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22 January 1985

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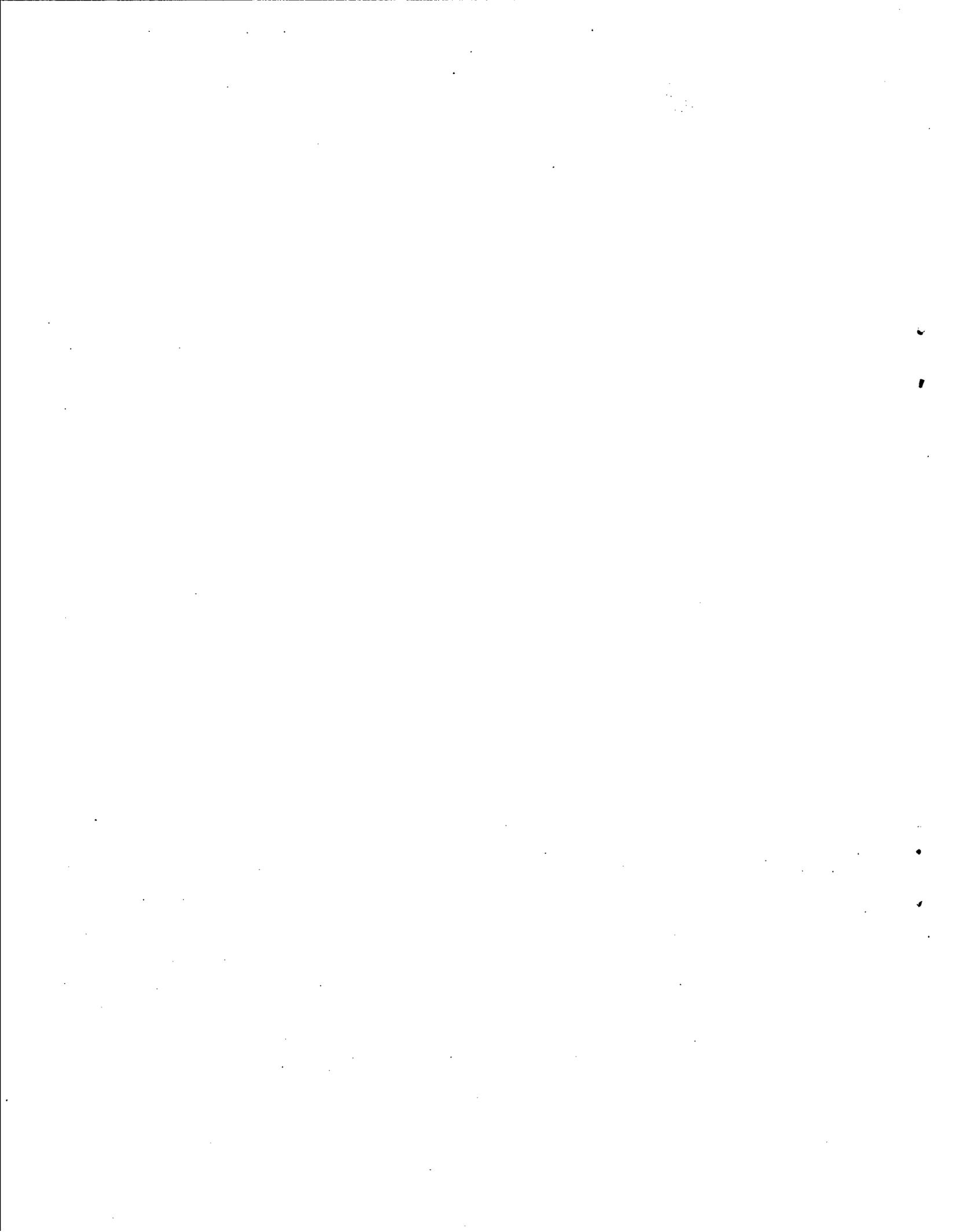
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NORTH WATCHERS SEE NOTHING NEW IN FARM STRUCTURE

SK282337 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 29 Dec 84 p 1

[Text] Despite a recent report on North Korea's rural reforms by China's party organ PEOPLE'S DAILY, North Korea watchers here said Friday that in fact North Korea's "unique rural income distribution system and permission of something like the kitchen garden" have long been there.

Although the Chinese newspaper's report implied that communist North Korea had just embarked on rural reform plans, they said, it was in March 1946 that North Korea decreed "laws on land reform" and mounted a full-scale land reform, in which the government pressed for cooperative farming. Later in 1964 it set as one of its basic goals a switch to "the entire people's possession of agriculture (nationalization) from cooperative possession."

Based on the collectivization, North Korea's collective farms are allowed so-called annual "account settlement distribution" through which a certain amount of their produce is allotted to farmers according to their share in common labor in the year.

The distribution amount is determined after deducting their quota to the state and that for common storage from the total production. These shares are calculated by the government taking as factors the fertility and the weather of the land and labor committed.

The kitchen garden mentioned by the PEOPLE'S DAILY was permitted in 1958 when the cooperative stage of agriculture was completed, but the size of the plot was restricted to 3-50 pyong (1 pyong equals 3.3 square meters) per household, the experts said. The permitted size, however, was reduced to 20-30 pyong by laws on land management enacted in July 1960.

CSO: 4100/098

NORTH'S PROPAGANDA TO JAPAN-RESIDENT KOREANS INCREASING

SK300141 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 30 Dec 84 p 8

[Text] North Korea has been making great propagand efforts these days on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the beginning of Chochongnyon members' repatriation to North Korea.

A total of 93,364 Korean residents in Japan affiliated with the pro-Pyongyang Association have been sent to North Korea during the past 25 years, the Naewoe Press reported yesterday. The first group of 2,942 arrived in Chongjin on 16 December 1959.

According to Naewoe which specializes in North Korean affairs, Pyongyang broadcasts have reported that North Korea held a "report session" recently at the People's Culture Palace to celebrate the anniversary.

During the session, the idolized North Korean leader Kim Il-song and his son Chong-81 for the "great success" of the repatriation project.

About 7,000 repatriates were given orders of merit and titles of honor.

Naewoe said that North Korea's Vice Premier Chong Chun-ki reported in the session that the expatriates had been brought to the North on a total of 187 occasions over the past 25 years.

Chong was quoted as saying, "Their hearts are filled with bottomless respect and loyalty for Kim Il-sokng and Chong-il," and that "the people and the returnees give the highest honor and thanks to them."

He also said, "Today, those who returned home (from Japan) lead a happy life with no concern or hardship, enjoying all kinds of freedom and rights in North Korea," Naewoe said.

Going through the list of the awardees of the orders and titles, Chon urged them "to show their patriotic sacrifice" to repay Kim Il-song's favor.

North Korea propagandized that the Korean residents repatriated to the North "work at very responsible posts" in the North.

CSO: 4100/098

DAILY VIEWS PAST YEAR, INTER-KOREAN DIALOGUE

SK300111 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 30 Dec 84 p 4

[Editorial: "1984--An Eventful Year"]

[Text] Another eventful year--1984--is fading away, after witnessing numerous changes and yet leaving many other things unsettled at home and in the international arena.

Among conspicuous events which have taken place around us during the outgoing year, we take note that a fresh climate for the resumption of inter-Korea dialogue has been created even amid the ever-precarious South-North confrontation in the Korean Peninsula.

Backed up by its resolute security posture, along with the solid economic potential in the South far exceeding that of North Korea, Seoul accepted in a forward-looking approach the Pyongyang offer to send relief goods to flood victims in the South last summer, as we recall.

Such an unprecedented development in relations between both parts of the divided country undeniably paved the way for seeking the possibility of resuming South-North talks in diversified non-political sectors thereafter.

Consequently, the South-North economic talks have begun, with initial aims set for the exchange of goods and economic cooperation between Seoul and Pyongyang.

Besides, the Red Cross talks for family reunion have also resumed under the long-standing slogan to mitigate the pains and sorrows among the 10 million families dispersed between the South and North following the territorial division, particularly during the Korean War in the early 1950's.

It was under such circumstances that a favorable atmosphere was created during the passing year toward the realization of South-North sports talks, eventually aimed at the formation of a unified Korea team at the Seoul Olympics in 1988 and other major or international sports events.

Despite the hopeful indications seen thus far for promoting inter-Korea dialogues in the days ahead, we do not exclude the possibility that the South-North

contacts may inevitably face many ups and downs or even have to return to the original starting point, chilling once again the thawing process.

This sour reality compels the people and government to be cautious in waging inter-Korea dialogue, even while painstakingly pursuing a breakthrough in mutual talks and a new phase in Seoul-Pyongyang relations.

Nevertheless, we entertain expectations to harvest a striking fruition in the inter-Korea contacts, hoping that the Pyongyang authorities will display sincerity and honesty at the conference table to that end, doing away with their conventional propaganda blasts in disguised peace offensives.

Aside from the brisk approach for reconciliation in the South-North contacts this year, the incumbent government under the Fifth Republic has made a big stride toward its efforts for liberalization and political development.

A major event in this connection was none other than the government move to improve the campus atmosphere at universities and colleges, leaving the academic matters in the hands of school authorities in line with the manifested campus autonomy policy.

We are keenly concerned with the campus development thus far in this context, yet highly estimating the bold administrative steps to respect the autonomous academic authority for individual university administrations.

In another notable move in national politics, a total of 286 former politicians were freed from the political ban by the government on two separate occasions this year, so that they may resume their political activities.

Even though a limited number of former politicians are still bound by the political ostracism, many of the de-blacklisted are now actively engaged in preparations for the upcoming general elections, expected to be held in February next year.

We also reminisce of an outstanding feat in national sports this year, in which Korea harvested a bumper crop of medals in the Los Angeles Summer Olympics, thus ranking 10th among the 140 participating countries.

As the host country of the next Olympiad, we cannot but be proud of such a remarkable performance, to be inscribed in the annals of national sports.

On the threshold of the new year, we renew our ardent hope for making another gigantic stride hereafter in various fields based on the results, both good and bad, scored during the outgoing year.

CSO: 4100/098

BRIEFS

USSR BUILDS SATELLITE-TRACKING CENTER--Tokyo (YONHAP)--North Korea and the Soviet Union have been engaged in progressively brisker exchanges of academic delegations and research groups since 1970 and, in a Soviet nuclear research center, North Korean technicians are conducting substantive studies, a Soviet treatise available Thursday in Japan said. The article, which was published on 15 September by the Soviet Academy of Sciences' Institute for Oriental Studies, said the Soviet Union built a satellite-tracking center on the outskirts of Pyongyang, where Soviet space experts are conducting joint research projects with North Koreans. Also in the field of higher education, the Soviet Union has provided more than 100 teaching plans and schedules to the North Koreans, and a pact has been concluded on exchanges of professors and students and compilation of textbooks between the two countries, the treatise said. In terms of Soviet credit to North Korea, it said that North Korea is pressed for repayment of debt to the Soviets now that its loans, provided for reconstruction of basic industries since the end of the Korean War, have started to come due with the 1980's. To help ease the pressure, the Soviet Union has again provided huge loans, in return for goods including rice from North Korea for a 10-year period till 1990. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 28 Dec 84 p 1 SK]

NORTH BEGINS SHOWING FOREIGN MOVIES--A Soviet-made motion picture, entitled "The Fourth Year of War," is now on show at various movie houses in North Korea, the Naewoe Press reported yesterday quoting North Korean broadcasts. According to the press which specializes in North Korean affairs, the Pyongyang Radio said the movie is describing patriotism of Red Army soldiers. North Korea seemed to be showing the Soviet motion picture as a part of efforts to help propel its recently-adopted open-door policy, Naewoe said. In recent days, North Korea showed some foreign movies made by Eastern European countries on TV. North Korea was learned to have imported another Soviet movie which depicted a spy war between CIA and KGB early this year and planned to show it after cutting off "some erotic scenes that people should not see." But it was not confirmed whether the movie was presented as planned. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 28 Dec 84 p 8 SK]

NORTH'S NEW RURAL STRUCTURE--Hong Kong (YONHAP)--North Korea has started rural reforms in which a unique income distribution system is in operation, China's PEOPLE'S DAILY reported Tuesday. Under the plan, North Korea has allowed each peasant to exploit a small plot for his own profit and to sell vegetables,

fruit, chicken and pork produced on the land on the market freely, the daily said. The products of each cooperative excepting its quota to the state are now distributed to member peasants. As a result, there emerged big differences in income among cooperative farms. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 28 Dec 84 p 1 SK]

MINISTER ON MT PAEKTU AGREEMENTS--On 28 December, in connection with a foreign news report concerning the recent dispute regarding dominion over Mount Paektu between North Korea and Red China, Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong said, in a determined manner: "Lake Chonji, on Mount Paektu, is the territory of our nation. Even if there has been any agreement regarding dominion over Mount Paektu between North Korean and Red China, this cannot be admitted." [Text] [Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 29 Dec 84 p 1 SK]

REAGAN DISCUSSES INTER-KOREAN TALKS--Tokyo (YONHAP)--President Ronald Reagan reiterated firmly in an interview released here Friday (28 December) that the U.S. Administration welcomes the recent developments to relax tensions on the Korean Peninsula, but that any form of dialogue for such an aim should be under the initiatives of the two parties of South and North Korea. Asked about U.S. Administration's judgment and policy consideration to keep peace on the Korean Peninsula in his interview with Japanese daily YOMIURI SHIMBUN, Reagan said, he "welcomes the moves to reduce tension on the Korean Peninsula but any talks should go ahead with the initiatives under the two Koreas." Looking back on the persistent and high degree of tensions on the peninsula since North Korean invasion of the South in 1950, he said, however, recently there have been some indications of reducing tensions between South and North Korea to be welcomed. As part of such an aim, he added, South and North Korean delegations are to meet for talks on economic cooperations and Red Cross talks in January next year. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 30 Dec 84 p 1 SK]

CSO: 4100/098

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

FORMATION OF NEW KOREA DEMOCRATIC PARTY

New Opposition Party

SK220041 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 22 Dec 84 p 4

[Editorial: "Bustling Political Climate"]

[Text] Prior to the upcoming general elections for the 12th National Assembly, presently slated for some time in February next year, the existing political parties, in either the ruling or opposition camp, seem to be busy with how to seek their respective partisan strategies so as to win more popular votes in the election.

Moreover, a major change is anticipated to take place in the political climate, along with the advent of a new opposition political force comprising mostly oppositionists of the "old political order."

Over 120 former politicians have formally initiated the formation of a new party, tentatively named the New Korea Democratic Party, pledging to strive for the "restoration of democracy" and resolving to realize a "peaceful change of government by the power of the people."

The projected new party's inauguration has been pursued by leader of the now-disbanded New Democratic Party since the November 30 partial lifting of the political ostracism, the third in a series.

Earlier this week, a total of 10 lawmakers of the Democratic Korea Party collectively dropped their partisan affiliations with the major opposition party to join the new opposition political party now in the offing, bringing about a major shakeup in the opposition lineup.

Meanwhile, politicians of the former ruling Democratic Republican Party have also inaugurated a fraternal society, making it public that their group might develop into yet another new opposition force, if warranted, in preparation for the forthcoming general elections.

With the possible activation of two opposition partisan groups as such, the nation's opposition force appears to be splitting into four political segments, including the two existing opposition parties.

Along with the latest lifting of the ban on former politicians, it is considered quite reasonable for those de-blacklisted to resume their political careers, seeking their own choice of political association or affiliation.

In the present political climate connected with the fragmentation of opposition forces into at least three partisan groups, concern is due to the probable outcome of the next general elections, in which they would have to compete with the candidates of the ruling political party in a less favorable position.

The paramount target, however ostensible, of an opposition force in national politics would be to convince the people of the image of a dependable political group, capable of taking over power from the ruling party through due democratic process.

Or the opposition force would at least attempt to impress the voters that it can play the role of checking and balancing the powerful ruling camp.

While competing among themselves to attract more votes in the elections, some of the opposition groups may be trying to present the image of a "clear-cut opposition" of their own.

In the present opposition mechanism, however, such a tendency is likely to discourage eligible voters from believing in their real posture as a reliable opposition force, giving the impression that they are more interested in obtaining a parliamentary seat than adhering to their own political belief and honoring political morality within the opposition camp.

Disappointment on the part of voters about the image and standing of the faction-ridden opposition force would be a sorry development in national politics, not to mention the remote practicability of the opposition proposition to become eventually a ruling power in the future.

Even while the recent divergent moves for political affiliations within the opposition camp may be regarded as an inevitable phenomenon in the wake of a long "hiberation," the oppositionists, both those who have been thus far active and the de-blacklisted, are reminded of the need of a sound political order and morality in waging political activities, as well as the call for democratic development.

Bargaining Rampant in New Party

SK230239 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 23 Dec 84 p 1

[By Kim Myong-si, political editor]

[text] The familiar terms "Sangdo-dong group" and "Tonggyo-dong group" made a comeback in the political arena last week and there appeared a fresh title, the "coalition force."

The geographic names indicate the two main factions of the Council for Promotion of Democracy, which led the formation of a new opposition party, called "New Korea Democratic Party."

As the CPD represented a more radical course in the opposition movement, others joining in the new party were classified as "moderates" by the mass media. They did not like this description and chose for themselves the term "coalition."

Thus the 120-odd political returnees who filled the small auditorium of Hungsa-Tan Society in Tongsung-dong, the old site of Seoul National University, to initiate the new opposition party belonged to any one of the three groups.

To be more precise, there was another team--the 10 incumbent lawmakers and three former Assemblymen who quit the largest opposition Democratic Korea Party on the eve of the new party initiation rally. Some quickly named it "Yongnam group" but it was not a correct generic term because not all were from Kyongsang-do provinces.

