



# ***Daily Report***

# **East Asia**

FBIS-EAS-88-200  
Monday  
17 October 1988

[Begin Do Muoi recording] Cooperation with the outside world is a very important issue. [words indistinct] It can be said that our most important task at present is to seek ways to widen cooperation with the outside world. To this end, it is necessary to maintain peace and widen dialogue with other countries. First of all, we must rely on the Soviet Union, [words indistinct], special solidarity and cooperation between Laos and Cambodia. [Words indistinct] to settle the Cambodian issue. We have established good ties with India and Indonesia. There are also prospects for widening cooperation with Thailand and other ASEAN countries. [words indistinct] [end recording]

At this morning's meeting, Comrade Nguyen Co Thach, minister of foreign affairs, also answered questions raised by French, British, Japanese, Czechoslovak, and Polish newsmen about Vietnam's troop pullout from Cambodia, the Cambodian issue, the unofficial meeting in Jakarta, Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach's recent visits to the United States and Thailand, security and peace in the region, and so forth.

#### **Circular Issued on Visas for Family Reunion**

*BK2406112288 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 24 Jun 88*

[Text] On 2 June 1988 the Interior and Foreign Affairs Ministries issued an interministerial circular on resolving the question of Vietnamese citizens wanting to leave the country for family reunion or other humanitarian reasons.

The interministerial circular consists of four main parts:

1. Stipulations governing those people entitled to exit visas.
2. Those people not entitled to exit visas.
3. Responsibility for resolving exit visa applications.
4. Other relevant stipulations.

The first and third parts of the interministerial circular points out that people entitled to exit visas will consist of:

1. Husbands or wives applying for reunion; consideration will also be given to newly-engaged couples.
2. Parents, including adoptive parents, applying for reunion with their children.
3. Children, including adopted children, applying for reunion with their parents.
4. Blood brothers or sisters applying for reunion under legitimate reasons.

Other applications for exit visas for resettlement abroad for humanitarian reasons or in special circumstances that do not fall under the above-mentioned categories but which are accepted by the resettlement countries will be considered on a case-by-case basis.

As for the responsibility for resolving applications to leave the country, the circular said:

1. Those Vietnamese citizens applying for exit visas to resettle abroad must complete all procedures established by the Ministry of Interior. The interior ministry is responsible for considering and solving applications for exit visas and for notifying the applicants of the results. It must issue exit visas and do other paperwork for those Vietnamese citizens applying for exit visas.
2. The Foreign Affairs Ministry is responsible for cooperating with immigrant-accepting countries and other relevant international organizations in solving entry procedures for those already approved by the interior ministry for leaving the country.

As for those countries asking for contacts with the applicants prior to considering their applications for entry visas, the foreign affairs and interior ministries must cooperate in organizing such contacts for them.

#### **Japanese Parliamentary Delegation Visits**

*BK2406075988 Hanoi VNA in English 0700 GMT 24 Jun 88*

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 24—A delegation of the Japan-Vietnam Friendship Parliamentary League (JVFP) led by its president, Y. Sakurachi, paid a three-day visit to Vietnam ending Thursday.

During its stay here as guest of the Commission for External Relations (CER) of the Vietnamese National Assembly, the delegation paid a floral tribute at the Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum.

The Japanese guests conferred with a delegation of the C.E.R. led by its chief, Mrs. Nguyen Thi Binh, on international and regional issues of mutual concern. They expressed their satisfaction at the growing friendship between the league and the Vietnamese National Assembly deputies.

They welcomed Vietnam's decision to withdraw 50,000 volunteer troops from Kampuchea in 1988 and expressed their hope for an early peaceful resolution of the Kampuchea issue in the spirit of national reconciliation.

The Japanese delegation was received by Le Quang Dao, chairman of the National Assembly, and vice president of the State Council; Nguyen Co Thach, Politburo member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and foreign minister; and Mai Chi Tho, Politburo member of the party Central Committee, and minister of interior.

The Southern Luzon Command reportedly plans to employ additional helicopter gunships and aircraft to bomb suspected NPA hideouts in Mt Banahaw.

### Vietnam

**Settlement of Reeducation Camp Inmates Explained**  
*BK1608141988 Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 29 Jul 88 p 2*

[Text] The paper SAIGON GIAI PHONG has received a number of letters and telephone calls from our readers asking for more information about resettlement in the United States for former reeducation camp inmates. To meet our readers' demand, we would like to reprint an External Affairs Office notice dated 28 July 1988, as follows:

As already reported, U.S. and Vietnamese officials met on 15 July 1988 to discuss resettlement in the United States for former reeducation camp inmates and their relatives. The report also said that the U.S. and Vietnamese sides would discuss measures for promptly implementing this program in the forthcoming days.

As far as this issue is concerned, apart from correct and serious reports, groundless rumors have it that since the U.S. and Vietnamese sides will give priority resettlement in the United States to former reeducation camp inmates, the emigration of people under the family reunion program and of children fathered by U.S. servicemen will be temporarily delayed, and that former reeducation camp inmates must make a deposit before leaving the country and that they will leave for the United States first before their relatives, and so forth. These are completely groundless rumors aimed at causing misunderstandings in public opinion.

1. It should be recalled that as agreed upon by U.S. and Vietnamese officials in Hanoi on 15 July 1988, former reeducation camp inmates and their relatives will be resettled in the United States. This is a separate program having nothing to do with the Orderly Departure Program (family reunion) and the program for the emigration of children fathered by U.S. servicemen. Actually, we have asked the U.S. side to accept more people under the family reunion program and the program for children fathered by U.S. servicemen, and we stand ready to cooperate with the U.S. side in an effort to help quickly settle cases already submitted to the U.S. side of people who had obtained exit permits.

2. Once they have obtained permission for resettlement in the United States, former reeducation camp inmates will leave the country at the same time as their relatives. Their resettlement in the United States will be carried out on a voluntary, not compulsory, basis.

3. The list of evacuees and measures for organizing their departures will be discussed and decided by the two sides at a later date.

Additional information about this issue will be available through newspaper and radio announcements. It is recommended that our compatriots keep themselves informed and remain vigilant against groundless rumors.

[Date] 28 July 1988

[Signed] External Affairs Office, Ho Chi Minh City

**Hanoi Says Khmer Rouge Proposal 'Unrealistic'**  
*OW1708105388 Tokyo KYODO in English 1032 GMT 17 Aug 88*

[Text] Hanoi, Aug. 17 KYODO—The Vietnamese Government takes a negative view of the 14-point peace proposal released Monday by the Khmer Rouge, one of the three resistance groups fighting the Vietnam-backed government in Phnom Penh, a well-placed source said Wednesday.

The Vietnamese Foreign Ministry is studying the proposal and is expected to give an official reaction Thursday. The source said the government has labeled the latest proposal as "unrealistic."

Hanoi is expected to reject the plan in line with its demand that the Khmer Rouge be excluded from a new Kampuchean coalition government.

The Khmer Rouge, under the leadership of Pol Pot, ruled Kampuchea from 1975 until it was ousted by invading Vietnamese troops in 1978, and is widely believed to have carried out the systematic genocide of an estimated one million Kampuchians.

In the proposal made via radio by the Khmer Rouge's nominal leader Khieu Samphan, the group unexpectedly declared its support for international guarantees that would prevent it from monopolizing power and "abusing others" in a new coalition government.

They also proposed a combined four-faction army of "equal strength" to be placed under a joint command. They also agreed for the first time that the armed forces of each faction should be placed under international supervision.

Vietnam appears to have paid greater recognition, however, to a new call Tuesday by Prince Norodom Sihanouk, leader of the second largest resistance faction, for steps to be taken to block the Khmer Rouge from returning to power, the sources said.

Political analysts see a growing move toward the establishment of a tripartite coalition government that would exclude the Khmer Rouge and consist of the current Heng Samrin government in Phnom Penh, Sihanouk's faction, and a faction led by former Prime Minister Son Sann.

Thach also indicated that both countries should develop direct trade links to bypass third parties such as Singapore. With the Chatchai administration's blessing, government-to-government trade ties may develop and expand quickly.

But the question is whether Thailand is willing to abandon its political objectives and security interests in Kampuchea for the economic benefits from expanding trade with Vietnam.

Judging from the new government policy, in the short run the answer is "Yes" although not unequivocally. The new government is determined to go ahead with expanding trade in the hope of establishing a new rapport with Hanoi, which could influence events in Kampuchea positively. It would not be a surprise if there is a softening in the Thai position on Kampuchea as well.

For one thing, the PM's foreign policy advisory team sees a need for more flexibility in the Thai foreign policy toward Vietnam as well as other Indochinese states, given the current regional atmosphere and the brighter prospect for a Kampuchean settlement. But whether the Foreign Ministry will see the same need is not clear.

However, both the Foreign Ministry and the PM's [prime minister] advisory team believe that a long-term structure of Thai-Vietnamese relations must be established to remove mutual distrust and pave the way for future peaceful coexistence.

For the time being, it seems Hanoi can continue this piecemeal approach to strike deals with Thailand. There is no danger in such manoeuvring if Hanoi thinks that this is the way to get out of Kampuchea and coexist with Thailand.

In the coming months a struggle may surface between Chatchai and Sitthi for initiatives on key foreign policy issues, specifically regarding Indochina, Thai-US relations (the copyright amendment), and Thai-Soviet relations. These are issues that can make or break Thai foreign policy because stark differences remained between various policy makers.

Gone are the days when Sitthi could formulate and implement foreign policy on his own and with colleagues who share similar thinking. Now Sitthi has Chatchai and the PM's policy advisory group to reckon with. Lest everyone not know, Chatchai is going for broke. And government parties want to be heard on every foreign issue that they have some interest in. Thailand's foreign policy and relations, particularly with regards to Indochina, will not be the same anymore.

## Vietnam

**U.S. General, Thach Exchange Letters on MIA's**  
*BK3108011288 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese*  
2300 GMT 30 Aug 88

[Text] On 5 August 1988, General John Vessey, special envoy of the U.S. President, sent a letter to Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach pointing out that the statements made by U.S. officials in late July 1988 only reflect the U.S. administration's longstanding viewpoint on relations with Vietnam. The U.S. side pledged to continue implementation of the agreements reached between the two sides in August 1987 in Hanoi and in June 1988 in New York, as well as its efforts to respond to Vietnam's humanitarian concerns.

Gen John Vessey requested that the Vietnamese side resume bilateral meetings to resolve issues concerning American MIA's and to continue the settlement of outstanding points so as to reach an early agreement on allowing for the resettlement in the United States of those already freed from reeducation centers.

On 27 August, Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach sent a letter in reply to Gen Vessey. The letter reads in full as follows:

I have received your excellency's letter dated 5 August 1988. I share your concerns and worries, but I think that considering Vietnam's efforts to resolve American humanitarian issues, the United States' continuation of a hostile policy toward Vietnam does not contribute to creating a favorable atmosphere for relations between the two countries at this juncture.

On the other hand, the U.S. authorities' declaration that it will make the normalization of bilateral relations conditional upon the settlement of the MIA issue is at variance with the agreement between your excellency and myself.

As always, we hold that the settlement of humanitarian issues should be separated from political issues; and the best way is for both sides to shed an attitude of hostility and generate a favorable atmosphere for rapidly resolving these issues.

With the desire that the U.S. Government will adopt a suitable attitude and in response to your excellency's concerns, I would like to inform your excellency that the Vietnamese side agrees to let the U.S. side participate in joint investigation and survey activities as concerns the issue of American MIA's, and is prepared to hold meetings of specialists from the two sides to discuss specific plans from 9 to 12 September 1988.

In particular, regarding the resettlement of those freed from reeducation centers, I am of the opinion that due to major differences and an unfavorable atmosphere, it is still impossible to organize a second meeting of specialists.

I want to reaffirm once again that I greatly respect the agreements between your excellency and myself and highly appreciate your efforts to forget the past and look to the future for the long-term interests of both peoples. For this reason, the use of your excellency's influence and prestige to persuade the U.S. Government to create a favorable atmosphere for the realization of the recent agreements between your excellency and myself will be useful.

On the same day, Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach also sent a letter to U.S. congressmen who are concerned about these issues.

**Nguyen Co Thach Interviewed on Cambodia Issue**  
*BK3108050688 Hanoi VNA in English 1703 GMT*  
30 Aug 88

[Text] Hanoi VNA-OANA Aug 30—Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach today granted an interview to VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY on the Kampuchea issue.

Following are questions and answers:

Question 1: Can you give your evaluations of the development following the Jakarta informal meeting (JIM) and the prospect for the settlement of the Kampuchea issue?

Answer: The declaration on the withdrawal of 50,000 Vietnamese volunteer troops from Kampuchea, JIM's conclusion on two key issues of the Kampuchea question, the results of the Harare meeting of nonaligned countries' senior officials and the realities in Kampuchea have opened up a prospect for the resolution of the Kampuchea issue in the near future. At present, there are three possibilities. Firstly, there will be an overall solution to both the internal and international aspects of the Kampuchea issue; secondly, there may be partial solutions, first, the international aspect of the Kampuchea issue and second, the internal aspect; and thirdly, Vietnam will withdraw all its troops by 1990 without any political solution. We prefer an overall political solution or a partial one to none. But, that depends on the other side.

Question 2: Would you please speak in details about the prospect for the settlement of the international aspect first, and the internal one later.

Answer: All the concerned parties have basically agreed upon key points of the international aspect, namely:

1. The timetable for the complete withdrawal of Vietnamese troops is linked with the end of arms supply for the opposing Khmer forces and the end to the interference in Kampuchea's internal affairs.
2. Foreign countries respect an independent, neutral and non-aligned Kampuchea.

3. Countries agreed that there will be an international commission to supervise the implementation of agreements on the international aspect. On these two timetables, some countries proposed nine months following the signing of the agreement while, the People's Republic of Kampuchea and Vietnam proposed that the earliest time should be in late 1989 and the latest one will be the first quarter of 1990. Prince Sihanouk proposed two phases: the first phase is in June 1989 and the second one is in late 1989. The difference in this matter is not big and it can be solved through negotiations. All concerned parties are unanimous in Kampuchea's future status, namely, independence, neutrality and non-alignment.

On the international supervision organization, the difference is whether there will or will not be an international force to disarm the Pol Pot force, to prevent a war among the four Kampuchean factions and to organize a general election. The question of an international peace-keeping force only concerns matters of Kampuchea's internal affairs and does not concern matters of the international aspect of the Kampuchea issue.

Kampuchea's internal affairs must be solved by the Kampuchean sides themselves without foreign interference. Foreign countries should respect agreements reached between the Kampuchean parties. Here, there are many complicated problems which could not be solved promptly. Therefore, the settlement of the international aspect first then the internal aspect later becomes the most possible reality. There were precedents for resolving the international aspects first in the settlement of the Lao issue in 1961-62 and the Afghanistan issue in 1988 though there are similarities and differences as well in the Lao, Afghan and Kampuchean issues.

We hold that if the international aspect is settled first, the Kampuchea issue will no longer be the difference between countries in the region but longer be the difference of Kampuchea. [sentence as received] If so, this will benefit the safeguarding of peace and the development of friendship and cooperation in Southeast Asia, thus conforming to the long-term interests of all nations in the region.

Question 3: What's your view about some idea which rejected JIM's conclusion on two pivotal things for the settlement of the Kampuchea question and which proposed the prevention of two dangers: firstly, the return of the genocidal Pol Pot regime and secondly the single rule in Kampuchea by the People's Republic of Kampuchea?

Answer: The question of the genocidal Pol Pot regime in Kampuchea has existed for 13 years now, even before the emergence of the Kampuchea issue. From 1975-78, the Pol Pot clique was used as a tool to perpetrate a genocide which killed three million Kampucheans, to invade Vietnam and threaten other neighbouring countries. At that time, the U.N. Commission on Human Rights in Geneva and western countries condemned the crimes committed by the genocidal Pol Pot regime. From 1979-81, after Vietnam, exercising its legitimate right to

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# Vietnam to Again Cooperate With U.S. in POW, MIA Talks

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By Don Oberdorfer  
Washington Post Staff Writer

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# The Washington Post

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 4, 1988

Five  
Metro

## Vietnam Suspends Cooperation on U.S. MIAs

*Senator Calls Action 'Grave Error'; Conciliatory Moves Halted*

By Don Oberdorfer  
Washington Post Staff Writer

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# WORLD NEWS

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FAMILIES OF VIETNAMESE  
POLITICAL PRISONERS ASSOC  
P.O. BOX 5435  
ARLINGTON, VA 22205-0635

... R1 SUNDAY, JULY 17, 1988 A19 1

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## Vietnam to Let 50,000 Emigrate to United States

*Hanoi's Move Seen as Bid to Thaw Relations*

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By Valerie Strauss  
Washington Post Foreign Service

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## Vietnam to Allow Emigration Of 50,000 to United States

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HANOI, From A19

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TALKS ON REEDUCATION CAMP DETAINEES CONCLUDED

UNITED STATES AND VIETNAMESE EXPERTS HAVE CONCLUDED TWO DAYS OF FRANK, FRIENDLY AND CONSTRUCTIVE TALKS ON THE RESETTLEMENT IN THE UNITED STATES OF RELEASED RE-EDUCATION CENTRE DETAINEES AND THEIR CLOSE FAMILY MEMBERS WHO WISH TO LIVE IN THE UNITED STATES. THE ORIGINAL AGREEMENT TO HOLD THESE TECHNICAL TALKS WAS REACHED DURING LAST MONTH'S MEETING IN NEW YORK BETWEEN FOREIGN MINISTER NGUYEN CO THACH AND THE SPECIAL EMISSARY OF PRESIDENT REAGAN, GENERAL JOHN VESSEY, FOLLOWING AN EXCHANGE OF LETTERS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES SECRETARY OF STATE, GEORGE SHULTZ AND THE VIETNAMESE FOREIGN MINISTER NGUYEN CO THACH.

DURING THE TALKS BETWEEN THE TWO TECHNICAL DELEGATIONS, THE UNITED STATES DELEGATION LED BY SENIOR DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE ROBERT FUNSETH REAFFIRMED THE COMMITMENT MADE BY PRESIDENT REAGAN IN 1984 THAT RELEASED RE-EDUCATION CENTRE DETAINEES WHO WERE CLOSELY ASSOCIATED WITH THE UNITED STATES OR ITS ALLIES WOULD BE WELCOME TO RESETTLE IN THE UNITED STATES ALONG WITH THEIR CLOSE FAMILY MEMBERS. THE VIETNAMESE SIDE LED BY VICE FOREIGN MINISTER TRAN QUANG CO, REAFFIRMED THE POLICY OF THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM THAT RELEASED DETAINEES AND THEIR CLOSE FAMILY MEMBERS WOULD BE PERMITTED TO EMIGRATE OVERSEAS IF THEY SO DESIRED.

