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KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT

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CONTENTS

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

S. Koreans in North Mark Liberation Anniversary
(Pyongyang Domestic Service, 15 Aug 82) 1

N. Korea Urged To Accept KNRC Call for N-S Talks
(Editorial; THE KOREA HERALD, 13 Aug 82) 11

Soldiers Rap Chon's Diplomacy Toward Japan
(Voice of the Revolutionary Party, 16 Aug 82) 13

ROK Daily Welcomes Chon's 'Open-Door Policy'
(Editorial; THE KOREA HERALD, 17 Aug 82) 14

SOUTH KOREA

ECONOMY

GNP Grows 4.6 Percent During Second Quarter
(THE KOREA HERALD, 17 Aug 82) 16

Energy Consumption Shows Recovery Signs
(THE KOREA HERALD, 11 Aug 82) 18

Briefs
Foreign Loans 19

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

ROK Daily Gives Details on Trial of Pusan Arsonists
(Park Hae-yun; THE KOREA TIMES, 12 Aug 82) 20

ROK Daily Supports Verdict on Pusan Arsonists
(Editorial; KYONGHYANG SINMUN, 12 Aug 82) 23

ROK Daily on Pusan Arsonists Reaction to Sentencing
(CHUNGANG ILBO, 11 Aug 82) 25

Cases of Japanese Encephalitis Rise 'Sharply'
(THE KOREA HERALD, 13 Aug 82) 27

ROK Technical Training to Saudi Arabian Students
(YONHAP, 13 Aug 82) 29

FOREIGN RELATIONS

ROK Daily Views Chon's Upcoming African, Canadian Visits
(Editorial; THE KOREA HERALD, 15 Aug 82) 31

ROK Daily Hails Chon's 'Summit Diplomacy'
(Editorial; THE KOREA TIMES, 17 Aug 82) 33

ROK Daily Marks Liberation Day Anniversary
(Editorial; THE KOREA HERALD, 14 Aug 82) 35

'YONHAP' Notes Foreigners' Criticism on Textbook
(YONHAP, 13 Aug 82) 37

Briefs
Canadian Hails Pacific Overture 38
Japanese Textbook Revisions Protested 38
Overseas Diplomats Shake-Up 38
Foreign Affairs Institute Head 39

FOREIGN TRADE

Briefs
ASEAN Credit Exports Improve 40
Poor Exports Dampen Economy 40

NORTH KOREA

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

'NODONG SINMUN' Editorials for November 1981
(Editorial Report) 41

'NODONG SINMUN' Editorials for December 1981
(Editorial Report) 46

MILITARY AFFAIRS

Information on DPRK Military Units 50

ECONOMY

Information on North Korean Industrial Facilities 51

Briefs

North Pyongan Power Stations 53
Namp'o Watergate Construction 53
Coal Mining Activities 53

BIOGRAPHICS

Appearance Lists for DPRK Personalities 54

S. KOREANS IN NORTH MARK LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY

SK151250 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0000 GMT 15 Aug 82

[White paper issued on 15 August by the Council of South Koreans in North Korea for Expediting Peaceful Reunification]

[Text] On 15 August, 37 years ago, the whole of the three thousand-ri land seethed with excitement caused by liberation and with ardent desire for independent reunification. However, this excitement and desire lasted for only a moment for the South Korean people. With the military occupation of South Korea by U.S. imperialist aggressors, who crawled into South Korea to replace the defeated Japanese imperialists, the hope of the South Korean compatriots was destroyed.

Half of the fatherland was bound in the colonial iron shackles of the U.S. imperialists. The 15th of August in South Korea was not the day of liberation in a true sense. The U.S. imperialists and their stooges have annually played the game of marking the anniversaries of liberation. This is a fraudulent play designed to disguise colonial South Korea as an independent country. We South Koreans in North Korea directly witnessed and experienced it.

Greeting the 37th anniversary of 15 August and denouncing the U.S. imperialists before the world for committing the intolerable crime of converting South Korea into a colony after crawling in, wearing the mask of a liberator, the Council of South Koreans in North Korea for Expediting Peaceful Reunification issues this white paper as a witness of history.

1. The U.S. imperialists did not occupy South Korea after 15 August to disarm the defeated Japanese imperialists; they were atrocious occupiers and colonialists, who had crawled into South Korea to hold on to it as a colonial and military base. We recall and picture before our eyes the cursed scene on 7 September in which a plane scattered a horrible declaration issued by MacArthur, commander of the notorious U.S. imperialist aggressive army in the Pacific region, saying that U.S. forces would be deployed in the area south of the 38th Parallel in Korea and that a military government would be established in the area. On 8 September, the 24th U.S. Army landed at Inchon. On 19 September, the U.S. military government was established at the place where the government-general of the Japanese imperialists had been situated.

A national flag-raising ceremony held at the site of the government-general at 1635 on 9 September enraged many people. At this ceremony, held after liberation, the national flag of our country should have been raised. However, an unexpected scene took place. At the site where the cursed national flag of Japan had been lowered, the blood-stained stars and stripes were raised. Seeing this, Paek Kwan-su, former president of the TONG-A ILBO newspaper office, asked Arnold, representative of the U.S. forces in South Korea, who took office as U.S. military governor on 11 September 1945, what the reason was for raising, not our national flag, but the national flag of the United States. Staring fiercely at him, Arnold arrogantly said that an inferior people had nothing to complain about, that this land was one occupied by the United States and that the people in this land should live with the stars and stripes raised. All people present were enraged by these remarks. Arnold, U.S. military governor, who had taken the place of the Japanese governor-general, declared that he would take over the rights and powers that the previous governor-general in Korea had held.

Hodge, commander of the U.S. forces occupying South Korea, ordered the dismantling of the people's committees on the grounds that the South Korean people were not authorized sovereignty and that the U.S. military government had the right to rule South Korea. As a result, people's committees established by the people in provinces, cities, counties, townships and villages in South Korea were forcefully dismantled. Patriots and democrats, including Ho Hon and Yo Un-yong, all democratic parties and social organizations were barbariously suppressed. Democratic newspapers and publications were forced to cease publication.

Issuing military government decrees, the U.S. imperialists plundered the property, which the Japanese imperialists had seized from our people, on the pretext of it being enemy property. The property the U.S. imperialists plundered amounted to 91 percent of the total property of stock companies in South Korea and over 80 percent of the total property of stock companies of South Korea.

The U.S. imperialists sold this property to their stooges at a low price. Thus, they established the economic foundation for their colonial rule and took hold of the South Korean economy.

The brutal military government rule by the U.S. imperialists had to face the strong resistance of the South Korean people. The people throughout South Korea rose up in a struggle to oppose the U.S. military government and to establish a people's regime and democracy.

Unable to solve the situation through direct colonial rule of their military government, the U.S. imperialists fabricated a puppet regime and used cunning neocolonial ruling methods to rule through it.

In October 1945 the U.S. imperialists had already dragged into South Korea, on a U.S. military plane, Syngman Rhee, who had been fostered in the bosom of the United States for 40 years. Syngman Rhee was a pro-U.S., flunkeyist

traitor who, since 1919, had begged the United States to place Korea under its mandate.

MacArthur met Syngman Rhee in Tokyo and instructed him to become a faithful dog of the United States. At a welcome rally, Hodge introduced Syngman Rhee as a great figure, though he actually treated him as a mere servant behind the scenes.

With the intention of placing Syngman Rhee in the position of boss of the pro-U.S. flunkeyist and treacherous forces and of the puppet regime, the cunning U.S. imperialists, on 14 February 1946, fabricated the so-called democratic assembly chaired by him. This was a deceptive tactic to put a veneer of democratic politics on the U.S. military government and to make it appear as if rights were given to Koreans.

Following this, in december 1946 the U.S. imperialists fabricated the South Korean interim legislative assembly, with Kim Kyu-sik as its chairman and Choe Tong-ho and Yun Ki-sop as vice chairmen. In 1947 they fabricated the South Korean interim government with An Chae-ong as civil governor, Chao Pyong-ok as police director, Yu Tong-yol as defense director and Song Ho-song as commander of the national defense security forces.

On 13 May 1947, Lodge, U.S. military governor, instructed Kim Kyu-sik to enact a popular election law at the interim legislative assembly in an effort to establish a separate government in South Korea. When Kim Kyu-sik refused, Hodge, commander of the U.S. forces, called Kim Kyu-sik by military telephone at midnight and instructed him to unconditionally pass the law at the assembly.

On the eve of the ruinous separate election in South Korea in 1948, Hodge again called Kim Kyu-sik by telephone and told him: The United States attaches great significance to the establishment of a South Korean government in implementing the U.S. strategy toward Korea. In light of the present political situation, putting the signboard of the South Korean Government on the Capitol Building can be no longer delayed. This is an established fact. Those who oppose the election are empty-handed; we are backed by force. Dr Kim, you are not the vice president of the provisional government, which was only nominal. It would be pragmatic for you to hold the position of vice president of the South Korean Government, enjoying the support of the United Nations and aid from the United States. Dr Kim, Dr Rhee, who is your friend and brother, is anxious to shake hands with you again.

This was violent language and a trick implying threat, appeasement and deceit. Dr Kim sternly refused this. At the same time, Kim Ku, premier of the democratic assembly and president of the Korean Independence Party, other nationalists, including Choe Tong-ho and Cho Wan-ku, and figures from the right wing and middle of the road political parties and public organizations sternly rejected the plot for the ruinous separate election and government by the U.S. imperialists, vowing not to dance to the tune of the U.S. rascals any more.

They supported the proposal for establishing a unified government through negotiations between the North and the South advanced before the nation by the respected and beloved leader General Kim Il-song, the sun of the nation and the peerless patriot.

At that time, Civil Governor An Chae-hong, Vice Chairman of the Legislative Assembly Yun Ki-sop, Defense Director Yu Tong-yol and Commander of the National Defense Security Forces Song Ho-song also supported and sympathized with the North-South negotiation forces.

Renowned South Korean politicians and figures of various strata, who went back after participating in the historic North-South joint meeting in April convocated by the respected and beloved leader Gen Kim Il-song, said that Gen Kim Il-song was the only man who could save the chaotic situation in South Korea. They looked up to him as the sun of the nation and the centripetal point for national unity. They launched onto the road for saving the nation to establish a unified central government. Only the Syngman Rhee ring, the traitor for all ages, followed the U.S. imperialists' schemes to conduct a separate election.

Such being the case, the U.S. imperialists enforced and fabricated the separate 10 May elections in an arm-twisting manner. With separate elections ahead, the U.S. imperialists threatened, with guns and bayonets, and drove people to the voting places after preparing the U.S. army units in South Korea for combat readiness, mobilizing the puppet police, terrorist groups, aircraft, tanks and naval craft and placing the whole area of South Korea under martial law.

Syngman Rhee, who ran for election at the electoral district of Gongdaemun-ku, Seoul, received unanimous rejection from the people. Because there was not even the slightest hope of his election, the U.S. imperialists illegally arrested and killed in prison (Choe Myong-chin), who ran for election at the same electoral district. Thanks to his arrest, Syngman Rhee was elected without a vote.

On 31 May 1948, with such a fraudulent farce, the U.S. imperialists cooked up the puppet national assembly under the chairmanship of Syngman Rhee. After having the constitution for the presidential government established in July, they cooked up the so-called Government of the Republic of Korea [Taehan Minguk] under the presidency of Wyngman Rhee on the liberation anniversary. This has been the story of the birth of the Republic of Korea, which brazenly poses as an independent country today.

It is clear to everybody that the Republic of Korea--which was established not by (?public consensus) but by the U.S. imperialists' scenario, by the threats of guns and bayonets and in a fraudulent fashion in accordance with the aggressive demands of the U.S. imperialists--can never be an independent nation which represents the South Korean people.

The South Korean puppet regime is nothing but a tool which executes the U.S. imperialists' aggressive policy and is a disguise aimed at covering up their colonial rule.

The real ruling organ in South Korea is the U.S. Embassy in Seoul. While holding a grip on the governing rights over South Korea, the U.S. Embassy indicates the direction for internal and external policies, supervises and controls how the policies are carried out, takes control of the right of personnel management in the legislative, executive and judiciary branches and political parties, and organizes and controls political forces in favor of these policies.

The U.S. Embassy in South Korea is, in essence, similar to the government-general in the era of the Japanese colonial rule. The Republic of Korea Government in South Korea is a puppet under the thorough manipulation of the White House and the U.S. Embassy.

In reality, the puppet ROK [Hanguk] established by the U.S. imperialists is not very different from the puppet Manchukuo which the Japanese imperialists militarily occupied in the northeastern part of China in the past. It is not by chance that the WASHINGTON POST of the United States has rated the South Korean Government as a deceptive gimcrack aimed at making it appear as if the South Korean Government has independence under U.S. rule.

Through our own experience, we clearly know what the puppet regime established in South Korea is. We in the north, who were then assemblymen of the puppet national assembly, cannot forget even now the unbearable occurrence which took place on (?10) September 1948. On that day, an agreement on the transfer of finances and properties between the Republic of Korea and the United States was brought up before the puppet national assembly. Clause 2 of Article 9 of the agreement, which was concluded at the unilateral demand of the U.S. imperialists, included even the brigandish demand that South Korea promise the United States to acquire the properties and their annexes, in which the United States are interested--regardless of movable properties or real estate, material or immaterial objects--and that South Korea hand over the ownership of properties which the United States can acquire according to mutual agreement.

We, who had been cheated by the United States up to then, were seized with suspicion and resentment upon coming in contact with this document.