The founding members were roughly split equally from the two main factions, the CPD and the "coalitionists." However, in the number of more influential incumbent and former lawmakers, the CPD had an edge by a ratio of 30 to 26.

Whatever the arithmetic division of strength in the initiating body, the two sides are going to share equally the cost for renting an office for the central party.

The principle of equality, however, may not be as easy to apply in the crucial task of nomination for the upcoming elections.

Already, the homes and offices of the leading promoters of the new party have endless visitors who are seeking to take a seat in the National Assembly on the strength of their records of opposition struggle, personal relations with the bosses or financial power.

The composition of the committee to select "chief organizers" of local chapters, i.e. the nominees for the party ticket, well indicates the difficulty facing the new party.

Four were from the Sangdo-dong group led by Kim Yong-sam, two were of the Tonggyo-dong group supporting Kim Tae-chung and the remaining two were followers of Yi Chul-sung and Kim Chae-kwang, leaders of the "coalition."

Most of the incumbent lawmakers elected from districts and the 12 members of the founding group will have little trouble in securing the party nominations. For the remaining 60-odd constituencies, all methods of bargains and barter will be exhaustively tried both individually and collectively.

The candidates for at least 23 local chapters or one fourth of all 92 districts across the country should be chosen within this year if the new party is to be inaugurated before the middle of January.

The Political Party Law requires a period of five days of public notice for the organizing convention of a local chapter and another five days for the national convention to inaugurate a new party.

Through their long careers with opposition parties, the organizers of the new party have developed great skills in political bargaining. The expertise will come to full exploitation but feared are unhealthy tricks and violent actions, which have so often highlighted minority politics.

Post-Defection Measures

SK242350 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 25 Dec 84 pp 1, 2

[Text] The mainstream and nonmainstream factions of the main opposition Democratic Korea Party (DKP) differ over how to steer the party after the defection last week of 10 of its lawmakers.

Those defectors joined a new political group tentatively named "New Korea Democratic Party."

DKP leader Rep Yu Chi-song and Rep Sin Sang-u, a vice president of the party, discussed ways of coping with the post-defection situation when they met at a hotel in Seoul Sunday night. But they failed to reach an agreement. Cho Yu-hyong and Yi Chung-chaeh were also present in the Yu Sin meeting. The two were once on a blacklist and banned from political activity.

Yu proposed that a committee to establish guidelines for party members running in the upcoming National Assembly elections be organized first; then the party hierarchy can be reshuffled.

Sin, who heads a nonmainstream group of the party, opposed the proposal. He insisted that the party leadership be reshuffled first to give the party a new image.

Yu asked Cho, who was formerly a vice president of the non-defunct opposition New Democratic Party (NDP), to become head of the party's election measures committee.

Cho, however, said that he will not accept the offer unless the party hierarchy is reshuffled first.

Party secretary-general Rep Yu Han-yol, and other mainstreamers of the party yesterday resolved to maintain the present party leadership.

Nonmainstreamers of the party continued to insist that key officials should be replaced to improve the party's image.

Because of the dispute, a meeting of the party's lawmakers has been postponed indefinitely.

Party president Yu met again with Sin, Cho and Yi later in the day for further discussions.

Party sources said that the DKP president may hold a news conference soon tomorrow to announce his plan to cope with what they called "the most difficult situation the DKP has had to face since its formation four years ago."

The DKP leader told reporters Saturday that he would reshuffle the party hierarchy soon.

The number of DKP legislators dropped to 72 after the defections.

Meanwhile, the New Korea Democratic Party is being organized by old-time politicians removed from the political ban which took effect four years ago. Fifteen people are still barred from politics.

The preparation committee for the NKDP named Cho Yon-ha chairman of a special panel which will begin Friday the work of screening and nominating organizers of its local chapters. Cho is one of 84 old-time politicians allowed to resume political activity in the third lifting of the ban November 30. The elections are expected in mid-February.

Rental of Central Office

SK280131 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 28 Dec 84 p 1

[Text] As the fledgling New Korea Democratic Party has repeatedly failed to rent a party headquarters office with the upcoming general elections little more than 40 days away, promoters are now racking their brains to solve the urgent problem.

According to promoters, every building owner whom they contacted refused to lease their office space when they learned who the leasee was.

Last week, an owner of the Tongwon Building in Sejong-no, downtown Seoul, unilaterally cancelled a contract signed with party promoters, saying that he could not lease his building space to a political party.

The promoters now seeking to formally initiate an opposition party with reinstated politicians are wandering around downtown Seoul and Yoido everyday to look for an office of at least 100-pyong (about 330 sq.m.) space.

They now believe that someone has contacted and told every building owner not to lease their buildings in a bid to delay the foundation of the new party.

A notice was hastily put on the inside of an 18-pyong temporary office saying, "Please introduce building owners. We are ready to pay the rental fee in a lump sum."

That office is rented by a relative of party promoter Pak Chong-yul. Every morning, the office is terribly crowded with an army of politicians, who wish to hear personally new information on the party.

The small office is divided in two--one for the party promoters and the other for the original tenant's insurance sales business.

The one telephone there is always busy because the tenant has not installed additional telephones there. Only one woman employee is serving for both party promoters and insurance salesmen.

Going out of the office in the morning to look for a building, a promoter said, "Maybe, we will have to pitch a tent."

Promoters had about 50 million won prepared two weeks ago for the rental fee, half from members of the Council for Promotion of Democracy and the rest from non-CPD promoters.

NKDP Members Seek Candidacy

SK300101 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 30 Dec 84 p 4

[From the column "Press Pocket"]

[Text] Reinstated politicians who are now members of the tentatively named New Korea Democratic Party are enhancing their efforts to win the candidacy for the next parliamentary elections temporarily set for February 12.

Even though the NKDP has yet to register its organization with the Central Election Management Committee, it has been conducting the work of appointing chief organizers for the 92 district chapters across the nation since last week.

As chief organizers will be automatically named nominees of their concerned districts, the members of the party are mobilizing all available means either explicitly or implicitly to win coveted posts.

The delegates of the party committee empowered to appoint chief organizers were embarrassed by frequent visits and calls from the NKDP members yesterday after they selected house seat aspirants for 51 chapters Friday.

As there remain 41 district chapters to be organized, the competition between the party members is getting fierce while those who failed to win posts are raising complaints against the screening committee.

In particular, Hong Sun-chol, a member of the disbanded New Democratic Party, who was not appointed chief organizer for the Kimje-Pusan chapter, Cholla-Pukto, yesterday obstructed the work of the panel overturning tables and other office materials.

He said, "As I had served a prison term for my struggle for democracy, it is not understandable that I failed to win the post."

As many party members interfered with their work, the committee delegates frequently changed meeting places in secret.

CSO: 4100/099

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

INTER-PARTY CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL TO BE FORMED

DJP's Proposal

SK220039 THE KOREA TIMES in English 22 Dec 84 p 1 .

[Text] The ruling Democratic Justice Party plans to propose soon to opposition parties the formation of an "Inter-Party Consultative Council" in a bid to work for the peaceful reunification of Korea on the basis of national consensus.

After a three-hour meeting between the government and the ruling party for policy consultation, DJP spokesman Rep Kim Yong-tae said that the formula was made in support of the recently reactivated inter-Korea dialogue.

He said that the committee would be composed of the National Assembly speaker and the two vice speakers, and top leaders of all political parties which have Assembly seats.

Another aim of the supra-partisan committee is to positively promote the South-North dialogue which will be held in multiple channels. The Red Cross talks will convene January 22-25, Seoul, and the second round economic conference will be held January 17 at the truce village of Panmunjom.

Kim stressed that the proposal had no connection whatsoever with domestic politics, saying, "Our party's policy is to make a progress in South-North Korean talks."

In yesterday's meeting, DJP leaders including chairman Rep Kwon Il-hyon and chief policy maker Rep Chong Sok-mo were briefed at length by Unification Minister Son Chae-sik on the prospect of the on-going talks between the two Koreas.

However, spokesman Kim refused to reveal the contents of Son's briefing, which he said included classified information.

Kim said that the party side urged the government to take the initiative in carrying on inter-Korea talks, warning against North Korea's disguised peace offensive.

Kim said that the DJP committee will hold a seminar next month to hear opinions on unification from experts.

In the meeting, Kim further said, the participants did not discuss the designation of the lunar New Year's Day, February 20 next year, as a national holiday.

However, informed party sources said that the government and its party had already made a decision to designate the additional holiday and that they are now seeking a "proper" time to announce it.

Discussion of Reunification

SK310353 Seoul YONHAP in English 0316 GMT 31 Dec 84

[Text] Seoul, 31 Dec (OANA-YONHAP)--South Korea's major political parties are expected to hold a meeting in mid-January to form an intra-partisan consultative organization for national unification, sources here said Monday.

Meanwhile, the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) plans to convene the 124th extraordinary session of the National Assembly, the first meeting of the year, a little earlier than usual, possibly before January 15.

The planned intra-partisan consultative organization will first discuss the resumption of the deadlocked South-North (Korean negotiations), the sources said.

Seoul and Pyongyang agreed earlier this month to resume the inter-Korean economic talks in the truce village of Panmunjom on January 17 and the inter-Korean Red Cross talks in Seoul January 23-25.

The negotiations came to a halt in late November following the defection by a Soviet citizen to the South and the ensuing gunbattle between UN and North Korean guards in Panmunjom.

Rep Yi Chong-chan, floor leader of the ruling party, said the DJP has decided to seek the formation of a nonpartisan organization as part of its plan to collect opinions about national reunification from all sectors of Korean society, following the scheduled resumption of inter-Korean negotiations.

"Considering its nature, the consultative body should consist of representatives of major political parties," Yi said. "In this regard, floor leaders of ruling and major opposition parties will gather this weekend or early next week to discuss convening a meeting among their leaders."

In considering the January 17 inter-Korean economic talks, Yi recommended that the matter of setting up the intra-partisan body be settled before January 15.

The recently formed New Korea Democratic Party will participate in the proposed meeting of party leaders only if it can finish organizing itself before the meeting, Yi said.

The party leaders also are expected to discuss the date for the upcoming parliamentary elections and measures to guarantee a fair election at the planned meeting.

The government and DJP have tentatively scheduled the election date for February 12. Major opposition parties have opposed the date, however, on the grounds that the cold weather will discourage people from voting.

CSO: 4100/099

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON STUDENT ACTIVISM

Expulsion of Students Hampering Elections

SK220017 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 22 Dec 84 p 8

[Text] The Ministry of Education yesterday instructed universities and colleges to expel students playing key roles in activities disrupting the upcoming National Assembly elections.

Other participants in such activities should be subject to suspension from school or other disciplinary measures, it said in the instruction given at a meeting of student affairs deans held at the Kolon Tourist Hotel in Kyangju.

If necessary, the schools may refer students to law-enforcement authorities for punishment, the ministry said.

The participants in the meeting were called on to advise students not to engage in political activities during the winter vacation, saying some activist students are feared to launch activities to disrupt or boycott the election. Those politically-oriented students are expected to form organizations to launch their activities more systematically, the ministry said.

A ministry spokesman said such organizations have already been formed in at least three universities--Seoul National, Korea and Sungkyunkwan.

Those radical students are expected to stage a signature-seeking campaign for the boycott of the election. They are also planning to stage demonstrations in residential districts and distribute seditious leaflets, he said.

Political activities those students are expected to launch include campaigning for specific candidates. They may also demand that they be witnesses at the ballot counting, the spokesman said.

The Ministry urged the institutions of higher learning to counsel with such politically-oriented students in cooperation with their parents.

It added unauthorized student circles will be disorganized before the spring semester begins in March and unrecognized campus bulletin boards set up by students will also be removed from campuses.

Committees To Resist Elections

SK220020 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 22 Dec 84 p 8

[Text] Some 250 students of Seoul National University and Yonsei University yesterday inaugurated a committee to resist the upcoming general elections which they insist will be non-democratic.

In the joint meeting at the state-run university, the students said in a statement that the coming general elections would manipulate "false" support of the people to secure long military dictatorship."

They called for nationwide struggle by students for democracy against "dictatorial Democratic Justice Party" in a unified action together with all people.

The students dispersed themselves some 30 minutes after they staged campus demonstrations at 2 p.m., following the ceremony.

DJP Intruders' Bail Sought

SK242337 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 25 Dec 84 p 8

[Text] Seven lawyers of the Democratic Korea Party yesterday requested bail for 17 students indicted for playing key roles in last month's sit-in at the Democratic Justice Party headquarters.

The lawyers said the students can be released on bail as there is no worry that they will run away.

They also insisted that it goes against the principle of equity that only those students involved in the DJP sit-in have been indicted. They noted that Seoul National University students involved in a rally at the opposition Democratic Korea Party head office in October have not been subject to any legal action.

Another 'DJP Break-in' Indictment

SK300215 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 30 Dec 84 p 8

[Text] The prosecution yesterday indicted one more college student for his alleged role in the sit-in protest at the headquarters of the Democratic Justice Party in mid-November.

The indictment of Yi Kyu-ui, 23, a senior majoring in law at Yonsei University, brought to 18 the number of college students accused of being involved in the protest rally.

CSO: 4100/099

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DKP PRESIDENT EXPECTS SHAKEUP IN LEADERSHIP

SK230147 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 23 Dec 84 p 1

[Text] Rep Yu Chi-song, president of the main opposition Democratic Korea Party, said yesterday that it was inevitable for the party to conduct a shake-up of the top hierarchy in order to rev up its structure.

However, he refused to go into detail on the scope and timing of the reshuffle.

In a meeting with reporters at his home in Shangdo-dong, the opposition leader pointed out that the urgent thing for his party to do now is "to consolidate unity," which was undermined by the defection of 10 lawmakers to the tentatively named New Korea Democratic Party on Wednesday.

Party sources said that the issue of reshuffling key post holders would highlight a general meeting of all 71 party lawmakers scheduled for Monday.

The major target for the reshuffle will be secretary general Rep Yi Han-yul who is blamed causing the collective desertion of the 10 lawmakers by arrogantly ignoring minority demands in the controversial work of selecting the party candidates for the house elections.

Yu is now heading a seven-member special committee of the DKP which has been appointing acting chairman of some 20 vacant party district chapters since its creation early last month.

The projected general meeting will also deal with the organization of party headquarters in Seoul, Pusan, Taegu, Incheon and provinces in preparation for the parliamentary polls.

Yu Chi-song emphasized that none of the party key post holders would be appointed as members of the central election organ which will take control of other headquarters.

"In order to cope with the worst crisis of the party, the central campaign body affairs," [as published] the DKP leader said. He indicated that a committee to screen candidacy aspirants would be composed of seven to nine party members. He made it clear that the current panel in dispute will continue to function until it finishes appointing acting chairmen for the remaining vacant chapters.

CSO: 4100/099

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

KEY DKP POST HOLDERS TO TENDER RESIGNATIONS

SK260123 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 26 Dec 84 p 1

[Text] The five key post holders of the main opposition Democratic Korea Party are likely to tender their resignations to party leader Rep Yu Chi-song, probably today, as a more to tide over the current DKP crisis caused by the defection of 10 lawmakers.

The five are secretary general Yu Han-yol, floor leader Yim Chong-ki, superintendent of the training institute Kim Won-ki, chairman of the disciplinary committee Chong Kyu-hun and chairman of the human rights committee Kim Mun-suk.

Rep Yu has contacted them individually to find a solution to the current trouble.

Party sources said Yu would not accept the resignations but suspend the functions of the five party officers for the time being.

They predicted that Yu would hasten to set up a special organ in preparation for the forthcoming general elections empowering it to handle all party affairs.

It was speculated that the DKP leader would appoint six key post holders, including chief policy maker, only after the elections. The post of chief policy maker is vacant as Kim Hyon-kyu has defected to the new party in the making.

The collective defection virtually ended the halcyon days of the DKP extending nearly four years since it was organized by a handful of former lawmakers of the disbanded New Democratic Party in January 1981.

The current disastrous situation of the opposition party has driven its loyal members including 71 lawmakers to cast dubious eyes on the leadership of their president Rep Yu at a crucial meeting nearing the general elections slated for mid-February.

Especially, he is now blamed for having underestimated the strength of reinstated politicians, mostly ex-Assemblymen of the NDP, and for making little effort to keep the unity of the party.

While the reinstated politicians were striving to return to the political arena by merging in preparation for the elections leaders of the DKP, let alone Rep Yu Chi-song, failed to recognize their power.

Instead, the DKP lawmakers were engaged in a bitter dispute over the thorny work of selecting its candidates for the house polls.

Stunned by the mass desertion, Yu Chi-song belatedly strove to consolidate the party unity but failed to come up with effective measures to convince the remaining 71 lawmakers.

As Yu hesitated to rev up the party structure, many of the DKP Assemblymen have been calling for a sweeping shakeup of the key post holders to renew the down-trodden image of the party.

About 20 first term lawmakers of the party have been pressing him to conduct a wholesale reshuffle of the party office holders as early as possible to restore DKP solidarity.

They have been supported by other senior party lawmakers who are not included in the top echelon while many key post holders object to their concerted demand.

As the party is further falling into disharmony and factional feuds, Yu held a series of intensive meetings with party lawmakers Sunday and Monday to prevent a disastrous rupture of the DKP solidarity.

During the meetings, Yu was asked to accept the resignations of key post holders as a whole to realign the party structure anew.

CSO: 4100/099

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DKP FORMS SCREENING PANEL TO NOMINATE CANDIDATES

SK290033 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 29 Dec 84 p 1

[Text] The main opposition Democratic Korea Party yesterday formed a seven-member committee to screen and nominate its candidates for the upcoming National Assembly elections.