IN THIS REGARD:

THE UNITED STATES DELEGATION DECLARED THAT RELEASED RE-EDUCATION CENTRE DETAINEES COMING TO THE UNITED STATES WOULD BE SUBJECT TO ALL U.S. LAWS, INCLUDING THOSE AFFECTING THE ACTIVITIES OF U.S. RESIDENTS TOWARD OTHER COUNTRIES.

THE UNITED STATES DELEGATION REAFFIRMED THAT THE UNITED STATES HAS NOT ENCOURAGED NOR DOES IT HAVE ANY INTENTION OF ENCOURAGING, OR USING RELEASED DETAINEES TO ENGAGE IN ANY ILLEGAL ACTIVITIES HOSTILE OR HARMFUL TO VIETNAM--AND IS OPPOSED TO ANY SUCH ACTIVITIES, AND THAT THE UNITED ~~STATES~~<sup>STATES</sup> HAS SOUGHT AND CONTINUES TO SEEK THE RELEASE AND RESETTLEMENT OF THESE PERSONS SOLELY FOR HUMANITARIAN REASONS AND NOT FOR ANY HOSTILE ACTIONS AGAINST VIETNAM.

THE VIETNAMESE DELEGATION ALSO REAFFIRMED THAT VIETNAM HAS NOT AND WILL NOT ENCOURAGE OR USE RELEASED DETAINEES TO ENGAGE IN ILLEGAL ACTIONS HOSTILE OR HARMFUL TO THE UNITED STATES.

THE UNITED STATES AND VIETNAMESE DELEGATIONS DISCUSSED WAYS AND MEANS TO EXPEDITE THE PROCESSING OF APPLICATIONS OF RELEASED RE-EDUCATION CENTRE DETAINEES AND THEIR CLOSE FAMILY MEMBERS WHO WISH TO SETTLE IN THE UNITED STATES. BOTH SIDES EXPRESSED SATISFACTION WITH THE RESULTS ACHIEVED, BUT AGREED THAT ADDITIONAL EXCHANGES OF VIEWS WOULD BE REQUIRED. BOTH SIDES ARE HOPEFUL THAT THE PROCESSING OF RELEASED DETAINEES CAN BEGIN WITHIN THE NEXT SEVERAL MONTHS.

Concerning THE WASHINGTON POST story alleging that some of the funds intended for non-communist Khmer forces had been diverted elsewhere, he said that he had already responded and dealt with the matter. No American official had mentioned any such allegation to him, he said, adding "it is only a newspaper report."

Sources close to him said that he had cancelled a quiet visit that he planned to make to Rangoon to discuss the situation there with top Burmese military officers. He did this because the Ministry of Foreign Affairs had announced that it would send Deputy Foreign Minister Praphat Limpaphan to discuss trade later this month.

Gen Chawalit is retiring a little more than three years before his mandatory retirement age because he has made a public commitment to do so.

### Vietnam

**Interview With Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach**  
*LD0711195188 Prague CTK in English 1745 GMT*  
7 Nov 88

[By CTK correspondent

[Text] Hanoi Nov 7—The results of today's third meeting of Kampuchean Premier Hun Sen with Prince Norodom Sihanouk in Paris will be an important step towards solving the Kampuchean question, Vietnamese Communist Party Politburo member and Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has told CTK.

He pointed out that both officials want Kampuchea to become a peaceful, independent, neutral and non-aligned state in which the threat of return of the genocidal Pol Pot regime would be excluded.

Since 1982 Vietnam has withdrawn 100,000 soldiers from Kampuchea and by the end of this year it will withdraw another 50,000 volunteers, which is half of the present contingent, Nguyen Co Thach said.

Speaking about the possibility of return of Pol Pot supporters to power, he said that the seven million of Kampuchean have their military strength which is able to fight with 10,000 to 20,000 Pol Pot soldiers who are not supported by the people.

The existence of the Kampuchean government and friendship between Kampuchea and Vietnam are a reality. The demand for dissolving the Phnom Penh government and breaking Kampuchean-Vietnamese friendship linked with a halt of outer assistance to Pol Pot supporters is therefore unacceptable for Kampuchea and Vietnam, Nguyen Co Thach said.

He stressed that Vietnamese units will complete their withdrawal by the year 1990 even if the political solution of the Kampuchean question is not reached. But after the withdrawal the essence of the Kampuchean question will

change. Remaining will be only the problem of Pol Pot supporters, outer interference and attempts to overthrow the government controlling the whole country.

Vietnam wants a political solution of the Kampuchean question to be reached as soon as possible and the threat of repeated extermination of Kampuchean to be eliminated, Nguyen Co Thach said.

Asked about the possibility to normalize Vietnamese-Chinese relations, Nguyen Co Thach said that the present disputes between the two countries are only temporary and local.

The relations between China and Vietnam are now better than in 1979. Nevertheless, they must be further improved to the benefit of the two countries and the stability in the area. Vietnam strives for the normalization of relations with China and sooner or later it must be achieved.

As regards Vietnam's interest in developing economic relations with the West, the minister said that Vietnam is extending cooperation with non-socialist countries on the basis of mutual advantageousness and respect of independence and sovereignty.

In the present situation in the world, all states must establish mutual economic cooperation. It is the only for their quick development, he stressed.

Speaking about Vietnam's foreign relations, Nguyen Co Thach said that economic relations between Vietnam and Czechoslovakia now do not correspond with the level of the two countries' political relations and possibilities.

He stressed the necessity to increase autonomy of production organizations and establish direct relations and joint ventures between them.

The minister at the same time highly appreciated the effective assistance of Czechoslovakia in the economic and scientific-technological sphere and education of cadres, which helped construct the present material and technological base of Vietnam.

### Council of State Meets, Issues Communiqué

*BK1111155188 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese*  
1430 GMT 11 Nov 88

["Communiqué of the Council of State on its 9-11 November meeting"]

[Text] On 9-11 November, the Council of State met under the presidency of Chairman Vo Chi Cong.

1. The Council of State heard the Council of Ministers' report on the situation of the recent natural disasters, causing serious losses to a number of provinces in the

10. The Council of State decided to appoint some judges of the military courts of high level, military regions, and zones for the Eighth National Assembly tenure.

### **Military Commander, Party Leader Relations**

*BK1011142788 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese  
2330 GMT 8 Nov 88*

[Station correspondent Xuan Ngan's article on relations between military commander and party committee Leader in armed forces units]

[Summary] "Many issues have been raised about the current relations between military commanders and party committee leaders in various echelons and units of the Army. In exchanging views with secretaries of party committees, many of them confirmed that they would realize their position and authority only at party conferences or when carrying out party administrative work. Outside the conference room, they are but political commissars who serve as second in command. As a result, they do not have sufficient authority to deal with issues raised by the lower echelons at the grass-root level, while military commanders have sufficient authority to promptly resolve issues raised by basic units. For this reason, cadres and soldiers, in some units, tend to respect military commanders more than political commissars who are also holding party committee secretary posts. However, some military commanders themselves insist too much on his authority without recognizing the special importance of leadership and political activities. They normally pay attention to tasks with concrete results that can be achieved daily such as training, carrying out economic and labor production work, serious implementation of orders, and observance of Army discipline."

However, the results of these tasks do not rest entirely only on orders or directives, but also on measures of implementation formulated by commanders. Besides, we must produce a contingent of competent and responsible officers to educate soldiers and make them realize their obligations and responsibility so as to maintain coordination between their units and localities, echelons, sectors, and mass organizations in society to build strong, firm armed forces units. These are the leadership and political tasks that all echelons and units must take full responsibility. Results of these tasks are basic factors determining strength of armed forces units; commanders who failed to realize the importance of these tasks tend to pay less attention to party work and political activities.

"Reality shows that poor and weak units are those in which party building and political tasks have been given less attention; while relations between military commanders and political commissars cum party committee secretaries have not been strengthened. Sometimes these officers even took advantage of the others' weak points, especially in such aspects as educational background, capability, behavior, and nature to create conflict to enhance their own authority. In essence, they try to build up their influence rather than protect the public interests."

When leaders of party organizations and Army agencies are not getting along with each other, sectarianism, departmentalism, bossism, and bureaucratism will be prevalent, thus leading to errors in appraising situation of units and development of negative phenomena.

"Then how can we establish satisfactory relations between military commanders and political commissars? The answer is we must perfect, in a uniform manner and at many links, the contingent of leading cadres of party committees in accordance with the spirit of the party Central Committee Fifth Plenum's resolution and the party Central Committee Political Bureau's resolution no.04. We must clearly distinguish the position, responsibility, and authority of a military commander from those of a political commissar. Because at present, almost all secretaries of party organizations in the Army also hold the position of political commissars and serve as second in command. Due to the unclear definition of authority between a military commander and a political commissar, unanimity and unity have not been achieved, while decisive measures have not been taken to ensure that the military commander and the political commissar achieve the basic objective of building their units firm and strong in all aspects and of putting the collective interests above their own."

In raising this issue with leading officers of the Air Defense Force, the Quyet Thang Army corps, the Chemical Armed Service, and others units, all of them shared an identity of views on this matter.

When military commanders and political commissars get along with each other, the principle of integrated democracy and the people's right to mastery is respected, the strength of organizations and the masses developed, and weak points of units promptly discovered and positively overcome.

A lesson learned from the H Army Corps recently affirmed that relations between military commander and political commissar at the lower level will be affected if those at the higher level are not satisfactorily maintained. To overcome this shortcoming, we must consolidate and perfect the contingent of party committee members and leading cadres in accordance with the party Central Committee Political Bureau Resolution No 4, while effectively carrying out party tasks, firmly maintaining cadre leadership, and enhancing militancy in various activities.

### **Ex-Saigon Officer Tells of Life After Reeducation**

*BK1011144188 Hanoi International Service in English  
1000 GMT 10 Nov 88*

["Talk of the Week" feature]

[Text] Nguyen Dinh is a joint state-private mechanical engineering enterprise in Ho Chi Minh City. Every year, it exports hundreds of thousands of products to the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Poland, and some other countries. The enterprise director, Mr Nguyen Manh Tuan, was a lieutenant colonel in the former Saigon Artillery Force. Since the enterprise started operation, many foreign newsmen have met and talked with him. In

this "Talk of the Week," we will bring you a story of the meeting between Mr Nguyen Manh Tuan and a reporter of the U.S. newspaper PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER, Ms (Katherina Managold). The story was told by Nguyen Manh Tuan himself.

Nguyen Manh Tuan told us: One afternoon, our family was talking in our garden when a black Volga came. A pretty young woman got out. It was an official of the city external relations service. She told me about an American correspondent who was visiting Vietnam and wanted to know about renovation in our country and the new life of those who served the former Saigon regime. She was accompanied by an American young woman reporter of the PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER and a Vietnamese man, Mr Nguyen Huy Dan, an official of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs who came from Hanoi.

Mr Tuan continued: After formal greetings, the American journalist attacked [as heard] me in English:

What treatment did you receive while under arrest and in reeducation camp?

I asked the Foreign Ministry official to be my interpreter but he told me to answer in English. So I said to her:

After I was taken prisoner. A VC wanted to thrash me with his rifle stock, but several other VC's stopped him. We received good treatment in reeducation camps. Only some who ran away were kept in solitary cells. Every day, we did manual labor for some hours, then the rest of the time we were free. During that time, I wrote a lot of letters to comfort my family and educate my children.

Asked about life following my release, I said:

After being released, I met with a lot of difficulties. I was not allowed to register for residence in the city. Neither was I allowed to organize a production collective. The local administration wanted me to settle in a new economic zone. Our family's moral life then was lamentable. However, in 1979, the chairman of the people's committee and chief of the police in the ward were replaced. The new leaders helped us resettle and asked the bank of Binh Thanh Precinct to lend us money to build and develop a mechanical engineering and plating workshop and bring about the present enterprise. Our life, both material and moral, has since been improved. Now, we are not rich yet, but we have a four-room house and a medium-size workshop. Every year, we go to Vung Tau seaside resort on vacation. Worthy of note is that my two sons have entered the polytechnical where they major in mechanical engineering.

Asked to provide evidence for renovation in the country, I told the American woman journalist:

There are many. The fact that you and I meet here for a direct conversation is an example. Another evidence is that I myself, a former Saigon lieutenant general [as heard], is holding the post of director of the enterprise while Mr Tran Van Do, the man sitting next to me here,

a veteran communist party member, is my vice director. Such a thing never occurred before. At present, discrimination has reduced dramatically. The promulgation of the Law on Foreign Investments in Vietnam is yet another proof of renovation.

The last question was: Will my younger brother who is still now living in the United States return home after the renewal in Vietnam? And here was my answer to the beautiful American woman journalist:

When the cold winter comes, all swans and waterfowl have to leave for the warmer south. But they all come back to their native land with the return of spring. Even swans and waterfowl know what to do. There is no reason why man does not.

### Over 112,000 Migrants Settled Nationwide

*BK1311074688 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 10 Nov 88*

[Text] In 1988, despite difficulties arising from materials, funds, and changes in commodity prices, many localities with ethnic minority groups have exerted great efforts in encouraging these compatriots to adopt settled farming and life, thereby stabilizing their livelihood and stepping up production. By late September this year, these localities had completed the settlement of more than 19,000 families of migrants—comprising over 112,000 people—in 122 population zones.

The compatriots in these zones have opened up virgin land to plant over 1,300 hectares of subsidiary food crops and more than 1,800 special-product trees and have established 450 hectares of ricefields and 54 small water conservancy projects, ensuring sufficient water for 2,100 hectares of cultivated land. They have also built 149 km of roads, 8 bridges, 250 public utility projects, and nearly 3,500 kitchen gardens.

The localities that have done a good job in this respect are Nghia Binh, Lam Dong, Nghe Tinh, Thanh Hoa, and Cao Bang.

### Australian Delegation Discusses Chemical Weapons

*BK1211153488 Hanoi VNA in English 1448 GMT 12 Nov 88*

[Text] Hanoi VNA November 12—A high-level delegation of the Australian ministries for foreign affairs and defence left here today after a four-day visit.

The delegation, led by C.A. Edwards, head of the department at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, discussed with senior officials of the host ministries measures to be taken by countries in the region to check the proliferation of chemical weapons.

The discussions took place in an atmosphere of cooperation and mutual understanding.

While here, the Australian guests were received by Bui Hong Phuc, assistant to the foreign minister, and Major General Vu Xuan Vinh, head of the Department for External Relations of the Defence Ministry.

Chawalit said he wanted to retire early to give other army officers a chance for promotion. But after Phan-  
niang withheld his resignation in May, Chawalit has not  
discussed the matter again.

Gen Sunthon said he does not know whether Chawalit  
would want to jump into politics after his early retirement.

But Sunthon said he personally believes that Chawalit  
can contribute more to the country as army chief at least  
until his mandatory retirement.

An informed source close to Chawalit said the army chief  
is likely to keep his promise to resign—most probably  
in September next year.

The latest devaluation is seen here as inevitable given the  
widening gap between official and free-market rates for  
foreign currencies. The last devaluation of the Vietnamese  
currency took place on December 1 when it was devalued  
by 78 percent from 80 dong to the dollar to 368.

#### Nguyen Van Linh Addresses Youth Leaders

BK1111090188 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese  
1430 GMT 10 Nov 88

[Report on CPV General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh's  
visit to Kim Dong Publishing House in Hanoi on 10  
November]

[Summary] On the morning of 10 November, party  
General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh called at the Kim  
Dong Publishing House in Hanoi and viewed an exhibi-  
tion of pictures about Uncle Ho's childhood drawn by  
painter Le Lan and captioned by writer Son Tung. These  
are the works that the Kim Dong Publishing House will  
published on the occasion of Uncle Ho's 100th birthday.

Comrades Ha Quang Du, first secretary of the Ho Chi  
Minh Communist Youth Union [HCMCYU]; Phan  
Hien, vice information minister; and Nguyen Thang Du,  
director of the Kim Dong Publishing House; and the  
creators of the pictures briefed the general secretary  
about the publishing house's work.

"After viewing the pictures, the comrade general secre-  
tary cordially addressed those present in the exhibition  
room."

[Begin Nguyen Van Linh recording] "I am deeply moved  
by both the pictures and the captions you showed me.  
There were many things I did not fully understand until  
now, after viewing your pictures. I am sure that they will  
help educate our youths and teenagers, and even adults,  
not only in Vietnam but also in other countries. That is  
why you were correct when you decided to publish them  
in many languages.

"Born into a very poor family, Uncle Ho himself was  
also poor. Despite his background of a patriotic intellec-  
tual, he went to Saigon to work, first as a laborer, then a  
shipmate. Later, he traveled to France, where he came  
into contact with Marxism-Leninism, and then intro-  
duced it to our country. On this basis, Uncle Ho suc-  
ceeded in building a communist party to lead our people  
in successfully carrying out the August Revolution and  
the two victorious anti-French and anti-U.S. wars of  
resistance. This was Uncle Ho's very outstanding  
achievement. Not only that, prompted by the oppression  
and exploitation by French imperialists and colonialists  
and their henchmen, Uncle Ho also wrote press articles  
in the defense of small and weak countries and peoples.  
The son of a poor scholar, Uncle Ho set out to seek a way  
for national salvation.

### Vietnam

#### State Bank Devalues Dong by 85.9 Percent

BK1711062188 Hong Kong AFP in English 0612 GMT  
17 Nov 88

[Figures as received]

[Text] Hanoi, Nov 17 (AFP)—Vietnam has devalued the  
dong by 85.9 percent from 368 dong to the dollar to  
2,600 and is to let the central bank determine future  
exchange-rate adjustments independently, officials said  
Thursday.

State Bank of Vietnam official Cu Huy Toan said  
authorities had also decided allow the currency to fluc-  
tuate according to inflationary pressures with adjust-  
ments anticipated for each five percent increase in  
prices.

The government does not publish inflation figures but  
foreign experts estimate the country's annual inflation  
rate at 700 percent to 1,000 percent.

The latest devaluation took effect on November 10 and  
follows a decree by the Council of Ministers signed by  
Prime Minister Do Muoi a month earlier on October 10,  
officials said. Mr. Toan said the central bank was now  
free to fix the currency's value without government  
decrees.

The new official rate for the dollar is 56.5 percent of its  
free-market rate of 4,600 dong. The dong has also been  
devalued against other currencies to 21 dong for the  
Japanese yen, 1,469 for the West German mark, 4,212  
for the British pound, 427 for the French franc and 334  
for the Hong Kong dollar.

