to a memorial site.

More stark was the scene in the vicinity of Myongdong Cathedral, the site of the main memorial rite scheduled for the Seoul National University junior who had died from police torture last month--an area which is usually bustling with the outing of weekenders and shoppers.

One is compelled to question how much a bizarre and deplorable situation had to take place with regard to a memorial service, which otherwise should have been observed with solemnity--all the more so as it was also meant to appeal for an end to police brutality.

Regrettably, the event has been excessively politicized, with the ruling camp branding the Myongdong rite an "illegal and impure assembly" arranged by oppositionists and dissident figures in an attempt to advance their political tactics against the government.

On the other hand, the rally promoters, undeterred by the police obstruction, have made it known that they would reschedule the memorial event, possibly for the latter part of the month.

Now that the torture and other related problems have developed into a volatile political issue, political actors are duty bound to resolve the question by political means, even belatedly, so as to avert a yet worse bipartisan confrontation on the road to the overwhelming constitutional amendment.

The politicians may understandably need time to regain their composure. Nonetheless, they should be mindful of the reality that the people at large have been greatly disturbed by the torture incident and the subsequent confrontation, and that the politicians cannot afford to simply letting a lapse of time obscure the issue.

Even during the cooling-off period, both the government and opposition parties should endeavor to pave the way for bringing the whole issue into parliament for legitimate debate.

Tension Between Ruling, Opposition Parties

SK070026. Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 7 Feb 87 p 2

["News Analysis" by staff reporter Kim Chong-chan]

[Text] The already tense political situation is further aggravating as oppositionists are pushing for memorial rallies in Seoul and other major cities across the country today to "mourn" the recent torture death of a university student.

The tension is most likely to protract the strained relationship between rival political parties. The straining followed the opposition's thwarted attempts to stage a massive rally in Seoul last November.

Terming the rallies as "illegal political gatherings," the government and the ruling Democratic Justice Party have come out with a resolute decision to totally block them at the outset.

The ruling DJP said, "There seems little doubt that the rallies would cause a social unrest." It accused the opposition of "seeking to exploit them politically."

The rally organizers, the New Korea Democratic Party and dissident groups, have repeatedly said the rallies will be an "orderly" occasion only to mourn the torture death of Pak Chong-chol, a Seoul National University student, during police interrogation.

Whether the memorial rallies are foiled or not, interparty confrontation is expected to continue for the time being.

DJP officials said that the rallies are not a "simple" event to mourn the student's death. "With the memorial events, the opposition aims to lead the situation with regard to the projected constitutional reform," they added.

Their remarks were construed by political observers as meaning that the majority party would take a stronger stance against the opposition than ever before.

The main opposition NKDP seems to clearly think that it can revive the popular enthusiasm for direct presidential election by staging the memorial services for Pak.

It has concluded that the once strong boom for direct presidential election has weakened, calling for fresh popular support.

Mindful of the lingering aftermath of the torture death incident, the ruling DJP is seeking various measures to shift political attention to the projected constitutional reform from the incident.

What the majority party seems to worry about is that the opposition might continue to take advantage of the incident to urge constitutional reform featuring direct presidential election.

As part of its efforts to revive people's attention on the constitutional issue, the DJP is considering staging reorganization rallies of its district chapters throughout the country at an early date.

It has planned to hold those reorganization rallies and its national convention after constitutional reform featuring a cabinet government system is achieved.

The ruling party also plans to call a special National Assembly this month to discuss constitutional reform and subsequent revision of the Assembly election law.

"This plan indicates that the majority party is seeking to settle the constitutional issue at an early date," observers said.

Rival parties are reported to have agreed in principle to convene an extraordinary Assembly session this month.

Political tension arose late last year when the ruling DJP showed signs of pushing through the Assembly its own constitutional amendment bill featuring the cabinet government system "before the winter is over."

The DJP, in fact, has sought an early settlement of the constitutional issue in consideration of the peaceful transfer of power and the Seoul Olympics, both slated for next year.

DJP sources said that the party wants to hold full-fledged negotiations over constitutional reform with the NKDP at the earliest possible date.

On the other hand, the opposition is seeking to continue to protest against the torture death incident at least until March when universities start spring semester, as part of its out-of-assembly or "streets" struggles to push the direct presidential election system.

In retrospect, the government took prompt actions to resolve the "unhappy" incident at the earliest possible date.

The actions to soothe the people included the dismissal of the minister of home affairs and the national police chief, and the creation of a special government body to ensure the protection of human rights.

The formation of the body was made under the direction issued by President Chon Tu-hwan.

NKDP Criticizes Regime

SK080132 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 8 Feb 87 p 1

[Text] The major opposition New Korea Democratic Party declared yesterday it would continue to struggle for the elimination of torture and violation of human rights, while remaining firmly united with all democratic forces.

In a statement issued in the name of spokesman Kim Tae-nyong after a memorial service for Pak Chong-chol was foiled by police, the party claimed that the incumbent government had exposed its own weakness in blocking the peaceful ceremony.

"We define the current regime as the adversary of the entire people. We have reached a point where a drastic change should be made in the way the struggle is conducted against them.

"The regime stopped the peaceful and ceremonial event in a brutal and atrocious way similar to fighting against an enemy, because it is a fragile regime which does not have the support of the people," the party said.

During a party caucus attended by some 60 lawmakers, president Yi Min-u said the NDP would call a National Assembly session to "struggle to the end, and at any cost to uproot torture.

We had no intention of seeking political gain from the death of Pak. We had only planned, with the cooperation of religious and opposition forces outside the political parties, to carry out a peaceful assembly in the cause of putting an end to torture."

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CSO: 4100/106

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

NKDP TO HOLD 'STRATEGY MEETING' ON MEMORIAL

SK060143 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 6 Feb 87 p 2

[Text] The New Korea Democratic Party will have a series of "strategy meetings" at its headquarters today to discuss ways of making the tomorrow's memorial service for Pak Chong-chol at Myongdong Cathedral a success.

NDP President Yi Min-u yesterday convened a conference of key NDP office holders, a session of the Assemblymen elected from Seoul, and a general meeting of party lawmakers in sequence.

In the meetings, they will confer over countermeasures against the government's attempt to foil the rally to mourn the death of the university student.

The NDP head has briefed yesterday by Rep. Pak Chan-chong on the results of a joint meeting of opposition and dissident representatives for the preparation of the projected memorial service.

Pak who is the chairman of the Human Rights Committee of the NDP reported that the participants resolved to see to it that the "mourning rally" will not become violent.

He also served notice that if the police block the rally, they will have a protest march "in silence."

Upon hearing the report, Yi said, "If the government and the ruling party is really repentant over Pak's death, they should instruct the police to help make the rally a success."

He maintained that the sole way to make Pak's death valuable lies in eradicating torture thoroughly.

He then reiterated his party's earlier demand to set up a special human rights committee at the National Assembly.

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CSO: 4100/105

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

YOUTHS DEMAND MEETING WITH TWO KIMS

SK060119 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 6 Feb 87 p 3

[Text] Seven youths, including four college students yesterday began a sit-in at the Chongno-Chunggu chapter office of the opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) to demand a meeting with Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung.

The youths entered the office around 10:30 a.m. and demanded that the party arrange a meeting between them and the two Kims.

The four students are from Songkyunkwan University. Two others are graduates of Tongguk University, and the seventh is a graduate of Seoul Ursing College. They are aged between 23 and 25.

The demonstrators said that they would continue the sit-in until their demand is met.

According to witnesses, the seven distributed about 30 leaflets, through office windows, calling for the convocation of the so-called "Constituent Assembly."

They also accused the opposition party of trying to negotiate a constitutional amendment with the ruling Democratic Justice Party.

Police sources said about 10 NKDP members were inside the office when the seven occupied the third-floor office in the Sunhung Building.

The opposition members reportedly urged the intruders to end the sit-in peacefully and leave the office, sources said.

They said that 20 policemen were standing guard around the building.

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CSO: 4110/105

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

POLICE DIRECTOR ON BLOCKING MEMORIAL RALLY

SK051303 Seoul YONHAP in English 1251 GMT 5 Feb 87

[Text] Seoul, Feb 5 (YONHAP)--Police will block a mass rally planned on Saturday by the main opposition party and dissident groups at a Cathedral in downtown Seoul in memory of a university student tortured to death last month, chief of the National Police Headquarters said Thursday. Yi Yong-chang, director of the Korean National Police Headquarters, branding the gathering as "illegal and impure" and politically motivated, urged the organizers to voluntarily cancel it because it is feared to create social disorder.

Yi also warned that the organizers should take all responsibilities for any possible mishaps that may take place in connection with the memorial gathering at the Myongdong Cathedral. He told reporters that police notified Yi Min-u, president of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party, of its decision not to permit the rally.

As part of precautionary measures to maintain social stability and public order, Yi said those who disobey police orders to disperse or instigate or participate in the rally will be punished in accordance with pertinent laws.

On Saturday, police plan to put some 30 leading dissidents under house arrest and to deploy about 30,000 policemen in the metropolitan area in an effort to block the rally.

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CSO: 4100/105

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

THE KOREA HERALD ON ARREST OF COMMUNIST GROUP MEMBERS

SK040051 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 4 Feb 87 p 8

[Editorial: "Sedition Plot Nipped"]

[Text] Yesterday, the Seoul Prosecution Office announced that it has uncovered a radical communist revolutionary group calling itself "Constituent Assembly Group" and arrested 24 members of the ring. The purpose of this group, the prosecutors said, was to overthrow the government.

The group, composed of self-proclaimed professional revolutionaries, was responsible for many violent campus demonstrations since last year. It was armed with militant Marxist and Leninist ideologies.

Astonishingly, their common aim was to achieve communist revolutionary goals through an armed uprising similar to the Bolshevik Revolution in Russia.

Especially concerning is that their organizing activities were far more advanced and sophisticated than previous ones. For example, they owned their own businesses in order to raise operational funds, which would in turn enable them to make their group a kind of self-supporting organization.

The group was organized by longtime adherents of communist ideology, Marxist and Leninist variants in particular.

Now that the ground-up of the revolutionary group confirms beyond and shadow of a doubt our long-held suspicions that there are links between some radical student activists and certain incidents of industrial unrest, we need to squarely look at the stark realities facing our country.

If we are to protect our security and our precious democratic values, it is time for us to be more resolute in dealing with subversive forces.

Our country has many important tasks that must be successfully carried out. Political and social stability, undoubtedly, is a prerequisite for this job. All of us must join hands to ensure our continued broad progress by keeping our society free from any threats to our well-being.

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CSO: 4100/105

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DJP PONDERES WAYS TO COPE WITH OPPOSITION

SK310111 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 31 Jan 87 p 2

[From the "Press Pocket" Column: "Police Torture"]

[Text] The ruling camp is racking brains on how to get itself out of current political situation in which constitutional amendment issue is completely overshadowed by mounting rage over police atrocities triggered by the death of a college student by torture.

But, the ruling party, it seems, has no choice but to watch developments of public opinion over the police torture.

The DJP held a meeting of key party officers and a consultation session with the administration yesterday to discuss ways of coping with the opposition offensive against the ruling camp in the days to come.

DJP spokesman Sim Myong-po told reporters after the meetings that the ruling and opposition parties [should] exert themselves to return the political situation to a original track to take up the constitutional amendment issue.

"But, first of all," the spokesman said, "a gloomy atmosphere throughout the nation caused by the torture incident should be cleared away."

Then he said that the ruling party will set up a special human rights committee in the party soon, in lieu of the abortive panel in the Assembly.

Asked if it is inevitable for the ruling party to change its original plan to push ahead with its own draft amendment to the Constitution before March, spokesman Sim said, "I think so."

As to the opposition demand for the holding of an extraordinary House session next month, floor leader Yi Han-tong said that the DJP has no plan to hold the session in February.

Asked if he meant that the DJP will not initiate the draft amendment to the constitution in February, the DJP whip said, "Our party does not have such a plan for now."

Meanwhile, party chairman No Tae-u called NDP president Yi Min-u in the morning to solicit him to attend a farewell dinner party for House speaker Yi Chae-hyong who leaves here today for official visits to Australia, New Zealand, and Thailand.

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

POLICE SEARCH OFFICES OF DISSIDENT GROUPS

Four Organizations Targeted

SK040104 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 4 Feb 87 p 3

[Text] Seoul police yesterday searched the offices of four dissident organizations as part of an effort to block opposition figures and student activists from holding a large-scale memorial rally Saturday for a university student who died because of police torture.

Police confiscated about 1,500 antigovernment publications.

The memorial service is scheduled for Myongdong Cathedral at 2 p.m. for Pak Chong-chol, 21, a Seoul National University junior who was tortured to death while under police interrogation on Jan. 14.

Carrying a court warrant, five plainclothesmen searched the office of "Minonhyop" or the Council for Democratic Press Movement, in Kongdok-dong, Mapo-gu in southwestern Seoul for about 15 minutes from 9:50 a.m. and seized about 1,000 publications critical of government policy, including the council's "Mal (language) News."

A 15-minute search was conducted of the Council for Korea Publishing Culture Movement and the Council for Free Literary Men and police confiscated 30 anti-government publications.

In another action, police searched the office of "Minmunhyop" or the Council for Minjung (Masses) Culture Movement in Pukahyon-dong, Sadaemun-gu around 11:40 a.m. and seized 500 pieces of similar printed material.

They included those publicizing the mass rally to be held in the cathedral in downtown Seoul.

The Seoul District Criminal Court issued the search warrants for the four dissident organizations Monday.

In requesting the court warrants, Prosecutor An Wang-son of the Seoul District Prosecutors Office, said that the four organizations are feared to spread groundless rumors by preparing printed materials for the "illegal rally."

An also said that the Myongdong Cathedral service is being planned by anti-government groups in order to create social unrest.

A police spokesman said that police will conduct searches of college student clubs in cooperation with school officials.

He said that searches are also planned for district chapters of the major opposition New Korea Democratic Party when they hang placards or produce printed materials encouraging people to attend the mass rally allegedly to mourn the late SNU linguistics major.

Meanwhile, police have decided to seal off the Myongdong area starting early Saturday morning.

A police source said that auto and pedestrian traffic will be restricted in an effort to frustrate the opposition attempt to hold the "illegal" gathering in the cathedral.

The police action will be carried out by about 3,000 policemen to be mobilized from 24 police stations in Seoul, he said.

The source said that entry into the cathedral will be banned except for Catholic priests, nuns and those working for the cathedral.

Court Warrant To Search CPD Offices

SK050117 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 5 Feb 87 p 3

[Text] The Seoul District Court yesterday evening issued a warrant asked by the police for search and seizure of leaflets announcing the planned memorial service for a college student who died while under police interrogation.

The police sought for the warrant after distribution of the leaflets started on the streets yesterday morning.

The police are expected to search the office of the dissident Council for Promotion of Democracy (CPD) in Seoul to seize the leaflets until tomorrow, the effective deadline of the warrant.

Earlier a CPD spokesman said about 35,000 fliers were passed to the people on the streets for an hour from 11 a.m. yesterday. The CPC plans to distribute 1 million copies of memorial service literature by Saturday morning, the day for the service meeting, he added.

The police reportedly seized about 500 fliers on the scene of distribution.

The CPD-issued leaflets carry the picture of the late Pak Chong-chol, victim of the police torture, and a score of anti-government slogans.

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CSO: 4100/105

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

REPORTAGE ON STUDENT TRIALS, SENTENCES

Police Crackdown on Student Activists

SK010044 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 1 Feb 87 p 3

[Text] Police are reportedly all out to arrest about 400 student activists, who have been fanning campus unrest, before the start of the new semester in March.

A crackdown order was learned to have been issued to all the police units across the nation in a government's attempt to preclude students' radical activities that are certain to be intensified by the torture death of Pak Chong-chol.