Party secretary general Yu Han-yol, embroiled in the party's recently surfaced factional feud, was excluded from the panel. He is a leading member of the party's mainstream faction.

Instead, Yu was appointed deputy head of the party's election preparation headquarters as a factional compromise.

Party vice president Sin Sang-u, a leading member of the nonmainstream faction who was the target of attack from Yi's group, was appointed to the nomination committee by party leader Yu Chi-song.

Yu Chi-song heads the committee. The five other panel members are Yi Tae-ku, another of the two vice presidents of the party; Cho Yu-hyong, head O Hong-sok, chairman of the party's central standing committee; Ko Chae-chong, a vice speaker of the National Assembly; and Hwang Nak-chu, a vice chairman of the party's special election measure committee.

The special committee, headed by the party president, replaced the party's ordinary leadership. The replacement was party of a measure taken by the party leader to end the feud, triggered last week when 10 of the party's legislators defected to join a new political group now being formed by old-time politicians.

Cho and Hwang were among those who joined the DKP after being removed from a political ban. Cho was formerly vice president of the now-defunct opposition New Democratic Party (NDP). Hwang was once NDP floor leader.

The DKP president named the secretary-general deputy director of the election preparation headquarters at the suggestion of Cho. The nomination committee held its first meeting yesterday afternoon.

CSO: 4100/099

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DJP TO SELECT PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE IN 1987

SK300206 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 30 Dec 84 p 1

[Text] The ruling Democratic Justice Party will select its own presidential candidate in 1987 in preparation for the peaceful transfer of power in the ensuing year.

The plan was contained in a package of 51 election campaigns announced yesterday by DJP chief policy planner Rep Chung Suk-mo ahead of the general elections slated for February 12.

Revealing the package to reporters, he said, "The DJP will select a DJP presidential candidate in the 1987 national party convention in order to show a will for the peaceful transfer of power."

"The presidential candidate will be selected through democratic procedures as provided by the DJP charter in a bid to establish the tradition of achieving a seven-year single presidential term system," Rep Chung went on.

President Chon Tu-hwan now heads the ruling party.

The current DJP charter stipulates that a part-designated presidential candidate shall be approved in a meeting of party delegates nationwide, while the Constitution prohibits the president of the seven-year single term from being reelected.

The policy maker further said that the party chose the year of 1987 because it would be closest to the 1988 presidential election.

As one of the campaign promises, Rep Chung said, the DJP will seek the establishment of an education reform committee next year that will take charge of renovating the existing education systems.

The committee will be placed under the direction presidential jurisdiction.

He said, "The DJP will restudy the current education systems fundamentally in cooperation with the relevant government ministries."

The projected committee would work out measures to remedy various shortcomings of the education systems, including the entrance systems for high schools, colleges and universities.

At present, middle school graduates are distributed to high schools, except for vocational schools, for the standardization of school qualities after taking a state-run test, while applicants choose colleges and universities after taking a similar test.

The high school entrance system has been criticized for downgrading high school entrants' quality, and the college and university application system has been widely denounced for excessively creating a speculative attitude among the applicants.

The planned committee will consider lowering the age of primary school entrants from the present seven to, for example, five and will also take charge of decreasing the number of subjects in primary schools.

Rep Chung went on that the DJP would finish all preparations for the gradual implementation of the local autonomy system until the end of 1986 based on the research of a special committee to be placed under the jurisdiction of the prime minister.

CSO: 4100/099

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DKP HEAD TO ASSAIL NKDP'S WEAKNESS IN RALLY

SK050103 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 5 Jan 85 pp 1, 7

[Text] Leaders of major parties today kick off what are considered informal campaigns for the coming parliamentary election.

The polling is expected to become tough as about 600 persons are expected to run for parliamentary seats in the 92 electoral districts.

The anticipated "competition ratio" averages 3.3:1.

As of yesterday, major parties, except for the Korea National Party, have nominated their National Assembly candidates.

Kwon Ik-hyon, chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, flies to Cheju Province this morning to shore up Hyon Kyong-tae, a DJP nominee. Kwon will meet with Cheju's opinion leaders as well as partymen to boost electoral support of Hyon.

Formerly a judge, Hyon was elected to the legislature in 1981 as an independent. He was recruited into the ruling party as Cheju's DJP candidate, Pyon Chong-il, failed in the vote.

Kwon will also tour the Kyongsangnam-do Province on his unofficial campaign trail. Official campaigns are allowed only after election day is announced.

The ruling party will offer details of its campaign pledges appealing to constituents through traveling party officials, said party spokesman Kim Yong-tae yesterday.

As part of its campaign promises, the DJP has already outlined a plan to hold a national convention in 1987 to pick its presidential candidate.

The majority ruling party has said it will appeal for "political stability" to carry out the nation's first peaceful change of power in 1988. In this connection, the party's aim is to win 92 seats in the electoral districts.

Other DJP leaders, Secretary General Yi Han-tong and Chief Policy Planner Chong Sok-mo, will also start soon on unofficial campaign trails. Yi will visit Pusan and the Cholla Provinces and Chong, the Chungchong Provinces.

The main opposition Democratic Korea Party is also gearing up for the parliamentary balloting in which 276 seats are at stake. Of the total, 92 or one-third are elected under the proportional representation system. The majority party is assured of 61 of the assigned seats.

Yu Chi-song, DKP president, will attend the rallies for the reorganization of the party's chapters in Pohang and Kyongju this weekend. He is expected to make speeches in favor of his party's Assembly candidates there.

Yu is expected to assail the projected New Korea Democratic Party as well as the ruling party. A spokesman for the party leader said Yu will attack the "weakness" of the NKDP, saying that the new party enlisted some former politicians who had supported the previous "Yusin (Revitalizing Reforms) system."

The DKP thus is poised for "ideological battles" with the NKDP over which is the true opposition.

DKP nominees face uphill battles in Pusan, Kwangju and Seoul. In contrast, the candidates of the projected NKDP are making strong showings in those areas, according to reports.

The DKP is expected to retain its status as Korea's number one opposition party after the election, although more than 10 of its incumbent lawmakers had defected to the new party.

The minor opposition KNP, meanwhile, is desperate to inject new blood into it to gain more seats in the election.

Cho Il-chaeh, head of the party's election measures headquarters, said his party was trying to enlist 10 former legislators of the now-defunct ruling Democratic Republican Party, including Yun Chae-myong and Chon Ye-yong. Chon is chairman of the recently organized fraternity group of ex-DRP lawmakers.

The KNP, largely a grouping of former ruling party members, is hoping to add 10 to its present 27 Assembly seats. There is a possibility, however, that the KNP will be reduced to the minority party after the DKP and the NKDP.

The KNP is yet to nominate about 20 of its planned 92 candidates.

The NKDP is most likely to be formally organized by 20 January, 23 days before the election. It has nominated most of its 92 candidates.

CSO: 4100/113

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

NATIONAL CONSTITUENCY CANDIDATE LISTS BEING FINALIZED

SK060140 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 6 Jan 85 p 1

[Text] Political parties are now finalizing the list of candidates for the national constituency under the proportional representation system.

The ruling Democratic Justice Party awaits final choice by President Chon Tu-hwan. A party source said that the DJP submitted the list 26 December to President Chon, who also heads the ruling part.

The source went on that the party will announce the list around 15 January on the fourth anniversary of its foundation and will put them into campaigns for DJP candidates in 92 local constituencies.

In accordance with the present Parliamentary Election Law, the ruling party has an advantage of getting 61 seats or two-thirds of the total 92 available for the proportional representation system. The remaining 31 seats are distributed to other parties in proportion to seats obtained in local constituencies.

The minority parties are required to garner more than five seats in local constituencies in order to share seats under the representation system. In the last elections, the opposition Democratic Korea Party got 24 seats, while the other opposition Korea National Party gained seven.

Political observers are certain that the present ruling party will retain its present status in the forthcoming elections. In 1981, the party had 90 candidates elected in 92 constituencies.

Informed party sources said that some 20 incumbent lawmakers will be included in the list of DJP candidacy for the national constituency.

They named Yi Chae-hyong, DJP advisor; Pak Tong-chin, chairman of the DJP Peaceful Unification Committee; Chang Kyong-u, deputy spokesman; Pae Song-tong, former chief policy maker; and Yi Sang-hi, chairman of the Policy Coordination Office as possible candidates.

Prime Minister Chi Ui-chong; Wang Sang-un, chairman of the DJP Central Standing Committee; Cho Chong-ho elected in Tongjak, Seoul; Hwang In-song elected

in Muju-Chinan-Changsu of Cholla-pukto, who were replaced with new candidates, will be listed in the candidacy, according to the sources.

About eight party officials including Yi Sang-cha, deputy secretary-general; Yi Chong-yol, director of the Situations Analysis Office, and Yang Kyong-cha, director of the Women's Affairs Bureau, are expected to be included.

Yi Han-ki, chairman of the party supporters' committee who once served as chairman of the Board of Audit and Inspection; Yi Ha-u, chief secretary to the National Assembly speaker; Ku Pon-sok, superintendent of the Seoul Board of Education; and Kang Yong-suk, vice chairman of the Advisory Council on Peaceful Unification Policy, are likely to be among the candidates.

The sources said that the DJP candidates will represent evenly all walks of life including journalism, business and military circles.

After the elections, those who are not elected to the National Assembly will wait on the reserve list.

The major opposition DKP plans to finalize its list of 50 candidates with the goal of having at least 20 people elected under the system.

A party source said that the party plans to use the national constituency candidacy for collecting funds to be funneled into local elections. The goal is three to four billion won, he said.

The source said that the party would receive 200-300 million won from each candidate to be ranked within 18th post in the list.

Party officials including Yi Tae-ku, vice president; Yun Taek-chung, party advisor, and Kim Pan-sol, whose Chong-no-Chunggu, Seoul, constituency was given to Chung Tae-chol are certain to be included in the list.

In case of the second opposition KNP, many people are seeking to be listed in the high rank of the candidate list because the party gained seven seats under the system in the last elections.

Party President Kim Chong-chol; former Secretary-General Rep Kim Yong-kwang and Kim Yu-pok, vice chairman of the Election Committee, will be listed as candidates.

The fledgling New Korea Democratic Party expects at least 15 candidates to be elected under the representation system in the belief that at least 30 NKDP candidates will be elected in local constituencies.

The party will give high priorities to those who were active in the "democracy restoration" campaigns. A source said that Yi Min-u, chairman of the party creation preparatory committee, is expected to move to the national candidacy.

CSO: 4100/113

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DKP PRESIDENT URGES PARTICIPATION IN ELECTIONS

SK060147 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 6 Jan 85 p 1

[By Choe Won-sok]

[Text] Pohang, Kyongsang-pukto--Rep Yu Chi-song, president of the main opposition Democratic Korea Party, yesterday urged voters in this port city to take part in the forthcoming general elections with strong determination to realize a true democracy.

He said that the elections for the 12th-term National Assembly will be a cornerstone to achieve a peaceful transfer of the government in 1988.

"Therefore, our party should become the majority party in the next parliament to see a true democracy take root for the first time in the nation's political history," Yu asserted.

Yu deplored that even though the current government set sail with a catchphrase of political progress, it eventually had the political development retrograde.

About 10,000 people came to the 1,500-seat Citizens Hall to hear opposition politicians criticize the government and its party for their alleged policy failures in the past four years.

Some 8,500 citizens, who could not enter the crowded hall, waited for nearly one hour outside to see Rep Yu and other leaders of the opposition party.

Yu said, "The ruling Democratic Justice Party is now performing politics with a few people surrounding the president, not on the basis of the opinions of the people."

Asked to repeat his speech by the waiting crowd, he made an impromptu address appealing to the voters to support his party in the upcoming elections.

The rally was held to elect Rep Su Chong-yul as new chairman of the local chapter in this port city. He has a DKP ticket to run in the elections.

During the meeting, Cho Yun-hyong, director of the DKP election campaign, said, "The establishment of a civilian-led government will bring about the development of democracy."

Newly elected chairman Su said, "Is there any strain of democracy, justice and welfare in any corner of our society?"

He stressed that the DKP, "which inherit the tradition of the nation's opposition party should be the center to strive for the elimination of authoritarian rule, corruption and injustice."

Later in the day, Yu and leading officials of the DKP also attended a convention to reorganize the chapter in Kyongju, Kyongsang-pukto, during which Kim Il-yun was elected its chairman.

CSO: 4100/113

BRIEFS

CHON'S ELECTION INSTRUCTIONS--Seoul, 21 Dec (YONHAP)--South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan said Friday that any illegal activities that interfere with fairness in the parliamentary elections scheduled for early next year should be dealt with sternly. Chon also urged ministry officials to take proper safety measures to avoid a disastrous gas leak similar to the recent tragedy in Bhopal, India, where about 2,500 people died. The president made those remarks at a year-end cabinet meeting held at the presidential mansion Friday. In other instructions, Chon said the government should provide strong support next year to preparations for the 10th Asian Games, to be held in Seoul in 1986. The government will continue its policy of promoting campus autonomy with patience, despite recent campus disturbances, he said. But campus violence or any activities that undermine social order will not be tolerated, he emphasized. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 1219 GMT 21 Dec 84 SK]

DESIGNATION LETTERS TO ELECTION CANDIDATES--Seoul, 26 Dec (YONHAP)--President Chon Tu--wan, who is concurrently serving as president of the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP), presented letters of designation Wednesday to the party's 92 candidates for the coming general elections. The general elections to reorganize the nation's 276-seat single-house assembly are tentatively scheduled for February 12. The ruling party has named all the incumbent chairmen of its provincial chapters as candidates for National Assembly seats. The DJP is likely to announce its list of candidates for proportional seats next month. South Korea's National Assembly election law provides that 184 representatives must be elected by popular ballot, two each from the 92 constituencies, to fill two-thirds of the house. The remaining 92 assemblymen come from parties winning five or more seats in the direct election. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0226 GMT 26 Dec 84 SK]

DJP 1987 PRESIDENTIAL DELEGATE--The Democratic Justice Party plans to hold a party convention in 1987 to pick the party's presidential candidate, sources said yesterday. The plan will be contained in a total of about 50 campaign pledges the government party will present to voters in the parliamentary election expected for mid-February, said the sources. They noted that the current seven-year presidential term expires in March 1988. The presidential election should be held by early February in that year. Kwon Ik-hyon, chairman of the DJP, told the National Assembly last October that his party will make a more visible effort to help convince the people that there will be a peaceful change of power in 1988, as prescribed by the Constitution. The

DJP, however, would seek no steps for the realization of an orderly transfer of government, because the nation's basic law bans the president from seeking a second term. The party will also seek to: --Raise the average per-farm household income to 10 million won by 1988 from the present 5.2 million won --Increase commodity exports to the level of \$50 billion by 1988--Raise the per-capita gross national product to \$3,000--Expand the low-cost medical benefits to all of the Korean people--Resolve the problem of external debts through drastic improvements in the international balance of payment-- raise the overall retirement age of civil servants. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 27 Dec 84 p 1]

DJP TO CREATE 'FAIR POLL CLIMATE'--The ruling Democratic Justice Party's candidates to run in the 92 district constituencies in the upcoming general elections, resolved yesterday to take the lead in creating a clean and fair election climate. Adopting a three-point resolution during a rally, the DJP members said, "We are determined to obtain public confidence through a fair election and realize the party president's philosophy and the party's ideals." They also vowed to become the pioneers of "advanced politics" by carrying out the election in the manner of self-sacrifice." The rally was held at the party's Central Political Training Institute at Karak-dong, southeastern Seoul after they were given letters of nomination by President Chon Tu-hwan, who concurrently heads the party, at Chongwadae. The party candidates discussed election strategies during the rally after they were briefed by deputy secretary general Yi Sang-chaе on the party's overall electioneering plans. The rally lasted for nearly eight hours until 8 p.m. Party chairman Rep Kwon Ik-hyon stressed in the rally that the DJP should harvest an overwhelming victory in the poll in order to build a basis of stability for the peaceful transfer of power in 1988. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 27 Dec 84 p 1 SK]

MARITIME STUDY--Seoul, 28 Dec (OANA-YONHAP)--South Korea's ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) plans to set up a government body next year to take exclusive charge of the nation's maritime development projects. The DJP is considering two alternatives: either to organize a maritime development council, to be headed by the prime minister under the control of the president, or to establish a new ministry to deal with maritime affairs by merging pertinent government agencies and the Sports Ministry, which is supposed to be abolished in 1988. The ruling party also plans to enact a law similar to the U.S. Maritime Resources and Technology Development Act. Currently, 12 government agencies, including the office of fisheries, the maritime and port administration and the hydrographic office of the Transportation Ministry, partly administer maritime affairs. The DJP plan includes expansion of the Institute of Oceanographic Studies in the Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology to the status of an independent research institute [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0742 GMT 28 Dec 84 SK]

DKP CALLS FOR MARCH ELECTIONS--The main opposition Democratic Korea Party (DKP) yesterday formally demanded that the upcoming National Assembly elections be held in March, referring to the cold weather of February. It has been reported that the government and the ruling Democratic Justice Party have tentatively set February 12 as the election date. A statement issued

by Cho Se-hyong, spokesman for the DKP's election preparation headquarters, said that voting in the cold month of February may bring about many absences. The statement described the expected elections in February as a disadvantage to politically reinstated old-time politicians, citing the insufficient time left for them to prepare to run in the elections. A new political group, tentatively called the "New Korea Democratic Party," has already called for the postponement of the parliamentary elections till March. The NKDP is being formed by old-time politicians, mostly former members of the now defunct opposition New Democratic Party. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 30 Dec 84 p 1]