Mr. Toan said the new rates apply to Vietnamese living  
at home or abroad, foreigners residing in Vietnam as well  
as foreign and private Vietnamese companies. State-  
owned companies trading with foreign countries would  
be subject to a more advantageous rate, he added.

"Indeed, the premier and myself have no problem," the minister said.

He said the Foreign Ministry recognizes the role the prime minister plays in shaping Thailand's foreign policy and "all of us are ready to cooperate with him".

Personally, Sitthi said, the prime minister's family and his are very close and have been working together for about four decades. The minister also said he had served under Chatchai's father, Field Marshal Phin Chunhawan.

However, the minister apparently became annoyed when asked about Sukhumphan. "I will never talk about that," he said.

In a separate interview, Sukhumphan said he was with Chatchai for three hours yesterday and the prime minister did not once tell him to lower his profile.

"Everything is as usual. The prime minister and his advisors understand each other well. He trusts us," said Sukhumphan, who is one of the few PM's [Prime Minister's] advisers opposed to the past attitudes of the Foreign Ministry.

Added Sukhumphan, "As far as I know, the prime minister did not order that I stop."

Adding to the confusion, a Cabinet source said yesterday that spokesman Prathuang dictated every word said by Chatchai during the Cabinet meeting to the press during the first news conference Tuesday.

The source, who asked not to be named, said PM's Secretary-General Panya asked Prathuang to "correct" the press information because he was afraid of a possible conflict between Chatchai and the Foreign Ministry.

### Vietnam

**Nguyen Van Linh Underwent 'Major' Operation**  
*OW1711122788 Tokyo KYODO in English 1211 GMT 17 Nov 88*

[Text] Hanoi, Nov. 17 KYODO—Vietnamese leader Nguyen Van Linh underwent a major intestinal tumor operation in Moscow this summer, government sources said Thursday.

The Foreign Ministry, however, said Linh, general secretary of the Communist Party, is well and did not say whether he actually underwent surgery.

The government sources said Linh had an intestinal polyp but did not say whether the polyp was malignant.

The U.S. magazine NEWSWEEK said in a recent issue that Vietnamese Communist Party sources confirmed Linh underwent an operation in Moscow for removal of a tumor.

The ministry earlier told reporters Linh took a rest in Moscow where he stayed from July 15 to August 28.

Following his return home, rumors about his failing health circulated in the Vietnamese capital.

**Inflation Running at 700-1,000 Percent**  
*BK1011095388 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1500 GMT 17 Nov 88*

[Text] A top Vietnamese economic adviser said yesterday inflation in Vietnam was running at between 700 and 1,000 percent.

Mr Nguyen Xuan Oanh, adviser to the government and head of a Ho Chi Minh City economic institute, told reporters in Bangkok inflation and an unrealistic foreign exchange policy were major barriers to the policy of attracting foreign investment.

He was speaking after an 8-week tour of the United States and Europe, putting Vietnam's case for investment under a liberal law passed in January.

He said banking reform was under way, after which the central bank will retain control over the money supply but smaller commercial banks will be established to administer credits.

Mr Oanh said he had been well received on his tour but was unable to say how foreign companies had proposed investment schemes and how many have been accepted.

**Further on Foreign Ministry News Conference**  
*BK1711152588 Hanoi VNA in English 1448 GMT 17 Nov 88*

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov 17—Mrs. Ho The Lan, acting head of the press department of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry and its spokeswoman, held a regular press conference here today.

Asked to comment on the Palestinian National Council's [P.N.C.] Nov. 15 declaration on the establishment of an independent Palestinian state the Foreign Ministry spokeswoman said: "Now as before, Vietnam always supports the fraternal Palestinian people's fundamental national rights including the rights to establish an independent state of Palestine. This is Vietnam's principled position.

Vietnam welcomes the P.N.C.'s decisions to take the Palestinian people's just struggle to new successes in the interests of their revolution, of peace and stability in the Middle East and the world."



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# ***Daily Report***

# **East Asia**

FBIS-EAS-88-200  
Monday  
17 October 1988

# Daily Report

## East Asia

FBIS-EAS-88-200

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### Cambodia Working Group Opens 3-Day Meeting

#### Talks To Be Held in Jakarta

*BK1610044888 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0000 GMT 16 Oct 88*

[Text] About 50 senior officials from Indonesia, Thailand, Brunei Darussalam, the Philippines, Singapore, Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, the KPNLF group, and FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful and Cooperative Cambodia] will meet in Jakarta tomorrow to discuss measures to solve the Cambodian issue.

The meeting of the Jakarta informal meeting, JIM, working group that will be held for 3 days will also recommend future meetings. The term given to the working group to carry out its duties will expire in December 1988.

#### Cambodian Factions' Delegates Arrive

*BK1610152988 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1500 GMT 16 Oct 88*

[Text] Representatives of the four warring Cambodian factions have arrived in Jakarta to continue the Jakarta informal meeting tomorrow. The meeting will also be attended by delegations from ASEAN, Vietnam, and Laos.

Meanwhile, it has been reported from Hanoi that Vietnam and the Cambodian communist regime have reiterated their statement on the withdrawal of SRV troops from the occupied territory [Cambodia] by the end of this year at the latest. Today's statement released by the VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY also said that Hanoi had withdrawn most of its troops since last July and that the whole process would end next December.

#### Talks Open; Khmer Rouge Absent

*BK1710044288 Hong Kong AFP in English 0426 GMT 17 Oct 88*

[Text] Jakarta, Oct 17 (AFP)—Talks on Cambodia opened on schedule here Monday [17 October] despite the unexplained absence of the Khmer Rouge faction.

Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas said he regretted the absence of the Khmer Rouge, but suggested they might still turn up for the talks.

"I don't think we should wait for any one party," he said, adding that the Khmer Rouge could also return to the Cambodian peace process "post facto," or in a later round of meetings.

Present in Jakarta were delegates from the other two Cambodian resistance factions representing Prince Norodom Sihanouk and former premier Son Sann, the Hanoi-backed government in Phnom Penh, Vietnam, Laos and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).

Three days of closed sessions were scheduled as a follow-up to a regional conference in Bogor in July where the Khmer Rouge came under fire for their policies as rulers of Cambodia from 1975 to 1979.

#### VOK Reports on Delegations' Members

*BK1710074088 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0430 GMT 17 Oct 88*

[VOK correspondent Pol Ham's dispatch from Jakarta on arrival of delegations attending the working meeting on Cambodia; date not given—recorded]

[Text] Delegations of various parties to attend the conference of the Cambodia working group to be held on Monday [17 October], following last July's Jakarta informal meeting, arrived in Jakarta with the exception of the Khmer Rouge delegation. It was speculated that the Khmer Rouge might not attend this meeting.

On Sunday evening, Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas invited all delegations to a banquet at the Sari-Pacific Hotel, the conference site and resting place of the delegations.

No reaction has been reported concerning the absence of the Khmer Rouge delegation. Attending this meeting are the delegation of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front, led by Son Soubert with General Thach Reng as member; the delegation of the National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia Led by Chak Sarik with Bou Laisreng and (Chau Samritsdei) as members; the delegation of the Heng Samrin party, led by Hor Nam Hong with Sok An and Pich Sam-ang as members; the Vietnamese delegation, led by Deputy Foreign Minister Tran Quang Co; the Lao delegation, led by Deputy Foreign Minister Soulivong Prasily high-ranking foreign ministry officials; Brunei's delegation was led by (Abu Salim Hussein), permanent secretary of the Foreign Ministry; the Thai delegation by Thep Thewakun, Foreign Ministry political affairs director general; the Malaysian delegation by Abdul Aziz Mohamed, deputy director general of the Foreign Ministry; the Singapore delegation by Barry Desker, Singapore ambassador to Indonesia; the Philippine delegation by Mrs (Lora Malero Valentino), director general of the Foreign Ministry's Cultural, Information, and Public Affairs Bureau; and the Indonesian delegation by Louhanapessy, director of political affairs attached to the Indonesian Foreign Ministry.

Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas planned to open the conference tomorrow [as heard]. We do not know the cause of the Khmer Rouge absence, nor do we know how the meeting will proceed Monday without the presence of the Khmer Rouge.

### SRV Submits Proposals

*BK1710135688 Hong Kong AFP in English 1348 GMT  
17 Oct 88*

[Excerpt] Jakarta, Oct 17 (AFP)—Vietnam submitted written proposals for a Cambodian settlement Monday to a regional conference seeking a peaceful solution to the conflict.

Contents of the document were not immediately disclosed, but it was understood to include concrete proposals on the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from the war-torn country.

A Vietnamese spokesman called earlier this month for talks on a timetable for the troop pullout alongside a halt to foreign military aid to opposing Cambodian factions.

The Jakarta meeting meanwhile scrapped almost immediately a tentative agenda calling for three days of full sessions after the Khmer Rouge resistance faction failed to turn up for the Jakarta talks.

The meeting—grouping Vietnam, Laos, the Hanoi-backed government in Phnom Penh, two Cambodian resistance factions and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)—broke up into small groups for consultations after just a half-day session.

“We are studying the proposals for anything new and important,” Indonesian Foreign Ministry official Hasjim Djalal said.

Asean members Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand conferred during the afternoon, while the Cambodians separated to “study their positions,” conference sources said.

Vietnamese delegates left before the working lunch to return to their embassy.

Several participants said the talks would go ahead as scheduled through Wednesday, with or without the Khmer Rouge, who gave no official explanation for their absence.

The two resistance factions present are supporters of Prince Norodom Sihanouk and those of former Son Sann.

Militarily the strongest of the three resistance factions, the Khmer Rouge have become increasingly isolated diplomatically, accused of killing hundreds of thousands of Cambodians during their four-year rule in the late 1970s.

Foreign Minister Ali Alatas of Indonesia, saying there was “no news yet” from the Khmer Rouge, refused to rule out the possibility that they would turn up before the end of the official-level meeting.

Several delegates said they saw little chance the Khmer Rouge would join the talks now, but suggested they might return at a later stage of discussions.

“If they agree, even after the fact, there is nothing to prevent them from joining,” a delegate said.

Singapore’s chief delegate, Ambassador to Indonesia Barry Desker, stressed the preliminary nature of the Jakarta meeting. “This is not going to be the place where an agreement is worked out,” he said. [passage omitted]

### Meeting Adjourns After First Session

*BK1710111888 Hong Kong AFP in English 1042 GMT  
17 Oct 88*

[Text] Jakarta, Oct 17 (AFP)—Regional talks on Cambodia’s future broke up into small groups for consultations Monday after just a half-day session.

Conference sources described the morning meeting as “lively” and characterized by frank discussions—in diplomatic parlance, an indication of differences of opinion.

The official-level talks, a followup to a high-level regional conference on Cambodia in Bogor, Indonesia, last July and scheduled to last three days, are to resume Tuesday morning, the sources said.

They held out little hope that the Khmer Rouge, militarily the strongest of the three Cambodian resistance factions, would join the talks at this stage.

But several participants said the talks would go ahead, with or without the Khmer Rouge.

Earlier, Foreign Minister Ali Alatas of host Indonesia had suggested the Khmer Rouge might turn up before the end of the three-day meeting, or perhaps join again at a subsequent round.

There was no official explanation of the absence of the Khmer Rouge, who had attended the Bogor meeting.

But observers linked it to increasing criticism internationally of their rule in Phnom Penh in the late 1970s when they were held responsible for the deaths of hundreds of thousands of Cambodians.

The six-member Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) held an informal meeting in the afternoon, while the three Cambodian factions attending separated to “study their positions,” conference sources said.

Cambodian sources said that “some concrete proposals” had been submitted but they gave no details.

The three factions—representing the Hanoi-backed government in Phnom Penh and resistance groups loyal to

Prince Norodom Sihanouk and former premier Son Sann—were seen to linger together over lunch.

The atmosphere among the factions, who have waged war against each other for a decade, was described by participants as cordial.

The Khmer factions met for the first time face-to-face in Bogor, which was also the first time that the withdrawal

of Vietnamese troops was linked to preventing a return to power of the Khmer Rouge.

ASEAN—grouping Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand—has promoted the talks as a means of ensuring political and economic stability.

## North Korea

### **CPRF Clarifies Stand on Summit Talks**

*SK1510045088 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
0440 GMT 15 Oct 88*

[Text] Pyongyang October 15 (KCNA)—The Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland in its statement on October 14 took note of the fact that the South Korean leading authority on October 4 manifested his approach to the reunification of the country and dialogue, though in a limited scope, by way of reaction to our momentous reunification proposal and expressed his will to come to Pyongyang for "summit talks".

Saying that this deserves welcome, the statement notes:

What is essential in preparing top-level talks, however, is to bring conditions to maturity and create a favorable climate so that the success of the talks can be unequivocally guaranteed.

Under the stringent anti-communist system of South Korea the South Korean leading authority himself who is willing to come to Pyongyang to discuss the reunification question would be charged by law and would never get off scotfree. Under this situation, he has no justification to come to the North and, even if he comes, he would hardly get a face to meet anyone.

What is more important than words and desire is to correctly understand how things stand.

In order to open top-level talks assuming the important task to act the midwife for peace and peaceful reunification of the country, its conditions and climate must be brought to maturity before words and desire.

Its best way, we think, is to relax the acute political confrontation and military tensions created in the North and the South.

Proceeding from this stand, we hold it necessary to have talks between responsible political and military power holders of the North and the South.

An early convocation of a North-South joint parliamentary meeting will also be an important occasion in helping arrange North-South top-level talks.

For the North-South top-level talks so ardently desired by the whole nation, it is urgent to remove the legal and institutional factors that undermine the atmosphere of national reconciliation and trust.

From this point of view, we hold that the South Korean authorities must, above all, abolish the "National Security Law" ("Anti-Communist Law") which is incompatible with the North-South dialogue.

It is our belief that if all these questions essential for detente, reconciliation and unity are resolved, the distrust pent up between the North and the South for scores of years will be dispelled and top-level talks will open smoothly in a good atmosphere.

The prospect of top-level talks depends on how the South Korean authorities approach it.

### **CPRF Issues Statement**

*SK1510024988 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean  
2100 GMT 14 Oct 88*

[Statement issued by the CPRF on 14 October—read by announcer]

[Text] Today, the spirit of the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland is growing unprecedentedly higher in the North and the South of our country.

The tenor of new developments in the international situation toward detente and peace is creating a favorable condition for our cause of peaceful reunification.

During this crucial period when our nation's independent efforts for reunification are more urgently demanded than ever before, the respected leader President Kim Il-song again put forth the proposal for founding a democratic confederal republic of Koryo based on the three great principles of independence, peaceful reunification, and great national unity on national reunification and solemnly declared all questions of principle that arise in solving problems of reunifying the country—including highest-level North-South talks—at the report meeting to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK.

This is a historic declaration of reunification and national salvation that helps to ease the strained situation of the country and open a new phase for peaceful reunification and that gives all fellow countrymen new hope for the prospect of national reunification.

As an expression of reaction to our epochal proposal for reunification, the South Korean person in authority raised the question of summit talks on 4 October, expressing his attitude, though within limited boundaries, toward reunification of the country and dialogue.

Paying attention to the fact that the South Korean person in authority expressed his opinion to come to Pyongyang for summit talks, we consider it something worthy of welcome.

Highest-level talks are supreme authoritative political talks that assume a most important mission among North-South dialogues.

At the North-South political talks in 1972, we early proposed highest-level talks and consistently gave special significance to them. In recent years, as well, we have repeatedly expressed our intention of developing North-South dialogue into highest-level talks.

Once the highest-level talks are held, they must certainly bring about fine fruition and give the fellow countrymen hope for reunification. Toward this end, the question of the North and the South adopting a declaration of nonaggression without anyone's binding or warrant, and the question of their founding the confederal government of a reunified state under conditions in which the two systems in the North and the South are left intact, and their forming something like a peace council to realize it should be, above all, discussed and solved at the talks.

If talks are blindly held without any guarantee of being able to solve these questions and ruptured without success, the consequences to arise from this and the disappointment to the fellow countrymen would be, indeed, irretrievable.

An urgent problem that arises in arranging highest-level talks is to ripen conditions for surely guaranteeing success in the talks and to create a favorable atmosphere. Not an atmosphere of reconciliation, trust, and unity, but an atmosphere of acute confrontation, mistrust, and hostility dreadfully prevails in the North and the South.

How can a trustworthy dialogue be held amid a situation in which massive armed forces, including nuclear weapons, have been massed on a large scale in South Korea and around it and in which large-scale military exercises against the other side of dialogue have been constantly conducted? How can the problem of reunification connected with the fate of the nation be solved while the danger of nuclear war, which will annihilate the nation and reduce the land to ashes, is being incurred?

Also, the horrendous atmosphere inside South Korea is very unbecoming for holding highest-level talks. Anticomunism, viewing us in a hostile way, is a state policy in South Korea, and everyone who wants reunification is victimized by the anticommunist policy. At this very moment, those who long for and praise the northern half of the Republic are being arrested and imprisoned. While lip service is paid to allowing information on the reality in the North, youths, students, professors, journalists, and religious figures who talk about, study, and write on the North are wanted, judged, and harshly punished.

Furthermore, what cannot be understood is that such acts removed from common sense as ruthlessly punishing those patriotic forerunners who study the chuche idea of respected President Kim Il-song, read books concerning Kimilsongism, and introduce them on charges of violating the anticommunist National Security Law is unhesitatingly perpetrated while the summit talks are being talked about.

As a matter of fact, the South Korean person in authority himself, who says that he will come to Pyongyang to discuss the problem of reunification, is subject to a (?charge) and cannot be safe under this severe anticommunist system of South Korea. Amid such a state, coming to the North cannot find a just cause, and even if he does come to the North, it would be difficult to save his face when meeting someone.

Correctly looking at realities is more important than words or desire. To hold highest-level talks that are assigned the grave task of (?giving birth to) peace and peaceful reunification in the country, conditions and an atmosphere for them should be first ripened before words or desire. To ripen conditions and create the atmosphere needed to hold North-South highest-level talks, we consider it best to ease the state of acute political confrontation and military tension between the North and the South.

Proceeding from this stand, we assert that it is necessary to hold talks between responsible persons with substantial political and military power in the North and the South. Such immediate political and military problems as stopping mutual slander and defamation, promoting national ties by realizing multifaceted collaboration and exchanges between the North and the South, discontinuing the arms race, changing the DMZ into a peace zone, and stopping large-scale military exercises, should be discussed and solved at high-level North-South political and military talks.

Convening a North-South joint parliamentary meeting at an early date is also an important occasion that will help to arrange North-South highest-level talks. We demand that the ongoing meeting between lawmakers of the two sides in Panmunjom be quickly concluded and the problem of nonaggression be solved by holding a North-South joint parliamentary meeting, thus opening a breakthrough for easing tension.

