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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

VNS ON SOUTH SITUATION, ANTI-U.S. STRUGGLE

SK270730 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea
0300 GMT 25 Mar 87

[Unattributed commentary: "The Present Situation and A Patriotic Attitude"]

[Text] Today our people suffer from unprecedented ordeals; they are struggling to find a way out at the crossroad of life or death. Due to U.S. colonial domination, which has continued for more than 40 years since liberation, and due to the puppets' fascist tyranny, our people's sovereignty and democratic civil rights have been mercilessly trampled underfoot, and the danger of perpetuating national division has increased. To overcome today's difficult situation, passionate students and the people are burning with patriotism and are everywhere courageously waging a nation-saving struggle in defiance of the wicked fascist tyranny. Such a grim situation urgently demands that all of our people correctly view the situation and assume a patriotic attitude.

1. The direction of the present situation.

At the end of last year, TONG-A ILBO carried a cartoon that depicted a typhoon sweeping Chongwadae and the National Assembly building, vividly showing that the Republic of Korea [taehanminguk] faces a serious political crisis due to the strong advancing movement of democratic forces.

As taught by the dear leader Secretary Kim Chong-il, the present South Korean situation has developed to the disadvantage of the fascist forces and in favor of the democratic forces. In recent years the anti-U.S. and antifascist movement to achieve independence and democracy has rapidly increased in South Korea, and the people's struggle to oppose the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule and the Chon Tu-hwan ring's fascist policy has further accelerated.

Today our people's struggle has developed to a high-level fighting stage qualitatively different from the previous struggle in both aspects and level. Patriotic forerunners, including students from the new generation, who are sensitive to new ideas and who possess a strong sense of justice, are, in connection with the chuche idea, the guiding idea for which is to treat the people as the central figure, advancing along the road toward this end. This is a remarkable change--an event that has become a significant turning point in the history of the movement of our people.

In the past, the main cause of the vicious cycle of turns, twists, and trials in the movement of our people was a failure to correctly adopt the guiding ideology as a guideline for the struggle. Having adopted the *chuche* idea, a guiding ideology for the present age--an era of independence--the movement of our people has come to much more confidently advance with a will and faith toward achieving self-reliance and a fighting strategy that corresponds to the present age.

Patriotic fighting organizations, including the anti-imperialist league party formed last March by expelled students and workers, which has adopted the *chuche* idea as its guiding ideology, have emerged everywhere. The forerunners who strive to achieve independence and democracy, such as the Struggle Committee for Anti-American Independence and Antifascist Democracy, the Struggle Committee for National Democracy Against U.S. Imperialism and the Military Fascists, and the National Patriotic Students' Committee for Struggle Against Outside Forces and Dictatorship, have ideologically armed themselves with the *chuche* idea. They have used this as the basic means to consciously awaken the people.

Having emerged as representing the basic stream of thought throughout the history of the people, the *chuche* idea has defeated the ideology of respecting and admiring the United States, which has undermined our people's consciousness for a long time like a virulent germ, and has served as a tonic to vitalize the people's consciousness of independence like lifesaving water in the desert and a powerful prime mover that rallies the nation-saving ranks based on the *chuche* idea and accelerate the anti-U.S. movement to achieve independence.

Based on the *chuche* idea, the South Korean national movement has qualitatively achieved a leap; it has entered an orbit of ascension. Having long since passed through the rough and muddy path of the movement to oppose fascism and achieve democracy, our nation-saving movement has entered a higher-level fighting stage to achieve the anti-U.S. cause of independence.

Through the experience of their daily lives, our people have realized that in order to correct structural defects in South Korean society, they should banish the U.S. imperialist occupiers, overthrow the puppet regime, which has been maintained by them, and establish a true democratic regime that protects democratic civil rights.

With the Kwangju people's uprising in 1980 as the momentum, the anti-U.S. movement to achieve independence has spread throughout the country like prairie fire, serving as the main stream of the mass struggle. Under such slogans as "Let us revive the country, which fell because of a pro-U.S. trend, by opposing the United States," "Let us banish U.S. forces that hinder the country's reunification," and "Let us establish a democratic regime by banishing the American rascals," the anti-U.S. movement has developed into an anti-U.S. national liberation movement to basically deny the U.S. forces' occupation of South Korea and colonial rule, in the form of burning the Stars and Stripes, occupying the American cultural centers and the South Korea-U.S. bank, and dashing to U.S. Army units.

In the framework of the anti-U.S. national liberation movement, the anti-fascist struggle for democracy has been stepped up to oppose the Chon Tu-hwan puppet ring's fascist terrorism and tyranny, politics of torture, and maneuvers to remain in power forever. In recent years this movement has developed into a movement to strongly demand that the heinous anticommunist slogan, which the puppets have adopted as a basic policy, be abolished. Voices demanding that not anticommunism but reunification be adopted as the national policy have been raised even in the National Assembly. This shows that the stronghold of anticommunism, which puppet Chon Tu-hwan has regarded as a panacea for security in power, has collapsed like an earth well soaked in water, and that a broad road toward achieving reunification by forming an alliance with communists.

In the struggle of our people during the period of more than 40 years since liberation, the anti-U.S. and antifascist nation-saving struggle to achieve independence and democracy has not been waged so tenaciously and steadily toward the right direction in unison in a highly organized manner as we see today. Through the struggle of passionate students and the patriotic people, the broad strata of the people have been awakened with the national consciousness of independence; reliable young vanguard fighters--patriots of the new generation--who are strong in the chuche idea, have emerged like mushrooms after a rain; the U.S. imperialists and their stooges have become much more isolated and weakened; and the U.S. colonial rule has begun to totter from the bottom. The foreign mass media describes the present South Korean situation as a people's war without gunfire. The NEW YORK TIMES said that there is a precarious factor resembling that which existed in the Philippines as far as the development of the political situation in South Korea is concerned. The daily then said that the Chon Tu-hwan ring has made errors just as Marcos did. This shows that the U.S. colonial domination of South Korea and the fate of the military and fascist regime of their stooges have reached the eve of the explosion of a volcano.

Facing the trend of the times, which has changed quickly and unfavorably, the White House and Chongwadae, trembling with uneasiness and panic, are eager to avoid the crisis of being surrounded by foes on all sides by desperately launching a tyrannical offensive and by trying to appease and deceive the people.

Early last October, Chon Tu-hwan openly said before reporters: I do not need to win popularity from the people. Now that we do not know whether the country will go to ruin, the Olympics do not matter. Even though we should fail to host the Olympics, we cannot overlook the student movement. I will never concede to the New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP]. Martial law or an emergency measure might be issued or taken.

Under the instigation of the United States, the military-fascist ring is trying to seek survival by bestially suppressing the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle of the patriotic people from all walks of life to achieve independence and democracy and by wickedly maneuvering to divide and destroy opposition parties, including the NKDP, and off-stage democratic figures.

Under the pretext of exterminating radical left-leaning forces, the fascist ring, after organizing teams in charge of those students wanted by the police to ferret out the core forces of those students who are in the framework of the movement, has carried out scorched-earth operations throughout the country. It has committed the bestial and barbarous act of cruelly punishing members of patriotic fighting organizations on charges of violating the National Security Law by linking them with the North. After issuing an order concerning the coercive dismantling of more than 30 democratic organizations, including the Federation of the People's Movement to Achieve Democracy and Reunification, it has unhesitatingly committed the outrageous act of arresting many democrats, including clergyman Mun Ik-hwan.

The United States and the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u ring have conspiratorially maneuvered in various ways to avoid the serious political crisis which they face and to divert public sentiment that has become much more panic-stricken with the passage of time. While preposterously describing the construction of the Kungangsan power station--a construction project in North Korea designed for production--as an offensive flooding operation, they have unhesitatingly committed the base act of raising an anti-North and anticommunist commotion.

In particular, what we cannot overlook is the fact that they are trying to find a way out of a crisis by provoking a new war against the North. Saying that the next few years are the most dangerous period during which the danger of a southward invasion will reach its zenith, coinciding with the hosting of the Olympics in Seoul and with the transfer of power in 1988, they have accelerated preparations for northward invasion amid the smokescreen of the danger of southward invasion.

Stressing the military and strategic position of South Korea, the United States has rapidly increased the military capability of the U.S. forces in South Korea and has turned South Korea into a nuclear base by deploying nuclear weapons there on a full-fledged scale. One Lance missile battery has been deployed in South Korea, where there are more than 1,000 nuclear weapons. Following this, various nuclear delivery means have been deployed successively, and large nuclear storehouses have been built. In particular, what we are compelled to become vigilant over is the fact that the ruling authorities, while annually staging the provocative "Team Spirit" joint military exercise with the United States in a systematic manner to complete preparations for a nuclear war and while fanning war zeal, have placed the frontline and rear areas under a constant mobilization posture. A serious situation, which can only be seen on the eve of war, has developed.

Today our people are virtually at the grim crossroads of independence or subjugation, democracy or fascism, reunification or division, and peace or war. Today when the destiny of the fellow countrymen is in a very dangerous state, those who love the fatherland and the fellow countrymen should deeply view the grave situation and resolutely rise in the sacred cause of saving the country with single-hearted patriotism.

2. The road of patriotism.

Patriotism does not only imply concern about the country. We cannot move even a grain of barley with words only. By the same token, we will not be able to do something for the country only by sitting and worrying about it. Struggling to protect the people's sovereignty when it is trampled underfoot by foreign aggressors constitutes patriotism. Struggling against those in despotic power to save the people from despotism and panic when despotism and tyranny violate human rights and democracy and hinders social progress constitutes patriotism. Devoting oneself to the struggle to end national division when the fellow countrymen suffer misfortunes and hardship due to this division constitutes patriotism.

The U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea has served as a basic factor for South Korean-type tragedy and as a basic obstacle hindering the reunification of the people. After liberation our country superficially looked an independent country. However, the people's sovereignty was in fact violently trampled underfoot.

The politics in South Korea are not to represent and protect the interests of the nation and the masses but are determined by the will and demand of the United States. All political activities in South Korea are conducted in accordance with instructions from the United States. This is precisely the political situation in South Korea today. Such being the situation, it is clear that our politics cannot protect our will and interests.

Economic reliance, together with political independence, are the two major life lines of the nation. However, our economy has gone completely bankrupt due to its subjugation to foreign countries. Our economy cannot be sustained even for a moment without assistance from the United States or Japan. Our economic structure is so weak that when something happens in the economy of a foreign country, our economy soon is influenced by this.

A colony does not necessarily need a superintendent general or a governor general. When political independence and economic reliance are lacking, the prerogative of supreme command of the army has been handed over to general officers of a foreign country, and people are subjected to subjugation and humiliation, this leads to a colony. Through their practical life and experience, our masses have realized that as long as the U.S. imperialists hold on to our land and their interference in our domestic affairs continues, the nation's sovereignty, democracy, and the country's reunification cannot be achieved.

Our mass movement has been sublimated to the anti-U.S. movement for independence since the Kwangju genocide perpetrated under the manipulation of the U.S. imperialists. This is an inevitable result of history.

The road toward putting an end to colonial subjugation and regaining our land which has been occupied by foreign forces and our national sovereignty which has been trampled underfoot by them lies precisely in the anti-U.S. struggle for independence. The short-cut to democratization and national reunification also lies in the anti-U.S. struggle for independence.

Due to the strong wind of the anti-U.S. struggle of our masses for independence, the U.S. colonial rule over South Korea has met a new serious crisis. Under such a rapidly changing situation, the U.S. imperialists are perpetrating manipulation behind the scenes as seen in the Kwangju incident, while persuading the ruling and opposition parties to reach a compromise. Thus, the U.S. imperialists are more openly perpetrating interference in our domestic affairs.

Under today's situation, if we fail to check and frustrate the heinous and cunning U.S. maneuvers, the danger of the emergence of another military dictatorship or of the recurrence of another Kwangju genocide incident will increase.

Today, at a time when the anti-U.S. struggle for independence has become the demand of national history, patriotism and treachery should be clearly (?distinguished). It is unnecessary to say that being against the United States is patriotism and being pro-United States is treachery. Reality strongly demands that all the people turn out on the road of the anti-U.S. struggle for independence, regardless of differences in political parties, political factions, religions, or political views.

The road of the anti-U.S. struggle for independence, which responds to the demands of the times, the nation, and the masses, is precisely the road of patriotism. Therefore, our masses should not only have correct views on the United States and extricate themselves from pro-U.S. flunkeyist ideology, but also should enhance their national independent consciousness and more vigorously struggle against the U.S. policy of political and economic subjugation, against the U.S. imperialists' war exercise commotion, and for the withdrawal of the U.S. forces from South Korea. These are precisely patriotic acts.

Another important patriotic task that we are faced with today is to realize democracy. The nation is the basic factor of the state and society. Apart from the masses, who constitute the absolute majority of members of the society, the state cannot exist and the development of the society cannot be conceived of. Proceeding from this, we can consider patriotism as an act of loving the masses.

Therefore, today, at a time when civil rights have been brutally trampled underfoot, patriotism which turns a deaf ear to civil rights and democracy is nothing but false patriotism. Rescuing the masses from persecution of the privileged class and materializing their demands constitutes democracy, which is an indispensable demand of patriotism.

Democracy has been completely trampled underfoot in South Korea. This land has been reduced to a land devoid of democracy and civil rights. The successive regimes of South Korea have been turned into the enemy of democracy. Today the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u political system is the most brutal repressive system unprecedented in history. All forms of repressive organs, including the National Security Planning Agency, are now frantically wielding their fascist bayonets to obliterate democracy, to suffocate the people, and to suppress the just demands of the masses.

The present Chon Tu-hwan regime, which has adhered to military and fascist rule, is desperately challenging democracy. This has been clearly proven by the fact alone that student Pak Chong-chol was brutally killed by torture, and the memorial services for him were brutally suppressed by numerous armed police forces.

The history of our mass movement has shown that only when we liquidate the military dictatorial system can we promote civil rights, put an end to the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule at an early date, establish national sovereignty, and open favorable aspects for national reunification.

The masses of people demand freedom and dignity as human beings. The freedoms of ideology, religion, speech, assembly, demonstration, and association are the basic rights of the people. Our masses call for a patriotic and democratic regime, not a dictatorial regime. The establishment of a patriotic and democratic regime covering patriotic and democratic political parties, public organizations, and individual figures is an important task that we should carry out at present. The masses of all strata should firmly unite to overthrow the military dictatorial system and to establish a democratic regime. This is the only patriotic way to achieve national sovereignty and democracy and to open the great road for national salvation.

The patriotic task that we are faced with today is to achieve our national desire by reunifying the divided fatherland. A little more than 40 years have passed since our nation, who has existed for 5,000 years on the same land, sharing joy and sorrow, started to suffer the division forced by foreign forces. Our nation has lived for a long time, crying out the desire for the reunification of the country, which has been divided into two parts by the DMZ, which is by no means a national border. The abnormal political climate, the deepening economic subjugation, and the corruption of the national culture that have swept this land are by no means an accidental product. Since the national ties as one nation have been severed and the inherent unified strength and wisdom of the nation have been unable to be fully (?demonstrated), our misfortune and sufferings have been (?further deepened). Such misfortune and suffering of our nation have resulted in the gradual loss of the commonness of the nation.

Our valuable traditions, including our inherent customs, have vanished. The desire for national reunification has become something mythological for our new generations today. The crisis in the existence of the nation is touching the hearts of our brethren. Reunification is the outcry of our nation and the demand of our history. Reunification is the long-cherished desire and the supreme task of our nation. No one, regardless of whether he is a communist, a nationalist, or a liberal democrat, can say that he has performed his responsibility for the fatherland unless he has carried out this supreme national task.

We must achieve national reunification without fail in our times. No one has the right to die before reunifying the country. We should resolve the country's division and the danger of a nuclear war with our own strength and should, thus, rescue our nation from the danger of a nuclear war. No matter how frantically the forces hindering national reunification may run wild, if our masses firmly unite and actively struggle, our country will be reunified without fail.

The country's reunification should be achieved under the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification, and great national unity as clarified in the 4 July North-South joint statement, the great charter of national reunification.

Successive rulers of South Korea have talked about reunification. However, this is nothing but empty talk, and they have in fact sought the line against reunification in a bid to perpetuate the country's division forever. The United States and its stooges have hindered the country's reunification for more than 40 years. Clamoring that without anticommunism there is no peace and that without smashing communism reunification cannot be achieved, the United States and its stooges today have inspired the masses to North-South confrontation. They are frantically trying to win the international recognition of two Koreas through their maneuvers for the simultaneous entry of the North and South into the United Nations. They are also hindering the peaceful reunification of the country by staging a war exercise commotion.

This not only runs counter to the three principles for national reunification indicated in the 4 July North-South joint statement, but is also an insult and challenge to the people calling for national sovereignty and democracy. Our nation cannot live, divided. Therefore, we should be reunified into one without fail.

The basic force in resolving the national problem is precisely the strength of the nation itself. This is a truth which has been proven by history. Therefore, in order to achieve national reunification, our nation should firmly unite and adhere to a national independent stand. This is precisely the starting point and the basic demand in resolving the national problem. We should not trust foreign forces, but should trust fellow countrymen. We should trust the immortal truth that blood is thicker than water.

The key factor in opening a new breakthrough for national reunification in our country today is to alleviate the acute political confrontation and the sharp military tension existing between the North and South and, at the same time, to create an atmosphere of genuine trust and reconciliation within the nation. To resolve this urgent problem arising in achieving the country's reunification, last year the respected and beloved President Kim Il-song put forward a proposal for holding high-level North-South political and military talks as a new step for national salvation. If the South Korean rulers are interested in national reunification even to the slightest degree, they should sincerely respond to the North's proposal for dialogue.

Our nation has the capability to resolve the national problem peacefully with its own efforts under the principles of democracy. We should found a reunified country as a confederal state by inspiring zeal for national reunification among the broad masses of people, by achieving great national unity, and by holding broad-ranging negotiations reflecting the general will of the nation. Thus, we should achieve the historic cause of national reunification.

We cannot delay the country's reunification any longer. We cannot hand the suffering of division over to our next generations. Reunification is not only the (?cause) of national rebirth, but is also a new hill in the development of the history of our nation.

When we step up to the eminence of reunification, our nation can foresee the [word indistinct] of the bright future. We should become patriots on the road of struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, the urgent national task, by displaying the wisdom of the nation and its dauntless will.

The road toward independence, democracy, and reunification is not an easy or smooth one, like a ship sailing before a fair wind. Without struggle, freedom cannot be won; without resistance, we cannot devote ourselves to the country. Struggle is the only road for patriotism. The road of patriotism is arduous and rugged. However, there are glory and blessings on this road. Victory stands on the side of our masses struggling for justice.

Let all of us rise up and turn out in the sacred struggle for national salvation to achieve national sovereignty, democracy, civil rights, and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country under the banner of patriotism. Thus, let us make our anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle for national salvation a proud road of opening a new chapter in the history of the nation and of advancing toward a new world.

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

KIM IL-SONG REELECTED PRESIDENT BY SPA

Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 30 Dec 86 p 1

[Text] (Seoul-Naewoe) Radio Pyongyang announced this afternoon that at the first session of the 8th Supreme People's Assembly [SPA], convened in Pyongyang on 29 December, Kim Il-song was reelected president of the republic. Some key posts in governing organs were reshuffled and with the holding of elections to executive organs of the state and the naming of Yi Kun-mo premier of the State Administration Council and Chi Ch'ang-ik secretary of the Central People's Committee.

According to this broadcast, in this reshuffle of key posts in governing organs North Korea kept Pak Song-ch'ol, Im Ch'un-ch'u and Yi Chong-ok as vice-presidents. However, Chi Ch'ang-ik, the chancellor of Kim Il-song University, was named to succeed Yi Yong-ik as secretary of the Central People's Committee and Yi Kun-mo was newly appointed premier to replace Kang Song-san, who moved to the post of party secretary. Also, the head of the State Inspection Committee, Chon Mun-sop was replaced by Vice Premier Hyon Mu-kwang.

Furthermore, North Korea made Hong Song-nam first vice premier of the State Administration Council and reduced to six the number of vice premiers in the Council by dismissing Hong Si-hak and Hyon Mu-kwang.

The broadcast reported that in that day's meeting while retaining Yang Hyong-sop as the chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly and both Song Song-pil and Yo Yon-ku as vice-chairmen, selected Yun Ki-pok to be the new chairman of the Budget Committee and Kye Ung-t'ae to be the new chairman of the Bills Committee.

Particularly noteworthy is that North Korea resuffled both the organizational and the personnel of the State Administration Council, restructuring the existing council of 15 committees, 10 ministries and 1 academy to a council in the form of 14 committees, 15 ministries and 1 academy. New ministries of Nuclear Power Industry and Ship building Industry were created while the Ministry of Public Security, which was placed under the party in 1984, was returned to the State Administration Council.

In the reshuffling of the personnel associated with these committees and ministries of the State Administration Council, Kim Yun-hyok was appointed

chairman of the Construction and Building Materials Industry Committee, Pak Nampki was appointed chairman of the State Planning Committee, Kye Hyong-sun was appointed chairman of the Metal and Machine Building Industry Committee, and Cho Ch'ang-tok was appointed chairman of the Mining Industry Committee. Kim Hwan, dismissed from the party secretariat, was appointed chairman of the Chemical and Light Industry Committee and Ch'oe Hak-kun and Yi Sok were appointed to the newly established Nuclear Power Industry and Ship building Industry ministries respectively.

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CSO: 4107/077

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

KIM CHONG-IL RETAINS CURRENT POSITION

Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 30 Dec 86 p 1

[Article by Kim Kwang-won]

[Text] The most noteworthy events in the first session of North Korea's 8th Supreme People's Assembly [SPA], which opened on the 29th, are, in brief, that Kim Chong-il and the People's Armed Forces Minister, O Chin-u retained their current positions, and that Yi Kun-mo was named State Administration Council premier.

What attracts the most attention is that Kim Chong-il was not selected to be vice-president, and remains in his current position. This could be an important test of conjectures whether or not the task of arranging Kim Chong-il's succession to Kim Il-song is proceeding smoothly. Analysis offer various interpretation's as to why Kim Chong-il did not change his position.

One interpretation, based on the assumption that Kim Chong-il would at least have risen to the vice-presidency at this meeting, sees his remaining in his present position as the result of the alignment of political forces among the ruling elite.

Usually the first session of North Korea's Supreme People's Assembly plays the important role, albeit only a formality, electing officials to key political positions by electing the president. The president nominates the vice-presidents and the chairman and members of the Central People's Committee to be elected by this assembly.

Therefore, the interpretation is that Kim Chong-il's remaining in place, though this session opened almost two months after the Supreme People's Assembly elections of last November 2, is because of problems in the alignment of political forces during that time.

Considering that the first session of the 7th SPA (February 1982) opened 36 days after the election, the 6th SPA (November 1977) opened 34 days after the election and the 5th SPA (December 1972) opened 17 days after the election, this first session of the 8th SPA opened unusually late.

Furthermore, the fact that Kim Chong-il, a member of the Presidium of the Politburo, the secretariat and of the Central Military Committee, lacks a position in government organs (Executive Branch) indicates that there is a problem in Kim Chong-il's playing the perfect successor role.