Police classified the radical students into three categories "A" "B" and "C"--- according to their degree of involvement in student activism.

Police will arrest all of those who are classified as "A" the most radical, estimated to be about 40 in number, by mobilizing all police power.

About 130 students who are in the "B" category, most of whom were released on probation may face conscription into the army.

About 200 students who are categorized into the "C" class, considered to be relatively moderate despite their records of participation in various disturbances, will undergo intensive ideology education prepared by the law enforcement authorities in cooperation with their schools and parents.

'Konguk Incident' Defendants Boycott Trial.

SK030105 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 3 Feb 87 p 3

[Text] Two students on trial for the seizure of the Konguk University campus last October boycotted their first hearing yesterday, forcing a court panel to postpone the session until Feb. 16.

This was the first time any student involved in the incident has boycotted the trial.

The two, both from Seoul National University, are said to be the key figures in the occupation of five Konguk University buildings last October 28-31. They are Chong Hyon-kon, 23, and Yim Tong-sik, 24.

The two appeared before a three-member court panel with fellow defendant Ko Chae-hyon, 21, also from the Seoul National University.

After answering a few questions from senior judge Kim Hyo-chong, Chong and Yim told the court they would boycott the hearing because they simply could not continue to stand trial under existing court procedures.

Defense lawyers asked judge Kim to try Chong and Yim separately from Ko, but judge Kim decided to postpone the trial to Feb. 16, ignoring the lawyers' request.

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CSO: 4100/105

BRIEFS

THREE KONGUK STUDENTS RECEIVE SENTENCES--Three Seoul National University students were sentenced to prison terms ranging from one to two years yesterday for their involvement in the riotous rally at Konguk University late last October. The Seoul District Criminal Court handed down a two-year prison term for So Hyok-chin, a sophomore. Chong Kin-u, 21, a junior, and Kim In-chan, 22, a freshman, were sentenced to a one-year and a one-and-a-half-year term, respectively. However, the terms were suspended for three years. They are among the 400 defendants being tried in separate groups for their involvement in the rally. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 6 Feb 87 p 3] /8309

TRIAL ON FANNING UNREST--Lawyers for two opposition lawmakers yesterday challenged a panel of judges, stating Reps. Pak Chan-chong and Cho Sun-hyong were boycotting the trial by the same judges. The lawyers made the challenge as the two legislators, who did not attend three previous trials, showed up at the courtroom to be tried on charges of fanning student disturbances. They appeared at the courtroom after judge Pak Tae-yong issued a warrant to forcibly bring the defendants to the courtroom. About 200 people, including NKDP president Yi Min-u and other NKDP lawmakers, witnessed the trial which lasted for about 35 minutes. The lawyers said they were challenging the panel of judges because the judges attempt to try the lawmakers once every week apparently "to restrict political activities of the two lawmakers." They also complained that issuing the warrant is absurd because the two legislators presented written excuses for not being able to attend the three previous trial sessions. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 3 Feb 87 p 3] /8309

KIM YONG-SAM, YI MIN-U MEET--Yi Min-u, president of the opposition NKDP, and party adviser Kim Yong-sam met at the home of a friend Tuesday, drawing political attention because it took place immediately after they met with U.S. Ambassador James R. Lilley separately. NKDP sources said that discussions between the two NKDP leaders focused on their talks with the U.S. ambassador. The sources said that Yi and Kim Yong-sam also exchanged views on matters concerning the party's regular national convention slated for May. In a related development, Kim Tae-chung called on Kim Yong-sam at his home in Sangdo-dong. They talked for about 50 minutes. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 12 Feb 87 p 2] /9599

CSO: 4100/117

S. KOREA/SOCIAL CONDITIONS

COURT RULES ON LAWSUIT IN CONNECTION WITH KAL INCIDENT

SK030815 Seoul YONHAP in English 0805 GMT 3 Feb 87

[Text] Seoul, Feb 3 (YONHAP)--The Seoul district court Tuesday ordered Korean Air Lines to pay 49 million won (about 57,000 U.S. dollars: one dollar is worth about 855 won) to three relatives of a passenger who died when flight 007 was shot down in September 1983 over Sakhalin Island.

It was the first of a dozen pending lawsuits in connection with the KAL incident, in which a total of 269 persons including 110 Koreans were killed.

In the decision, Chief Justice Yi Chae-hun ordered KAL to pay the compensations to Kim Tong-hun, a Korean University professor whose wife, O Chong-chu, died in the incident. She was also a professor at Seoul National University.

The ruling is expected to affect the outcome of other pending lawsuits filed by relatives of the victims.

Yi also said in the judgment that the court accepted the international civil aviation organization's explanation of the incident as given in its final report on the incident. Thus, he ruled, KAL should pay 57,000 dollars in compensation to the victim's relatives under the terms written on the reverse side of the air ticket that O Chong-chu bought when she boarded the ill-fated flight 007.

The plaintiff had demanded that the airlines pay him 193 million won (about 224,400 dollars).

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CSO: 4100/105

S.KOREA/SOCIAL CONDITIONS

BRIEFS

NKDP BLOCKS HEALTH COMMITTEE MEETING--The National Assembly Health-social Affairs Committee failed to meet yesterday as opposition New Korea Democratic Party members blocked the opening of the session. NKDP lawmakers seized the committee room to keep members of the ruling Democratic Justice and minor opposition Korea National Parties from convening the session. [Words indistinct] and the KNP were slated to deliberate on the alleged human rights abuse in a welfare center in Pusan. The main opposition NKDP opposed the committee meeting, calling instead for a full Assembly sitting to probe into the case. The NKDP maintained that the Assembly should exercise its rights to inspect conditions in welfare centers and other rehabilitation facilities. Meanwhile, later in the day the ruling DJP held an informal meeting to hear reports on the Hyongje Welfare Center scandal. In the meeting, Minister of Health and Social Affairs Yi Hae-won reported that the government will drastically improve management of public welfare facilities across the nation. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 7 Feb 87 p 1 SK] /6662

CSO: 4100/106

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHOSON ILBO ON CHANGING KOREA-U.S. RELATIONS

SK080740 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 7 Feb 87 p 5

[Article by CHOSON ILBO Washington correspondent Pyon Yong-sik: "Recent Korea-U.S. Relations Are Moving Fast"]

[Text] Korea-U.S. relations are moving rapidly, but not because there is a special question pending between the two countries. It appears that Korean-U.S. relations are moving so fast because the political atmosphere in Washington has changed remarkably with the approach of the presidential election next year and the transfer of power in Korea.

Comment from the U.S. State Department on the torture death incident and its aftermath and some Congressional leaders' concern; the Senate's move to adopt a resolution on Korea; a brief visit by U.S. Secretary of State Shultz and its expected aftereffect; the increasing pressure from the Department of the Treasury and Congress to appreciate the Korean won; and the constant pressure to open Korea's markets and the protectionist trend, including the general trade bill, the bill on exchange rates, the bill on shoes, and the bill on textiles are all recent developments.

The "wind of the Democratic Party" in Congress is blowing fiercely and earlier than expected. One gets the impression that just as the Capital in Washington, which was recently seized by the Democratic Party, opened its doors on 6 January, the influence of the White House began a remarkable decay. President Reagan and his staff, whose voices were lowered by the "Irangate" incident, have been completely deprived by Congress of their right to set the "political agenda." Thus, they are now on the defensive when confronting Congress concerning the pros and cons of major bills.

President Reagan's defeat by Congress on the "clean water bill" indicates a Congressional initiative to dominate the future political climate. As soon as Congress convened on 6 January, it made its number one priority the "clean water bill," which deals with preventing the pollution of rivers, and sent the bill to President Reagan after expeditiously passing it.

President Reagan exercised his veto, stressing that the bill posed a great problem by requiring major funding from an already tight budget. However, in an overwhelming vote that exceeded the required two-thirds, Congress overrode President Reagan's veto.

Noting that even Republican Congressmen joined the Democrats in the override vote, U.S. public opinion has now come to believe that the era when President Reagan can control the political situation has ended.

The wind of the Democratic Party in Congress has restricted the range of choices the administration can make in its policy toward Korea.

Members of the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee, which exercises direct and indirect influence over U.S. foreign policy and security, are watching the political situation in Korea with a "worried view." Thus, the U.S. State Department is not in a position to merely repeat the pattern of the past.

It has been learned that Claiborne Pell, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and Alan Cranston, deputy floor leader of the Democratic Party in the Senate and chairman of the Asia and Pacific Subcommittee of the Foreign Affairs Committee, have expressed interest in the torture death incident and its political aftermath to Korean politicians who have recently visited Washington.

Bearing in mind that the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee receives a briefing on foreign policy from the Secretary of State approximately once a week and exchanges views with him, the opinions of Chairman Pell and Senator Cranston concerning Korea carry significant weight with the U.S. State Department.

Amid such circumstances, Senator Dennis DeConcini, who submitted a resolution for the democratization of Korea last year, submitted a similar resolution to Congress on 6 February. Senator Cranston is also known to be preparing a Senate resolution that calls for the democratization of Korea.

Senator Cranston, who, with Chairman Pell, has sent letters to the Korean Government on several occasions in the past, is the very person who handles issues of security, politics, and foreign policy toward Korea in the Senate. Thus, his advancing a resolution on Korea attracts the people's attention. Since the Korean National Assembly and the Korean Embassy in the United States have not established an adequate channel of dialogue with leaders of the Democratic Party, there is the possibility that some Democrats may publicly criticize the position of the Korean Government. The torture death incident has again aggravated negative U.S. public opinion toward Korea, which had been quiet.

In such an atmosphere, U.S. Secretary of State Shultz will briefly visit Seoul on 6 March. A State Department official stated that "Secretary Shultz' visit to Korea is designed to inform the Korean Government of the results of his visit to Communist China. Thus, I hope people will refrain from making unnecessary presumptions by linking his visit with politics in Korea."

Concerning Shultz' role in improving relations between Korea and Communist China and topics of the dialogue to be held between Shultz and leaders of the Korean Government, this official avoided an answer, stressing that "such subjects may be touched upon by Secretary Shultz."

However, despite such remarks by the official, the presumption that Shultz' visit to Korea will be of significance in many respects is the common view held by diplomatic experts in Washington. They observe that Shultz' stay in Seoul, although only a brief one of 5 hours, is aimed at directly conveying the concern of the U.S. Government over the fact that the political situation in Korea with the approach of the time for transfer of power is becoming more distant in the negotiations between the ruling and opposition parties. It is their opinion that if his visit was merely designed to inform them of the results of his visit to Communist China, Gaston Sigur, assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs, who will accompany Shultz, could be dispatched to Seoul on his behalf.

The State Department appears to be concerned internally with Shultz' visit this time because his visit caused a commotion (?) in Seoul during his visit last April. Such concern may be based on the fact that his short stay in Seoul may not allow him to meet with leaders of the opposition parties, and this may arouse the Korean people's misunderstanding. However, the details of the Seoul itinerary of Sigur, who will accompany Shultz, have not been revealed.

The possibility that the Assistant Secretary Sigur will exchange views with leaders of both the ruling and opposition parties should not be excluded.

At any rate, the U.S. Government appears to be taking pains that Shultz' visit this time will not be a "noisy" one like his last one to Seoul. Some people feel that this is why his itinerary is so short this time.

The wind of the Democratic Party is more fiercely blowing against trade relations between Korea and the United States. The argument over exchange rates will take place again sooner or later. Even when the U.S. Treasury Department designated Korea and Taiwan last August as the countries subject to pressure for adjusting new exchange rates, no one presumed that the argument over exchange rates would mushroom so much as today. U.S. Senators Daniel Moynihan and Max Baucus submitted a bill for adjusting exchange rates, which took aim at Korea, Taiwan and Hong Kong. Recently, it is reported that the EPC [as published], the supreme economic policymaking body of the U.S. Administration, directed the Treasury Department and the Department of Commerce to begin work on appreciating the currencies of Korea and Taiwan.

It appears that the Reagan Administration has taken the initiative before Congress can pass the exchange rate bill.

The United States complains that Korea's exchange rate against the dollar has dropped only by 3.4 percent during the past year, while that of Taiwan has dropped by 11 percent.

The U.S. Government does not take into consideration the fact that Korea has more than \$40 billion in foreign debts, contrary to Taiwan, which has none. The U.S. Congress is even more ignorant of Korea's foreign debts.

Judged by the new move of the U.S. Administration, it is anticipated that the Treasury Department will soon propose that the Korean Government discuss the exchange rate issue. When Korea's Minister of Finance Chong In-yong met with the Secretary of the Treasury James Baker when visiting Washington last year, they agreed to set up a channel between the two governments for discussions on exchange rates. Thus, it appears very difficult for the Korean Government to refuse the demand of the U.S. side to discuss exchange rates.

On 6 February, both the Democratic and Republican parties in the Senate worked out a general trade bill in a suprapartisan way.

The general trade bill, worked out by 56 sympathetic senators, including Senator Robert Dole, the floor leader of the Republican Party, previously a faithful sympathizer with President Reagan, has made the Reagan Administration look very shabby [cholahagye].

At the press conference held that day in the Dirksen Building of the Senate to explain the background of submitting the general trade bill, Lloyd Bentsen, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, and 15 other senators involved in this bill appeared and engaged in loud talk.

Senator Bentsen, who took the initiative in working out this bill, stated: We worked out this bill to reduce the balance of international payments of the United States by accelerating the growth of world trade. We pursue cooperation, not confrontation. Since 1980 the United States has lost jobs of 1 million large income earners, and such jobs have been filled with small income earners. Sixty percent of all jobs created the past 6 years do not exceed an annual income of \$7,000, and there was no single job which exceeded an annual income of \$15,000. If this trend continues, Americans will turn into "the people of the village in the Bible who split firewood and drew water from the well." If the countries that enjoy black trade figures are satisfied with taking pieces of the pie instead of making large pies, this means that they live in a "fools' paradise." We should make utmost efforts to destroy trade barriers that hinder the growth of world trade. Those who have access to our markets should know that we want access to their markets, too. Now is the very beginning.

Such remarks by Senator Bentsen are tantamount to a declaration of trade war against Korea.

Senator Pete Wilson of California criticized Korea, noting that "Korea is copying our computer technology." Senator Wilson, who pressed for the opening of Korea's film market by mentioning "retaliation according to Article 301" and so forth, attacked Korea even after Korea opened its film markets.

Senator Robert Dole, who exerted pressure to import feed called "alfalfa," sympathized with the general trade bill despite the fact that the Korean Government had taken measures to opening imports of "alfalfa." All this shows that U.S. trade demands will be endless.

A bill to restrict shoes, which proposes restrictions on non-rubber shoes imported from Korea and other countries to 60 percent of domestic consumption, was submitted by Congressman Goodling on 21 January. It is also known that a controversial bill to restrict textiles will be submitted to Congress next week.

It is anticipated that a number of bills restricting trade will be put forward for the purpose of securing "achievements" to present to the voters next year. Needless to say, most of the trade bills will take aim at Korea.

Obviously, the U.S. Government will demand that Korea and other countries open their markets more than ever before in an attempt not to lose the initiative in trade policy to congress. It is anticipated that the Korean Government will face more difficult trade conditions this year than last.

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CSO: 4107/096

S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

EDITORIAL ON PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT TO WEST EUROPE

SK080147 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 8 Feb 87 p 8

[Editorial: "No's European Tour"]

[Text] Korea has long maintained good relations with West European countries, but until recently was sluggish in tapping substantial ties with them. Their remoteness, undeniably, was largely to blame for such sluggishness and, for that reason, Korea saw its relations evolving chiefly with its neighboring Pacific-rim countries.