For North-South highest-level talks on which the entire nation pins expectations, it is urgent to remove factors in the law and the system that undermine the atmosphere of national reconciliation and trust. From this point of view, we assert that the South Korean persons in authority must, first of all, abolish the National Security Law and the Anticomunism Law, which cannot be compatible with North-South dialogue.

The National Security Law and the Anticomunism Law, which constitute the basis for the so-called law in South Korea, define our northern half of the Republic as an antistate organization and all residents in the northern half as forming the antistate organization and specify that even transactions of materials, to say nothing of contact and communication between the North and the South, shall be objects of harsh punishment. With this legal system left intact, what significance does the so-called 7 July declaration bear? Even though its follow-up measures are taken a hundred times, how can they be realized?

We believe that only under conditions in which the National Security Law and the Anticommunist Law, which view the other side of dialogue as hostile, are abolished can North-South cooperation, exchanges, and reunification dialogue to discuss the future of the nation be realized. The South Korean persons in authority should not escape from expressing their clear attitude toward the National Security Law and the Anticommunist Law against the nation.

We are convinced that if these urgent problems for detente, reconciliation, and unity are solved, sentiments of mistrust, which have piled up between the North and the South for scores of years, will be removed, and highest-level talks will be smoothly held amid a good atmosphere. The prospect for highest-level talks depends on the attitude of the South Korean persons in authority.

If the South Korean persons in authority are genuinely interested in highest-level talks, they should accept our sincere and disinterested proposal to ease the current state of political and military confrontation between the North and the South and remove the factors of antagonism and mistrust inside the nation.

The attitude toward our realistic proposal is precisely a good test that verifies the sincerity of the South Korean persons in authority toward North-South dialogue and the peaceful reunification of the country and their will for reunification. Korea is one and the Korean nation is also one. Even though the path ahead of reunification is rugged, we will certainly accomplish the historic cause of national reunification with the independent forces of the nation.

#### **'Text' of Statement**

*SK1510043088 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
0413 GMT 15 Oct 88*

[Text] Pyongyang October 15 (KCNA)—The Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland published a statement on October 14 clarifying our principled stand toward the proposal of "summit talks" which the South Korean leading authority made on October 4 by way of reaction to our reunification proposal, expressing his approach to the reunification of the country and dialogue, though in a limited scope.

Follows the full text of the statement:

#### **Statement of the Committee for the Peaceful**

#### **Reunification of the Fatherland**

The sentiments for the nation's independent and peaceful reunification are rising to a high tide hitherto unparalleled in the North and the South of our country.

The new trend of development of the international situation toward detente and peace, too, is creating a favorable condition for our cause of peaceful reunification.

At this crucial moment when the efforts for reunification on the part of our nation itself are of paramount urgency, the respected leader President Kim Il-song reiterated at the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the foundation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea the proposal for the founding of the democratic confederal republic of Koryo based on the three principles of national reunification—*independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity*—and solemnly elaborated on the questions of principle arising in the solution of the nation's reunification question including North-South top-level talks.

This is a historical declaration to save the nation through reunification, which is intended to ease the tensions in the country, open a new phase of peaceful reunification and inspire the entire fellow countrymen with new hopes for the prospect of national reunification.

By way of reaction to this momentous reunification proposal of ours, the South Korean leading authority brought forward the question of "summit talks" on October 4, manifesting, though in a limited scope, his approach to the reunification of the country and dialogue.

Taking note of the fact that the South Korean leading authority expressed his will to come to Pyongyang for "summit talks," we consider this deserves welcome.

Top-level talks is political talks of highest authority assuming weightiest mission among the dialogues between the North and the South.

At the North-South political talks as far back as in 1972 we initiated top-level talks and have consistently attached special significance to it and, in recent years, expressed time and again our willingness to develop North-South dialogue to top-level talks.

Top-level talks, if once it opens, must not fail to bear fine fruits and bring the dawn of reunification to the fellow countrymen.

To this end, the top-level talks must discuss and resolve, first of all, the questions of adopting a declaration on non-aggression between the North and the South free from restrictions or guarantee by anyone and establishing a confederal government of a unified state on condition that the two systems of North and South are left as they are or founding such body as a peaceful reunification committee to realise it.

If talks were called blindly, without assurances of the settlement of these questions, and were brought to a rupture without success, the consequences to be entailed and the disappointment of the fellow countrymen would be really irreparable.

What is essential in preparing top-level talks is to bring to maturity conditions and create a favorable climate so that the success of the talks can be unequivocally guaranteed.

Now a gruesome climate of acute confrontation, distrust and hostility, not a climate of reconciliation, trust and unity, is prevailing between the North and South.

How can a dialogue based on confidence be held when huge armed forces including nuclear weapons are massed in and around South Korea and large-scale military manoeuvres against the dialogue partner are constantly staged and how can the reunification question on which the destiny of the nation is staked be resolved when the danger of a nuclear war is being fomented to destroy the nation and reduce the land to ruins?

The grim atmosphere within South Korea is too unfitting to the convocation of top-level talks.

In South Korea, anti-communism against us is made the "state policy" and all people who desire reunification fall victims to the anti-communist policy.

At this very moment, people who long for and praise the northern half of Korea are arrested and imprisoned in South Korea.

They say they will acquaint people with the reality of the North. But students, professors, pressmen and church people who talk about the North, study it and write articles about it are sought by police, tried and harshly punished.

Still more incomprehensible is the fact that while talking about "summit talks," they commit without hesitation such acts against common sense as mercilessly penalizing patriotic pioneers who study the *chuche* idea of respected President Kim Il-song, avidly read books of Kimilsongism and introduce them by invoking the anti-communist "National Security Law".

Under this stringent anti-communist system of South Korea the South Korean leading authority himself who is willing to come to Pyongyang to discuss the reunification question would be charged by law and would never get off scotfree. Under this situation, he has no justification to come to the North and, even if he comes, he would hardly get a face to meet anyone.

What is more important than words and desire is to correctly understand how things stand.

In order to open top-level talks assuming the important task to act the midwife for peace and peaceful reunification of the country, its conditions and climate must be brought to maturity before words and desire.

Its best way, we think, is to relax the acute political confrontation and military tensions created in the North and the South.

Proceeding from this stand, we hold it necessary to have talks between responsible political and military power holders of the North and the South.

The North-South high-level political and military talks should discuss and resolve outstanding political and military questions such as ceasing to hurl abuses at each other and realizing multifaceted collaboration and exchange between the North and the South to promote national bonds, halting arms race, turning the demilitarized zone into a peace zone and terminating large-scale military exercises.

An early convocation of a North-South joint parliamentary meeting will also be an important occasion in helping arrange North-South top-level talks.

We are of the opinion that the ongoing Panmunjom meeting of parliamentarians of both sides should be concluded at an early date and a North-South joint parliamentary meeting be opened to resolve the question on non-aggression and thus a breakthrough be made for the relaxation of tensions.

For the North-South top-level talks so ardently desired by the whole nation, it is urgent to remove the legal and institutional factors that undermine the atmosphere of national reconciliation and trust.

From this point of view, we hold that the South Korean authorities must, above all, abolish the "National Security Law" ("Anti-Communist Law") which is incompatible with the North-South dialogue.

The "National Security Law" ("Anti-Communist Law") which makes the root of "laws" in South Korea defines the northern half of our republic as an "anti-state group" and the entire population in the northern half as "component entity of an anti-state organization," and stipulates even dealings in goods, to say nothing of contacts and exchange of views, between the North and the South as targets of severe punishment.

What is the use of the so-called "July 7 declaration" with such legal system left intact and, even if its "follow-up measures" are taken a hundred times, how could they be carried into practice!

We consider that North-South cooperation and exchange and the dialogue for reunification concerning the future of the nation could be realized only when the "National Security Law" ("Anti-Communist Law"), which is hostile to the dialogue partner, is repealed.

The South Korean authorities must not avoid expressing in explicit terms their attitude toward the anti-national "National Security Law" ("Anti-Communist Law").

It is our belief that if all these questions essential for detente, reconciliation and unity are resolved, the distrust pent up between the North and the South for scores of years will be dispelled and top-level talks will open smoothly in a good atmosphere.

The prospect of top-level talks depends on how the South Korean authorities approach it.

If they are truly interested in top-level talks, they should accept our sincere and disinterested proposal to ease the present political and military confrontation between the North and South and eliminate the factors of antagonism and distrust within the nation.

The approach to this realistic proposal of ours will immediately be a good test of the sincerity and will of the South Korean authorities for North-South dialogue and peaceful reunification of the country.

Korea is one and so is the Korean nation.

Though a rugged path lies ahead of reunification, we will accomplish the historical cause of national reunification without fail by the internal forces of our nation.

October 14, 1988

Pyongyang

#### Commentary Reviews Statement

SK1610070788 *Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean*  
1150 GMT 15 Oct 88

[Commentary by station commentator Kim Yong-nam:  
"Conditions and Atmosphere Must Mature First"]

[Text] As has been reported, on 14 October, the CPRF released a statement in which it expressed our principled stand on highest-level North-South talks. The statement stressed that if highest-level North-South talks are to be held, conditions must mature and that a good atmosphere must be promoted to guarantee success in the talks. To this end, the statement presented a series of urgent problems needing measures to solve them: High-level North-South political and military talks should be held; a North-South joint parliamentary meeting should be convened at an early date; and the National Security Law, which considers the opposing side in the dialogue as an enemy, should be abolished. As a reasonable and realistic proposal for arranging highest-level North-South talks and resolving problems, this is a graphic manifestation of our sincere attitude in dialogue.

As is known, highest-level North-South talks are an issue that we advanced in 1972, and since then we have continuously attached particular significance to the issue. In recent years, we have also repeatedly expressed our willingness to develop North-South dialogue into highest-level talks. In particular, at a report meeting to mark the 40th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song solemnly mentioned highest-level North-South talks and posed other principled questions in resolving the question of reunifying the country.

By way of response to this epochal proposal for reunification, in his 4 October so-called speech on state affairs, the person in authority in South Korea expressed his willingness to come to Pyongyang for summit talks. This in itself can be considered something that deserves welcome. However, blindly holding talks does not lead to resolving questions.

Because highest-level North-South talks are political talks of the highest authority assuming the weightiest mission among the dialogues between the North and South, once they open, they must not fail to bear fine fruits. To this end, highest-level talks must discuss and resolve. First of all, the questions of adopting a declaration on nonaggression between the North and South free from restrictions or guarantees by anyone and establishing a confederal government of a unified state on condition that the two systems of the North and South are left as they are or founding a body such as a peaceful reunification committee to realize this.

Nevertheless, in reality, is there any guarantee for resolving these issues after convening highest-level talks? There is not. Whether the person in authority in South Korea has the authority to independently discuss and resolve these fundamental issues is in question. What is more important is that the atmosphere of acute confrontation, mistrust, and hostility between the North and the South and a gruesome atmosphere inside South Korea are very unbecoming for holding highest-level talks. How can sincere dialogue be held under circumstances in which South Korea has been turned into the foreign forces' military base for aggression and a nuclear forward base, in which acute military confrontation is left intact, and in which confrontational commotions opposing the other side in dialogue are strengthened? And how can the reunification issue be realized once dialogue is held? Moreover, under circumstances where anticommunism is the state policy, thus making us as an enemy in their estimation, and they thereby mercilessly suppress those who demand reunification and who talk about and propagandize the North as it is, they have no justification or pretense for coming North.

We demand that to hold highest-level North-South talks, the conditions and the atmosphere for these talks must mature first before anything is said or any desire is expressed. By anyone's reckoning this is very just. If high-level North-South political and military talks are held as we proposed and if such outstanding political and military questions as ceasing to hurl abuse at each other and realizing multifaceted collaboration and exchange between the North and South to promote national bonds, halting the arms race, turning the Demilitarized Zone into a zone of peace, and terminating large-scale military exercises are discussed and resolved in these talks, the conditions and the atmosphere necessary for holding highest-level talks could mature. And, immediately holding a North-South joint parliamentary meeting and resolving the nonaggression issue therein will also be beneficial to arranging highest-level talks. In addition,

for highest-level North-South talks, the antinational National Security Law, which considers the opposing side in the dialogue as an enemy, must be abolished.

If the persons in authority in South Korea are sincerely interested in highest-level talks, they must not turn a blind eye to our sincere and disinterested proposal for easing prevailing political and military confrontation between the North and South and removing factors that cause enmity and mistrust within the nation. The future of highest-level talks wholly depends upon the persons in authority in South Korea.

**Daily Views 'False Propaganda' of South**  
*SK1610091588 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0900 GMT 16 Oct 88

["Crafty False Propaganda To Save Unstable Political Situation"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang October 16 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today comments on the crafty manoeuvres of the South Korean authorities under the mask of "democratisation" and "reunification" in their bid to break the daily growing fighting spirit of the people.

The news analyst says:

The South Korean rulers these days never let a chance pass by without twanging the harp of "reconciliation" and "improvement of relations" between North and South, pretending to be interested in North-South dialogue and reunification. And they say they will examine the question of "summit talks."

If they really have the intention to reunify the country, they should, before uttering other words, reaffirm the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity, the immutable principles of the solution of the reunification question, and speak of the withdrawal of the U.S. forces, the chief obstacle to reunification, from South Korea, and the removal of military confrontation and relaxation of tensions, the basic preconditions to reunification. But, they keep mum about this as they did in the "July 7 declaration."

As the committee for the peaceful reunification of the fatherland rightly noted in its statement, as far as the North-South top-level talks is concerned, it is us who initiated it long ago, and clear is our stand toward it.

What is essential in arranging top-level talks is to bring conditions to maturity and create a climate for a success of the talks. To this end, the acute political confrontation and military tensions between the North and the South must be eased and the legal and institutional factors impairing the atmosphere of national reconciliation and trust be quickly eliminated in South Korea.

The prospect of the top-level talks depends on how the South Korean authorities approach it.

While saying they will "improve" the North-South relations, the South Korean authorities resort to impudent acts slinging mud at our system.

If they really intend to improve the North-South relations, they must, first of all, repeal the notorious "National Security Law" and other fascist laws and destroy repressive tools in South Korea, abandon their anti-communist confrontation policy and open the door of the closed South Korean society.

The South Korean rulers do not have the intention to reunify the country, but seek only to freeze division. Suffice it to recall that they are drivelling about the promotion of the divisive "northern policy" while talking about "reunification."

It is nobody's secret that the "northern policy" peddled by the South Korean rulers under the slogan of "improvement of relations with the communist bloc" is an offspring of their criminal scheme to drive the vehicle of "two Koreas" on the tracks of "cross contact" and "cross recognition."

The persistent attempt of No Tae-u to disguise himself as "a democrat" is unthinkable apart from the unstable political situation of South Korea.

No Tae-u says he will become "the president who made democracy take root" in South Korea. But, he insults the patriotic forces standing for independence, democracy and reunification as "illegal terrorist group" seeking "the overthrow of the system" and threaten that he would "deal with it by law."

Under the pressure of the people and the opposition forces, the South Korean rulers vociferate about the "liquidation of the past." But they do not have the least intention to do so. This is evidenced by the fact that they have dumped on the lap of the "National Assembly" the investigation into the corruption scandals of "the Fifth Republic" and are protecting the traitor Chon Tu-hwan, saying they would refrain from "political reprisals."

The anti-U.S. and anti-dictatorship sentiments and the trend toward reunification are rising to a new tide among the South Korean people after the Olympics. The U.S. imperialists and the No Tae-u group are scared out of their wits in face of the undaunted spirit of the South Korean people who are fighting daringly, crying for "expulsion of U.S. imperialism," "overthrow of dictatorship" and "reunification of the country," in the teeth of repression by the Army and police more than one million strong.

The South Korean authorities are professing themselves capable of doing something demanded by the people, stringing out hypocritical phraseology about "reunification" and "democratisation." This, however, is part of their appeasement and deception to get rid of such crisis of their power.

The South Korean people will no more be deceived by the crafty coaxing of the authorities.

**South Trade Proposal Seen as 'Splittist Move'**

*SK1710062188 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
0544 GMT 17 Oct 88*

[“Proposal for Opening’ Aimed at Permanent Division”—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang October 17 (KCNA)—The South Korean rulers recently let “a vice prime minister and concurrently minister of Economic Planning Board” talk about six-point “proposal for economic opening to the North” based on the provisions on exchange between the North and the South which were laid down in the so-called “July 7 declaration”, the keynote of which is that they would press ahead with resumption of North-South economic talks and substantial economic exchange, would not levy taxes on commodities exchanged between the North and the South and would approve contacts with officials of the North in a third country for exchange of commodities and the entry of our side’s vessels into South Korean ports.

NODONG SINMUN today, commenting on this, says that this is nothing but a splittist move aimed at deceiving public opinion at home and abroad and put a brake in the wheels of reunification, dragging on time.

The author of the commentary says:

If the North-South relations are to be improved, it is necessary to renounce the anti-communist policy and abrogate such evil laws as the “National Security Law” in South Korea.

It is not the stand of those who want to see the settlement of the problems to talk about the secondary problems such as exchange and trade, turning their face away from such essential matters as political and military problems for providing a fundamental prerequisite to reunification.

If the South side truly has a will to realize reunification and is interested in exchange and trade conducive to it, it should not lay a stumbling-block in the way of dialogue by bringing forward such a separate issue as “economic opening to the North”.

**Anniversary of Relations With USSR Marked**

*SK1310104988 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
1038 GMT 13 Oct 88*

[Text] Pyongyang October 13 (KCNA)—A meeting was held here Wednesday to mark the 40th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Attending there were Yi Chong-yol, minister of public health and chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society, and officials concerned and working people in the city.

Present on invitation were Soviet Ambassador to Korea Gennadiy Bartoshevich and embassy officials.

Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Yi In-kyu spoke first at the meeting.

He stressed:

The Soviet Union was the first to recognize the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea as the only legitimate state on the Korean peninsula right after the foundation of the DPRK and establish diplomatic relations with it 40 years ago. It was an important occasion in developing the friendly relations between the peoples of the two countries.

Referring to the fact that today the Soviet people under the leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union led by Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev are actively striving to carry out the tasks to accelerate the socio-economic development in the Soviet Union and step up the restructuring process which were adopted at the 27th congress of the party and confirmed at its 19th all-union conference, he warmly hailed the achievements made by the fraternal Soviet people.

Pointing to the various constructive proposals put forward by the Soviet party and government for world peace and security and to their tireless efforts for their implementation, he highly appreciated the proposals for the reduction of nuclear and conventional weapons advanced by the Soviet side at the Soviet-U.S. talks.