On the other hand, there are quite a few analysts who view Kim Chong-il's remaining in place as a way of affording him protection. The vice-presidency in North Korea is merely a titular advisory post to the president and not only does not carry the right to succeed the president but carries the burden of responsibility for any failures of government policy. Similarly, the well being of O Chin-u, despite the rumors that he is either seriously ill or in the hospital, from an automobile accident, is interpreted as maintaining on the surface the Kim Il-song--Kim Chong-il--O Chin-u political hierarchy of North Korea.

Some foreign press is reporting that O's retention of his post is deception by North Korea to hide an internal political struggle, but experts say the fact that O, who has been playing the role of Kim Chong-il's "guardian," has retained his current posts suggests that the arrangements for Kim Chong-il's succession are proceeding normally.

Another item of interest at this session of the SPA is the appointment of Yi Kun-mo as premier. Yi who supposedly fought the Japanese with Kim Il-song as a member of the "Anti-Japanese guerrillas," is an expert on the economy and construction. Yi was promoted to the party secretariat in 1982 and was made a full member of the Politburo only on the 27th of this month (Dec. 1986).

Yi was in charge of the construction of the Namp'o (Western Sea) lock gate, completed last fall, and has been the head of the Organization and Guidance Department of the party's Central Committee, a vice premier, a minister of 2nd Machine Industry, and head of the Namp'o Party Committee. Accordingly, his appointment as premier is being interpreted as a step toward overcoming North Korea's tremendous economic crises.

9953/9190
CSO: 4107/077

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

PYONGYANG DENOUNCES 'TEAM-SPIRIT' EXERCISES

Daily on Pohang Landing Operation

SK311240 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2152 GMT 30 Mar 87

[NODONG SINMUN 31 March Commentary: "Prelude to Three-dimensional Offensive Exercise"]

[Text] The joint "Team Spirit-87" military exercise being staged by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets has reached an extremely dangerous stage. On 27 March, at Pohang, the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique, which began the war exercise disregarding strong opposition from our people and the peace-loving people of the world, conducted a large-scale landing operation which assumes an attack against coastal cities in the northern half of the Republic. This means that the rascals have concluded a preliminary stage and raised the curtain for a full-scale stage.

The reckless playing with fire of the U.S. imperialists and the puppets is an unpardonable challenge to the aspirations and demands of the entire nation which desires peace and peaceful reunification of the country and a serious threat to the world cause of peace.

The U.S. imperialists have described the "Team Spirit" war exercise as a so-called annual defense exercise. However, the Pohang landing operation recently conducted by the rascals has undisputably revealed that the "Team Spirit-87" military exercise is not a defensive exercise, but a three-dimensional offensive operation or a test nuclear war.

Landing is the very attack. It is fundamental military common sense that landing is aimed at attack and that landing itself is formed through attack. A military textbook written by the aggressive U.S. imperialists themselves also proves this fact.

Realistically, during the landing operation, the U.S. imperialists conducted an operation that included shooting bombs and shells at a seashore of an imaginary enemy and occupying by surprise an opponent's encampment by mobilizing warships of the 7th Fleet--warships capable of carrying nuclear bombs, nuclear anti-submarine bombs, and the tomahawk cruise missiles--the U.S. Marine Corps, and the puppet military forces. The foreign news media has reported that the landing operation conducted that day was just like actual warfare.

The aggressive U.S. imperialists have revealed their hidden criminal intention designed to attack with one blow our side's areas by completing tactics proper to the geography and climate of the northern half after conducting a provocative landing operation at Pohang, which is topographically similar to coastal cities of the northern half of the Republic.

The U.S. imperialists' introducing approximately 200,000 military troops into the "Team Spirit-87" war exercise, repeatedly playing with fire in the beginning stage of this war exercise by throwing various means of nuclear war and equipment, including the E-4b--called a nuclear war air command post-- and conducting this landing operation by mobilizing enormous military forces, including the 7th Fleet, which earned a bad reputation in the Inchon landing operation during the Korean War, have started from the wicked design of conducting a three-dimensional attack operation by air, land, and sea against our Republic.

It becomes clearer that the joint "Team Spirit-87" military exercise is a preliminary nuclear war designed to strike blows against our Republic and the surrounding socialist countries. It is by no means an accident that a Japanese newspaper has described the joint "Team Spirit-87" military exercise as a grand exercise wrapped in nuclear shadows--an exercise for which the E-4b, a nuclear command post, and all the first-line aircraft of the U.S. military forces have gathered as if to participate in an air exhibition--and as part of a worldwide strategy, as well as a strategy for the Korean peninsula.

It cannot but be noted that the U.S. imperialists have taken the measure of exercising strict control over reports on the "Team Spirit-87" war exercise. This measure by the U.S. imperialists is designed not only to conceal the offensive nature of the joint "Team Spirit-87" military exercise, but to develop the exercise into an overall surprise attack strategy that opposes the northern half of the Republic in case an opportunity occurs during the carrying out of the war exercise.

There is no guarantee that the "Team Spirit" war exercise being staged on the assumption of invading the northern half of the Republic after enormous military forces are actually mobilized in South Korea will not move into an overall offensive strategy that opposes us. This fact is clearer in light of the fact that the heads of U.S. military circles are now openly raving that a nuclear attack should be launched against the northern half of the Republic and in light of the fact that traitor Chon Tu-hwan is openly agitating war by babbling about annihilating communism or annihilating the North.

The U.S. imperialists and the puppets reveal themselves by turning away from our repeated peace proposals and conducting an attack operation that assumes an invasion into the northern half of the Republic and their babbling about dialogue or alleviation and the like is a whopping lie; what they are pursuing is to bring the burning wind of war by aggravating tension.

Peacefully solving the problem of the country's reunification not by exercising military forces, but through dialogue and negotiation is our consistent principle.

We have advanced the proposal for holding high-level North-South political and military talks with aspirations for alleviating the acute political confrontation and the state of military tension created on the Korean peninsula, preventing the danger of war, and creating an atmosphere favorable to peace and peaceful reunification, and made every possible sincere effort to realize this proposal.

Regardless of this, the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring, in the manner of a thief turning on the victim with a club, are continuously blowing a deceitful bugle about someone else's increase of military power or threat of surprise attack. This is nothing but a tricky commotion designed to lay the blame on us after touching off a war.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets can never conceal with any sophism their ugly true nature as invaders and war fanatics who destroy peace on the Korean peninsula, who aggravate the tense situation, and who bring burning clouds of nuclear war. Our people are increasingly aware of the reckless war commotion of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges.

If the U.S. imperialists and the puppet ring continuously conduct the offensive war exercise and lead the situation to the brink of war regardless of repeated warnings from our people and the peace-loving people of the world, they will have to bear all responsibility for the consequences of their actions.

'Team Spirit' Exercises Condemned

SK010844 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea
0300 GMT 31 Mar 87

[Unattributed station commentary]

[Text] During this hour of station commentary, I will talk about how the "Team Spirit-87" South Korea-U.S. joint military exercise is being frantically conducted, assuming a dangerous nature.

The hot wind of the "Team Spirit-87" war exercise the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan warmongering group are conducting is blowing violently over the land, sea, and air of this land. On 29 March, the U.S. 25th Infantry Division, which had been deployed at the central front, and units of the Third Army of the South Korean Armed Forces began a joint South Korean-U.S. exercise. Previously, on 27 March, a large-scale landing operation exercise was conducted on the sea off Pohang to simulate landing at coastal cities of the North. The large-scale landing operations were conducted simultaneously in the air and at sea, while the "Ranger," an aircraft carrier of the U.S. Seventh Fleet, and numerous other U.S. military warships of the U.S. and South Korean Armed Forces converged and while numerous aircraft flew overhead, literally bearing close resemblance to actual war.

They are also planning, for 1 and 5 April, to conduct an exercise that involves emergency takeoffs and landings of military aircraft on a highway that links Kyongju and Pusan and on a highway in Chonwon County, South Chungchong Province, while closing those highways to traffic. Moreover, in addition to the regular forces, approximately 200,000-strong, even numerous soldiers of the Homeland Reserve Forces are participating in the "Team Spirit-87" South Korea-U.S. joint military exercise. On 29 March, soldiers of the Homeland Reserve Forces were deployed in the Obongsan Unit of the Army at the central front. Numerous soldiers of the Homeland Reserve Forces armed with weapons and equipment just like regular forces, at the order of mobilization, are mobilized in river-crossing exercises and airlift exercises. This clearly shows on how recklessly and frantically the "Team Spirit-87" war exercise is being conducted.

The "Team Spirit-87" exercise the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan group are frantically conducting by mobilizing large-scale forces hundreds of thousands strong and nuclear war devices of various sorts, including the E-4b aircraft, a nuclear war command aircraft, is bringing the dark cloud of nuclear war over the heads of our people and is promoting a tense situation out of which war may break out at any time. This is a violent challenge to the public opinion of our people and the international community who hope for peace and the peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula. It is also an unforgivable crime.

Even though, in an effort to conceal vicious ulterior motive in the "Team Spirit-87" exercise, the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan group speak as if it were an annual exercise of a defensive nature, they cannot deceive anyone. In view of its scale, the composition of participating forces, the equipment mobilized, and its content, the "Team Spirit-87" South Korea-U.S. military exercise is an attack exercise designed to invade the North by a force of arms and a test nuclear war designed to provoke nuclear war on the Korean peninsula.

Even though the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan group are frantically conducting the "Team Spirit-87" exercise, they strictly ban the press from reporting on it. This is designed to escape the voices of denunciation from our people and the international community by concealing the criminal nature of the exercise. This exercise also has the vicious ulterior motive of invading the North by surprise by converting it into actual warfare at any time, when such circumstances are promoted. However, if the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan group continue the criminal "Team Spirit-87" exercise on this land despite the strong opposition and rejection of our people and the peace-loving people of the world, they cannot escape responsibility for their crime of aggravating and pushing to the brink of war the situation on the Korean peninsula, and cannot escape the strong denunciation of our people and the international community. Our people, with high vigilance, must pay attention to the criminal maneuvers of the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan group to provoke a war and must vigorously raise the flames of the anti-U.S., antiwar, and antinuclear popular movement to check and frustrate the "Team Spirit-87" war exercise.

Offensive Nature of 'Team Spirit' Viewed

SK020437 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1150 GMT 1 Apr 87

[Commentary by station commentator Cho Tong-ik: "An Offensive War Exercise Designed for Northward Invasion"]

[Text] The "Team Spirit-87" joint military exercise being staged by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique has entered a full-fledged operational stage. Coinciding with the deployment of the U.S. 25th and 2d Infantry Divisions in the frontline area together with puppet army troops and with their participation in a tactical operation that simulates northward invasion, an amphibious operation exercise reached its zenith in the east coastal area on 31 March.

Supported by naval bombardment and by aircraft, the landing force that consisted of U.S. Marine Corps units and puppet marine corps units landed on the beach and raised a gigantic commotion, raving that they would annihilate the aggressors. Participating in this amphibious operation were warships--including battleships, transport ships, and landing craft belonging to the U.S. imperialist 7th Fleet--puppet navy warships, Harrier aircraft belonging to the U.S. Navy and capable of a vertical take off, and sophisticated F-18 fighters. A puppet marine corps reserve unit participated in this operation for the first time.

Needless to say, this reckless act of playing with fire, which was said to be staged to once again confirm the joint landing capability to much more quickly cope with a contingency, was perpetrated, simulating a surprise attack against the coastal area of the northern half of the Republic.

Through the recent exercise, it has been disreputably disclosed that the "Team Spirit-87" military exercise is not a defensive-type exercise but an adventurous and aggressive offensive-type one designed to deal a preemptive strike on our Republic. As everyone knows, amphibious operations are offensive operations. Amphibious operations are carried out for the purpose of attack. These operations are carried out by launching an attack. In their military manual, the U.S. imperialist aggressors have described the essence of amphibious operations as offensive operations carried out from the sea to land through cooperation among various branches of the service and among soldiers on duty.

As a matter of fact, the U.S. imperialists conducted a marine and aerial charge exercise during the recent amphibious operations by mobilizing the U.S. imperialists' 3d Marine Corps Division, which has been trained to become a shock brigade for invasion against Korea; the warships of the notorious U.S. imperialist 7th Fleet; and sophisticated military hardware, including Harrier aircraft and F-18 fighters. As the site of the amphibious operations, the rascals chose the Pohang area, the terrain of which resembles coastal cities in the northern half of the Republic.

It is crystal clear that the U.S. imperialists heinously plan to extensively launch a surprise attack against our Republic and that the "Team Spirit" military exercise is a preliminary war designed to implement this heinous plan. Whenever the U.S. imperialists have staged the "Team Spirit" military exercise, they have set forth slogans saying, "Let us see far and strike deeply," and "Let us win victory by adopting blitz tactics." This reveals the rascals' offensive and aggressive attempt. The river-crossing operations, the aerial mobile operations, and the frontline-penetration exercise, which the U.S. imperialists plan to stage following the amphibious operations, are all products of such an attempt.

The U.S. imperialists' mobilization of the E-4b nuclear command aircraft called the aerial nuclear war command post, after mobilizing various nuclear bombs, mines, and missiles and the nuclear means of delivery for the "Team Spirit" military exercise, is an expression of their hidden intention to provoke an all-out nuclear war to fulfill their aggressive, wild desire.

It is by no means accidental that after asserting that there was no danger because the war exercises are being staged out in the open, the U.S. imperialists are conducting news censorship in connection with the war exercise. They are so doing to conceal the war exercise, because what is being staged by them is very adventurous and dangerous.

Facts show the impudent and preposterous nature of the advertisement of the U.S. imperialists and the puppets, which describes the "Team Spirit" military exercise as a defensive exercise. It has been proven once again that the defense referred to by the rascals is actually the reverse, and is an offense. At the same time, it has been disclosed that the dialogue and detente advocated by them are a sheer lie.

The U.S. imperialists and the puppets are war maniacs, who, while heightening tension and threatening peace, have brought the fiery wind of war, and are the enemy of peace and peaceful reunification. If the U.S. imperialists and their stooges desire to gain something by threatening the people with strength, this will be a miscalculation for them.

We desire not war but the peaceful solution of the Korean question. However, if someone tries to threaten and provoke us, we will never tolerate this.

The U.S. imperialists and the puppets should abandon their futile, aggressive, and wild desire, cool their heads heated with war zeal, and behave with reason to comply with the situation.

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

KCNA REPORTS OPPOSITION TO 'TEAM SPIRIT' EXERCISES

Various Organizations Cited

SK301026 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1015 GMT 30 Mar 87

[Text] Pyongyang March 30 (KCNA)--The Latin American and Caribbean regional committee to support the reunification of Korea in its statement bitterly denounced the "team spirit 87" joint military exercises being staged by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique as one aimed at rounding off nuclear war preparations on the Korean peninsula and stifling the struggle of the South Korean students and people.

The statement strongly demands an immediate withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces from South Korea and expresses firm solidarity with the Korean people in the struggle for national reunification.

In a statement the Sandinist Children's Association named after "Luis Alfonso Velazquez Flores" and an expeditionary group of Nicaragua branded the "Team Spirit 87" manoeuvres, a threat to peace on the Korean Peninsula and an open challenge to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the world's peaceloving people, as a wanton violation of the Korean armistice agreement and international law.

The statement extends support to the proposal for high-level political and military talks between the north and the south of Korea.

A meeting of Japanese people against the "Team Spirit 87" joint manoeuvres was recently held in Tokyo under the auspice of the "metropolitan movement against deployment of tomahawk."

Kazuhiko Tamaki, member of the secretariat of the movement, speaking at the meeting said:

This war game is a military move to round off an allround war system for a surprise attack on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from the sky, ground and sea and a preliminary war for a nuclear war. If a war broke out in Korea, it would be fraught with the danger of easily developing into a global thermo-nuclear war.

Noting that the "scenario" of the United States and the South Korean puppets for a war of aggression is unthinkable apart from the U.S. bases in Japan, the speaker called for a vigorous struggle against the Nakasone reactionary government's scheme to lead Japan again toward her conversion into a military power.

Yi Tae-ho Demands Stop

SK030506 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0452 GMT 3 Apr 87

[Text] Kaesong April 3 (KCNA)--At the 437th meeting of the military armistice commission which was held today in Panmunjom upon the proposal of our side, Major General Yi Tae-ho, senior member of our side to the MAC, sternly denounced the U.S. side for introducing large aggressive armed forces into South Korea and staging provocative "Team Spirit 87" joint military rehearsal contrary to the armistice agreement and strongly demanded its immediate stop.

Recalling it the subparagraph 13 c of the armistice agreement "cease the introduction into Korea of reinforcing military personnel" and subparagraph 13 d "cease the introduction into Korea of reinforcing combat aircraft, armored vehicles, weapons, and ammunition," he said:

The large armed forces, mass destruction weapons and up-to-date combat technical materials the U.S. side is introducing into South Korea to hold "Team Spirit 87" joint military exercises are not 1:1 exchange nor replacement of same type which are done according to the requirement of the armistice agreement.

Worse still, the U.S. side left in South Korea many operation equipment and materials out of a huge amount of combat technical materials and combat materials they had introduced into South Korea whenever they staged "Team Spirit" joint military exercises.

Needless to say, the U.S. side's introduction of large armed forces, weapons and operation equipment into South Korea for military exercises is an open violation of the armistice agreement.

Even at the time when the "Team Spirit 87" joint military rehearsal is going on we advanced again a new flexible and generous proposal to hold preliminary talks at ministerial level to provide north-south premiers' talks in order to find a clue for breaking off political and military confrontation between the north and south of Korea at any cost. But the U.S. side is escalating the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises, more openly revealing their aggressive nature.

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

MINJU CHOSON ON CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT FOR CABINET SYSTEM

SK271031 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1010 GMT 27 Mar 87

[Text] Pyongyang March 27 (KCNA)—MINJU CHOSON Friday carries a signed article entitled "'Proposal of Constitutional Amendments for a Parliamentary Cabinet System' Is one for Long-term Office," excerpts from which read:

Recently, the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique of South Korea introduced the "Proposal of Constitutional Amendments for a Parliamentary Cabinet System" through the "Democratic Justice Party" and make much noise every day to paint it as a new policy switch-over for the "democratic political development" and "responsible policy." This, however, is no more than a false propaganda to deceive the people.

"Constitutional amendments for a parliamentary cabinet system" advertised by the puppet clique means to change the ruling system defined by the present "constitution," which is the "president-centered system," into a "parliamentary cabinet system." This, in essence, is designed to tide over the crisis of the U.S. imperialists' colonial fascist ruling system and further intensify the colonial rule.

In the "proposal," the Chon Tu-hwan group reduces the "president" to a figure-head and concentrates on the "prime minister" all powers including "emergency powers."

It defines the "cabinet" as a "legislative organ" on the exercise of main powers by the "prime minister" and grants to the "president" the "right of sanction" on the exercise of "prime minister's powers. But this is nothing but a screen to veil the arbitrariness of the "prime minister."

The main purpose of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique in zealously seeking "constitutional amendments for the parliamentary cabinet system" is to abuse the "indirect presidential election system" under which it would be easier for the military fascists to fake up an "election."

By bringing this "constitutional amendments" to a success, the traitor Chon Tu-hwan intends to stay in power indefinitely by grabbing the seat of "prime minister" on the strength of the new "constitution" and, if not, by seating his underling at the post of "prime minister" by his power

as "president of the Democratic Justice Party" and manipulating him on the pretext of giving advise in the capacity of "chairman" of the "state policy advisory body," which is automatically occupied by the former "president."

The "proposal of constitutional amendments for a parliamentary cabinet system" is a long-term office proposal for gratifying the desire of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan and the "Democratic Justice Party" for power indefinitely through the "indirect presidential election system," not different from the present "presidential election" system, by establishing one-man fascist dictatorship in which the "president" would only be changed into "prime minister" for appearance's sake.

The "proposal of constitutional amendments" presented by the Chon Tu-hwan group is one of the steps to bridge over the crisis of the colonial rule which was invented by the U.S. imperialists and has been handed over to the South Korean puppets.

It is explained by the crisis of the colonial rule the U.S. imperialists are now facing that they make the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique bring forward the "proposal" and are showing such zeal in the manoeuvres for its realization.

The U.S. imperialists have invented the "proposal of constitutional amendments for a parliamentary cabinet system" as a means of tiding over the crisis of their colonial rule in South Korea and maintaining the military fascist dictatorial "regime," and are instigating the South Korean puppets for its realization.

As long as the domination and oppression by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges continue in South Korea, no form of rule can be a means of democratic policy, still less can a change of the form of rule be one for guaranteeing the people their genuine democratic freedom and rights.

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CSO: 4100/157

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DPRK PAPER DENOUNCES CHON'S 'PROPAGANDA'

SK280519 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0509 GMT 28 Mar 87

[Text] Pyongyang March 28 (KCNA)--The South Korean puppets' outcry over fictitious "provocative volition" and "military adventurism" of the North is an intolerable provocation against and unpardonable challenge to us who are making consistent efforts for peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification, declares MINJU CHOSON today.

It says in a signed coomentary:

In his "address" at a graduation ceremony at the puppet army military academy, the traitor Chon Tu-hwan let out outcries [word indistinct] somebody's "provocation." This was a shameless false propaganda which reminds us of a thief crying "stop thief!"

It is none other than the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets who are resorting to provocations and military adventures.

Is it not a provocation to stage "team spirit" joint manoeuvres, a test nuclear war, with the mobilisation of huge armed forces more than 200,000 strong when we propose peace talks and to agitate "preparedness for a decisive war" while building up military forces when we propose to remove the distrust and confrontation within the nation and make a breakthrough for peace and peaceful reunification query.

The threat of aggression comes actually from the South over which the dark clouds of war hang heavily, not from the North where the drum beating of peaceful construction resounds far and wide.

By raising a hue and cry over "threat from the North," the Chon Tu-hwan group seeks to mislead public opinion at home and abroad and bring to a success at any cost the prolongation of their power and the hosting of the Olympic games, thereby saving itself from the crisis.

The puppets' din over "threat from the North" is, in a nutshell, a tricky propaganda for concealing and justifying their fascist repression and new war provocation moves.

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S. KOREA/ GOVERNMENT, POLITICS

NKDP MEMBERS GEAR UP FOR NATIONAL CONVENTION IN MAY

Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 27, 28 Feb 87

[27 Feb 87 p 2]

[Text] President Yi Indicates Maintaining Group Leadership

The political meeting of the NKDP, scheduled to be held on the morning of 27 February, was dispersed without even opening the meeting due to a blockade of the conference room by a demonstration of the district party chapter members of Representative Yi Chol-sung's district. They created a scene of confusion and disorder by such actions as taking people like Vice President Yang Soon-sik by the collar, and breaking into the president's office. They adopted the position that they would visit the two Kims if their demands were not met within 24 hours and would be quite willing to stage a demonstration according to the development of the situation.

Meanwhile, concerning the proposed meeting with adviser Kim that morning, President Yi indicated his lack of intention to have such a meeting by saying "I will still be busy through next week." He also drew attention by indicating that he favors the current leadership system, saying "while unitary leadership has the merit of getting work done fast, group leadership can run the party in a reasonable way by collecting the opinions of many people."

"I Will Not Assume the Vice Presidency in the Future"

Vice President Yi Ki-taek drew attention with his intention of running for the party presidency under the banner of "appearance of a new leader" and with his recent consecutive contacts with President Yi and Kim Tae-chung in connection with the national party convention in May.

After his meeting with Mr Kim during the afternoon of 26 February, he took the premise that "from now on, whether through nomination or election, I will not assume the vice presidency." He expressed his candid opinion by saying "having served in the National Assembly for 5 terms and in the vice presidency 3 times, I, being in my fifties, do not completely deny my desire for party power."