These days, however, the rapid development of "the global village" has eliminated the forbidding geographic barrier. Korea's increased international stature, of course, has helped accelerate the breakthrough. Providing epoch-making momentum in that matter was President Chon Tu-hwan's visit to four European countries last April--Britain, West Germany, France and Belgium. Those are countries which opened relations with Korea a century ago, playing a leading role in introducing Western culture to the then "hermit kingdom" in the Far East.

There recently came an added significant event in that context. Prime Minister No Sin-yong has just returned home from a 16-day trip to the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Denmark and Italy--a followup to President Chon's tour. Like the countries President Chon visited, the five countries have been principal actors in the Atlantic history.

The necessity for Seoul to develop relations with those European countries, thus, needs no explanation. Prime Minister No used his European trip to talk with the leader of those countries on bilateral economic cooperation and regional security, further paving the way for stepped-up exchanges in various fields with their countries.

No's tour is certain to lead to a diversification of Korea's trade relations, which have until now heavily relied on Japan and the United States. Also encouraging is that the government leaders of the five countries No visited reaffirmed their unswerving support for Seoul's efforts to maintain peace on the Korean peninsula and to play an active role for the good of the world. They supported Seoul's strenuous endeavors to lessen tension on the peninsula through inter-Korean dialogue and joint entry to the United Nations.

It is good to learn that the European leaders No met expressed the hope that the 1988 Seoul Olympics will become a great global festival with all nations, regardless of ideological difference, taking part. Surely, with such hopeful prospects for the coming Olympiad, it will contribute toward the original Olympic ideal of keeping world peace and harmony, unlike the last two games which failed to meet the goal due to boycotts by some countries.

It goes without saying that the security of Europe has a direct bearing on that of Northeast Asia, of which the Korean peninsula is the pivotal spot, and vice versa. We trust this perspective has been fully shared by No and the European leaders.

With all this in mind, we hope that No's European trip will prove to have laid another big milestone in promoting our mutual interests in a deep and far-sighted manner. Pope John Paul II met with No on the last leg of his tour and expressed his inspirational hope that the peaceful unification of Korea will be achieved at an early date.

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CSO: 4100/106

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

ROK PRIME MINISTER ADDRESSES DIPLOMATIC CONFERENCE

SK120157 Seoul YONHAP in English 0144 GMT 12 Feb 87

[Text] Seoul, 12 Feb (YONHAP)--South Korean diplomatic mission chiefs assigned to Asian and American countries opened a 10-day meeting here Thursday to discuss their diplomatic objectives for this year.

During the meeting, scheduled to last until 21 February, the government will inform the diplomats about its key policy goals for 1987 and the basic direction of its diplomacy. The participants will also discuss how to achieve their diplomatic goals in their assigned countries.

Attending the conference were 44 diplomats, including ambassador to the United States Kim Kyong-won and ambassador to Japan Yi Kyu-ho.

Prime Minister No Sin-yong, Foreign Minister Choe Kwang-su and other ministers also attended the opening day session, held at the integrated government complex building.

The diplomats are expected to discuss the impact of the strengthening military ties between Moscow and Pyongyang, how to promote the cross-recognition of the two Koreas by each other's allies, ways to break out of the stalemated inter-Korean dialogue and how to gain diplomatic support to ensure the success of the Seoul olympics.

The conference will also cover ways to improve relations between South Korea and countries with which it does not have diplomatic relations, including Third World and communist nations, and how to cope with trade frictions and protectionism.

In an address to the diplomats, Prime Minister No said that Korea's international prestige will be further enhanced if it carries out the tasks of peacefully transferring governmental power and successfully staging the olympics next year.

This year is "really crucial" for the development of democracy in Korea, No said.

"Therefore, we should pool all our capabilities to carry out a political timetable smoothly in order to bring about the peaceful change of government," he said.

No instructed the diplomats to give the governments of their host countries a correct understanding of Korea's situation and its positions. He also urged them to emphasize security and trade diplomacy and to do their best to expand international support for the success of the olympics.

He said that South Korea displayed its potential to the whole world last year by hosting the Asian games superbly and recording its first balance-of-payments surplus.

The recent defection of a North Korean family to South Korea was the result of South Korea's national strength and diplomatic capability, he said.

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CSO: 4100/117

DAILY ON 'NOBLENESSE' OF WORKERS' PARTY

SK311040 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1021 GMT 31 Jan 87

[Text] Pyongyang January 31 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today says that the Workers' Party of Korea is a most authoritative and dignified party enjoying unqualified support and deep trust of the working class and the entire working people because it set it as its historical mission to accomplish the cause of chuche and is struggling for it.

In a signed article titled "Nobleness of Our Party's Mission Is Important Source of Trust of the Popular Masses in the Party," the paper says: The basic mission of the Workers' Party of Korea fighting for the victory of the cause of chuche is most scientific and revolutionary either in view of the requirement of the times or in view of the purpose of the popular masses.

The greatness and nobleness of our party's mission fully conforms, first of all, to the requirement of the developing time.

The revolutionary cause of chuche carried on by our party is a cause which was started and has been developed under the banner of the great chuche idea representing the demands of the era of chajusong.

The great chuche idea is a true world outlook of our era, the era of chuche. This great idea which brightly indicates the road ahead of our times was the starting point of the building of our party and its activity and the foundation of its organisational and ideological consolidation and serves as the guideline leading the cause of chuche. Our party works out lines and strategies and [word indistinct] the revolution and construction on the basis of the chuche idea and carries through its lines and policies, believing in the strength of the popular masses and [word indistinct] their creativity. Our party's cause, therefore, is constantly developing, keeping pace with the advance of our times and its validity and invincibility are being demonstrated more powerfully.

The greatness and nobleness of our party's mission finds expression in completely satisfying the century-old desire of the popular masses.

Today our people are fearlessly fighting to defend and accomplish the cause of the party. This is because they are firmly convinced that their bright future and true happiness lie in accomplishing the revolutionary cause of chuche.

Our party not only set the most scientific action target conforming to the demands of the times and the purpose of the popular masses as its fundamental mission but also has wisely led the struggle to carry it through to the end. Herein lies the greatness of our party boundlessly faithful to the cause of the leader and another important factor of the undisputed support and trust it enjoys from the entire people.

All the victories and successes achieved in the fulfillment of the cause of chuche are noble fruits of the tested leadership of our party which has intense loyalty to the cause of the leader and a high sense of responsibility for its mission.

Today our party takes it as its immediate task to win the complete victory of socialism in accordance with the requirement of the developing revolution and is skillfully leading the work for its realisation.

Through their experience in making revolution together with the party, the Korean people have become firmly convinced that only our party can be responsible for their destiny to the end and can build a communist society where the chuche idea will have won an allround victory.

The absolute support and trust of the party members and the working people in the party has emerged from this and is being consolidated.

It is because our party has a great leader at its head that our party remains boundlessly faithful to its mission and enjoys the unqualified support and trust from the people. The chuche cause in our country is the cause pioneered by the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song and led by the glorious party centre.

Today dear Comrade Kim Chong-il is bringing unbounded prosperity to the country and the nation under the slogan of modelling the whole of society on the chuche idea, undertaking bold operations and perspective plans in succession.

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CSO: 4100/104

N.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

NAMelist OF EIGHTH SPA DEPUTIES

SK020354 Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 4 Nov 86 pp 1, 3

[Text] The elections of deputies to the Eighth DPRK SPA were successfully held at all constituencies throughout the country in accordance with the regulations on the elections of deputies to the people's assemblies at all levels of the DPRK amid the high political zeal of the entire people to effect a new turn in carrying out the historic cause of modeling the whole society after the *chuche* idea by consolidating as firm as granite the power of the Republic, a powerful weapon of the revolution, which was founded and is led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

One hundred percent of the voters registered on the list of voters participated in the elections and 100 percent of them voted for candidates to the SPA registered at all constituencies.

Through these elections, the firm political and ideological spirit of our people, who vigorously advance by uniting around the party and the leader as firm as a fortress, and their invincible might were once again displayed, and the endless vitality of the revolutionary regime of our workers and peasants, which is strengthened and developed with each passing day under the leadership of the party, and of the socialist system of our country was vigorously displayed.

The Central Election Committee deliberated the results of the elections confirmed and forwarded by the election committees of all constituencies, and issues the following report:

No 515 Yongsong Constituency, Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau

No 298 Chaeryong Constituency, Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau

No 125 Sangbong Constituency, Comrade Kang Song-san, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau

No 83 Kangdong Constituency, Comrade Pak Song-chol, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau

No 113 Pyongwon Constituency, Comrade Yim Chun-chu, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau

No 606 Tongjom Constituency, Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau

No 367 Hwangju Constituency, Comrade So Chol, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau

No 182 Nagwon Constituency, Comrade Yon Hyong-muk, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau

No 556 Chegang Constituency, Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau

No 404 Chonnae Constituency, Comrade Ho Tam, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau

No 268 Songyong Constituency, Comrade Kim Hwan, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau

No 627 Panmun Constituency, Comrade O Kuk-yol, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau

No 1 Mangyongdae Constituency, Comrade So Yun-sok, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau

No 517 Punghung Constituency, Comrade Yi Kun-mo, candidate member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau

No 364 Songnim Constituency, Comrade Kye Ung-tae, candidate member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau

No 595 Undok Constituency, Comrade Chon Pyong-ho, candidate member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau

No 614 Wiyon Constituency, Comrade Hong Song-nam, candidate member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau

No 537 Ungok Constituency, Comrade Hong Si-hak, candidate member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau

No 633 Haean Constituency, Comrade Kim Pok-sin, candidate member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau

No 481 Hongwon Constituency, Comrade Choe Kwang, candidate member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau

No 231 Unsan Constituency, Comrade Chong Chun-ki, candidate member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau

- No 147 Yonpo Constituency, Comrade Hyon Mu-kwang, candidate member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau
- No 76 Taehyon Constituency, Comrade Kang Hui-won, candidate member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau
- No 584 Soedol Constituency, Comrade Cho Se-ung, candidate member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau
- No 258 Yokpyong Constituency, Comrade Yi Son-sil, candidate member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau
- No 110 Taedong Constituency, Comrade Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the WPK Central Committee
- No 72 Oun Constituency, Comrade Ho Chong-suk, secretary of the WPK Central Committee
- No 238 Chahung Constituency, Comrade Pak Nam-ki, secretary of the WPK Central Committee
- No 346 Ohyon Constituency, Comrade So Kwan-hui, secretary of the WPK Central Committee
- No 343 Toktal Constituency, Comrade Kim Yun-hyok, first vice premier of the State Administration Council
- No 195 Yangso Constituency, Comrade Kim Chang-chu, vice premier of the State Administration Council
- No 407 Munpyong Constituency, Comrade Yun Ki-pok, first vice chairman of the Economic Policy Commission of the Central People's Committee
- No 2 Chilgol Constituency, Kang Chun-ho
- No 3 Kunggol Constituency, Yu Kyu-tong
- No 4 Tangsang Constituency, Kim Yong-pok
- No 5 Sonnae Constituency, Kim Pok-sil
- No 6 Panpyong Constituency, Pak Tae-hun
- No 7 Kwangbok Constituency, Chon Kwang-chun
- No 8 Mansu Constituency, Kim Ok-sim
- No 9 Chungsong Constituency, Cheo Hye-suk
- No 10 Yonhwa Constituency, Kim Ung-sang

- No 11 Changgwang Constituency, Yi Hyu-mong
No 12 Ongnyu Constituency, Kim Chi-hang
No 13 Chongnyu Constituency, Chi Chong-ae
No 14 Tongmun Constituency, Yi Sun-im
No 15 Munhung Constituency, Yom Tae-chun
No 16 Tapche Constituency, Kim Pyong-kon
No 17 Sagok Constituency, O Chae-won
No 18 Viam Constituency, Om Kil-son
No 19 Songyo Constituency, Yi Hwa-sun
No 20 Namsin Constituency, Kim Hoe-il
No 21 Sanop Constituency, Pak Chun-hung
No 22 Tungme Constituency, Kim In-hwa
No 23 Yulgok Constituency, Kim Kyong-suk
No 24 Ansan Constituency, Pak Nyong-hui
No 25 Ponghak Constituency, Yi Chong-yul
No 26 Yukkyo Constituency, Chon Yong-ki
No 27 Kansong Constituency, Na Chong-hui
No 28 Yonmot Constituency, Hong To-hwan
No 29 Changgyong Constituency, Yi Hwa-yong
No 30 Hasin Constituency, Paek Chang-yong
No 31 Chungsin Constituency, O Ki-su
No 32 Harimsan Constituency, Kang Tok-su
No 33 Wonbong Constituency, Yi Chun
No 34 Chijangsan Constituency, Kim Yong-cho
No 35 Hwoebul Constituency, Yi Chun-ku
No 36 Hyokson Constituency, Kim Yong-tae
No 37 Taesongsan Constituency, Chon In-tok

No 38 Sinri Constituency, Kim Chung-nin
No 39 Munsin Constituency, Yun Pyong-kwon
No 40 Saesallim Constituency, Kim Tong-nyon
No 41 Samma Constituency, Hong Si-kun
No 42 Unpasan Constituency, No Ui-hwa
No 43 Sojang Constituency, Kang Sun-hui
No 44 Potonggang Constituency, Pak Mun-chan
No 45 Kyonghung Constituency, Han An-su
No 46 Pulgungori Constituency, Yang Se-kon
No 47 Moran Constituency, Tae Pyong-yol
No 48 Chonsung Constituency, Nam Sun-hui
No 49 Pipa Constituency, Yi Kye-paek
No 50 Kinmaul Constituency, Choe In-tok
No 51 Kumsu Constituency, Hong Pom-kil
No 52 Yonghung Constituency, Kim Song-yul
No 53 Yongbuk Constituency, Chon Mun-sop
No 54 Anhak Constituency, O Sang-nok
No 55 Kobang Constituency, Yi Tan
No 56 Haebang Constituency, Iim Hwa-suk
No 57 Kuwolsan Constituency, Kim Yong-wan
No 58 Songsin Constituency, Choe Kil-sun
No 59 Mirim Constituency, Yi Tong-chun
No 60 Ihyon Constituency, Kim Chin-suk
No 61 Chongbaek Constituency, Ho Pok-tok
No 62 Wonam Constituency, Pak Tae-ho

No 63 Yongnam Constituency, Kim Tong-chun
No 64 Sopo Constituency, Pak Yong-sok
No 65 Sangdang Constituency, Kim Ha-kyu
No 66 Hadang Constituency, Paek Sol-hui
No 67 Singan Constituency, Yi Sin-cha
No 68 Haksan Constituency, Kim Kil-san
No 69 Yonggung Constituency, Mun Tok-hwan
No 70 Yongchu Constituency, Hwang San-ho
No 71 Hwasong Constituency, Yu Pyong-yun
No 73 Konji Constituency, Choe Sung-chon
No 74 Haebal Constituency, Sim Tae-kyun
No 75 Yokpo Constituency, Yi Sung-hui
No 77 Sungho Constituency, Tak Hyong-che
No 78 Matan Constituency, Pyon Ung-hui
No 79 Songmun Constituency, Nam Sang-nak
No 80 Todok Constituency, Yi Chu-ung
No 81 Yokchon Constituency, Chon Mun-uk
No 82 Sokpak Constituency, Choe Tae-pok
No 84 Ponghwa Constituency, Kim Po-pi
No 85 Hukyong Constituency, Choe Su-san
No 86 Songga Constituency, Kim Il-chol
No 87 Hari Constituency, Han Pong-nyo
No 88 Chunghwa Constituency, Cho Myong-nok
No 89 Myongwol Constituency, Son Song-pil
No 90 Changsan Constituency, Cho Chil-song
No 91 Majang Constituency, Kim Su-ui

