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... FBIS 40TH YEAR 1941-81 ...

Korean Affairs Report

(FOUO 1/81)

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S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE DELAYED DUE TO KIM TAE-CHUNG TRIAL

Tokyo YOMIURI SHIMBUN in Japanese 16 Oct 80 p 2

[Article: "Waiting for Conclusion of Kim Tae-Chung Trial; Government Sources Suggest Two-Year Delay Brings ROK Opposition"]

[Text] It is certain that the pending opening of the Regular ROK-Japan Ministerial Conference will drag into next year. Government sources made that clear on the 15th, and pointed out as reasons for it: 1. the outlook of Kim Tae-chung's trial has been delayed and there is the possibility that the Supreme Court decision will come next year; 2. even if, for example, the trial comes to a conclusion at the end of next month, in December there is a full schedule of foreign affairs such as the first Japan-China Ministerial Conference (for three days beginning on the 3rd), and time is limited since they will be tied up with the work of preparing the budget for FY1981---and they expressed the thought that opening the ministerial conference without a conclusion to Kim Tae-chung's trial, even in order to stabilize friendly relations between the two countries, would be undesireable in terms of domestic feeling. In relation to this, foreign ministry sources have said that there is a plan to give as prearranged the same loan to South Korea as in the preceding fiscal year, and there will be no real loss for South Korea. But this would result in the unprecedented situation of the regular ministerial conference not opening for two consecutive years; and opposition is anticipated from South Korea in the future; and it seems this will give rise to discussions.

The Regular ROK-Japan Ministerial Conference was scheduled to open in the fall of last year, but it was postponed until this year because of such situations as the dissolution of the Lower House of the Diet in our country and the confusion of the political situation after the general election and the confusion due to the assassination of President Pak in South Korea. Last April, when Foreign Minister Okita and Foreign Minister Pak (both foreign ministers at that time) conferred, even though they both agreed on an opening around September at the strong insistence of South Korea, with the court martial trail of Kim Tae-chung in July, Foreign Minister Ito expressed the prospect that "an opening this fall would be difficult."

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Concerning the present death penalty judgment for Kim Tae-chung, the government, while taking the position that "it is South Korea's domestic affair, and since nothing has been asked of our country, it does not conflict with political decisions," has conveyed the "deep concern" of the government to South Korea and is indirectly asking for consideration for Kim Tae-chung.

In connection with this, government sources expressed the thought that opening the ministerial conference while the Kim Tae-chung judgment is undecided would be difficult and moreover, clarified the prospect for the future. Due to that, it is probable that the second hearing will open during this month but since a month has already passed since the decision of the first hearing, it is possible that it will take quite some time from the second hearing until the Supreme Court decision of the third hearing is forthcoming. Because it takes time after each decision to draw up the written ruling and records of the trial, it is probable that the judgment from the third hearing will be carried into next year.

Likewise, even if, for example, the Supreme Court judgment is decided within the next month, the Japan-China Ministerial Conference, the Japan-Saudi Arabia Joint Committee, the International Energy Agency (IEA) Resources Conference and Foreign Minister Ito's visit to Western Europe are scheduled; so it will be difficult to open the Regular ROK-Japan Ministerial Conference this year. With this prospect as the setting, it has been observed that the death penalty decision for Kim Tae-chung will not be overturned by the Supreme Court's judgment. If such is the case, considering domestic feeling, some kind of new political negotiations with South Korea will be necessary; and it appears that the judgment has been made that this would require quite some time.

After all, as long as there is no change in the death penalty judgment for Kim Tae-chung, who is "for better or worse, a figure symbolizing Japan-ROK relations since 1948 (the kidnapping incident) (foreign ministry leader) nor any special consideration given, then it can be said that the environment is not ripe for an amicable opening of the Regular ROK-Japan Ministerial Conference; and so, attention is riveted on the issue of the coming trial.

These sources are extremely wary that our country's handling of this can be taken as "improper interference" by South Korea, and are stressing that they hope for the opening in a "totally refreshed situation" in that this will be the first regular ministerial conference for the Suzuki government and President Chun's regime. The reason Foreign Minister Ito, in the Lower House's Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs on the 15th, indicated a cautious posture on the question of the ROK training fleet calling at our country's ports was because of such a viewpoint. And it seems that it was judged undesirable for future ROK-Japan relations to cause unnecessary misunderstanding in domestic public opinion. At present the progress of Kim Tae-chung's trial is being watched intently, and it seems that the posture of giving first priority to the "complete conclusion" of the Kim Tae-chung question has been expressed.

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N.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

FLOOD OF AFRICAN DELEGATIONS ATTENDS SIXTH PARTY CONGRESS

Tokyo ASAHI SHIMBUN in Japanese 10 Oct 80 p 7

[Text] The Sixth Congress of the Korean Workers' Party (KWP) which begins on the 10th in Pyongyang seems to be attracting much attention not only from the aspect of the domestic politics of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea but also from the aspect of diplomacy. That is because in this Congress, North Korea is trying to make this an opportunity for declaring to the outside its "solidarity with the third world" and "a posture of trying to become the nucleus of the nonaligned movement."

Late last month, President Kim Il-song (general secretary of the Central Committee of the KWP), talking with a group of this newspaper's reporters visiting North Korea, was especially emphatic about the problems of the third world and the future of the nonaligned movement, and made clear North Korea's intention of endeavoring to develop the nonaligned movement while strengthening its solidarity with the third world countries.