We thought: This is more treacherous than the protectorate treaty between Korea and Japan concluded in 1905. If we pass this agreement, we would be traitors, more treacherous than Yi Wan-yong [education minister in the Yi Dynasty under the reign of King Kojong. He played a leading role in concluding the 1905 treaty]. They want us to give material and immaterial properties. This means that they want us to give them even the air of the ROK. A total of 27 assemblymen could not help leaving the assembly hall and issuing an opposition statement. Even so, traitor Syngman Rhee passed this sell-out agreement in a lightning fashion, saying that the U.S. masters wanted it.

It was revealed later that then U.S. Ambassador Mucho appeared at the Kyongmudae--the present Chongwadae--at the beginning of September and ordered, while presenting a draft of the agreement, that the agreement should be approved and passed unchanged by the national assembly.

On that order, Wyngman Rhee summoned Finance Minister Kim To-yon and Planning Office Director (Yi Sun-taek). He instructed them by saying: Give your full approval to the U.S.-side's suggestion. Our government, which was established with the aid of the United States and will be maintained by U.S. assistance, cannot reject the U.S. demands and incur the U.S. masters' displeasure. Immediately accept and conclude the agreement in confirmity with the U.S. demands, and exert efforts to engineer the passage of the agreement in the national assembly.

Later, Kim To-yon and (Yi Sun-taek) confessed that they had endorsed the draft agreement worked out by the United States without changing any words or paragraphs.

By fabricating the ROK-U.S. military agreement on 24 August 1948, the U.S. imperialists seized the prerogative of supreme command over the South Korean puppet army and the prerogative of supreme command over any places and facilities in the southern half that the U.S. forces thought they needed.

By cooking up the ROK-U.S. economic aid agreement on 10 December 1948, the U.S. monopolistic financiers were allowed to pursue business and investment activities at will in South Korea, further grasping control of finance, budget and money, including issuing banknotes and coins and controlling trade and even food.

All facts show that in the process of establishing the puppet government, the U.S. imperialists emerged as the ruler of a colony who held a tighter grip on all sectors, including politics, military, economy and culture.

2. We figures in the north who entered into the northern half of the republic in search of the alliance with communism and of patriotism have watched South Korea under the occupation of the U.S. imperialists for 30-odd years praying with all our hearts for the independent reunification. With each passing day, however, the U.S. imperialists colonial rule has become more strict and only the vicious cycle of the cunning and truculent neo-colonial rule--unprecedented in world history--has continued in South Korea.

Since the war, the U.S. imperialists have left no store unturned in consolidating their political rule over South Korea. By committing the deceptive farces of elections, arm-twisting military coup d'etats and bloody oppressive atrocities, they have squashed the South Korean people's life-and-death demands for independence, democracy and reunification, thus enforcing the unprecedentedly cruel and atrocious colonial fascist rule.

In June 1949, the U.S. imperialists assassinated Paekbom Kim Ku [Paekbom is his pen name], who cried out for the North-South negotiations while opposing the puppet regime. In the same way, after the war, because Chuksan Cho Pong-am [Chuksan is his pen name], president of the Progressive Party, ran for president, won public popularity and increased his party's influence while upholding the slogan for peaceful reunification, they, with the puppet presidential election ahead in 1960, arrested and murdered him in order to have traitor Syngman Rhee elected.

When the Syngman Rhee puppet regime was overthrown following the 19 April people's uprising, and when the trend for democracy and peaceful reunification rapidly increased in South Korea, the U.S. imperialists, using Pak Chong-hui--whom they had trained after receiving him from the Japanese imperialists--staged the 16 May military coup and established a notorious fascist dictatorial system in accordance with a scenario which they had prepared using the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency [CIA] to mainting their toppling colonial rule in South Korea. Allen Dulles, former director of the U.S. CIA, said in his resignation speech on 23 May 1964 that his greatest success during his career was the military coup in South Korea.

When the 4 July North-South joint statement was issued in the early part of the 1970's and when the trend for peaceful reunification increased among the South Korean people, the U.S. imperialists established a fascist Yusin system and unhesitatingly committed international terrorism by assisting in the illegal kidnapping in broad daylight in Japan of Democrat Kim Tae-chung, who demanded peaceful reunification.

When traitor Pak Chong-hui was eliminated at the end of the 1970's thanks to the struggle of the South Korean people and when their colonial rule faced a crisis, the U.S. imperialists had hooligan Chon Tu-hwan--a top pro-U.S. stooge--emerge, stage the 12 December military coup and purge, and commit a mass holocaust in Kwangju. Thus, they established a more atrocious military dictatorial system than the previous one on the sea of blood shed by fellow countrymen.

The crime committed by the U.S. imperialists in killing several thousand and injuring over ten thousand Kwangju citizens, who desired independence, democracy and reunification, by handing over to traitor Chon Tu-hwan several division-size units, tanks, armored vehicles and even missiles was a grave crime that our fellow countrymen will curse and abhore forever. Indeed, the mass slaughter in Kwangju was a harrowing, tragic internecine incident which was unprecedented, which was directly mastermined by the White House and whichwas committed by its stooges.

At a dinner party arranged on 23 May 1980 for national assemblymen from both the ruling party and the opposition parties, Gleysteen, former U.S. ambassador in South Korea, said that the United States already understood the action taken on 17 May to expand and strengthen an emergency martial law throughout the country. Traitor Chon Tu-hwan told South Korean reporters that the United States had been informed of all incidents and that its consent had been obtained in this regard.

When we South Koreans in North Korea carried out our activities in political circles in South Korea, the U.S. imperialists, in an attempt to deceive the South Korean people, perfunctorily pretended to have conscientious people participate in political activities. Completely discarding this disguise and using the most dirty, confidential stooges, they are now maintaining vicious fascist colonial rule in South Korea.

To justify this cursed fascist colonial rule, the U.S. imperialists clamor about elections, saying that they reflect the desire of the people. However, the elections conducted in South Korea, always with the threat of bayonets and swindling, were a formal act pretending to adopt democracy. The U.S. imperialists have completely held the right for appointing the president of the puppets.

The U.S. imperialists have thoroughly placed South Korea under their military control. In accord with the agreement signed on 26 January 1950 in the establishment of the Korean military advisory group in South Korea, with the Taejon agreement signed in July 1950 and with the South Korea-U.S. agreed minutes signed in 1954, the commander of the U.S. forces in South Korea has seized the right of operational command of the puppet army, navy and air force, of unit organization and of the use of military equipment. This right was confirmed through the activation of the South Korea-U.S. combined forces command in November 1978.

As a result, today the South Korean puppet army is not allowed to use even a drop of gasoline, let alone weapons and ammunition, without the approval of the U.S. imperialists. Political and military subjugation inevitably accompanies economic subjugation. The U.S. imperialists have completely seized the arteries of the South Korean economy through more than 60 subjugating agreements--including the agreement on economic and technological aid--which were concluded unilaterally with the South Korean puppet regime and subjugated it to their military purposes, thereby completely blocking the road of the independent development of the national economy in South Korea.

Through the U.S. Agency for International Development, the South Korea-U.S. Joint Investment Committee and the South Korea-U.S. Economic Cooperation Committee in South Korea, the U.S. imperialists have meddled in the establishment of economic policy and the compilation of the national budget of the puppet government and have thoroughly controlled and subjugated the overall South Korean economy. Today, the puppet government cannot operate the economy independently nor can compile its budget without the approval of the U.S. imperialist ruling organ in South Korea.

By establishing a fuel and power system with kerosene as the basic fuel and by monopolizing the supply of crude oil in South Korea, the U.S. imperialists have completely subjugated the fuel, power, kerosene and transportation sectors in South Korea. At the same time, taking advantage of their supply of raw materials to South Korea, they have controlled production activities in South Korea. As a result, the South Korean economy cannot operate without loans and investment from the U.S. imperialists. The activities of enterprises in South Korea have to be stopped if the supply of raw materials from the United States is discontinued for one day.

The South Korean economy, dependent on the United States, is now faced with a serious catastrophe. South Korea, which was known as a rich grain district even in the period of Japanese imperialism, has today been reduced to a chronic famine district where annually more than 8 million tons of grains have to be imported from foreign countries. The import of such huge amounts of

grain largely from the United States is the largest evidence that the U.S. imperialists have seized even the right to hold sway over the life and death of the South Korean people.

The deepening economic crisis in South Korea has reduced South Korea to a kingdom of debt which is suffering from huge amounts of foreign debts. The foreign debts owed by South Korea as of the end of 1981 amount to $35.2 billion.

The South Korean puppets' recent begging for huge Japanese loans is an inevitable result of the U.S. imperialists' colonial economic policy.

Ideological and cultural infiltration are important means employed by the U.S. imperialists in their colonial economic policy. The U.S. imperialists are controlling education, the press, publications, culture, arts and religion of South Korea through their embassy and the U.S. International Communications Agency in South Korea and other local ruling machines such as cultural centers and information centers.

These organs are impuning people with the idea of worshipping and fearing America, and the ideas of anticommunist and national hihilism and are spreading the degenerate Yankee culture and American way of life. As a result, South Korea has been thoroughly reduced to a colony of the U.S. imperialists in the cultural field, too.

Our national culture and good morals and manners have been infringed upon and obliterated more serious than when we, the South Korean political figures in the north, conducted political activities in the South in the past. Western custom and Yankee culture are rampant and even our language is being pushed out by foreign languages.

Such being the case, isn't South Korea a culturally alien country where all things national have faded away and a country inhabited by other people?

All this eloquently proves that South Korea is a complete colony of U.S. imperialism and that the so-called South Korean regime is a colonial puppet regime totally subjugated to the United States politically, militarily, economically and culturally.

Was it really for this miserable tragedy that the South Korean people cheered the liberation and cried hurrah for independence on 15 August, 37 years ago?

What the South Korean people are unanimously invariably longing for its true national independence and liberation and the complete independence of the country.

If the U.S. imperialists had not occupied South Korea to make a colony, the South Korean people would not today be suffering pains and disasters in the bonds of slavery, deprived of independence for such a long period of time, and they would soon have achieved their desire for independence, democracy and reunification.

Withdrawing the U.S. imperialist aggression forces from South Korea and liquidating the U.S. imperialist colonial rule over South Korea are basic guarantees for democracy and reunification which the South Korean people have desired so eagerly, and they are preconditions for opening the true road of independence.

The attitude toward the U.S. forces occupying South Korea is a yardstick of patriotism and treachery.

All patriotic compatriots, figures of all political parties and political groups and personages of all walks of life in South Korea should firmly unite under the anti-U.S. banner for independence, transcending differences in ideologies, ideals, political groups and religions, and resolutely rise up in a sacred anti-U.S. national salvation struggle to make the U.S. imperialist aggression forces withdraw from South Korea, to end their colonial fascist rule in South Korea and to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The U.S. imperialists should look straight at the daily growing anti-U.S. sentiment for independence and return to their den across the ocean without delay, taking along all their armed forces of aggression.

When and if the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces are withdrawn from South Korea and the U.S. imperialists' intervention in the internal affairs of South Korea is ended, our nation can establish an independent, neutral, democratic and peaceful confederal state through the realization of the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, thereby achieving the historic cause of national reunification.

If all patriotic compatriots, personages of all political parties, political groups and personages of all walks of life in South Korea rise up in a nationwide struggle, holding aloft the anti-U.S. banner for independence, the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule will be ended and the morn of independence, democracy and reunification will dawn sooner or later [Chomangan], 15 August 1982, Pyongyang.

CSO: 4108/216

N. KOREA URGED TO ACCEPT KNRC CALL FOR N-S TALKS

SK130123 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 13 Aug 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Reunion of Separated Families"]

[Text] Eleven years ago yesterday the Korean National Red Cross [KNRC] proposed to its North Korean counterpart talks for reunion of separated kin in the divided halves, who are estimated at 10 million. When the dialogue began between the two sides--for the first time in a quarter century, not only the dispersed families but the entire nation entertained at least a ray of hope for some kind of opening in the thick layers of South-North confrontation.

But the hope was shortlived as developments were to show in a year or so. The North Koreans one-sidedly suspended the talks in July 1973 and have since made no move to come back to the conference table despite repeated calls to resume the talks from Seoul.

The North Korean turnabout which followed several plenary meetings of the South-North Red Cross Conference held in Seoul and Pyongyang alternately was to reveal Pyongyang's true intent latent in its agreement to Seoul's proposal for the dialogue. In fact, North Korea quit the conference even before it set out on its initial work to locate dispersed families.

As a series of later events has unfolded, North Korea agreed to the Red Cross talks and, for that matter, the political dialogue that closely followed, not for rapproachement but to exploit them in such a manner as to serve its "revolutionary" purpose. Even during the short run of the dialogue, North Korea kept insisting on the repeal of anti-communist institutions in the South, among other things. The discovery of an underground invasion tunnel in the demilitarized zone not long after the North Korean breakup of the dialogue came as an unequivocal proof of Pyongyang's subversive design on the South which was veiled by the talks.

Nearly a decade of South-North relations after Pyongyang's suspension of the dialogue is clear enough to show that there is no alternative to direct talks between the two as a means of solving the Korean problem. International circumstances also lend support to such inter-Korean efforts for eventual reunification of the divided peninsula.

Seoul has offered virtually every possible and practical avenue for South-North reconciliation and reunification. The highlight of such overtures, of course, is President Chon Tu-hwan's proposal of January this year for a unified constitution. Seoul is ready to discuss any formula Pyongyang may bring up at the bilateral talks in order to seek a peaceful settlement of the issue.

The two sides may well make a new start by reopening the Red Cross talks for humanitarian projects as they attempted 11 years ago, but this time with genuine purpose and good will. Relieving the sufferings of millions of separated families on both sides of the demiliterized zone is a very basic approach to the task of removing the decades-old barriers between the South and North.