Vice President Yi further explained when the Korean people desire change, I

assume they also hope for a change of personalities. I will announce my final decision around the middle of March after continuous contacts with senior members within and without the party and measuring the degree of expectation for the appearance of a new leader through my questionnaire.

[28 Feb 87 p 3]

[Text] With the beginning of the NKDP's electoral district party chapter reorganization convention on 2 March, the excitement of the party convention is slowly rising. Each faction is already busy counting its votes in behind the scenes activity.

Although the consolidation of leadership under Kim Yong-sam is expected due to the mutual agreement of Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam, it is difficult to reach a hasty conclusion because of the strong negative reaction by President Yi Min-u, Vice President Yi Ki-taek and the non-mainstream group.

Behind the Scenes Activity of President Yi's Staff Members

While President Yi Min-u has not decided his position, the activities of President Yi and his staff members are conspicuous. In addition, President Yi is continuously making speeches on such subjects as "the impossibility of terminating democratization theory," and "the desirability of election of the party president through competition," which Kim Yong-sam does not regard as so desirable.

With this situation, observers interpret President Yi's attitude in two ways. One assumption is that he will not make a dishonorable withdrawal from the presidency and will be quite willing to compete in the party presidential election. The other is that he is exploring ways to improve relations with adviser Kim Yong-sam.

Those assuming that President Yi is willing to compete in the presidential election base their opinion on the vigorous activities of the President Yi and his staff members and President Yi's continuous advocacy of his cherished opinion on "democratization theory." President Yi expressed his outright displeasure with the "agreement for Kim Yong-sam leadership system" which was announced after the meeting between the two Kims on 21 February. President Yi is known to have had consecutive contacts with members of the former opposition parties, moderate Vice President Yi Ki-taek and some leading members of the non-mainstream group.

Concerning these developments, some members within the party observe that President Yi is exploring the possibility of running in the party presidential election. They also think that he might even run for the party presidency by the possible formation of "an anti-Kim front" through cooperation with the non-mainstream faction. Former opposition politicians and people close to President Yi are known to have suggested his entering the election.

With this background, it seems that President Yi will decide his position according to the response of the delegates in the district party chapter reorganization convention when he advocates the "democratization first

theory." Some people assume that President Yi might initiate a full scale confrontation if there is a possibility of forming an anti-Kim front, and if there is a favorable response to his democratization theory. On the other hand, however, the possibility of an attempt to compromise with adviser Kim in return for political guarantees for himself and his associates cannot be excluded. Meanwhile, leading Kim Yong-sam faction members who are also close to President Yi desire to improve his relationship with adviser Kim. Those members are known to have given their opinions directly or indirectly to President Yi saying that President Yi should meet with adviser Kim as soon as possible and announce his support for adviser Kim and his own non-participation in the party presidential election.

Paying Attention to Candidates' Activities

The pro-Kim Yong-sam faction has adopted a tactic of "head-on attacks." Since an early national party convention is unnecessary at present, they will aim for a district party chapter reorganization convention in March, city and province chapter reorganization conventions in April and a national party convention in May.

Therefore, the pro-Kim Yong-sam faction so far has not hurried to have contacts with different sectors and factions and is paying attention to the activities of possible candidates.

The pro-Kim Yong-sam faction is planning to start a "Kim Yong-sam movement" during the upcoming two months until the national party convention and consequently discourage other hopefuls from running easily. It also plans to heighten enthusiasm for a direct presidential election system and take the initiative on constitutional revision after national party convention.

As for readjusting its relationship with President Yi and the non-mainstream groups, the pro-Kim Yong-sam faction, which is planning a "bloodless triumphal entry into the fortress," has a policy of deterrence as much as possible by concerted efforts with the pro-Kim Tae-chung faction. In particular, the pro-Kim Yong-sam faction is having difficulty searching for ways to clarify its position with respect to President Yi, which according to them "should be given special attention though it is not a major issue." So far, Vice President Choi Hyong-u has played a mediating role, but since President Yi's opposition was unexpectedly strong, pro-Kim Yong-sam faction is now watching the trend, thinking of arranging a meeting between adviser Kim and President Yi during the following week.

Although the possibility of President Yi or Vice President Yi Ki-taek's running for party president cannot be excluded, the pro-Kim Yong-sam faction observes that these two possible candidates might negotiate to withdraw their candidacy at the last minute. Any candidates from the non-mainstream group would not be regarded as a serious threat.

Emphasizing Mutual Agreement Between Both Leading Factions

If one summarized the pro-Kim Tae-chung faction's activity in one phrase, it would be that the "foot" is still resting but the "brain" is busy.

Behind Kim Tae-chung's remark that "there is no need to be busy with party convention when there are so many tasks to do in this political situation of constitutional revision," there is a strong calculation that "the tasks that should be solved by both leading factions such as formation of a leadership, can be settled in April at the latest, along with the recognition that having Kim Yong-sam as president of the NKDP is the basic goal of the pro-Kim Yong-sam faction.

Therefore, the mid-level members of the pro-Kim Tae-chung faction refused to give a positive interpretation to the meeting between Kim Tae-chung and Yi Ki-taek on 25 and 26 February saying that "it was just to personally confirm Vice President Yi's intention in the midst of indications that President Yi Min-u, Representative Kim Chae-kwang and Mr Kim Sang-hyun might run for the party presidency."

However, some analysts within the party, accepting the premise that "with the Kim Tae-chung-Yi Ki-taek meeting, the pro-Kim Tae-chung faction's preliminary exploration for a national party convention has already begun," assume that Kim Tae-chung, though his support of a policy in favor of "President Kim Yong-sam" is solid, is focussing on "the period after the national party convention" with the idea of restraining through cooperation with Vice President Yi.

From this viewpoint, it is worth noting the "indirect dialogue between Kim Tae-chung and Kim Chae-kwang" through Vice President No Sung-hwan, Representative Yi Yong-hui and Representative Park Chong-yul in the context of internal party dynamics within the party. It is felt that guarantees for public nomination and party positions play a related role in the search for concert with various sectors of the non-mainstream group.

Presently, the pro-Kim Tae-chung faction, in connection with the schedule for the national party convention, is taking the position that "in April, it will be possible to organize a tentatively named 'committee for Kim Yong-sam for party president.'" It goes without saying that comprehensive agreement on issues such as the leadership system and public nomination right between two Kims should precede such action.

In connection with this, one member of the pro-Kim Tae-chung faction offered a fundamental interpretation of the agreement between the Kims saying that "we do not necessarily oppose the unitary leadership system demanded by pro-Kim Yong-sam faction. However, there should be an agreement between the two Kims that they will make decisions together on 'all issues' after consulting each other."

Non-mainstream Group Working Hard on "Establishing Power"

Vice President Yi Ki-taek who leads the Society for Research on Democratic Thought, the biggest faction within the non-mainstream group, is rumored to be attempting to maintain his image and aim for the "time after the two Kims" as far as his activity for candidacy is concerned. Vice President Yi expects soon to give a questionnaire to party members and his close acquaintances in

order to have the resulting information as a basis for making judgement as to whether he should run for the party presidency or not.

Sources close to Vice President Yi gave the opinion that "it is true that Vice President Yi has a considerable support base as a 'new leader' within the party, but frankly speaking, it is very difficult to pass over the mountain of the two Kims." However, these sources indicated their expectation by pointing out the result of a recent poll of party delegates.

According to the working-level officials who were secretly examining the poll results, among a total of 780 party delegates, there are 210 supporting Kim Yong-sam, 180 for Kim Tae-chung, 80 for Yi Chol-sung, 30 for Kim Chae-kwang and 30 for Yi Min-u. Therefore, those officials are reaching their own conclusion that a key point could be whether or not an anti-two Kims front can be formed.

Meanwhile, though the non-mainstream groups have felt "unintended pain" due to the scandal regarding the speech by Representative Yi Chol-sung, they are engaging in vigorous activity to "establish power."

Though Representative Kim Chae-kwang has already been involved in such activities for a long time, full-scale activity can be resumed after he comes back home (around 8 March).

13269

CSO: 4107/129

S. KOREA/GOVERNMENT, POLITICS

APPOINTMENT OF NEW HOME AFFAIRS MINISTER ASSESSED BY DAILY

Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 21 Jan 87 p 3

[Article by reporter Ch'oe Kyu-ch'ol]

[Text] The replacement of the Home Minister and the Director General of National Police on the 20th in the aftermath of the torture death of Pak Chong-chol, a student of Seoul National University, means two things: a swift personnel reshuffle and the appearance of Minister Chong Ho-yong.

This unprecedentedly swift change of personnel, was carried out six days after the case and only one day following the release of the government's account of the case. Until now, as seen in the case of last year's fire in the Independence Hall, the government's approach was to let officials resign only after completely investigating the case rather than taking immediate action to censure responsible officials.

So the recent action of swift reshuffle of personnel seems to have several implications.

First of all, it appears that this case could possibly derail the final decision on the question of constitutional revision. Therefore this development must have been quite a shock.

To the governing circles which had been gearing up to "push a lawful constitutional revision" following the recent collapse of the "Yi Min u formula," which seemed to have provided a turning point in the negotiations for a constitutional revision between the ruling and the opposition parties, this case was a devastating shock.

Therefore, it appeared that the governing circles have concluded that if they were slow in assuming political responsibility, the extremely damaging nature of the recent case itself, the public opinion would become much worse.

In fact, public opinion and the opposition circles have been very critical of the government and the ruling party about the incident. Many viewed that this atmosphere would definitely damage the ruling circle's constitutional revision effort.

In other words, the dominant views of the ruling circles were that had there been no swift personnel reshuffle following the outbreak of the case, the political time table, which had been dominated by the question of constitutional revision, could have been derailed. Moreover, because of the "human rights" implication the politics of the constitutional revision itself could very well go beyond the normal confines of the assembly.

On the morning of 19 January, when the Ministry of Home Affairs attempted to resolve the case by holding the responsible officials, even the ruling circles, especially the Democratic Justice Party (JDP) strongly objected.

Uncharacteristically the government made public a thorough account of the case, holding the view that, for the sake of political obligation, it would be difficult to convince the people that the government is telling the truth if the upper limit of the accountability was at the level of head investigator.

An official of the DJP, after having seen the report on the extent of accountability for the case in the Home Ministry commented "If the accountability would not reach the level of the Minister, the work of the DJP on the revision of the constitution might face serious challenges."

Such an atmosphere was seen when the chairman of the DJP, No Tae-u and its Secretary-General Yi Chun-ku called at the Blue House successively on the afternoon of the 19th and the morning of the 20th.

Further, it appears that the recent personnel reshuffling was carried out hurriedly to minimize damage to the image of the ruling circles and to rapidly regain popular support.

Another interesting aspect this recent personnel reshuffle is the reappearance to the political scene of the former Army Chief of Staff Chong Ho-yong.

Regarding the selection of Minister Chong, politicians are paying keen attention to the fact that he is a classmate of President Chon Tu-hwan, chairman of the DJP, No Tae-u, Permanent Advisor to the DJP Kwon Ik-hyon, Minister of Defense Yi Ki-paek, and chairman of the Agriculture and Fishery Committee of the National Assembly, Kim Che in the 11th graduating class of the Korean Military Academy. He is a reserve four star general and was one of the central figures in the reformist group at the time the Fifth Republic was launched.

Although, his emergence came rather belatedly, for a member of the reformist group, there are various speculations surrounding his joining the cabinet.

First, Minister Chong's emergence seems to signify efforts to change the atmosphere of the cabinet. Also it may mean stronger foundation-laying in preparation for the 13th General Election, which is expected to take place this year, and the future political conditions which are expected to be turbulent.

Particularly it has been much speculated that Minister Chong's joining the cabinet this time might mean the building of a beachhead for a future political move. Related to this, some may recall that the chairman of the DJP No Tae-u, after his retirement from the military, had also gone through such portfolios as Minister of Political Affairs, Minister of Sports, and Minister of Home Affairs.

Also, since Chairman No has been the main target of the opposition circles, some speculate that the emergence of Minister Chong implies a gearing up of the ruling circle's battle formation against oppositions. From such a point of view, it is possible to speculate that Minister Chong's position in politics will be an important variable within the ruling circles.

Now the question is primarily focused on whether the "making public the whole account of the case" and the "personnel reshuffling" are enough to resolve the controversy surrounding the torture case.

At present, some politicians believe that "judging from the confusing and sensitive turn of recent events in politics, the torture-death incident is the biggest blow to the Fifth Republic since its inception," and others view that "the post effects are unlikely to be healed easily."

In a sense the torture-death case has helped the opposition forces, which suffered from a cleavage within its ranks from various direct or indirect causes, consolidating their battle formation. Actually, the oppositions are preparing to call a non-national rally under the banner of the "human rights," following their call for accountability for the case. At this point, there is a strong possibility that the present political tug of war surrounding the constitutional revision issue might shift its focus to the human rights question.

In other words, the future of the political situation is likely to go through a turbulent period as the ruling circles try to focus on the constitutional revision issue while the oppositions try to wage a battle beyond the normal confines of the assembly by using the human rights question. Under such circumstances, national politics might very well slip into a situation of physical confrontations both within and without the normal confines of politics.

The political situation seems to be at a crucial turning point because if the confrontational situation indeed creates social unrest, there is a possibility that some sort of emergency measures might be taken.

12474/9190
CSO: 4107/091

S. KOREA/GOVERNMENT, POLITICS

NKDP AND HARDLINE DRIVE OF KIM TAE-CHUNG

Seoul CHOSUN ILBO in Korean 15 Mar 87 p 3

[Article by reporter Yi Hyok-chu]

[Text] While the internal strife in the New Korea Democratic Party has been deepening with its forthcoming national convention in May, attention is now focused on Mr KIM Tae-chung's moves. On the surface, it is a fight between NKDP President YI Min-u and Adviser KIM Yong-sam. In view of the factional structure of the party, it is also closely related with Co-chairman KIM Tae-chung of the Council for Promotion of Democratization.

The present conflict between NKDP President YI and Adviser KIM is more centered on the issue of the latter's "bloodless entry into the party president," in some respects. But many in the party hold the view that in terms of policy dispute, their confrontation is relatively more pronounced in relation with Co-chairman KIM.

This is so because Co-chairman KIM is not in the position to take charge of party post now, and has been staking all his political struggles on the policy line "for struggles to push through the direct election system."

The recent series of hardline attacks on YI have taken the form of a united front in cooperation with the KIM Yong-sam faction. But in the overall atmosphere, the KIM Tae-chung faction seems more active.

Of course, the "signature" campaign was originally launched at the initiative of Adviser KIM. Both the major factions agreed, in principle, on boycotting the district chapter reorganizing rallies on March 10. At the CPD meeting of the two KIMs on March 11, however, Adviser KIM reportedly proposed to hurry up and enforce the signature campaign in a blitz action. On that day, Co-chairman KIM told the CPD meeting that "Adviser KIM's way represents the NKDP's basic policy opinion and the CPD's policy line."

In doing so, Co-chairman KIM has mounted his external pressure on NKDP President YI, for the following reasons. First of all, it shows his deep-rooted sense of distrust in YI. In this connection, KIM has shown his displeased reaction to YI's seven-point democratization proposal saying, "That will dilute and obscure the atmosphere for the direct presidential election system, increasing confusion at this critical time."

Second, the two KIMs, particularly Co-chairman KIM Tae-chung, hold that the revival of the YI Min-u idea stems not merely from the power struggle in the party or from any attempt to wield initiative in the party with regard to the present situation involving constitutional revision. Co-chairman KIM emphasizes the need to pay particular attention to the recent U.S. attitude and the government's and its party's view on the YI Min-u idea.

Co-chairman KIM sums up the U.S. position in regard to Korea's political issues in these words: "Support of the YI Min-u idea and accommodation of the cabinet system." "The U.S. says that since it signifies considerable progress in that the goal of democratization is achieved, it does not matter to adopt the proposed cabinet system." They are covertly of the opinion that in order to prevent political confusion, the opposition should give up any idea to get to power by the next elections," KIM said.

On the day of U.S. Secretary of State George SHULTZ' return home after his recent visit to Korea, Co-chairman KIM made his comment in his discontented tone, saying, "The U.S. has an incorrect understanding of the popular feelings in Korea." This also reveals his forgoing opinion. After all, his idea is that the YI Min-u plan has something to do with the U.S. and the ruling camp's idea concerning the political situation.

This is closely related to the future of the political situation this spring, which marks a watershed for constitutional revision. The two KIMs hold the view that it is a serious matter closely related to their own political life. In the same context, they have also shown their sensitive reaction to the behaviors of Rep. YI Ch'ol-sung and others -- with "a decision to dismiss him from the party membership."

In this connection, an observer pointed to the need to pay attention to the fact that Co-chairman KIM at the CPD Standing Steering Committee on March 12 severely censured "the U.S. plan to rule out the two KIMs," while

making categorically clear his support of Adviser KIM. In an unprecedented step, he emphasized the unity with Adviser KIM and demonstrated his resolve to block the YI Min-u overture. This is construed as his multipurpose arrangements made for both at home and abroad.

NKDP President YI is originally of Adviser KIM's faction. Therefore, if YI and Adviser KIM would part themselves from each other, it will mean the strengthened position of Co-chairman KIM himself.

Precisely for this reason, attention in the party is focused on whether or not to "split the party." On this question, Co-chairman KIM says, "We have not gone so far as to debate even a division of the party. We have just intended to dissipate popular concern, through our solidarity in the party, and to make the government and its party realize that it was wrong to try to conclude the current situation involving constitutional revision by May by dealing with NKDP President YI."

For the KIM Tae-chung faction, the realistic gain, in the event of "splitting the party," will be to reestablish the power domains in the party equally with Adviser KIM's faction. Particularly in the event of inaugurating a new party, they are almost assured of the chance to expand their own strength by welcoming those dissidents into the party. For the KIM Tae-chung faction, they will be able to secure the position which is relatively superior to the KIM Yong-sam faction.

In the event of splitting the party, the struggles for blocking constitutional revision for the cabinet system will actually become even more difficult. It will likely lead to a looming possibility for criticisms on that they have offered an excuse for the ruling camp's "constitutional revision by lawful means."

Even if the two KIMs secretly want to create another party, it poses many difficulties to dissolve the present party and proceed with developing another party, as long as there are dissenting forces in the party.

Not only that, but there should be sufficient reason for dissolving the first opposition party. It will be necessary, therefore, to create some atmosphere favorable to that. As far as the questions regarding splitting the party and its dissolution are concerned, both the two major factions will gradually make up their minds, depending on NKDP President YI's future reaction and the attitude of Rep. YI Ch'ol-sung, who returned home from a U.S. visit on March 14.

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S. KOREA/GOVERNMENT, POLITICS

ROK DAILY ON CHON'S DELEGATING AUTHORITY TO NO TAE-U

SK261154 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 26 Mar 87 p 2

[Editorial: "We Hope This Will Be A Turning Point for the Normalization of Politics--We Urge Both the Ruling and Opposition Parties to Provide Themselves with a Full-fledged System for Dialogue and Negotiations"]

[Text] The DJP, the ruling party, reportedly has decided that Chairman No Tae-u will play a leading role in effecting a breakthrough in the political situation involving constitutional revision. The report says that in a meeting attended by key DJP cadres, President Chon Tu-hwan, who is also DJP president, instructed that "the party be operated from now on with Chairman No at its core," delegating Chairman No the authority to exercise his discretionary power in carrying out party activities in lieu of the president.

If this is true as reported, the remarks of the DJP president draw our attention, since they are the first official statement that seems to have some bearing on the issue of a successor. There has been various speculation around the ruling party as to who will be the successor to President Chon Tu-hwan, and the No 2 man's position has been a mystery. It is undeniable that such uncertainty has been an important factor contributing to the confusion in the political scene.

In this sense, it is significant that the ruling camp publicly acknowledged Chairman No as one who holds real power. It is far from easy for President Chon Tu-hwan, who has 11 more months to serve as president, to designate in advance a figure who will give the impression of being the No 2 man or the successor, for this could lead to a situation characterized by the dispersion and leakage of power. Despite such a risk, President Chon dared to mention the system of succession. We can appraise this as the result of overcoming himself.

In fact, that a successor has not surfaced in the ruling camp has been one of the causes of the stalemate in the political situation involving the issue of constitutional revision. Now that the outline of a strong man in the ruling camp has surfaced, this will greatly facilitate solving the political situation involving constitutional revision. Chairman No ought to skillfully tackle the extremely complicated political situation involving

constitutional revision and bring about a dramatic breakthrough. If he succeeds, he will solidify his position, which no one in the ruling camp will underrate. Conversely, if he fails to induce an agreement on constitutional revision or to build a base of the people's support by which the DJP can win in the elections, he may have to return the No 2 position.

The greatest political task Chairman No must implement at present is to make several positive decisions to effect a breakthrough in the political situation involving constitutional revision. We think that he should take immediate steps for the release of the detainees and for an amnesty and reinstatement, which the ruling party has so far withheld as a card in negotiating with the opposition party. These two steps are essential for the ruling party to show its will for democratization and to create an atmosphere for negotiations.

The people want the ruling party not to be ardently attached to retaking power only but to act honorably before history and the people and wait for the people to make a judgment on the achievements it has made. This is why the ruling party must take practical steps for democratization to fulfill its pledge to the people as well, although this is an important issue to be settled in negotiating with the opposition party. No one will oppose the DJP retaking power if it is the result of its efforts for democratic development and good government, and if it is by winning the political game by means of fair rules. It should be stressed that even if one wins a political game by imprisoning his political adversaries and binding up his contenders, one is not a winner.

The opposition party should also take this opportunity to realign its battle ranks and get ready to negotiate with the ruling party. They should not repeat further the intraparty dispute engulfing it in party power contention and the conflict of lines. There is only 1 month left before the party's national convention in May. If the central party is in disarray like this, the honorable step for President Yi Min-u to take may be to declare his candidacy in the party power competition, instead of taking an attitude of indecision. In the same way, adviser Kim Yong-sam ought to be ready for competition instead of aiming at a bloodless takeover. It is essential that the opposition party prepare for dialogue with the ruling party, while everyone in the party accepts the results of the realignment of power.

We urge both the ruling and opposition parties to normalize politics at an early date.

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S. KOREA/GOVERNMENT, POLITICS

YI MIN-U REQUESTS POLITICAL SETTLEMENT OF LAWMAKERS' ISSUE

SK250011 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 25 Mar 87 p 2

[Text] Yi Min-u, president of the New Korea Democratic Party, yesterday visited National Assembly Speaker Yi Chai-hyong and asked for a political settlement of the issue involving two opposition lawmakers accused of instigating campus unrest.

The prosecution demanded last Thursday three years' imprisonment for Rep Pak Chan-chong and two-and-a-half-years in prison for Rep Cho Sun-hyong on charges of violating the Law Governing Assemblage and Demonstration.

During the meeting, opposition leader Yi asked that the speaker spearhead efforts to settle the issue in a political way. He pointed that the conviction will virtually put an end to the political life of the two opposition lawmakers.

Alleging that the ongoing trials for Pak and Cho are unfair, Yi said his party will be forced to make a "grave decision" if the two are convicted. At this, the speaker offered to arrange a meeting between Yi and No Tae-u, chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, to help settle the issue.