No 92 Kangnam Constituency, Chi Chang-ui
No 93 Yupo Constituency, Kim Ki-ha
No 94 Changhang Constituency, Yu Chun-ok
No 95 Sangwon Constituency, Kim Ki-nam
No 96 Posonggang Constituency, Kim Sang-rin
No 97 Pyongsong Constituency, Han Chang-kun
No 98 Tumu Constituency, Pak Chong-hyon
No 99 Chungdok Constituency, Yang Hyong-sop
No 100 Chigyong Constituency, Hwang In-sop
No 101 Samwaha Constituency, Cho Mi-ri
No 102 Kuwol Constituency, Choe Tong-hui
No 103 Haksu Constituency, Tak Chong-suk
No 104 Onchon Constituency, Sin Sang-kyun
No 105 Sohwa Constituency, Han Chan-ok
No 106 Porim Constituency, Kim Yong-chan
No 107 Chungsan Constituency, Yi Hyong-su
No 108 Pungjong Constituency, Pak Chong-su
No 109 Sokda Constituency, Chu Chang-chun
No 111 Yongok Constituency, Pak Tae-kap
No 112 Sijong Constituency, Han Yong-hye
No 114 Opa Constituency, Kim Yong-ok
No 115 Unbong Constituency, Yim Nok-chae
No 116 Hanchon Constituency, No Chong-hui
No 117 Sukchon Constituency, Kim Si-hak
No 118 Yongdok Constituency, Kim Ui-sun

No 119 Unjong Constituency, Kim Yong-mu
No 120 Kumpung Constituency, Han Sun-hui
No 121 Komhung Constituency, Pak Il-hwan
No 122 Mundok Constituency, Yi Chun-son
No 123 Ipsok Constituency, Kim Kum-ok
No 124 Yongo Constituency, Kim Tong-myong
No 126 Kimungum Constituency, Kim Ho-kyong
No 127 Sinanju Constituency, Kim Ki-pom
No 128 Anju Constituency, Hyon Ung-sil
No 129 Sangso Constituency, Kwak Tae-sam
No 130 Yonggye Constituency, Chang Won-sun
No 131 Namhung Constituency, Choe Han-chun
No 132 Songdo Constituency, Chu Kil-pon
No 133 Kaechon Constituency, Mun Su-ok
No 134 Namjon Constituency, Yang In-ho
No 135 Sambong Constituency, Pak Yong-sop
No 136 Pobu Constituency, Yi Myo-nyo
No 137 Hunu Constituency, Yu Sang-kol
No 138 Choyang Constituency, Yun Ung-su
No 139 Yongjin Constituency, Ho Nam-ki
No 140 Yongwon Constituency, Kim Yong-yon
No 141 Mukbang Constituency, Kim Pong-ul
No 142 Chunhyok Constituency, Chong-To-son
No 143 Sunchon Constituency, No Pok-hwa
No 144 Subok Constituency, Kim Chong-wan

No 145 Daedok Constituency, So Chae-hung
No 146 Kumsan Constituency, Kim Chong-sil
No 148 Yonbong Constituency, Chon Ung-su
No 149 Changson Constituency, Han Chong-ho
No 150 Puhung Constituency, Kim Che-min
No 151 Osa Constituency, Yi Chong-kun
No 152 Chonsong Constituency, Kim Nam-kyo
No 153 Kubong Constituency, Kim Chi-hyop
No 154 Chaedong Constituency, Kim Chong-suk
No 155 Chudok Constituency, Choe Myong-kun
No 156 Songchon Constituency, Yi Chong-u
No 157 Kunja Constituency, Kim Pong-chu
No 158 Sinsongchon Constituency, Yi Yong-pu
No 159 Changnim Constituency, Pak Son-pil
No 160 Tokam Constituency, Yang In-kil
No 161 Huichang Constituency, Won Chong-sam
No 162 Sungin Constituency, Chon Hui-chong
No 163 Taekin Constituency, Kim Yong-taek
No 164 Sinyang Constituency, An Myong-ok
No 165 Kwanghung Constituency, Kim Ung-chol
No 166 Yangdok Constituency, Yun Ki-chong
No 167 Unha Constituency, Kim Ok-nyon
No 168 Pukchang Constituency, Yi Chi-chan
No 169 Okchon Constituency, Yang Yong-kon
No 170 Songnam Constituency, Cho Chong-chol
No 171 Sungni Constituency, Yi Won-kwan

- No 172 Changmal Constituency, O Yong-pang
No 173 Kongwon Constituency, So Mong-chun
No 174 Changsang Constituency, Kim Chol-won
No 175 Chongsong Constituency, Kong Chin-tae
No 176 Hyongbong Constituency, Kim Hak-pong
No 177 Chenam Constituency, Kim Kwang-chin
No 178 Sungnisan Constituency, Sonu Chon-il
No 179 Maengsan Constituency, Pak Kil-yon
No 180 Yongwon Constituency, Cho Myong-son
No 181 Taehung Constituency, Choe Sang-uk
No 183 Yonsang Constituency, Choe Tok-sin
No 184 Songhan Constituency, Kim Kyong-suk
No 185 Majon Constituency, Song Tae-yon
No 186 Chinson Constituency, Sonu Mun-hung
No 187 Kwanmun Constituency, Chu Song-il
No 188 Paeksa Constituency, Kwon Hyong-suk
No 189 Miruk Constituency, So Chin-sok
No 190 Minpo Constituency, Yi Kum-nyo
No 191 Pihyon Constituency, Chong In-chun
No 192 Yangchaek Constituency, Yi Pyong-kuk
No 193 Paekma Constituency, Chong Song-nam
No 194 Yongchon Constituency, Kim Hui-sam
No 196 Pukchung Constituency, Pak Myong-chun
No 197 Yongampo Constituency, Kim Kyong-su
No 198 Yomju Constituency, Kim Chong-hui

- No 199 Tasan Constituency, Yi Song-ho
- No 200 Oeha Constituency, Mun Song-sul
- No 201 Yongaksan Constituency, Yi Man-tae
- No 202 Cholsan Constituency, Kil Chun-sik
- No 203 Yonsu Constituency, Ha Kuk-song
- No 204 Tongnim Constituency, Chong Tae-ik
- No 205 Singok Constituency, Kim Yong-sim
- No 206 Kokunyong Constituency, Yo Yon-ku
- No 207 Sonchon Constituency, Kim Pyong-kil
- No 208 Noha Constituency, Kang Pong-kyu
- No 209 Sokhwa Constituency, Yi Yong-su
- No 210 Kwaksan Constituency, Chang Ki-yong
- No 211 Anui Constituency, Yi Ha-sop
- No 212 Chongju Constituency, Kim Ok-hyon
- No 213 Wolyang Constituency, Hyon Chun-kuk
- No 214 Chimhyang Constituency, Kim Song-kuk
- No 215 Osan Constituency, Choe Sun-chol
- No 216 Kohyon Constituency, Hong Wan-tae
- No 217 Yongnam Constituency, Ki Kyong-yul
- No 218 Unjon Constituency, Yang Wang-pok
- No 219 Unam Constituency, Pang Ae-son
- No 220 Kasan Constituency, Kim Yong-chun
- No 221 Pakchon Constituency, Kang Pong-ok
- No 222 Maengjung Constituency, Yim Chae-man
- No 223 Songsok Constituency, Kim Pong-mo

- No 224 Yonbyon Constituency, Yi Yong
- No 225 Pakwon Constituency, Yi Myon-sang
- No 226 Kujang Constituency, Paek Hak-nim
- No 227 Yongdung Constituency, Han Kyu-chung
- No 228 Yongmun Constituency, Kim Kun-su
- No 229 Yongchol Constituency, Kil Ok-hyon
- No 230 Suku Constituency, Sin Kyong-sik
- No 232 Pukchin Constituency, Yu Kye-chin
- No 233 Songbong Constituency, Yim Tae-yong
- No 234 Taechon Constituency, Kim Pyong-yul
- No 235 Hakbong Constituency, Sok Yun-ki
- No 236 Sinbong Constituency, Yi O-song
- No 237 Songan Constituency, Sonu Pyong-ku
- No 239 Chongnyon Constituency, Kim Chae-yon
- No 240 Pakesok Constituency, Chang Chang-mun
- No 241 Panghyon Constituency, Ko Kum-sun
- No 242 Unyang Constituency, Kim Chae-yong
- No 243 Chonma Constituency, Chong Song-ok
- No 244 Uiju Constituency, Hong Il-chon
- No 245 Yonha Constituency, Kim Yu-pung
- No 246 Tokhyon Constituency, Han Ki-chang
- No 247 Sakju Constituency, Pak Song-sil
- No 248 Pungnyon Constituency, Yun In-hyon
- No 249 Supung Constituency, Han Chong-kon
- No 250 Namsa Constituency, Choe Yun-to
- No 251 Taekwan Constituency, Yi Chang-son

No 252 Yangsan Constituency, Kim Sok-hyon
No 253 Changsong Constituency, Kim Yu suk
No 254 Tongchang Constituency, Kim Mun-kap
No 255 Pyokdong Constituency, Cho Sa-yong
No 256 Sorim Constituency, Choe Hak-kun
No 257 Solmoru Constituency, Yi Tu-ik
No 259 Chupyong Constituency, Kim Song-hun
No 260 Chonsin Constituency, Cho Yong-sik
No 261 Chongpyong Constituency, An Hui-kon
No 262 Tongsin Constituency, Cho Kuk-yong
No 263 Yongmin Constituency, Kim Chae-yul
No 264 Hakmu Constituency, Kim Hui-yong
No 265 Chinchon Constituency, Chong Chun-sil
No 266 Unsong Constituency, Kim Sun-ae
No 267 Songgan Constituency, Choe Ung-nok
No 269 Songha Constituency, No Chong-hwan
No 270 Songwon Constituency, Pak Song-won
No 271 Kopung Constituency, Choe Chae-u
No 272 Usi Constituency, Choe Yong-nim
No 273 Chosan Constituency, Cho Sung-ho
No 274 Wiwon Constituency, O Song-yol
No 275 Yanggang Constituency, Han Song-yong
No 276 Kosan Constituency, Kim Kyong-chang
No 277 Kangan Constituency, Yi To-won
No 278 Tunggong Constituency, Kim Un-ha

- No 279 Sijung Constituency, Yi Nam-son
No 280 Sokhyon Constituency, So Yun-sok
No 281 Namchon Constituency, Pyon Yong-se
No 282 Chungsong Constituency, Yang Ok-nyo
No 283 Woeryong Constituency, Yi Won-ok
No 284 Sinmun Constituency, Ko Chun-il
No 285 Yonju Constituency, Kim Son-taek
No 286 Changjasan Constituency, Pak Song-ok
No 287 Changgang Constituency, Hwang Chae-kyong
No 288 Oil Constituency, Choe Yong-il
No 289 Nangnim Constituency, Kim Sun-yong
No 290 Hwapyong Constituency, Yi Pong-kil
No 291 Chasong Constituency, Kim Wol-son
No 292 Chunggang Constituency, Yi Chun-song
No 293 Onchon Constituency, Yu Sun-ae
No 294 Hakchon Constituency, Han Sang-kyu
No 295 Anak Constituency, Kim Yong-ok
No 296 Kyongji Constituency, O Chun-sim
No 297 Taechu Constituency, Yi In-pok
No 299 Samjigang Constituency, Ho Nam-sun
No 300 Changguk Constituency, Kim Won-tu
No 301 Pukchi Constituency, Yang Ki-chin
No 302 Sinchon Constituency, Han Tok-su
No 303 Saenal Constituency, Kim Ki-hwan
No 304 Yongdang Constituency, Kim Chol-myong
No 305 Hwasan Constituency, Yu Chong-hyon

No 306 Samchon Constituency, Yi Um-chon
No 307 Talchon Constituency, Pang Hak-se
No 308 Ullyul Constituency, Chong Ki-yong
No 309 Ullyul Mine Constituency, Yi Cha-pang
No 310 Changnyon Constituency, Paek Nam-il
No 311 Sindae Constituency, No Pyong-sik
No 312 Kwail Constituency, Kang Hyon-su
No 313 Songhwa Constituency, Kim Tong-won
No 314 Changyon Constituency, Sin Won-kyu
No 315 Nagyon Constituency, Yu Suk-kun
No 316 Yongyon Constituency, Chong Yon-hwa
No 317 Kumi Constituency, Yi Ho-rim
No 318 Taetan Constituency, Kim Song-hwa
No 319 Popyong Constituency, Chong Pong-hwa
No 320 Ongjin Constituency, Pak Kun-song
No 321 Namhae Constituency, Paek Pom-su
No 322 Samsan Constituency, Choe Kye-son
No 323 Manjin Constituency, Chang Tong-sun
No 324 Handong Constituency, Chong Yang-sang
No 325 Kangnyong Constituency, Choe Yol-hui
No 326 Pupo Constituency, No Mun-yol
No 327 Ssanggyo Constituency, Yi Mong-ho
No 328 Pyoksong Constituency, An Tal-su
No 329 Chukchon Constituency, Ham Won-chang
No 330 Haeju Constituency, Mun Yong-sun

- No 331 Uppa Constituency, Chon Yon-sik
No 332 Okkye Constituency, Kim Yong-son
No 333 Soae Constituency, Min Ung-sik
No 334 Taegok Constituency, Yi Hong-ku
No 335 Hakhyon Constituency, Chon Chin-su
No 336 Okdong Constituency, Song Sun-chang
No 337 Sinwon Constituency, Chong Kyong-hui
No 338 Muhak Constituency, Kim Kap-sun
No 339 Pyongchon Constituency, Yu Myong-hak
No 340 Sindap Constituency, Yi Sang-ik
No 341 Chongdan Constituency, Kim Hu-pun
No 342 Sinsaeng Constituency, Kim Song-ae
No 344 Chongjong Constituency, Yi Hyon-son
No 345 Chontae Constituency, Yi Tok-chung
No 347 Yonjon Constituency, Yi Sun-ae
No 348 Yonan Constituency, Kim Sang-nyon
No 459 Haewol Constituency, Yi Nak-pin
No 350 Paechon Constituency, Yi Sok-chin
No 351 Chongchon Constituency, Won Su-pok
No 352 Kumsong Constituency, Chon Pil-nyo
No 353 Kungok Constituency, Pak Myhong-pin
No 354 Pyonghwa Constituency, Chon Kum-son
No 355 Sariwon Constituency, Pak Ha-yong
No 356 Pungni Constituency, Kang Myong-ok
No 357 Unhadong Constituency, Paek Sol

No 358 Torim Constituency, Pak Ki-so
No 359 Sangmae Constituency, Kim Chong-suk
No 360 Taesong Constituency, Yi Chang-kil
No 361 Kuchon Constituency, Yi Chong-sun
No 362 Taeunsan Constituency, Yi Man-kol
No 363 Chongbang Constituency, An Hui-chan
No 365 Kotpin Constituency, Choe Hyon-ki
No 366 Chondong Constituency, Yun Ae-sun
No 368 Chimchon Constituency, Cho Hye-suk
No 369 Hukkyo Constituency, Kang Song-kun
No 370 Soksan Constituency, U Tal-che
No 371 Sindok Constituency, An Yon-suk
No 372 Yontan Constituency, Choe Chong-nim
No 373 Kumbong Constituency, Han Tal-son
No 374 Pongsan Constituency, Kwak Sun-tok
No 375 Chonggye Constituency, Kang Yong-kol
No 376 Chongbang Constituency, Kim Kuk-tae
No 377 Unpa Constituency, Song Tong-sop
No 378 Kangalli Constituency, Han Chong-song
No 379 Kwangmyong Constituency, Choe Mun-son
No 380 Insan Constituency, Yi Um-chon
No 381 Taechon Constituency, Kim Yong-un
No 383 Sohung Constituency, Yi Chin-kyu
No 383 Hwagok Constituency, Mun Chang-kuk
No 384 Chajak Constituency, Choe Song-hye
No 385 Suan Constituency, Kang Sok-chu