NEW PARTY PLANS NATIONAL CONVENTION--A new political group, tentatively named the New Korea Democratic Party, plans to hold a national convention around 18 January for inaugurating the NKDP. The new party is being formed by politically reinstated old-time politicians, mostly former lawmakers of the now-defunct opposition New Democratic Party (NDP). According to a timetable set by the chairman and vice chairmen of the preparatory committee for the NKDP, the group plans to organize at least 23 local chapters, as required by the Political Party Law for inaugurating a political party, before the convention. A rally to organize the Mapo-Yongsan Chapter in Seoul is to be held tomorrow, it said. If the chapter is created, it will be the first of the NKDP. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 6 Jan 85 p 1 SK]

CSO: 4100/113

BRIEFS

U.S. FORCES PRAISED--President Chon Tu-hwan yesterday sent a Christmas message to the U.S. Forces in Korea, praising their mission of safeguarding the peace on the Korean peninsula. Chon said in the message that the presence of the U.S. forces here makes a crucial contribution to peace on the Korean peninsula, which in turn is strategically vital to the global security in the midst of mounting uncertainties and tensions in the world. President Chon said he expects that the year 1985 will mark another major starting point for the United States, as next year will see the beginning of the second term of President Ronald Reagan. Chon said, "I am confident that during his next tenure, the ROK-U.S. Combined Force system will make further progress based on our two nation's common perception of the security situation on the Korean peninsula. As has already been evidenced through President Reagan's policies, peace and justice must rest on a foundation of strength if they are not to be empty slogans, and therefore, we cannot overstate the importance of our determination and preparedness to prevent war and preserve peace," he said. Citing the North Korean shooting at a Soviet defector at the truce village of Panmunjom last month, Chon said that the incident proved once more than the North Korean communists are a dangerous group poised to unhesitatingly use force on the slightest pretext, even though they incessantly pay lip service to peace and dialogue. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 25 Dec 84 p 1 SK]

UN FORCES ROLE PRAISED--Minister of National Defense Yun Song-min extended his holiday greetings and best wishes yesterday to member of the UN forces serving in the country on the occasion of Christmas and New Year. In a message sent to Gen William J. Livsey, commander of both UN and U.S. forces in Korea, Yun thanked Livsey and all servicemen under his command for helping maintain peace on the Korean peninsula through their "personal sacrifice." Saying that there has been some positive responses from Pyongyang to Seoul's peace overtures, he said, "We attribute these initiatives to the ready strength that we, in the uniformed service, provide the republic," Yun said. Yun said peace has been earned with a high price and maintained through strength. "You predecessors paid the price to restore peace to this far away land, where you are preserving it through personal sacrifice, which binds peace-loving people into an unbreakable partnership for peace and which makes up the present deterrence. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 25 Dec 84 p 8 SK]

CSO: 4100/099

DAILY REVIEWS NATION'S ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE IN 1984

SK282323 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 29 Dec 84 p 4

[Editorial: "'84 Economic Performance"]

[Text] It is fortunate for the nation to have achieved this past year an impressive economic growth, estimated at 7.5-8 percent, despite various adverse conditions as in previous years.

However, the high GNP growth seems to contain several precarious omens of driving the national economy into confusion and instability.

One conspicuous factor, which invited such an economic growth, was a boom of pleasure industries and a sharp increase in the demand for and supply of durable consumer goods such as cars, refrigerators, electric washing machines, television sets, video tape recorders (VTRs) and microwave ovens.

This phenomenon was accompanied by a rapid rise in the imports of essential parts and components to manufacture these products. Thus, it necessarily resulted in worsening the country's international balance of payments and consequently in increasing our foreign debt burden.

On the other hand, it must be noted that the nation managed to hold down commodity prices and speculation in real estate this year as a result of the government's sustained policy of strengthening "total demand controls."

An outstanding aspect of the year's economic performance was the fluctuations of exports. The average export growth rate during the first seven months marked 24.7 percent, while it dropped sharply to 12.7 percent in August and further to only 3.3 percent in September.

Thus, the GNP growth during the third quarter also fell to 4.7 percent, less than half of the first quarter's.

Yet, according to a recent government announcement, the nation's economic activity has fortunately re-entered an upward trend since October.

Industrial production and shipments in November, for instance, showed signs of continued increase following the preceding month.

This favorable trend must continue if it is to accurately indicate a stable and long-term business resurgence.

Meanwhile, the world economy, especially the economy of the United States, which is our largest export market, has recently been reported to be on a downward trend.

The Korean economy, which is largely oriented outward and dependent on exports, can hardly thrive for long in a direction opposite to the global economic trends.

Annoying us most gravely in the passing year was now to defend our international payments position, as the trade deficit during the year's first quarter neared last year's total deficit, let alone growing foreign debts now amounting to \$42.4 billion.

Consequently, the domestic economic activity had to slow down after the second quarter while the structure of imports failed to be improved.

Total demand controls, primarily designed to improve the international balance of payments by discouraging the demand for imports, have apparently given a hard blow to the provincial economy, above all.

In the wake of the strengthened total demand control featuring tight money supply, the provincial economy as a whole had to suffer from a serious financial pinch, not merely due to a reduced money supply to the provincial areas but also to the money flow into the capital city of Seoul.

It is also a problem that a huge amount of liquidity funds concentrated in Seoul remains outside banking institutions, possibly to be speculated in real estate in pursuit of windfalls.

It is needless to stress the desirability that money is funneled into industrial and productive funds, either directly or via banks.

Nonetheless, almost chronically, enterprises have seemed to be suffering from financial shortages while the banking institutions have failed to perform their role of providing sufficient funds to industries.

Amid the reports on fund shortages, regrettably, pleasure businesses enjoyed an unprecedented boom in the country, stimulating decadent and extravagant lifestyles.

Another problem to be settled is to improve the quality of our products to better serve consumers and to survive in the ever-intensifying international trade competition. In this regard, all manufacturers should enhance their business ethics to respect the consumers' interest before seeking their own profits.

Industries must also make utmost efforts to develop technical knowhow to improve the quality of their products.

CSO: 4100/099

BALANCED GROWTH OF BIG, SMALL INDUSTRIES STRESSED

SK200146 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 30 Dec 84 p 1

[Text] Domestic industries see significant structural realignment next year under the government-led slogan of "raising efficiency and balance."

The reshaping of the industrial landscape will focus on restraints on the "reckless" expansion of business conglomerates and on tonic for small but promising industries, according to the economic policy makers.

Deputy Premier Economic Planning Minister Sin Pyong-hyon has declared: "One of the major themes of the economic operation plan for next year is to promote the balanced growth between big and small industries. The Monopoly Regulations and Fair Trade Law will be developed to police the 'horizontal combination' among affiliates of tycoon groups."

But Sin made it clear that the government will promote the specialization drive of the business conglomerates, saying "We should distinguish between tycoon groups and big industries. We are not against the big industries. Rather we should help them to grow to the international standards or more."

"We should produce companies rivaling such global big names as GM (General Motors) and Sony, etc. This policy orientation is vital to sharpen the competitiveness of the made-in-Korea products," Sin said.

Under these backdrops, the government is pressing certain conglomerates to sell off their non-mainstream affiliates to supplement their strategic industries.

Deputy Premier Sin said that the government is considering multi-lateral measures to back the specialization drive by the business conglomerates.

The incentives in the cited directions include tax and financial favors.

In this context, Hyundai has postponed its advance in the consumer electronics industries to pour its energy on such sectors as semiconductor and automobiles. Daewoo has given up its plan to buy an electronic research institute in Kimi, Kyongsang-pukto, to concentrate its endeavors on other fields. Moreover, Samsung is known to have been recommended to dispose of its non-mainstream companies in return for its advance into the automotive industries.

Deputy Premier Sin said that the government will vigorously introduce the "foreign competition" to spur the structural rationalization of the Korea industries.

The nation's economic administrator noted that sweeping import liberalization is considered for the products of market-dominating companies.

Already, the government has decided to approve the new entries into 14 market-dominating fields including coffee, synthetic rubber and dry battery.

According to Sin, the government is making the industrial rationalization promotion law to facilitate the industrial structure.

"The drive is accompanied by brisk research, identifying the promising and sinking industries," Sin said.

CSO: 4100/099

S.KOREA/ECONOMY

BRIEFS

MONEY SUPPLY--Seoul, 24 Dec (YONHAP)--Despite the government's tight money policy, businesses reportedly are in relatively stable financial condition, with an increasing number of bank loans being extended to them. Business sources said Monday the total money supply stood at 24.6 trillion won (about 29.82 billion U.S. dollars: one dollar is worth about 825 won) as of December 20, up 8-9 percent from one year ago. The increase rate is lower than the yearly target of 9.5 percent. Total money supply refers to currency plus savings deposits at banks, the sources said. The bank loans extended to domestic businesses had more loans from financial institutes. Meanwhile, the interest rate on short-term loans between banks dropped to 10.1 percent this month from November's 12 percent, showing that banks are also in good condition, they said. The number of dishonored bills also has declined since November. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0223 GMT 24 Dec 84 SK]

CSO: 4100/099

S. KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

ROK TO EMPHASIZE SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY PROJECTS IN 1985

SK070739 Seoul YONHAP in English 0728 GMT 7 Jan 85

[Text] Seoul, 7 Jan (OANA-YONHAP)--South Korea will pump 1.28 trillion won (about 1.55 billion U.S. dollars; one dollar is worth about 825 won), or 1.8 percent of its gross national product, into science and technology development projects this year, Science and Technology Minister Yi Chong-o said Saturday.

In an interview with a local newspaper, Yi said that the private sector will bear 65 percent of the total investment, or 830 billion won, while the remainder will come from the government to provide software support via the state-run research institutes and universities.

The mass circulation daily CHUNGANG ILBO also quoted Yi as saying that in 1985 the government will finalize a long-term plan for technology development research through 1991, which will cost 420 billion won and 27,000 man-days.

Yi said that the government's massive investment in technology development was a "natural" requirement for a nation with poor natural resources when the world trend demands high technology for economic development.

Beginning this year, Yi said that the nation's technology development projects will be further expanded to encompass energy conservation and public welfare in addition to the industrial sector.

While the Korean Government has increased its fiscal 1985 budget by 9.7 percent, it has increased money earmarked for science and technology by an impressive 52.4 percent.

Disclosed by Yi, the government's investment plan also calls for transplanting the state-run and private research institutes, universities and advanced industries to the Taedok Research Complex, with a 40-billion-won budget.

Construction of the second and third research complexes will be promoted, too, Yi said.

In addition, the government plans to devote itself to developing technologies for energy conservation, nuclear safety and nuclear waste disposal. It will also seek strengthened technical cooperation this year with the United States, Japan, France and West Germany.

CSO: 4100/113

S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

NAKASONE TO SUPPORT ROK VIEWS DURING TRIP TO U.S.

SK211226 Seoul YONHAP in English 1209 GMT 21 Dec 84

[Text] Tokyo, 21 Dec (YONHAP)--Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Friday said he would support the views of South Korea during his visit to the United States for the inauguration of Ronald Reagan on January 2 [as published].

If the issue of Pacific Basin cooperation or of the divided Korean peninsula arises during his meeting with Reagan, Nakasone said he would express the views of the South Korean Government.

Nakasone made the remarks at a meeting with Korean Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong at his official residence. Yi stopped in Tokyo on his way home after a two-week five Southeast Asian nations.

Nakasone said Japan will not change its foreign policy toward the Korean peninsula even if it lifts its sanctions against North Korea for the 1983 Rangoon bombing incident.

A proposal initiated by South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan for increased cooperation among the Pacific-Basin countries is under earnest study in some nations.

Diplomatic observers here said Nakasone's remark reflected his intention to maintain friendly relations with Seoul, and not with Pyongyang.

Later in the day, Yi and Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe discussed matters of mutual concern for about two hours.

Abe expressed Japan's support for South Korea's views on how to ease tensions on the peninsula, emphasizing the need to solve problems through dialogue between the two Koreas.

The Japanese foreign minister promised that Japan would sincerely try to expedite solutions to bilateral issues, including Japan's lopsided trade surplus and technology transfer to Korea.

CSO: 4100/099

S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

DAILY VIEWS ON RECENT SINO-SOVIET RELATIONS

SK260133 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 26 Dec 84 p 4

[Editorial: "Sino-Soviet Detente"]

[Text] Noteworthy is a recent accord reached between China and including the formation of a commission for trade, science and technology exchanges.

The agreement, marking a major upgrading in relations between the rivalling communist giants, was made during a visit to Beijing by a Soviet deputy premier, the highest-ranking Kremlin official to visit China in 15 years.

Beijing and Moscow were about to make a similar deal earlier this year, but it was frustrated by what was then reported to be Soviet displeasure at China's overly elaborate welcome extended to U.S. President Ronald Reagan's visit to Beijing last April.

What makes the signs of Sino-Soviet detente all the more notable is the fact that Moscow sent a deputy foreign minister to Pyongyang last month to negotiate a new border agreement, paving the way for increased trade--and possibly boosting security collaboration--with North Korea.

In the meantime, North Korean ruler Kim Il-song made a secret visit to China, which was disclosed only after his return to Pyongyang, obviously in search of further improving bilateral relations and consulting ways to cope with changing international situation.

All together, these recent developments indicate that the three communist states are making renewed moves to ameliorate their triangular relations, though there are sizable issues and policy discords either in bilateral or trilateral dimension.

What would be the implications, if not tangible outcomes, of such moves remain to be seen. Yet, there is no denying that Korea, as a major actor in the region, has to closely follow the developments and take astute counter-measures, lest they adversely affect our interest.

CSO: 4100/099

S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KOREA-JAPAN CULTURAL EXCHANGES

Expanded Exchanges Planned

SK270305 Seoul YONHAP in English 0256 GMT 27 Dec 84

[Text] Seoul, 27 Dec (YONHAP)--The South Korean Government plans to eventually expand academic, artistic, sports and personnel exchanges with Japan next year, when the two countries observe the 20th anniversary of the normalization of diplomatic ties.

A government plan for cultural exchange with Japan in 1985 showed Thursday that the exchange programs will be led by private organizations, with emphasis on the exchange of visits by students, literati, artists, scholars and journalists as well as joint research programs and the exchange of exhibitions.

The government plan, however, calls for maximum restraint on the influx of Japanese mass culture, such as popular songs and feature movies, which, it is feared, could harm the nation's traditional culture and irritate people over historical wrongs. Japan was the colonial ruler of Korea from 1910 to 1945.

According to the government plan, a symposium on the ancient history of music in East Asia and a seminar on the Buddhist cultures of Korea and Japan will be held in Seoul in October under the auspices of the International Cultural Society of Korea.

Also, the Asiatic Research Institute of Korea University will sponsor a Korea-Japan intellectual exchange meeting in Japan in June, and the International Cultural Society of Korea will hold a conference on the exchange of pottery cultures in Japan next year.

The Education Ministry will send 150 Korean university students to Japan and invited 260 Japanese university students to Korea in a bid to enhance the exchange of student visits. The ministry also plans to hold a seminar on the exchange of youth between the two countries, with prominent psychologists and educators from both countries attending.

Meanwhile, the government has plans for a jamboree of Korean and Japanese high school students, an excursion tour of Korea by Japanese high school

students and an exhibition of historical materials related to Koran emissaries who visited Japan during Korea's Yi dynasty period.

Also, the Japanese Government has proposed such memorial activities as the issuing of special postage stamps; a visit to Korea by Japan's "Ship of Youth;" exchanges of students, scholars and journalists; the dispatch of Japan's rhythmic sportive gymnastics team to Korea; the holding of a fine arts exhibition and photoexhibition introducing Japan to Korea; an exchange of books; the dispatch of Japanese teachers to Korea; and personnel exchanges between Korean and Japanese cities linked by sisterhood relations.

Japan has set up the Japan-Korea cultural Exchange Liaison Committee, headed by former Ambassador to Korea Ryozo Sunobe, as a consulting body to the foreign minister for such memorial programs. It has urged Korea to organize a similar body as a counterpart.

The Korean Government, which is determined to promote the cultural exchange with Japan step-by-step and selectively, will reportedly have the International Cultural Society of Korea take charge of most of the memorial activities, however.

KOREA HERALD Editorial

SK282344 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 29 Dec 84 p 4

[Editorial: "Korea-Japan Culture Exchange"]

[Text] Affection for each other's cultural background, it goes without saying, is a requisite ingredient for binding two different peoples emotionally. That sense of affinity almost invariably outweighs political and other conflicts in the end. Still, it requires constant care.

In East Asia, Korea, China and Japan share the use of Chinese characters and, less importantly, chopsticks. The three share almost the same philosophical origins, which contrast sharply with things Western.

The tangible cultural exchange between Korea and Japan dates back to the sixth and seventh centuries when, in Japanese Emperor Hirohito's words, Japan was in its formative stage. At that time, many Koreans with academic learning, artistic and technical skills went to Japan.

Despite such cultural intercourse, the two countries have not been without tragic periods, notably the Hideyoshi invasion in the 16th century and the Japanese colonial occupation of Korea in the first half of this century. The latest Japanese colonialism has left much trauma in its wake, causing a deep emotional chasm between the Korean and Japanese peoples.

This has been duly brought to the attention of leaders in Seoul and Tokyo, who are eager to bridge the emotional gap in order to give the relations

between the two countries a fresh start. Understandably, during President Chon Tu-hwan's historic visit to Tokyo last September, the question of cultural exchange between the two neighboring countries was high on the agenda.