To the question, "You are drawing attention as the new leader of the nonaligned movement since the death of Yugoslavia's President Tito who was the central figure in the nonaligned movement," President Kim Il-song stated in a reserved manner, "As one member of the nonaligned movement, I simply observe its fundamental principles and furthermore, fulfill its responsibilities." However, he conveyed the feeling of having enough willingness to undertake it from the self-confidence gained by having endured the grueling diplomatic environment centered in Soviet-Chinese confrontation with the slogans of "Chuche ideology."

This "willingness" of President Kim Il-song was shown often in the preparations for this party congress. About 170 invited delegations were assembled in Pyongyang by the 9th, and when one looks at the lineup of these delegations, one is surprised at the large number of Africans who can be called symbols of the "third world" and of the "nonaligned movement."

Every day, large amounts of space in NODONG SIMNUN, the KWP organ reporting on the arrival of the delegations in Pyongyang, were filled with introductions of the Africans. And there were Africans walking about in the hotels of Pyongyang.

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From Zambia, which has good relations with North Korea and China as well as with the U.S. and UK, the United National Independence Party (UNIP) sent a delegation of more than 10; and Zaire's Popular Movement of the Revolution (MPR) sent 6; the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party (SRP), 5; and the Congolese Labor Party (PCT) and the National Revolutionary Movement for Development (MRND) of Rwanda each dispatched a delegation of 4. Besides these, delegations from Sudan, Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde, Burundi, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal and others were present.

As for Southeast Asia, also the third world, the Burma Socialist Program Party (BSPP) sent a delegation of 7; the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, a delegation of 3; the Bangladesh Nationalist Party (BNP), a delegation of 2. These achievements are the result of North Korea's diplomacy through personal visitation in Africa and Asia.

North Korea provided special interpreters for the third world delegations during their stay in the hotels; and while showing the results of the establishment of its own special socialism, it vigorously explained its own position against "domination-ism" through dependence on "Chuche ideology" and appealed for assistance.

In his interview with the group of this company's reporters, President Kim Il-song stated, "Because all newly independent countries will participate in the nonaligned movement, the movement has to develop even more." By means of influencing the delegations invited to the party congress, North Korea's diplomacy is being strongly publicized as the nucleus of the nonaligned movement in the future.

Further, this North Korean Party Congress will apparently last five days including the 35th anniversary celebration of the establishment of the party.

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N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

JAPANESE COMMUNIST PARTY DELEGATION ATTENDS SIXTH PARTY CONGRESS

Tokyo AKAHATA in Japanese 12, 16 Oct 80

[12 Oct 80, p 2]

[Pyongyang 11 Oct Correspondent Ryo Hagiwara: "Welcoming Parade for Party Congress in North Korea"]

[Text] On the morning of 11 October a grand parade was held in the Kim Il-song Square by the citizens of Pyongyang to commemorate the Sixth Party Congress and the 35th birthday of the North Korean Workers' Party. All the members of the delegation from the Japanese Communist Party, staying in North Korea at the time (leader: Tomio Nishizara, vice chairman of the Presidium, members: Hiroshi Ritsuki, member of the Presidium; Sakuto Onuma, deputy chief of the International Investigation and Research Office, accompanied by Ryo Hagiwara, AKAHATA Overseas News Branch member) were invited, along with the members of the other foreign delegations. Leader Nishizawa, along with leaders of delegations from other countries, was invited to sit in the guest seats with President Kim Il-song.

In the afternoon of the same day, the Japanese Communist Party delegation was invited to the Children's Palace in Pyongyang to observe various group activities of young girls and boys. Vice Chairman Nishizawa, later at the invitation of Kim Man-kum, member of the Political Committee of the Korean Workers' Party (chairman of the Pyongyang People's Committee) enjoyed songs and dances performed by the children in the Palace.

[16 Oct 80, p 1]

[Pyongyang 15 Oct 80 Correspondent Ryo Hagiwara: "Nishizawa, Vice Chairman of the Presidium (Japanese Communist Party) Meets With General Secretary Kim Il-song (North Korea); Presents Chairman Miyazawa's Compliments"]

[Text] Tomio Nishizawa, vice chairman of the Presidium, leader of the delegation representing the Japanese Communist Party to the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party, met with General Secretary Kim Il-song on the 15th in the Kumsusan Hall in Pyongyang and conferred amicably.

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At the meeting Nishizawa offered his congratulations on the success of the Sixth Congress and Kim Il-song's reelection as General Secretary. To General Secretary Kim Il-song Nishizawa also conveyed greetings from the leadership of the Japanese Communist Party and Kenji Miyamoto, chairman of the Presidium, and expressed his wishes for success in further advancement in the socialization of the northern half of Korea and in the independent peaceful reunification of Korea.

In response to this, General Secretary Kim Il-song expressed his gratitude to the Japanese Communist Party Central Committee for sending such a high level delegation to the Sixth Congress, which was an encouragement to all the members of the Korean Workers' Party and to the working people, and said he expects further progress in the solidarity of both parties.

Nishizawa further touched on the close connection between the struggles of the Japanese people, who oppose the Japan-U.S. military alliance and the militarization of Japan, and the struggles of the Korean people, and talked about the importance of the solidarity between the two peoples united by common causes.

General Secretary Kim asked that his and the Korean Workers' Party's greetings be relayed to the leadership of the JCP and Chairman Miyamoto on Nakazawa's return to Japan.

The meeting was also attended by Hiroshi Ritsuki, member of the Presidium, and Sakuto Onuma, deputy chief of the International Investigation and Research Office, of the Japanese Communist Party delegation, and Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Committee, and Hyon Chun-kuk, member of the Central Fommittee of the Korean Workers' Party.

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