- No 386 Namjong Constituency, Yi Kwang-u
- No 387 Yonsan Constituency, Kim Yu-sun
- No 388 Sinpyong Constituency, Chong Chang-ik
- No 389 Mannyon Constituency, Kim Yong-ho
- No 390 Koksan Constituency, Han Yun-kil
- No 391 Pyongam Constituency, Nam Ki-hwan
- No 392 Singye Constituency, Kang Sok-sung
- No 393 Chuchon Constituency, Kim Pok-mun
- No 394 Chongbong Constituency, Kim Hyong-chong
- No 395 Masan Constituency, Kim Chin-hwa
- No 396 Pyongsan Constituency, Pak Chang-yong
- No 397 Wahyon Constituency, Yi Su-chin
- No 398 Chongsu Constituency, Cho Sun-paek
- No 399 Chonghak Constituency, O In-hyon
- No 400 Kimchon Constituency, Chang Chol
- No 401 Wonmyong Constituency, Chu Sung-nam
- No 402 Tosan Constituency, Yi Yong-tong
- No 403 Anbong Constituency, Chu To-il
- No 405 Hwara Constituency, Kim Sun-na
- No 406 Okpyong Constituency, U Tu-tae
- No 408 Munchon Constituency, No Sa-pom
- No 409 Segil Constituency, Yi Hyong-sik
- No 410 Wau Constituency, Yi Ki-tok
- No 411 Yangji Constituency, Kim Kwang-chu
- No 412 Pongchun Constituency, Nam Si-u
- No 413 Chungchong Constituency, Kim U-shong
- No 414 Changchon Constituency, Hong Chong-ku

No 415 Pongmak Constituency, Chong Ho-kyun
No 416 Songhung Constituency, An Tan-sil
No 417 Changjon Constituency, Chu Ui-yop
No 418 Paehwa Constituency, Yi Sun-kum
No 419 Anbyon Constituency, Kim Tu-nam
No 420 Solbong Constituency, Chong Chol-su
No 421 Kosanup Constituency, Chong Sin-hyok
No 422 Pupyong Constituency, Kim Sang-ho
No 423 Sinhyon Constituency, Han Hung-nam
No 424 Nyoja Constituency, Kim Kyong-chan
No 425 Tongchon Constituency, Yi Un-sun
No 426 Kuup Constituency, Kim Taek-su
No 427 Kosong Constituency, Chang Song-taek
No 428 Onjong Constituency, Kwon Sun-ok
No 429 Wolbisan Constituency, Han Sang-yo
No 430 Kumgang Constituency, Yu Ho-chun
No 431 Soksa Constituency, Choe Pok-yon
No 432 Chihyesan Constituency, Kim Yang-pu
No 433 Changdo Constituency, Yi Chin-su
No 434 Hakpang Constituency, Ko Tae-pung
No 435 Kimwa Constituency, Pak Sang-yun
No 436 Hoeyang Constituency, Kim Pong-yul
No 437 Sindong Constituency, Cho Hui-won
No 438 Chollyong Constituency, An Pyong-mo
No 439 Sepo Constituency, Chang Song-u
No 440 Chungpyong Constituency, Yim Hyong-ku

No 441 Paeksan Constituency, Sin Tok-kun
No 442 Pokkye Constituency, Kim Haeng-yon
No 443 Pyonggang Constituency, Chon Chae-son
No 444 Choksan Constituency, Yi Kyaе-san
No 445 Naemun Constituency, Chong Tu-hwan
No 446 Cholwon Constituency, Sin In-ha
No 447 Anhyop Constituency, Chon Kyong-kun
No 448 Yichon Constituency, Pak In-pin
No 449 Songbuk Constituency, Hon Ki-mun
No 450 Pangyo Constituency, Yi Yong-ho
No 451 Poptong Constituency, Kwon Yi-sun
No 452 Komdok Constituency, Kim Che-dong
No 453 Kungol Constituency, Chon Ha-chol
No 454 Yongyang Constituency, Kim Pil-han
No 456 Munam Constituency, Chong Mun-su
No 457 Tanchon Constituency, Yu Hyong-num
No 458 Hanggu Constituency, Hwang Ha-chong
No 459 Sindanchon Constituency, Yu Yong-sop
No 460 Chikchol Constituency, Kang Sung-yong
No 461 Ssangyong Constituency, Chong Chun-chong
No 462 Hochon Constituency, Yi Chong-ho
No 463 Yongwon Constituency, Kwon Chong-hyop
No 464 Sangnong Constituency, Cho Yun-hui
No 465 Yiwon Constituency, Kim Chol-man
No 466 Chaejong Constituency, Yi Yong-kyun

No 467 Mahung Constituency, Sin Yong-tok
No 468 Pukchong Constituency, An Pyong-mu
No 469 Chonghung Constituency, Yi Chung-song
No 470 Sinbukchong Constituency, Pak Su-dong
No 471 Sinchang Constituency, Choe Sun-tae
No 472 Toksong Constituency, Kim Won-kyun
No 473 Samgi Constituency, Han Man-hi
No 474 Sokhu Constituency, Yi Sung-ki
No 475 Yanghwa Constituency, Un Chol
No 476 Ohang Constituency, Yi Won-su
No 477 Sinpo Constituency, Yi Chong-kyun
No 478 Pungo Constituency, Yi Chae-hwan
No 479 Unpo Constituency, Hyon Chol-kyu
No 480 Sanyang Constituency, Hong Won-pyo
No 482 Sojung Constituency, Choe Chang-hak
No 483 Samho Constituency, Paek In-chun
No 484 Yoho Constituency, Kwon Sang-ho
No 485 Soho Constituency, Kim Yun-sang
No 486 Yujong Constituency, Kang Yun-kun
No 487 Chongi Constituency, Maeng Tae-ho
No 488 Hungdok Constituency, Sin Tae-hyon
No 489 Hungso Constituency, Chi Chang-se
No 490 Subyon Constituency, Cho Tae-hi
No 491 Hojon Constituency, Kim Chung-il
No 492 Sapo Constituency, Choe Chong-yong
No 493 Changhung Constituency, Pak Pong-yong
No 494 Toksan Constituency, Hong Chun-sil

- No 495 Chongsong Constituency, Chong Mun-yong
No 496 Hoesang Constituency, Hong Yong-ok
No 497 Pyongsu Constituency, Chong Hui-chol
No 498 Hasinhung Constituency, Yi Chun-sim
No 499 Samil Constituency, Yu Kwi-chin
No 500 Nammun Constituency, Choe Chong-sun
No 501 Kumsa Constituency, Yi Chun-hwa
No 502 Tonghungsan Constituency, Kim Yong-yon
No 503 Sosang Constituency, Choe Yong-hae
No 504 Pyngho Constituency, Yo Chun-sok
No 505 Soun Constituency, Cha Yong-pyo
No 506 Kwangdok Constituency, Yi Pil-sang
No 507 Sangjung Constituency, Yi Ul-sol
No 508 Tongbong Constituency, Yi Yong-ae
No 509 Hamju Constituency Yi Kyong-son
No 510 Kusang Constituency, So Kwang-hun
No 511 Changhung Constituency, Han Tong-wan
No 512 Yonggwang Constituency, Kim Yong-chun
No 513 Sujon Constituency, U Tal-ho
No 514 Tonghung Constituency, Cho Chong-kil
No 516 Sinhung Constituency, Kim Tae-ok
No 518 Palchon Constituency, Hong Tuk-yong
No 519 Pujon Constituency, Yang Yong-kyok
No 520 Changjin Constituency, An Sung-hak
No 521 Sasu Constituency, Kim Song-chol

No 522 Pongdae Constituency, Kim Yong-chae
No 523 Chongpyong Constituency, Yu Pyong-ok
No 524 Yulsong Constituency, Yi Pong-won
No 525 Sinsang Constituency, Pak Kyong-hwan
No 526 Sondon Constituency, Kim Kil-yon
No 527 Kumya Constituency, Chong Mun-san
No 528 Chungnam Constituency, Yun Myong-kun
No 529 Chinhung Constituency, O Tu-ik
No 530 Inhung Constituency, Yi Yon-su
No 531 Pompo Constituency, So Tong-nak
No 532 Yodok Constituency, Kim Sok-hyong
No 533 Kowon Constituency, Yi Pong-kyu
No 534 Puraesan Constituency, Kim Chu-yong
No 535 Sudong Constituency, Sin Song-u
No 536 Changdong Constituency, Cho Hum-ki
No 538 Kunhwa Constituency, Son Pyong-tu
No 539 Sinam Constituency, Kim Chong-on
No 540 Chongam Constituency, Choe Man-hyon
No 541 Nakyang Constituency, Han Chong-hun
No 542 Hamgang Constituency, Sin Chang-yol
No 543 Chongsong Constituency, Chi Yong-sop
No 544 Namhyang Constituency, Kim Tong-han
No 545 Malum Constituency, Hyon Yong-hui
No 546 Sunam Constituency, Pak Won-kuk
No 547 Songpyong Constituency, Yi Tong-su

No 548 Sabong Constituency, Tong Sun-mo
No 549 Kangdok Constituency, Cho Tae-ryong
No 550 Nanam Constituency, Chon Myong-sim
No 551 Punggok Constituency, Kim Tong-chol
No 552 Namchongjin Constituency, Choe Hyon-tae
No 553 Puyun Constituency, Kim Chun-kum
No 554 Haksong Constituency, Pang Chol-san
No 555 Tanso Constituency, Chon Yong-hun
No 557 Sinpyongdong Constituency, Chang Tae-sik
No 558 Yonho Constituency, Choe Ung-su
No 559 Songam Constituency, An Nong-sik
No 560 Anhwa Constituency, Kim Yi-chang
No 561 Chonggyaedong Constituency, Yi Sok
No 562 Kwanhae Constituency, Kim Ku-chong
No 563 Kilchu Constituency, Kim Chi-hun
No 564 Yongbuk Constituency, Kim Won-chin
No 565 Chunam Constituency, Choe Sang-pyok
No 566 Ilsin Constituency, So Kum-ok
No 567 Wangjaesan Constituency, Nam Tae-kuk
No 568 Hwadae Constituency, Kim Se-yong
No 569 Pullo Constituency, Chon Yong-chun
No 570 Myongchong Constituency, Kim Kuk-hun
No 571 Kocham Constituency, Kim Chang-kyu
No 572 Hwasong Constituency, Yi Kwi-nok
No 573 Kuktong Constituency, Nam Chong-ki

No 574 Orang Constituency, Kim Sun-sil
No 575 Odaejin Constituency, Yi Chun-pok
No 576 Kyongsong Constituency, Sin Yon-ok
No 577 Hamyon Constituency, Pak Chang-sik
No 578 Sungam Constituency, Choe Chong-kun
No 579 Puryong Constituency, Pak Chol-song
No 580 Songmak Constituency, Kim Won-pok
No 581 Yonsa Constituency, Hwang Sun-myong
No 582 Musan Constituency, Ko Hak-chin
No 583 Kangson Constituency, Chon Sung-kuk
No 585 Hoeryong Constituency, Pak Yong-sun
No 586 Taedok Constituency, Choe Chang-sik
No 587 Yuson Constituency, Yi Ok-sun
No 588 Mangyang Constituency, Pyon Sung-u
No 589 Onsong Constituency, Chong Hae-son
No 590 Chuwon Constituency, Yi Won-ho
No 591 Chongsong Constituency, An Mun-hon
No 592 Saebyol Constituency, Kim Sung-chin
No 593 Kogonwon Constituency, Han Hae-tong
No 594 Yongbukku Constituency, Kim Chae-hwan
No 596 Obong Constituency, Yi Chong-pom
No 597 Haksong Constituency, Kim Pung-ki
No 598 Sonbong Constituency, Chang Chun-ho
No 599 Tumangang Constituency, Yi Kil-song
No 600 Huchang Constituency, Yi Ki-hwa

No 601 Sinpa Constituency, Kim Pun-ok
No 602 Samsu Constituency, Kim Yong-tuk
No 603 Pungsan Constituency, U Tong-che
No 604 Pungso Constituency, Kim Yong-hyok
No 605 Kapsan Constituency, Yu Chang-won
No 607 Paegam Constituency, Yim Ho-kun
No 608 Yonam Constituency, Yo Pyong-nam
No 609 Unhung Constituency, Pak Sam
No 610 Oesang Constituency, Yi Pyong-uk
No 611 Hyetan Constituency, Pak Chae-yon
No 612 Hyesan Constituency, Kim Chi-se
No 613 Hyemyong Constituency, Yi Yong-u
No 615 Yonbongdong Constituency, Chang In-suk
No 616 Chundong Constituency, Yim Tok-un
No 617 Pochon Constituency, Kim Won-chon
No 618 Samjiyon Constituency, Hwang Sun-hui
No 619 Taehongdan Constituency, Pak Kun-su
No 620 Sungjon Constituency, Kim Yong-chon
No 621 Manwol Constituency, Kwon Yong-ok
No 622 Tongil Constituency, Yi In-ho
No 623 Sonjuk Constituency, Pak Chung-kuk
No 624 Kaepung Constituency, Kim Yong-sun
No 625 Yongsan Constituency, Kwon Hui-kyong
No 626 Haeson Constituency, Kim Tae-kyom
No 628 Wolchong Constituency, Kim Kyong-chun

No 629 Changpung Constituency, Yi Ha-il
No 630 Chaha Constituency, Kim Ki-son
No 631 Taedoksan Constituency, Yi Kyong-suk
No 632 Hupo Constituency, Han Yun-chang
No 634 Yokchondong Constituency, Kim Chong-kwan
No 635 Sangdaedu Constituency, No Pyong-taek
No 636 Konguk Constituency, Pae Un-yong
No 637 Waudu Constituency, Pyon Chang-pok
No 638 Yongjong Constituency, Chang Tae-pong
No 639 Saegil Constituency, Pak Sung-il
No 640 Taedae Constituency, Kim Yong-sam
No 641 Kiyang Constituency, Yang Myong-suk
No 642 Sohak Constituency, Yi Sung-hun
No 643 Chongsan Constituency, Kim Yong-suk
No 644 Tokhung Constituency, Chong Tu-chan
No 645 Chamjin Constituency, Yi Chong-sun
No 646 Ponghwadong Constituency, Choe San-yun
No 647 Talma Constituency, Pang Yong-tok
No 648 Wonjong Constituency, Yu Hyon-kyu
No 649 Posan Constituency, Chang In-sok
No 650 Pogu Constituency, Chong Yong-kil
No 652 Muhaksan Constituency, Yi Tuj-sil
No 653 Yonggang Constituency, Yom Ki-sun
No 654 Okto Constituency, Yim Ki-hwan
No 655 Hyangsan Constituency, Chong Yon-uk

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N.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

WPK PROVINCIAL PLENARY MEETINGS--Pyongyang February 9 (KCNA)--Plenary meetings of the provincial (municipal) committees of the Workers' Party of Korea were recently held. The meetings discussed the question of thoroughly implementing tasks set forth in "for the complete victory of socialism," the policy speech delivered by the great leader President Kim Il-song at the first session of the Eighth Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. After reports were delivered, sub-committee meetings were held and discussions took place. The plenary meetings adopted relevant decisions.
[Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0443 GMT 9 Feb 87 SK] /6662

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DAILY MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF CHONGSAN-RI METHOD

SK100356 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2119 GMT 6 Feb 87

[NODONG SINMUN 7 February editorial: "Functionaries Must Vigorously Mobilize the Masses by Going Below According to the Demand of the Chongsan-ri Method"]

[Text] Today, under seething circumstances in which the entire country struggles to bring about great upsurges in the first-year battle of the new long-range plan by upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's historic policy speech, we meaningfully observe the 27th anniversary of the day on which the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song conducted on-the-spot guidance over Chongsan-ri and created the Chongsan-ri spirit and method.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who created and brilliantly embodied the anti-Japanese guerrilla-style work method during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle in the early days, adapted the traditional revolutionary work method according to the new reality of socialist construction in February 1960 and created the Chongsan-ri spirit and method.