The designation by the suffering people in the South of 12 August as the day for separated families when they marked the 11th anniversary of the KNRC proposal to the north puts a new dimension on the humanitarian issue. North Korea should pause a moment on this occasion to ask whether it can continue to mislead the innocent people. North Korea should accept the KNRC president's call, renewed yesterday, for the reopening of the Red Cross talks.

CSO: 4120/388

SOLDIERS RAP CHON'S DIPLOMACY TOWARD JAPAN

SK171304 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 16 Aug 82

[News for soldiers from "Hour for the Armed Forces" program]

[Text] According to a report, voices denouncing the Chon Tu-hwan ring for adhering to a humiliating diplomacy toward Japan are rising among the officers and men of the Paengma unit.

On the evening of 10 August, several soldiers from the unit were exchanging hometown news with a certain Private First Class Kim, who had returned from home. Listening to anti-Japanese sentiments rising among the masses of all walks of life in connection with the militarists' maneuvers of beautifying and embellishing the history of agression and the Chon Tu-hwan ring's low-profile and humiliating diplomacy toward Japan, a Corporal Yi said: While the Japanese militarists are dreaming the old dream of the Great East Asia Coprosperity Sphere, the rulers of South Korea, who are overawed by the pressure at home and abroad, are not expressing a positive view on Japanese distortion of history.

Following his remarks, a Private First Class Pak said: Pro-United States and pro-Japan are a treacherous attitude. National independence is the way to love the country and the nation.

Meanwhile, the officers and men of the Hwarang unit enjoy reading the novel "Manchuria" written by Cho Hun-pa. The reason is that the realities of the Manchurian puppet government fabricated by the Japanese imperialists are similar to those of the South Korean puppet government cooked up by the United States, now occupying this land. The officers and men of the unit are asking those going home on furlough to find and bring back 1969-70 editions of the magazine WOLGAN CHUNGANG, which serialized the novel. The soldiers are taking turns reading the serial.

CSO: 4108/216

ROK DAILY WELCOMES CHON'S 'OPEN-DOOR POLICY'

SK170119 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 17 Aug 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Open Arms for All Compatriots"]

[Text] Special emphasis on the need for building a stronger and more prosperous country characterized President Chon Tu-hwan's address on Liberation Day.

He rightly cited superior nationhood, political, economic, cultural and military, as the only sure guarantee that we shall not again experience the kind of pain and humiliation to which we were subjected under Japanese colonialism.

Keynoting the presidential message for the 27th Liberation Day Anniversary was a clear recognition of the futility of a weak nation crying for peace and dignified independence. President Chon reminded the nation that we cannot ward off aggression and oppression merely by hating them. Firm determination and effective preparedness to resist expansionism and colonialism will keep the nation from a recurrence of the resented and tragic past of subjugation under foreign rule. We must see to it that we are capable and strong enough not to be slighted or bullied.

Recollection of the bitter days of deprivation and enslavement under the Japanese imperialists awakens us to another legacy of the colonial period. Its deep scars are still evident in those many of our fellow countrymen who were forced to leave their homeland under Japanese colonial rule.

As the president noted, many Koreans were drafted into work corps to do hard labor in alien lands. Even today many of them are stranded in such isolated places as Munchuria, Siberia and Sakhalin. Tens of thousands of Korean residents in Japan are leading a hard life in the face of unrelenting discrimination.

The continued confrontation between South and North Korea adds to the agony and predicament of not only our captive population in the northern half but also of the Koreans residing in places controlled by communist governments allied with North Korea. We neither can visit them nor can they come to see

us. For the most part even correspondence is barred. This abnormal and inhuman situation must be ended by all means.

It was timely and proper now for President Chon to extend open arms to all of our fellow countrymen living in any part of the communist world, including North Korea, to come over here. The guarantee of free travel to and from their homeland was offered for all Koreans regardless of their ideological or political affiliations.

The declaration of the open door policy to all Korean compatriots throughout the world is meant to promote national reconciliation impeded by suspension of travel and communication. The experience with many members of the pro-Pyongyang Chongnyon (General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) who have been here in recent years indicates that the proposed homecoming will be possible if the communist side agrees and cooperates with us.

Chances of success for Seoul's open-door policy depend largely on Pyongyang's readiness to respond in good faith. North Korea should lose no time in attending an inter-Korean summit and taking reciprocal steps toward active dialogue and accommodation.

CSO: 4120/388

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

GNP GROWS 4.6 PERCENT DURING SECOND QUARTER

SK170147 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 17 Aug 82 p 3

[Text] Korea's gross national product (GNP) during the second quarter of this year grew 4.6 percent in real terms over the same period last year to bring the combined GNP growth during the first half of this year to 4.6 percent.

According to a tentative tally made available by the Bank of Korea (BOK) yesterday the value of the total output of goods and services, the GNP, stood at 3,515,600 million won in the April-June period at the 1975 constant prices, a gain of 4.6 percent over the figure posted in the same period a year ago.

The economic growth during the second quarter was primarily paced by a favorable progress in construction activities at home and abroad, a Central Bank official said.

Korea's gross domestic product (GDP), meantime, showed a growth rate of 2.8 percent during the second quarter, bringing the aggregate GDP growth during the first six months to 3.5 percent. The GDP refers to the total output of goods and services produced only within the country.

The GNP and GDP during the first quarter of this year posted a growth of 4.5 and 4.2 percent each.

The agro-fishery industry during the second quarter grew at a relatively slow pace, registering a 3.6 percent growth rate largely because of a dull performance in inshore fishery.

The growth of the mining and manufacturing industry ended up at 2.4 percent during the cited period. Most of the weakness in this sector was a result of dwindled domestic demand in electric equipment, petrochemical products, reduced coal production and a poor export performance in lumbering and rubber industries.

The social overhead capital industry jumped as much as 8.9 percent over the same period last year mainly on the strength of construction activities. The construction industry alone posted a 16.6 percent growth rate during the cited period.

Korea's total consumption expenditure during the second quarter recorded an increase of 2.6 percent over the same period last year.

Private consumption expenditures edged up 2.5 percent while consumption in the government sector rose 3.3 percent during the second quarter.

Meanwhile, domestic fixed investments showed a 10.2 percent surge over the corresponding period last year, mainly affected by a big boost of investments in residential housing construction.

Merchandise exports during the April-June period recorded a moderate 5.5 percent increase over the same period in 1981 while imports declined by 6.8 percent.

CSO: 4120/388

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

ENERGY CONSUMPTION SHOWS RECOVERY SIGNS

SK110045 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 11 Aug 82 p 3

[Text] Aided by an improvement in domestic economic conditions, energy consumption now shows signs of recovery.

Official figures show that total energy use during the first six months of this year declined only by 1.3 percent from the comparable period of last year, thanks to a surge in energy use during the second period.

Energy use during the first quarter of this year fell as much as 9.1 percent over a year ago, despite the fact that energy demand usually is heavy in winter times.

Reflecting an improvement in the national economy, the consumption of energy during the second quarter, however, rose by 8.5 percent, resulting in only a drop of 1.3 percent in total energy consumption during the first six months of this year.

By sector, coal consumption during the January-June period rose by 5.6 percent to 14.9 million tons, while oil use declined by 6.0 percent.

The consumption of oil fell by 14.3 percent during the first quarter and then rose by 4.0 percent during the ensuing three months.

Noteworthy is a sharp rise in the use of bituminous coal. Its consumption shot up by 23.8 percent as a result of the increasing use of soft coal by cement as well as steel-making industries. The increase, however, fell short of the 63.3 percent rise registered during the first half of 1981.

Electricity consumption, meanwhile, rose by 4.7 percent during the first half of this year. The nation registered an annual increase rate of 12.5 percent between 1977 and 1981.

The ministry, meanwhile, said that 98 solar-energy houses were built throughout the country during the first half of this year. In 1981, a total of 271 such homes were erected.

CSO: 4120/388

BRIEFS

FOREIGN LOANS--Seoul, 6 Aug--The South Korean Government Thursday authorized four Korean companies to borrow 52,349,000 U.S. dollars in foreign loans, the finance ministry said. According to the ministry, the First City Lease Co. will borrow 34 million dollars from a foreign syndicate to import capital goods for lease, the Hyundai Rolling Stock Co., Ltd. will borrow 3,277,000 dollars to import foreign materials for subway construction, the Korea Dredging Corp. will be loaned 14,470,000 dollars to buy a dredging vessel, and a 602,000 dollar loan was approved for Hyundai Engine Manufacturing Co. In addition to the loan authorizations, the Namju Development Co. got a go-ahead from the government to introduce hotel management technology from the Hyatt Technical Service of Hong Kong. [Text] [SK090549 Seoul YONHAP in English 0051 GMT 6 Aug 82]

CSO: 4120/388

S. KOREA/SOCIAL CONDITIONS

ROK DAILY GIVES DETAILS ON TRIAL OF PUSAN ARSONISTS

SK120154 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 12 Aug 82 p 8

[By Park Hae-yun]

[Text] Pusan--The District Court here passed death sentence on Kim Hyon-chang, 32, and Mun Pu-sik, life imprisonment for two girl students and jail terms ranging from two to 15 years for 12 others involved in the Pusan U.S. Cultural Center arson yesterday.

The capital punishment for the two alleged masterminds and life terms for Misses Kim Un-suk, 24, and Yi Mi-ok, 21, were the same as the penalties demanded by the Pusan district prosecution on charges of anti-state activities, arson resulting in death and injuries and illegal assembly.

The arson at the U.S. Cultural Center on March 18 left a Pusan university student dead and three other people injured.

Catholic priest Choe Ki-sik, 40, who was charged with harboring criminal offenders and violating the National Security Law, was given three years in jail plus suspension of civil rights for three years after the completion of the jail term. The prosecution had demanded a five-year term.

The sentencing session, presided over by Senior Judge An Mun-tae, began at 9:30 a.m. in the Pusan District Court in Pumin-dong. The judge read only a summary of the verdict for 20 minutes instead of the whole 149-page text.

After the session, Senior Prosecutor Kim Tu-su, whose public security division indicted the 16 people, just smiled when reporters asked him whether he was satisfied with the sentences.

The prosecution had charged five students with having participated directly in setting fire to the Cultural Center building. While two of them were given life terms, three were sentenced to 15 years in prison plus 15 years of civil rights suspension.

They are Yu Sung-yol, 20, and Miss Choe In-sung, 20, both juniors at Pusan National University, and Miss Kim Chi-hui, 22, a junior at Pusan Women's College. The prosecution had demanded life terms for them.

Park Won-sik, 20, a junior at Kosin College, was sentenced to seven years in jail and suspension of civil rights for another seven years and his classmate Choe Chung-on, 19, was given a flexible five to seven years in jail plus seven years of civil rights suspension.

The two were indicted for scattering anti-government and anti-American leaflets in different locations around the Cultural Center at the time of the arson in collaboration with other conspirators.

Besides Rev. Choe, five others including two parishioners of the priest were indicted for helping the arsonists. Of them, Mun Kil-hwan, 37, an employee of the Catholic Education Center in Wonju headed by Rev. Choe, was given three years in jail and three years of civil rights suspension but the sentence was suspended for four years.

Yi Chang-pok, 43, a staff member of the Korea Christian Action Organization, who was indicted without arrest, also had his sentence of two-years imprisonment and two-years suspension of civil rights suspended for three years.

Of the rest, Miss Kim Yong-ae, the operator of a bookstore in Wonju, was given three years in jail and suspension of civil rights for three years. Ho Chin-su, 24, head of a Presbyterian youth society, was jailed for two years and Kim Hwa-sok, 22, a dropout from Pusan National University, was sentenced to three years of imprisonment.

Senior Judge An said in his summation that the acts of Kim Hyon-chang and Mun Pusik brought surprise and indignation to the whole nation by setting fire in broad day-light to the Cultural Center of the United States, Korea's closest ally since the Korean War, and causing death and injuries.

He noted that the arsonists, at the insistance of Kim, made allegations that the ROK was ready to invade the north and called for the withdrawal of U.S. forces from the country in their agitating leaflets concurring with North Korean propaganda.

Besides, the judge said, Kim conducted ideological indoctrination of the students involved in the arson, leading them to extreme leftist beliefs by emphasizing the "inevitability of transformation to a socialist system."

The judge said Mun Pu-sik carried out the arson meticulously, controlling the collaborators separately, giving them missions for the arson individually with a detailed plan and then directing their perpetrations for the crime at the scene.

The rest of the collaborators participated in the arson from the stage of its plotting on the basis of socialist revolutionary throughts they accepted through ideological training sessions conducted by Kim and Mun.

They set fire to the Cultural Center building or manifested intentions to do so by distributing leaflets with the intention of jointly committing the

crime and their acts were dauntless and scrupulous, thus deserving due punishment, he said.

"Their status as young students calls for some leniency but it is intolerable that they not only became sympathetic with the North Korean political line through the ideological training but participated in setting fire to an occupied building that resulted in loss of life," the judge said.

"Though they claim that they played the role of vanguards for liberal democracy, what they actually did was nothing but taking sides with the North Koreans. They are in for heavy punishment but the signs of repentance they showed during the trial brought them different penalties," he added.

As for Rev. Choe, the judge said the bench could not accept his defense's claim of the justifiability of his acts on the grounds of performing proper religious duty as a Catholic priest with regard to his protection of Kim Hyon-jang and Lee Sang-hon, another criminal offender.

"Even though his help in the escape of Kim and Yi could be recognized as being based on the right of protection under the church law and belonging to his pastoral activities, application of criminal statutes shall not be rejected in this case because statutes are made to punish all acts obstructing the state's criminal judicial operations," he said.