The DJP, however, reacted negatively to Yi's offer to arrange a meeting between the two rival-party leaders. "We cannot accept the call for No-Yi talks if they are related to the trial of the two opposition lawmakers. The trial is not a matter to be politically settled," said a DJP official.

According to the National Assembly Law, a legislator will lose his Assembly seat when convicted.

Pak and Cho are accused of instigating a student demonstration at Korea University in September 1985. Sentencing for the two is scheduled to be delivered at a trial tomorrow.

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CSO: 4100/153

BRIEFS

TWO KIMS CALL FOR INDEPENDENCE OF COURT--The Council for the Promotion of Democracy, an anti-government organization led by Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung, called for the "independence of the court" in a rally held on the eve of the sentencing of two opposition lawmakers, Pak Chan-chong and Cho Sun-hyong, scheduled for today. Kim Tae-chung, co-chairman of the dissident group, said during the event, "Democratic reforms should be achieved in all fields, but what is the most important is to win the court's independence." "The absolute majority of judges are cooperating with the current regime passively and their existence makes it hard to keep the court independent," he claimed. Kim Yong-sam said that the assessment of a country's progress can be made by looking at the status of its court, campus and the press. "We have sent official letters to the judges twice, so far, calling for their fair judgment, but the situation in the court has been aggravated," he insisted. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 26 Mar 87 p 2 SK] /12858

STUDENT ACTIVISTS RECEIVE PRISON TERM--Three Seoul National University students, who were convicted for leading a riotous demonstration at Konguk University in Seoul last year, were sentenced yesterday to prison terms ranging from two to six years. They were convicted of violating the National Security Law. Chong Hyong-kon, 21, chairman of the student group, "Chamintu," was sentenced to six years' imprisonment. His civil rights were also suspended for the same period. The Seoul District Criminal Court handed down a three-and-one-half-year prison term to Yim Tong-sik, 24, a senior, and a two-year term to Ko Chae-hyon, 21, a sophomore. Their civil rights have been suspended for the same periods, respectively. The prosecution earlier demanded prison terms ranging from eight to 12 years for the defendants. While the sentencing was made, the defendants shouted such slogans as "Scrap the National Security Law" and "Bring the panel of judges to their senses." They were taken out from the courtroom by warders. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 26 Mar 87 p 3 SK] /12858

CSO: 4100/153

S. KOREA/SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

CONSTRUCTION OF MULTIPURPOSE RESEARCH REACTOR BEGINS IN NOVEMBER

Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 15 March 87 P8

[Article by reporter Kim Kwang-sop]

[Text] Construction of 30-megawatt Multi-purpose Research Reactor (MRR) will begin in November of this year. Basic design work is done by the Korea Advanced Electric Research Institute (KAERI) and the Korea Electric Power Company (KEPCO) will finish the detailed design work by October. The government will invest approximately 50 billion won in this project.

The MRR, which is scheduled to be operational in the 1990's, is absolutely necessary in order for Korea to produce nuclear fuels. It will provide nuclear fuel efficiency tests and sorting impurities out of nuclear fuels (By 1988 Korean government is planning to build two nuclear fuel production plants, a 100 ton capacity heavy water reactor and a 200 ton capacity light water reactor plants.) and the waste materials generated from the operation of the MRR will provide an additional energy for air conditioning and heating through the neutron radiography.

Construction of this MRR using domestic technology and engineering will be a test for Korea in the development of nuclear power generating technologies as well as safety in operating nuclear power plants in the future.

When finished, the Atomic Energy of Canada, Limited (AECL) will conduct the technical verification and examination of the MRR, and compare it with Canadian reactors.

The government will complete placing orders of equipment and materials for MRR construction by next year. The government will also construct a separate research building within the KAERI premises for the MRR.

Following completion of this MRR, the government plans to do nuclear power plant design works hoping that domestic technology will be able to develop a new type of reactor by 1990 to 2000. "With a little more experience, Korea probably will be able to export research reactor technology in the early 2000's ..." an official of the Ministry of Science & Technology stated.

CSO: 4107/158P

EXPERT PREDICTS HARNESSING OF WASTE HEAT

Seoul THE KOREA HERALD 18 Mar 87 p 6]

[Article by Choe Sung-chin]

[Text]

What will be the nation's energy picture like in the 21st century? A local scholar has an answer.

Dr. Shin Shang-kil of Korea Energy Economics Institute (KEI), the government energy policy think tank, envisions nationwide implementation of the Total Energy System (TES), now experimental.

In a research paper titled "Future Development Strategy for the Energy and Resources Industry," he said conditions will be ripe after 20 to 30 years for introducing the TES even in small- and medium-sized cities and rural areas.

The experimental system utilizes waste heat, steam and water left over from the generation of electricity and operation of large industrial plants, to supply power and heat to nearby residential compounds or smaller industrial estates.

The energy researcher based his forecast on such factors as accumulated know-how in plant design and construction, development of the thermal equipment industry, improved standards of living and the trend toward dense residential and commercial quarters.

Dr. Shin, manager of KEI's Energy Information Analysis Department, said the present space heating system using coal briquettes in individual households will be gradually replaced by the TES mass district heating system.

After 30 years, the research paper said, Korea's space heating system will fall under three different groups according to the location and space of the region.

— Medium-scale district heating system for apartment complexes, shopping areas, commercial quarters in the downtown areas of large cities and large provincial industrial complexes.

— Urban gas supply system for other residential areas, the suburban shopping areas of large cities, the downtown areas of medium-sized cities and small provincial industrial estates.

— Coal briquettes or petroleum-fueling system for the suburban areas of large cities, most medium- and small-sized cities and farming and fishing areas.

The change in the heating system will necessitate the laying of underground ducts for conveying these heat and power supplies, the paper said.

It will in turn facilitate the development and production of heavy-duty equipment and precision measuring devices needed for the initial laying and repairing of underground facilities, making them the industries of the future.

To promote the projects, city planning should be long-term, as is now the case with the national land development program, it said.

All local administrations should play direct role in promoting their respective utility industries, such as urban gas system, district heating system and power generation, it maintained.

The paper said the fuel cell is the most promising energy source of the future. The fuel cell can be commercialized on 100 watt, 1Kw and 100Kw units by using hydrogen and carbon monoxide produced in the process of coal gasification.

Within 10-20 years the fuel cell will be a practical power supply in city buildings, and within 15-30 years it will be used to power automobiles and locomotives, it said.

Without effective preparation for the 3rd-generation automobile, characterized by no air pollution, no noise and no vibration, the auto industry will lose its competitive edge, the paper predicted.

Other promising energy industrial lines besides the fuel cell include magnetohydro dynamic power generation, hydrogen energy and solar photo power generation.

The paper expected the present energy consumption pattern centered around the fossil fuels such as oil to continue largely unchanged for the next 20 or 30 years as following:

— Household and commercial sector; urban gas (LPG, LNG), and anthracite coal.

— Industrial sector; oil derivatives (diesel, Bunker-C oil), bituminous coal and electricity.

— Power generation; nuclear power and bituminous coal.

— Transportation; gasoline, diesel and LPG.

As primary energy sources, electricity will take a greater portion than now in addition to fossil energy. Nuclear power generation will change from the present light pressurized-water reactors to fast-breeder reactor-type within 10 to 20 years, it said.

Whatever happens in the future, the paper said, some basic factors will remain unchanged: the nation's energy consumption will continue to grow as the economy expands; its dependence on overseas resources will keep on rising in view of its scarce indigenous resources; and the possibility of another energy crisis cannot be ruled out considering the unstable elements in world energy markets.

In numerical terms, the country's energy consumption is expected to in-

crease at an average rate of 4.1 percent per year from 56.69 million tons of oil equivalent (TOE) in 1985 to 108.30 million in the year 2001.

Over the cited period, the per capita energy use will also grow from 1.38 TOE to 2.17 TOE while the electricity consumption per person will rise from 1,240Kw to 2,880Kw a year, the paper estimated.

Korea's dependence on overseas energy sources is expected to climb from the 76.4 percent in 1985 to 89.9 percent in 2001, while its reliance on oil will fall from 49.1 percent to 41.1 percent during the same period.

The research work offered as a conclusion some suggestions in setting up the country's future energy policy.

First of all, it said, the government should secure stable and economic sources of oil supply because, despite its decreasing portion in total energy use, oil will continue to be the primary energy source during the remainder of the century.

Second, it should continue to increase power-generating capacity in view of the rapid demand increase for the highest-quality energy with the improvement of living standards and sophistication of industrial structure.

Third, the government has to expand its self-reliance in resources through active development of overseas resources on the development-import formula.

Fourth, to keep reducing its undue dependence on oil, utilization of alternative energy sources with greater future reserves, more secure supply sources and stabilized pricing system should be pursued, such as bituminous coal, nuclear power and gas energy.

Last, the nation should try to develop new and renewable energy sources on a long-term basis, including solar, wind and biomass energy, which are pollution-free and inexhaustible, the research paper said.

/9317

CSO: 4100/155

BRIEFS

SAMSUNG INSTITUTE JOINS 'STAR WARS'--Seoul, 26 March (YONHAP)--Samsung Aerospace Industries of Korea has established the Research Institute of Aviation and Space to prepare for full-fledged participation in the aviation and space industry, business sources said Thursday. The institute will be divided into sections on research and planning, airplane bodies, engines, systems and the space industry. The areas of the institute's research, to begin in July, will also cover the development of Korean-type new generations of planes, airplane parts and engines. The sources said that the institute also plans to take part in the U.S. government's Strategic Defense Initiative (Star Wars program). Samsung Aerospace Industries, an affiliate of the Samsung Business Group, plans to bring in Korean scholars residing abroad to participate in the institute. The firm has improved the operations of the plane industry office and the aviation engine industry office in order to strengthen the aviation and space industry. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0106 GMT 26 Mar 87 SK] /12858

CSO: 4100/153

S. KOREA/SOCIAL ISSUES

ECONOMIC PLANNING BOARD REPORTS ON 'SOCIAL CONDITIONS IN 1986'

Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 24 Jan 87 p 5

[Article by reporter Kim So-ung]

[Text] The upper 10 percent of the total number of households in our country earns 28.3 percent of the total national income, whereas the lower 10 percent of households earn only 2.06 percent, it was revealed. And the income class of upper 20 percent of households earns 43.7 percent of the total income, whereas the lower 40 percent of households, whose number is twice as great as that of the upper 20 percent, only make up 17.7 percent of the total national income. Thus the imbalance in income distribution still exists.

However, subjective consciousness about income class does not go along with that: 53 percent of all households regard themselves as part of the middle-income class. This shows a strong propensity of people to identify with the middle class.

The rate of contraction of diseases is 12.5 percent: more than 1 out of every 10 persons is ill at all times, it was revealed. According to "the social indicators of the ROK," which were compiled from a survey conducted in July 1986 by the Economic Planning Board on 17,000 sample household throughout the country and which were announced on 22 January, the average per-household monthly income during 1985 was 463,000 won: it shows a 1.9 fold nominal increase over 241,000 won of 5 years ago.

Income Distribution

The most densely concentrated income class is in the 300,000-400,000 won per-household average monthly income bracket: 18 percent of the total number of households belongs to it. In 1980, six years ago, the 170,000-250,000 won per month income class made up 23 percent--the highest group in the distribution. When a household has a monthly income of over 862,000 won, it is at the threshold of the upper 10 percent household income class; and when a household's monthly income is less than 104,000 won, it belongs to the lower 10 percent income class.

During the past 5 years, the percentage occupied by the upper 20 percent income class in the total amount of income decreased from 45.4 to 43.7 percent;

the percentage occupied by the middle 40 percent class increased from 38.5 to 38.6 percent; and the percentage occupied by the lower 40 percent income class increased from 16.1 to 17.7 percent. Thus, the imbalance in income distribution was not aggravated, but the tempo of improvement was not quick. Accordingly, the gen coefficient that shows the level of imbalance (total imbalance: 1; perfect balance: 0) went down from 0.3891 in 1980 to 0.3631 in 1985.

Class identification Consciousness

However, a considerable gap has been found between the actual income distribution and the subjective consciousness of income distribution, with which the people identify themselves. Fifty-three percent of the total number of households think that they are in the middle class and thus the propensity to identify with the middle class is conspicuous. Only 42.6 percent of households think that they are in the lower income class, whereas 4.4 percent think that they are in the upper income class.

Health

Those who think they are healthy comprise 48.7 percent of the age 14 and older population (64,961) in the households surveyed, and among them, males make up 54.7 percent and females 43.3 percent. Thus more females, whose longevity rate is high, habitually think that they are not in good health. Of the pollees, 34.7 percent think that they enjoy ordinary health; 14.5 percent of them think that they are in bad health; and 2.1 percent think that they are in very bad health. As for distribution by age, the number of those who say they are in bad health is rapidly increasing. An overwhelming 64.3 percent of pollees say that they are not doing anything special to maintain good health. The remaining 35.7 percent think that they are doing something to keep good health: among them, 11.9 percent--the highest--say that they are exercising; 10.9 percent say that they are modifying their diets; 5 percent say that they try to be moderate in smoking and drinking; 7.3 percent say that they are taking tonics; and 0.6 percent say they are doing something else.

A higher percentage of females--71.7 percent--than of males said that they are not doing anything special, including exercising or dieting, whereas 56.2 percent of males say they are. The methods of keeping good health on the part of males are exercise and temperance in smoking and drinking--in the order of percentage size--whereas those on the part of females are modifying diets and taking a tonic--in the order of percentage.

The results of a survey conducted in Japan in 1980 were as follows: modifying diets 23.3 percent; exercise 12.7 percent; tonics 5.9 percent; temperance in smoking and drinking 4.5 percent; and doing nothing special 51.6 percent.

Meanwhile, the rate of contraction of diseases turned out to be unexpectedly high. In answering the question "Have you been in bed because of illness during the period from 8 through 21 June?" the period in which the survey was conducted, 12.5 percent of the age 14 and older pollees said "yes." This shows almost a twofold increase over the 7.6 percent from the survey of 1983.

As for those who were bedridden, the number of days in which their activities were crippled by illness was 6.2, and the number of days in which they were ill in bed for more than 3 hours a day was on the average 2.

Thanks to the increase in income and medical insurance benefits, the rate of child deliveries in hospitals increased to 85.8 percent in 1985 from 68.8 in 1980. However, the delivery rate in hospitals in rural counties is still as low as 72.9 percent, and 26.5 deliver a child at home.

At the time of delivery, 88.2 percent get the care of a doctor or maternity nurse and 87.9 percent go to the doctor for a checkup prior to childbirth on an average of 4.6 times.

Drinking Habits

While the increase in alcoholic poisoning deaths is becoming an object of public concern in some quarters in the 1980's, drinking persons make up 41.6 percent of the population of the country: males 67.8 percent and females 17.8 percent.

Those who said they do not drink comprise 55.3 percent, those who said they quit drinking 3.1 percent and those who said they drink almost every day 4.8 percent.

Those who said they drink 2 to 4 times a month comprise 15.7 percent--the highest--those who said they drink 2 to 4 times a week 8.9 percent; and those who said they drink once a month 12.2 percent.

Those males who said they drink 2 to 4 times a month comprise 28 percent--the highest--those males who said they do not drink 27.1 percent; and those males who said they quit drinking 5.1 percent.

As for distribution by age, more than 8 percent of the age 40-50 population are drinking almost every day, it was revealed.

Among those who drink, those who said they drink excessively once in a while comprise 51.2 percent. And those males who said they do comprise 61.2 percent.

Among the drinking populations those who said they drink excessively 3 times a year make up 22.3 percent of the total; more than once a week 4.8 percent; 1 or 2 times every 3 months 14.1 percent; and 1 to 3 times a month 10 percent.

Employment, Wages

As shown in the social statistics indicators, the average number of working hours per week of Koreans during 1985 were 51.9 (8 hours and 40 minutes a day) --a decrease of 30 minutes compared with those of 1984. However, they managed to keep their standing as the hardest working people in the world. As for distribution by type of business, workers in manufacturing businesses work 53.8 hours--the highest--and workers in service businesses 46.6 hours. However, the unemployment rate has been improving: 4 percent in 1985 and 3.8 percent in 1986. But the percentage of full-time workers has been decreasing continuously--66.7 percent in 1981, 63.3 percent in 1984, and 62.8 percent

in 1985--whereas the percentage of part time workers has been increasing. Thus employment stability is becoming a public concern.

Meanwhile, female workers' wages are low despite the fact that their working hours are greater than those of male workers. In 1985, the average number of working hours per month of female workers was 232 hours--6 hours greater than that of male workers at 226 hours. However, the average monthly wage was only 180,319 won, which is 46.7 percent of male workers' 386,346 won.

The tendency in choosing an occupation is moving from income as the top priority to job security. In 1980, the priority factors in choosing an occupation were: income 48.4 percent, and stability 26.7 percent. In 1985, they were stability 39.3 percent and income 23 percent. The situation was reversed.

Culture Leisure

The number of public libraries has been increasing: 63 in 1971; 110 in 1980; and 157 in 1985. The number of volumes of books in their collections per every 100,000 people has been increasing as follows: 1,814 volumes in 1971; 3,686 in 1980; and 9,109 volumes in 1985. The percentage of people owning televisions too has been increasing: 1.8 percent in 1980, and 52.4 percent in 1985. As for ways of utilizing leisure time, sleeping or doing household chores make up 44.4 percent; viewing dramas and movies 29.1 percent; and sports and travel 11.1 percent. However, the degree of satisfaction from leisure is only 21.1 percent.

The number of those who do not read any books throughout the year is as follows: ordinary books 41 percent, and books designed to enhance the level of culture 52.7 percent. The average number of books being read [per year] by those who read books is as follows: general books 11.7 volumes, and books designed to enhance the level of culture 3.8 volumes.

Crimes

The second-offense rate among felon is as follows: 13 percent in 1970; 18.9 percent in 1975; 23.8 percent in 1980; and 35.8 percent in 1985--it has been increasing every year. This has become a matter of concern in the concern in the correctional administration.

Among criminal offenses, the rate of increases in violence, injuries, and murders has been slowing down, whereas the rate larcenies and rapes has been increasing greatly for a while but has slowed down this year. The rate of felonies incidents per every 100,000 people figured on the basis of the year of 1985 is as follows: larcenies 231 offenses; assaults and injuries 63 offenses; rapes 13 offenses; burglaries 8 offenses; and murders 1 offense. As for distribution by type of crime, the rate was: property offenses 463 incidents; morals charges 35 offenses; malfeasances: 20 offenses; forgeries: 15 offenses; and government official crimes: 1 offense. And the percentage of property violations and violent crimes has been greatly increasing as follows: 67.6 percent in 1975, and 83.9 percent in 1985.

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FARM DEBT RELIEF MEASURES SEEN ACTIVATING RURAL FRONT

Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 17 Mar 87 p 6

[Article by So Myong-su: "Farm Debt Relief Measures To Infuse Vigor to Rural Front"]

[Text]

The government yesterday administered prescriptions against growing farm debts, the most ailing part of the rural economy.

A package of farm debt relief measures, highlighted by the near settlement of usurious private debts by supplying soft-term bank loans, will instill fresh vigor into the rural front.

Economists say that the new prescriptions will help bail out debt-stricken rural workers, while shoring up the financial structure of farm debtors.

They note that the debt relief programs are not inflationary as they will be carried out in such a way as to preserve stable prices.

Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Hwang In-sung told reporters that in working out the remedial steps, the government took pains to keep in tune with social justice and financial order, thus preventing ill-effects in the course of implementation.

The farm debt problem is the most serious rural problem as well as a sensitive economical and political issue.

The government expressed similar concern for the issue in the past, but effort in that direction was lukewarm, giving way to other industrial restructuring programs favoring urban industrialists.

Farmers have raised an outcry for action on their worsening indebtedness, arguing that the government should share the fruits of Korea's rapid economic expansion with them.

The debt problem became serious in the 1980s, as agriculture turned into a profit-oriented business.

According to a government tally, the average Korean farm household had a debt of 339,000 won in 1980, but the figure shot up to 1,285,000 won in 1983, to 1,784,000 won in 1984 and to 2,024,000 won in 1985. The 1986 figure is estimated at 2,190,000 won.

About half of debtors owed less than one million won in 1985, 16.5 percent 1-2 million won, 11.5 percent 2-3 million won and 22.3 percent over three million won.

Production-related borrowings accounted for the largest portion of liabilities, taking up 64.5 percent of the 1985 average debt.

Although the pace of the year-to-year debt buildup slackened somewhat from 54.9 percent in 1983 to 8.4 percent last year, farmers' debt servicing capability is worsening largely because of degenerating terms of trade.

Debt as a percentage of family income grew from 12.6 percent in 1980, to 25.1 percent in 1983, 32.1 percent in 1984 and 35.3 percent in 1985. Debt as a percentage of financial assets stood at 114.9 percent in 1985, meaning that even the liquidation of available financial assets falls short of paying back all liabilities.

What is noteworthy is that the growing accumulation of usurious private loans takes a heavy toll on farmers.

Per-house private loans carrying an average annual interest rate of 25.4 percent, far higher than the 10-11 percent for bank loans, amounted to 583,000 won in 1985 as against 166,000 won in 1980.

On a gross term, farmers piled up 1,122.9 billion won in private loans in 1985, defraying 296.4 billion won in interest.

A fundamental factor in the rising obligation is traceable to slowing farm income growth largely due to stagnating consumption of staple grains such as rice and barley, on which farmers depend heavily, and frequent price fluctuations of agro-fisheries products.

The annual growth rate of farm earnings declined from 14.8 percent in 1983 to 3.4 percent in 1985 whereas the rate for urban workers declined from 15.3 percent to 8.9 percent.

Expanded investments to gear up profit-minded agriculture and state-subsidized farm mechanization projects also come into play.

During the 1980-1985 period, an estimated 2,028.7 billion won from institutional financing organizations was loaned out for farming, showing a 4.2-fold expansion over the sum extended in 1979-1984.

But, a considerable segment of those lendings were diverted into consumption-related spendings. Coupled with this, excessive investment without consideration of demand served to deteriorate the far-

mers ability to service their debts.

Social expenses and other outlays for non-production use surged by 2.8 times from 488,000 won in 1980 to 1,368,000 won in 1985.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries said that the package of measures will have the effect of curtailing the total farm indebtedness of 4.2 trillion won by 252 billion won annually for the coming three years.

Poverty-ridden farming households with farmland holdings of less than 0.5 hectares will benefit most as their debts are expected to be reduced by 169,000 won per house in comparison with the 133,000 won of debt relief expected for those owning more than 1 hectare of farmland.

This is the second time that the government has tinkered with the farm debt problem since 1961, when the government helped clear up bad debts scaled at 2.6 billion won.

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S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS, TRADE

EMBASSY SENDS OFFICIAL TO INVESTIGATE SHIPPING INCIDENT

SK300322 Seoul YONHAP in English 0303 GMT 30 Mar 87

[Text] Seoul, 30 March (YONHAP)--The Korean Foreign Ministry Sunday dispatched an official from its embassy in the United Arab Emirates to Al-Qaiwain to investigate an Iranian attack against the Sedra, a Singapore-flag vessel, that killed four Korean crew members, a ministry official said Monday.

The ministry also sent a message to Korean missions in Singapore, Kuwait and Iran, instructing them to ascertain those nation's reactions to the incident and to find out what moves they intend to take, he said.

According to an AP report, the Sedra was hit at 0030 GMT by either gunfire or a missile from an Iranian naval vessel, possibly a gunboat, killing eight crewmen about 10 miles off the UAE coast.