The Chongsan-ri spirit and method are a great idea and method to lead the masses and embody the principle of the chuche idea that man is the master of everything and decides everything.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and secretary, has noted: The Chongsan-ri method, in a nutshell, is a working method that depends on the might of the masses, and a revolutionary work method to accomplish a given task by sharing joy and sorrow with masses and mobilizing their self-conscious zeal and creativity by going among them.

The Chongsan-ri method is a most powerful work method that accelerates socialist construction by enhancing the zeal and creative positivity of the masses directly in charge of the revolution and construction. Our party invariably stresses that the functionaries of the party and state economic guidance organizations must firmly adhere to and thoroughly embody the Chongsan-ri spirit and method created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Under the wise leadership of our party, the Chongsan-ri spirit and method have been brilliantly embodied in party work and in all areas of state

economic work, and have displayed great vitality in practical life. Over the course of implementing the Chongsan-ri method, our party's work has turned into work with the people and a fundamental improvement has been achieved in the work method and style of the party.

Functionaries of the party and state economic guidance organizations have vigorously conducted work with the people, political work, by going below. As a result, the party's working spirit has changed and the entire party and all of society have been filled with revolutionary spirit. All work has been carried out vigorously. At the same time, the masses' revolutionary zeal and creativity have been displayed even more fully and relations between the party and the masses have become even more invincible.

Over the course of implementing the Chongsan-ri method, guidance and the masses have been closely linked and ceaseless upsurges brought about in socialist construction. The movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions and other mass movements have been more vigorously waged. Practical experience shows that the Chongsan-ri method is a power method to lead the masses and makes ceaseless progress in the revolution and construction by mobilizing the creativity of the masses.

Today, all our guidance functionaries face the heavy task of vigorously mobilizing the masses and making a new turn in socialist construction by embodying the Chongsan-ri method more thoroughly. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, in his policy speech, taught that functionaries must thoroughly implement the mass line of the party and become the people's faithful servants. To implement the revolutionary mass line, the functionaries must work according to the Chongsan-ri method. In particular, they must go below to actively help the masses and mobilize them vigorously. Going below and mobilizing the masses actively according to the demands of the Chongsan-ri method are important work to rally them around the party and the leader and further strengthen the party and revolutionary ranks.

The source of our party's invincible might is its blood relations with the masses. Functionaries must go below and deeply implant the party's ideology and intent among the working people. Only then can their zeal to thoroughly trust and follow the party be further enhanced and relations between the party and the masses be further strengthened.

Going below and actively mobilizing the masses according to the demands of the Chongsan-ri method are an important task to bring about a great upsurge in the first-year battle to fulfill the new long-range plan. Today, our people are struggling to fulfill the Third 7-Year Plan, which is unprecedentedly great in the history of the socialist construction of our country. We must accelerate the construction of the Sunchon vinalon complex and other huge construction projects and effect unprecedented upsurges on all fronts of socialist construction. By so doing, we must achieve a breakthrough in fulfilling the new long-range plan.

The fundamental way to effect ceaseless upsurges in socialist construction is to strengthen work with the people and actively mobilize the masses' revolutionary zeal and their creative wisdom. Accordingly, as a new general march is launched, our party calls for all sectors and units to aggressively conduct political work to mobilize the masses to fulfill the new long-range plan.

To vigorously conduct political work by upholding the party's intent, all guidance functionaries must go below according to the demands of the Chongsan-ri method and perform energetically as ardent propagandists of the party's policy and as its active protectors. As a new general march is launched, now is the time for the functionaries to plunge themselves into the seething reality to mobilize the people. Not in the office, but in the reality where production and construction are carried out, the guidance functionaries must live with the masses to implant deeply the party's intentions and demands among them. They must become energetic political activists who encourage them on to new feats.

Beating the drum of the great upswing throughout the country and mobilizing the masses vigorously by going below according to the demands of the Chongsan-ri method are a preferential task that faces our functionaries, as the new general march is launched. To grasp deeply the demands of the Chongsan-ri method and perform according to it, functionaries must realize the significance of this working method and adopt a firm stand and attitude to protect and defend it.

Thoroughly embodying the Chongsan-ri method, which was created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and is protected and defended by our party, is an important task toward defending the revolutionary achievements won by the party and the leader. Therefore, the functionaries must consider that working according to the Chongsan-ri method is an important task to glorify the lofty authority of the party and the leader as important work for strengthening blood relations between the party and the masses and the might of the revolutionary ranks. By so doing, they must make conscious efforts to thoroughly embody it.

To actively mobilize the masses by going below according to the demands of the Chongsan-ri method, functionaries must make it a system and habit to go down below and conduct political work.

Today, our party has established a revolutionary working system under which functionaries go below and help subordinates. This working system, which combines guidance and the masses, is a superior working system that displays great vitality. By adhering to this working system, our functionaries must consider it a preferential process and a most important task for going into the seething reality and must specifically grasp the situation by going below in planning and carrying out any work.

Going below is not sufficient to realize the objective of guidance. Only those functionaries who vigorously conduct political work to mobilize the

masses are those who work according to the Chongsan-ri method. Among the masses at plants, enterprises, and cooperative farms, all functionaries must explain the intent of the party's policy and the task of their struggle. By so doing, they must actively encourage the masses of production workers on to new struggles and feats.

Actively encouraging the working people to uphold the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's historic policy and the decision of the 12th Plenary Session of the Sixth party Central Committee and to successfully fulfill the new long-range plan and this year's plan are important work on which functionaries must place emphasis in carrying out work with the masses. Today, our functionaries' political work must be focused on thoroughly carrying out this work. Party organizations and functionaries at all levels must emphasize the political work on accomplishing the militant tasks given to their sectors and units. In emphasizing this, they must fully arouse the masses' loyalty to the party and the leader. In particular, responsible functionaries must take the lead in such work. Responsible functionaries of the committees and ministries of the State Administration Council, and of the provinces, cities, and counties must go down to the seething battle sites of the major construction projects, capital industries, railway sector, and other sectors of the people's economy. By so doing, they must deeply grasp the situation of concerned units in vigorously carrying out the organizational and political work.

Important in mobilizing the masses is to depend on the masses in solving problems and to share joy and sorrow with them by encouraging party members and working people to implement the party's policy. In performing by going below, functionaries must work chiefly among production workers. If work is studied only by meeting a few functionaries, it is no use to go below and it is impossible to realize the objective of guidance. All functionaries must depend on production workers to grasp the situation. They must mobilize their wisdom and zeal in solving problems. They must consider this a firm principle and must work only according to this principle. At the construction sites, in the pits, at the plants, and on the fields, functionaries must talk with workers and peasants and attend the meetings of the party cells. By so doing, functionaries must lend an ear to their voices.

In particular, they must specifically grasp plans set forth to successfully fulfill the new long-range plan and this year's plan. In so doing, along with production workers, they must dig out possibilities for production and conservation and mobilize all hidden resources, thus actively help them fulfill their given economic tasks without fail.

In making functionaries go below and actively mobilize the masses' idea and zeal, it is important to enhance the role of party organizations. Party organizations must properly lead functionaries so that they will go below according to the demands of the developing reality and properly conduct organizational and political work to implement the party's intention to effect a great new upswing by deepening work with the people. In particular, a meticulous plan must be worked out to make the functionaries properly conduct work with the people by going below. At the same time, correct methods and measures must be sought and proper operations must be carried out to win success

in conducting guidance work to implement the party's plan. At the same time, the combat capabilities of the party cells must be strengthened. By so doing, work to eliminate the old working methods among the functionaries must be persistently carried out. All functionaries must be made to firmly establish a chuche-oriented outlook on the masses and work according to the demand of the Chongsan-ri method.

By adhering to the great leader's working method, the Chongsan-ri method, and by thoroughly embodying it, all functionaries must further strengthen the party and the revolutionary ranks and must effect ceaseless upsurges in fulfilling this year's plan and in overall socialist construction.

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CSO: 4110/069

NODONG SINMUN ARTICLE PRAISES KIM IL-SONG'S RURAL THESES

SK302208 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1510 GMT 30 Jan 87

[Text] Pyongyang January 30 (KCNA)--The unique theses on the socialist rural question originated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song are a great action programme which indicates the most straight way of finally solving the rural question and accelerating the complete victory of socialism, by abolishing the lag of countryside behind the towns in the ideological, technical and cultural fields and, eliminating the lag of agriculture behind the industry in relations of ownership and the level of economic management, stresses Dr Kim Yong-sun in an article headlined "Rural Theses Are an Action Programme for Achieving Complete Victory of Socialism" contributed to NODONG SINMUN today.

In his historical policy speech "For the Complete Victory of Socialism" the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song expounded that the theses on the socialist rural question are an action programme of our party for consolidating and developing cooperative property to turn it into all-people property so as to finally solve the rural question and win the complete victory of socialism, the article says, and continues:

The question of eliminating the classes in socialist society is one of eliminating the class differences between workers and farmers through the settlement of the rural question. It is solved only when an undivided sway of all-people ownership of the means of production is established through the conversion of cooperative property into all-people property.

The theses on the socialist rural question define the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, as a centric revolutionary task to be carried out in the countryside after the completion of socialist cooperativisation and scientifically set forth ways for its realisation so as to make it possible to abolish the backwardness of the countryside in ideological, technical, and cultural levels, the left-overs of the old society which restricts the independence and creative life of the peasants, and eliminate the differences between towns and rural communities in the sphere of ideological, labour, material and cultural lives. Thus, the work of transforming cooperative property into all-people property is accelerated to achieve the complete victory of socialism.

The theses make it possible to successfully realise the transformation of cooperative property into all-people property by organically combining two properties by way of strengthening the direct relations of production between the industry and agriculture and steadily enhancing the leading role of all-people property as regards to cooperative property.

Under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and our party, our country faces it as a mature task to consolidate and develop cooperative property and transform it into all-people property by strengthening the direct productive ties between industry and agriculture in such a manner as to more solidly build the state enterprises in the service of agriculture materially and technically and steadily enhance the role of the material and technical means of all-people property in the agricultural production of cooperative farms.

In order to eliminate the differences between towns and rural communities, the class differences between industrial workers and the peasantry and finally solve the rural question, those between the industry and agriculture in the level of economic management as well as all other differences between towns and rural communities must be abolished.

The main course of eliminating the lag of agriculture behind industry in the level of the economic management is to steadily bring the method of management and operation of the agricultural cooperative economy close to the progressive method of management of the industry.

Leadership by industrial method is the main orientation of the improvement of the management and operation of the agricultural cooperative economy and a way of eliminating the lag of agricultural behind the industry in the economic management and rapidly turning cooperative property into all-people property.

After the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song established the chuche-oriented agricultural guidance system, the cores of which are the county cooperative farm management committees, our country has speedily brought the level of the management of the agricultural cooperative economy onto that of the advanced industrial management. As a result, the technical guidance has been further strengthened so as to conduct agricultural production as demanded by the chuche method of farming, all the management activities are thoroughly planned and organized and the state material and technical assistance to the rural economy is realised more effectively so that the final solution of the rural question can be accelerated.

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CSO: 4100/104

TECHNICAL SHOCK BRIGADES SOLVING CONSTRUCTION PROBLEMS

SK101007 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0956 GMT 10 Feb 87

[Text] Pyongyang February 10 (KCNA)--The "April 15 Technical Innovation Shock Brigades" are successfully solving various scientific and technological problems arising in the country's socialist construction.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il organized long ago the "April 15 Technical Innovation Shock Brigades" embracing technicians, skilled workers, designers, investors and master-hands of contrivance in various domains of the national economy and has wisely directed them to intensify their activity and enhance their role.

The shock brigades have introduced hundreds of thousands of technical innovation proposals into production over the past seven years.

In the last one year alone more than 51,300 valuable technical innovation proposals have been incorporated into production to save much labour and raw and other materials.

The shock brigade members in the power industry have increased the capacity of a 100,000 kw generator to 130,000 kw and that of a 100,000 kva transformer to 130,000 kva, thereby making it possible to produce annually over 118 million more kwh of electricity.

The shock brigade members at the February 8 Vinalon Complex have introduced a new technical innovation proposal into the vinalon production process and thereby simplified the production process, while annually economizing over 23,400 tons of anthracite and 293,000 kwh of electricity.

A new assembly line for the production of a large-size high pressure compounding tower has been built at the Yongsong machine complex and a new large-size arm drilling machine contrived and manufactured and the productivity of a rotating deep-boring machine raised as many as six times at the Rakwon machine complex.

In the last one year the shock brigade members have contrived and manufactured more than 7,150 machine tools and other machines of new type at the Huichon machine tool plant and other industrial establishments in different parts of the country.

The "April 15 Technical Innovation Shock Brigade" members are now vigorously striving to accelerate the mechanisation, automation, robotisation and computerisation of production processes.

N.KOREA/MEDIA AND THE ARTS

KCNA ON MEETING OF KOREAN WRITERS UNION

SK300506 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0454 GMT 30 Jan 87

[Text] Pyongyang January 30 (KCNA)--A plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Korean Writers Union was held in Pyongyang on January 29.

The meeting discussed the matter of thoroughly implementing the programmatic tasks set forth by the great leader President Kim Il-song in his speech "The Mission of Contemporary Literature" at a banquet given in welcome of the participants in the Pyongyang International Symposium on Literature and the session of the executive council of the Afro-Asian Writers Association.

The reporter and speakers at the meeting said that the great leader in his historic speech on September 29, 1986, gave a scientific exposition of the essence of literature, a *chuche*-based humanics, and the mission of contemporary literature demanded by the present time, basing himself on the immortal *chuche* idea and clarified the tasks and ways to fully discharge the mission of contemporary literature.

They said: The work is an encyclopedic work which expounds the mission and role of contemporary literature in conformity with the demand of the reality that all the progressive writers of the world dynamically advance under the banner of independence against imperialism and peace against war today when the danger of a thermonuclear war is daily increasing and the struggle of the popular masses for *chajusong* becoming fierce throughout the world, and is an inspiring banner which will usher in an era of new prosperity in the development of the revolutionary literature of the working class.

The meeting laid particular emphasis on the question of directing deep attention to creating more works of high ideological and artistic value and making literature a thoroughly communist humanics of *chuche* in order to fully carry out the tasks set forth in the work.

The meeting pointed to the need to strengthen relations with progressive writers of various countries of the world and activate contacts and mutual visits with them and exchanges of successes and experience gained in literary creation in order to realise the idea of independence, friendship and peace.

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CSO: 4100/104

THIRD NATIONAL YOUTH ART FESTIVAL HELD IN PYONGYANG

SK031027 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1017 GMT 3 Feb 87

[Text] Pyongyang February 3 (KCNA)--The third national youth art festival was held in Pyongyang from January 26 to February 2.

It was participated in by over 1,300 youth and students of industrial establishments, cooperative farms, universities and colleges who had been selected at provincial competitions.

Put on the stage were over 150 music, dance and story telling pieces.

Art pieces gave an excellent depiction of the ardent loyalty and proud and happy life of our youth and students who are firmly preparing themselves to be successors to the revolutionary cause of chuche, bringing into full bloom the hope and talent of youth under the warm care of the great leader President Kim Il-song and our party.

All organisations which had participated in the festival brilliantly adorned the stage of the festival with many works on the theme of the ardent desire of our youth and students to advance along the road of loyalty forever upholding the leadership of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Also presented on the stage were song-dance story on the theme of the noble communist virtues of Comrade Kim Chong-suk, an indomitable communist revolutionary fighter, and many art pieces on the theme of the education of the young people in the revolutionary traditions, revolutionary education, class education, education in socialist patriotism and the struggle of the young people who are performing feats of heroism in socialist construction.