The judge noted that Rev. Choe had concealed Kim Hyon-chang within his Education Center for 20 months although aware that he had violated martial law during the Kwang-ju riot and failed to report the protection to higher church authorities.

"Besides, he tacitly allowed or even encouraged Kim's illegal ideology education of students inside the Education Center. Such an act cannot be recognized as falling under the proper pastoral duties of a Catholic priest," he added.

None of the defense attorneys for the 16 defendants attended the sentencing session. Lawyer Yi Hung-nok appeared at the court after the trial closed and told reporters that he believed the sentences were "too heavy."

Bishop Chi Hak-sun of the Catholic Wonju Diocese, who witnessed the session along with a score of Catholic priests and nuns, was displeased about the outcome and only said, "It is too much."

Some of the defendants, as they were led out of the courtroom after the sentencing, made brief remarks to be heard by their relatives, colleagues and the press.

Family members cried outside the courtroom. The mother of Pak Won-sik shouted, "Is my son a communist"?

CSO: 4120/388

S. KOREA/SOCIAL CONDITIONS

ROK DAILY SUPPORTS VERDICT ON PUSAN ARSONISTS

SK161019 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 12 Aug 82 p 2

[Editorial: "The Awareness of National Security"]

[Excerpts] The 4th Criminal Department of the Pusan District Court, which has been examining the so-called incident of arson at the U.S. Cultural Center in Pusan, found all sixteen defendants guilty in the sentencing trial held on the morning of 11 August. It handed down punishments ranging from death to two years' imprisonment with two years' suspension of rights and three years' probation. Thus, the first judgment ended 146 days after the incident occurred, having held the trials for eleven sessions. [passage omitted]

Although the decisions of the first trial are not final, they are of great significance in view of the important nature of the incident. First of all, it should be noted that the judges presented a clear interpretation on the validity of church law and the limits to a pastor's activities, which was one of the disputed points both in and outside the court. [passage omitted] The judges made the point clear that churches have no extraterritorial rights in a modern state and that church law and any act, even if it is conscientious, cannot go beyond the limit of the nation's law and order. This could be of great help in settling the confusion over understanding the relations between positive law and church law, as well as the pastor's activities.

Another significant point in the decision is that it warns the people regarding national security. The judges, although they expressed some sympathy with the defendants because of their youth and student status, reprimanded them noting "apart from conducting indoctrination beneficial to the North Korean puppets, the arson at an occupied building can by no means be tolerated." The judges sentenced the defendants to severe punishments stressing that "they drove the Republic of Korea into a diplomatically difficult position by committing the arson at the U.S. Cultural Center and made our nation lose prestige internationally, therein fully following the aims of the North Korean communists. Furthermore, their criminal technique was elaborate and bold. Therefore, they should deservedly be punished severely." This means that the judges accepted the prosecutor's demand that crimes against national security should be severely punished without exception. The stern decision

of the judges should serve as a significant warning to the young postwar generation who have an exceedingly easygoing attitude toward the issue of North-South relations. [passage omitted]

With the decisions of the first trial for this incident, we would like to stress again that we should not be oblivious of tension between the North and South and of the difficult situation caused by it. In particular, we urge the young students to have sagacious awareness of reality and reasonable behavior.

They should not disturb law and order and national security and should not incur the misfortune of blocking their own way by blindly following other people even momentarily. The religious circle should also realize that there is a strong possibility for North Korean puppets' abuse of the religionists' pure sense of duty. It is a duty and responsibility of all people to prevent unnecessary and wasteful trials from occurring by enhancing awareness of the importance of national security.

CSO: 4120/388

ROK DAILY ON PUSAN ARSONISTS REACTION TO SENTENCING

SK160631 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 11 Aug 82 p 11

[Excerpts] For Mun Pu-sik, 23, former senior of the Theological Department of Koryo Theological College, who played a leading role in the act of arson at the Pusan U.S. Cultural Center, and Kim Hyon-chang, 32, jobless, who masterminded the act of arson, capital punishment was handed down, and for defendant Kim Un-suk, 23, former senior of the Christian Education Department of the Koryo Theological College, and Yi Mi-ok, 21, sophomore of the Pre-Medical Department of the Koryo Theological College, life terms were imposed as demanded by the prosecution.

At the sentencing of the 16 defendants held at 0930 on 11 August, the No 4 Criminal Department of the Pusan District Court represented by Chief Judge An Mun-tae and Judges Sin U-chol and Hong Kwang-sik handed down capital punishment for Mun and Kim by confirming the prosecution charges of a violation of the National Security Law, an act of arson at an inhabited building and subsequent injuries and death, and violation of the Laws for Assembly and Demonstration. The court handed down 3-year terms and 3-year suspension of social qualifications for defendant Choe Ki-sik, 40, Catholic father, director of the Education Center of the Wonju Diocese, and from 15-year terms and 15-year suspension of qualifications to 2-year terms and 2-year suspension of qualifications with a stay of execution for the remaining 11 defendants. [passage omitted]

While the court decision was being read, defendant Kim Hyon-chang continued to stare at the floor and the chief judge. Mun Pu-sik and Kim Un-suk constantly stared at the chief judge. Both seemed to be entirely defiant of the decision.

Meanwhile, defendant Choe Ki-sik continued to look up at the ceiling. Upon the chief judge's announcement of capital punishment for Kim Hyon-chang and Mun Pu-sik and prison terms for others, the defendants were apparently surprised. However, they all regained their composure immediately. Meanwhile, defendant Choe Ki-sik, upon the announcement of his sentence became flush.

When the sentencing trial closed at 0950 at the end of the chief judge's reading of the decision, outbursts were heard in many places from the audience in the court.

As the escort policemen were starting to take the defendants out of the court, defendant Choe Ki-sik yelled: "This is political retaliation." And, other defendants shouted two or three times "Long live democracy"! As a result, the court became stirred for a few minutes. However, the courtroom was soon brought under control by the escort police. [passage omitted]

At the sentencing the prosecution's seats in the courtroom were occupied by Prosecutor Kim Tu-su, chief of the Public Security Department of the Pusan District Prosecution Office and five other prosecutors concerned.

Since the sentencing of those involved in the arson at the Pusan U.S. Cultural Center was held in Pusan, reporters of news media organizations had great difficulties in sending reports on the trial to their offices in Seoul. The trials for big incidents were the contents of the judge's decision must be covered by newspapers have always been held in Seoul. Therefore, reporters have had no difficulties. However, in case of the Pusan arson, the reporters of the Seoul evening newspapers had problems because there were no resident reporters in Pusan and because of the length of the judge's 140-page decision. [passage omitted]

CSO: 4120/388

S. KOREA/SOCIAL CONDITIONS

CASES OF JAPANESE ENCEPHALITIS RISE 'SHARPLY'

SK130102 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 13 Aug 82 p 8

[Text] People suffering from what is suspected to be Japanese encephalitis is sharply rising in number as humid, hot weather grips the entire country.

According to the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs, as of yesterday a total of 24 people across the country are [?] from what appears to be Japanese emcephalitis. Another is already confirmed to be infected by the high-fatality summer disease.

The suspected encephalitis patients breaks down to six in Seoul, four each in Cheju-do and Cholla Pukto, three each in Kyonggi-do and Cholla Namdo, one each in Pusan, Inchon, Chungchong Namdo and Kyongsang Pukto, the ministry officials said yesterday.

Last year, a total of 50 cases of Japanese encephalitis broke out as of 10 August, five of which died.

The highly contagious summer disease is feared to be worse this summer as the country is caught in humid weather which is expected to continue through the month, longer than in previous years, the officials said.

Particularly in the southern provinces, density of culex mosquitoes, has already exceeded 90 percent, they said.

Japanese encephalitis usually breaks out when the percentage of culex mosquitoes to the total mosquito count exceeds 50 percent.

A 14-year-old middle school boy in Sogwipo on southern Cheju-do Wednesday died ot what was suspected to be Japanese encephalitis.

If his death is confirmed to have been caused by the encephalitis, he will be this year's first victim of the summer epidemic.

The Jeonnam National University has sent specimens to the National Institute of Health (NIH) to determine the exact cause of his death.

It usually takes two weeks to complete the blood test of encephalitis patients.

The ministry has already instructed cities and provinces to heighten quarantine activities against the summer epidemic particularly in low-lying areas in urban areas and countryside.

CSO: 4120/388

S. KOREA/SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

ROK TECHNICAL TRAINING TO SAUDI ARABIAN STUDENTS

SK130230 Seoul YONHAP in English 0200 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Text] Seoul, 13 Aug (YONHAP)--A group of 29 Saudi Arabian engineering students began a seven-week technical training course in South Korea Friday morning with an opening ceremony at Chung-ang University in Seoul.

The ceremony was attended by Science-Technology Minister Yi Chong-o, Acting Saudi Arabian Ambassador to Korea Muhammad H. Yafel, president of the university Yi Sok-hui, Korea's Hyundai Construction Co. President Yi Myong-pak and other dignitaries.

During the training program, the students from King 'abd al-'Aziz University's Engineering College will study South Korea's scientific development and industrial technology.

The Saudi Arabians are here at the invitation of the Science-Technology Ministry which has conducted the course since 1979 as part of its bilateral economic and technological cooperation projects.

In a welcoming address, Minister Yi said that the friendly relations between Korea and Saudi Arabia will be further promoted by the program.

"We are particularly happy to be able to share with you, through this special training program, the experience and the skill which we have acquired during the last two decades of national development," Yi said.

The minister added, "We hope that you will find it interesting and helpful to learn not merely about the development of Korea but also about the Korean people, their culture and historical background."

The Saudi Arabian visitors will receive three days of orientation on Korean society, culture, economic development and the Saemaul (new community) movement, a program which the late President Pak Chong-hui introduced to rehabilitate poor village farmers, at the university's graduate school of international management.

They will then study their respective majors in seven Korean industrial businesses, including Hyundai and the Daelim business group. They will

make an inspection tour of industrial complexes at the end of their training program.

The country has trained 131 engineering students from Saudi Arabia under the ministry program since 1979.

CSO: 4120/388

ROK DAILY VIEWS CHON'S UPCOMING AFRICAN, CANADIAN VISITS

SK150200 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 15 Aug 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Chon's Tour of Africa, Canada"]

[Text] President Chon Tu-hwan is leaving tomorrow on an official visit to the four African countries of Kenya, Nigeria, Gabon and Senegal, and to Canada. This tour, the first such one ever to be made by a Korean president, is symbolic of the republic's growing diplomatic stature throughout the world. At the same time, the president's visit to those countries outlines the expansion of his summit diplomacy in seeking a cordial partnership between the republic and as many nations as possible.

His African tour has particular importance in many ways. With over 40 nations, virtually all of them newly independent and at the initial stage of development, the African continent carries remarkable weight in international politics. The African nations consstitute the largest single group in major international organizations, such as the United Nations and the Nonaligned Movememt, a relatively new but massive representation of the Third World.

The four African countries President Chon is going to visit are well representative of the continent in terms of population and other resources. The republic's ties with these countries are still young but have recently taken on considerable importance through increasing exchanges between them in search of greater mutual benefits. The heads of state of all four nations have visited Seoul in the recent past.

President Chon's talks with the leaders of the four African countries will be most significant in that the occasion is, first of all, to help understand each other's aspirations and problems. This is prerequisite to promoting friendly cooperation between those African countries and this republic which, with a common background of their colonial past, will be able to complement each other's development in peace.

The president's summit diplomacy is expected especially to help African nations better understand Seoul's peace efforts toward North Korea which the latter's propaganda machine has been trying to distort in the eyes of disinterested third parties. Their appreciation of and support for our peace

initiative will, if anybody can, contribute to inducing Pyongyang to reconsider its misconceived force-oriented policy for Korean unification.

Economic cooperation between the four African nations and Korea will also figure high in the summit talks since they certainly have much to gain by working closer together. As President Chon or for that matter his government has proven, the republic stands ready to share its development experience and know-how with any late starter. His African tour this time will be quite opportune for Korea and the four nations to explore chances for mutually profitable exchanges and joint undertakings in the economy.

Finally, the president's tour of Canada, set for near the end of this month, will not only enhance bilateral relations between Seoul and Ottawa but also contribute toward forming a consensus for the Pacific-basin summitry proposed by the chief executive earlier this month. The already active cooperation received further impetus through President Chon's visit to that country which is taking place in return for Prime Minister Trudeau's visit to Seoul last year.

All these prospects bode well for successful returns of President Chon's enterprising tour of the two distant continents.

CSO: 4120/388

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

ROK DAILY HAILS CHON'S 'SUMMIT DIPLOMACY'

SK170106 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 17 Aug 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Summit Tour"]

[Text] With a call fur further internationalizing Korea's national capabilities and also promoting friendship, understanding and cooperation among world nations, President Chon Tu-hwan has set out on an extensive overseas tour that will take him to four African nations--Kenya, Nigeria, Gabon and Senegal--and Canada.

It is the third official tour abroad for the president since the inauguration of the Fifth Republic, following his visits last year to the United States and the five member states of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations.

What is notable about this tour, expected to be followed by presidential visits to other parts of the world possibly next year, is that it manifests the government's far-reaching policy to advance onto the world stage more positively and extensively--especially through "summit diplomacy" which has become frequent and conspicuous in international politics.

Indeed Korea's national life, due to its acute conditions ranging from an export-oriented economy to diplomatic requirements and security arrangements, has already been considerably interwoven in the international web of coexistence and interdependence.