The Korean Embassy in the UAE reported Sunday to the ministry that four Korean crew members were killed, two others injured and one was missing in the accident. The two injured are being treated for minor injuries at a hospital in Dubai, the report said.

The official said that Korea is not in a position to take direct diplomatic steps against Iran because the Sedra is a Singaporean ship. Since the vessel was insured against war, there will be little problem compensating the Korean victims, he said.

The Korean Maritime and Port Administration and a Korean shipping company that sent them on the ill-fated vessel will handle the matter of returning the Koreans and the bodies of the dead, the official added.

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N. KOREA/GOVERNMENT, POLITICS

YOUTHS URGED TO FOLLOW KIM CHONG-IL FOR CAUSE OF CHUCHE

Pyongyang NODONG CHONGNYON in Korean 5 Feb 87 p 1

[Editorial: "Let Us Vigorously Launch a Campaign to Emulate Dear Leader Comrade"]

[Text] Youths are the inheritors of the great work of chuche. In order for the youths to reliably carry on the revolutionary cause of chuche, generation after generation, it is imperative for them to be thoroughly brought up as chuche-type communist revolutionaries. The future of revolution depends upon how the youths are to be brought up.

Today when the struggle designed to succeed in and consummate the revolutionary cause of chuche which was hewed out on the Paektu is forcefully being launched, our party hopes that all of the youths, inheritors of the revolution, will be more thoroughly brought up as true communist revolutionaries who are endlessly loyal to the party and the leader. What is particularly important in order to do this is faithful emulation of the dear leader comrade.

To emulate the great leader and the dear leader is a primary requirement for becoming a true communist revolutionary. Only when one emulates the great leader and the dear leader and cultivates the revolution by copying their great thoughts and mettle, can one become such a stout communist revolutionary equipped with their revolutionary views.

Those communist youth who successfully adorned the early period of hewing out the Korean revolution with epic loyalty--they all faithfully emulated the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song and were brought up as true revolutionaries of our era; and they consistently carved their way along the road of revolution which is loaded with trials.

After the liberation, too, our youths, upholding the slogan "Let Us Emulate the Great Leader!" set forth, as their most lofty duty, and carried out the task of deeply understanding the great revolutionary thought, immortal revolutionary achievements, and the lofty communist virtue of the leader. The honorable path the Korean youths traversed during the period under review is a path of loyalty, along which they were reliably brought up as new generation revolutionaries of Korea through their emulation of the great leader, and

along which they forcefully carried on generation after generation the revolutionary cause of chuche.

Today emulating the dear leader comrade is a sacred work designed so that our youths will succeed in that tradition of loyalty and succeed and consummate the revolutionary cause of chuche by means of following our great party.

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

"In our country, the revolutionary cause of chuche traversed a majestic road that was decorated with victories and honors under the leadership of our party. From now on, too, it can be ultimately consummated only through the leadership of our party." ("Selected Works of Kim Il-song," v 8, p 484)

Emulating the dear leader comrade is a fundamental guarantee for succeeding and consummating the revolutionary cause of chuche.

Today the revolutionary cause of the respected and beloved leader is being successfully succeeded by the dear leader comrade who is the great successor of the great work of chuche. Only when we faithfully follow the thought and leadership of the dear leader comrade, can we ultimately consummate the revolutionary cause of chuche hewed out by the great leader.

Our youths' emulation of the dear leader comrade also carries on and develops in depth the emulation of the great leader.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is a clear-sighted leader, who has succeeded in emulating the great revolutionary thoughts, the distinguished art of leadership, and the lofty communist mettle and virtue of the respected and beloved leader, and who perfectly and thoroughly personified all the characteristics with which the successor of a political leader should be equipped. When we emulate the dear leader comrade, we can carry on our loyalty toward the great leader, generation after generation.

Emulating the dear leader comrade is a continuing act of faithfully emulating the great leader.

To emulate the dear leader comrade is the most sacred duty and supreme task of the youths of our era, set forth on the basis of the law-governed requirement for the succession of the leader's great work and of our loyalty toward the leader.

"Let Us Emulate the Dear Leader Comrade Kim Chong-il!"--this is the most important revolutionary slogan which our SWYL organizations and all youths must hold high as they march today. The SWYL organizations and youths, highly upholding this slogan, must forcefully launch a movement of emulating the dear leader comrade.

The movement of emulating the dear leader comrade is an ideological indoctrination movement designed to help youths firmly establish their view of the revolutionary leader and thoroughly bring themselves up as the chuche-type

communist revolutionaries, who are endlessly loyal to the party and the leader, and who are the Workers Party's reliable youth vanguards.

It is a movement to carry on the revolutionary cause that is designed to succeed and consummate the honorable cause of chuche by emulating the dear leader comrade generation after generation; and it is a movement for everlasting loyalty that is designed to carry on the loyalty toward the great leader, generation after generation. It is also an honorable movement designed to safeguard and hold fast the immortal achievements of the dear leader comrade and to brilliantly decorate the era of the great Workers Party.

It is a movement of faith that reflects the iron-like will of our youths who want to everlastingly uphold the dear leader comrade at the highest position of the party and the revolution, and who want to faithfully emulate the dear leader comrade with all their hearts like sunflowers following the sun.

To forcefully launch the movement of emulating the dear leader comrade is the most sublime display of our youths' loyalty today; it is a fundamental direction to which our youth movement must hold fast and march ahead.

As they consistently traversed the road of loyalty emulating the great leader during the period under review, so all the SWYL organizations and youths must forcefully launch the movement of emulating the dear leader comrade, and, through that movement, must become the party's political reserve and reliable youth vanguard. They must thus launch an unbending struggle to carry on and consummate the great work of chuche.

To emulate the dear leader comrade means to study in depth and understand with one's heart the great ideological theories, distinguished art of leadership, and the lofty virtue of communism of the dear leader comrade and to materialize them in one's work and life. In other words, it means to attain an overall understanding with one's whole heart the greatness of the dear leader comrade and to firmly implant loyalty toward the dear leader comrade with revolutionary faith and a sense of honor.

The truest and most unwavering loyalty toward the leader is to be displayed on the basis of the understanding with one's whole heart of the greatness of the leader.

The dear leader comrade, from his early days, embracing a high sense of loyalty toward the great leader and a deep sense of mission for carrying on the great work of chuche and the cause of the era of chuche, conducted an energetic search and revolutionary cultivation. He, thereby, attained, on an overall basis, endlessly rich knowledge, profound ideological theories, refined art of leadership, and the lofty virtue of communism. He then made immortal achievements for the sake of the fatherland, people, the era and history in the van of the revolution. The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is a most distinguished statesman, ideological theorist, and strategist who is hewing out the history of the era of chuche through his distinguished ideological theoretic activities and great implementation of the revolution. He is an affectionate leader of the people who is successfully guiding the destiny of the people with his lofty virtue and mettle.

Only when our youths attain an overall understanding, with their whole hearts, the greatness of the dear leader comrade, can they clearly understand the fact that the dear leader comrade himself is a genius as to guidance and the top brain of the revolution, and we can leave the entire future of the fatherland and the revolution and our whole destiny to him. They can consistently maintain their loyalty toward him with revolutionary faith and a sense of honor.

Placing key emphasis on the attaining of an overall deep understanding with their whole hearts of the greatness of the dear leader comrade, the SWYL organizations and youths must forcefully launch the movement of emulating the dear leader comrade.

Above all, through this movement, they must actively emulate him as to his great example of loyalty toward the respected and beloved leader.

The most important of the ideological and spiritual characteristics that the successor of a leader must have is his loyalty toward the leader.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is a great example of a communist revolutionary who is perfectly and thoroughly embodying his loyalty toward the respected and beloved leader at the loftiest level. The dear leader comrade, setting forth loyalty toward the respected and beloved leader as an iron rule and faith governing his work and life, is devoting everything to the leader at all times wherever he may be.

The ardent loyalty, toward the great leader, of the dear leader comrade who wants to look up to him as long as the sun and the moon shine, is consistently being shown in his struggle which is designed to safeguard by all means the absolute authority and dignity of the leader, in his devoted efforts rendered in the work of promoting the well-being of the leader, and in his launching energetic activities to materialize the leader's long-term plans.

All the SWYL organizations and youths must actively emulate the dear leader comrade about such a sublime example of loyalty and must realize it in their work and life. And, at all times and wherever they may be, they must set forth, their loyalty toward the great leader and the dear leader comrade, as the first life line and the immutable iron rule governing their work and life.

Furthermore, through the movement of emulating the dear leader comrade, they must learn with their whole hearts the dear leader comrade's great ideological theories.

The dear leader comrade, launching energetic activities based on his original ideological theories, consistently safeguarded and held fast to the revolutionary thoughts of the great leader and successfully carried on and developed them. He is thus making immortal achievements in developing the revolutionary thoughts of the working-class.

The ideological theories of the dear leader comrade is a great ideological theory [system] designed to ultimately consummate the revolutionary cause and

the communist cause of the working-class. Included in that [system] are the following: an overall comprehensive compilation and development in depth of the thoughts, theories, and methods of the chuche which were founded by the great leader; and the profound revolutionary theories governing all fields and all arenas of the construction of the party and the state, economy, culture, military, revolution, and construction.

The ideological theories of the dear leader comrade contained, as they are in reality, the truth of revolution, the demands of developing times, and the intentions and will of the popular masses; thus they are forcefully encouraging the revolutionaries and the people of our time to consummate the great work of independence.

Only when the youths are thoroughly armed with the ideological theories of the dear leader comrade and have set them forth as a great guide for struggle, can they accomplish their sacred mission of carrying on and consummating the great work of chuche.

To master in depth the extraordinary art of leadership of the dear leader comrade is an important requirement for emulating the dear leader comrade.

The dear leader comrade is an artist of extraordinary leadership who is thoroughly embodying the excellent and refined art of leadership and method of leadership.

The dear leader comrade has continuously set forth, with his second sight penetration knowledge, for us the correct struggle slogans which accurately reflect mature demands of the revolutionary developments and the intentions of the masses. He has always dealt with all the problems arising in the revolution and construction from the viewpoints of creation and innovation. He maps plans boldly; he dauntlessly launches operations; and he always carries out through to the end pending problems with his extraordinary revolutionary enterprising resources.

Furthermore, the dear leader comrade's fundamental and unalterable iron rule governing his guidance for the masses is that all the problems arising in the revolution and construction shall be solved by means of relying on the masses and mobilizing the masses.

The dear leader comrade is guiding the revolution and construction with such a refined art of leadership, thereby effecting the greatest miracles and transformations of the century that stir up the era, and accomplishing immortal achievements in all fields of revolution and construction.

All the SWYL organizations and youths must thoroughly emulate the excellent leadership capability of the dear leader comrade and all the great achievements accomplished by him and must study them in depth with their whole hearts.

Furthermore, the youths must actively emulate the lofty communist virtue and the mettle of a great revolutionary of the dear leader comrade who has the most upright people-oriented character and who is devoting everything to the

cause of the fatherland and the people and the revolutionary cause of the working class; and they must embody them in their work and life.

One of the key directions toward which the SWYL functionaries and youths must hold fast in the movement of emulating the dear leader comrade is that of emulating the glorious days of his youth and his great achievements made in the youth movement and his rich experience earned in youth work.

The glorious days of the youth of the dear leader comrade represent a history of his great growth in which he, following the path of the revolutionary activities of the respected and beloved leader and of mother Kim Chong-suk who was a tenacious communist revolutionary, thoroughly and perfectly earned with his whole heart the ideological and spiritual characteristics, which a successor of the leader should have, through his unflinching searches, rigorous trials, and valuable implementation of the revolution. In particular, the dear leader comrade became, in his highly glorious school days, a great example of establishing a chuche-oriented view of study and learning, of comprehensively learning with his whole heart the revolutionary thought and theories of the great leader, and of firmly establishing the chuche-oriented revolutionary view of the world.

Furthermore, the dear leader comrade became an excellent leader of the youth movement and energetically and judiciously guided the work of the SWYL; and while doing so he attained rich experience in the youth work.

The SWYL functionaries and youths must thoroughly emulate the glorious youth days of the dear leader comrade, the study method of the dear leader comrade, and the method of carrying out the youth work of the dear leader comrade; and they must embody them in their work and life.

In order to forcefully launch the movement of emulating the dear leader comrade, it is imperative to bring about a revolutionary atmosphere of emulating the dear leader comrade within the league.

For any movement, only when a correct atmosphere is brought about, can it arouse the revolutionary enthusiasm of the broad masses, and can it be launched as a movement of the masses themselves.

The most important of all in effecting the atmosphere for forcefully launching the movement of emulating the dear leader comrade is to firmly establish the revolutionary lifestyle of studying and learning for emulating the dear leader comrade.

The SWYL organizations must systematically organize and implement the study, including a concentrated study and a question-and-answer study, of ideological theories and revolutionary activities of the dear leader comrade. They must see to it that all members of the SWYL and youths will study in depth and thoroughly understand the immortal classical documents of the dear leader comrade. They must create a great sensation of studying so that all members of the SWYL and youths may enthusiastically read those books and publications, including "The Leader of the People" and "The Great Love for Bringing About

the Future," which contain the greatness and lofty virtue of the dear leader comrade.

Along with the work of effecting the revolutionary lifestyle of studying, it is imperative to actively utilize the system and methods of propaganda and agitation and thereby to launch various indoctrination works in diverse ways.

It is imperative to effectively organize and implement the following: talks and explanation and dialogue sessions designed to explain the greatness of the dear leader comrade; meetings designed to explain and have a dialogue about slogans and propositions set forth by the dear leader comrade; and love and praise meetings, song meetings, and oratorical meetings designed to revere and praise the dear leader comrade. And, it is imperative to purposefully arrange, at a high level of political ideology, trips and study and observation tours to those revolutionary historical sites dedicated to the immortal revolutionary achievements of the dear leader comrade. It is also imperative to actively launch various activities on the occasions of major revolutionary days of commemoration. For the time being, on the glorious occasion of the coming February festival, it is imperative to be on the offensive in launching the work of emulating the dear leader comrade.

In order to forcefully launch the movement of emulating the dear leader comrade, it is imperative to enhance the roles and responsibility of the SWYL organizations and functionaries.

The SWYL organizations must firmly set forth the movement of emulating the dear leader comrade as the most important key task in the present ideological indoctrination work of the SWYL, must immutably transform it into a committee-oriented way, and must thoroughly establish the revolutionary life style of launching all the works of the SWYL primarily in line with [the cause of] forcefully launching the movement.

And, it is imperative to clearly set forth the step by step objectives, operation, and the content of work designed to launch that movement with a correct method, to efficiently carry out the organization work, to efficiently carry out the guidance and control and intermediate summary review of the organization work, and thereby to unceasingly develop that movement in depth. In order to do so, it is of importance to organize, in conformity with realities, the work of creating and generalizing experiences at the level one step higher, training in practical work methods, and sharing experiences.

Functionaries of SWYL committees of all levels, including the provincial, municipal, and county committees, must make a handbook of materials to be used for indoctrinating the greatness of the dear leader comrade, must carry the handbook with them, and must firmly establish the life style of explaining and propagating to the youths at any time and places. And, in the movement of emulating the dear leader comrade, the SWYL functionaries themselves must take the lead and set an example to others.

Emulating the dear leader comrade is the most sacred and honorable work confronting our SWYL organizations and youths who have set forth as their

historical mission to succeed and consummate the revolutionary cause of chuche. It is a dignity, pride, and honor being enjoyed exclusively by our youths who are carrying out revolution under the leadership of the great leader.

Let us all forcefully launch the movement of emulating the dear leader comrade and successfully carry on and consummate the honorable revolutionary cause of chuche, which was hewed out on the summit of Mt Paektu, generation after generation!

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N. KOREA/GOVERNMENT, POLITICS

YIM CHUN-CHU ATTENDS CHUCHE SYMPOSIUM

SK020509 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0437 GMT 2 Apr 87

[Text] Pyongyang, 2 April (KCNA)--A national symposium on the chuche idea opened in Pyongyang on 1 April.

Attending the symposium were Yim Chun-chu, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-president; Chong Chun-ki, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-premier of the Administration Council; and Ho Chong-suk and Choe Tae-pok, secretaries of the WPK Central Committee; as well as men of science, education, the press, literature and art in the capital and local areas.

The delegation of the Korean social scientists in Japan was also present at the symposium.

Choe Tae-pok made a report on the subject "The Great Chuche Idea Is an Immortal Revolutionary Doctrine Indicating a Genuine Road to the Accomplishment of the Popular Masses' Cause of Chajusong." Then, speeches were made.

Kim Hwa-chong, vice-president of the Academy of Social Sciences, said: What holds a particular place in the immortal feats performed by the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song is his originating of the chuche idea, a great revolutionary idea.

This idea newly put it forward as the final purpose of human liberation to realize Chajusong on the basis of the establishment of a man-centered world outlook, while defending and upholding the idea of class liberation of the working class propounded by Marxism, and gave comprehensive answers to all questions arising in its realisation, thereby effecting a fundamental change in turning the cherished desire and idea of the popular masses for Chajusong on a scientific pattern.

Choe Chang-nyong, vice-president of Kim Il-song University, stressed that one of the main contents of the epochal change effected in the philosophical thinking of mankind by the chuche idea, a revolutionary world outlook, is the new elucidation of the view of the world.

The chuche idea newly defined the question of the position and role of man in the world as the basic issue of philosophy and laid down the principle of the world outlook that man is the master of everything and decides everything to give an answer to this question, and expounded that the world is dominated and transformed by man, thus establishing a most correct view of the world.

Dr and Assistant Professor Yi Song-nim, head of a chair of Kim Chaek University of Technology, said: The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song clarified the viewpoint and attitude toward the world, focussing on man, for the first time in the history of human thought.

The man-centered viewpoint and attitude clarified by the chuche idea, whereby one should approach the world from the interests of man and confront the changes and development of the world with man's activity as the main is a most correct methodological compass for correctly cognizing the world and transforming it in a revolutionary manner, and a powerful weapon for achieving maximum results in cognizing and transforming the world.

Yi Nung-hun, vice-president of Kim Il-song Political University, said that the historical task of propounding the inherent law in the socio-historical movement and establishing a consummated scientific socio-historical outlook has been successfully carried out with the founding of the socio-historical outlook of chuche, a chuche-based view of history.

Noting that man is the subject of the social movement, he said the indication of the idea that the popular masses are the subject of history is a new discovery of the creator of history, which is an outstanding feat of weighty theoretical and practical significance.

Assistant Professor and Associate Dr Pak Chung-pae, head of a chair of Kim Hyong-chik University of Education, said: By advancing the guiding principle of the chuche idea, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song opened a new sphere of the revolutionary idea and accomplished the historical cause of systematizing the guiding idea of the revolution in an integral doctrine which carries not only the philosophical world outlook and the socio-historical outlook but also the methodology of revolution to apply it to the revolution and construction.

He stressed that the guiding principle of the chuche idea is an immortal militant banner and an encyclopedic guiding compass of revolutionary leadership for rearing the popular masses, the master of the revolution, to be most dignified and powerful beings and energetically leading them to the realisation of the supreme ideal of mankind, the complete realisation of their Chajusong.

Yi Su-kun, deputy director of Kim Il-song Higher Party School, said that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song put forward an original idea of the revolutionary outlook on the leader for the first time in the history of

the revolutionary idea of the working class and the communist movement and thus gave a scientific answer to the basic question arising in accomplishing the revolutionary cause of the working class.

The chuche-based revolutionary outlook on the leader is an original revolutionary idea which expounded from a new angle a most correct idea and viewpoint on the position and role of the leader in the development of history and the revolutionary struggle of the working class and the attitude and stance of holding the leader in high esteem with a true heart and systematized them in an integral whole.

Ho Yong-se, vice-president of the Political University, said: The chuche-based outlook on the revolution is a most scientific revolutionary outlook centering on the popular masses, with the man-centered philosophical principle as its ideological foundation and with the basic principle of the revolution as its starting point, the principle that the popular masses are the master of the revolution and construction and have capacity to accelerate the revolution and construction. It is also a revolutionary outlook which has a most flawless composition, involving not only the viewpoint and attitude toward the revolution but also the revolutionary spirit.

The chuche-oriented outlook on the revolution is an ideological and mental characteristic which must be carried by the true communist revolutionaries in our era.

The symposium continues.

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N. KOREA/GOVERNMENT, POLITICS

DPRK DAILY LAUDS GREATNESS OF PARTY TRADITIONS

SK310445 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0429 GMT 31 Mar 87

[Text] Pyongyang, 30 March (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today carries an editorial article headlined "Let Us Resolutely Defend and Brilliantly Carry Forward Glorious Revolutionary Traditions Established by the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song".

The article says: The greatness of our party's revolutionary traditions established by the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song lies in that, in a nutshell, they are the revolutionary traditions of chuche shining with independence and creation.

In our party's revolutionary traditions established by him, the idea, theory and method of chuche, a great ideological and theoretical wealth in our time, are all-roundly developed and systematized in an integral way and rich experiences and ways of leading the struggle of all stages and all forms for revolution and construction to victory are consummated. These revolutionary traditions, therefore, will help us carry out successfully the historic tasks of national liberation, class liberation and human emancipation as well as the tasks of all stages and in all fields in building socialism and communism, such as party and power construction, economic and cultural construction and army construction. In particular, the revolutionary traditions of our party have a remarkably big influence and attraction and serve as an ever-victorious powerful weapon, for they were established in the flames of the most arduous and rigorous struggle ever in history.

In the richness and profundity of their content, in their might and vitality, our party's revolutionary traditions are the greatest ones in the history of the communist movement.

The noble trait of our people in purely carrying forward the glorious revolutionary traditions of chuche established by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is displayed on a most sublime height today.

The article goes on: Our people are firmly defending and adhering to the idea and theory of our party by staunchly fighting against all sorts of unsound ideological trends including flunkeyism, dogmatism and revisionism.

It is the unchangeable stand and fighting spirit of our people to analyse and judge everything always with heightened revolutionary vigilance on the party and class principles and uncompromisingly fight against even the slightest ideological element that is at variance with the revolutionary idea of our party.

Our people are now filled with the firm determination to make shine forever the precious exploits and experiences and revolutionary method of work contained in the party's revolutionary traditions. It is the rock-firm faith of our people to carry forward 100 percent of the exploits, experiences and work method established by the great founder and leader of our party and make them shine.

It is another proud trait of our people in making shine the glorious revolutionary traditions of chuche to march forward vigorously, rallied rock-firm around the party Central Committee headed by respected Comrade Kim Il-song.

In our revolutionary ranks today millions of communist revolutionaries of chuche type are firmly united around the party and the leader. The revolutionary spirit overflowing the ranks is the granite-firm faith that our party centre should be held in high esteem in order to make shine forever down through generations the revolutionary traditions established by the respected leader. As our people firmly believe our party as a great leader, carrying forward the revolutionary traditions and lodestar of revolution, they make no slightest concession as to the question concerning the party's authority but entrust their destiny and future entirely to the party.

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CSO: 4100/156

SUPREME COMMAND'S ORDER AIDS PLANT CONSTRUCTION

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 2 Feb 87 p 1

[Text] Triumphant Success Accomplished By The Great Leader's On-The-Spot Guidance Objectives To Be Attained For First-Stage Construction Within A Half Year; KPA Members And Construction Workers Participating In Construction At The Sunch'on Vinalon Complex Continue to Advance Strongly According to Schedule In Accomplishing Without Fail The Resolved Targets

The construction project is advancing at unprecedented speed at the Sunch'on Vinalon Complex, which is progressing in accordance with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's grandiose design and our party's splendid economic construction plan.