As agreed upon in principle during the visit, the Seoul government has worked out programs to mark the 20th anniversary next year of normalized relations between Korea and Japan. The program calls for gradually expanding academic, artistic, sports and personnel exchanges.

An emphasis will be placed on exchanging visits especially of students in light of the importance of mutual understanding between young generations. Most of the programs, which also accentuate mutual visits among artists and scholars, will be led by private organizations. Also included in the programs are the holding of symposiums on the cultural and religious backdrops of the two countries as well as exhibitions of historical materials relating to the early exchange between Korea and Japan.

The two countries have been well advised to emphasize cultural exchanges as they will surely prove to be essential to promoting mutual understanding between their peoples. The forthcoming opportunities, in our view, are so pressingly important that no reckless or hasty commercial considerations should be allowed to slow the precious momentum.

We cannot expect the still conspicuous emotional chasm between Koreans and Japanese to be bridged overnight. A hasty attempt indeed may spoil the bona fide motive.

Mindful of this, we share the view of the government which intends to restrain an influx of Japan's mass culture such as feature movies and popular songs. It must be noted that the mass cultures of the two countries have evolved in their own ways to a large extent, despite the fundamentally similar oriental basis.

There are some cultural trends in Japan that are surely unwelcome in Korea because of our own unique requirements. Furthermore, it is feared that any indiscreet introduction of Japanese films or songs might give rise to anti-Japanese sentiment among many Koreans. Indeed, the Japanese colonial rule of Korea is still vivid in their memory.

The two countries are called upon to join in preserving and developing the virtue of Oriental culture and philosophy. To this end, a joint research venture of Oriental culture and philosophy which is said to be under consideration among Korea, Japan and China to look into early cultural exchanges in East Asia deserves our support.

Now we are about to embark on cultural exchanges with Japan in a new dimension. This requires both countries to ponder what jeopardized the relations between them in the past. Greater interests must precede short-term ones for the good of the two neighboring nations in carrying out cultural programs.

CSO: 4100/099

BRIEFS

SPORTS ASSOCIATION SUPPORT FOR OLYMPICS--Seoul, 22 Dec (YONHAP)--The General Association of the Asian Sports Federations (GAASF) closed its third general assembly meeting here Saturday, pledging "full support" for the 1986 Asian Games and the 1988 Summer Olympics, both to be held in Seoul. In a resolution adopted at the two-day conference, the delegates pledged their "full cooperation" to the organizing committee and said they would put forth their utmost effort to make the 10th Asian Games and the 1988 Olympiad the most successful in history. The GAASF Saturday approved the admission of the Asian Yachting Federation as a full member. Its entry brought to 29 the number of GAASF full and associate members. The association also decided to hold the next GAASF council meeting in Kobe, Japan, in August of next year. No Tae-u, president of the organizing committees for the Asian Games and the 1988 Olympics, said that Seoul would welcome all nations to both events, regardless of their ideologies, in accordance with the charters of the Olympic Council of Asia and the International Olympic Committee. South Korea will do its best to guarantee the safety of athletes and officials of all participating nations, No said. The GAASF delegates inspected the Olympic main stadium in the Seoul sports complex, the national sports complex and the equestrian parkland near Seoul. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 1238 GMT 22 Dec 84 SK]

EMBASSY IN NIGER--Seoul, 24 Dec (OANA-YONHAP)--South Korea will establish a resident embassy in Niger of West Africa early in January and will dispatch its diplomatic mission to Niamey this year to prepare for that establishment, the Foreign Affairs Ministry said Monday. The South Korean measure comes as part of the beefing up of its diplomatic activity in Africa, where North Korea has much influence. The move will increase the number of Korean overseas diplomatic missions, including consultates, to 121 and those in Africa to 16. The South Korean ambassador to the Ivory Coast has also been ambassador to Niger since Seoul established relations with the latter in July of 1961. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0253 GMT 24 Dec 84 SK]

POLAND, GDR VOLLEYBALL COMPETITION--Seoul, 27 Dec (OANA-YONHAP)--National women's and men's volleyball teams from South Korea will compete against European volleyball powerhouses in the OCE-Dynamo volleyball tournament, which opened Thursday in Apeldoorn, the Netherlands, Korea Amateur Volleyball Association (KAVA) officials said. Poland, East and West Germany, Italy, Sweden, Cuba, Canada, Korea and host the Netherlands will participate in the four-day international competition, the officials said. Following the

championships, the Korean women's squad will leave for West Germany to take part in the Sixth Nations Cup Volleyball Championships, scheduled for Bremen, January 2-6. Eight nations, including the Soviet Union, China, Cuba, Korea and host West Germany, will vie in the four-day meet. Meanwhile, the Korean men's team is scheduled to compete in goodwill matches with West Germany, Cuba and Sweden in Duesseldorf, West Germany, January 1-3. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0307 GMT 27 Dec 84 SK]

SAKHALIN KOREANS--Taegu, Korea, 28 Dec (OANA-YONHAP)--The (South) Korea Commission for the Reunion of Family Members in China and the Soviet Union sent a petition Friday to the general secretary of the Sakhalin chapter of the Soviet Communist Party calling for the granting of permission to Koreans on Sakhalin Island to meet their relatives in Korea. The Taegu-based commission urged on humanitarian grounds that the Soviet authorities grant the Koreans permission to meet their relatives as soon as possible and noted that they have lived for more than 40 years involuntarily in the Soviet territory. The commission also suggested that the separated Korean family members could meet each other on Sakhalin, in Korea or in a third nation, such as Japan. Along with the petition, the commission sent touching letters by Koreans to their family members on Sakhalin. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0527 GMT 28 Dec 84 SK]

CSO: 4100/099

S.KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

RAW SILK EXPORT TO JAPAN IN 1985

SK260219 Seoul YONHAP in English 0205 GMT 26 Dec 84

[Text] Seoul, 26 Dec (YONHAP)--South Korea's raw silk export to Japan is likely to resume next year because Japan has agreed to fulfill its promise of importing that product from Korea, government sources here said Wednesday.

The export of Korean raw silk to Japan has been suspended for three to four years due to Japanese reluctance to stick to its import quotas.

In a meeting held in Tokyo December 19-23, delegates from both countries agreed to trade in Korean raw silk, which has been on the quota list since [year not published], by March of 1986, the sources said.

Japan assigned an import quota of 8,400 bales of Korean raw silk for 1981 and 8,000 bales for 1982 but imported only 2,000 bales in 1981.

In addition, the delegates set Japan's import quota for 1983 at 7,200 bales, which will be imported by next March, the sources said.

The meeting also dealt with the question of Japan's 1984 import quota for Korean raw silk but failed to reach an agreement, the sources added.

As for Japan's import of [word indistinct] silk from Korea, the delegates agreed to set the volume at 6,000 bales each in 1983 and 1984. That amount will be shipped to Japan by March of 1986, the sources said.

The Japanese side agreed on the quotas on condition that Korea voluntarily limit its silk fabric export to Japan at 5.95 million square meters per year, the sources said.

CSO: 4100/099

S.KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

EPB TO IMPROVE MARKET SYSTEMS FOR FREE COMPETITION

SK290236 Seoul YONHAP in English 0222 GMT 29 Dec 84

[Text] Seoul, 29 Dec (YONHAP)--In a move to block dominance on the domestic market by a small number of corporations, the government will improve market systems and practices next year that limit free competition, the Economic Planning Board (EPB) said Saturday.

In a management plan for 1985 on the domestic market domination, the board said that the government will encourage competition among domestic corporations by strengthening its import liberalization and tariff reduction policies.

Also, the government permit system for setting up new firms to trade in monopolistic or oligopolistic goods will either be abolished or shifted to a registration system, while the range of businesses in which foreigners can invest will be expanded, the plan indicated.

In this regard, the EPB's fair trade commission will revise laws on cosmetics trade and liquor taxes as well as the special excise tax law to pave the way for new participants in those businesses, according to plan.

In addition, the government will allow foreign investment next year in the manufacture of cosmetics, juices, power cultivators and excavators, the plan said.

The plan also projected that the government will liberalize foreign investment in such monopolistic or oligopolistic products as coffee, television sets and fine sugar, thus raising the ratio of foreign investment liberalization from the current 63.4 percent to 66.2 percent.

The government will focus its import liberalization efforts on monopolistic or oligopolistic commodities and plans to hike the import liberalization ratio of those goods from 62.4 percent in 1984 to 97 percent in 1988, the plan said.

Meanwhile, the average import tariffs imposed on those products will be reduced from 1984's 33.2 percent to 31.5 percent in 1985 and further to 23.9 percent in 1988, according to the plan.

CSO: 4100/099

S.KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

REGULATIONS TO BE EASED ON FOREIGN INVESTMENT

SK290012 Seoul YONHAP in English 0003 GMT 29 Dec 84

[Text] Seoul, 29 Dec (YONHAP)--The South Korean Government has decided to open 20 more industrial sectors to foreign equity investment beginning December 29, the Finance Ministry announced Saturday.

The 20 sectors include basic petroleum chemicals, plastic materials, synthetic rubber, medical supplies, internal combustion piston engines, farming and mining machinery, ship engines and parts, auto parts and accessories, optical fibers and general foreign trade.

The easing of regulations on foreign investment is intended to sharpen the competitive edge of Korean industries in international trade, to upgrade technical standards and to attract more foreign investment, a ministry official explained.

The government reduced the number of Korean industrial segments in which foreign investment is banned to 195.

Under the new regulations, foreign businesses will be allowed to invest in joint ventures in eight machinery manufacturing sectors, including internal combustion piston engines; farming, mining and building machinery; auto parts; and optical fibers and parts for ships.

Foreign businesses will also be allowed to invest in six medical and biochemical manufacturing industries if their liquidity share is less than 50 percent.

After gaining approval from the Trade and Industry Ministry, they will be able to invest in five petrochemical industries, including plastic materials, synthetic rubber and aromatic hydrocarbons and derivatives.

Foreign investors will be allowed to engage in foreign trade on the condition that they form joint ventures with Korean firms, export goods produced by Korean partners and import raw materials for those partners.

The number of domestic industries restricted from foreign investment will continue to drop as part of the ongoing liberalization moves, the official said.

CSO: 4100/099

S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

KTA CHAIRMAN SEES TRADE WITH CHINA, NORTH BENEFICIAL

SK050052 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 5 Jan 85 p 1

[By Kim Hak-kyong, staff reporter]

[Text] Nam Tuk-u, chairman of the Korean Traders Association (KTA), said yesterday that the nation's direct trade with mainland China and North Korea is overdue and will benefit all parties involved immensely.

"I am quite certain that China will realize the great benefit involved in two-way trade between Korea and China," Nam said. Korea can buy a great deal of raw materials from China in return, he said, for manufactured products that will meet the specific needs of their current early stage of development.

In an interview with THE KOREA HERALD yesterday, the former prime minister said that indirect trade with mainland China showed encouraging signs last year, as reflected in better than 60 percent increase in Korea's exports to Hong Kong.

"I am hopeful that we can get one step closer to direct trade in the new year," he said.

Nam, who is concurrently chairman of the Korea-U.S. Economic Council (KUSEC), also said that the U.S. Tariff and Trade Act of 1984 will put more pressure on Korea to open its market for American commodities, services, investments and high-tech products.

Predicting the protectionist moves in major advanced countries will gain added momentum this year, the KTA chairman urged local businesses to establish new market strategies for exports on the basis of developments in major importing countries.

Nam, who is reputed to be the architect of Korea's phenomenal economic growth in the 1970's, also urged the government to maintain a stable and realistic relationship among prices, interest rates, wages and the foreign exchange rate for the competitiveness of Korean products on international markets.

In short, concerted action between the government and private business will be needed for the sustained export growth that is the engine of the nation's economic development.

Following are the questions and answers of the interview:

Question: What is your assessment of the prospects of world trade and what general course do you recommend?

Answer: The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) nations are expected to see an economic growth rate of 3.1 percent to 4.8 percent this year. The growth in world trade volume this year will be 5 percent to 7.5 percent.

However, import restrictions in major advanced countries will also increase sharply. About 40 percent to 44 percent of Korea's exports to 19 major developed countries last year were brought under restrictions. The number of Korean export items under restriction was 152 in 1982, 159 in 1983 and 159 in 1984.

To cope with this situation, local businesses should redouble their efforts in searching for new markets in other countries or areas in the world. Development should be accelerated for new products, which can be exported free of restrictions. The role of small businesses is very important in this regard.

In addition, upgrading technological capability and improving the quality of existing products will be another way to promote exports of Korean goods. They (the businesses) should also be aware of the importance of non-price competition in the way of reliability, trust, honesty, etc.

As for the role to be played by the government, it is important for the government to maintain the stable and realistic relationship among prices, interest rate, wage rate, and foreign exchange rate. The government should also encourage and assist fixed investment for facilities and technology development in the export sector.

External economic policies should be clearly defined with respect to import liberalization, localizing imports, intellectual property rights, services, etc., so that policy credibility is ensured. In conclusion, agreement between the government and businesses exists, and what is needed is concerted action.

Question: What are the prospects of the U.S. economy and trade policy?

Answer: The U.S. economy is expected to grow by 3.6 percent to 6.9 percent this year with the prime rate ranging between 12.1 percent and 12.4 percent. The U.S. trade deficit this year will likely reach to somewhere between \$115 billion and \$139 billion, while its imports will increase 12.3 percent to 29.4 percent in 1985.

However, the U.S. Tariff and Trade Act of 1984, enacted in October last year, will put more pressure on Korea to open its market widely for U.S. commodities, services, investments and high-tech products this year. With the reciprocity code, the United States may also put pressure on Korea to accept their request for investigation and negotiation on both bilateral and multilateral trade issues.

The United States is also expected to deal with more frequent antidumping suits and countervailing duties and other forms of restrictions against imports from Korea this year. To help protect U.S. intellectual property rights in Korea, the United States may ask Korea to join an international convention on intellectual property rights.

Question: How should we deal with U.S. developments?

Answer: First of all the local traders should know their trading partners through understanding the U.S. policies. Information is available from various sources. Local traders should also establish a new market strategy on the basis of new developments in the United States. Various assistance, including legal services, are now being provided by the KTA.

Secondly, in establishing new market strategies, local exporters should realize that credibility as fair traders and image are very important. A collective strategy involving major exporters in close cooperation is essential to avoid any possible restrictions on Korean exports. An export monitoring system will also be developed by the KTA this year, because preventive measures are important. Local exporters are asked to develop and maintain a good relationship with U.S. interest groups and pressure groups.

Thirdly, the local trading houses should develop and maintain a channel for dialogue with the U.S. authorities concerned for better mutual understanding.

Finally, making the United States the source of imports as much as possible is needed to reduce Korea's trade surplus against the United States. And also, local exporters should diversify or modify and upgrade their export items to avoid restrictions in the U.S. market and to expand U.S. market for Korean goods.

Question: From your perspective, how do you evaluate the trade with mainland China?

Answer: Direct trade with mainland China and North Korea is overdue. It will benefit all parties involved immensely. I am hopeful that we can get one step closer to direct trade in the new year.

Indirect trade with China has shown encouraging signs in the past year as well reflected in a sharp increase in our exports to Hong Kong--a more than 60 percent increase. I am quite certain that China will realize the great benefit involved in two-way trade with Korea. We can buy a great deal of raw materials from China in return for manufactured products that will suit very well their specific needs in the early stage of development.

Having said this, I would like to add a word of caution. We need not be overly excited about the trade opportunities which may become visible to us in the course of time. After all, their import volume is only around \$20 billion, smaller than our own market. Don't make haste in the beginning.

Question: What should we do now?

Answer: We should build up the confidence and trust of the Chinese people by sound and trustworthy practices of Korea traders. The KTA will provide the local exporters with various information to let them learn about their Chinese counterparts. We should train personnel for tomorrow; KTA language courses are available.

The local traders also should look for foreign partners for joint production and export using their name until direct trade with China is opened formally, particularly for hardware.

Since Korea has no diplomatic relations with China, the local traders are asked to rely on government guidance.

CSO: 4100/113

S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

MINISTRY URGED TO MEET NATION'S 1985 EXPORT GOAL

SK050234 Seoul YONHAP in English 0226 GMT 5 Jan 85

[Text] Seoul, 5 Jan (OANA-YONHAP)--The Ministry of Trade and Industry should do its best to meet the nation's 1985 target for exports which was set at 33 billion U.S. dollars worth, Minister Kum Chin-ho said Friday.

Addressing a ceremony for the opening of the ministry offices for the year, Kum said, "In as much as Korea is making a challenge for the export target in an awkward situation, we should devote ourselves to surpassing the goal by a large degree."

"In particular, this year expects increased protectionist measures by industrialized nations as well as the frequent advent of underdeveloped nations on international markets," Kum noted.

Kum also said that the ministry should not only realize the nation's economic growth rate goal, but also improve the nation's economic structure through the rationalization of management.

To cope with fierce economic challenges from abroad, Korean industries should improve their productivity with modern facilities as well as solidify their business footings through advanced management systems, the manager said.

CSO: 4100/113

S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

BUSINESS LEADERS DISCUSS NATION'S ECONOMY

SK050232 Seoul YONHAP in English 0217 GMT 5 Jan 85

[Text] Seoul, 5 Jan (YONHAP)--South Korea's businesses will do their best this year to put the nation's international balance of payments into the black, Chong Chu-yong, chairman of the Federation of the Korean Industries (FKI), said Friday.

The FKI will direct businesses to refrain from importing nonessential commodities and to promote the import substitution industry more vigorously, Chong said at a new year's press conference at Seoul's Sejong Cultural Center.

South Korea's international balance of payments could show a surplus if all the people, government and businesses make the necessary effort together, he said.