Yet, the current tour stands out in that it clearly reflects a forward-looking global strategy which the Koreans--despite their limited national power and other constraints--have begun to perceive, out-growing regional and bloc-oriented approaches.

This aspect is underlined by the fact that President Chon will be the first Korean head of state to set foot in sub-Saharan Africa.

One may easily cite several motives for the visits to the four African nations, including the prevailing need to cement Korea's friendly and cooperative relations not only with them but with other African states and more broadly nations in the Third World or non-aligned bloc in which they all play key roles.

Stepped-up economic cooperation, which in fact is essential in substantiating international relations, is another point as there is enormous potential for developing mutually-complementing and beneficial schemes by linking the African nations' abundant natural resources with Korea's know-how and expertise.

For all that, what is probably more significant is an approach to accelerate the pooling of the efforts and potential of Asian and African nations, which share similar historic backgrounds such as a legacy of colonialism as well as common tasks of nation building and socio-economic development, for their own good and also to contribute to the promotion of freedom, peace and prosperity for all mankind.

In this connection, President Chon upon his departure for the tour yesterday called for forging a "new era of Afro-Asian cooperation," noting that the common heritages and goals shared by the nations in Asia and Africa offers a basis for solidarity. He foresaw that the two continents would move onto the center stage of global affairs in the coming century and play active roles in shaping the course of world history.

A similar vein of internationalism is evident in the president's visit to Canada, though it is essentially distinct in nature and from his swing through the African states.

For his meetings with Canadian leaders are expected to feature, among other things, discussion of ways to usher in a "great Pacific era" or more specifically to institutionalize cooperation among the nations of the Pacific basin, for which he recently proposed regular summit talks among the nations concerned.

Indeed the presidential tour, which officially begins today upon his arrival in Nairobi, is meaningful not only for Korea but for the advance of international understanding and cooperation. It is hoped that President Chon and his party will be successful in fulfilling their missions and attaining goals for both impending and long-range interests.

CSO: 4120/388

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

ROK DAILY MARKS LIBERATION DAY ANNIVERSARY

SK140037 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 14 Aug 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Consummation of Liberation"]

[Text] Thirty-seven years after liberation from the Japanese colonial yoke many things have changed, mostly for the better. The partition of the peninsula into two opposing zones in the south and the north may be the worst change imposed upon our people by a mistaken decision of the United States at the end of the Pacific war.

The three and a half decades of our suffering under the Japanese occupation is one of the bitterest and shameful interludes in Korean history to remember. However, the scars and humiliations are so deep that we cannot shake off the painful memories.

In hindsight it is clear to all that the usurpation of Korea's sovereignty by the Japanese resulted from the incompetence and weakness of the declining Yi Dynasty in the last 19th century. This realization of the weakness on our part is necessary before denouncing the expansionist and aggressive policy of the former Japanese empire.

Liberation Day tomorrow means to our fellow countrymen much more than the mere termination of World War II or the allies' victory over Japan. It is an occasion for reaffirming our commitment to the integrity and independence of the nation and renewing our resolve to grow and strengthen. It is time for emphasizing our national honor and pride.

The immediate postwar years have seemed to herald a period of durable international cooperation and harmony. But the expectation as embodied in the organization of the United Nations was soon shattered by the intensified cold war and the current period of complicated tension and rivalry among nations following a brief detente. Nationalism is reasserting itself in many aspects, especially in economy.

At this juncture, we stand in need of redefining and revitalizing our nationalist consciousness and aspiration. How to sustain viable nationalism without being chauvinistic in this age of international interdependence is a crucial question.

Lately an attempt of the Japanese Government to rewrite its school history books by way of whitewashing its military and imperialistic past transgressions posed a new challenge to the dignity of the Korean people and its desire for good relations with the Japanese. Tokyo's expression of its "remorse" over the unhappy past relations with its neighbors must be accompanied by concrete and definite action to correct the errors.

The pain of living with the continued division of our territory and with the militant and hostile communist regime in its northern half is more acutely felt on this Liberation Day than at any other time. The nation's liberation and independence will never be complete with millions of our compatriots held captive in the ruthless North Korean gulag. They should be allowed to visit and write us and work together for eventual reunification.

In dealing either with the arrogance of economically advanced Japan or with the aggressive North Korea, strength and preparedness are the basic requirement. Political stability, economic development and defense capability should be further enhanced to keep them from getting emboldened into affronting or attacking us.

CSO: 4120/388

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

'YONHAP' NOTES FOREIGNERS' CRITICISM ON TEXTBOOK

SK130211 Seoul YONHAP in English 0148 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Text] Montreux, Switzerland, 12 Aug (YONHAP)--The 29th convention of the World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Profession (WCOTP) is expected to pass a South Korea-sponsored resolution condemning the distortion of historical facts in new Japanese history textbooks.

A number of participants in the WCOTP meeting here are lending their support to criticism of the distortion by delegates from East Asian nations.

Following are some of the comments made by delegates of various countries in exclusive interviews with YONHAP:

Michel Gevrey, France (new vice president of the WCOTP)--Some countries have in the past attempted to let political considerations interfere with the editing of textbooks, thus denying their students an access to true knowledge. I disapprove of the Japanese distortion of historical facts and hope that the South Korea-sponsored resolution will get unanimous support.

Danago Dakashi, Japan (president of the Japanese Federation of Teachers)--I personally think that it is not justified for the Japanese Government to distort historical facts contained in school textbooks. If the Japanese Government asks what my organization thinks of the revised textbooks, we would give them our opinion forthright that the revision is not justified.

J. O. Itotoh, Nigeria (national president of the Nigerian Union of Teachers)--We have had a similar experience as a former colony. The Nigerian delegation gives its support to the South Korean stand on the issue, and we have pointed out to other countries the fact that the Japanese action was unjustified.

Modesta Bogiren, the Philippines--The Japanese are wrong. As one who was exposed to Japan's militarist actions during childhood, I support the position of Professor Yu Hyong-chin, the chief Korean delegate.

CSO: 4120/388

BRIEFS

CANADIAN HAILS PACIFIC OVERTURE--Ottawa, 11 Aug (YONHAP)--Joh Crosbie, foreign policy spokesman for Canada's main opposition Progressive Conservative Party, Wednesday endorsed Korean President Chon Tu-hwan's initiative for a Pacific summit as a significant step towards promoting cooperation among Pacific nations and said his party will support it. "We are interested in the potential of the region and in increasing trade relations with it. Many of the Pacific countries are rapidly developing and Canada has much in common with them. We are, therefore, in favor of the idea which would lead to increased Canadian ties with the countries in the Pacific area," the senior opposition member of the Canadian House of Commons said in an interview. He recalled that his party had a plan to organize a Pacific rim conference in 1979 when it was in power. Crosbie predicted Chon's idea would be discussed in his talks with Canadian Government leaders during his Canadian visit late this month and hoped that some concrete results would come from the discussions. He added the Canadian Government should support Chon's initiative. [Text] [SK120213 Seoul YONHAP in English 0203 GMT 12 Aug 82]

JAPANESE TEXTBOOK REVISIONS PROTESTED--Hongkong, 16 Aug (YONHAP)--About 100 South Korean residents of Hong Kong held a rally protesting "distorted" Japanese history textbooks Sunday, the 37th anniversary of Korean liberation from Japan's 36-year colonial rule. Following the rally at the Korea center here, the Koreans adopted a resolution calling for the Japanese Government to correct erroneous accounts of Japanese textbooks regarding past Korea-Japan relations. The Koreans also called on the Japanese Government not to "beautify Japan's imperialism in the past" but to reflect the historical facts with "a humble attitude." The three-point resolution is expected to be presented to Japanese Prime Minister Zenki Suzuki through the Japanese consul-general in Hong Kong. Earlier in the day, Korean Consul-General in Hong Kong Kim Tae-chi maintained that the division of the Korean peninsula was caused by Japan's occupation of Korea during a speech marking Independence Day. [Text] [SK160312 Seoul YONHAP in English 0257 GMT 16 Aug 82]

OVERSEAS DIPLOMATS SHAKE-UP--Seoul, 12 Aug--The South Korean Foreign Ministry conducted a personnel shake-up Thursday, including the appointment of five overseas diplomats to serve in the ministry headquarters in Seoul. The five envoys who will return to Korea are Pak Yun, councilor at the Korean Embassy in the United States, Han Chang-sik, councilor at the Embassy in Lebanon,

Pae Pyong-sung, minister at the Embassy in Indonesia, Yi Sung-kon, vice consul general in Islamabad of Pakistan, and Yi Chung-nam, consul in Houston of the United States. Choe Pong-hum, councilor at the Korean Embassy in France, was appointed to become director of the administration division, and Ho Se-in, consul in Hong Kong, was named to serve as officer in charge of overseas diplomatic missions in the planning and management office. Son Hun, director of the overseas residents division, was moved from the consular and overseas affairs bureau to serve as protocol affairs officer in the protocol office, and Son was succeeded by Kwon Chan, councilor at the Korean Embassy in the United Arab Emirates. [Text] [SK130514 Seoul YONHAP in English 0859 GMT 12 AUG 82]

FOREIGN AFFAIRS INSTITUTE HEAD--The ministry of foreign affairs yesterday appointed Yi Sang-ok dean of the Institute of Foreign Affairs and National Security. Yi was formerly ambassador to Singapore. The ministry also reshuffled five consul general-level officials. The five and their new assignments are--So In-chol, former consul general in West Berlin, as consul general in San Francisco; Yang Ku-sop, former consul general in Agana, as consul general in Shimonoseki; Yu Chi-ho, spokesman of the ministry, as consul general in Sendai Japan; No Chae-cho, former consul general in Shimonoseki, to serve at the ministry's head office; and Kim Kwang-yun former consul general in Sendai to serve also at the ministry headquarters. The new head of the Institute of Foreign Affairs and National Security was born in 1934 and graduated from the Swoul National University College of Liberal Arts and Science. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 7 Aug 82 p 1 SK]

CSO: 4120/388

BRIEFS

ASEAN CREDIT EXPORTS IMPROVE--Seoul, 12 Aug (YONHAP)--South Korea's credit exports of industrial plants, ships and machinery to Southeast Asian countries are brisk these days, reflecting improved economic cooperation between Korea and the members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), the Korean Traders Association (KTA) said Thursday. A KTA report showed that completed negotiations for exports of plants, ships and machinery to the five ASEAN countries on a deferred payment basis during the first 11 days of this month totaled 68.6 million U.S. dollars. In addition, negotiations for 529 million dollars worth of other exports are underway. The report noted, however, that the country's commodity exports to the ASEAN countries in first half of this year decreased by 2.3 percent from the same period last year to 589.2 million dollars. Exports had also dropped 2.9 percent from 1980's 1,131 million dollars to 1,087 million dollars last year. Exports to Singapore, the Philippines and Malaysia increased by 14, 56.4 and 25 percent, respectively, but those to Indonesia decreased by 28.5 and those to Thailand by 23.3 percent. Imports from the region during the same six months period totaled 806.9 million dollars, up 8.6 percent from the level of one year before, causing a trade deficit of 217.7 million dollars. [Text] [SK120148 Seoul YONHAP in English 0136 GMT 12 Aug 82]

POOR EXPORTS DAMPEN ECONOMY--Seoul, 13 Aug (YONHAP)--South Korea's receipt of export letters of credit (L/C) is decreasing, darkening the prospects for a recovery of exports, it was learned Friday. A Commerce-Industry Ministry report showed that L/C arrivals in the first 11 days of August amounted to 354.7 million U.S. dollars, a drop of 22.8 percent from the same period last year. As of the end of July this year, L/C arrivals were falling at an annual rate of 7.4 percent. Commodity shipments overseas during the same 11-day period declined bo 8.5 percent to 315.6 million dollars, compared with the level of one year before. The poor export performance dampens the expectation that the country's economy would pick up through exports beginning in the second half of this year. Under the present circumstances, the country's commodity exports this year are expected to reach 23 billion dollars, below the yearly goal of 24.5 to 25 billion dollars, a ministry official said. Meanwhile, imports in the cited 11-day period totaled 714.5 million dollars, down 0.2 percent from the same period last year. Imports had been rising for the past few months, according to the report.

CSO: 4120/388

'NODONG SINMUN' EDITORIALS FOR NOVEMBER 1981

[Editorial Report] The following editorials appeared in Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean during November 1981:

2 Nov 81 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Dutifully Accomplish the Revolutionary Tasks Entrusted To Us Like the Unsung Heroes": Notes that it is the mark of the unsung heroes to dutifully carry out the party line and policy and the revolutionary responsibilities entrusted to them by working faithfully without recognition for 5 years, 10 years, and that party members and workers should do likewise since revolution is work for and by the masses themselves and there is nothing more honorable than dutifully accomplishing one's revolutionary tasks; calls for all party members and workers to do their utmost to accomplish the long-range goals in the program set forth by the Sixth Party Congress with the spirit of unsung heroes; stresses that party members and workers are revolutionaries struggling to build communism for the party and leader rather than for personal recognition and they should use their ingenuity to produce more attractive goods with the same materials, working for the benefit of the people under the communist principle of "one for all, all for one"; calls for all levels of party organizations to carry out the movement to emulate the unsung heroes so that everyone will dutifully accomplish their revolutionary tasks and carry out the decisions of the Sixth Party Congress.

4 Nov 81 p 1 upper right: "In Line With the Demand of the Developing Reality, Party Organizations Should Strengthen Economic Guidance:" Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT, Vol IV, No 119, 10 Nov 81, pp D 3-6: "Editorial Views Provincial Economic Guidance".