Amid great interests and support emanating from all the people in the whole country, local KPA soldiers and construction workers are dashing forward energetically in lofty faith to attain the objective of completing a large-scale first-stage construction in a period of just over half a year.

Upholding high the combat tasks given by the great leader, when he visited the construction site last October, the local KPA soldiers and construction workers established combat goals which are to complete a capital construction project capable of producing 50,000-ton vinalon in a short period of time; they also established a set schedule to fulfill their objectives.

During the past 100 days since then, the KPA soldiers and construction workers brilliantly accomplished their objectives which they vowed to realize before the party.

The great leader, in receiving a report that the KPA soldiers and construction workers were without fail achieving courageously the combat goals according to the set schedule, expressed his satisfaction and appreciation of their feats very highly.

The glorious success accomplished at the Sunch'on Vinalon Complex during the 100 days proves that the grandiose design unfolded according to the party's great plan is being brilliantly realized and they look forward to the bright prospect that the vinalon complex will be completed by all means in the pre-planned time period.

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

Construction workers of the Metallurgical Factory Construction Complex and soldiers of the Yi Su-pok and Kim Chin Youth Shock Brigades, by strengthening creative cooperation in construction works involving material support structures, were able to set a record of accomplishment at 1.2 times higher, in just 20 days, in assembling beams and pillars and will construction in the main and auxiliary buildings.

The flame of struggle to accomplish the lofty plans as scheduled and unconditionally is glowing vividly in the carbide and the vinalon production fields as well.

Soldiers of the O Chung-hup and Kim Hyok Youth Shock Brigades and construction workers of the Northern District Industrial Construction Complex, demonstrated very unusual exemplary traits in building the carbide district projects. They have already exceeded their scheduled plans for a limestone oven internal construction with the application of an annihilation battle method. Moreover, they are now pressing ahead to construct simultaneously a limestone oven structure assembly and its internal structure. Together with this, working closely for an assembly work of steel structures of the machine room and also of raw materials transport structures, they have exceeded the planned activities by 120 percent every day. In particular, the workers of the 32nd Chemical Factory Construction exhibited high spirit of indomitable struggle and exceeded plans by more than 20 percent in internal construction, overflowing with their militant and heroic spirits to complete the manufacturing of the carbide furnace no 2 oven by the middle of February. Workers and technicians, who have started to construct the first processes of the no 5 separator, courageously accepted the challenge of a ground enlargement construction and succeeded to increase the speed of construction 1.5 times faster.

In the vinalon construction district, soldiers and construction workers, exhibiting their high devotion and creative power, are reaping splendid results in shortening the construction dates, as they vowed to do so before the party. In particular, workers of the 51st Construction Station are showing a model in assembly works of pillars and beams and a transformer station construction.

The spirit of speed battle is also being displayed, vividly in constructing a thermal power station, which will ensure sufficient electric power for the vinalon complex.

"The major capital construction projects progressing under the plan and guidance of the party is a bold plan to strengthen our country's economic power, in particular to resolve completely the problems of our people's livelihood; they are very important and glorious tasks for future blessings of our people."

The great leader, while giving on-the-spot guidance at the construction site, firmly trusted the KPA soldiers and construction workers who came to the construction site to execute the Supreme Command's Order and entrusted them with the difficult and massive construction project. He further stated that with

their blazing loyalty and indomitable revolutionary spirit, they would be able to overcome bravely any bottlenecks and barriers they encountered, guaranteeing without fail the fulfillment of construction schedule.

Our party, which splendidly embodies the great leader's grandiose design, is illuminating brightly the method and direction of construction at the Sunch'on Vinalon Complex and has first of all settled all problems related to construction under a unified rank of the whole party, the whole nation, the whole people, and the entire military.

In splendidly realizing the party's plan with continued fervor of loyalty, the KPA soldiers and construction workers have set out high combat goals and embark on a speed battle. They have exhibited the revolutionary character of completing their daily plans unconditionally.

Soldiers of the KPA Unit to which Comrade Kim Ch'ang-yong is attached have collectively taken initiatives to fulfill without fail the scheduled plan they themselves set up. Soldiers of the "25 April Youth Shock Brigade," full of the militant spirit and vitality for finishing early the industrial water construction, are engaged in the final stage of construction of the pump area structure. KPA soldiers, completed a part of construction scheduled for the period far ahead of time and succeeded in production of prefabricated construction materials on the site. With warm hearts for loyalty and victory to the party, they concentrated efforts to produce large trucks and excavators and such mechanical means and overfulfilled their planned objectives by more than 30 percent every day.

The workers of the thermal power station construction complex, taking on turbine construction at the same time as they were in the last stage of work on several boilers, are busy with their hands like kindling flames. Exhibiting popular heroism, they are finishing off one by one the important work projects, using the method of annihilation battle; they opened a roadway to shortcut the construction schedule while conserving much energy and materials by applying various technical innovative methods and rationalization.

The KPA soldiers and construction workers are contingly accelerating their strong progress in order to ultimately realize their resolve on objectives they vowed to accomplish before the Korean Workers' Party.

9122/12859
CSO: 4110/81

MILITARY MOBILIZED FOR ECONOMIC CONSTRUCTION

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 19 Jan 87 p 1

[Text] Let Us Complete Ahead of Schedule the Major Capital Constructions as Stipulated in the New Long-term Plan; In Order to Fulfill Completely the Grand Tasks Which the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song Elucidated at the 12th Plenary of the 6th Party Central Committee and in His Policy Speech at the 1st Session of the 8th SPA; Military Rally Held at the KPA Unit to Which Comrade Kim Ch'ang-Yong is attached: Decision to Bring About a Great Revolutionary Upsurge at the Sunch'on Vinalon Complex Construction and a Message to KPA Soldiers Who are Mobilized for Major Capital Constructions

Soldiers of the KPA Unit to which Comrade Kim Ch'ang-yong is attached held a rally locally, upholding the major instructions the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song gave at the 12th plenary of the 6th party central committee and the historic policy speech given at the 1st session of the 8th Supreme People's Assembly, decided to bring about a great revolutionary upsurge in construction work at the Sunch'on Vinalon Complex, and called on KPA soldiers who were mobilized for important capital construction under the new long-term plan to complete their task ahead of schedule.

A portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song of our party and our own people was placed at the front of the meeting site.

Furthermore, the slogans "Long life to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song" and "Long life to the glorious Korean Workers Party" were displayed at the meeting site.

Also at the site were posters with the slogans such as: "Let us thoroughly achieve the programmatic tasks the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song presented in his policy speech at the 1st session of the 8th SPA," and "All soldiers! Let us display heroic feats in the Sunch'on Vinalon Complex construction." Billboards inspiring the soldier-builders to feats of labor were hung.

KPA generals and officers participated in the rally along with local military construction workers.

The meeting began with a chorus of the "Song of General Kim Il-song."

At the meeting, field grade officers Paek Yun-kuk, Chi Kwang-il, Kang Won-suk, and officer Yi Kang-ch'ol, and soldier Yim Si-song, participated in discussion, following a report from KPA general Kim Ch'ang-yong.

The reporter and discussants, while pointing out that the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song unfolded the grand design of the third 7-year plan at the historic 12th plenary of the 6th party central committee and the first session of the 8th Supreme People's Assembly, said that this long-range plan was an historic milestone in the struggle of our people to advance ahead of schedule the victory of socialism.

They said that KPA soldiers, who were participating in peaceful construction projects of the country under measures of the KPA supreme commander, would look forward to the bright future when the fatherland will transform into a socialist paradise of a better living standard under the grand design of the third seven-year plan. They are overflowing with high revolutionary fervor to complete their tasks ahead of schedule by vigorously undertaking major capital construction projects.

They pointed out that, with military and civilians being united, they would splendidly build a monument of the Workers Party by completing the 100,000-ton capacity Sunch'on Vinalon Complex, which will contribute significantly to resolving problems of the people's livelihood at an early date by accelerating resolutely the advance of the 80s in the manner of the Sohae Lockgate construction.

They stressed that the great leader instructed to construct a large-scale vinalon production base in the Sunch'on region, that he explained clearly definite methods and directions for accelerating the construction, and that he himself visited the construction site last year and appraised highly the KPA soldiers who were displaying labor feats in socialist construction for the prosperity of the fatherland and happiness of the people; he conferred the soldiers a great honor of taking a memorable photo with them and encouraged them to accelerate construction.

The reporter and discussants spoke, overflowing with deep emotion for the dear comrade Kim Chong-il who established concrete measures for a speedy completion of the Sunch'on Vinalon Complex as a monument in the era of the Korean Workers Party; they further stressed dear Comrade Kim Chong-il's warm care for the soldier-builders.

Moreover, they expressed their hearts for unanimous loyalty, the highest honor, and the warmest thanks to the great leader and the dear comrade Kim Chong-il, who have always led our people to victory and glory, happiness, and prosperity.

The reporter and discussants pointed out that the construction of the modern Sunch'on Vinalon Complex is a lofty struggle powerfully displaying the correctness of our party policy and the power of chuche industry, solving the people's problems by our own initiatives abundant resource materials.

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

"The KPA soldiers and construction workers entrusted with important capital construction task will without reserve have to exhibit their lofty commitment and creativity in the effective struggle for the prosperity of our country and for the happiness of our people."

The reporter and discussants pointed out that flowering fully with our beautiful tradition of unity between the army and the people, the KPA soldiers and construction workers, making combined efforts and creative wisdom, will complete and guarantee the present construction work including the vinalon production, carbide production, raw materials processing, industrial water, and railways.

They said that by earnestly overfulfilling the quota of plant facilities construction with an accelerated speed by day, 10-day, month, and quarter, under this year's construction plan--the first year of the third 7-year plan--they would brilliantly decorate the year of 1987 as the most auspicious year for the people.

They pointed out that with all military construction workers embarking vigorously on the mass technical innovation movement, they have more than doubled operational speed by innovating and introducing new construction equipment and operating methods; with self-consciousness of being masters, they are able to guarantee a high level of speed and quality in construction by using existing equipment, materials, and labor.

The reporter and discussants said that by mobilizing all agitation and propaganda levels and raising the drumbeat of economic agitation, all construction sites were seething with combat spirit and revolutionary romanticism; commanders stand as vanguards of construction to step up the conclusion of the Sunch'on Vinalon Complex construction by setting up an excellent organizational structure and guidance; and by kindling vigorously the fires of creativity for the "speed of the 80s" at every construction site where soldiers work, they are displaying once again the power of chuche Korea and helping make even brighter the era of the Korean Workers Party.

A resolution was adopted at the meeting.

At the meeting, soldiers of the KPA Unit to which Comrade Kim Ch'ang-yong is attached, upholding high the programmatic teaching the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song gave at the 12th plenary of the 6th party central committee and the historic policy speech given at the first session of the 8th Supreme People's Assembly, resolved to effect a great revolutionary upsurge in the Sunch'on Vinalon Complex construction and called on soldiers mobilized for major capital construction projects under the new long-term plan to complete their tasks ahead of schedule.

9122/12859

CSO: 4110/82

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

KCNA REPORTS YEARLY PLAN AHEAD OF SCHEDULE

SK311043 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1031 GMT 31 Mar 87

[Text] Pyongyang, 31 March (KCNA)--The first quarter yearly plan has been overfulfilled by different domains of the national economy in our country which embarked upon carrying out the Third Seven-Year Plan.

The hydraulic power stations under the Power Industry Commission carried out the power production plan at 101.3 percent as of 28 March.

Power production jumped 16.7 percent in March at the Changjagang Power Station, the March 17 Power Station and the Taedonggang Power Station as compared with the same month last year.

The first quarter yearly plan was already honoured at the Pyongyang Thermal Power Complex and various other thermal power stations, the Thermal Power Station Construction Complex, the Second Hydraulic Power Station Construction Complex and other industrial establishments under the commission.

The first quarter yearly target was hit by the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Complex, the Musan Mine Complex and the Pyongyang Steel Plant as of 28 March.

The coal mining enterprises in Sunchon, Sariwon, Chonnae and Tokchon districts and the Kangso Coal General Mining Enterprise topped their first quarter yearly assignments far ahead of schedule.

The Chonnaeri Cement Complex, the February 8 Cement Complex and many other units in the building-material industrial domain have also overfulfilled their first quarter yearly plan to adequately supply cement to major construction objects.

Pre-schedule fulfillment of quarter yearly assignments was reported by locomotive corps and railway stations in the domain of railways, the General Bureau of Land Transport, the General Bureau of Marine Transport, the Korean General Foreign Shipping Corporation and many other units of transport, geological prospecting corps and survey teams under the Ministry of Natural Resources Development as well as provincial prospecting administrations.

The first three months' plan has been honoured by the Minor Chemical Corporation, the Korean Machinery General Corporation, the General Bureau of Automation Industry, the General Bureau of Mining Machine Industry, the General Bureau of Textile Industry, the General Bureau of Tideland Construction and many industrial establishments under different general bureaus and corporations.

Complexes undertaking major construction projects in different parts of the country have also hit their first quarter yearly targets, overcoming adverse winter conditions.

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CSO: 4100/156

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

BRISK PRODUCTION, CONSTRUCTION GOING ON IN DPRK

SK310507 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0449 GMT 31 Mar 87

[Text] Pyongyang, 30 March (KCNA)--In the first year of the Third Seven-Year Plan, Korean working people in different domains of the national economy are effecting a big upsurge in production.

Workers in the metal industry are striving for the increased production in order to send more iron and steel to vast construction of major objects in various parts of the country.

These days the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Complex is upping its daily average production to 110 percent in pig iron, 126.9 percent in steel and 132 percent in rolled steel compared with the daily average of the peak year.

Production of iron and steel is continuously rising at large-scale iron and steel enterprises including the Chollima Steel Complex, the Songjin Steel Complex and the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Complex.

Production is kept on a high level at different units of the extracting industrial domain including the Komdok General Mining Enterprise, the Musan Mining Complex, the Anju District Coal Mining Complex and the Sunchon District Coal Mining Complex.

The Sariwon District Coal Mining Complex had carried out its first quarter year plan at 104 percent in gross industrial output value, 101.7 percent in coal production as of 16 March and the Chonnae District Coal Mining Complex 106 percent in gross industrial output value, 101 percent in coal production and 112 percent in capital tunnelling and 110 percent in preparatory tunnelling as of 23 March.

A new speed is being created in the construction of major objects in the country.

In the last 30-odd days builders of the Sunchon Vinalon Complex have manufactured over 10,000 tons of sheet metal goods and steel structures and those of the Taechon power stations are raising daily speed in March to 230 percent as against the previous month.

The drive for creating the "speed of the 80's" is intensified at construction sites of the second stage expansion project of the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Complex and the expansion project of the Tanchon Magnesia Factory and so on.

Agricultural workers are steadily expanding their achievements in the immediate seed sowing in order to make this year a year of another bumper crops.

Also brisk are the waterway project to feed over 110,000 hectares of tideland to be reclaimed in North Pyongan Province with water stored in the dam of the Taechon power stations and the waterway project to supply over 100,000 hectares of tideland being reclaimed in South Pyongan Province with water of the River Taedong.

The reclamation of 1,100 hectares of tideland in the lower reaches of the River Kumya on the east coast is also making brisk headway.

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CSO: 4100/156

N. KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

FACTORY COLLEGES' TECHNICAL TRAINING REINFORCED

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 3 Feb 87 p 4

[Article by Kim Won-sok: "Problems Arising in the Technical Modernization of Machinery"]

[Text] In his historical administrative policy speech, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught that an important objective of our country's present science and technology development is to realize an overall technological innovation of the national economy. The modernization of old and out-dated equipment on the basis of new technology has been a low priority requirement in S&T development. This is the most important problem arising in successfully implementing the Third 7-Year Plan.

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

"The most important problem arising in implementing the Third 7-Year Plan is to develop science and technology and advance the technical modernization movement and thereby forcefully accelerate technical innovations in the national economy." ("For a Complete Victory of Socialism," monograph, p 16)

The development of science and technology and the modernization of machine equipment, interact in close relationship to each other, and play a role in accelerating the development of increased productivity.

The development of science and technology will accelerate the modernization of old and out-dated machinery by developing new, more modern machinery; and the modernization of machinery will make it possible to enhance S&T production standards. When the technological condition of machinery is improved through such a process and the standard of science and technology in production is raised production of machinery will increase, the labor efficiency will increase, and material wealth will increase rapidly.

The role of machinery modernization in production is noted in varied forms within the social and economic system.

The modernization and replacement of machinery in a capitalist society is the basis of periodic economic crises. This is the cause of undulations in the

development of production and an exacerbation of mass unemployment and poverty of workers.

The modernization of machinery in a socialist society is designed to improve material conditions and guarantee an independent and creative life for the workers. And, when it is implemented in accordance with plans, it will prove to be greatly superior when compared with the modernization and replacement of machinery in a capitalist society.

Above all, in a socialist society, since all work related to the introduction of new machinery is implemented in accordance with plans, the process of modernizing machinery is rapidly accelerated with comparatively less expense. Furthermore, managers can quickly be prepared for changes so that they may select in advance those objectives to be technologically altered, and operate newly introduced machinery accordingly. Thus, in the socialist society, the work of modernization of old and out-dated machinery is greatly accelerated, S&T production standards are rapidly enhanced, and production can be developed at a rapid pace.

In a socialist society, when the technological modernization of machinery is accelerated, it will be rapidly accomplished, productivity will increase, the variety of goods will be expanded, and their quality will be improved. Workers will be liberated from difficult and hard labor at an early date, and in addition the cost of goods will be reduced and the probability of further reductions will become greater. Furthermore, it becomes possible to establish a modern manufacturing process and to utilize production resources reasonably and effectively. When the work of modernization of old and out-dated machinery is accelerated, national income will grow and, simultaneously accumulation and consumption can be rapidly increased.

In this way, the technological modernization of machinery in a socialist society is an effective guarantee for rapidly developing the national economy.

Important factors in bringing about modernization of old and out-dated machinery is to develop science and technology and step up the technological modernization movement.

Today science and technology is developing rapidly and is becoming decisive in economic development. Carrying out modernization and renovation of machinery based on advanced science and technology represents a trend in today's world economy. In our country, too, science and technology are developing at high speed and the realities in which the stupendous task of new prospective plans must be fulfilled are making it an essential task to develop science and technology faster and to carry out equipment modernization.

Effecting rapid developments in science and technology and bold and positive technological innovations is in itself an important guarantee for carrying out modernization of old and out-dated machinery, and in this way bring our country's economy onto a new higher stage by means of successfully implementing the majestic task of the Third 7-Year Plan. Therefore, in order to carry out modernization of old and out-dated machinery, it is imperative to

develop science and technology faster, and to step up the technological innovation movement.

What is important in carrying out modernization of old and out-dated machinery is to accurately estimate the economic effectiveness of new machinery and respond accordingly.

The economic effectiveness of new machinery varies with the equipment. Therefore, when one wants to introduce new machinery, one must estimate effectiveness and select the the more effective pieces of equipment.

Only by selecting machinery that is capable of effecting great economic strides with less investment can the invested funds be returned at an earlier date, the modernization of machinery be accelerated, and the economy be developed by means of enhancing the effectiveness of social production.

In order to carry out modernization of old and out-dated machinery, it is imperative to efficiently carry out the work of planning.

In a socialist society in which all things are carried out in accordance with plans, such a difficult and complicated work as that of machinery modernization on the basis of new technology can be carried out spontaneously.

The technological modernization of machinery is an intricate work that is related to various fields, such as science and technology, organization of production, capital construction, and the work of guaranteeing resources. A great number of requirements must be met for that work; therefore, it cannot be successfully carried out without efficient planning. In carrying out planning, it is of importance to accurately set forth the objectives of modernizing and renovating machinery and to reflect the effectiveness of technological introduction and its requirements, accurately conforming to related planning items, including the plan for the development of science and technology, the production plan, the capital construction plan, and the plan for securing equipment.

The modernization of machinery is to be accompanied by guarantees and a certain amount of capital construction; therefore, it requires an appropriate guarantee of funds. Thus, in order to accelerate the technological modernization of machinery, a question comes up in carrying out the capital construction investment in accordance with the principle that priority should be given, in making the investment, to the technological modernization of machinery and the production process of existing plants and business enterprises.

Furthermore, in order to carry out modernization of old and out-dated machinery, it is imperative that priority be given to political work so that functionaries and workers of the production units concerned may pay great attention to it.

Both political and ideological indoctrination and the utilization of economic measures constitute an important means of boosting the interest of the people in economic management. Only when the economic measures are correctly

utilized on the basis of the situation in which the indoctrination work is stepped up in order to see to it that workers will correctly understand the importance of modernizing old machinery on the basis of new technology, and that they will constantly pay great attention to this, can we make them use their brains, actively search for inner reserves, and actively accelerate the modernization of machinery, from the viewpoint of a master of production. What is of importance in this situation is that, when the old machinery is modernized on the basis of new technology, if this has not been done in such a way so that those business enterprises concerned can get additional income, or if one does not move into new areas despite the fact that conditions and probabilities for modernization have already been established, we must see to it that sanctions are applied to such cases by means of appropriately utilizing tactics such as depreciation, profits, and prices.

To have a concrete understanding of the conditions of the machines and of the process of modernization, and to analyze them in depth are an important prerequisite to finding out in time tendencies and pending problems in the process of technically modernizing machinery and to taking appropriate organizational and technological measures. Therefore, a question comes up importantly here to the effect that functionaries should have the conditions of machinery and the process of modernizing it well in hand, and analyze this in their daily routine.

Carrying out modernization and renovation of old and out-dated machinery is an important problem arising in the socialist economic construction. It is one of the key tasks that should be carried out in implementing an overall technological modernization of the national economy. Functionaries and workers in all fields of the national economy must always take a deep interest in solving this problem and make great efforts. They must continually and unceasingly struggle to implement the Third 7-Year Plan.

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CSO: 4110/088

N. KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

BRIEFS

DPRK-HUNGARY COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED--Pyongyang, 2 April (KCNA)--A protocol of the 7th meeting of the Economic and Scientific-Technological Consultative Committee between the governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Hungarian People's Republic was signed in Budapest on 30 March. It was signed by Vice-Premier Kim Pok-sin, head of the Korean government delegation, and Lajos Czinege, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of Hungary. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0423 GMT 2 Apr 87 SK] /12858

CSO: 4100/156

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS, TRADE

NORTH KOREA'S AFRICAN PRESENCE SEEN AS THREAT TO FRANCE

Pretoria STRATEGIC REVIEW in English Dec 86 pp 1-19

[Article by P. Chaigneau and R. Sola entitled: "North Korea as an African Power: A Threat to French Interests"]

[Text]

1. INTRODUCTION

During the American intervention in Grenada, the American GIs must surely have been amazed to find four members of the North Korean army amongst the Cubans who had been taken prisoner. The question arises as to whether the Western world has paid any attention to or drawn conclusions from the presence of soldiers from Pyongyang in the Caribbean Sea. Although Cubans who are active from Luanda to Managua regularly attract the attention of observers and journalists, it is obvious that little attention has been paid to the fatherland of the "revered" Kim Il Sung as far as analyses in international military and diplomatic relations are concerned.