Ambassador Gennadiy Bartoshevich spoke next.

Referring to the favourable development of the Soviet-Korean relations in all fields today, he stressed that the meetings and talks between the leaders of the two countries during the visits to the USSR by 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, in 1984 and 1986 had laid a firm foundation for expanding joint efforts in the struggle to bring bilateral relations overall on to a qualitatively high level, further develop them in all fields and convert Asia into a continent of peace and security.

The Soviet Union actively supports the DPRK’s efforts to arrange a successful North-South dialogue and reunify the country on a peaceful and democratic basis, he said, adding: To withdraw the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea is the most important condition for eliminating the root cause of the tensions on the Korean peninsula.

Noting that big achievements are being registered by the Korean people in all sections, he stressed: All these achievements are the fruition of the energetic and devoted efforts made by the Korean people under the tested leadership of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea led by Comrade Kim Il-song.

The Soviet party and government will make all their efforts to strengthen and enrich the friendship and multilateral cooperation between the Soviet Union and Korea for the peoples of the two countries, socialism of the world and peace and progress.

**WPK Delegation Departs for Soviet Union**  
*SK1610082688 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
*0824 GMT 16 Oct 88*

[Text] Pyongyang October 16 (KCNA)—A delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Choe Ik-kyu, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, left Pyongyang by air on October 15 for the Soviet Union.

It was seen off at the airport by Kil Su-am, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, and Boris Morozov, minister-councillor of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang.

**Choe Tae-pok Meets CPC Delegations**  
*SK1510051888 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
*0512 GMT 15 Oct 88*

[Text] Pyongyang October 15 (KCNA)—Choe Tae-pok, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, met and had a friendly talk on October 14 respectively with the delegation of the party school of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China headed by Gao Di, member of the CPC Central Committee and vice-president of the school and the friendship visiting group of the Communist Party of China headed by Liu Zhengwei, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and deputy secretary of the Guizhou Provincial Party Committee.

**China Delegations Arrive in Pyongyang**  
*SK1710070988 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
*0543 GMT 17 Oct 88*

[Text] Pyongyang October 17 (KCNA)—A Chinese public health delegation headed by Gu Yingqi, vice-minister of public health of China, and a delegation of the Chinese Scientific and Technical Association headed by its Vice-Chairman Gao Zhenning arrived in Pyongyang Sunday by air.

**Envoy to Hungary Reportedly Recalled in Protest**  
*OW1510042988 Tokyo KYODO in English*  
*0346 GMT 15 Oct 88*

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 15 KYODO—North Korea summoned Kim Pyong-il, the second son of the nation's president and its ambassador to Hungary, possibly in protest against Hungary's recent decision to establish bilateral representative offices with South Korea, Japanese Foreign Ministry sources said Saturday.

The sources said an unconfirmed information said that members of the pro-Pyongyang General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) spotted Kim aboard a flight bound from Moscow to Pyongyang late last month.

Kim, 34, is a son by President Kim Il-song's present wife, Kim Song-ae, and is a half-brother to Kim Jong-il, 46, the prospective successor to President Kim, according to Ministry sources.

Kim was appointed ambassador to Hungary on August 14 this year. He was called back to Pyongyang shortly after the Government of Hungary and South Korea announced the establishment of representative offices on September 13, the sources said.

**Hwang Chang-yop Holds Talks in Sofia**  
*SK1610080588 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
*0804 GMT 16 Oct 88*

[Text] Pyongyang October 16 (KCNA)—Talks were held in Sofia on October 13 between the delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by secretary of the WPK Central Committee Hwang Chang-yop and the delegation of the Bulgarian Communist Party headed by International Secretary of the BCP Central Committee Dimitur Stanishev.

The talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

**South Korea**

**CPRF Statement on Talks Called 'Affirmative'**  
*SK1510090088 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN*  
*in Korean 15 Oct 88 p 1*

[Text] On 15 October, the government, deciding to make, for the moment, an affirmative estimation of the statement released by North Korea's Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland [CPRF] concerning talks between the persons in highest authorities in the North and South, is reported to be planning the discussion of measures in meetings of working-level officials concerned.

In this connection, a government official said: In view of the fact that North Korea has mentioned talks between the persons in highest authority in detail and recognized the significance of the talks in this statement, which

lacked any derogatory expression about our side, and used the word "welcome," we make an affirmative estimation of it for the moment.

This government authority figure added: However, it must be borne in mind that North Korea made the abolition of the National Security Law and Anticommunist Law and the settlement of military issues, issues that North Korea has insisted on in the past, a precondition.

#### **Customs Office at Panmunjom Considered**

*SK1510015888 Seoul YONHAP in English  
0149 GMT 15 Oct 88*

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 15 (YONHAP)—South Korea is considering establishing a customs office in the truce village of Panmunjom to prepare for possible direct trade on land with North Korea, a government source said Saturday.

The source said concerned ministries, including those economic-related and the Justice Ministry, have held consultations on whether to set up a customs house at Panmunjom in the Demilitarized Zone dividing South and North Korea, since the government announced a seven-point inter-Korean trade measure on Oct. 8.

The government, in the new inter-Korean trade measure, announced that South Korean private companies will be allowed to begin trade with the North, while traders from the two Koreas will be allowed to visit each other's country.

Although imports from the North will be free of tariffs under the trade measure, there is a need for entry procedures when commodities pass to and from South and North Korea, the source said.

He also said that when foodstuffs and animals pass between the two Koreas, quarantine procedures should be established involving officials from the Agriculture, Forestry & Fisheries Ministry, as well as the Health and Social Affairs Ministry.

In addition, immigration control officials from the Justice Ministry will also be dispatched to the office, as such officials are stationed at all other customs houses in the nation, according to the source.

In line with the government announcement that it will regard trade with North Korea as domestic commerce, the government is considering a name other than customs house for the possible office in Panmunjom.

#### **Swedish Minister Barred From Crossing DMZ**

*SK1710030288 Seoul YONHAP in English  
0256 GMT 17 Oct 88*

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 17 (YONHAP)—Swedish Foreign Minister Sten Andersson's attempt to visit North Korea by way of the truce village of Panmunjom has been rejected by North Korea, according to the Swedish Embassy Monday.

"Andersson had asked for North Korea to allow him to arrive in Pyongyang via the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) from Seoul. Pyongyang, however, replied Sunday that he is most welcome to visit but not through the DMZ," an embassy official said.

"Our minister, therefore, will not be able to visit Pyongyang this time and will fly to Bangkok Tuesday to meet with the Thai foreign minister," the official said, adding, "his schedule to visit the North will be decided later."

The Swedish minister, who arrived in Seoul Thursday to attend the opening ceremony of the Eighth Seoul Paralympics, notified both Koreas of his idea to visit North Korea via Panmunjom. South Korea did not oppose the plan.

Sweden has diplomatic ties with both South and North Korea.

#### **4 Arrested for Attack on U.S. Cultural Center**

*SK1510020188 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
15 Oct 88 p 3*

[Text] Kwangju—About 150 collegians shouting anti-American slogans attacked the U.S. Cultural Center here, hurling firebombs, rocks and wielding steel pipes.

A police bus guarding the U.S. information service building and a private sedan were burnt in the attack at around 2 p.m. And three windows and eaves of the building were shattered.

Police led away four students at the site and are questioning them.

The students, mostly from Chonnam National and Chosun Universities abruptly ran forth from an intersection some 200 meters away from the cultural center, police said.

The police bus parked nearby was completely burned down by the hail of Molotov cocktails thrown by the students.

Then, they approached the cultural center and showered firebombs at the center for five minutes. The attack set ablaze a private sedan owned by its employe and shattered 25 boxes of beverages at the neighboring supermarket.

Fleeing in the direction of Choson University, they hurled firebombs at the Saku-dogn police box, leaving two windows broken.

According to U.S. officials, seven assailants climbed up to the center's roof from inns nearby while police outside fought back protesters.

The students on the roof carried a placard that read "Repeal the armistice agreement, conclude a peace treaty." They also scattered printed matters reading "Yankees go home!"

Four students arrested on the scene are Mun Sang-hwa of Chonnam National University Yi Chan-u of Chosun University, Yi Chu-hwa and Han Chae-ik also from Chosun University.

**President No Leaves for New York, Washington**  
*SK1710053288 Seoul YONHAP in English*  
0440 GMT 17 Oct 88

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 17 (YONHAP)—President No Tae-u said Monday he will unveil a new formula for reunification of the Korean peninsula, peace initiatives for North-east Asia and policies to improve relations with communist countries in his speech at the United Nations.

"Now we have changed our status in international society by hosting the Olympics more successfully than any other advanced hosts of the event," said No in a press conference prior to his departure for New York.

No, accompanied by a six-member official entourage, including Foreign Minister Choe Kwang-su and National Unification Minister Yi Hong-ku, is scheduled to deliver a speech at the United Nations General Assembly Tuesday marking the first such address by a South Korean head of state.

His five-night and six-day stay in the United States also includes talks in Washington, D.C., with U.S. President Ronald Reagan at the White House on Thursday.

Praising the United States for extending "invisible" cooperation for the success of the Seoul Olympics, No said he will further consolidate the existing friendly ties with the United States through his meeting with Reagan.

The Korean leader also said Reagan was more active than any other U.S. president in strengthening Korea-U.S. relations over the past eight years.

In New York, No is scheduled to host a reception for all representatives to the United Nations and others attending the General Assembly after a meeting with U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar.

No will have stopovers in Los Angeles and Hawaii on his way back home.

**No To Present Peace Plan at UN**  
*SK1510005588 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English*  
15 Oct 88 p 2

[Text] Foreign Minister Choe Kwang-su said yesterday that President No Tae-u will present a comprehensive proposal to mitigate tensions and settle peace on the Korean peninsula in his address to the United Nations General Assembly on Oct. 18.

Choe revealed this while speaking at a breakfast meeting with the participants in a top management course of the Graduate Business School of Seoul National University at the Hyatt Hotel.

The foreign minister said, "It is very significant that the head of state of Korea will put forth our position in person at the U.N. general session."

Choe also revealed that Korea had contact at various levels with 25 countries with which it has no formal diplomatic relationships during the period of the Seoul Olympics.

"The Seoul Olympics provided us with a turning point for our foreign policy toward socialist countries," he said.

Analyzing that China seeks improvement of ties with Korea for economical reasons, while the Soviet Union does so for political motivations, Choe said, "Historically and geographically, the ties between us and China is more important than those with the Soviets, but we will develop relationships on balance with the two nations."

He predicted that relations in politics as well as in economy with Eastern European countries, including Hungary, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria are expected to develop very rapidly.

Choe stressed that while pursuing improvement of ties with socialist countries, the government will further strengthen its relations with traditional allies in economic and security fields.

**No Plans for U.S. Visit**  
*SK1510093788 Seoul YONHAP in English*  
0928 GMT 15 Oct 88

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 15 (YONHAP)—South Korean President No Tae-u will leave Seoul Monday for a six-day visit to the United States which will be highlighted by his speech at the plenary session of the 43rd General Assembly of the United Nations. No will become the first ever Korean President to speak on the forum of the U.N. General Assembly.

In his speech, slated to be presented at 11 a.m. Friday [as received] (American Eastern Standard Time), the South Korean chief executive will express gratitude to the governments and peoples of all world countries for their contributions to the successful staging of the Seoul Olympics.

No will also explain about his government's determination to fulfill democratization in South Korea and to seek harmony and reconciliation with North Korea with a view to lessening tension in the Korean peninsula. He will make public detailed plans to be activated for the realization of his proposal for inter-Korea summits, his press aides said.

No will visit the White House Sunday to meet with U.S. President Ronald Reagan. During the summit, the two leaders are expected to discuss major pending issues between the two countries and world affairs of common concern.

No will be accompanied by Foreign Minister Choe Kwang-su and National Unification Board Minister Yi Hong-ku. He will hand out a statement on his visit to the United Nations in a press conference shortly before his departure.

**Annual Economic Talks With U.S. Set**  
*SK1610011188 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD*  
*in English 16 Oct 88 p 2*

[Text] The seventh annual Korea-U.S. economic consultation will be held in Seoul Oct. 26-27, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced yesterday.

Vice Foreign Minister Shin Tong-won will lead the Korean delegation, which will comprise officials of the Economic Planning Board and other ministries.

The U.S. delegation will be made up of 16 officials of the State, U.S. Trade Representative, Commerce, Agriculture and Treasury departments. It will be headed by Undersecretary of State Allen Wallis.

During the annual meeting, the two nations are to discuss bilateral economic issues, including those related to banking and finance, bilateral investment relations, agriculture, telecommunications, maritime and energy.

The two sides are also to exchange views on the direction of changes in the economic structures of the two countries, developments in the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations and the new U.S. trade act, according to the ministry.

Korea and the United States will also discuss cooperation for joint projects in third countries, including China and the Soviet Union, it said.

Before the meeting, a working-level trade subgroup will meet in Seoul Oct. 24-25 to discuss trade issues—the import of agricultural products and protection of intellectual property rights—the ministry said.

Korea and the United States have held the economic consultations annually since 1981 under an agreement between the heads of state of the two countries.

**Meeting With U.S. Business Council Held**  
*SK1610005588 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English*  
*16 Oct 88 p 6*

[Text] The newly inaugurated Korea-U.S. Business Council is meaningful in that business circles in the two countries can get together to discuss ways of settling the ever-growing trade disputes on their own accord.

The first meeting of the council which was held in Seoul on Thursday and Friday was attended by 27 leading Korean business figures and 41 U.S. business delegates, testifying to its influential role in the days ahead.

Among the Korean participants were Nam Tok-u, chairman of the Korea Foreign Trade Association, Ku Cha-kyong, chairman of the Federation of Korean Industries, Kim Sang-ha, chairman of the Korea Chamber of Commerce and Industries and Chong Se-yung, chairman of the Hyundai group.

On the other hand, the U.S. side was led by David R. Roderick, chairman of USX and many representatives of multi-national businesses such as Ford Motor and General Dynamics.

It was generally expected that the inaugural meeting of the council would only serve as an occasion to confirm friendly relations between Korean and U.S. Business circles.

However, the two sides sincerely exchanged opinions on solving trade friction between the two countries even though it looked like they would clash with each other during consultations.

In particular, the U.S. side rubbed the nerve of the Korean delegation on the first day of the meeting as it warned that the United States would take retaliatory measures against Korea in accordance with the strong protectionist omnibus trade bill unless the Korean government corrects trade imbalance which is in disfavor of the United States.

Regardless of its remark, both government and business circles are agonizing over the recent enactment of the omnibus U.S. trade bill because the bill would seriously damage exports to the United States with the mobilization of the so-called Super Section 301.

Super Section 301 empowers the U.S. Trade Representative to curb imports of any specific item or all products from any country which does not take appropriate measures to rectify its trade surplus with the United States. In the past, such power was only delegated to the U.S. president. Even though the two sides almost clashed on the first day of the conference, they peacefully ended the Seoul meeting with mutual understanding over the outstanding trade issues between the two countries.

In a joint communique, they shared the view that they would cooperate for the promotion of free global trade, while opposing any kind of trade restrictions.

They also were of the opinion that Korea and United States should tackle the mutual trade disputes in the spirit of free global trade.

It was noteworthy that the two sides agreed in the meeting of sub-panels related with investment, manufacture and services on the second day that trade disputes between the two countries should be settled by their business concerns rather than by legal means.

Despite their mutual agreement, the U.S. side called upon the Korean government to sincerely carry out its promise for the protection of intellectual property rights as well as to open markets wider.

They also demanded that the Korean government should treat U.S. businesses operating in Korea on equal footing with local business concerns, especially financing and insurance companies.

In return, the Korean side called upon the United States to remove restrictions on the import of textile products and correct an unequal aviation pact between the two countries.

Though the two sides stuck to their own interests, the council is expected to have a great impact on economic and trade relations between the two countries in the future.

The important role of the private-level council is attested by remarks by Roberiek, the U.S. chairman of the council, who said that what was discussed in the Seoul meeting will be recommended to both governments.

Meanwhile, Deputy-Premier and Economic Planning Minister Na Ung-pae emphasized the future role of the council as he said that it is desirable to settle trade disputes between Korea and the United States through private levels, while avoiding their development as a political issue.

Many business experts agreed that the council was created as Korea and the United States are endeavoring to shun political and diplomatic burdens due to the development of the outstanding trade disputes into a political issue.

The government is striving to expand the liberalization of domestic markets in a bid to head off soaring trade friction with the United States, the largest export market for Korean products.

But its policy has been severely criticized these days, especially by farmers and people in low income brackets, thereby generating anti-American feelings more and more.

In the meantime, the two sides agreed to set up various working-level committees to handle such specific issues as the protection of intellectual property rights, which is interpreted as making the private-level council an official channel for trade negotiations between the two governments. With the creation of the council, it is generally expected that a number of domestic business concerns would rush to third countries through cooperation with U.S. businesses as most U.S. participants in the Seoul meeting represent multi-national enterprises.

However, there has appeared a negative attitude toward the council both in government and business circles that U.S. businessmen will try to pressure Korea through the council on behalf of their government as seen in a dispute over the omnibus U.S. trade bill on the first day of the Seoul meeting.

**U.S., USSR Institutes on Korean Peninsula**  
*SK1610033688 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD*  
*in English 16 Oct 88 pp 1, 2*

[Text] Tokyo (YONHAP)—Two authoritative U.S. and Soviet research institutes have published joint recommendations for easing tension on the Korean peninsula, it was reported here Saturday.

The recommendations, which include the reduction of armed forces and the formation of a cabinet-level inter-Korean unification consultation body as a standing organization, have been presented to south and north Korea, the United States, the Soviet Union, China and Japan, the YOMIURI SHIMBUN reported in a front-page story.

It said that the recommendations, in a paper written by Stanford University's Strategic Research Institute and the Soviet Science Academy's Far East Research Institute in late June in the Soviet Union, emphasize that the United States and the Soviet Union should positively support the peaceful unification of the divided peninsula. It also calls on Japan and China to render support from the flank.

For drastic arms cuts on the Korean peninsula, it presented the European arms reduction conference in Stockholm in 1986 as a model, Yomirui said.

It is quite unusual for research institutes of the two superpowers to make joint proposals on a highly sensitive political subject. Political analysts said the proposal is based on the prevailing East-West reconciliatory mood and increasing relations between south Korea and the Soviet Union.

Yomiuri said an official of Stanford University visited the Japanese Foreign Ministry early this month to explain the proposals. He also told the ministry Soviet officials have said that north Korea has accepted the proposals in a positive manner.