Also at the new year press conference were Ku Cha-kyong, chairman of the Lucky-Gold Star Group, Won Yong-suk, chairman of the Haenin Tractor Co, Choe Chong-hwan, chairman of the Samwhan Group, and No In-hwan, executive deputy chairman of the FKI.

Chong urged the government to streamline complicated legal procedures and systems and ease regulations on businesses so as to activate business investment and establish "autonomous" business operations.

He also said that the government should not deeply intervene in the management of businesses but act as a "guide" for the advances of those businesses.

Meanwhile, Ku said that the nation's export drive is expected to face hard times this year because of foreign protectionism.

He also forecast that capital spending by the domestic manufacturing industry this year will be smaller than last year due to the government's expected tight grip on credit.

Ku said, however, that domestic business concerns should invest more in high-tech areas, such as the computer and semiconductor industries.

CSO: 4100/113

BRIEFS

FOREIGN INVESTMENT IN ROK--Seoul, 22 Dec (OANA-YONHAP)--Foreign investment in South Korea surpassed the 400 million U.S. dollars mark this year, a report from the Finance Ministry said Saturday. The report showed that foreign investment totaled 410 million dollars as of December 19, an impressive 53 percent rise over the year before. The most attractive businesses to foreign investors were the machinery and metal industries, which accounted for 34.3 percent of total foreign investment. Electronics took 17.3 percent of the total. On Wednesday, the Finance Ministry approved a 13 million dollar investment project of America's IBM to set up a local company to produce computers, Korea Systems Corp, and a joint venture between Daewoo Motor Co and General Motors of the United States. Meanwhile, the Finance Ministry report said that the government will further promote foreign investment next year in a bid to enhance the investment portion over loans in foreign capital supply. The report said that the Finance Ministry will expand the scope of its foreign investment liberalization measure so as to allow foreign investment even in businesses restricted under the negative list. The negative list stipulates the businesses banned for foreign investment and leaves all other businesses free for that investment. Also, the ministry will send investment promotion missions to Japan in March, to Hong Kong in April and to Europe in May. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0007 GMT 22 Dec 84 SK]

INDUSTRIAL EXPORTS--Seoul, 24 Dec (YONHAP)--Industrial products, including heavy industrial and petrochemical goods, represented the bulk of South Korea's exports this year, it was learned at the Trade and Industry Ministry Monday. According to ministry statistics, the nation exported a total of 24.95 million U.S. dollars worth of industrial goods, 95.1 percent of total exports, as of the end of November. Industrial product export represented an increase of 21.6 percent from last year. The proportion of primary products out of total exports was only 4.9 percent. Marine products, accounted for 3 percent, agricultural products for 1.6 percent and minerals for 0.3 percent.

The export of heavy industrial and petrochemical products accounted for 56.2 percent of the total, at 14.75 billion dollars worth, while that of light industrial products represented 38.9 percent, at 10.2 billion dollars worth. The export of heavy and chemical industrial products increased by 23.5 percent, while that of light industrial goods rose by 19 percent from last year. Meanwhile, the nation's export exceeded by four million dollars, this year's target of 27 billion collars on December 14. Ministry officials said exports will reach 29 billion dollars ny year's end. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0320 GMT 24 Dec 84 SK]

OVERSEAS EXPORT MARKETS DIVERSIFICATION--Seoul, 25 Dec (YONHAP)--Despite cloudy prospects for the world economy next year, South Korea will continue its policy of increasing exports through diversification of its overseas markets, Trade and Industry Minister Kum Chin-ho said Monday. In the ministry's final directors meeting for this year, Kum said, "Even though few have rosy views on the world economy for next year, we (South Korea) should continuously expand our exports by exploring new markets in such areas as Latin America and Southeast Asia." The minister also said, along with his assessment that Korea's economic results this year will be "average," that it was very fortunate that two major issues between Korea and the United States, the dumping of Korean-made color TVs on the U.S. market and the self-regulation of Korean steel product export to America, were partly resolved. The U.S. Commerce Department recently decided to set the average dumping rate for Korean-made color television sets at 11.52 percent. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0214 GMT 25 Dec 84 SK]

COMMODITIES IMPORT, EXPORT TALLY--Seoul, 26 Dec (YONHAP)--South Korea had imported 29.4 billion U.S. dollars worth of commodities this year as of December 17, up 18.2 percent from the same period last year, a Trade and Industry Ministry tally showed Tuesday. Imports in the first half of the year rose by 27.3 percent, compared to 9.4 percent in the second half. A ministry official attributed the sharp drop in imports during the second half of the concerted efforts of the government and private sector to curb imports of non-essential commodities. More than 12 billion dollars worth (up 35.1 percent) of the total imports went into the manufacture of export goods, and 17.3 billion dollars worth (up 8.7 percent) were converted into commodities for domestic use. The total also included almost 17 billion dollars worth of raw materials (up 14.8 percent), 9.6 billion dollars worth of capital goods (up 29.9 percent) and 2.8 billion dollars worth of consumer goods (up 5.1 percent). Crude oil accounted for the lion's share of raw material import with 5.6 billion dollars worth (up 6.8 percent), followed by iron and steel plates with 270 million dollars worth (up 90.6 percent). In the consumer goods category, food grain accounted for most of that import with 1.3 billion dollars worth (up 3.5 percent). Meanwhile beef import rose by 53.8 percent to 92 million dollars worth. Exports, on the other hand, totaled 27.3 billion dollars worth as of December 17, up 20.8 percent, according to the ministry tally. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0005 GMT 26 Dec 84 SK]

OIL PRODUCTION--Seoul, 27 Dec (OANA-YONHAP)--KODECO, a South Korean oil exploration firm, will begin to produce oil at an oilfield off Indonesia's Madura Island starting next July, the Ministry of Energy and Resources said Thursday. The Korean firm will build facilities for production on the spot with its Indonesian partner, PERTAMINA, by the end of next June with a loan of 27 million U.S. dollars from the City Bank of the United States, the ministry said. The ministry noted that oil reserves in the field amount to about 22 million barrels and said that the Korean firm is planning to produce 10,000 barrels to 15,000 barrels of oil per day. The ministry also said that KODECO and PERTAMINA have invested 47 million dollars so far in development of the oilfield. Under a contract between the two companies, the Korean firm will garner 21 percent of the profits as well as 50 percent of the crude oil from the field. The Korean firm, however, has the right to introduce 100 percent of the crude oil into Korea, the ministry added. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0200 GMT 27 Dec 84 SK]

MACHINERY EXPORTS--Seoul, 26 Dec (YONHAP)--South Korea's export of machinery in the first 11 months of this year totaled about 5.2 billion U.S. dollars worth, up 23 percent from the corresponding period last year, business sources said Wednesday. The figure surpasses the yearly target by 8.4 percent. Meanwhile, the year's export is expected to register more than 5.5 billion dollars worth, the sources said. During the 11 month-period, ship export stood at 4 billion dollars worth, while industrial and precision machines were at 262 million dollars and 573 million dollars worth, respectively, the sources said. In addition, cars, engines, agricultural tools and measuring equipment also saw a comparatively large degree of export, the sources added. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0214 GMT 26 Dec 84 SK]

LOANS FROM FOREIGN BANKS--Seoul, 26 Dec (OANA-YONHAP)--Total loans made by foreign bank branches in South Korea to Korean customers during the first 11 months of this year reached 1.66 trillion won (2 billion U.S. dollars: one dollar is worth about 825 won), up 23.4 percent from the same period last year, an official at the Bank of Korea said Wednesday. Meanwhile, loans made by Korean banks totaled 16 trillion won (about 19.4 billion dollars), up 14.5 percent from last year. Of that total, loans made by commercial banks stood at 12 trillion won, up 11.7 percent from the same period last year, the official said. During the period, foreign banks found it easy to secure sufficient financial resources from overseas to lend Korean customers, while Korean banks experienced difficulties in obtaining money due to the government's tight money policy, the official said. Thus, loans made by foreign branches accounted for 10.3 percent of the total loans by commercial banks, up 0.7 percent from last year's figure. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0211 GMT 26 Dec 84 SK]

JOINT VENTURES--Seoul, 25 Dec (OANA-YONHAP)--South Korean firms have negotiated briskly for joint ventures with foreign investors this year, thanks to last year's governmental measures to induce foreign investment into the nation, the Korea Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KCCI) said Tuesday. Korean companies have negotiated on 875 occasions for joint ventures with foreign counterparts so far this year, up 21.2 percent from the previous year, the KCCI said. In particular, negotiations for the introduction of technology

occurred 235 times, while those for investment abroad took place 205 times, the organization said. Discussions over the introduction of loans and the establishment of branch offices abroad have also been under way, it added. Meanwhile, most negotiations were conducted with business counterparts from the United States and Japan, it said. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0157 GMT 25 Dec 84 SK]

TOY EXPORTS TARGET--Seoul, 26 Dec (YONHAP)--The South Korean toy industry has set its 1985 toy export target at 540 million U.S. dollars worth, up 11.1 percent from this year, it was learned here Wednesday. An official of the Korea Toy Industrial Cooperative said that the export of toys during the first 11 months of this year amounted to 425 million dollars worth, up 78.6 percent from the same period a year earlier, mainly owing to the increased demand for Korean stuffed toys in the United States. If the trend continues, the toy export for this year is expected to total 486 million dollars worth, the official added. The cooperative, accordingly, increased the target for 1985 by 68.8 percent from the original 1984 target of 320 million dollars worth, the official said. The 1985 export target comprises 370 million dollars worth of stuffed toys, 15 million dollars worth of metal toys and 41 million worth of dolls, the official said. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0549 GMT 26 Dec 84 SK]

TRADE BARRIER INFORMATION SYSTEM--Seoul, 28 Dec (YONHAP)--The Korean Traders Association (KTA) plans to introduce new information processing systems next year, including a civilian-based export monitoring system, to cope with trade barriers set up by developed countries, a KTA official said Friday. The official said that the KTA will introduce a monitoring system on the prices and amounts of export items in order to rid those items of regulation by developed countries. The KTA will warn its member trade firms against excessive sales competition and the signs of dumping, the official said. The KTA also will use a comprehensive file system that will include data on the U.S. Government, economic organizations, trade unions, import firms and lobbyists for systematic trade negotiation and lobbying for Korea's exports to the United States. The KTA will introduce a computer system to process significant information from other developed countries, including data on import regulation, the enactment of related laws and trade, the official said. He said the generalized system of preferences (GSP) monitoring system also will be introduced for effective use of the GSP by Korean firms. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0225 GMT 28 Dec 84 SK]

FOREIGN INVESTMENT INFORMATION DISTRIBUTION--Seoul, 28 Dec (YONHAP)--In a bid to attract more foreign investment to South Korea, Finance Ministry will distribute pamphlets abroad containing information on projects by those Korean firms that hope to engage in joint ventures with foreign investors or to introduce foreign technology, ministry officials said Saturday. [as received] The pamphlets, containing the plans of 39 Korean concerns desiring capital or technology from abroad, will be sent out mainly to foreign financial institutions and Korea's overseas missions, they said. In addition, the ministry will make another pamphlet, relating to foreign firms seeking joint ventures with Korean counterparts or technology-transfer to them, they said. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0145 GMT 28 Dec 84 SK]

1985 EXPORT TARGET--Seoul, 31 Dec (YONHAP)--The Ministry of Trade and Industry has set the nation's yearly export target for next year at 33 billion U.S. dollars worth, up 13.8 percent from this year, a ministry spokesman said Monday. To this end, the ministry is planning to emphasize expanding industrial facilities for export goods as well as curbing machinery import to try to improve the nation's international payments situation, the spokesman said. The ministry plans to develop new machinery and to export it gradually, he said. The ministry, in particular, will do its best to install heavy chemical goods, machinery and electronic and electric products as key items in the nation's export structure, the spokesman added. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0136 GMT 31 Dec 84 SK]

UNASSEMBLED AUTO EXPORTS--Seoul, 22 Dec (YONHAP)--KIA Industrial Co, a South Korea automaker, exported 25 semi-knock-down (SKD) cars and plants for assembling them Saturday, the first such export time by a South Korean company, KIA officials said Saturday. A total of 152,000 U.S. dollars worth of small-sized buses, trucks and multi-purpose farming vehicles of the SKD variety as well as assembly plant jigs and fixtures were shipped to Nigeria, the officials said. The officials said that they expect more orders for SKD cars and related facility parts from the African nation and other parts of the world. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0620 GMT 22 Dec 84 SK]

U.S. FISH QUOTA--Seoul, 22 Dec (YONHAP)--South Korea has been granted an additional 7,000 tons of fish quota in U.S. waters for this year, following a quota adjustment by the United States, the National Fisheries Administration said Saturday. This brought the nation's 1984 total fish quota in U.S. waters to 337,257 tons, the largest since Washington introduced the fishing quota system for Korea in 1978. The fishing quota increased from 81,000 tons in 1978 to 324,000 tons last year. At present, 27 Korean vessels are operating in U.S. waters and their fish haul so far this year stands at 90 percent of the quota granted, the administration said. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 1156 GMT 22 Dec 84 SK]

CSO: 4100/099

S. KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

DAILY COMMENTS ON REAGAN-NAKASONE SUMMIT TALKS

SK060040 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 6 Jan 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Reagan-Nakasone Summitry"]

[Text] U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone have ushered in 1985 with their summit talks in Los Angeles Wednesday. It came at a time when the United States and the Soviet Union were just about to resume arms control talks in Geneva.

Naturally, the upcoming Geneva parley was high on the agenda of the Reagan-Nakasone meeting. Yet, a more pressing topic, by all indications, was how to resolve differences stemming from the \$35 billion trade imbalance between the United States and Japan.

President Reagan and Prime Minister Nakasone were also said to have discussed Pacific-basin cooperation, a matter which deserves our attention. More important to us, they discussed how to reduce tension on the Korean Peninsula.

The friction resulting from the United States' \$35 billion trade deficit may prove "a big headache" as Nakasone admitted. Fortunately, White House officials were reported to have been "very encouraged" by the way Nakasone took the initiative in helping ease the way for foreign businesses to enter certain Japanese markets.

The trade imbalance is a truly serious matter for Washington and Tokyo as indicated by President Reagan when he said that "--the failure to overcome these obstacles in trade will complicate our ability to fulfill the vision of international partnership between Japan and the United States that we both share." In Reagan's words, he and Nakasone both recognized that point. And Nakasone was reported as saying that "both of us were in complete agreement" on key issues such as arms control and the world economy.

It is noted that the gross national products of the United States and Japan, if combined, account almost for a third of the world's total. This may indicate the importance of Washington-Tokyo cooperation in world affairs.

President Reagan reportedly reassured Prime Minister Nakasone that any arms deals struck between the United States and the Soviet Union would "keep in mind

the interests of our friends and allies in Europe and Asia." This is a position that, in our belief, must be taken by a due leader of the West.

In the superpowers' current geopolitical strategy, Asia cannot be isolated from Europe and vice versa. Moreover, the Pacific basin is now undeniably becoming increasingly important relative to Europe. That makes it ever more significant for countries in Asia and the Pacific to work out a cooperative system.

Bearing this in mind, President Chon Tu-hwan proposed in 1982 that Pacific-basin summit talks be held. This is an expression of Korea's resolve to make itself an active component in building coprosperity in that region.

Our role for such coprosperity is unique in that we, at the same time, have to keep a linchpin in place for preserving peace in this region. Doing so requires us to address ourselves to deterring aggression on the divided Korean Peninsula--a tinderbox that may explode at any time.

To this end, we are so eager to see the resumed inter-Korean talks prove successful in easing tension on the peninsula in the first place and eventually achieving reunification. As such, we were heartened to see President Reagan and Prime Minister Nakasone reaffirm their mutual perception that the Seoul-Pyongyang dialogue is very important for reducing tension and then agree to encourage the dialogue to help make it successful.

Specifically, both agreed that their countries will provide support for the direct talks between South and North Korea. Their standpoint is certainly realistic and appropriate as direct dialogue is prerequisite to reaching reconciliation and producing substantial achievements on the divided peninsula.

Other nations, if really interested in establishing peace here, should help persuade the Pyongyang regime to follow the genuine path of dialogue. Otherwise, the northern communists will be tempted only to attain their ulterior goals.

An era of the Pacific basin is certainly in the making. The latest Reagan-Nakasone summitry may be one contribution. For our party, we should readily prepare ourselves for helping usher in the era.

CSO: .4100/113

DAILY URGES UNDERSTANDING OF REVOLUTIONARY PRINCIPLES

SK300440 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1503 GMT 29 Dec 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 29 Dec (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today comes out with an article titled "Understanding of Principle of Revolution Is Essential Requirement for Establishing Revolutionary World Outlook," which says:

To have a correct understanding of the principle and law of the revolution is directly linked with establishing the revolutionary world outlook.

The principle and law of the revolution are pabulum for the revolutionaries to fight it out for their cause with a firm conviction of its justice.

For the functionaries and working people to have a deep understanding of the principle of the revolution is a requirement, above all, to adhere always to the principled stand in their work and resolutely defend the basic interests of the revolution without the slightest vacillation.

Furthermore, it is of weighty importance in making people fight unyieldingly in any adversities with unshakable will and determination.

In particular, this is an important demand for resolutely defending and carrying through our party's lines as policies, convinced of their justice.

The course of our gaining a deep understanding of the revolutionary principle is precisely a course of being convinced of the essence and validity of the party's policies and a course of grasping the great chuche idea as our faith.

The revolutionary idea of the great Comrade Kim Il-song the composition of which is ideology, theory and method of chuche is a true revolutionary idea reflecting the purpose of the popular masses and the demand of our times and it most correctly indicates the revolutionary principle and the law of its development.