Such a misappreciation of the facts is surprising considering that the number of North Koreans posted overseas to foreign armed forces since the signing of military cooperation agreements with the respective governments, have been estimated at over 8 000. These advisers include *inter alia* instructors in guerrilla training camps, tank drivers as well as *MiG-21* and *MiG-23* pilots.

According to the statistics of the *Intelligence Defence Agency* and of the *International Institute for Strategic Studies*, the number of North Koreans contributing to the perpetuation of Daniel Ortega's Nicaraguan regime is estimated at 300. In the Middle East, 350 soldiers from north of the 38th parallel have been present in Iran since 1982, which was when Korea started delivering arms to Teheran. In South Yemen, the only official Marxist-Leninist Moslem state, there are 150 North Koreans, whilst in Tripoli there is an estimated 250. Since the establishment of diplomatic relations between North Korea and Syria, there are also an estimated 250 North Koreans in Damascus.

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However, the Korean presence is more widespread south of the Sahara. From the Seychelles to Angola, Zimbabwe, Tanzania, Uganda and Burkina Faso, over 2 000 North Korean military men endeavour to promote their country as a major power on the African continent. Playing alternately the military guarantee card and the insidious Asian-style diplomacy card, North Korea has become an essential actor in the "African game". This becomes evident, when considering that in 1985 even Omar Bongo joined the ranks of the 19 heads of state who have been received in Pyongyang during the last six years. Since then, Gabon has opened an embassy in North Korea¹⁾, following the example of presidents Mobutu, Dos Santos, Mengistu Hail Mariam, Mubarak and Gaddafi. Furthermore, the last French-African summit meeting was held in Bujumbura, in a centre which had been built entirely by North Korean military engineer corps personnel.

In this context, and in order to understand North Korea's African designs and to determine its course of action, its strengths, its weaknesses and its future prospects, three questions need to be answered: *firstly*, what is the importance of Africa in Korean diplomacy; *secondly*, in what way and why does North Korea appear as a "new" praetorian south of the Sahara; and *thirdly*, whether Kim Il Sung should be seen as an ingenious diplomat or as a puppet won over by Moscow.

These are particularly topical questions at a time when a Tripoli-Pyongyang axis is emerging.

2. THE PLACE OF AFRICA IN NORTH KOREAN DIPLOMACY

Although there is ample evidence of a North Korean presence in Africa, in for instance diplomatic staff movements, official delegations and military or press reports, these do not suffice to indicate clearly North Korea's motivations, its theoretical matrix — its sphere of activity and its methods. Further it should be determined whether this is an expression of a global foreign policy or simply a circumstantial topical venture.

The small number of available documents compel one to make use of the few general Korean texts relating to, or connected with foreign policy and with the Non-aligned Movement.

In this paper the North Korean model will be defined in terms of Pyongyang's envisaged development of such a model and its intention to attract African countries in particular. Further an effort will be made to determine the links between domestic and foreign policy and to isolate the determining factors.²⁾

2.1 The general theoretical framework

Although one may be amused by the phraseology of President Kim Il Sung's political texts, one has to admit that they are quite coherent, an obviously attractive factor for any regime which intends to set up a "totalitarian" communist-style regime.

In 1920, with the establishment of the *Union for the Destruction of Imperialism*, Kim Il Sung embarked on a socialist road, which lay midway between Marxist-Leninist urban socialism and a Maoist-type rural collectivism. The North Korean foreign policy is a projection of the Djoutché model (known as "populism") which is explained as follows: The Korean Labour Party emerged in August 1946 from its predecessor, the Communist Party, as the party of the masses. This was very important for the strengthening of the unity and the cohesion of the popular masses and to institute a one-leader party system.³⁾

The above explanation may have been interpreted as a mere watered-down version of Russian or Chinese communism if Kim Il Sung himself had not made a remark which is important for many African countries caught up in the East-West bipolar struggle. Pyongyang appears as the provider of a "third communist way" whose "intervention" would be less oppressive than that of the Russian or Chinese advisers: to make a success of the revolution, the people of each country must first of all institute the Djoutché as the theory of national revolution. One of the Djoutché theoreticians, Kim Chang Ha, stresses that there are big and small, developed and underdeveloped countries in the world, but no privileged ones; and that all countries are equal and independent. Therefore nobody may interfere in the affairs of another country by giving it orders, and no country should tolerate such an interference.⁴⁾

2.1.1 *The principles on which the North Korean model is based*

The North Korean model is based on the following three principles:

a) *The sovereignty principle.* This means governing by relying on the power of the popular masses, elaborating on the course and policy, as well as accomplishing the revolution in terms of the realities of each country⁵⁾.

b) *The independence principle.* An independent national economy must be set up if the popular masses want to rid themselves of economic backwardness and become the authentic masters of their material goods in order to develop rapidly the economy according to their needs.

c) *The self-defence principle.* The self-defence principle essentially entails modernising the whole army, turning it into an army of cadres, arming the people as a whole and fortifying the whole country. In this way it has managed to render the defensive capability invincible. Thus it can repulse all actions from aggressive forces.

As will be shown, the development model proposed by Pyongyang seems to attract more and more African countries, because it originates from a medium-sized nation, enclaved between two communist giants and threatened by "Japanese-American imperialism".

2.1.2 *The interpretation of the North Korean model*

The North Korean model may be interpreted as:

- a) A praxis closely related to Maoistic populism.
- b) A systematized manifestation of the Non-aligned Movement.
- c) A self-centred model comprising all the fields of economic, political and social activities.
- d) The militarization of the political and social system as a whole with the militia as a systemic corollary.
- e) The strengthening of ideological control resulting in a society where all actions are known, thus eliminating any political opposition.
- f) An increased control over all the people with executive power.

2.2 The reasons for North Korea's involvement

A two-fold motivation seems to have induced Pyongyang towards a *rapprochement* with the African continent. On the one hand, there has been a virtual radicalization of the Non-aligned Movement in favour of the Eastern Bloc countries since 1979 when Fidel Castro acted as president during the 6th Summit meeting of this Movement in Havana. The North Korean position was further strengthened by North Korea gaining membership of the Coördination Committee. This is an advantageous position from which to establish a new dialogue with the African continent which is in the process of being destabilized by means of a devious Soviet strategy. On the other hand, since 1979, and taking into account its own economic difficulties, North Korea has opted for the modernisation of its industrial infrastructure and for the promotion of exports. During the 6th Party Congress in October 1980 the Central Committee was reshuffled following the nomination of 175 new members out of 248. This coincided with the undeniable emergence of Kim Chong-il, Kim Il Sung's son. A recent article in the *Nodong Sinmun* has described this 6th Congress period as decisive for the reorientation of North Korean diplomacy as a whole.

When analyzing carefully this conjuncture, we are led to think that from the beginning of the 1980s, in order to make up for the drain of 15% on the GNP assigned to national defence, the new North Korean technocrats have decided to use their new relations with Africa to stimulate foreign demand. On the one hand, the mass production of arms increases the profits from manufactured products, and accelerates technological progress whilst stimulating industry. It would be interesting to know how great the impact of African arms demands has been on the military revival policy of North Korea. On the other hand, arms have become a new exchange currency for international barter, which prevents the building up of too large a foreign exchange debt.

If the various observers of North Korean policy are to be believed, this diplomatic reorientation (which may be called a new "North-South" dialogue), is accentuated by the more pragmatic attitude of the "young team" surrounding Kim Chong-il. This foreign policy seems to have been received favourably in Africa, considering the list of African leaders who have recently paid a visit to the North Korean capital:

- Colonel Gaddafi of Libya in November 1982,
- President Kolingba of the Central African Republic in November 1982,
- President Sassou-Nguesso of the Congo, from 12 to 15 March 1983,
- Prime Minister Sankara of Burkina Faso, in May 1983,
- President Mubarak of Egypt, from 4 to 5 April 1983,
- President René of the Seychelles in April 1983,
- Prime Minister Jonathan of Lesotho, in May 1983,
- President Habyarimana of Rwanda, in June 1983,
- The Prime Minister of Guinea at the beginning of October 1983,
- President Mengistu Haile Mariam of Ethiopia at the end of October 1983,
- President Bongo of Gabon, in 1984,
- President Machel of Mozambique, in July 1984,
- Prime Minister Alimadi of Uganda in April 1984,
- Vice-president Mwinyi of Tanzania, in April 1985.

A general exchange of views was made possible by the first contacts, but quite soon these diplomatic relations were formalized by the following:

— The formulation of an anti-American and anti-French strategy for the whole African continent. A clearly defined political line was taken in an article which appeared in the *Minju chosun* of 24 June 1983, and which called for the reinforcement of international solidarity, the opposition to imperialism, and the acceleration of a victorious world revolution.

— The sending of large numbers of military advisers. On 1 July 1983 an *Ilyushin 62* on its way from Bamako in Mali with 20 military advisers on board crashed near Conakry.

— The increase of military defence agreements: in 1980 with Uganda, on 31 December 1981 with Ghana, in November 1982 with Libya, in October 1983 with Ethiopia and in 1984 with Burkina Faso.

2.3 A "new" praetorian in sub-Saharan Africa

Although the first arrival of North Koreans in Africa took place in 1965 in Tanzania, it has only been since the 1970s and, especially during the last five years, that their military presence has increased to the point where they have become chief actors in African strategies.

Excluding the civilian aspects of their activities, (mainly rice cultivation and large projects) and concentrating only on the military side of their activities, three functions which often interact may be isolated: *firstly*, a fighting function by elite troops specialising in anti-guerrilla warfare; *secondly*, a guerrilla training function and a military presence; and *thirdly*, a praetorian guard function.

As early as 1971, it was realised⁶⁾ that the Pyongyang authorities had already set up a dozen guerrilla warfare training camps throughout the world while diplomatic channels were used to finance various revolutionary movements. In Africa, Dar es Salaam became the kingpin of subversive North Korean activities which, on a world scale, stretch from Mexico to the Middle-East and Sri Lanka. 1973 was a decisive year in the African penetration by North Korea which benefitted largely from the departure of Israeli military advisers, especially in Uganda. Gradually Zambia, Burundi and Somalia (before the 1977 alliance reversal) began to succumb to this new Asian influence.

However, in 1980 Zimbabwe afforded Pyongyang its first significant military penetration in Africa. After the independence of the former Rhodesia, Robert Mugabe decided to call upon North Korea to train Zimbabwean elite troops, following which 150 military advisers from the Yellow Sea became instructors in "Paradise" camp in the Bindura region. The following year, North Koreans were asked to set up a people's militia of 20 000 men under the official control of Mr William Ndangana, the minister responsible for paramilitary matters. Simultaneously, the North Koreans were asked to create the Central Intelligence Service, after Robert Mugabe (probably aware of the difficulties experienced by his Mozambican neighbour, Samora Machel)⁷⁾ had declined offers of East German cooperation in this field. From 1982, the North Korean advisers applied themselves to the training and arming of border guards. Within two years, they had set up and armed the most important militia in Black Africa (760 000 men) the famous *Workers-Farmers Red Guards*.

With the formation of the *5th Brigade*, the North Koreans became notorious in Zimbabwe for what will go down in history as an ethnic quasi-genocide. Robert Mugabe launched the Matabeleland repression

with the *5th Brigade* assault troops, who had been trained by 150 North Korean military personnel. This campaign was directed against his rival Joshua Nkomo who was essentially backed by the Matabeles⁸⁾. Although no statistics are available, it is known that thousands died in the ensuing Matabeleland war.

Among the former British colonies, Uganda undoubtedly forms the second African pillar of North Korean military influence. In 1979, 45 000 Tanzanian soldiers, backed by 500 North Korean "advisers", seized power in a country which had been laid to waste. Within eight years after coming to power, Idi Amin had expelled the Indo-Pakistanis from the country and eliminated over 200 000 of his compatriots. After regaining power Milton Obote⁹⁾ signed a defence treaty with North Korea in 1980. Since then, 600 to 700 soldiers seconded from Pyongyang have been training the anti-guerrilla forces of a 20 000 man strong army and have tried, from Kampala, to bring about the submission of a country where repression is as ruthless as that of the former regime. Meanwhile the struggle against Amin's former supporters (in exile in Saudi Arabia) and the Baganda rebellion are continuing.*

At the same time, from Mahé to Accra, the beginning of the 1980s has provided Kim Il Sung with new expedient opportunities to consolidate his African penetration from East to West. Thus, the attempted *coup d'état* in November 1981 in the Seychelles led President Albert René, with Madagascar as a mediator to choose the North Koreans to ensure his personal safety and to set up a presidential guard. Since the beginning of 1982, 80 North Korean soldiers have *de facto* been controlling the Seychelles defence force of 1 000 men (750 of whom are in the land forces). In Ghana, on 31 December 1981, Captain Jerry Rawlings seized power and four months later signed a military protocol with Pyongyang. The massive repatriation, in January 1983, of half a million Ghanaians expelled by Nigeria, generated such a tense political climate that the authorities had to reinforce the police force. About 50 North Koreans have since then contributed to the effectiveness of the regime's political police. After the expulsions decided upon by the Nigerian authorities in May 1984, it would seem that the "expatriates" from Pyongyang will be busy in Accra for a long time to come.

Although it would seem that the former crown colonies in particular have succumbed to President Kim Il Sung's political theocracy, it would be a mistake to accept that the former French colonies have remained impervious to Korean influence.

In fact, in the former French sub-Saharan colonies, the North Korean intervention takes three forms: *firstly*, as the personal guard of heads of state; *secondly*, for the training of future elites; and *thirdly*, for the possible destabilisation of France's privileged partners.

From 1976 onwards, the North Koreans have been building up the security services of Madagascar. Indeed, for more than eight years now, their soldiers have been supervising and training President Ratsiraka's guard as well as the intervention forces of the army. Moreover, they have contributed to the setting up of the *General Directorate of Investigation and Documentation*, the political police of the regime officially directed by the President's brother-in-law before being entrusted to the

**Editor's note.* In July 1985 Pres Obote's regime was overthrown in a military *coup* by Lt Gen Tito Okello. In January 1986 Museveni seized power from Okello.

former ambassador, Raharijaona. Finally, troops from the engineer corps, seconded by Korea, have built a veritable bunker outside the capital for the head of state who, however, does not seem in a hurry to occupy it because of extremely unfavourable public opinion¹⁰⁾.

In 1980, the North Koreans intervened in Benin to support President Kerekou's regime. Since that date, it would seem as if they were partially supervising the presidential guard of Cotonou and the political police of the PRPB.

In Burkina Faso (formerly known as Upper-Volta), the North Korean influence is still growing. This is evident from the uniform worn by the head of state during official appearances. In addition, President Sankara has travelled several times to Pyongyang in the course of his Moscow journeys. It is also known that since the middle of 1984 there has been a Korean-Burkinabian military agreement, although the contents of it has not been made public yet. As for the training of future political and military elites, it should be remembered that 3 800 Africans have been officially trained in Korea.

Like the Lenin Institute in Moscow, Pyongyang has a Kim Il Sung Institute. There, through the medium of French, the *apparatchiks* who will in future constitute the new political leaders, are being trained. The Congolese have managed to escape this process owing to the existence of the *Central School of the Congolese Labour Party*, but the people from Malagasy, Benin and Burkina are all experiencing this phenomenon. Besides, quite logically, the *Frounze Academy* and *Vorochilov Staff School* have their counterpart in Pyongyang, where a handful of Malagasy officers have started what may be called the "African network".

Finally, regarding the destabilisation threat to friendly regimes, it should be pointed out that France has good reason to be worried about the Korean successes in Africa, as is evident in the Togolese case. However, in order to ascertain the size of the stakes and the true nature of the threat, the problem is to determine whether Pyongyang's African strategy is to be considered as a *sui generis* entity or, on the contrary, whether it could possibly be interpreted as part of Kremlin policy.

3. THE ROLE OF THE USSR AND SOVIET SATELLITE FORCES

Taking into account only military forces, there were on 1 January 1985, 35 000 Cubans (25 000 of them in Angola); and about 3 000 East Europeans, south of the Sahara. To these numbers may be added several hundred Vietnamese military personnel.

In the past few months, the media have been responsible for this question becoming quite relevant, due to their insistence on the virtual total withdrawal of Cuban soldiers after the agreements between South Africa, Angola and Mozambique¹¹⁾. There is, however, little hope that this withdrawal will in fact take place.

The Warsaw Pact has been in existence for 30 years and an analysis of the "satellite forces" of the Soviet strategy is absolutely essential in order to understand Moscow's African involvement.

3.1 Soviet strategy

The Soviets usually divide Soviet strategy into three complementary sub-systems¹²⁾, namely:

— The so-called "internal" strategy (carried out inside the Soviet Republics and that part of Europe under Soviet control).

— The direct ("frontal") strategy (towards the USA, Western Europe and China).

— The indirect strategy, thus named because it is carried out by surrogate forces and applied in the Third World where the USSR does not want to be directly drawn into peripheral military adventures. In French, the expression "*forces suppletives*", "*contributeurs specialises*" and "*forces satellites*" are used to translate the terms "proxy forces" and "surrogate forces" as used by Anglo-Saxon political analysts.

Whatever the terminology adopted, these different words all refer to the surrogate forces used in the execution of the Soviet strategy. These forces have enabled the Soviet authorities in their African venture to undertake only the support and coordination of operations at the highest level, as well as logistic support.

3.2 The involvement of Soviet satellite forces

The people's democracies of Eastern Europe have been given a supporting function in that they render technical assistance at the intermediate level.

The fighting function is entrusted to Third World auxiliaries belonging to the socialist community, with the Cubans in the leading role.

In this respect the Angolan example is particularly significant. Considering that Angola has provided 10 years of continuous practice, the nature of the posts held by the various parties engaged in the struggle is very revealing. The Soviets (about 1 000 soldiers at present) have always retained the posts of staff advisers and instructors at the military academy in Luanda. Besides, and in accordance with the TAC of 8 October 1976, their officers are responsible for the manning of radar units and artillery. The only time their airmen have been directly involved was during *Operation Askari* in December 1983.

The East Germans have specialised in the formation and support of paramilitary forces, namely the *People's Defence Organisation* (30 000 men), and especially, President Dos Santos's praetorian guard, that is the forces of the Ministry of State Security. Since the creation on 31 July 1983 of the *Regional Military Councils*, the East Germans have also provided almost all the security officers and political commissars of FAPLA (*Popular Forces for the Liberation of Angola*). In addition they have specialised in the support of information services through the MFS, the East German KGB.

Among the other "people's democracies", none can claim a similar role. Only Rumania has undertaken the training of the militia and supplied *matériel*. Vietnam has been training SWAPO fighters in the south of the country since 1979, while the Cubans are supplying a 25 000 man strong expeditionary force, comprising three divisions, to a country which is in control of only two thirds of its own territory.

This division of responsibility shows the considerable scope of the USSR's own influence; especially considering the fact that the above could, with the necessary adaptations, also be applied to Mozambique and to Ethiopia.

However, after Ronald Reagan's re-election, the activity in Southern Africa of the Under-Secretary of State for African Affairs, Chester Crocker, and the recent South African diplomatic offensive since the Nkomati Accord, the West seems to have gained the upper hand. Indeed, several developments seem to point in the direction of a partial withdrawal of Cubans from Angola and even Ethiopia, with the USSR somewhat reluctant to greatly increase their involvement.

In fact the Soviets stand to gain much from such a withdrawal; *firstly*, the United States has linked the recognition of Angola and the independence of Namibia to the Cuban withdrawal; *secondly*, the Cubans are bogged down in the territory and especially in the Cabinda enclave; and *thirdly* this withdrawal should be considered in the light of the arrival of North Korean military personnel who have replaced Cuban units.

3.3 The role of North Korea

The Soviet Union is clearly capable of reorganizing the roles and increasing the scope of its surrogates' activities. Within this context the North Koreans should be seen as the new relay in the execution of the African strategy of the USSR.

3.3.1 *Theses for explaining North Korean involvement*

In view of the North Korean penetration in Africa, there are three theses by which the sub-Saharan policy of Korea's Democratic People's Republic and the degree of autonomy of Pyongyang in relation to Moscow, may be explained.

a) Korea as a Marxist-Leninist theocracy

According to this thesis, Korea is a Marxist-Leninist theocracy in the hands of the Kim dynasty (Kim Il Sung having appointed his son, Kim Chong-Il, as his virtual successor at the head of the government, and especially, of the Korean Labour Party). Seen from this perspective, the North Korean activity in Africa aims at propagating the image of the revered leader Kim Il Sung (Koreans already bow in front of his giant statue in Pyongyang and the "pioneers" daily put flowers in front of the effigy of the "fatherland's liberator").

There are, however, various indications as to North Korea's specific logic and the *sui generis* character of its activities. *Firstly*, Pyongyang has never stopped seeking friends, diplomatic support and votes in the United Nations in opposition to South Korea and has also never stopped campaigning for reunification.¹³⁾ *Secondly*, Africa is an excellent field of diversion and training for a defence force of close to 800 000 men for a country of 19 million inhabitants — a force which depends on a five year military service period in the army and the navy, as opposed to three years in the air force and which is complemented by "security forces", "border guards" and civilian militias. *Thirdly*, Africa is an outlet, albeit still secondary, for a growing arms industry of locally produced essentially Soviet-type *matériel*. In 1983, the estimated¹⁴⁾ military expenditure of North Korea was 15 328 milliard francs¹⁵⁾. This type of economic logic aimed at paying off arms production costs by concentrating on mass production, accounts for the sales to Iran since 1982, as Teheran accepts overinvoicing contrary to regular market practices.

b) Korea's Asian Tito-style policy

According to this thesis, the Korean policy is an Asian Tito-style policy offering an alternative between East and West. However, the only problem is that the USSR does not profit from the Korean action. This type of reasoning is borne out by the nature of the relations between Pyongyang and Peking. It would seem that this was the case until 1980 or even 1982. Indeed, Sino-Korean diplomatic relations were quite good, and several African embassies in Peking served as diplomatic relays to Pyongyang¹⁶⁾. Moreover, in 1980, Pyongyang officially condemned Soviet intervention in Afghanistan (the discontinuation of Soviet petrol sales to North Korea in June 1979 had proved decisive in the Korean condemnation of Moscow's action in Kabul).

c) Korea as a Soviet Union surrogate

According to a more recent thesis, Korea is, to a great extent, considered to be the Soviet Union's surrogate in Africa. This thesis is based on the following:

(i) In 1982, the Soviet-Korean dispute was settled during the meeting in Moscow between Kim Il Sung and Chernenko. A *rapprochement* was officially confirmed by Sergei Losev in December 1984 during the 4th World Conference of Communist Parties, held in Prague, during which the representative of the Korean Labour Party was congratulated for his country's contribution to the people's liberation cause and to socialist solidarity.

Fifty one per cent of North Korea's trade is with the CAEM (compared to 30% with Communist China;) and since 1950 over three quarters of the North Korean *matériel* has been of Soviet origin. In particular, the Soviet-North Korean friendship and cooperation treaty of 1961 has been replaced by the one signed in Moscow in 1982. This treaty includes a defence agreement between the two countries.

(ii) North Korean soldiers intervene precisely where the Soviets' action is focussed at any given time. Thus, after the 1982 Soviet-Korean *rapprochement*, some 250 soldiers from Korea were sent to Mozambique (in place of East Germans) to act as instructors to the *National Service of People's Security* in its anti-guerrilla struggle against the *Mozambican National Resistance Movement* (RNM).