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CSO: 4100/104

N.KOREA/MEDIA AND THE ARTS

DAILY ARTICLE ON NEW CHOREOGRAPHIC NOTATION

SK100603 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0500 GMT 10 Feb 87

[Text] Pyongyang February 10 (KCNA)--The choreographic notation study group of Korea some time ago completed a scientific and popular choreographic notation and made it public.

In this connection, NODONG SINMUN Monday carried an article titled "Precious Cultural Wealth Which Will Be Conveyed Along With the Age of the Workers' Party".

Noting that the completion of the new choreographic notation is a brilliant scientific and artistic success achieved in the choreography of our country by the study group on the initiative of our party and under its meticulous guidance, the paper says:

Our choreographic notation of alphabetic style can comprehensively and succinctly record all the depictive elements of dances--not only all the dance movements but also mutual relations of dancers in group dances and composition of dances, methods of using stage properties and the length of time of dances. Anybody can easily represent a dance according to it.

The institution of the new choreographic notation has opened a bright prospect for developing choreographic art to a higher stage on a solid scientific basis, totally overcoming limitation that had remained in the creation of dances and their representation, dissemination and preservation, scientific study and education due to the lack of inherent choreographic letters.

The completion of the scientific and plain choreographic notation in Korea which has greeted a great heyday in literature and art under the wise leadership of our party is a phenomenal event registered in the development of literature and art after the revolutions in moviedom, in opera and in drama and a new landmark in the building of socialist and communist literature and art.

With his full penetration into the position and role of choreographic art in the building of socialist literature and art and the trend of its development, dear Comrade Kim Chong-il took a historical initiative in the research and completion of a scientific and popular choreographic notation as a link in further development of our literature and art.

Proceeding from the steadfast church-oriented stand, our party advanced the original policy of making a new choreographic notation in such a manner as to contrive inherent choreographic letters as notes.

To do away with the defects of the past choreographic notations, our party indicated that alphabetic notes should be adopted in our new choreographic notation like in linguistics so that it could record completely, quickly and correctly any dance work with its free combination.

Under the meticulous guidance of our party, the study group classified the movements of the body into 4 shapes and 11 actions in view of the dance being an art representing idea and feelings through the movements of the dancer's body and moulded them into letters of vowel function. And it moulded 12 notes of positions and 7 notes of directions into letters of consonant function, taking into consideration the characteristics of the dance as a process of changes of positions and directions in space. And it contrived to denote any movement of a dancer by combining these 34 basic notes freely.

Indeed, the creation of the new choreographic notation on the initiative of our party and under its wise leadership signifies a great scientific discovery which broke a new ground in the art field.

The creation of our choreographic notation of alphabetic style carries weighty significance in the development of socialist literature and art and in the cultural and emotional life of humanity.

With the appearance of the scientific and plain choreographic notation, the dance art created by people has become to be understood by people more familiarly to suit its original nature and the people themselves have become the true creator and enjoyer in all domains of literature and art including dance art.

Its institution is of great significance in preserving dance legacy of mankind, too.

A brisk work is under way in Korea to increase the practical value of this choreographic notation. A typewriter of choreographic notation has been devised and a computer program has been developed, which has brought to realization its typewriting, printing, and transmission by telex.

Education in dance art given by the use of the choreographic notation and the work of preserving a large number of dance legacies and dance works by making choreographic full scores is being carried out successfully amid the concern of the state.

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CSO: 4100/109

BRIEFS

DPRK-USSR FILM EXCHANGE PLAN--Pyongyang January 31 (KCNA)--The 1987 working plan for film exchange between the DPRK Ministry of Culture and Art and the USSR State Committee for Cinematography was signed in Moscow on January 29. It was signed by Kwon Hyok-pong, general director of the General Bureau of Film of the Ministry of Culture and Art, and P.K. Kostikov, vice-chairman of the USSR State Committee for Cinematography. According to the working plan, it is envisaged that a Korean film week will be held in the Soviet Union on the 39th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK and a Soviet film week in our country on the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the 65th anniversary of the formation of the USSR and film delegations will be exchanged between the two countries. It is also planned to jointly produce a feature film on the theme of the militant fraternity and friendship forged between the Korean and Soviet peoples during the struggle against the Japanese militarists. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0511 GMT 31 Jan 87 SK] /6662

GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCE IN ETHIOPIA--Pyongyang January 31 (KCNA)--The mass gymnastic display "Genuine Police of People" created and directed by mass gymnastic display experts of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was performed in Addis Ababa, the capital of Socialist Ethiopia, on January 24. Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia and chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Socialist Ethiopia, and senior officials of the party and Government of Ethiopia appreciated the mass gymnastic display together with more than 70,000 Ethiopian people, officials of the Korean Embassy in Addis Ababa, Korean technicians and experts and diplomatic envoys of different countries in Socialist Ethiopia. The mass gymnastic display performed by over 5,000 children and young people was acclaimed by the spectators. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0500 GMT 31 Jan 87 SK] /6662

CSO: 4100/104

MEETING MARKS UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE ANNIVERSARY

SK010826 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0815 GMT 1 Feb 87

[Text] Pyongyang February 1 (KCNA)--A meeting was held at the People's Palace of Culture on January 31 to mark the 20th anniversary of the founding of the University of Science.

Choe Tae-pok, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, read out a congratulatory message of the WPK Central Committee to the teaching staff and students of the university.

The message notes that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song founded the University of Science on January 17, 1967, with a deep insight into the important role of science and technology in the building of socialism and communism.

It says that the University of Science has built up the habit of revolutionary study within it and actively fostered and developed the distinguished natural endowments and talent of students to produce many associate doctors and doctors in their twenties and thirties and vigorously carried on the work of scientific study, and thereby made a positive contribution to the development of science and technology and to the socialist economic construction of the country.

The message highly estimates the great achievements the teaching staff and students of the University of Science has made in training scientific cadres in the past by thoroughly implementing the party's policy of education under the wise leadership of the party and the leader.

No Sang-yun, director of the University of Science, made a report at the meeting.

Noting that the University of Science founded by the great leader has entered a new road of development under the wise guidance of our party, the reporter stressed that dear Comrade Kim Chong-il has developed and strengthened it to be a reliable base for training scientific cadres of the country.

The reporter stated: Under the sagacious guidance and deep care of the party and the leader, the university has vigorously conducted work to strengthen

education in basic science, specialised scientific knowledge and foreign languages in the past, giving a definite precedence to the political and ideological education of students and thus registered proud successes in bringing up many able scientific workers and markedly increasing the proportion of the holders of academic degrees and titles among the teachers and researchers.

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CSO: 4100/104

13TH WORLD YOUTH FESTIVAL SLATED IN PYONGYANG

Foreign Groups Support DPRK Hosting

SK090458 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0445 GMT 9 Feb 87

[Text] Pyongyang February 9 (KCNA)--Delegates of youth and students organisations of various countries and international and regional youth and students organisations who participated in the first meeting of the international preparatory committee of the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students held in Moscow on February 6 supported holding the festival in Pyongyang.

In his speech Victor Mironenko, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Lenin Young Communist League of the Soviet Union, said that the Lenin Young Communist League and other youth organisations of the Soviet Union supported the offer of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea to host the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students in Pyongyang in 1989.

Jean Claude Kenedy, coordinating secretary of the Standing Committee of the International Preparatory Committee of the last Moscow festival, said in his speech that the offer of the Korean youth opened a possibility to hold world festival of youth on the Asian continent for the first time and thus makes it possible to enlist youth and students of broader segments in the festival movement.

Luis Cardoso, vice-president of the World Federation of Democratic Youth, stressed that to hold the festival on the Asian continent for the first time would draw broadest segments of youth in this region into the festival movement.

Anders Samuelson, vice-chairman of the Central Youth Organisation of Nordic Countries, said that to hold the festival in the capital of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea would expand contacts between youth of the East and the West and strengthen their unity in the struggle for peace and disarmament and for the economic and political independence of developing countries.

In their speeches delegates of youth organisations of the Southwest Africa People's Organisations, Syria, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Bulgaria, Finland, Chile and Cyprus and the International Union of Students supported

the offer of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea to hold the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students in Pyongyang and expressed the conviction that the LSWYK would successfully ensure the festival.

A delegate of a youth organisations of India called upon the participants in the meeting to support the Pyongyang festival.

Moscow Meeting Participants Support Pyongyang Site

SK100502 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0443 GMT 10 Feb 87

[Text] Moscow February 8 (KCNA)--The 107 delegates of youth and students organisations of different countries and international and regional youth and students organisations made speeches in support of the Pyongyang festival slated for the summer of 1989 at the first session of the International Preparatory Committee of the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students held in Moscow.

A delegate of the Organisation of Latin American Students said that his organisations adopted a resolution supporting the Pyongyang festival already at its eighth congress and expressed firm support to the offer of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea. A delegate of the Young Communist League of the United States of America stressed: If the festival is held in Asia, it will make a contribution to expanding the width of the festival movement.

A delegate of the Youth of Communist Party of Brazil said that as the Pyongyang festival would be the first one to be held in Asia, it would be very important, and expressed the belief that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea would fully ensure all conditions for the festival. A delegate of the Youth Organisation of Guatemala pointed out that the festival would be an important occasion in raising the voice of solidarity between the youths and students of Latin America and Asia.

Delegates of youth organisations of Mongolia and Poland said that the Pyongyang festival would enlist broad segments of youth and students into the festival movement, and a delegate of the Youth Organisation of Tanzania stressed: Pyongyang is the most fitting venue of the festival in all aspects, political, economic and cultural, as it is a beautiful city.

A delegate of the Youth Organisation of Guyana said that he was eagerly looking forward to the day when the festival is held in the capital of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea led by the great Comrade Kim Il-song, and emphasized that the great Korean people would successfully ensure the festival.

The secretary general of the World Federation of Democratic Youth said that at its 12th congress the WFDY adopted a resolution supporting the offer of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea and voiced his determination to positively contribute to the successful holding of the Pyongyang festival.

Delegates of the youth organisations of Hungary, Romania, Sierra Leone, Madagascar, Denmark, Burkina Faso and other countries warmly supported the Pyongyang festival.

Delegates of the youth organisations of the GDR, the Congo, Zambia and El Salvador supported the Pyongyang festival and held in unison that the festival should be held under the slogan "For anti-imperialist solidarity, peace and friendship!"

Delegates of the Young Socialist League of Australia, the Youth Congress of India and the General Union of Arab Students stressed that the Pyongyang festival would open a possibility for the youth and students not only in Asia but also in broader regions of the world to participate in the festival movement as it is a world festival of youth and students to be held in Asia for the first time.

Delegates of the Asian Students Information Centre and the Youth Organisation of Uganda said that the Pyongyang festival would be an important occasion in denouncing the U.S. interference in Korea and demonstrating the solidarity of the world youth and students with the Korean people's cause of national reunification.

Josef Skala, president of the International Union of Students, said that organisations under the International Union of Students enlisting the youth of more than 100 countries support the initiative on holding the festival in Pyongyang in the summer of 1989 and stressed that the festival would contribute to increasing the number of supporters of peace, friendship and anti-imperialist solidarity.

Meanwhile, the participants in the session held press conferences in Moscow and supported the holding of the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students in Pyongyang.

LSWYK Chairman on Successful Festival

SK100506 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0454 GMT 10 Feb 87

[Text] Pyongyang February 10 (KCNA)--The League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea (LSWYK) will make the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students a festival of friendship, unity and solidarity which will greatly contribute to further strengthening the friendship and [word indistinct] of the world youth and students, defending world peace and security, the desire of mankind today and to the progress and civilization of mankind, declared Choe Yong-hae, chairman of the Central Committee of the LSWYK, according to a report from Moscow.

He, heading the LSWYK delegation to the first session of the International Preparatory Committee of the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students, called a press conference in Moscow on February 8 in connection with the decision of the session to hold the next festival in Pyongyang in the summer of 1989.

The League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea will make a great contribution not only to the development of the world youth and students movement but also to the development of human history and to the defence of world peace through the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students, declared Choe Yong-hae.

He called upon the entire youth and students of the world to render cooperation to make the 13th World Festival an excellent festival which will adorn a new page of the festival movement.

Speaking at the press conference, the international secretary of the Central Committee of the Lenin Young Communist League of the Soviet Union said that the offer of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea to host the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students in Pyongyang enjoyed the firm support of the participants in the session.

Vladimir Aksonyov, chairman of the Committee of Youth Organisations of the USSR, in his speech hailing the result of the session, wished big success to the Korean youth shouldering the destiny of the World Festival of Youth and Students in their preparations for the festival and hoped that the Pyongyang festival would be a more excellent festival than any previous festivals.

IUS Resolution on Festival

SK080412 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0401 GMT 8 Feb 87

[Text] Pyongyang February 7 (KCNA)--A meeting of the executive committee of the International Union of Students [IUS] which was held over January 27-29 in Addis Ababa adopted a resolution supporting the initiative of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea on holding the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students in Pyongyang.

The resolution fully supports the initiative on holding the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students in Pyongyang in the summer of 1989, stressing that the festival to be held for the first time in Asia is of particular importance in the history of festivals.

The resolution points out that the festival should be prepared on the basis of the tradition of the festival movement and serve the aim of rallying the youth and students in the struggle for anti-imperialist solidarity, peace and friendship.

CSO: 4100/109

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM IL-SONG EXCHANGES NEW YEAR CARDS WITH FOREIGN LEADERS

SK010811 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0800 GMT 1 Feb 87

[Text] Pyongyang February 1 (KCNA)--Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, exchanged cards with party and state leaders of various countries on the occasion of the new year 1987.

He received new year's cards from Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the German Democratic Republic; Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, president of the Council of State and president of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba; Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic; Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, and Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam; Haji Mohammad Tsamkani, acting president of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan; Giani Zail Singh, president of the Republic of India, and Rajiv Gandhi, prime minister of the Republic of India; Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic and secretary-general of the Algerian National Liberation Front Party; Colonel Ali Abdullah Saleh, president of the Yemen Arab Republic, commander-in-chief of armed forces and general secretary of the General People's Congress; Q.K.J. Masire, president of the Republic of Botswana; Carl Gustaf, king of Sweden; Kurt Waldheim, Federal president of the Republic of Austria; Cheddi Jagan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Progressive Party of Guyana; Jorgen Jensen, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Denmark; Georg Degen, general secretary of the Swiss Progressive Organizations; Lars Werner, chairman of the Left Party Communists of Sweden; Arvo Aalto, chairman of the Communist Party of Finland; Harilaos Florakis, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Greece; and Alessandro Natta, general secretary of the Italian Communist Party.

President Kim Il-song sent new year's cards to them.

He also received new year's cards from Datuk Seri Mahathir bin Mohamad, prime minister of Malaysia; Mohammad Khan Junejo, prime minister of the

Islamic Republic of Pakistan; Amadou-Mahtar M'bow, director-general of UNESCO; and Edouard Saouma, director-general of the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organisation.

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES SOLIDARITY MESSAGE FROM MADAGASCAR

SK311023 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1005 GMT 31 Jan 87

[Text] Pyongyang January 31 (KCNA)--President Kim Il-song received a solidarity message dated January 27 from Malagasy President Didier Ratsiraka supporting his historic policy speech made at the first session of the Eighth Supreme People's Assembly.

Expressing the hope that this year will be a year when the initiative of the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il-song at the first session of the Eighth SPA will be successfully translated into practice, the message says:

All friends of Korea are well aware that Your Excellency Kim Il-song, the great leader, who has an extraordinary grit, has always advanced affirmative proposals for the reunification of Korea.