6 Nov 81 p 1 center: "Let Us Vigorously Expedite Construction of the Namp'o Lockgate and the T'aech'o on Generating Station": Notes that construction of the Namp'o lockgate and T'aech'on generating station are two of the four major construction tasks in the program of remaking nature presented by the Fourth Plenum of the Sixth Central Committee; emphasizes that these two construction projects must be completed to control the Taedong and Taerydong rivers and bring water to the reclaimed tideland in South and North Hwanghae and P'yongan Provinces so as to achieve the goal of 1.5 million tons of grain as well as contribute to the scenic beauty of the country; states that the Namp'o lockgate will allow large ships to dock at the ports of Namp'o and Songnim and connect Chaerong, Sunch'on, Tokch'on, etc., by a transportation

canal with railroad tracks and roads constructed on top, while the T'aech'on generating station will satisfy the ever increasing demand for electric power in the region; calls for the builders and helpers to expedite these two projects with the "speed of the Namp'o lockgate construction" and the "speed of the T'aech'on generating station construction" which they have created in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance; calls for raising the utilization of machinery, design and incorporation of modern efficient machinery and mechanization of arduous work such as earth moving for the Namp'o lockgate and widespread use of high-speed tunnel drillers, modern large-scale excavators; calls for the whole party, the entire country and the whole populace to render assistance to these two projects and for the reserves to be mobilized, all machinery in the metals and building materials industries to be run at full capacity to produce more steel, cement and lumber for construction operations; urges all party organizations and construction workers to emulate the unsung heroes in their boundless loyalty to the party and leader and for guidance functionaries to perform technical guidance, detailed planning, equipment control and materials provision and battle direction to expedite these projects.

7 Nov 81 p 1 lower left center: "Let Us Expedite and Complete Threshing and Brilliantly Finish Up This Year's Farming": Notes that the time has come to thresh the rice and corn harvest so as not to lose a single kernel and reap the fruits of the work of the whole populace since the beginning of the year, overcoming the adverse influence of the cold front and reaping a bumper harvest to achieve the goal of 9.5 million tons on grain; after threshing, the grain should be bagged or stored in granaries and final accounting and disbursement performed; emphasizes the importance of concentrating all forces on completing threshing and cleanup so greater efforts can be expended on the militant tasks of the Fourth Plenum of the Sixth Central Committee on tideland reclamation and finding new land; calls upon guidance personnel to formulate detailed plans for logical utilization of farm machinery and transportation facilities for threshing, cleanup, winter plowing, etc., and set the example by taking the lead in the approaching chores, consolidate the views and experiences of agricultural scientists and technicians so as to benefit next year's harvest; calls upon the functionaries to eliminate formalism and instill in the farm workers a sense of being masters of the country's livelihood; exhorts party organizations on the provincial, municipal and county levels to explain the party policy on concluding this year's harvest to the functionaries and workers in the agricultural sector and establish measures for concluding the harvest and threshing operations and for party functionaries and three revolutions team members to go to the site to obtain beneficial experience and successful methods learned through this year's farming and propagate them in preparation for next year's farming operations.

10 Nov 81 p 1 upper right and center: "Let Us Vigorously Wage the Winter Fishing Battle and Supply Many More Fish to the People": Notes that fishery project offices and fishery cooperatives are now engaged in the winter fishing battle and are striving to implement the party policy to raise the living standard of the people and supply many more fish to the people; states that the winter fishing battle is an assault of loyalty for the celebration

of the 70th birthday of Kim Il-song and that thanks to his concern all preparations have been made for winter fishing; calls for all fishery project offices to prepare boats, fishing implements and sufficient fishermen for the fishing battle, overcome all obstacles, set up the fishing battle organizations and command procedures to ensure a successful fishing season; calls for the functionaries in the fishing sector to see to it that fish are processed and refrigeration factories are run at full capacity; urges functionaries in the sector of city and county services for the people to take on responsibility for providing proper livng conditions and supplies to the fishermen and helpers; exhorts party organizations to hold socialist competitions for workers groups to create new records and norms and have the whole party and country rise up to help in winter fishing operations as they did in the rice transplanting season.

11 Nov 81 p 1 upper right and center: "Let Us Create a New Speed Forward in the Nature Remaking Battle": Notes that the mammoth plan of remaking nature proposed at the Fourth Plenum of the Sixth Central Committee includes 300,000 chongbo of tideland reclamation and 200,000 chongbo of new land procurement proposed by Kim Il-song and needs the Namp'o lockgate and T'aech'on generating station to provide the necessary irrigation; states that the party has proposed these four major construction projects requiring unprecedented high-level technical expertise which will enable the program of remaking nature to be realized in only a few years with the speed engendered by the entire party, the whole country and all the people participating; affirms that a new chapter in the speed battle of the chollima has been written with the "Tideland reclamation speed," "Namp'o lockgate construction speed" and the "T'aech'on generating station construction speed" comparable to the "Vinalon speed," "Pyongyang speed" and the "70-day battle speed"; calls for a march forward based on the material and ideological foundations laid during the 1970's and in conjunction with the conversion of the whole society to chuche; exhorts all construction workers and helpers to overcome all obstacles and accomplish all the tasks entrusted to them under bold operational planning and skillful direction to accelerate completion of the grandiose program of remaking nature; calls for all functionaries and workers to consider the program to remake nature as their own and perform their tasks in the four major construction projects with the new "Tideland reclamation speed," "Namp'o lockgate construction speed" and the "T'aech'on generating station construction speed."

13 Nov 81 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Vigorously Carry Out the Movement to Find New Land on a Mass Scale": Notes that the conditions are ripe for following the decisions of the Fourth Plenum of the Sixth Central Committee on obtaining 200,000 chongbo of new land, thereby making it possible to reach the goal of 1.5 million tons of grain; states that there are many areas capable of cultivation on the west coast, the central plains, the mountain valleys, etc., which can be easily prepared for cultivation as well as land adjacent to farmland and streams; calls upon all guidance functionaries, especially the local party and executive organizations, to search out land suitable for cultivation in their areas, draw up battle plans, provide the necessary manpower, equipment and materials, seeing to it that excavators, tractors, etc., presently on hand are put to maximum use; calls for soil analysis,

irrigation and field adjustment of newly reclaimed land and tilling guidance after the land has been plowed; exhorts all organizations and enterprises in the national economy to render material and labor assistance to the movement to find new land and for increased supply of machine equipment, explosives, fuel and other materials to the land reclamation sites; urges the local party and executive committee responsible functionaries including provincial, city and county parties to mobilize and lead the masses in concentrating all forces on the movement to find new land; calls for all to put forth their best efforts to achieve the goal of 200,000 chongbo of new farmland in the same spirit in which the entire populace and the whole country achieved 1 million chongbo of new farmland following the decision of the September plenum of the Central Committee in 1959.

21 Nov 81 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Increase Production of Extraction Equipment on a Large Scale": Notes that all party members and workers are striving to carry out Kim Il-song's recent instructions on increasing production of extraction equipment on a large scale in order to expedite fulfillment of the 10 long-range goals of the second 7-year plan and complete the four major projects set forth at the Fourth Plenum of the Sixth Central Committee of tideland reclamation, recovering new farmland, construction of the Namp'o lockgate and the T'aech'on electric power generating station; states that equipment is the basic weapon of production and construction; calls for functionaries in the extraction machinery industry to follow the will of the party, perform economic organizational work and business management according to the Taean work system by going among the workers and analyzing the situation, overcoming all obstacles and performing economic organizational work and production direction so that all will carry out their battle assignments in the spirit of masters of their work; stresses increased production of extraction machinery, further increasing the utilization of presses and die and forges and utilizing the latest scientific advances to produce the best products possible; calls for the production masses to have a high revolutionary zeal, coordinate extraction equipment production with cooperative production and to see that the contracted materials and cooperative products are provided on schedule; exhorts party organizations and three revolutions teams to foster a climate of responsibility for implementing party decisions and policy in their units so that all will set new records and create new norms in the production of extraction equipment.

23 Nov 81 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Thoroughly Prepare for Next Year's Production": Notes that now when all sectors of the national economy are diligently engaged in implementing the decisions of the Sixth Party Congress and the Fourth Plenum of the Sixth Central Committee, thorough preparations must be laid for next year's production, a year in which the 70th birthday of Kim Il-song will be celebrated and the second year for implementing the decisions of the Sixth Party Congress; calls for all organizations and three revolutions teams to go among the producing masses, organize and muster their zeal and strength through political work and foster an atmosphere for thoroughly preparing for next year's production, including machine overhaul and maintenance, storing fuel, raw and processed materials and tools, and adjusting the present production process to meet next year's production goals, strengthening and adapting machinery where necessary; urges all factories and

enterprises in all sectors of the national economy to perfrom proper technical preparations along with obtaining an ample supply of raw materials, fuel, processed materials and spare parts; exhorts provincial economic guidance committee functionaries to go down to the factories and enterprises to ascertain the situation, mobilize internal reserves and vigorously mobilize the masses to solve all problems they encounter, evaluate the status of production preapration so as to reap great results in fulfilling next year's production plan.

25 Nov 81 p 1 right three-quarters: "Let Us Vigorously Add Luster To Our People's Heroic Spirit in the Grandiose Nature Remaking Battle": Notes that expediting the grandiose projects of remaking nature according to the instructions of Kim Il-song to the Fourth Plenum of the Sixth Central Committee--300,000 chongbo of tideland reclamation, 200,000 chongbo of new farmland, Namp'o lockgate and T'aech'on electric power generating station construction--will result in making Korea a people's paradise with increased agricultural and electric power production; calls for all to foster the same spirit as the people possessed right after the war when the whole party and the entire country mobilized for socialist construction under the guidance of the party and the leader; urges all functionaries and workers to develop a high national pride and confidence in implementing the four major construction projects which Kim Il-song has set forth; and for all functionaries, party members and workers to set high goals and strive to accomplish these four major projects of remaking nature and boldly overcome all obstacles which stand in their way; urges party organizations at all levels to explain and indoctrinate the party members and workers in Kim Il-song's nature remaking program and the four major construction projects, perform political propaganda and economic agitation, and instill in the workers and helpers the spirit of boundless loyalty to the party and the revolution; calls for the functionaries to go among the masses and perfrom economic organizational work and battle direction, intensify the campaign to capture the red flag of the three revolutions and the movement to emulate the unsung heroes, have the speed battle ardently carried out at every battle site and create a new "Tideland reclamation speed," "Namp'o lockgate construction speed," and "T'aech'on electric power generating station construction speed" by mobilizing the whole party, the entire country and the whole populace to achieve the four major construction projects.

27 Nov 81 p 1 lower half with border: "Significant Meeting Registering a New Upsurge in Tasks of the Trade Unions": Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV No 230, 1 Dec 81, pp D 5-8: "Materials On DPRK Trade Union Congress: NODONG SINMUN Editorial".

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'NODONG SINMUN' EDITORIALS FOR DECEMBER 1981

[Editorial Report] The following editorials appeared in Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean during December 1981:

1 Dec 81 p 3 lower right: "Goodwill Envoy of the Ugandan People": Summary published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 233, 4 Dec 81, pp D 5-6: "NODONG SINMUN Welcome".

4 Dec 81 p 1 lower half with border: "Let Us Effect New Turn in Trade Union Work Under the Leadership of the Party": Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 234, 7 Dec 81, pp D 8-9: "'NODONG SINMUN' On Party Role in Trade Union Work".

8 Dec 81 p 1 upper half with border: "Programmatic Document Clearly Expounding Historic Mission of Working Class in Modeling Whole Society on Chuche Idea": Summary published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 236, 9 Dec 81, pp D 5-7: "Editorial Views Kim Il-song TU Congress Speech".

10 Dec 81, p 1 upper right: "Let Us Further Improve and Intensify Heat Management Work in All Sectors of the National Economy": Notes that heat management is said by Kim Il-song to be a most important work in modern production and thus is a very important element in successful winter production, in family households as well as in all factories and enterprises in heavy and light industry; states that the party has called for heat management to be improved and intensified to meet the demands of every increasing production; calls for all to heed the party call for improved coal and steam management as well as increased production of coal and fuel under the party line of conversion to a chuche-oriented, modern and scientific national economy; calls upon all to follow Kim Il-song's early instructions to give priority to fuel and energy and to set up and effecively utilize large fuel and energy bases; urges workers in all units to improve heat management and conservation in order to normalize winter produciton; urges economic guidance functionaries to go among the heat management workers, ascertain their concrete situation, settle all difficulties at the proper time and take steps to improve heat management; exhorts heat management workers, as those directly in charge of heating, to devote all their efforts and knwoledge to raising the standard of living by tending their heating facilities carefully and frugally, prevent accidents by abiding by standards

and regulations, and performing preventive maintenance; notes that carrying on the technical innovation movement will raise the level of conservation of fuel and heat and free heat management workers from arduous labor; calls for all guidance functionaries in all party, economic organizations and enterprises, including those in factories and enterprises in the heat management field, to formulate technical innovation organizational plans for rennovating heating facilities such as boilers, reduce heat consumption, provide an ample supply of heat to production units and facilitate training and study sessions for heat management workers and therby enable the new prospective goals to be achieved ahead of schedule.

11 Dec 81 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Thoroughly Perform Next Year's Farming Preparations Ahead of Time": Notes that the key to success in next year's agricultural production is a good beginning and thus farming preparations should start now that this year's farm chores are in the final stage of completion; stresses the necessity for good seasonal preparation under the continuing adverse influence of the cold front which requires battle organization and direction with the manpower and facilities on hand; calls for expediting next year's farm preparations along with the tasks of recovering new farmland, tideland reclamation, etc.; urges cooperative farm functionaries to see to it that humus and compost beds, rice cold nursery beds and corn seed beds are prepared and that farm machinery is repaired; exhorts the industrial sector to produce sufficient chemical fertilizer and farm machinery and send them to the farms; calls for all party organizations and three revolutions teams, including provincial, city and county party organizations, to perform political work to instill in farm workers the significance of Kim Il-song's instructions and the will of the party concerning farm preparations, to carry out battle organization and give flexible guidance according to the changing agricultural conditions and go down to the lower units and share past farm experience with the workers.