The most important way of having a deep understanding of the principle and law of the revolution is to make a comprehensive study of and grasp the texts of the works of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Noting that our party centre demands efforts for firmly arming the functionaries and party members with the principle and law of the revolution, the paper calls upon the party organizations at all levels to pay deep attention to this.

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DAILY CARRIES POLITICAL ESSAY ON KIM IL-SONG

SK311028 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1017 GMT 31 Dec 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 31 Dec (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN 30 December prints a political essay headlined "Going Through All Hardships and Trials."

Noting that over half a century has passed since the first unit of the Korean revolution pulled up anchor under the banner of the Down-With-Imperialism Union (DIU) formed in 1926, the essay says:

The unquestionable support, respect and boundless reverence for the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song that have struck roots in the hearts of our people in the period of this great struggle and changes, creation and turn are based on their deep emotion and pride in having the peerlessly great man, the great leader, who has gone through all hardships and trials and on their ardent loyalty in not forgetting even a moment the troubles he has undergone on the road of the revolution.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has gone through greater hardships and trials as he has led the Korean revolution, unprecedentedly arduous, complex and protracted, a revolution for going over to communism from a colonial society for the first time in history under the banner of the chuche idea.

The world has seen many revolutionaries and great men who devoted their life to the struggle. However, there has never been such a revolutionary who has gone through so rigorous trials and such a great man who devoted his all to the revolution as the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song has done.

The arduous course of history covered by the great leader is annals of the revolution in which devotion and self-sacrificing spirit characteristic of revolutionaries have been displayed on an unheard-of lofty height, on the highest peak of the human spirit.

It is our great leader who has been assuming great troubles in his whole life, deeply concerned about the country, people and revolution.

In this course he has experienced all hardships, sorrows and agonies which mankind has undergone and crossed a countless number of death lines.

From the first days when he set out on the road of the revolution he has found happiness in the looks of the reviving and prospering fatherland and in the faces of people full of freedom and happiness and he has willingly undertaken troubles and made sacrifices for this. This great road is the road of hardships and trials the great leader has gone through.

The hardships and trials he has shouldered upon himself in his life are unprecedented in history. They are great trials and hardships which Korea and millions of her people have to suffer for hundreds of thousands of years.

The political essay says:

The hardships and trials the great leader has gone through can and must not be forgotten so long as there is the land of Korea and the Korean people and revolution no matter how rivers and mountains may change and now generation may alternate in scores of hundreds of years.

Thanks to these hardship and trials shining with the great love and matchless devotion for the country and the people history has been able to greet the great era of chuche and entered a new age in convincingly carrying forward the chuche cause under the leadership of the glorious party centre.

CSO: 4100/114

REACTION TO KIM IL-SONG'S NEW YEAR SPEECH REPORTED

SK040051 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1502 GMT 3 Jan 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 3 Jan (KCNA)--The new year address of the great leader President Kim Il-song for 1985 is evoking a great stir among the working people.

Kim Un-pin, chief secretary of the Party Committee of the Pyongyang Railway Administration, had this to say:

President Kim Il-song's new year address is a programmatic guiding compass to more vigorously promote the revolution and construction and an inspiring banner arousing the entire party members and the working people to a new victory and feats.

I will work to bring home to the party members and working people the party's call for the railways' [words indistinct] of its role as an artery of the country and a pioneer of national economy for the vigorous promotion of the socialist construction in the country as a whole this year, and will help them reliably defend their posts.

Labour hero Kang Song-yong, mining platoon leader of the 5 April pit of the Komdok General Mining Enterprise, noted in hearty response to President Kim Il-song's new year address to his platoon, set a goal to fulfill its first quarter year plan before mid-February and its first half year plan before 15 April.

Pak Kum-sok, vice-chairman of the South Hwanghae Provincial People's Committee, stressed:

We will operate light industry factories to full capacity by giving fullest play to the creative initiative of local areas, set up a large number of workshops and workteams for the production of daily necessities in the factories and enterprises and extensively organize home-work teams and side-line work teams everywhere and further develop home service and catering and markedly increase the production of various kinds of daily necessities.

Kim Yong-kwan, chairman of the Management Board of the Mangyongdae Cooperative Farm in Mangyongdae District, Pyongyang, pointed out:

Our farmers raised the per hectare yield of rice and maize to a high level last year and set, on this basis, a high goal to increase this year's per hectate grain harvest to 10 tons in rice and 11 tons in maize.

Labour hero Han Tae-son, chief of a workshop of the Kim Chong-tae Locomotive Factory, said:

In the new year address the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song once again underscored the need to realize tripartite talks involving the DPRK, the United States and South Korea and pointed out that if the North-South contacts and dialogues resumed by our relief measures proceed successfully, these will develop gradually onto higher-level talks and, further, culminate in high-level political talks between North and South.

The proposal advanced by President Kim Il-song is a just one reflecting the nation's ardent desire for reunification and a realistic one proceeding from the demand of the tense situation on the Korean Peninsula.

Paek Hong-ki, deputy director of a department of the Foreign Ministry, emphasized:

We will treasure the fraternal bonds of friendship President Kim Il-song firmly consolidated while visiting in person socialist countries and actively strive to strengthen the friendship and solidarity with them and constantly develop in scope the economic and technological interchange and cooperation.

CSO: 4100/114

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

DAILY ON NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL CONGRESS

SK030501 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0430 GMT 3 Jan 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 3 Jan (KCNA)--Papers here Thursday run editorials on the opening of a national agricultural congress in Pyongyang today.

The current National Agricultural Congress is a proud congress of bumper harvest demonstrating the victory won in our agricultural production under the wise guidance of the party and the leader and a congress of a new advance for effecting a turn in the efforts to capture the 15 million ton goal of grain set by the 6th Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, NODONG SINMUN declares, and continues:

Agricultural production has shown a constant growth in our country to let the flag of victory fly on the 10 million ton height last year. This is a fruition of our party's correct agricultural policy and the superior socialist rural economic system.

The current National Agricultural Congress will be an occasion of powerfully demonstrating the sagacity of our party's leadership in successfully solving the agricultural and food problems, keeping a tight grasp on them.

The lifting of agricultural production to such a height under conditions of limited arable land and serious influence of the cold front proves the sagacity of the leadership of our party in successfully solving these problems.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song set forth the slogan that rice is communism and propounded the idea that the principle of communism should be applied to the food problem, first of all, and has wisely led the struggle for increasing agricultural production. Already long ago, he published the rural theses, the great program of socialist rural construction, to clearly indicate the road of finally solving the rural question and created a superior farming method of chuche and led the agricultural working people and other people in its implementation.

Our party which is bringing his grand plan and intention to materialisation put forward the militant task for adorning last year, in which fell the 20th anniversary of the publication of the socialist rural theses, with a grand

success by beating the 10 million ton grain target, and wisely led the work in the agricultural domain.

During Comrade Kim Il-song's foreign tour, dear Comrade Kim Chong-il energetically guided this work. This was a basic factor of the previously unknown rich harvest last year.

The National Agricultural Congress is a significant congress which will lay a solid foundation for attaining the 15 million ton target in grain production, one of the ten long-range objectives of socialist economic construction for the 1980's, and open a new prospect on the basis of the successes already attained.

This year, which will greet the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the country and of the founding of the party, is a glorious year of enormous significance in our national history.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song set forth new militant tasks before the agricultural domain in his new year address.

The key to another bountiful harvest in agricultural production this year lies in keeping a tight hold on the socialist rural theses and the party's agricultural policy and strengthening the party guidance in agricultural domain. The entire agricultural working people and other people should thoroughly implement the party's agricultural policy under the guidance of the party centre.

CSO: 4100/114

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

WORKERS BEGIN PRODUCTION, CONSTRUCTION UPSWING

SK041041 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1024 GMT 4 Jan 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 4 Jan (KCNA)--Having heard the new year address of the great leader President Kim Il-song for this year, the working people throughout Korea are effecting a new upswing in production and construction.

The Pyongyang and Pukchang Thermal Power Plants, leading power production bases of the country, carried out their first day assignments respectively at 120 and 106 percent.

The melting workers of the Kim Chaek Iron Works introduced an advanced work method and reduced the time of a heat per charge from the first battle, thereby making it possible to produce hundreds of more tons of steel per shift.

The Kangson Steel Complex also carried out the first day production assignments at 120 percent in steel and 110 percent in rolled steel.

The railway transport workers are creditably performing their role as the pioneer of the national economy from the first day of the new year.

The Pyongyang Locomotive Corps carried out at 125 percent the first day transport plan set 24 percent higher than last year's.

Successes are being registered at construction sites in different parts and in the rural economy, too.

CSO: 4100/114

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

NAMPO LOCK GATE WORKERS PLEDGE DECISIVE TURN

SK041106 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1005 GMT 5 Jan 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 4 Jan (KCNA)--Meetings of soldiers of Korean People's Army units and constructors of enterprises for thoroughly implementing the tasks advanced by the great leader President Kim Il-song in his new year address and the militant task set forth by the party for further accelerating the Nampo Lock Gate construction were held on the spot on 3 January.

Speeches expressing their resolve were made at the meetings.

The speakers said that the hearts of soldiers of the Korean People's Army and constructors participating in the Nampo Lock Gate construction are filled with the firm determination to justify with loyalty the party's deep trust and expectation by bringing about a decisive turn in the construction of the Nampo Lock Gate.

They said a big success was achieved in the construction of the Nampo Lock Gate last year under the wise guidance of the great leader President Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

They stressed that President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il visited the construction site of the lock gate and indicated concrete directions and ways to complete the construction ahead of schedule, acquainting themselves with the progress of the project, and showed deep love for the constructors.

Under the energetic guidance of the glorious party centre the difficult and vast projects had been successfully carried out and the concrete tamping of the wall of Lock No 1 completed and the work of building the basic dyke foundation with rocks surpassed the level of 5,000 metres, they stressed.

The speakers stated that the building of a gigantic lock gate on the rough sea extending 8 kilometres is a difficult and vast project, but victory is sure as long as there is the wise guidance of our party.

CSO: 4100/114

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

FOREIGN COUNTRIES CARRY FEATURES INTRODUCING KOREA

SK051034 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1019 GMT 5 Jan 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 5 Jan (KCNA)--The Romanian television on 9 December last year introduced the ten long-range objectives of socialist economic construction, televising the development of metallurgical, machine-building, mining and light industries, the construction of Pyongyang and the development of agriculture in the DPRK.

It noted that Korea meets 98 percent of her needs of machinery with home products and turns out millions of tons of steel annually.

Introducing the development of Korean cement industry, the Mongolian paper UNEN 15 December said that the building materials industry is one of the domains which are making fastest development in the national economy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The Yugoslav paper OSLOBODJENJE 16 December introduced the northern railway construction in Korea.

The Tanzanian paper MFANYA KAZI 15 December and the Central African News Agency and Radio 17 December reported about the largest harvest ever reaped in the Korean countryside and large income distribution on cooperative farms.

CSO: 4100/114

N. KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

CHONGNYON'S NEW YEAR GREETING

Letter from Chongnyon Chairman

SK031127 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1008 GMT 3 Jan 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 3 Jan (KCNA)--The great leader Marshal Kim Il-song received a congratulatory letter sent on 1 January by Han Tok-su, chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), greeting in 1985.

In the letter Han Tok-su wholeheartedly extended the highest honour and warmest congratulations to the respected leader Marshal Kim Il-song, genius of mankind and the tender-hearted father of the whole nation, on the occasion of the new year.

Noting that 1984 was a glorious year adorned with significant events in the sacred cause of the development and prosperity of the socialist homeland and the reunification of the country under the wise guidance of the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song and the glorious party centre, the letter goes on:

The historic visit of Marshal Kim Il-song to the Soviet Union and European socialist countries caused a world-wide sensation because it made an undying contribution to strengthening the unity and cohesion of the socialist countries and the international communist movement, safeguarding world peace and security and strengthening international solidarity with the Korean revolution and the cause of national reunification.

By waging an energetic struggle last year in the spirit of chollima spurred on by the "speed of the 80's" under a far-reaching plan of you the great leader, genius of the revolution and construction, the people in the homeland achieved big successes in capturing the heights of the Second 7-Year Plan and attaining the ten long-range objectives of socialist economic construction for the 1980's.

In particular, they reaped unusually rich crops and hoisted high in the blue sky the flag of victory on the height of 10 million tons of grain, thereby demonstrating again to the whole world the might of the socialist homeland of chuche.

Thanks to the proposal for tripartite talks advanced and active measures taken one after another by the DPRK under the guidance of you the great leader contact and dialogue between North and South were realised and a new phase was opened for our people in the struggle for national reunification.

The South Korean people further developed in depth the struggle against outside forces and fascism and for democracy and national reunification throughout South Korea, braving the vicious suppression by the U.S. imperialists and the puppet clique.

Chongnyon and compatriots in Japan under the wise guidance and warm care of you the great leader were able to smash heinous subversive activities and plots of enemies within and [word indistinct] new proud successes and make advance in the patriotic work for the country and the nation.

They will continue to persistently struggle to realise the DPRK's proposal for tripartite talks and proposal for founding the Democratic Federal Republic of Koryo, more powerfully support the noble patriotic struggle of the South Korean students and people and further expand in the international arena the ranks of supporters and sympathizers with national reunification.

The congratulatory letter wholeheartedly wishes the respected leader Marshal Kim Il-song good health and a long life.

Chongnyon Letter To Kim Chong-il

SK031113 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1021 GMT 3 Jan 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 3 Jan (KCNA)--Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il received a congratulatory letter on 1 January from Han Tok-su, chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), on the occasion of the new year 1985.

The letter extends highest honour and warmest congratulations to dear Comrade Kim Chong-il on the glorious new year. Noting that 1984 was a year of proud victory which recorded amazing miracles and heroic feats in our national history under the outstanding and tested leadership of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, it says:

You, Comrade Kim Chong-il, a great master of ideology and theory, brightly lit the road ahead of our people in the era of chuche and immensely developed and enriched the treasure-house of Kimilsongism, the highest peak of the history of human thought, by publishing in succession such immortal classic works as "On Further Improving the People's Living" and "On Further Developing the Educational Work."

You, the genius of creation and construction, upholding the noble intention of the great leader, set off a furious wind of the creation of the "Speed of the 80's" all over the country, sagaciously leading the entire people at the head of the drive for grand socialist construction, and in particular, brought about

an unprecedented economic growth by powerfully rousing the warm loyalty of the people during the historic visit of the fatherly leader to the Soviet Union and European socialist countries.

Not forgetting the compatriots in South Korea even a moment, you effected the first great event in the history of national division spanning nearly 40 years by personally organising and guiding the work of sending relief goods to the South Korean flood victims and opened a new phase in the struggle to realize the tripartite talks and accelerate national reunification.

You, the benevolent sun of Chongnyon and Koreans in Japan, have put forward chucheporiented policies of modelling Chongnyon on Kimilsongism on many occasions and wisely led the work for carrying them into practice and constantly shown tender-hearted love to Chongnyon and Koreans in Japan.

The new progress made in the movement of Koreans in Japan, together with the great victory in the homeland which has performed another miraculous exploit for the cause of chuche, is a precious fruition of the tested guidance and utmost care of you dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il possessed of brilliant intelligence and scientific penetration, rare leadership ability and noble virtues.

The entire functionaries of Chongnyon and Koreans in Japan will repay without fail the deep trust and great favours of your sagacious leader Comrade Kim Chong-il by making the significant 1985, the year of the 40th anniversaries of the fatherland liberation and the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea and 30th anniversary of the formation of Chongnyon, shine brilliantly as a year of new victory and glory.

The letter sincerely wishes dear Comrade Kim Chong-il good health and a long life.

Overseas Koreans Send Messages

SK040817 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0809 GMT 4 Jan 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 4 Jan (KCNA)--The great leader Marshal Kim Il-song received a large number of messages of greetings on the new year 1985 from the Central Standing Committee of the League of Korean Youth in Japan, the Central Standing Committee of the Democratic Union of Korean Women in Japan, the Standing Council of the Federation of Korean Traders and Industrialists in Japan, the Central Standing Committee of the Union of Korean Teachers in Japan, the Central Standing Committee of the Association of Korean Scientists in Japan, the Central Standing Committee of the Union of Korean Literary Men and Artists in Japan, the Permanent Presidium of the Fellowship Society for Reunification of Koreans in Japan, the Central Standing Committee of the Union of Korean Students Studying at Japanese Schools and Organizations of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) and its subordinate organisations and enterprises, local headquarters, chapters and branches of Chongnyon, the Korean schools in Japan of various levels and compatriots of various strata in Japan.

All the messages sincerely extended highest honor and warmest congratulations expressing the boundless reverence of the Chongnyon functionaries and Koreans in Japan and their ardent loyalty to the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song, greeting the first sunrise of 1985, a hopeful new year. They expressed the determination of the Congnyon functionaries and Koreans in Japan to make new leaps and greater successes in the patriotic work of Chongnyon in this meaningful year marking the 40th anniversaries of the national liberation and the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea and the 30th anniversary of the formation of Chongnyon.

They sincerely wished good health and a long life to Marshal Kim Il-song.

Japan-Resident Koreans Sent Greetings

SK070030 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2336 GMT 6 Jan 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 5 Jan (KCNA)--The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il received a large number of messages of greetings on the new year 1985 from the Central Standing Committee of the League of Korean Youth in Japan, the Central Standing Committee of the Democratic Union of Korean Women in Japan, the Standing Council of the Federation of Korean Traders and Industrialists in Japan, the Central Standing Committee of the Union of Korean Teachers in Japan, the Central Standing Committee of the Association of Korean Scientists in Japan, the Central Standing Committee of the Union of Korean Literary Men and Artists in Japan and other organisations of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), its subordinate organisations and enterprises, local headquarters, chapters and branches of Chongnyon, the Korean schools of different levels and compatriots of various strata in Japan.