The project, the newspaper said, was conducted as a concrete measure for easing tension as indicated during the U.S.-Soviet summit meeting last May.

It suggests the conclusion of an accord designed to curtail ground forces, tanks, artillery and other specific weapons and urges the United States and the Soviet Union to positively consider signing a nuclear arms reduction treaty.

The joint proposals are drawing keen interest as they came amid concrete signs of lower tension on the Korean peninsula following the Seoul Olympics, analysts said.

The Soviet Science Academy has considerable influence on the drafting of policies by the Soviet Communist Party and the government. In this view the possibility is high that north Korea, under the influence of Moscow, will accept the proposals as their "blueprint."

#### **USSR Policy Towards North, South Noted**

*SK1510014588 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 15 Oct 88 p 1*

[Text] Tokyo (YONHAP)—The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has information that the Soviet Union has decided on an equidistance policy toward both south and north Korea, a high ranking official said yesterday.

The remarks back up a statement by a political commentator for IZVESTIYA that "two independent states exist on the Korean peninsula and it is, therefore, natural for Moscow to seek improvement of relations with Seoul."

The ministry official said a responsible Soviet official has said his country will treat south and north Korea on an equal footing. He did not go into details.

The official also said the ministry also has information that the Chinese government has decided to allow Chinese woman pingpong star Jiao Zhimin to marry Korean pingpong player An Chae-hyong. The Beijing government had refused to permit the marriage, apparently taking into account its ties to north Korea.

In view of these developments, he said, Korea's relations with China and the Soviet Union are progressing rapidly.

Alexander Bovin, a political commentator for IZVESTIYA and a close diplomatic aide to Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev, said in a recent interview with MAINICHI SHIMBUN that "it is simply an illusion to deny the reality that two states exist on the Korean peninsula."

#### **KOTRA, USSR Group Exchange Memorandum**

*SK1510082588 Seoul YONHAP in English 0818 GMT 15 Oct 88*

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 15 (YONHAP)—The Korea Trade Promotion Corporation (KOTRA) and the Soviet Union's Chamber of Commerce and Industry exchanged a memorandum on Saturday stating that both sides agree to cooperate in realizing direct economic exchanges between South Korea and the Soviet Union, KOTRA officials said.

Under the memorandum, which was signed by Yi Son-ki, president of KOTRA, and Vladimir Golanov, vice chairman of the Soviet Chamber of Commerce and Industry, both sides agreed to collaborate on preparing all possible measures necessary to bring about direct trade between the two countries.

KOTRA and the Soviet Chamber agreed to conclude their negotiations on direct trade by signing an accord on business cooperation when a KOTRA delegation, to be headed by Yi, visits the Soviet Union in early December.

Golanov, who arrived in Seoul Tuesday, has discussed with Yi and other Korean Government officials about possible ways to realize business cooperation between the two countries.

The topics included exchanges of trade offices in each other's country, personnel exchanges including businessmen, and participation in each other's trade fairs by each country's businesses, KOTRA officials said.

The Soviet visitor, in his meeting with Korean business leaders, also discussed possible ways to realize joint investments in the fishing industry and Korean firms' participation in Siberian development projects, the officials said.

South Korea has no diplomatic ties with the Soviet Union.

#### **Soviet Official 'Satisfied' With Talks**

*SK1710023788 Seoul YONHAP in English 0211 GMT 17 Oct 88*

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 17 (YONHAP)—The Soviet Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the Korea Trade Promotion Corp. (KOTRA) are expected to put the final touches on the details of a mutual agreement on the

exchange of trade offices between the two sides when KOTRA President Yi Son-ki visits Moscow in December, Vladimir Golanov, deputy chairman of the Soviet chamber, said Sunday.

Golanov, in a press conference held at Kimpo International Airport shortly before his departure after a six-day visit to South Korea, said he was satisfied with the results of the negotiations he had with KOTRA officials in Seoul.

Asked to reveal the content of the negotiations, Golanov said his discussions with KOTRA officials touched on the possible promotion of economic cooperation and exchanges of information on trade and patent rights between the two organizations. He said another discussion topic was a proposal that the two organizations cooperate in arranging and sponsoring trade fairs.

Golanov pointed out that the Soviet chamber and KOTRA exchanged a memorandum on an agreement that the two sides adopt measures necessary for exchanging trade offices at an early date.

When asked to comment on possible access by South Korean enterprises to Siberian development projects, Golanov said that it was too early to predict such a possibility on a sector by sector basis since details of the development projects have yet to be finalized. He said, however, that prospects for South Korean businesses' participation will be brighter in accordance with the progress of trade relations between the two countries.

#### **Cigarette Joint Venture Planned for China**

*SK1610011088 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES  
in English 16 Oct 88 p 6*

[Text] A joint venture cigarette manufacturing plant will be constructed at a Korean resident district in China's Jilin Province in the near future.

The country will also export some 20,000 tons of tobacco leaves worth 400 million won to China every year from 1989.

Hong Tu-pyo, president of the Korea Monopoly Corp. (KOMOCO), reached agreements on the two cases with the Chinese when he visited China for two weeks.

Sources at the KOMOCO said yesterday that the corporation will dispatch five technicians to Jilin Province next month to materialize the joint venture project for cigarette manufacturing.

It is reported that the corporation plans to produce 88 (Eighty Eight) Light at the joint venture plant in China.

The corporation also said that it is negotiating with Jilin Provincial authorities on the joint venture in manufacturing red ginseng and its products.

Currently, the country produces 70,000 tons of tobacco leaves a year, too much surplus compared to domestic consumption the as domestic market has opened to foreign cigarettes.

The corporation said it plans to make a maiden shipment of tobacco leaves to China early next year.

Meanwhile, the corporation has contracted to export 1,200 tons of tobacco leaves to Bulgaria, Yugoslavia and Libya.

#### **Westward Flights Not To Refuel in China**

*HK1310070188 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA  
MORNING POST in English 13 Oct 88*

[By Daniel Kwan and agencies]

[Text] Flights leaving Seoul for Zurich and Tripoli will not stop at Chinese cities for refuelling despite an announcement from South Korea's Transport Ministry yesterday saying that authorisation for the South Korea's flag carrier, Korean Air, to fly over Chinese territory until the end of this month had been granted by China.

The authorisation was made to extend an earlier permit for KAL to fly over China to transport athletes and officials to the Olympic Games in Seoul.

According to a KAL spokesman, the permit will be reviewed on a month-by-month basis depending on the development of relations between the two countries.

Under the renewed permit, officials said KAL would operate 17 flights on the Seoul-Zurich route and five on the Seoul-Tripoli route over Chinese territory. Boeing 747s leaving Seoul will fly directly to Bahrain and Jeddah on the Zurich route, while Airbuses bound for Tripoli will stop at Riyadh, capital of Saudi Arabia.

The Seoul-Zurich flight will be shortened by 41 minutes on the new route.

KAL will be able to save U.S.\$1,300 (HK\$10,140) worth of fuel per flight, compared with its previous southern route which goes through Taipei and Bangkok en route to European and Middle East points.

If everything goes well, KAL may consider opening commercial routes to Beijing and Shanghai, the KAL spokesman said.

KAL was also seeking an extension of a similar permit given to the airline from the Soviet Union which allowed the airline to fly over the Soviet Union on the Seoul-Europe route during the Olympic Games.

South Korea has no diplomatic relations with China or the Soviet Union.

—Meanwhile, the Australian Foreign Affairs Ministry said the state-owned flag carrier, Qantas Airways, was exploring the possibility of air links with Taiwan.

A spokesman said that interest had been expressed over the past year about establishing the air link. "Exploratory contacts between Qantas and airline interests in Taiwan" had taken place.

#### **No Tae-u Meets With JSP's Ishibashi**

*OW1410120788 Tokyo KYODO in English 0500 GMT  
14 Oct 88*

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 14 KYODO—South Korean President No Tae-u told visiting former Japan Socialist Party (JSP) Chairman Masashi Ishibashi on Friday that his country wants to establish friendly relations with the Japanese top opposition party.

No met Ishibashi, who called on him accompanied by Kim Yong-sam, president of the South Korean opposition Reunification Democratic Party, at the presidential office here.

In the 50-minute meeting, Ishibashi told No that the JSP began to review its pro-Pyongyang Korean policy four years ago when he was chairman of the party.

The president said Ishibashi's visit to Seoul opened a "new era" and expressed hope it would serve as a basis for establishment of friendly relations between South Korea and Japan's No. 1 opposition party.

Ishibashi stressed that it is wrong to assume his party is only pro-North Korea. He said the JSP recognizes South Korea as a country.

He said the JSP has maintained friendship with the North because the Japanese Government has maintained ties only with the South even though Japan caused trouble to the entire Korean peninsula by its occupation of Korea before the end of World War II.

Ishibashi also told No that the purpose of his current visit is to establish friendly relations on the level of the peoples of Japan and South Korea.

The president displayed his willingness to improve his country's relations with the JSP by saying that the past is the past and what is important is the present.

In response to Ishibashi's appeal, No said he will strive for the realization of the release of Korean residents of Japan currently under detention in South Korea as political prisoners.

Ishibashi relayed to No a message of greetings sent by JSP Chairwoman Takako Doi.

After the Ishibashi-No meeting, Kim Yong-sam told reporters that Ishibashi's trip will be very useful to future JSP diplomacy.

#### **Further on Talks**

*OW1410151988 Tokyo KYODO in English 1413 GMT  
14 Oct 88*

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 14 KYODO—Later in the day Ishibashi met with Prime Minister Yi Hyon-chaе and Kim Chae-sun, chairman of the National Assembly.

Yi said that the JSP visit to South Korea was long in coming and leaves an unsatisfactory feeling.

He said he hoped that the emotional feelings the South Koreans have against the JSP will be dissolved.

Yi also expressed his hopes that the JSP will continue to review its policies toward South Korea if they need to be revised.

Ishibashi replied that he understood the intentions behind Yi's requests.

Kim said to Ishibashi that the Japan no. 1 opposition party's failure to hold exchanges with South Korea for the past 40 years was very strange and unnatural.

Although the JSP has been opposed to the Japan-South Korean Basic Treaty, the political and economic ties between the two countries have progressed much over the years, he said.

Kim requested that the JSP overcome its unfriendly attitudes and join the parliamentarian's league of the two countries.

Ishibashi said that there has been a misunderstanding that the JSP had not recognized South Korea, but that he believed that misunderstanding had been erased.

In a breakfast meeting with Kim Tae-chung, leader of the No. 1 opposition Party for Peace and Democracy, Ishibashi said he had visited the country to open a channel for citizen-level exchange between the two countries.

Kim said that he regrets that the JSP's policies toward South Korea were misunderstood and that because of partial distortion by the South Korean Government, the misunderstanding is spreading among the people.

However, Ishibashi's visit will be a turning point for the South Korean attitudes about the JSP, he said.

### No Wants Closer Ties With JSP

SK1510003688 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
15 Oct 88 p 2

[Text] President No Tae-u expressed hope yesterday that the visit by former Japan Socialist Party chairman Masashi Ishibashi to Korea will serve as an occasion for sloughing off the JSP's anti-Seoul policy.

During a courtesy call by Ishibashi at Chongwadae, No said, "I hope the JSP will give objective recognition of Korea and that your visit will help sweep away all hindrances to exchanges and understanding between us."

Also on hand was Kim Yong-sam, president of the opposition Reunification Democratic Party, who invited Ishibashi here. The former JSP leader arrived Wednesday.

In 1985, Kim invited Ishibashi to visit Korea but Seoul government refused to issue an entry visa for the JSP leader on account of the JSP's pro-Pyongyang policy.

Ishibashi said that he was very happy to be eventually able to visit Korea after three years of waiting, according to a Chongwadae spokesman.

He noted that his remarks in Seoul were not his personal opinion but the position of the JSP "which is widely supported by the people." However, it will take time to change the party's position because of the complicated structure of the JSP.

Ishibashi was quoted as saying, "Japan has to repent sincerely its aggression against Korea and lots of sufferings brought down on Koreans but Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party has tried to cover up and forget the past as shown in the controversies over the distortion of history in textbooks."

He stressed, "The JSP is now in a position to deepen the understanding and promote friendly relationships between the two countries and I came here to demonstrate the party's position in person."

President No called upon Ishibashi to try to forge strong ties with Korea by establishing a positive party platform and the ex-JSP head promised that he would do his best to that end.

President No then expressed his thanks to Kim Yong-sam for his efforts for a suprapartisan diplomacy.

### Ishibashi Willing To Improve Ties

SK1610013988 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD  
in English 16 Oct 88 p 2

[Unattributed "News Analysis" column: "JSP Willing To Mend Fences With Seoul, Ishibashi Says"]

[Text] The Japan Socialist Party (JSP) seems to be looking for a "good excuse" to end its long-standing policy of cold-shouldering Seoul in favor of Pyongyang.

Masashi Ishibashi, former chairman of the JSP, Japan's largest opposition party, expressed his party's willingness to improve relations with Seoul, though Ishibashi is not officially representing the JSP.

Ishibashi, who flew into Seoul Wednesday for a five-day visit at the invitation of Kim Yong-sam, president of the Reunification Democratic Party, said the JSP would invite key RDP figures including Kim to Japan as part of formal party to party exchanges.

He also met separately with the leaders of Korea's four major political parties before paying a courtesy call on President No Tae-u Friday, which local political observers described as "quite exceptional" in view of the JSP's consistent "extremely cordial" relations with Pyongyang since the early 1960s. The JSP still refuses to recognize the Republic of Korea.

The JSP appears to be in a dilemma in its efforts to normalize relations with Seoul because it does not want to damage the party's special relationship with the north even if relations with the south are improved.

JSP chairwoman Takako Doi has been invited to visit Seoul by Kim Tae-chung, president of the largest opposition party in Korea—the Party for Peace and Democracy. Indications are that a visa will also be granted to Doi by the Korean government as a result of Ishibashi's efforts to improve the JSP's relations with Seoul.

"I personally know well that every poll conducted in any part of Korea has shown the bitter memories Koreans have harbored against Japan," said Ishibashi when he visited Yun Kil-chung, chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party Thursday.

"We reflect on ourselves in realizing the fact that the anti-Japan feeling originated from the Japanese invasion and colonialism of the past. However, the Japanese government expressed its regrets only to south Korea, which made my socialist party express similar regrets to north Korea" Ishibashi explained in an apparent move to dispel misunderstanding harbored against his party by Koreans.

He also made it clear that the JSP has never refused to recognize the Republic of Korea, pointing out that his party's standing policy on the Korean peninsula has been recognizing both states—south and north Korea—equally.

It was in 1985 that Ishibashi was first invited to visit Korea by Kim Yong-sam. The Fifth Republic refused to grant an entry visa to Ishibashi, who was then chairman of the JSP.

Up until now, relations between the JSP and Pyongyang have been far closer than those of any other Japanese political party, including the Japan Communist Party.

The JSP started to change its stance toward south Korea after President No Tae-u was elected in free and popular elections late last year. The JSP, however, has yet to recognize the validity of the 1965 treaty under which Korea and Japan normalized diplomatic relations.

### JSP To Review Policy on South

*OW1610111888 Tokyo KYODO in English 0456 GMT  
16 Oct 88*

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 16 KYODO—Masashi Ishibashi, visiting former chairman of the Japan Socialist Party (JSP), on Sunday described the outcome of his talks with South Korean leaders as wonderful, much more so than expected.

His talks with the Korean leaders will kick off JSP's review of its policy on South Korea, Ishibashi said in a press conference held in a Seoul Hotel at the end of his five-day visit here.

During his stay, the JSP leader told President No Tae-u and others that it is wrong to assume that the No. 1 Japanese opposition party is only pro-North Korea. In response to criticism that JSP has been hostile to Seoul, Ishibashi stressed that his party recognizes South Korea as a country.

During Sunday's press conference, he clarified a three-point position as JSP's official stance.

First, JSP will steadily conduct a reassessment of its policy on South Korea and prepare for a Seoul visit by JSP Chairwoman Takako Doi by the end of this year, Ishibashi said.

Secondly, he said JSP would try to help promote dialogue between North and South Korea while watching North Korea's reaction to his Seoul visit.

He took up as the third point JSP's utmost efforts to settle all problems resulting from the last war, including the protection of rights of Korean residents in Japan.

Ishibashi visited this country at the invitation of Kim Yong-sam, leader of the Korea Reunification Democratic Party, leading a 10-member JSP delegation.

Ishibashi disclosed a plan to invite Kim Yong-sam to Japan later this year for a final consultation on the plan for JSP leader Doi to make the Seoul visit as early as possible.

He visited Kim at his residence and the two talked over breakfast on Sunday.

Ishibashi told reporters that he and Kim agreed on their parties' continued close contacts and on their possible roles in promoting the North-South dialogue for reconciliation and reunification.

In this context, Ishibashi said he believes that his visit and talks here dispelled what he termed as a misunderstanding that JSP was only pro-Pyongyang.

During the press conference, he said he realized during the current visit that many problems which had resulted from Japan's past colonial rule are still unsettled.

He cited, among others, the medical treatment in Japan for Korean survivors of the 1945 atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. He also referred to the question on home visits by Korean who had been left behind in Soviet Sakhalin and the need to correct the legal status of Korean residents in Japan.

In particular, Ishibashi mentioned the Japanese fingerprinting requirement for Korean and other foreign residents when registering their residence.

Ishibashi also said JSP will step up its call on the South Korean authorities to release Korean residents of Japan, held in South Korea as political prisoners, as quickly as possible.

### Ishibashi Meets With Press

*SK1710015888 Seoul YONHAP in English  
0140 GMT 17 Oct 88*

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 16 (YONHAP)—Masashi Ishibashi, former chairman of the Japan Socialist Party (JSP), said Sunday that his visit to Seoul has marked a turning point for the virtual improvement of his party's relations with South Korea.

"My opinion is consistent with that of JSP's Secretary-General Tsuruo Yamaguchi," said Ishibashi at a news conference here before leaving for Japan at the end of his five-day visit.

Ishibashi came to Korea at the invitation of Kim Yong-sam, president of the second largest opposition Reunification Democratic Party.

Ishibashi said he would deliver the South Korean National Assembly's request that the JSP join the Korea-Japan Parliamentary Union and do his best to achieve the message's goal.

The Japan Socialist Party has long maintained pro-Pyongyang policies and declined to recognize the South Korean Government. Ishibashi's visit to South Korea marked the first visit here by an influential figure of the party.

"I personally will take the lead to resolve the problems arising from the past Japanese colonial rule over Korea including the return of Koreans left on the Sakhalin Island since the 1945 end of World War II and due compensation for Korean victims of the atomic bombing of Japan in the world war," Ishibashi said.