Towards the end of 1984, at the time when the partial withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angolan territory as well as their partial transfer to Nicaragua was in the offing, a North Korean Squadron arrived in Luanda. Further, the collusion between Soviet strategy and North Korean activities in Ethiopia cannot be denied. In fact, in August 1984, after the creation of the first true "orthodox" communist party south of the Sahara, the *Ethiopian Workers Party*, 150 North Koreans replaced the Cuban military in support of President Mengistu's security services. At a time when the Eritrean conflict was taking on a new dimension owing to the retransfer of arms operated by Saudi Arabia to the advantage of the FPLE¹⁷⁾, North Korea asked to join the 1981 Aden Tripartite Pact which already links Ethiopia, South Yemen and Libya. (The Soviets were present as observers at the signing of this treaty.)

(iii) Africans wishing to go to Pyongyang, have to travel through Moscow. The *Aeroflot* flight network is characterized by global integration.

3.3.4 *The relative importance of North Korea*

In spite of such links with Moscow, the importance of the North Koreans is only relative as in fact, for at least two reasons, they are only second-rate auxiliaries in the eyes of the Soviet Union.

a) It has been established that Moscow had counted on French-speaking Vietnam to consolidate its African policy. However, exhausted and already busy occupying and destroying Cambodia, while at the same time fighting against the *United Front of Patriotic Forces for the Liberation of Vietnam*, the Hanoi authorities were not able to play a leading role south of the Sahara. In consequence this role has been entrusted to the North Koreans.

b) The basic problem of the USSR is that it has no surrogate states on the African continent, whereas in Latin America it has Cuba and in Asia, Vietnam.

However, since the agreement of 11 May 1984 between the CCM and PCUS, Tanzania has been playing the part of an auxiliary surrogate. In this respect Tanzania is an *ersatz*, enabling the USSR to maintain a training centre for SWAPO in Manica. In 1981 the Tanzanian army also intervened to save the Seychelles regime, where the president's safety is now being ensured by North Koreans.

Similarly, in Mozambique, two Tanzanian battalions have been protecting the Sofala province since the departure of the Cubans. Finally, it has been proven that the Zaïrian opposition movements (and especially the *National Front for the Liberation of the Congo*) are armed by the USSR owing to retransfers by Tanzania *via* the Tanganyika lake. However, it would seem that in the end, the USSR will unquestionably try to secure Ethiopia as its African relay, as Ethiopia has nearly 40 million inhabitants and is, strategically speaking, geographically extremely well situated.

3.4 Threat to French interests

In the light of such developments, France cannot remain indifferent because its future as a great power is at stake. If it loses its foothold in Africa, it will in effect very quickly be reduced to its own geographic hexagon.

Quite often, the African decision-makers' foremost concern is to ensure their own safety and perpetuity. They resort to the Soviet surrogates and especially to the North Koreans because of their perception of these forces as highly effective. Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaïre has taken similar steps, but he prefers to resort to Israelis rather than to Westerners to ensure his safety¹⁸⁾. It would seem that the USA has taken cognizance of this and is gradually developing a military policy for Africa.

In order to maintain its alliances at this level, France's foremost problem is undoubtedly its credibility. However, the means for action should not be mistaken for political will because, whilst will without means is tantamount to powerlessness, means without will is worthless. This is an essential aspect.

4. TOWARDS A TRIPOLI-PYONGYANG AXIS

At a time when a "Tripoli-Pyongyang axis" is being formed, which in the years to come, will threaten simultaneously regional stability and French interests, it is important to remember the relationship between the means for action and political will.

4.1 Malta: a North Korean bridgehead in the Mediterranean Sea

Shortly after its coming to power in 1971, Dom Mintoff's Labour Party contacted Pyongyang. At first, the effect of its new relations was hardly noticeable, but 1982 marked a definite turning point. Faced with economic difficulties following the closing down of the NATO base in March 1979 and with the people's dissatisfaction owing to the growing collectivist policy, the Labour government decided in favour of a *rapprochement* with communist countries.

This decisive step towards totalitarianism was taken during the legislative elections in December 1981 when the government won the elections only as a result of an electoral rezoning which gave it 34 seats out of 65, despite having obtained only 49% of the votes. Since then, delegations and various types of agreements, especially with the USSR and Pyongyang, have been on the increase. A friendship association with North Korea has been created which consists essentially of members of the Leninist Maltese trade union, the *General Workers Union (GWU)*. In August 1984 Dom Mintoff went to Pyongyang to sign a cultural and economic cooperation agreement. Three months earlier, Valletta had closed down South Korea's honorary consulate. The island has become a study centre for North Koreans who have received bursaries amounting to approximately 20 000 French Francs in 1981, 60 000 in 1982, and 160 000 in 1983-84. However, the greatest cause for concern is the new role played by Malta in the international arms trade on behalf of the terrorist groups, the *Red Brigades*, the *Irish Republican Army (IRA)* and the Libyans. In July 1982 a secret military agreement was signed with Pyongyang according to which North Korea would deliver hand-weapons as well as mortars and would send four military advisers who are specialists in anti-communist warfare. In August 1983, a North Korean ship, the *Du Man gang* of the Tonghe company, berthed at Valletta. According to its debarkation papers, 44 crates intended for the Ministry of Defence and External Security contained anti-aircraft and anti-tank weapons, completely out of proportion with the needs of the Maltese armed forces which number only 800. Since 1983, a *Tupolev 154* No P885 carrying arms, has shuttled between Pyongyang, Moscow and Valletta several times.

The influence of the Djoutché doctrine on Malta's policy is quite significant. It is interesting to note that Mintoff and his nonelected successor, Mr Karmenu Bonnici, have been responsible for the following:

- A break with the EEC freemarket and a decision in favour of a self-centred economy linked to the Eastern Bloc countries.
- An extreme neutralistic attitude in favour of the nonnuclear zone demanded by Papandreu's Greece and the Soviet Union.
- The setting up of a "Djema" paramilitary militia trained by North Koreans.

— With the signing of the 18 November agreement, a triangular Valletta-Pyongyang-Tripoli strategic alliance which is directed against the USA and NATO was formed.

— Following the September 1982 "Interference Act", the reinforcement of the military capabilities (particularly anti-aircraft defence), the police, the ideological control of the media and of all the Maltese citizens, a policy was formed which has been severely criticized by the *Human Rights Commission of the Council of Europe*.

This skilful penetration of the North Korean diplomacy in the Mediterranean region through Malta indicates that the European influence zone, and therefore the French one, may easily be disrupted should the European governments, for whatever reason, ignore the developments or not make the necessary efforts to understand the difficulties experienced by newly-independent states. In the case of Malta, the North Korean presence is inseparable from that of the Soviets, and soon the Cubans will pose a security threat to NATO which will require expedient action from the European member countries and the USA. For the time being, everyone in Valletta is wondering how many North Koreans there are inside their embassy.

At the same time, in the sub-Saharan context, the Gulf of Guinea is clearly the scene of a collusion of interests between the Libyans and the North Koreans.

4.2 The Gulf of Guinea

Even if Libya's African ambitions were linked to one man in particular, and even if there had been any uncertainty as to what the post-Gaddafi period will be like, the situation of the countries in the Gulf of Guinea undeniably points to a collusion between Tripoli and Pyongyang in their short and intermediate term attempts at destabilising the region. The same applies to the permanence of the North Korean policy south of the Sahara.

Partially frustrated in his Chadian venture, Colonel Gaddafi might be inclined to lend a new impetus to his initial project of a "Great Sahel" and to increase destabilising actions in West Africa.

However, among the states of the Gulf of Guinea, only Nigeria has the capability to counterbalance the Libyan influence. Consequently, the "Libyan project" will, at least for the years to come, pose a serious threat to the safety of the French-speaking countries in that region.

The case of Togo is the best example of the acuity of this question. To the internal problems of this country should be added a particularly unfavourable geopolitical situation. Bordered on the West by Ghana, on the east by Benin and on the north by Burkina Faso, Togo forms a veritable Gordian knot in the region as a result of a twopronged Libyan and Korean thrust. In order to understand to what degree Lomé is the converging point of these pressures, it is necessary to consider the main props Tripoli and Pyongyang have in the region.

In Accra, the capital of Ghana, an estimated 100 Libyan military advisers support, together with the North Koreans, the presidential guard of Captain Rawlings. In this country Libyans and Koreans share the supervision of the training camps for the Ghanaian security forces, which is the praetorian guard of the head of state. It would seem more than probable that the Ghanaians have granted the Libyans several military bases in return, and in particular an air base at Tamale which was

used to transfer Libyan arms to Burkina Faso and which, because of its geographical position, could one day serve as relay station to the Ivory Coast where consideration of the post-Houphouët period is a cause for concern. At the same time, staunch Ghanaian political "fish ponds" are at present being set up in Tripoli and Pyongyang in order to ensure the perdurability of Libyan and Korean influences. In fact the number of Ghanaians trained in Libya and North Korea is estimated at 500, which is as many as in Cuba and twice as many as in the Soviet Union.

In Benin, the Libyan influence is equally evident and Cotonou is, at least on two accounts, the real kingpin for the Libyan activity in the region. Recruiting for the *Islamic Legion* takes place here and it also serves as a stopover for the Libyan air force and arms transfers in the region. It should be stressed that Bohicon is very likely to be one of the first training camps of the *Islamic Legion* and that the number of Libyan and Korean "advisers" in Cotonou is estimated at several hundred. Also each year 500 citizens from Benin go back home after having been on a training course or having completed their studies in Libya or North Korea.

Since changing its name to Burkina Faso, Upper Volta has come under the influence of Libya and North Korea. This is encouraged by Ghana, since Captain Rawlings exercises quite an influence on his counterpart Sankara. We know that in 1984, the joint Burkina-Ghana military manoeuvres (with Libyan and Korean observers), gave Tripoli and Pyongyang the opportunity to test the arms which had been supplied. Even if the North Korean presence tends gradually to supplant the Libyan influence in Ouagadougou, it seems more than probable that Tripoli will not allow its relations (mainly covert) with Burkina Faso to deteriorate, as the latter is the springboard to Togo and the Ivory Coast.

This Libyan strategy becomes coherent if it is seen in conjunction with the Togo opposition in exile in Tripoli and the Islamic thrust which is being financed and supported by Libya among the population and in particular in university circles in Togo.

5. CONCLUSION

Faced with this type of problem, France cannot but be concerned at the post-Eyadéma situation in Togo — as this is a country which is widely supervised by the party and the army. Yet after 17 years of Eyadémism it is undeniably experiencing an erosion of the regime. The centrifugal forces are also proving increasingly difficult to control in the north.

In this respect France's role *vis-à-vis* the Ivory Coast and Togo (as well as Niger), is undoubtedly to supply security guarantees. Failing this, Lomé will continue to turn towards Pyongyang rather than towards Paris, while Abidjan will obviously turn towards Tel Aviv.

It is imperative that an analysis of the situation should centre around Togo if the French risk of losing an ally in the region is to be understood. Created in August 1977, the Monesto has become a real Marxist pro-Soviet opposition force. The opposition which has taken refuge in Ghana, is experiencing, *mutatis mutandis*, a similar evolution. The one which has taken refuge in Libya is supplying the *Islamic Legion* and is fostering subversion in the region. Once President Eyadéma realizes that the alienation between Pyongyang and Moscow is on many accounts, weaker than is believed in Lomé, he may also realize that his recourse to North Korea in order to ensure the security of the regime will be to his detriment.¹⁹⁾

Taken as a whole, the risk from North Korean diplomacy, and that which emanates from the states where it is being practised, especially in Africa, lies in the fact that it promotes the militarisation of society as a whole, thus exacerbating inter-African relations. In this way, it generates hyper-militarised state structures which paradoxically continue to profess their diplomatic "nonalignment", despite negative relations with the West. Since 1980 this can be clearly seen in the Maltese example.

These problems are of the gravest concern to France. The French should not wait for the destabilisation of their allies to become a reality before they realize that in Africa, like in the Mediterranean region, collusion between Moscow-Pyongyang-Tripoli is a reality whose logic demands that it should be seen as being detrimental to French interests.

REFERENCES

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2. It may be interesting to read the article on North Korean foreign policy by Kim, Y C, "North Korean Foreign Policy", *Problems of Communism*, January-February 1985, pp 1-17.
3. *La Corée artisanale de l'avenir*, éd Langues étrangères, p 92.
4. Ha, K C, *Les immortelles idées du Djoutché*, éd Langues étrangères, Pyongyang, 1984, p 311.
5. *La Corée artisanale de l'avenir*, *op cit*, pp 83-84.
6. See in particular: *The Far East and Australia. A survey and directory of Asia and the Pacific*, Europa Publications, London, 1982, pp 645-646; and *The Economist*, 8 May 1971.
In order to understand the historical developments, reference may be made to: Berger C, *The Korea Knot. A military-political history*, University of Pennsylvania Press, 1957, p 50 ff; Kim, Byonk and Kik, *Modern Korea, the socialist North revolutionary perspectives in the South and unification*, International Publishers Co, New York, 1970, pp 34-35. On the dynamics of the 80s, see Hook Han and Paxton in *The Statesman's yearbook, statistical and historical annual of the States of the World for the year 1982-1983*, pp 769 ff.
7. Approximately 600 East German military personnel ensure President Machel's personal safety, as well as forming the political police and the information services.
8. Before the independence of 18 April 1980, the ex-Rhodesian army had fought two guerrilla groups which were mutually antagonistic: ZANLA (Zimbabwe African Liberation Army), the armed wing of Robert Mugabe's ZANU, and ZIPRA (Zimbabwe People's Revolutionary Army), the armed wing of Joshua Nkomo's ZAPU.
9. He governed the country from 1966 to 1971 when he was overthrown by his Chief of Staff, General Amin Dada.
10. Antananarivo was, from 29 to 30 September 1976, the venue for the third international seminar on the ideas of the Djoutché. This seminar was attended by over 600 delegates representing 61 countries. On relations between the Great Island and North Korea reference may be made to Chaigneau, P, *Un Etat a orientation socialiste: Madagascar* (for an analysis of Soviet strategy at the crossroads of Africa and the Indian Ocean), a thesis for the D Phil (Political Science and Arts) (Political Sociology), University of Paris X, 1984, vol 2, pp 527-565 and vol 3, pp 1288-1325. *Rivalités politiques et socialisme à Madagascar* will be published in October 1985, Paris, La Documentation Française, coll, "Publications du C.H.E.A.M".
11. The Lusaka Agreement between Angola and South Africa signed on 6 February 1984 (leading at the end of April 1985 to the withdrawal of South African troops from Angola) and the Nkomati Accord, a non-aggression pact between South Africa and Mozambique, signed on 16 March 1984.

12. For a more detailed approach see, Chaigneau, P, "*La Stratégie soviétique en Afrique, L'Afrique et l'Asie Modernes; Les Etats socialistes et l'Afrique*, no 143, paper read at the Berlin international conference of 13– 16 March 1985 (to be published in *Publications du C.H.E.A.M., La Documentation Française*); "Les contributeurs spécialisés dans la stratégie oblique de l'Union Soviétique", *Politique Internationale*, Summer 1985.
13. Reunification is all the more unlikely considering that, demographically speaking, South Korea's population is more than twice as large as North Korea's (39 400 000 inhabitants) as against 18 800 000).
14. *L'Année stratégique*, 1984, p 136.
15. For a GNP evaluated at 200 milliard francs.
16. Benin, Burundi, the Congo, Guinea, Mali, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Somalia, Togo, Tunisia and Zambia.
17. Popular Front for the Liberation of Eritrea.
18. In 1982 Israel helped form the *Presidential Special Brigade*, a crack unit of the Zaïrian national army. In January 1982 Israel and Zaïre put into action a five-year plan concerning especially the reorganisation of the Kamanyola division (5 000 men) stationed in the highly strategic Shaba province.
19. 100 to 150 North Korean military personnel train and support President Eyadéma's personal guard.

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N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS, TRADE

DAILY DENOUNCES U.S. MOVES AGAINST NICARAGUA

SK010521 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0447 GMT 1 Apr 87

[Text] Pyongyang, 1 April (KCNA)--The recent proclamation of an alert order by Nicaragua in northern provinces which border on Honduras is a clear expression of the Nicaraguan people's firm will to defend to the end their homeland and gains of Sandinist revolution won at the cost of blood and build a new independent society, says MINJU CHOSON today.

In a signed commentary titled "In Defense of the Gains of Sandinist Revolution" the paper notes: The schemes of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges to stamp out the victory of the Sandinist revolution in its cradle, regarding it as a thorn in the flesh, have entered a more grave stage.

The moves of the U.S. imperialists against Nicaragua are a heinous crime designed to hamstring the Sandinist revolution, block the anti-imperialist and independent advance of the Nicaraguan people and put the colonial yoke on Nicaragua again.

The proclamation of the alert order in Nicaragua, part of the persistent struggle to defend the Sandinist revolution, is a quite natural one to safeguard the dignity and right of a sovereign and independent state.

Convinced of the justness of the Sandinist revolution, the Nicaraguan people will smash in every step the enemy's military provocations by staunchly fighting against the maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists for aggression and interference.

The anti-Nicaragua scheme of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges is bound to miscarry and the just cause of the Nicaraguan people is certain to triumph.

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CSO: 4100/156

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS, TRADE

FOREIGN FIGURES NOTE KIM IL-SONG BIRTHDAY

SK311024 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1007 GMT 31 Mar 87

[Text] Pyongyang, 31 March (KCNA)--Figures of various countries recently published a press statement and articles on the occasion of the birthday of the great leader President Kim Il-song.

K. Mpenda, editor-in-chief of the radio broadcasting station of Tanzania, said in his press statement: The great leader President Kim Il-song, basing himself on the *chuche* idea, the guiding idea of our era, indicated the path of national liberation, class liberation and human liberation and has converted Korea into a powerful socialist state independent in politics, self-supporting in economy and self-reliant in national defence.

His history of revolutionary activities is the revolutionary history of a great leader who has led the Workers' Party of Korea and people along a road of victory and glory through multiple obstacles and difficulties and the shining history of a great revolutionary, a communist, who dedicates his all to the freedom and happiness of the people, sharing bitters and sweets with them.

Ahmed Hassanein, chief editor of the Egyptian paper ARAB YOUTH, said in his article titled "Outstanding Thinker and Theoretician": The great leader President Kim Il-song possesses all traits as an outstanding thinker and theoretician such as boundless devotion to the cause of human liberation, unbounded love for the masses of the working people, rare intelligence and penetration, extraordinarily rich and versatile knowledge.

With his deep penetration into the demand of a new era when once oppressed and maltreated popular masses have emerged as the master of their destiny, he founded the great *chuche* idea, thus developing the struggle of the popular masses for *Chajusong* to a new, higher stage and making imperishable contributions to the development of the history of mankind.

The outstanding ideological and theoretical activities of the great leader President Kim Il-song who has made a great contribution to the development of the revolutionary theory in the present time will shine forever along with history. Ragab el Shinawi, director of the Sun Light Company of Egypt, said in his article entitled "Outstanding Leadership That Has Brought Epochal Changes":

President Kim Il-song, possessed of rare intelligence and scientific penetration, puts forward original lines and policies for the building of a new society to brightly light the path to be followed by the popular masses.

He is a great leader of the people who, always finding himself among the people, gives wisdom and courage to them and solves all problems by enlisting their revolutionary enthusiasm and creative zeal.

C. Lerol, representative of the African National Congress of South Africa in Egypt, said in his article titled "The Immortal Chuche Idea, the Militant Banner of the Cause of Independence Against Imperialism": The immortal chuche idea founded by the great leader President Kim Il-song has become today a militant banner accelerating the victory of the cause of independence against imperialism.

His chuche idea which ocrrectly reflects the desire of the world people for Chajusong and the demand of the developing revolutionary movement is a beacon and an invincible militant banner which brightly light the road of the world's revolutionary people in the struggle for the accomplishment of the cause of independence against imperialism.

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N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS, TRADE

IRANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER SUPPORTS KIM IL-SONG PROPOSAL

SK310525 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0506 GMT 31 Mar 87

[Text] Pyongyang, 31 March (KCNA)--A letter supporting a new nation-saving proposal advanced by the great leader President Kim Il-song at the first session of the Eighth Supreme People's Assembly came to Kim Yong-nam, vice-premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister, from 'Ali Akbar Velayati, foreign minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The letter says: We firmly believe that the proposal made by President Kim Il-song, the outstanding leader of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, at the first session of the Eighth Supreme People's Assembly to find a solution for averting differences and a conflict on the Korean peninsula is based on the development of the well being of your people and on the need to remove the acute situation created on that region and the rest of the world.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I declare that the Islamic Republic of Iran, proceeding from the principle of its foreign policy, is ready to give all-out support as in the past in the realization of the proposal put forward by the respected president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and we will contribute to the struggle to remove the crisis of the Korean peninsula till the grave cloud affecting the destiny of the people in the region is cleared away.

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N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS, TRADE

PAPERS MARK ANNIVERSARY OF IRANIAN REVOLUTION

SK011044 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1033 GMT 1 Apr 87

[Text] Pyongyang, 1 April (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN and MINJU CHOSON today dedicate signed articles to the 8th anniversary of the proclamation of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Noting that the Iranian people have actively struggled to defend the gains of revolution and build a new prosperous Iran over the last 8 years, the signed article of NODONG SINMUN says: The Iranian people have registered successes in the struggle for the independent development of the country overcoming various difficulties on the road of advancement under the leadership of his excellency Ayatollah Imam Khomeyni, their supreme leader.

The Korean people rejoice over the achievements made by the Iranian people in building a new life.

The Iranian government and people are now maintaining an anti-imperialist and independent stand and nonaligned stand.

The friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Iran accord with the interests of the two peoples and are conducive to promoting the cause of independence against imperialism.

The Korean people believe that the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Iran would further expand and develop in the future in conformity with the idea of independence, friendship and peace.

The Korean people wish the Iranian people greater success in their future struggle for building a new society.

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BRIEFS

MENGISTU MEETS KIL CHAE-KYONG--Pyongyang, 2 April (KCNA)--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, expressed the belief that the cause of Korean reunification would be surely accomplished and stated that Ethiopia would always stand on the side of the Korean people in the fulfillment of their cause. When he met the delegation of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by its Vice-director Kil Chae-kyong, he said that the Korean people had made distinguished successes and that the successes could be achieved only under the wise guidance of the great Comrade Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il. The conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1517 GMT 2 Apr 87 SK] /12858

GROUP BRINGS LOYAL LETTER FROM JAPAN--Pyongyang, 3 April (KCNA)--A relay group bringing a loyal letter of the 700,000 Koreans in Japan in celebration of the 75th birthday of the great leader Marshall Kim Il-song arrived in Pyongyang on 2 April. When the members of the relay group headed by Kim Sang-il, vice-chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the League of Korean Youth in Japan, reached the Arch of Triumph, led by a flag bearing a portrait of Marshal Kim Il-song, large crowds of people in the city enthusiastically welcomed them with warm compatriotic feelings, waving flags of the republic and bunches of flowers and bursting into cheers of "hurrah!" The column of motorcycles carrying the members of the relay group was warmly welcomed by working people, students and children of the city while it was moving toward Mansudae along a long route from the square of the Arch of Triumph through the Chilsongmun Street. On the Mansudae Hill they laid a basket of flowers before the bronze statue of Marshal Kim Il-song, wholeheartedly wishing him good health and a long life. The Administration Council arranged a banquet for the relay group in the evening. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0413 GMT 3 Apr 87 SK] /12858

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