All the messages sincerely extended highest honor and warmest congratulations expressing the boundless reverence of the Chongnyon Functionaries and Koreans in Japan and their ardent loyalty to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, greeting the first sunrise of 1985, a hopeful new year.

They expressed the loyal determination of the Chongnyon functionaries and Koreans in Japan to effect a great innovation and upswing in the patriotic work for national reunification in this meaningful year marking the 40th anniversaries of the national liberation and the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea and the 30th anniversary of the formation of Chongnyon.

They sincerely wished Comrade Kim Chong-il good health and a long life.

Reports on Chongnyon Meeting

SK040831 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0822 GMT 4 Jan 85

[Text] Tokyo, 1 Jan (KNS-KCNA)--A loyal meeting of functionaries of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) greeting the new year 1985 was held on 1 January in Tokyo.

Attending the meeting were Han Tok-su, chairman of the Central Standing Committee of Chongnyon, and Chongnyon functionaries.

The participants heard the new year address of the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song.

Then a message of greetings of the respected leader Marshal Kim Il-song to Han Tok-su, chairman of the Congnyon Central Standing Committee, greeting the new year 1985, was conveyed at the meeting.

The attendants hardened their resolve to add lustre to this year greeting the 40th anniversaries of the national liberation and the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea and the 30th anniversary of the formation of Chongnyon ranks on the chuche idea and effecting new innovations in the patriotic work of Chongnyon.

Loyal new year meetings took place at all local headquarters of Chongnyon on the morning of 1 January.

CSO: 4100/114

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

DAILY SAYS WORLD INFLUENCE OF U.S. WANING

SK051030 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1012 GMT 5 Jan 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 5 Jan (KCNA)--NODONG SIMMUN today in an article captioned "Waning 'Influence' of the United States" says that the United States is getting further isolated and rejected in the international arena.

The paper notes:

Once the United States made a show of power flying the stars and stripes in different parts of the world. But today the United States, with its "influence" waning, is getting cold shouldered with each passing day.

The U.S. Government took great pains to put the UNESCO under its control and wirepull its activities in keeping with the demands of its global strategy, resorting to such double-dealing tactics as appeasement and deception, threat and blackmail for one year or so before finally adopting a decision on the U.S. withdrawal from it on 31 December 1984. However, an overwhelming majority of its member nations did not yield to the arrogant threat and blackmail of the United States but turned down and condemned its ridiculous slanders and fallacies.

Until the days right after World War II, the United States could stand almost unchallenged and impose its will upon others at international organisations and international conferences. But, today the United States more frequently finds itself in the dock to be cursed and denounced, not in the seat of the presiding judge, at the United Nations and other international organisations and international conferences.

Refusing to meekly obey the directives of the United States finds a more vivid manifestation in the Western world.

The waning position of the United States mirrors the lawful process of the historical development in our era.

As far as the economic field of the Western world is concerned, growth rate of the United States is relatively lower than that of other capitalist countries making a sluggish progress.

Gone are the days when the United States could establish a "pyramid"-type domination system in the Western world in reliance upon the military and economic power increased through World War II and rule the roost.

The "American-first policy" has been considered to be a "magic force" in dominating and controlling many countries by implanting the ideas of worship and flunkeyism towards the U.S., the idea of fearing and submitting to it and the idea of depending on it into the minds of peoples. But its myth can no longer be revived.

CSO: 4100/114

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

DAILY OBSERVES FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY OF AFGHAN PARTY

SK311048 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1031 GMT 31 Dec 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 31 Dec (KCNA)--NODONG SIMMUN today dedicates an article to the 20th anniversary of the founding of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan.

Noting that the founding of the party on 1 January 1965, was an event of momentous significance in the history of the Afghan people in their revolutionary struggle, the author of the article says:

Under the leadership of the Party of Afghan people have vigorously striven to defend the gains of the revolution against the manoeuvres of the domestic counter-revolutionary forces and aggression of the foreign imperialists and carry out fundamental social and economic reforms.

They are strengthening the unity and cohesion of the party ranks, firmly building up the local revolutionary power bodies and uniting ever broader masses on the side of the revolution.

A series of successes have been effected in the economic domain, too, under the leadership of the party. To the guidance of the party the Afghan people entirely owe the successful building of a new society they are carrying on, smashing all the moves of the imperialists and the domestic reactionaries.

Our people wish the fraternal Afghan people greater success in their struggle to defend the gains of the April revolution, achieve the unity of the patriotic and progressive forces and fulfill the national democratic revolution.

CSO: 4100/114

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM IL-SONG SENDS MESSAGE TO CONGO PRESIDENT

SK031138 Pyongyang KCNA in English 100 GMT 3 Jan 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 3 Jan (KCNA)--Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on 22 December sent a message of greetings to Denis Sassou Nguesso, chairman of the Central Committee of the Congolese Party of Labour, president of the republic, head of state and chairman of the Council of Ministers.

The message reads:

I, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean people and on my own behalf, extend warm congratulations to you and through you, to the Central Committee of the Congolese Party of Labour, the Government of the People's Republic of the Congo and the Congolese people on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the establishment of the diplomatic relations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the People's Republic of the Congo.

The establishment of diplomatic relations between the DPRK and the PRC was a historic occasion in developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries on a wide scale and held an important place in strengthening the indestructible bonds linking the newly-emerging countries in Asia and Africa.

Over the past 20 years the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and the Congo have consistently expanded and developed in the interests of the two peoples and the third world peoples on the road of independence against imperialism.

The Korean people value the relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation with the Congolese people and believe that these relations will more favourably develop in the future through the common struggle to strengthen the non-aligned movement, promote South-South cooperation and achieve the victory of the cause of socialism. I take this opportunity to wholeheartedly wish you and your people greater success in the work of implementing the decision of the Third Congress of the Congolese Party of Labour and realizing the complete liberation and unity of Africa.

CSO: 4100/114

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES REPLY MESSAGE FROM LAO LEADERS

SK041046 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1017 GMT 4 Jan 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 7 Jan (KCNA)--Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a reply message from Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and prime minister of the Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, and Souphanouvong, president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and president of the Standing Committee of the People's Supreme Council of the LPDR.

The reply message dated 13 December reads:

We extend sincere thanks to you for your warm wishes extended to us on behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean people and on your own behalf on the occasion of the 9th anniversary of the founding of the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

We hope the friendship and solidarity between the peoples of Laos and Korea will constantly consolidate and develop in interests of peace and socialism.

We wish the fraternal Korean people new, greater success in fulfilling the Second 7-Year Plan and in the struggle for realising the peaceful reunification of Korea on a democratic principles, repulsing the interference of outside forces.

CSO: 4100/114

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES GREETINGS FROM FOREIGN LEADERS

SK041053 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1012 GMT 4 Jan 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 4 Jan (KCNA)--Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received messages of greetings from foreign party and state leaders on the occasion of the new year 1985.

They came from 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party, Chairman of the Presidium of the People's Supreme Council and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen; Muhammad Abdelaziz, president of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic and secretary general of the Polisario Front; Andre Kolingba, president of the Military Committee for National Redressment and head of state of the Central African Republic; Didiet Ratsiraka, president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar; Muhammad Husni Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt; Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado, president of the United States of Mexico; Zayid ibin Sultan al Nuhayyan, president of the United Arab Emirates; Mohamed Said Barre, president of the Somali Democratic Republic; Bhumibol Adulyadej, king of Thailand; Jose Francisco Aguilar Bulgarelli, general secretary of the Popular Force Organised in Costa Rica; Hans I. Kleven, chairman of the Central Committee of the Norwegian Communist Party; Remy Giacomini, chairman of the Socialist Party of San Marino; Armand Magnin, general secretary of the Workers Party of Switzerland; and Jaber al-Ahmed al-Jabir as-Sabah, amir of the State of Kuwait.

The message extended warmest greetings and best wishes to President Kim Il-song on the new year and sincerely wished him good health and a long life.

They also expressed firm solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

CSO: 4100/114

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

TANZANIAN GROUP SENDS LETTER TO KIM IL-SONG

SK071013 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1001 GMT 7 Jan 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 7 Jan (KCNA)--A letter to the great leader President Kim Il-song was adopted at the inaugural meeting of the Tanzanian National Coordinating Committee of Chuche Idea Study Groups held in Dar-es-Salaam on 21 December.

The letter says:

You, the outstanding genius of the revolution and construction produced by mankind and the true leader of the masses of the working people, has performed imperishable exploits by wisely guiding their struggle for social and class emancipation with pre-eminent ideological and theoretical activities and great revolutionary practice under the banner of the chuche idea.

Your undying feats are now widely known to the world to greatly stir our Tanzanian people and youth and the progressive people all over the world.

It is an irresistible trend of the times today to study the chuche idea which has been generalised as a universal guiding idea for the world revolution and construction.

Firmly convinced that only when we advance under the banner of the chuche idea, can we certainly win in any work, we firmly assure you that we will in the future deeply study and grasp the chuche idea and widely generalise it in our country, thereby accelerating at faster pace the building of self-supporting socialist society specified in "the Arusha Declaration."

The letter sincerely wished the great leader, President Kim Il-song good health and a long life.

CSO: 4100/114

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

WORLD PUBLIC PRAISES EXPLOITS OF KIM CHONG-IL

SK071021 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1009 GMT 7 Jan 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 7 Jan (KCNA)--The world public highly praises the greatness and immortal feats of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

The secretary general of the Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, group for the study of Kimilsongism said:

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il proclaimed the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song's great revolutionary idea Kimilsongism and formulated it as an integral system of the ideology, theory and method of chuche, and is consistently developing and enriching it.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il has propounded with his originality the ideas and theories of all domains including the modelling the whole society on the chuche idea, the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, the party building and party work, the building of socialist economy and culture and developed them in depth and thus has performed immortal feats in the development of human thought.

The Cyprian paper ELEFROTIPAA noted that the Korean people have in recent years wrought one world-startling miracle after another in all fields of socialist construction. It said:

Korea has earned herself a world-wide fame as a socialist industrial state with a powerful industry, a developed agriculture and a brilliant national culture. All these miraculous successes are fruits of the plan and wise guidance of the dear leader His Excellency Kim Chong-il.

The Guyanese paper NEW NATION noted that the dear leader Kim Chong-il has developed a new history of the "speed campaign" in Korea through his tested guidance and energetic and practical activities and ushered in a heyday of great prosperity unprecedented in the history of the country and the nation.

The Egyptian paper AL GOMHOURI said that His Excellency Kim Chong-il enjoys undisputed trust and deep respect of the entire Korean people for his boundlessly modest and simple traits and warm love and noble revolutionary sense of duty for the people.

The chief of the St Andrew Group for the Study of the Chuche Idea in Kingston, Jamaica, said:

Under the wise guidance of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il the international prestige of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is rising still higher and the DPRK is playing the cardinal role in the non-aligned movement.

The Sierra Leonean paper DAILY MAIL noted:

The human-historic distinguished feats performed by the dear leader His Excellency Kim Chong-il won the admiration of all peoples and serves as a shining example for all peoples building a new society.

We extend greetings to the dear leader His Excellency Kim Chong-il, the successor to the revolutionary cause of chuche, and wish him good health and a long life.

CSO: 4100/114

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

DAILY FLAYS JAPANESE MONOPOLY CAPITAL

SK040813 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0802 GMT 4 Jan 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 4 Jan (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today comments on the manoeuvres of the Japanese monopoly capital to worm its way into the Asian region and form its neo-colonial sphere of force, while stepping up its overseas expansion there.

In a signed article titled "Overseas Expansion of Japanese Monopoly Capital and Asia," the paper says:

The Japanese monopoly capital which had been emasculated with Japan's defeat in the Second World War has been revived under the aegis of the U.S. imperialists to be bloated beyond limit.

The Japanese monopoly capital is now bumping into a long chain of contradictions and adversities such as narrowing market compared to the growth of production at home and the shortage of raw materials. It is trying to find a way out of them in overseas expansion, and the primary object of its concern here is Asia. This is because of the abundant resources and broad market of Asia, and the importance of its geographical position for Japan.

For this reason, the Japanese monopolies have chosen Asia as the main object of their overseas expansion and are working to form their neo-colonial sphere of force and secure a stable market and raw material resources by making their way into this region.

But the overseas expansion of the Japanese monopolies in Asia does not sail with the wind as they wish. The aggressive nature of their overseas expansion stripped bare, a growing trend of rejecting it is noticed in Asian countries.

In the face of these developments, Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone did not conceal uneasiness when he admitted recently that distrust in Japan was expanding gradually in the Asian countries.

The overseas expansion of the Japanese monopoly capital will come up against more rigorous tests as time flows.

CSO: 4100/114

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

DPRK CONSTITUTION DAY MARKED IN INDIA, JAMAICA

SK070811 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0805 GMT 7 Jan 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 7 Jan (KCNA)--The Indian paper NATIONAL HERALD 27 December dedicated an article to the socialist constitution memorial day of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Noting that the socialist constitution of the DPRK was proclaimed at the first session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly on 27 December 1972, the paper said:

The Korean people observe the day when the new constitution was proclaimed as socialist constitution memorial day.

The first constitution was enacted in 1948, after which Korea carried out the historic tasks of the socialist revolution and industrialisation and faced the historic task to win the final victory of socialism. Such reality demanded a new constitution to be enacted, the paper said, and continued:

The great leader President Kim Il-song worked out the new socialist constitution of the DPRK with an insight into the changes in social and economic life and the new demand of the developing revolution.

The characteristic features and superiority of the socialist constitution of the DPRK lie in that it reflects the new demand of the developing Korean revolution for modelling the whole society on the chuche idea and firmly guarantees it by law.

The St Andrew Group for the Study of the Chuche Idea in Kingston, Jamaica, had on the occasion a reading of the immortal classic work of President Kim Il-song "Socialist Constitution of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea" on 23 December.

CSO: 4100/114

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

GUYANESE GLASS FACTORY OPENS--Pyongyang, 3 Jan (KCNA)--A ceremony marking the completion of the construction of the glass factory with the help of technicians from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was held in Guyana on 16 December with large attendance. It was attended by Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham, president of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, the prime minister, vice presidents, ministers and people of all walks of life, more than 15,000 in all. Just before the ceremony, President Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham inspected production processes in the glass factory with party and government officials and the DPRK ambassador to Guyana and Korean technicians. Addressing the ceremony, the president noted the glass factory was built in a short span of time under the great solicitude of President Kim Il-song and declared this was an example of technical cooperation among the third world countries. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1036 GMT 3 Jan 85 SK]

KIM'S NEW YEAR ADDRESS REVIEWED--Pyongyang, 3 Jan (KCNA)--Foreign mass media reported the new year address of the great leader President Kim Il-song for 1985. The Soviet paper PRAVDA and Radio Moscow 2 January and TASS 1 January and the Chinese PEOPLE'S DAILY and Radio Beijing 2 January and XINHUA 1 January reported the new year address of President Kim Il-song. His new year address was also reported by REUTER, BBC and the Voice of America and NHK 1 January and Japanese Tanpa Radio 2 January. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1035 GMT 3 Jan 85 SK]

MESSAGE FROM ALBANIAN CHAIRMAN--Pyongyang, 5 Jan (KCNA)--Premier Kang Song-san received a message from Adil Carcani, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, in reply to his message of greetings sent to the latter on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the Albanian liberation and the victory of the people's revolution. The reply message expresses the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two peoples and countries will develop in their common interests in the future, too. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1007 GMT 5 Jan 85 SK]

COMMUNICATION RECEIVED FROM MONGOLIAN FIGURE--Pyongyang, 7 Jan (KCNA)--Premier Kang Song-san received a message from D. Sodnom replying to his message of greetings upon the latter's appointment as chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic. Expressing the belief that the friendship and cooperation between the two countries would grow in scope and develop in the future in the interests of the Mongolian and Korean peoples, the reply message wished the Korean premier great success in his work for the wellbeing of the fraternal Korean people. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0804 GMT 7 Jan 85]

N. KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

DAILY ON ESTABLISHMENT OF NUCLEAR-FREE ZONES

SK031105 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1030 GMT 3 Jan 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 3 Jan (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN 2 January printed an article headlined "Establishment of Nuclear-Free, Peace Zones Is a Demand of the Times."

Noting that the establishment of nuclear-free, peace zone is an urgent problem proceeding from the demand of the acute situation prevailing in the whole world, the article says:

The people's struggle for this is a just one which accords with the trend of the present time when the anti-imperialist, independent forces including the socialist forces and the non-aligned movement have grown and strengthened as never before and the imperialist reactionary forces are declining in the international arena and which reflects the demand and aspiration of the world's people for peace and security. In essence, this is an anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist struggle being waged on a world-wide scale.

What is important for establishing nuclear-free, peace zones is to abolish the military bases of the imperialists in other countries for aggression and make them withdraw their aggression forces. To this end, it is imperative for the progressive peoples of the world to unite their efforts and isolate the imperialist aggression forces within and without and deal a blow at them with concerted action.

Our party has striven to convert Northeast Asia including the Korean Peninsula into a nuclear-free peace zone.

It also expresses firm support and solidarity for the people's struggle to establish nuclear-free, peace zones in Asia, the Middle East, Africa, Latin America and Europe.

Their righteous struggle will surely bear fine fruit.

CSO: 4100/114

END