14 Dec 81 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Further Fan the Flames of Successive Innovations in the Nature Remaking Battle": Notes that following the Fourth Plenum of the Sixth Central Committee, various factories and enterprises are now vigorously engaged in expediting the four major goals of remaking nature--reclaiming 300,000 chongbo of tideland, recovering 200,000 chongbo of new farmland, construction of the Nampo's lockgate and the T'aech'on electric power generating station--which will change the face of Korea and contribute to the nation's prosperity; stresses that these four grandiose projects are so vast that everyone in all sectors of the national economy will have to lend a hand to realize Kim Il-song's broad plan and the party's design for remaking nature; calls for the entire party and the whole populace to rally around the leader and the party and provide the necessary materials and machinery to these four projects as soon as possible so that a new speed can be generated to accomplish these projects quickly; calls for all functionaries and workers in the appropriate sectors to be responsible for their work like masters of their domain and for all functionaries and workers to give assistance in both material and manpower; urges provincial economic guidance committees, factory and enterprise responsible functionaries to adopt the correct position on the nature remaking projects, properly plan assistance work so that everyone in their units will be able to complete their production

assignments along with giving assitance to these four major projects; calls for a working atmosphere of fulfilling one's assignment no matter what, expecially for those functionaries in units which produce machinery such as excavators, materials including cement and transportation resources; notes that success in the vast nature-remaking projects laregly depends on the role of party organizations which are the political staff headquarters for the units involved and that economic administration functionaries must push forward with assistance work based on party principles from a nationwide standpoint.

16 Dec 81 p 1 upper three-quarters with border: "Let Us Step Up Socialist Economic Construction, Firmly Grasping Taean Work System": Summary published in KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT No 181, JPRS 79890, 19 Jan 82 pp 85-86: "Papers Commemorate Taean Work System:.

18 Dec 81 p 1 center: "Let Us Give Fuller Scope to the Might of New Agricultural Guidance System": Summary published in KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT No 181, JPRS 79890, 19 Jan 82, pp 108-109: "'NODONG SINMUN' Marks Anniversary of Rural Guidance System".

20 Dec 81 p 1 lower left: "Friendship Mission of Fraternal Chinese People": Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 244, 21 Dec 81, pp D 8-10: "20 Dec NODONG SINMUN Editorial".

24 Dec 81 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Create a Reclamation Speed in the Tideland Reclamation Battle": States that at the time when the world is undergoing a "food crisis" and "agricultural crisis," Korea is self-sufficient in food resources and that reclaiming 300,000 chongbo of tideland plays an important role in fulfilling the goal of 1.5 million tons of grain presented at the Sixth Party Congress; notes that accomplishing the goal of reclaiming 300,000 chongbo of tideland will contribute to Korea's prosperity and bright future and assure victory in the vast nature remaking program of Kim Il-song and the party; calls for all party organizations to explain the significance of the mass-scale tideland reclamation project and help the workers to achieve the "Tideland reclamation speed"; calls for guidance functionaries to gain from the experience of the North P'yongan Province Tideland Construction Complex operating at Pidan Island and the Tasa-do port construction project; urges all functionaries to go to the construction sites and give technical guidance, equipment control, materials provision, worker peasant administration and cooperative production management to expedite delivery to the sites; exhorts workers not only to recalim tideland but to set up water systems and internal network construction and plant grain in the reclaimed land as well as performing land adjustment and field size regularization; calls upon machine manufacturing factories to construct and provide barges, automatic loaders, etc, needed at the reclamation sites; urges all to achieve 300,000 chongbo of tideland reclamation and give a report of loyalty to the great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious party center.

27 Dec 81 p 1 upper half: "Let Us Thoroughly Embody the Socialist Constitution and More Powerfully Expedite the State System": States that on the

occasion of the ninth anniversary of Kim Il-song's proclamation of the DPRK Socialist Constitution," which completely embodies the chuche idea and newly delineates all political, economic and cultural principles in the socialist society, we reflect on the tremendous successes the people have achieved in the three revolutions--ideological, technical and cultural; notes that in order to implement the socialist constitution, the party established the tasks of defending the revolution and victoriously advancing the cause of chuche and called on all organizations, enterprises and groups to conscientiously abide by the legal norms and regulations of the socialist constitution; emphasizes that the socialist constitution is the fruit gained by the blood of the people and must be strictly adhered to; calls for all party members and workers to abide more closely by the legal norms and rules of action presented, normalize and regularize equipment, materials and manpower and financial management, strictly enforce state planning and cooperative production regulations and adhere to norms and rules for collective living; exhorts all functionaries and workers to study in depth the socialist constitution, land law, socialist labor law, etc, and economic guidance functionaries are to be thoroughly familiar with the economic management norms in particular; stresses that the people's executive organizations can perform all their duties and roles regarding the dictatorship of the proletariat solely under the leadership of the party; calls for all party organizations to further intensify party guidance of people's executive organizations, strongly establish the party's unitary ideological system so that all will brilliantly accomplish the decisions of the Sixth Party Congress with infinite loyalty to the party and leader.

28 Dec 81 p 1 center: "Let Us Upgrade People's Living Standard by Directing Efforts to Light Industry": Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT No IV, No 251, 31 Dec 81, pp D 8-11: "'NODONG SINMUN' Stresses Role of Light Industry".

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CSO: 4108/199

INFORMATION ON DPRK MILITARY UNITS

[The following information on units of the Korean People's Army (KPA), the People's Constabulary, and other military units has been extracted from Korean language sources published in Pyongyang. The following abbreviations are used in the sourcelines: NS--NODONG SINMUN; NC--NODONG CH'ONGNYON.]

KPA Ch'a To-yŏng unit	the KPA unit where Comrade Ch'a To-yŏng is SWYL chairman was using the movie "Star of Korea" as study material [NC 2 Oct 81 p 3]
KPA Kim T'ae-pok unit	the KPA unit where Comrade Kim T'ae-pok is SWYL chairman is using the movie "Star of Korea" as study material [NC 2 Oct 81 p 3]
KPA Song Yŏng-su unit	the KPA unit where Comrade Song Yŏng-su is SWYL chairman is using the moving "Star of Korea" as study material [NC 2 Oct 81 p 3]
KPA Yi Yong [Ryong]-sŏp unit	the KPA unit where Comrade Yi Yong [Ryong]-sŏp is SWYL chairman is using the moving picture "Star of Korea" as study material [NC 2 Oct 81 p 3]
KPA Chŏn Mun-uk unit	the KPA unit to which Comrade Chŏn Mun-uk is attached was visited by a Syrian military delegation after visits to Mangyongdae and Mangyongbong; afterwards, the delegation visited the Korean Revolutionary Museum, Mangyongdae Revolution School, Central Historical Museum, and the Pyongyang Youth and Students Palace [NC 4 Oct 81 p 6]
KPA O Sŏk-hwan unit	the KPA double red flag unit to which Comrade O Sŏk-hwan is attached was striving to have its members become "universal soldiers" through training and study under SWYL chairman Comrade Yi Ch'ang-son [NC 8 Oct 81 p 3]

CSO: 4108/206

INFORMATION ON NORTH KOREAN INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES

[The following information on North Korean factories, mines, and other industrial facilities has been extracted from Korean language sources published in Pyongyang. The following abbreviations are used in the sourceline: NS = NODONG SINMUN; MC = MINJUN CHOSON; NC = NODONG CH'ONGNYON.]

4 June Vehicle Factory	innovated to achieve a 30,000-ton cast-steel capability; in the process, made about 240 items of non-standard equipment [NS 6 Oct 81 p 1]
Yongyang Mine	achieved 600,000-ton blasts; also, some tunneling platoons adopted high-efficiency work methods guaranteeing a larger number of blasts; brace workers adopted a more rational bracing method [NS 8 Oct 81 p 1]
Hamhung Tire Factory	doubled tire production through reorganization of equipment and rearrangement of production processes; a 15 April technical innovations shock brigade mechanically reorganized six moulding machines, tripling molding speed, while the preparation shop adopted rubber turning equipment and automatic oil supply machinery to the tire rubber synthesis process; also, by reorganizing the tube production process, exceeded bicycle tire production plans [NS 9 Oct 81 p 3]
Sariwon Tractor Parts Factory	raised daily average levels in the second half of the year by 1.5 times; the casting shop adopted new technology and work methods, including a new melting method; work teams in the first manufacturing shop adopted new tools and implements for innovation in gear production [NS 9 Oct 81 p 3]
28 September Factory	making a new kind of pump; now only is the new pump more powerful, it uses 30-50 percent less steel per item and 12 percent less electricity [MC 9 Oct 81 p 1]

Songch'on Mine	workers and three revolutions team members concentrated on tunneling, so that the mine greatly exceeded the year's quotas on preparatory tunneling, transport pit tunneling, and test boring; squads reorganized drill deployment, blasting methods, and compressor work to raise production per rock drill car [NS 14 Oct 81 p 1]
Sinwon Mine	exceeded the year's ore production plan by 19 percent as of the end of September; drillers reorganized the disposition of blasting holes and drilling work methods to raise the number of blasts per shift and the efficiency of blasting [MC 15 Oct 81 p 1]
Kim Ch'aek Iron Works	steel workers produced pig iron well beyond the nominal capability of blast furnaces; a 15 April technical innovation shock brigade got adoption of some 1,200 technical innovations in the production processes [NS 29 Oct 81 p 1]
Sunc'on Cement Plant	cast steel shop made many parts for firing furnaces and doubled cold pipe maintenance machinery for the firing furnaces; overfulfilled production 1.2-1.3 times above quotas through good equipment management [NS 29 Oct 81 p 1]
Hasong Tire Factory	modernizing equipment to raise tire production 1.2 times; early in the year, workers and the three revolutions team resolved to make a new kind of tire: they solved equipment and materiel problems so the factory is now making many good-quality iron-core tires [MC 30 Oct 81 p 3]

CSO: 4108/206

BRIEFS

NORTH PYONGAN POWER STATIONS--Small-medium power stations in North P'yongan Province have finished the year's power production plan, with good technical and equipment management for efficient utilization of water. The Power Station where Comrade Kim Chong-su Works did well in getting spare parts and through good spot inspection-maintenance, ran equipment fully. The Power Station where Comrade Kang Yun-hak Works reorganized the generators' rotation sector to guarantee normal operations. The Power Station where Comrade Kim Un-sok Works reorganized the door opening and closing of the intake and maintained the water-course well to normalize high production levels. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 8 Oct 81 p 2]

NAMP'O WATERGATE CONSTRUCTION--Youth construction workers and volunteers are doing well at construction of the Namp'o Watergate, which will solve problems in the use of Taedong River water for industry and drinking. Workers are in the final stages of preparation for stringing railroad and transmission wires. Enterprises, including the Kangson Steel Works, have sent materials and equipment, and other entities, including the Mangyongdae Revolution School, sent volunteers. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 8 Oct 81 p 3]

COAL MINING ACTIVITIES--Enterprises under the General Bureau of Coal Mining Industries of the South Pyongan Province Economic Guidance Committee are achieving a great upsurge in coal production. At the Sunch'on Region Coal Mining Complex, general bureau functionaries went to the pit faces to gain an understanding of realities and assist in reorganizing enterprise management. General bureau functionaries increased the amount of materials for pit-hardening at the Sinch'ang Coal Mine and strengthened guidance work on maintenance of transport facilities. General bureau functionaries at the 8 February Union Youth Coal Mine and Ch'onsong Coal Mine established transport measures and assisted in plans to conserve materiel. At the Anju Region Coal Mining Complex, general bureau functionaries gave guidance on spot inspections and reserve maintenance for consolidated tunnelers and coal cutters, as well as providing assistance in equipment management. [Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 12 Oct 81 p 1]

CSO: 4108/204

APPEARANCE LISTS FOR DPRK PERSONALITIES

[The following lists of DPRK government and KWP officials have been extracted from Korean language sources published in Pyongyang. Order and titles of the original source have been preserved, but names have been presented in tabular form for ease of recognition.]