Your excellency's new proposal this time is one which clearly shows consistency and a desire for peace.

The people and the revolutionary government of Madagascar have always extended invariable support to the Korean people who are striving for the reunification of the country, the legitimate cherished desire of the nation.

Reaffirming their stand already known, the people and the revolutionary government of Madagascar today express full support to the new proposal advanced by your excellent to South Korea, the United States and the world public opinion.

Warmly greeting your birthday, I hope you, a dear brother and dear comrade, will believe the Korea-Madagascar friendship.

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CSO: 4100/104

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

MADAGASCAR MEETINGS MARK KIM CHONG-IL'S BIRTHDAY

SK080825 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0756 GMT 8 Feb 87

[Text] Pyongyang February 8 (KCNA)--Celebrations were held recently in Ambohimahasoia and Ambositra counties, Fianarantsoa Province, Madagascar, on the occasion of the birthday of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Speeches were made there.

The chairman of the Executive Committee of the Ambohimahasoia County in his speech pointed out that dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, the heir to the revolutionary cause of chuche, has performed great feats for the country and people with his profound ideological and theoretical activities and his energetic guidance of the revolution and construction.

Noting that he has brought about great successes unprecedented in human history in all domains, the chairman said: The tremendous changes that have taken place in the DPRK are attributable to his warm love for the people and his wise leadership of the revolution and construction.

Before making his speech, the chairman recited his poem "Congratulations to Comrade Kim Chong-il on His Birthday".

The chairman of the executive committee of the Ambositra County said:

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il possess brilliant intelligence and tender love for the people and is very modest.

He is well versed in everything and has passion to carry to accomplishment without fail a work he has started.

Bright is the future of the Korean people who have the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il as the great successor to the revolutionary cause of chuche.

Messages of greetings to Comrade Kim Chong-il were adopted at the meetings.

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CSO: 4100/109

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

REPORTAGE ON KIM CHONG-IL BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION

Celebrations in Foreign Countries

SK060007 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1019 GMT 4 Feb 87

[Text] Pyongyang February 4 (KCNA)--The birthday of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il was celebrated in foreign countries.

A lecture was given on January 23 at the Zimbabwean youth centre for the study of Kimilsongism.

Referring to his outstanding ideological and theoretic activities and wise leadership, the lecturer said:

Comrade Kim Chong-il with his brilliant intelligence, wise judgment and inexhaustible passion enjoys very high fame in the world as a great practitioner.

He has developed and enriched the revolutionary idea and theory of the great President Kim Il-song through his energetic ideological and theoretical activities.

He has published many works to give clear answers to the theoretical and practical questions raised in the revolution and construction.

Therefore, not only the Korean people but also the revolutionary peoples the world over greet the birthday of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il as a significant auspicious day and sincerely wish him good health and a long life.

A film show and a photo exhibition were arranged in Bougouni, Mali, and at Burundi University.

Making a round of the photo exhibition hall, the first secretary of the university committee of the Union of Revolutionary Youth of Burundi said the grand monumental edifices which were built under a far-reaching plan of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and his energetic guidance demonstrated the resource and valour of the Korean people. He is a genius of revolution and construction, the first secretary stressed.

Foreign Reports Highly Praise Leadership

SK060417 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1005 GMT 5 Feb 87

[Text] Pyongyang February 5 (KCNA)--The world public highly praises the warm love of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il for the people, admiring his great leadership and traits.

The GHANAIAN TIMES in an article headlined "A Man Faithful to the People" said: Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il always proceeds from the demand and interests of the people when he advances each policy and designs each work and he thinks of the people's welfare first of all in building each house and each factory.

The editor of the Nepalese newspaper ASTITO said:

His Excellency dear Kim Chong-il, though he is busy with all affairs of the party and state, gives working guidance tirelessly. When he called at a grocery of a remote village he tasted the bean paste and acquainted himself with demand for it and took measures to improve the supply of goods to the people. When he visited a port he discussed the processing of fish with workers and found detailed ways of its solution so as to provide people with delicious fish.

The Egyptian People's Radio stressed: His Excellency dear Kim Chong-il enjoys absolute trust from the people for he boundlessly loves the people and devotes his all to their happiness.

He visits industrial establishments, farms and fishing villages to discuss with people the state affairs and takes care of them so that they may live without inconvenience. He went down to a cutting face of a mine and showed concern for the working conditions and health of workers.

Andriamanohisoa Ranaivo Nelson Victor, vice-chairman of the People's National Assembly of Madagascar, met with journalists after returning home from Korea. He said:

We could vividly see the imperishable marks of the working guidance given by His Excellency Kim Chong-il in every place we visited and we were impressed most deeply by his outstanding leadership as a great leader for the people.

The Tanzanian newspaper DAILY NEWS in an article titled "Shining Results of Socialist Construction of the DPRK" says:

His Excellency Kim Chong-il puts forward programmatic tasks and rouses the working people to heroic feats, while giving working guidance to different domains of the national economy, to effect a great upsurge in production and construction.

Polish Meeting Celebrates Birthday

SK060524 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0510 GMT 6 Feb 87

[Text] Pyongyang February 6 (KCNA)--A meeting of youth and students was held on January 28 at a cinema house in Dzialdowo City, Ciechanow Province, Poland, on the occasion of the birthday of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Present at the meeting were Kanfierz Kordeki, first secretary of the Dzialdowo City Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, Teresa Nowakowska, chairman of the city council, teachers and students of the city.

The principal of a higher middle school in the city said in his speech: The Korean people performed heroic feats in the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle organised and led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and in the fatherland liberation war against the U.S. aggression and are today registering enormous achievements in socialist construction under the energetic guidance of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

The Polish people, he stressed, extended support to the fighting Korean people, firmly standing on their side, during the Korean War and today they express solidarity with the Korean people in their struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The traditional friendly relations between Poland and Korea have developed to a higher stage through the Polish visit of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the Korean visit of Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, he said.

He wished the Korean people new achievements in the struggle for socialist construction and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

At the end of the meeting the attendants appreciated Korean films including "The Dear Leader Comrade Kim Chong-il Goves On-the-spot Guidance in the Construction of Pyongyang."

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CSO: 4100/104

BRIEFS

KIM IL-SONG GREETINGS TO FOREIGN LEADERS--Pyongyang January 30 (KCNA)--Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent messages of greetings to Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi, leader of the Great September First Revolution of the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya; Moussa Traore, general secretary of the Malian People's Democratic Union and president of the Republic of Mali; Desi Bouterse, leader of the government and commander of the Republic of Surinam; and John George Melvin Compton, prime minister of Saint Lucia, on the occasion of the new year 1987. In the messages, President Kim Il-song expressed the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and these countries would continue to develop and strengthen in the new year. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0442 GMT 30 Jan 87 SK] /6662

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES PAKISTANI ENVOY--Pyongyang February 3 (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on February 3 received credentials from Jafar Habib, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to Korea. Present at the credentials ceremony were Vice-Premier and Foreign Ministry Kim Yong-nam and an official of the Pakistani Embassy. President Kim Il-song had a conversation with the ambassador after receiving the credentials. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1024 GMT 3 Feb 87 SK] /6662

FOREIGN LEADERS NEW YEAR'S GREETINGS--Pyongyang February 3 (KCNA)--Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received messages of greetings from foreign party and state leaders on the new year 1987. They came from Mauno Koivisto, president of the Republic of Finland; John George Melvin Compton, prime minister of the St. Lucia; Mohammad Najibullah Masir, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan; Rigoberto Padilla, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Honduras. They extend heartfelt greetings to President Kim Il-song. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1010 GMT 3 Feb 87 SK] /6662

SRI LANKAN INDEPENDENCE MARKED--Pyongyang Feb 4 (KCNA)--MINJU CHOSON today dedicates a signed article to the independence day of Sri Lanka. Noting that on this occasion the Korean people extend warm felicitations and greetings to the Sri Lankan people, the article says: Since they have achieved the independence of the country in February 1948 the Sri Lankan people have made a big stride in the endeavours to liquidate the aftermath of the colonial rule, consolidate the national independence and build a new life. Pursuing the policy of non-alignment, the Sri Lankan Government develops friendly and cooperative relations with various countries of the world and strives to build a peace zone in the Indian Ocean. Both Korea and Sri Lanka are non-aligned countries in Asia. The peoples of our two countries have long forged the bonds of friendship. Expressing the belief that the friendly relations between the governments and peoples of the two countries will grow stronger and develop on the principle of the non-aligned movement and in their mutual interests, the Korean people sincerely wish the Sri Lankan people greater success in their endeavours to build a new life. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1042 GMT 4 Feb 87 SK] /6662

DPRK-CUBA SOLIDARITY COMMITTEE MEETING--Pyongyang February 5 (KCNA)--An annual meeting of the Korea-Cuba Solidarity Committee was held here on February 4. Present at the meeting were Chong Song-nam, chairman of the committee and minister of external economic affairs, O Mun-han, vice-chairman of the committee and vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, and other personages concerned. Attending on invitation were Ricardo Danza Sigas, ambassador, and officials of the Cuban Embassy in Pyongyang. The general secretary of the committee made a report there. The meeting noted that the committee conducted a wide range of work to strengthen and develop friendship and solidarity between the two countries and discussed work to be done this year. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0459 GMT 5 Feb 87 SK] /6662

KIM CHONG-IL BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION--Pyongyang February 10 (KCNA)--An "Evening of Korean Music" was held on February 2 under the sponsorship of the Omdurman Musicians and Artists Union in Khartoum, the Sudan, on the occasion of the birthday of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il. In his speech chairman of the union Ahmad Taud said that under the wise guidance of the great leader His Excellency President Kim Il-song and the dear leader His Excellency Kim Chong-il the Korean people have wrought amazing miracles in socialist construction and made great success in literature and art in particular. The progressive people of the world, he stressed, are unsparing of their praise, saying that art of Korea is "chuche-based art" and "the world's best art". The Sudanese people and artists firmly support the Korean people's struggle for the reunification of the country, he said. He sincerely wished good health and a long life to the dear leader His Excellency Kim Chong-il. The participants appreciated Korean songs including "Song of General Kim Il-song" and "On the Road of Struggle Following the General". [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0433 GMT 10 Feb 87 SK] /6662

KUN-MO GREETES IRANIAN COUNTERPART---Comrade Yi Kun-mo, premier of the Administration Council, has sent a message to Mir Hoseyn Musavi, prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The message said that the party concerned heartily congratulates the prime minister and the Iranian people on the eighth anniversary of victory in the Islamic revolution in Iran. The message said that the party concerned believes that relations of friendship and cooperation between Korea and Iran will continuously expand and develop to meet the interests of the people of the two countries and sincerely wishes him greater success in his work for anti-imperialism, independence, and the construction of a new society. [Text] [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 10 Feb 87 SK] /8918

WPK MESSAGE TO CAR RALLY--Pyongyang February 8 (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea on February 5 sent a message of greetings to the inaugural congress of the Democratic Rally of Central Africa. It notes that the inaugural congress is an event of weighty importance in the history of the struggle of the entire Central African people for consolidating the independence of the country and building a new society. It expresses the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries will further develop in the future. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0809 GMT 8 Feb 87 SK] /6662

CSO: 4100/109

DAILY DENOUNCES ARMS BUILDUP IN JAPAN

SK200509 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0455 GMT 20 Jan 87

[Text] Pyongyang January 20 (KCNA)--Kurihara, director of Japan's Defence Agency, on January 16 prattled that it was impossible for Japan to build a military power because she had few bases for the deployment of many fighter planes as her territory is small and she had no "expeditionary forces."

In this connection NODONG SINMUN today says in a signed commentary:

We would like to ask him whether the territory of Japan was larger than today's when the Japanese militarists were advancing into the Asian-Pacific region, carrying blood-stained bayonets.

The Japanese Government which has worked out a list of 7 million young men of conscription age and built up more than half of the "self-defence forces" with officers and non-commissioned officers is ready to mobilize expeditionary forces millions of strong in case of "emergency".

It is a clumsy sophistry to claim that Japan would not become a military power for these reasons.

It is a stark fact that Japan is taking the road of building a military power.

The Nakasone government is directing all efforts to converting Japan into a political and military power from an economic power. When the sixth arms buildup plan which started in 1986 is carried out, Japan's military strength will reportedly come next only to the United States among the capitalist countries.

To prevail over the vast area of Asia and the Pacific by force of arms and become a "leader" there to realise the old dream of the "greater East Asia coprosperity sphere"--this is an invariable ambition of the Japanese reactionaries.

The daily notes that the arms buildup of the Japanese reactionaries and their manoeuvres to build a military power are being spurred on at the demand of the Asian strategy of the U.S. imperialists.

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CSO: 4100/095

N.KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

PAPERS MARK LIBERATION OF NAZI CAMP

SK291009 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000 GMT 29 Jan 87

[Text] Pyongyang January 29 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN and MINJU CHOSON today dedicate signed articles to the 42nd anniversary of the liberation of Oswiecim from the Hitler fascist invaders.

Noting that the Oswiecim concentration camp today gives us the serious lesson that the scourges of an aggressive war must not be repeated, NODONG SINMUN in an article headlined "Lesson of History" says:

Scores of years have passed after the gunfire of the Second World War ceased. But now the imperialists are desperately trying to impose terrible disasters upon all mankind.

The progressives who know well the lesson of the past days and the possible consequences of a nuclear war today are energetically striving to prevent war and defend peace. Among them are the Polish people who vividly remember the tragedy of Oswiecim. They are a courageous people who tempered in the struggle against fascism and imperialism.

In particular, the Polish people under the leadership of the Polish United Workers' Party headed by Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski have valiantly smashed the manoeuvres of the domestic and foreign class enemies against socialism, firmly upheld the banner of socialism and creditably solved various complex problems in recent years.

They are actively waging the anti-war, anti-nuclear peace movement to relax the tension in Europe and build a nuclear-free zone in central Europe.

The Korean people express firm support to and solidarity with the Polish people in their just cause and heartily wish the Polish Party, Government and people new victory in their struggle to accelerate development along socialist lines.

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CSO: 4100/104

N.KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

PAPERS DENOUNCE SOUTH AFRICAN ACTIONS

SK301058 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1046 GMT 30 Jan 87

[Text] Pyongyang January 30 (KCNA)--The Korean people bitterly denounce the South African racists' crime in violating the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Angola and disturbing peace and stability in the Southern African region and express full support and solidarity for the peoples of Angola and other countries in this region in their just struggle, declares NODONG SINMUN in a commentary today.

Pointing out that the South African aggression forces are attacking Angola and committing indiscriminate massacre almost every day from early this year, it says: This is a brigandish act of trampling down the sovereignty and territorial integrity of an inviolable independent state.

The Botha clique is escalating its armed invasion of Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Botswana and other neighbours to realise its ambition for territorial expansion.

The military provocations of the racist clique against neighbouring countries are no more than its desperate attempt to extricate itself from the wretched position, finding itself isolated and forsaken internationally.

Now international mandatory sanctions are taken against South Africa and political and economic assistance to the African Frontline States is strengthened. This was proved by the results of the African Fund summit meeting which was held some time ago.

The racist clique, ill at ease, attempts to divert elsewhere the attention of the world and cut international assistance to the Frontline States by keeping the situation around strained with armed provocations. The outcry of the Botha clique over "offer of bases" to anti-racist fighters of South Africa by the Frontline States is a sophism to justify armed invasion. It is a libretto given by the United States.

The U.S. imperialists, behind the curtain of "sanctions" and "opposition to apartheid," support and patronize racists in every way and incite the "UNITA" counterrevolutionary bandits to anti-Angolan manoeuvres.

The racists will not be able to escape deserving punishment.

A commentary of MINJU CHOSON castigates the South African racists' aggression on Angola.

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