Touching on the legal status of Koreans residing in Japan, he said he would do his best for Koreans there to enjoy the same rights as Japanese nationals.

While in South Korea, Ishibashi met with major Korean political leaders including president No Tae-u and Kim Tae-chung, president of the leading opposition Party for Peace and Democracy.

Ishibashi said he promised Kim Yong-sam that the JSP would make unsparing efforts to maintain peace on the Korean peninsula.

**Finance Ministry Issues List on Import Items**  
*SK1510013588 Seoul YONHAP in English*  
0119 GMT 15 Oct 88

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 15 (YONHAP)—Foreign trading firms in South Korea will be allowed to import any items, except for 12, and sell them on the Korean market from now on, the Finance Ministry announced Saturday.

The 12 items are grains, meat, fruits and vegetables, alcoholic beverages, fertilizers, oil, gas, books and newspapers, food and beverages, antiques and works of art, agricultural chemicals, and briquets.

So far, foreign trading companies in Korea, those in which foreigners' share exceeds 50 percent, have only been allowed to import nine items, including communications equipment, machines, tools and ironware.

U.S. and European trading firms operating here have persistently demanded that the government permit them to import any item, including medicine and cosmetics.

The ministry also plans to allow entry by foreigners in the Korean wholesale business, beginning next year.

**No Tells Ministers To Push Economic Policy**  
*SK1510013188 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD*  
in English 15 Oct 88 p 2

[Text] President No Tae-u yesterday told economic ministers to push ahead with economic policies with strong conviction and without being swayed by public opinion.

The pent-up desires and frustrations of all segments of society are now pouring out against the backdrop of democratization, No said, asking the ministers to be cool-headed and confident.

No made the points after a briefing by Deputy Prime Minister Na Wung-pae and other economic ministers at Chongwadae.

No told the ministers to closely coordinate with the ruling party in deciding the government purchase price of rice.

No also suggested they contact opposition leaders to explain the government's rice pricing policies in detail.

Underscoring the need for proper publicity of the rice pricing policies, No said farmers and the general public must fully understand the rice purchase price also concerns the national economy as a whole.

He instructed the ministers to make allout efforts to regain public confidence by implementing economic policies as pledged publicly while working out new policies on a long-term basis.

No also directed the ministers to work out a comprehensive policy package aimed at reducing the metropolitan population, which already exceeds 10 million.

He suggested the Prime Minister's Office prepare the package in coordination with economic ministries after soliciting opinions from all academic and social interest groups.

Stressing the need for balanced longterm development, No directed the ministers to consider the opinions of regional residents before pushing ahead with development projects.

West coast development projects should be undertaken to usher in a new era, but should not be open to public criticism, he said.

**Former First Lady Yi Sun-cha Willing To Testify**  
*SK1510010588 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English*  
15 Oct 88 p 1

[Text] Former first lady Yi Sun-cha said yesterday, she would appear before a House panel if so requested to testify in connection with her activity as the chairwoman of the Saesedae Foundation.

The former first lady made these remarks in a brief encounter with reporters after presiding over a general meeting of the foundation.

Wearing a dark blue two piece dress, she said she could not talk long with reporters, citing the fact that she is suffering from a sort of nervous breakdown.

She did not reveal what she is suffering from because of what she said were vicious groundless rumors about her.

She said she felt at ease now that she decided to step down as the chairwoman of the foundation which she founded for charity projects including helping children suffering from heart ailments and operating pre-school education for children of destitute families.

She presided over the general congress in which she revealed that she would resign as the chairwoman of the foundation and revealed general operational matters of the foundation to about 120 deputies of the foundation.

In the meeting, she said she did not receive in person any contribution from donors, saying that it was accepted by Chongwadae.

She said she only delivered receipts to donors after the donations were made.

Therefore it is totally groundless that she pocketed part of the donations, she said. Not even a small amount of spillover could be expected she said.

Barely had she met with reporters for about five minutes, then she was led away to a sedan by foundation officials.

#### **To Reveal Saesedae Donors**

*SK1510011788 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
15 Oct 88 p 3*

[Text] Former first lady Yi Sun-cha said she would step down as the chairwoman of the Saesedae Foundation as well as reveal the names of the people who made capital donations to the foundation.

Reading a prepared statement to the general meeting of the foundation yesterday Yi said she came to found the non-profit organization out of a pure wish to help the future generation with the firm conviction that the organization was necessary for the future of the nation.

With all sincerity and honesty, she said she operated the organization. Notwithstanding, she said that the organization has been engulfed in a wave of public criticism and distrust.

When she entered the conference room of the foundation shortly after 2 p.m., all foundation members rose to their feet and gave loud applause, clapping their hands.

In a flood of flashing cameras, she went to the podium. As reporters vied with one another for a better position for photos, the former first lady asked them to calm down, promising them that she would meet them after the meeting.

She continued with a prepared statement that said she had come to think that her lack of virtue was the reason for the current disagreeable situation in which the foundation finds itself now.

Feeling responsibility for such an undesirable situation, she said she had decided to resign as the chairwoman of the organization.

As for a revelation of the donations, she said she had tried to keep names and amounts from publicity in the conviction that it was proper and right for her to do so.

However, her efforts have been taken for a kind of senseless and shameless ploy to cover up irregularities which outsiders believe to be rampant in the foundation. This has made her reveal the names of donors and their donation amounts, she said.

She said she had never, however, used her position as the first lady in raising donations, nor had she used even a penny of her personal interests.

In the six-page statement, she violently argued that all "vicious" rumors about her are not true to fact.

For yesterday's meeting, she arrived at the Saesedae headquarters aboard a Grandeur sedan at about 1:40 p.m.

She came alone accompanied only by a bodyguard in the front seat.

She said with smile, "How are you," when she was greeted by the Saesedae officials at the entrance.

When deputy secretary-general of the foundation, Ms. Yon Ung-suk, was making a report about what was taken issue of recently by an administration inspection team, she tried to set the records straight.

Meanwhile, her voice trembled when she read the final part of her prepared statement.

She said she refuses any "favorable" treatment just because she was once the first lady. She said she did not want to shirk responsibility with excuses in a demeaning manner.

She said, "I am open to any type of scrutiny. Please do whatever it takes to uncover the truth."

Meanwhile, the former first lady has been asked to present herself before the Education-Information Committee of the National Assembly as witness in connection with the on-going parliamentary inspection of the administration.

**Prepared To Testify Before Panel**

SK1610015088 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES  
in English 16 Oct 88 p 1

[Text] The ruling and three opposition parties yesterday agreed to seek the testimony of Yi Sun-cha, wife of ex-president Chon Tu-hwan, on the controversial fund-raising for the Saesedae Foundation and its operation in a special parliamentary panel to probe into irregularities of the Fifth Republic.

Instead, the former first lady will not be forced to come to the other committees during the current parliamentary inspection.

Floor leaders of the ruling and opposition parties made the decision through a consultation with officers of the Education-Information and Public Administration Committees after Mrs. Yi expressed her intention to show up at a special committee session after the current parliamentary inspections are over.

Mrs. Yi told the general meeting of the foundation Friday that she was resigning as the chairwoman of the foundation and was willing to testify at the Assembly.

The whips of the rival parties agreed that Yi Sun-cha will be allowed to choose the date of her testimony at the ad hoc House panel investigating irregularities perpetrated under the rule of ex-president Chon.

Following the decision of the floor leaders, the House Education-Information Committee decided in its session yesterday not to issue a parliamentary writ for the testimony of the ex-president's wife.

The House Education-Information Committee conducted its inspection of the Saesedae Foundation with the attendance of secretary general and other senior officials of the foundation yesterday.

Senior officials of the foundation reported that it would submit the list of 79 contributors of money to the Assembly and the Seoul City Board of Education by Oct. 22.

The government party is expected to consult with Mrs. Yi on the date of her testimony at the Assembly panel and decide it through negotiation with the opposition parties.

A senior officer of the Democratic Justice Party observed that the former first lady will show up at the House panel early next month.

Meanwhile, three opposition parties issued separate statements about the matter yesterday.

Rep. Yi Sang-su of the Party for Peace and Democracy said, "It is a good move, though late, for Mrs. Yi to have expressed her willingness to testify at the Assembly. We hope that suspicions involving her will be bared through the Assembly investigation thoroughly."

"But her reflection on her wrongdoings during the seven years at Chongwadae are short of popular expectations," said the PPD spokesman.

Rep. So Chong-won of the Reunification Democratic Party said, "It is very natural for Mrs. Yi to resign from the chairmanship of the foundation under popular criticism."

**Assembly Panel To Summon Ex-KCIA Chief**

SK1610012688 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD  
in English 16 Oct 88 p 2

[Text] A parliamentary panel, probing Fifth Republic corruption, yesterday decided to summon former intelligence chief Chang Se-tong and 19 others to appear at hearing sessions slated Oct. 27 and 30.

They will be asked to testify on the establishment of the controversial Ilhae (former President Chon Tu-hwan's penname) Foundation and its fund-raising, a panel spokesman said yesterday.

The hearing sessions will be the first-ever such sessions in the republic's parliamentary history.

Those to be summoned include An Hyon-tae, former chief of the presidential security service during Chon's rule and Chong Chu-yung, honorary chairman of the Hyundai Group.

The panel failed to decide if Chon should also be summoned to appear at the hearing session, at its general meeting Friday afternoon.

Opposition members demanded that Chon be included, but the ruling party members were all-out to block the opposition move.

**Ministry Forms Committee on Military Neutrality**

SK1410011088 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD  
in English 14 Oct 88 pp 2, 3

[Text] The government is considering dissolving the Association of Korean Sports for All [AKSA], affiliated with the Saemual Headquarters previously headed by Chon Kyong-hwan, younger brother of ex-President Chon Tu-hwan.

Testifying before the National Assembly Education-Information Committee, Minister of Sports Cho Sang-ho said, "The AKSA should not be fostered as a social sports association, considering prevalent popular estimation of it and its difficulty in raising funds."

Cho said the ministry is considering dissolving it at a proper time, adding there will be no support for the association from the state next year.

The Education-Information Committee was one of the 14 National Assembly committees which were inspecting the administration on the ninth day of the ongoing 20-day parliamentary audit and inspection of state affairs.

During the hearing, committee members demanded to know whether money was wasted during the Seoul Olympic Games.

They also called on the Sports Ministry to account for why it has provided so much financial support to the AKSA during the past several years.

Meanwhile, the Defense Ministry said it has formed a special committee to ensure the political neutrality of the military.

In a report to the Assembly Defense Committee, the ministry said the panel is also studying ways to rearrange missions of the Defense Security Command so that it will stop intervening in civilian affairs.

The report came as an answer to a lawmaker's question if the ministry has any plan to guarantee the political nonintervention of the military.

The Finance Committee decided to summon 14 people, including Kim Man-che, former minister of the Economic Planning Board, Sakong Il, ex-presidential economic aide and former Finance Minister Chong In-yong, to testify before the panel on Oct. 24 regarding the controversial mergers and transfers of financially weak business firms in the early 1980s.

In the hearing of the Health-Social Affairs Committee, panelists denounced the police abuse of tear gas during the past seven years.

The committee decided to summon Han Yong-cha, president of the tear gas manufacturer Samyang Chemical and an environmental expert to testify before the panel on Oct. 22 about the impact of tear gas on humans and the environment.

Testifying before an Assembly panel Wednesday night, Yi Hong-ku, minister of national unification, said the government plans to enact a special law on inter-Korea exchanges.

Violations of current laws, including the National Security Law, are expected to increase with the expected growth of contacts and exchanges between South and North Korea, said Yi.

Yi said the new law is aimed at making certain South-North exchanges legal.

**RDP Seeks Limits on Defense Security Command**  
*SK1510004588 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 15 Oct 88 p 2*

[Text] The opposition Reunification Democratic Party seeks to revise the Armed Forces Organization Law and two related laws in a bid to prevent the Defense Security Command (DSC) from engaging in "political surveillance."

Military officers will also be banned from being appointed defense minister or vice and assistant defense minister until five years after their retirement from active military service in order to reduce the political influence of the military.

The projected amendment to the Armed Forces Organization Law will place agents of the military intelligence agency under direct control of each service command thus to de-centralize the function and role of the Defense Security Command.

The amendment stipulates that all military units including intelligence agencies are banned from collecting information on the activities of organizations established under the Constitution and political parties and other social institutions which are registered with the Central Election Management Committee.

Chief policy-maker Hwang Pyong-tai said that frequent abuse of human rights of civilians by the Defense Security Command and its political surveillance have been possible because of the centralized operation of the top military intelligence agency.

"The projected revisions are designed to institutionally prevent the political intervention of the military through the democratization of the military organization," said the RDP chief policy-maker.

He said that the RDP will submit the amendments to the three laws to the national Assembly during the on-going regular session which closes on December.

The two other laws are the Court-Martial Law and the Government Organization Law.

**NSP Director Taking Steps To Ensure Reform**  
*SK1510023188 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 15 Oct 88 p1*

[Text] The Agency for National Security Planning is taking steps to ensure its political neutrality, NSP Director Pae Myong-in said yesterday.

Testifying before a parliamentary panel, Pae said the former Korean Central Intelligence Agency will carry out its projects strictly according to the law and moral code.

The National Assembly's Defense Committee members were making the first-ever parliamentary audit and inspection of the nation's top intelligence agency yesterday.

The agency has contributed much to the preservation of national security under the special national situation where south and north Korea have been in bitter confrontation for the past four decades, Pae testified.

At the same time, he said, the agency committed many errors that drew popular fire and controversy.

Fourteen other parliamentary committees made on-the-spot inspections of government agencies on the 10th day of the ongoing 20-day parliamentary probe into state affairs.

Opposition lawmakers asked about allegations that the NSP was responsible for numerous major political scandals, including kidnapping Kim Tae-chung from a Tokyo hotel and the Kwon In-suk sex torture scandal.

They also inquired about recent allegations that a Seoul National University professor, Choe Chong-kil, was tortured to death by the agency.

The NSP claims Choe committed suicide during interrogation by jumping out of a window.

Rep. Kwon No-kap of the Party for Peace and Democracy said he would summon former NSP Director Chang Se-tong to testify on the political scandals, particularly the Kwon In-suk scandal.

Police investigator Mun Kui-tong sexually harassed Kwon, a Seoul National University student, during interrogation in 1986.

Rep. Hwang Myong-su of the RDP said the NSP law contains clauses that contradict the Constitution and abet human rights violations.

He also charged that the agency has freely spent taxpayers' money in the name of intelligence gathering.

The National Assembly's Administrative Affairs Committee inspected the Seoul Metropolitan Police Headquarters.

Opposition lawmakers denounced the police for failing to catch the armed fugitives who have terrorized Seoul citizens for the past week.

Metropolitan Police Chief Kim Po-hyun promised to provide perfect security during the Seoul Paralympics, which open today.

Security will be provided by 8,646 policemen selected from the '88 Olympic Security Forces, he said.

**Assembly Says NSP 'Meddling'**  
*SK1510002588 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES  
in English 15 Oct 88 p 2*

[Text] Assemblymen yesterday pounded the Agency for National Security Planning for its alleged meddling in political affairs, censorship of personal mail, torture and abuses of power.

In the inspection of the government agency, held behind closed doors at the NSP's request, Defense Committee members demanded that it stand neutral in political conflicts and indulge only in its proper commission of anti-espionage activities.

NSP director Pae Myong-in said at the start of his report that the agency is working out measures to keep it independent from political power and improve the organization and operations "drastically" to rectify past wrongdoings.

Opposition members called for the release of all documents relating to the death of a Seoul National University professor, Choe Chong-kil, in 1973 at the compound of the agency, then named the Central Intelligence Agency.

Choe was brought to the agency after opposing punishment of a student activist in a faculty meeting, and was later accused of spying for North Korea.

The lawmakers asked why the agents denied the Choe family's request to be present at the autopsy and their access to the site where the CIA claimed the law professor committed suicide by jumping from a seventh-floor window.

Last week, the Catholic Priests Association for the Realization of Social Justice called for reinvestigation of the case, maintaining that he was tortured to death, based on allegations by the family members.

The oppositionists urged the agency to disclose the nature of the so-called inter-agency consultation meeting which allegedly decided on policies on key issues with political implications such as the torture-death of a collegian, Pak Chong-chol, and sexual torture of a woman labor activist, Kwon In-suk, last year.

The NSP's opinion had usually been adopted at the conclusion of the consultation meetings held at the agency's offices and chaired by an NSP representative, oppositionists claimed.

In testimony before the Assembly Judiciary Committee, Prosecutor General Yi Chong-nam partly admitted that consultations had been held while ex-president Chon Tu-hwan was in office to discuss government positions on sensitive issues but the "working-level talks" had not

been held on a regular basis. His testimony was the first confirmation of the existence of the controversial mechanism through which the NSP was able to meddle in domestic political affairs.

The inquiries of the oppositionists also centered on legal basis for the NSP to audit secret expense accounts of other government institutions, generally used to by people's support for the government.

They demanded why the agency has delayed indictment of Kim Hyon-hui, a North Korean agent arrested for the sabotage of a Korean Air jetliner in the skies over Burma at the peak of a presidential campaign on Nov. 29, last year.

The members from the Party for Peace and Democracy pressed for the disclosure of facts about the arrest of their leader Kim Tae-chung on far-fetched sedition charges on May 17, 1980, an act which triggered a massive uprising in Kwangju, suppressed with bloodshed by military troops.

They asked the NSP director to confirm information that the agency has put a total of 250,000 civilians on the black list and has them under its constant surveillance.

His reply was not immediately available.

In his speech, Pae said, "Since I was assigned to the post, I have been reforming the organization and operations of the NSP to help it make faithful to its proper functions within the framework of the pertinent laws and based on morality.

"The NSP is correcting its old irregularities itself. We are preparing for an institutional mechanism which will guarantee our political non-interference," he went on.

"I admit that our various trials and errors have aroused public suspicion and criticism while we have been coping with the difficult situation of the time," he said, but he added that he has to praise the contribution of the NSP to national security in the situation of confrontation with the Communist North.

#### **Abolition of DSC Urged**

SK1610020788 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
16 Oct 88 p 2

[Text] Opposition members of the Assembly Defense Committee yesterday demanded the abolishment of the Defense Security Command [DSC] which they said tortured civilian anti-government activists classified as subversives, and intervened in political matters.

Hwang Myong-su the Reunification Democratic Party and Kwon No-kap of the Party for Peace and Democracy told DSC Commander, Lieut. Gen. Choe Pyong-uk, of the need to revise the pertinent law and disband the command.

During an inspection of the military intelligence outfit, the opposition members recalled Defense Minister O Cha-pok's earlier statement that a committee would be set up to review the current functions and immense organization of the DSC.

They said that the Army, Navy and Air Force might as well have their own intelligence agency suited to their unique missions instead of the integrated and heavy-powered body.

As to the forced merger of news media companies in 1980, Kwon asked who pressed publishers of newspapers and presidents of broadcast companies to sign an already-printed memoranda giving up their firms on Nov. 12 and who reported the progress to then president Chon Tu-hwan.

The publishers later said that they were compelled by some field grade officers of the DSC. The commander at that time was No Tae-u, who schemed that the merger plan is a key concern of the Assembly Education-Information Committee.

Arguing that one of the memoranda, learned to have been presented by Chang Ki-pong, publisher of the now abolished daily SIN-A ILBO, was fabricated due to the facts he refused to sign it, Kwon demanded its presentation before the panel.

He further said that there have been widespread rumors that the command has applied farfetched espionage charges on student activists and got confessions by means of torture.

Kwon asked about the legal basis of the confiscation of a book, written by a former DSC agent and entitled, "The Defense Security Command," in which he disclosed that several student activists were tortured to admit fabricated espionage charges and their forced confession was usually adopted as evidence in trials under meddling by the agency.

Hwang alleged that the DSC led a wholesale roundup of dissidents in social and religious circles in the face of the visit by Pope John Paul II in May 1984 and one case of the crackdown was the suppression of Pak Hyong-gyu at the Cheil church in Seoul.

Yi Chae-kun of the PPD called for the instant closure of clandestine interrogation branches including those in Sobinggo, Songpa and Changji-dong in Seoul where torture has been a common tool used for questioning of civilian anti-government suspects.

No answers were immediately available as the session was held behind closed doors at the request of the command.

Cho Yun-hyong of the PPD and Choe Hyong-u of the RDP said that they were victims of the DSC'S torture of opposition politicians.

Choe disclosed that 17 politicians including himself were taken to the command on July 18, 1980, shortly after Chon virtually seized power through the establishment of a military junta, and were coerced to abandon parliamentary memberships and personal property through torture and threats.

Meanwhile, at an inspection session of the Public Administration Committee, Kim U-hyon, Seoul metropolitan police chief, said that combat police would be reduced by over 5,000 in the first phase from next month through May next year.

Opposition lawmakers claimed in an inspection of the Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO) yesterday that it was illegal for the corporation to have changed the supplier of nuclear power plants No. 11 and 12 without undergoing due procedures.

They questioned Pak Chong-ki, former president of the KEPCO, whether he had received pressure from the relatives of ex-president Chon Tu-hwan including his younger brother Chon Kyong-hwan to change the supplier of nuclear reactors from Westinghouse Company of the United States to its rival Combustion Engineering.

Rep. Kim Tok-kyu of the Party for Peace and Democracy said, "It is clearly illegal for the KEPCO to have changed the supplier of the nuclear reactors without prior deliberation of the Nuclear Power Deliberation Commission."

The former KEPCO president asserted in his testimony that he was not entrusted by the then president Chon Tu-hwan with full power with regard to the contract for the nuclear power plants.

**DJP, Government Disagree on Rice Price Hike**  
*SK1610014488 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD  
in English 16 Oct 88 p 2*

[Text] The tug of war between the government and the ruling DJP as to the state purchase price of rice from farmers this fall is still going on because of differing opinions on the year-to-year increase rate.

At a government-DJP coordinating meeting held at DJP headquarters yesterday, the DJP kept insisting that the year-to-year increase rate of the state rice purchase price should be at least 14 percent while the government sticks to a single-digit increase rate considering the overall inflation trend.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries joined the party's demand for a 14.1 to 15.1 percent increase in the state rice purchase price this fall on what they described as a "marginal production cost-accounting basis."

The Economic Planning Board [EPB], however, kept insisting that the state rice purchase price for this year could not be fixed at higher than a single digit level in consideration of the government's ongoing price stabilization efforts.

The EPB explained that last year's 14 percent mark-up in the state rice purchase price was possible mainly because of the across-the-board cut in oil prices against the backdrop of the overall price stabilization efforts that paid off well.

The government-DJP meeting, however, agreed to increase the state's purchase volume of red pepper for this fall to 25,000 tons, up 5,000 tons from the original 20,000 tons to cushion the uninterrupted downturn in cash crop prices.

## Burma

### Elections Commission Meets Political Parties

*BK1410155488 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese  
1330 GMT 14 Oct 88*

[Text] A meeting was held at the conference hall of the Office of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections at 1400 today to discuss the formation of divisional, state, and township branches of political parties which have registered with the commission in accordance with Section 5A of the Political Parties Registration Law, and other general matters.

The meeting was attended by chairmen, vice chairmen, general secretaries, and two secretaries each from the parties. Commission Secretary U Aye Maung first read out the agenda of the meeting and introduced the commission members to the representatives of the political parties present at the meeting.

In his opening speech, Commission Chairman U Ba Htay said the meeting was called to discuss the present situation and matters related to the general elections. He said registered political parties have no right to organize separate organizations under them for political activities and that any organizations which want to participate in general elections and engage in political activities will have to register with the commission in accordance with the regulations prescribed by the commission. He said they will be allowed to contest the elections and to engage in political activities only after registration with the commission. He added that registered political activities have the right to form branches in states, divisions, townships, and wards, and they are not allowed to display their posters on public buildings, state buildings, and government buildings. In reference to restrictions contained in Order No 2/88 of the State Law and Order Restoration Council issued on 18 October [as heard] 1988, the commission allows the display of posters and gatherings and meetings inside buildings in states, divisions, and townships and political parties are to coordinate officially with the divisional, state, and township law and order restoration councils for these activities.

In reference to the timetable for the democratic multiparty general elections, he said the State Law and Order Restoration Council as well as the commission want to hold the general elections as soon as possible and he hoped the political parties have the same desire. He said all have a common desire and the prevalence of law and order and local peace and tranquillity are necessary for the fulfillment of that desire.

He said the commission has many tasks to be carried out if elections are to be held successfully, and suitable time must be given to the political parties to contest the elections. The commission expects to complete all preparations for holding the elections by early 1989. Once law and order and local peace and tranquillity are achieved the committee will meet with the political parties and

announce a suitable date for holding elections. He said the commission is trying its utmost to make the elections free and fair and said he believed that genuinely democratic general elections could be held if the political parties and independent candidates contesting in the elections strictly observe the prescribed laws, bylaws, and directives and avoid what is prohibited by law.

In response, representatives of the political parties present at the meeting discussed matters relating to the holding of free and fair elections, freedom to organize, permission to display party posters in states, divisions, and townships, more coverage in the press, radio, and television to explain the aims and programs of the political parties, the right of united fronts to form organizations under them, and the forming of alliances among parties.

In response to the discussions of the members of the political parties, Saya Chai, member of the commission, said the commission takes note of the matters presented by the political parties and that it would take action on matters that need to be attended to. He added that the commission had consulted with the authorities concerned to be fair in the presentation of the aims and programs of the political parties and that newspaper, radio, and television coverage is also being provided according to the time and space available. He said as the registered political parties do not have legal status, they can write to the authorities concerned and present their case systematically and send copies of the letters to the commission. The commission would give necessary assistance.

He said in carrying out organizational work in states, divisions, and townships, registered political parties should first coordinate their activities with state, divisional, and township law and order restoration councils concerned. He said any organizations formed under united fronts will have to register with the commission and that the formation of alliances between parties is not related to the commission's work, but it concerns only the political parties concerned. He said the commission is making arrangements to form branches of the commission in states, divisions, townships, wards, and villages as soon as possible. He urged the responsible persons of the political parties to cooperate to achieve law and order and local peace and tranquillity as soon as possible to enable the elections to be held by early 1989.

The meeting ended in the evening after the commission chairman urged those present to work together with the commission toward holding of free and fair democratic multiparty elections successfully and smoothly and for construction of a genuinely democratic country.

### Elections Delayed Until Early 1989

*OW1510002288 Tokyo KYODO in English 2350 GMT  
14 Oct 88*

[Text] Bangkok, Oct. 15 KYODO—Burmese general elections promised earlier by the military government under Gen. Saw Maung will not be held until early next year, political parties were told on Friday.

According to a Radio Rangoon report Friday night, a five-member election management commission earlier in the day briefed representatives from registered political parties formed since saw Maung seized power in a bloodless coup on September 18.

The election commission said that it would finish its work by early next year and that it would call at political parties later to consult on the date for mutiparty elections, the radio reported.

Meanwhile, the renamed National Unity Party (NUP), which was formerly the ruling Burma Socialist Program Party (BSPP) up to September 26, officially registered with the election commission on Friday.

Another new group, the Democrat Party for a New Society, also registered with the commission on Friday, the radio reported.

NUP, supported by the government and the military, is widely regarded as the most powerful political group.

Its major rival is believed to be the opposition National League for Democracy (NLD), though no opposition parties have said yet whether they will actually participate in the elections.

NLD is chaired by former Brig.- Gen. Aung Gyi and its secretary general is Aung San Suu Kyi, daughter of the late national hero Gen. Aung San.

#### **National Unity Party Officially Registered**

*BK1410151888 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese  
1330 GMT 14 Oct 88*

[Text] The National Unity Party, which has its headquarters at No 93C, Windermere Road, Kamayut Township, Rangoon Division, has been permitted to register as of 12 October 1988 in accordance with Section 5A of the Political Parties Registration Law. This was announced in Announcement No 18 of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections.

The National Unity Party has been formed with the following Central Executive Committee:

Chairman:  
U Tha Kyaw;

General Secretary:  
U Tun Yi;

Joint General Secretary:  
U Than Tin;

Members:  
U Chit Hlaing;  
U Hla Tun;  
U Khin Maung Gyi;  
U Ohn Kyi;

U Htwe Han;  
U Thein Ngwe;  
U Aung Thein;  
U Nyein Maung;  
U Ba Thaw;  
U Van Kul;  
U Myint Lwin;  
U Kyaw Khin Win;  
U M. Sinsar;  
U Thaug Dan;  
U Tha Shin;

Secretaries:  
U Tin Lat;  
U Han Shwe;  
U Kyaw Sein Win; and  
U Ba Thein.

#### **'Disarray' in NUP Reported**

*BK1710122488 Hong Kong AFP in English 1143 GMT  
17 Oct 88*

[By Khin Maung Thwin]

[Text] Rangoon, Oct 17 (AFP)—Burma's former ruling party is in disarray after the resignation of strongman Ne Win, casting doubt over its chances of making an electoral comeback under a new name, party sources here said.

The National Unity Party (NUP), which ran the country under single party rule for 26 years under its previous name, the Burma Socialist Programme Party (BSPP), was authorized by a government-appointed election commission Wednesday.

It was formally legalized on Friday.

Former party chairman General Ne Win, who resigned July 23, was believed to be guiding the military junta that took power in a coup last month, but he had not associated himself with the NUP, the party sources said.

Party members felt they were "without a godfather," one source said.

Even those members of the BSPP Central Executive Committee who had joined the NUP leadership were not considered "bigshots" and lacked the political clout of Gen. Ne Win and his fleeting successors Sein Lwin and Maung Maung.

"Ne Win is totally disenchanted with the BSPP's bad reputation and does not want to have anything to do with the NUP anymore," one party source said.

The sources noted that in the past everyone wanted to enjoy the power and prestige of being a BSPP member when the 3.7 million-strong party was in power, but one added that now it has "become unpopular with everybody."

The party was disabled by mass defections of members at the grass-roots level during widespread pro-democracy demonstrations from August, which ended when Army Chief Saw Maung seized power September 18.

(The NUP was having problems adjusting to preparations for general elections as it was designed for one-party rule, a diplomat in Bangkok said.)

(While the BSPP's infrastructure had been far-ranging, with "its tentacles into everything," the NUP leadership would have to build on the remains of "patron-client relationships... on a person-to-person level," he said.)

The about-face in the political situation could boost the chances of Burma's 17 registered opposition parties in early polls, diplomats here said.

Previously, opposition leaders felt they needed time to organize against the NUP's strong national network and that the NUP would win by a landslide if the Burmese went to the polls within a year, diplomats said.

The five-member election commission's Chairman Ba Htay was quoted by Radio Rangoon on Friday as saying he hoped elections could be held early next year.

The opposition has said it will participate in the polls only if they are free and fair.

Some of the newly registered parties were negotiating to form an alliance against the NUP.

To stay within the law, the NUP has had to hand over state property to the military junta, including the sites, buildings and vehicles which it had free access to when the BSPP intersected with various national institutions.

But the party reportedly has funds totalling some 180 million kyats (29 million dollars at the official exchange rate), while the other parties are thought to be poorly funded.

Sources at NUP headquarters here said staff numbers would be cut from some 8,500 people to about 250. Salaries were to be slashed approximately in half and staff would not receive pensions.

The NUP now rents a private house in Rangoon as its headquarters, party sources said.

#### **Democratic Party for New Society Registers**

*BK1410160688 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 14 Oct 88*

[Text] The Democratic Party for New Society, which has its headquarters at No 822, Maha Bandoola Street, Lanmadaw Township, Rangoon Division, has been permitted to register as of 13 October 1988 in accordance

with Section 5A of the Political Parties Registration Law. This was announced in Announcement No 19 of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections.

The Democratic Party for New Society has been formed with the following Central Executive Committee:

**Chairman:**

U Myo Than Tut alias Moetheezaw;

**Vice Chairman:**

U Tin Tut alias Thet Tun;

**General Secretary:**

U Naing Win alias Moe Hein;

**Joint General Secretary:**

U Ye Naing Aung;

**Treasurer:**

U Tin Tun Hlaing;

**Information:**

U Win Myint Aung;

**Organization:**

U Kyaw Min Yu alias (Zinmay);

**Management and Discipline:**

U Yin Htwe.

#### **Anti-Fascist People's Freedom League Policies**

*BK1610144388 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 16 Oct 88*

["Press Release No 6/88 of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections, dated 16 October 1988—the 6th day of the waxing moon of Thadingyut, 1350 Burmese era"]

[Text] 1. The following are the objectives and work programs of the Anti-Fascist People's Freedom League, which has registered with the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections in accordance with the Political Parties Registration Law, and which has moved its headquarters to No 84, Hume Road, Sanchaung Township, Rangoon Division.

**2. Objectives**

- A. To oppose all forms of fascism and fascist policies.
- B. To preserve and safeguard the independence and sovereignty of Burma.
- C. To develop democracy in Burma.
- D. To consolidate friendship among all ethnic nationals in Burma.
- E. To safeguard world peace.
- F. To have friendly relations with all nations on the basis of equality.
- G. To practice an independent foreign policy.

3. Work programs

- A. To preserve and safeguard the sovereignty of Burma.
- B. To work for and build friendship and unity among all ethnic nationals.
- C. To be an active member of the United Nations.
- D. To pursue an independent economic system.
- E. To reform the present education system with the assistance of specialists and education experts.
- F. To foster and build Burmese culture in accordance with time.
- G. To establish relations with all nations, big and small, on the basis of equality and peaceful coexistence.

**Youth Federation's Objectives, Programs Cited**

*BK1410170788 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese  
1330 GMT 14 Oct 88*

[Press release No 4/88 of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections]

[Text] 1. The following are extracts of the objectives and future programs of the People's Youth Federation, Burma, which has registered with the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections, and which has its headquarters at U Thet Aung Rubber Plantation, No 12 Ward, Hlaing Township, Rangoon Division:

2. Objectives

- A. To perpetuate genuine democracy and to enable today's youths to lead the country and the people with democracy in future.
- B. To nurture capable and good people based on democracy for the future of the country and to perpetuate the motherland's independence.
- C. To strive constantly for lasting unity among union nationalities.
- D. To remove oppression between race and class and to enable every person to enjoy benefits freely according to one's ability.

3. Programs

- A. Major program: To present information and to organize every citizen to comprehend the meaning of genuine democracy so as to enable them to construct a parliamentary democratic state.
- B. Supplementary program: To fight and crush internal and external destructive elements and enemies of genuine democracy and to fully and successfully establish a new multiparty democracy that will serve as a foundation for preventing the disintegration of the union.

**Security Units Search Rangoon General Hospital**

*BK1410163088 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese  
1330 GMT 14 Oct 88*

[Text] At 1420 today, our security units searched between the ceiling and the roof in rooms No 19 and No 20 in the cardiovascular wing of the Rangoon General Hospital and found seven carrying bags. One .38

(Pelcher) revolver and 3 shells, 33 .30 shells, 5 rounds of 7.62 shells, 3 pairs of monk robes, and civilian clothes for 15 to 20 persons were found and seized.

**BBC Reports Blamed for Destabilizing Situation**

*BK1410162588 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese  
1330 GMT 14 Oct 88*

[Text] Brigadier General Kyaw Ba, chairman of Kachin State Law and Order Restoration Council and commander of the Northern Military Command, met with Kachin State departmental officials, merchants, brokers, shop owners, local elders, and school teachers at 1000 today at Nanthida Hall in Myitkyina. At the meeting, he explained the appeal of Defense Forces Chief of Staff General Saw Maung to the monks, people, and members of the Defense Forces. He added that demonstrations and disturbances occurred in the country because of the economic difficulties caused by declining national production, rising consumption, irregular flow of commodities, and rising prices. On the other hand, the untrue reports broadcast by the BBC made the situation become so unstable that the State Law and Order Restoration Council had no choice but to take responsibility to control the situation.

He said, currently, efforts are being made to normalize operation of economic enterprises and to reduce prices to ease the people's food, clothing, and shelter needs and that traders, brokers, and shop owners are urged to cooperate and render assistance. He added that because of inveiglement by unscrupulous elements, some young students have gone to the jungle and urged that they be called back. He said the Defense Forces would not take action against them.

He said while the Defense Forces have taken responsibility for holding free and fair democratic multiparty elections, the people are urged to cooperate for the successful holding of elections. The meeting ended at 1300 after he replied to points raised by the people present at the meeting.

**Students, Worker Return From KNU Insurgents**

*BK1610081688 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese  
1330 GMT 15 Oct 88*

[Excerpts] Two students and one public servant, who fled to the KNU [Karen National Union] insurgents at the border because of undue concern that they would be arrested for taking part in the disturbances and demonstrations, left the insurgents because of difficulties and hardships and have now given themselves up at an army camp. [passage omitted]

According to the testimonies given by the three, they arrived in Moulmein from Rangoon 23 September, and reached Thay Baw Bo—a border camp of the KNU insurgents—on 29 September. They saw about 1,800 students and civilians, including 6 robed persons [Buddhist monks] and about 30 young girl students, at that