EYADEMA IN HAMHUNG--The following greeted Togo's president Eyadema upon his arrival in Hamhung on 1 October:

Pak Sŏng-ch'ŏl	comrade
Chŏng Chun-ku	"
Pak Myŏng-ku	functionary of the sector concerned

[NODONG SINMUN 2 Oct 81 p 1]

PRC ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATED--The PRC embassy gave a banquet on the evening of 1 October on the 32d anniversary of the founding of the PRC, with the following present:

Sŏ Ch'ŏl	comrade
Chŏng Chun-ku	vice premier
Kim Kyŏng-yŏn [ryŏn]	"
Kim Kwan-sŏp	functionary of the sector concerned
Cho Myŏng-nok [rok]	"
Hyŏn Chun-kŭk	"
Chang Ch'ŏl	"
Kim Chae-suk	"
Han Su-kil	"
Yi Hu-kyŏm	"
Kim T'ae-hŭi	"

[NODONG SINMUN 2 Oct 81 p 3]

RALLY FOR EYADEMA--In addition to Kim Il-song, the following attended a Pyongyang City mass rally for Togo's President Eyadema on 2 October at the 8 February Cultural Hall:

Pak Sŏng-ch'ŏl	comrade
Kim Yŏng-nam	"
Chŏn Mun-sŏp	"
Hŏ Tam	"
Chŏng Chun-ki	"
Kong Chin-t'ae	"
Sŏ Yun-sŏk	"
Sŏ Kwan-hi	"
Kim Kyŏng-yŏn [ryŏn]	"

[NODONG SINMUN 3 Oct 81 p 1]

KIM MEETS ZAMBIANS--The following were present on 2 October when Kim Il-song met the visiting delegation of the Zambian People's Assembly:

Hwang Chang-yŏp	chairman, SPA standing committee
Cho Kyu-il	vice foreign minister

[NODONG SINMUN 3 Oct 81 p 2]

KIM RECEIVES THAIS--The following were present on 3 October when Kim Il-song met the Thai Democratic Party delegation:

Kim Yŏng-nam	comrade
Yu Yŏng-kŏl	functionary of the sector concerned

[NODONG SINMUN 4 Oct 81 p 1]

ZAMBIANS IN KANGWON--The following attended a banquet on the evening of the 3d given by the Kangwon Province People's Committee for the visiting Zambian delegation:

Hwang Chang-yŏp	chairman, SPA standing committee
Kim Kyŏng-ho	vice chairman, Kangwon Province people's committee

[NODONG SINMUN 4 Oct 81 p 3]

EAST GERMANS ARRIVE--The following greeted the 5 October arrival of the East German delegation under the leadership of the deputy chairman of the council of ministers, Hans Reichelt, and attended a banquet for the delegation that evening at the People's Cultural Palace:

Kong Chin-t'ae	vice premier
Chŏn Il-ch'un	functionary of the sector concerned
Kang Chŏng-yun	"

[NODONG SINMUN 6 Oct 81 p 4]

CZECH ANNIVERSARY MARKED--A banquet was held at the embassy of Czechoslovakia on the evening of 5 October on the 37th anniversary of the founding of the Czech army, with the following present:

Pak Chung-kuk	KPA officer
O Chae-won	"

[NODONG SINMUN 6 Oct 81 p 6]

KIM MEETS SYRIANS--The following were present on 6 October when Kim Il-song met the visiting Syrian military delegation:

Kim Yŏng-nam	comrade
Yi Chae-kŭn	functionary of the sector concerned

[NODONG SINMUN 7 Oct 81 p 2]

CHONGRYON DELEGATION DEPARTS--The following bid farewell on 6 October to the departing Chongryon Central Standing Committee delegation, under chairman Yi Kye-paek:

Kim Chung-nin [rin]	comrade
Chŏng Chun-ki	"
Kim Man-kŭm	functionary of the sector concerned
Yi Sŏng-nok [rok]	"
Kim In-sŏn	"

[NODONG SINMUN 7 Oct 81 p 3]

EAST GERMAN ANNIVERSARY--The following attended a banquet at the GDR embassy on the evening of 7 October on the 32d anniversary of the founding of the GDR:

Kim Yŏng-nam	comrade
Chŏng Chun-ki	"
Hwang Chang-yŏp	"
Kim Il-ch'ŏl	functionary of the sector concerned
Yi Pyŏng-uk	"
Ch'oe T'ae-pok	"
Yu Yŏng-kŏl	"
Kim Yong [ryong]-t'aek	"
Kim Chae-suk	"
Pang T'ae-yul [ryul]	"
Chŏn Il-ch'un	"
Kim T'ae-hŭi	"

[NODONG SINMUN 8 Oct 81 p 4]

CHONGRYON DELEGATIONS ARRIVE--The following Chongryon delegation arrived on 7 October: the Korea University congratulatory delegation, led by Pak Yong-kon, vice department head, Korea University; the Chongryon functionaries delegation, led by Hwang Pyŏng-t'ae, deputy director, Chongryon Central Standing Committee Politburo; Chongryon regional functionaries delegation, led by Kim Tong-yŏl [ryŏl], deputy director, Chongryon Central Standing Committee propaganda department; the Chongryon Kumgang Insurance functionaries delegation, led by Sŏ Won-su, president, Hyogo Prefecture Kumgang Insurance Company; and the 91st fatherland visitation delegation, led by Yi Il-u, deputy director, Chongryon Central Standing Committee international department. The delegations are to celebrate the 35th anniversary of Kim Il-song University. The following greeted their arrival:

Chi Ch'ang-ik	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Chu-yŏng	"
Paek Myŏng-non [ron]	"
Wang Kyŏng-hak	"

[NODONG SINMUN 8 Oct 81 p 5]

SOCCER DELEGATION DEPARTS--The following bid farewell to the Korean Residents of Japan Soccer Society delegation, which left by train on 7 October:

Kim Yu-sun	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim In-sŏn	"

[NODONG SINMUN 8 Oct 81 p 5]

BULGARIAN EXHIBIT OPENS--The following attended the 7 October opening of a photo exhibition on the 90th anniversary of the founding of the Bulgarian Communist Party:

Cho Yŏng-kuk	functionary of the sector concerned
Yi Sŏng-hi	"
Kim T'ae-hŭi	"

[NODONG SINMUN 8 Oct 81 p 6]

SADAT CONDOLENCE CALL--The following visited the Egyptian embassy on 8 October to express condolences on the death of Anwar Sadat:

O Chin-u	comrade
Yi Chong-ok	"
Hŏ Tam	"
Hwang Chang-yŏp	"
Kim Kyŏng-yŏn [ryŏn]	"

[NODONG SINMUN 9 Oct 81 p 1]

KIM ANNIVERSARY MARKED--The following attended a commemorative gathering of loyalty on 8 October on the road to Mangyongdae on the 36th anniversary of when the repatriating Kim Il-song first saw his home:

Yim Ch'un-ch'u	comrade
Chang Yun-p'il	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Man-kŭm	"
Yi Yŏng-su	"
Kim Yŏng-nam	"

[NODONG SINMUN 9 Oct 81 p 4]

PRC MEDIA DELEGATION--The following attended an 8 October occupational meeting to welcome the PRC radio and television broadcasting delegation:

Yi Pong-hŭi	vice chairman, Korean Central Broadcasting Committee
Kang Tŏk-sŏ	"

[NODONG SINMUN 9 Oct 81 p 5]

KIM INSPECTS FARM--Kim Il-song inspected the No 7 farm on 9 October, with the following accompanying him:

Yi Chong-ok	comrade
Kim Hwan	"
Kang Sŏng-san	"
Cho Se-ung	"
Yi Kŭn-mo	"
Sŏ Yun-sŏk	"
Kang Hŭi-won	"
Sŏ Kwan-hi	"

[NODONG SINMUN 10 Oct 81 p 1]

KIM MEETS GHANIANS--The following were present on 9 October when Kim Il-song met the visiting Ghana Chuche thought national study center delegation:

Hwang Chang-yŏp	comrade
Cho Yŏng-kuk	vice chairman, central committee

[NODONG SINMUN 10 Oct 81 p 2]

KIM MEETS GHANA JOURNALISTS--Kim Il-song met the delegation of the government paper GHANA TIMES on 9 October, with the following present:

Hwang Chang-yŏp	comrade
Ch'ae Chun-pyŏng	responsible editor, MINJU CHOSON

[NODONG SINMUN 10 Oct 81 p 2]

SADAT FUNERAL DELEGATION--The following bid farewell on 9 October to the DPRK delegation to the funeral of Anwar Sadat:

Yi Chong-ok	vice premier
Kong Chin-t'ae	"
Chŏng Chun-ki	"
Pak Myŏng-ku	vice foreign minister

[NODONG SINMUN 10 Oct 81 p 4]

DELEGATION TO PRC--A delegation of the DPRK-PRC friendship society left for the PRC on 9 October under the leadership of Kim Kwang-sop, with the following to say farewell:

Ch'oe T'ae-pok	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim T'ae-hŭi	"

[NODONG SINMUN 10 Oct 81 p 6]

YASSER ARAFAT ARRIVES--The following greeted the 10 October arrival of a PLO delegation, led by Yasser Arafat:

O'Chin-u	comrade
Yi Chong-ok	"
Kim Yŏng-nam	"
Hŏ Tam	"
Chŏng Chun-ki	"
Kong Chin-t'ae	"

[NODONG SINMUN 11 Oct 81 p 3]

CONSTRUCTION COMPLETION CELEBRATED--A letter of congratulations was presented to the construction workers of the Mobilon Factory in Hamhung city on 10 October, with the following present at a meeting on the site:

Kim Hwan	comrade
Kye Ŭng-t'ae	"
Yi Kil-song	functionary of the sector concerned
Cho Ch'ang-tŏk	"
Kim Hyŏng-chŏng	"

[NODONG SINMUN 11 Oct 81 p 4]

KIM PROPOSAL REMEMBERED--A Pyongyang city report meeting was held on 10 October at the Pyongyang Grand Theater on the 1st anniversary of Kim Il-song's proposal on establishment of the Federal Republic of Koryo, with the following present:

Sŏ Ch'ŏl	member, politburo; chairman, central committee inspection committee
Chŏng Chun-ki	candidate member, politburo; vice premier
Hwang Chang-yŏp	secretary, central committee; chairman, SPA standing committee
Chŏng Sin-hyŏk	chairman, Chondogyo Young Friends Party central committee
Kim Man-kŭm	chairman, Pyongyang city people's committee
Hong Ki-mun	chairman, committee for the peaceful reunification of the fatherland
Chŏng Tu-hwan	chairman, DFRF central committee
Yŏm [Ryŏm] Kuk-yŏl [ryŏl]	vice chairman, Korea Social Democratic Party central committee
Kim Pong-chu	chairman, KGFTU central committee
Chang Yun-p'il	chairman, KAWU central committee
Yi Yŏng-su	chairman, SWYL central committee

[NODONG SINMUN 11 Oct 81 p 5]

RETURN FROM JAPAN--The following greeted the 9 October return of the trade union delegation under Kim Pong-chu, which had visited Japan:

Chang Yun-p'il	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Kuk-sam	"

[NODONG SINMUN 11 Oct 81 p 6]

KIM AT EXPERIMENTAL FARM--Kim Il-song went to the Institute of Agriculture Sciences Yongsong Experimental Farm to inspect new farm implements at the Institute's Agriculture Mechanization Research Station, with the following in attendance:

Kang Sŏng-san	comrade
Ch'oe Chae-u	"
Sŏ Kwan-hi	"
Hong Sŏng-yong [ryong]	"

[NODONG SINMUN 12 Oct 81 p 1]

INDIAN DELEGATION ARRIVES--An Indian government education and cultural delegation arrived on 13 October, with the following to greet them:

Ch'oe T'ae-pok	functionary of the sector concerned
Chang Ch'ŏl	"
Hong Il-ch'ŏn	"

[NODONG SINMUN 14 Oct 81 p 4]

SPORTS SUBCOMMITTEE ARRIVES--On 14 October a delegation of a subcommittee of the Asian Games League arrived, with the following to greet them:

Kim Man-kŭm	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Yu-sun	"
Kim Tŭk-chun	"

[NODONG SINMUN 15 Oct 81 p 3]

SPORTS BANQUET HELD--The following attended a banquet at the Ongnyu-gwan on the evening of the 14th in honor of the subcommittee of the Asian Games League:

Kim Man-kŭm	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Yu-sun	"
Pae Tal-chun	"
Pak Yŏng-ch'an	"
Ch'oe Chae-kuk	"
Kim Tŭk-chun	"

[NODONG SINMUN 15 Oct 81 p 3]

MILITARY DELEGATION TO BULGARIA--The following bid farewell to a KPA journalists delegation, led by lieutenant general Yun Ch'i-ho, which departed for Bulgaria on 14 October:

Ch'oe Sang-uk	KPA officer
Kim Ŭng-to	"

[NODONG SINMUN 15 Oct 81 p 4]

KIM MEETS INDIANS--The following were present on 15 October when Kim Il-song met the visiting Indian government education and culture delegation:

Hŏ Tam	vice premier; foreign minister
Ch'oe T'ae-pok	chairman, education committee
Hong Il-ch'ŏn	vice minister of common education

[NODONG SINMUN 16 Oct 81 p 1]

DELEGATION TO USSR--The following bid farewell at the 15 October departure of the Korean Journalists League delegation, led by Kim Ki-nam, which departed for the Soviet Union:

Chŏng Ha-ch'ŏn	functionary of the sector concerned
Yi Nam-kyu	"
Han Kwang-hak	"

[NODONG SINMUN 16 Oct 81 p 3]

CONFERENCE DELEGATIONS ARRIVE--Delegations from 116 countries or organizations arrived on 15 October to attend the 7th plenum of the SWYL, with the following to greet them:

Yun Ki-pok	comrade
Kim Si-hak	"
Kim Il-tae	"
Yi Yŏng-su	SWYL chairman
Yi Mong-ho	functionary of the sector concerned
Han Il-su	"
Chang Se-kŭk	"
Kim Ch'ang-yong [ryong]	"
Kim Tong-kuk	"

[NODONG SINMUN 16 Oct 81 p 4]

ANGOLAN PRESIDENT ARRIVES--In addition to Kim Il-song, the following welcomed the 16 October arrival of Angolan President Santos:

Pak Sŏng-ch'ŏl	comrade
Kim Yŏng-nam	"
Hŏ Tam	"
Chŏng Chun-ki	"
Kong Chin-t'ae	"
Sŏ Kwan-hi	"

[NODONG SINMUN 17 Oct 81 p 1]

KIM ORGANIZATION REMEMBERED--The following attended a report meeting at the Pyongyang Grand Theater on 16 October on the 55th anniversary of Kim Il'song's "Down With Imperialism League":

Yi Chong-ok	member, politburo
Yim Ch'un-ch'u	"

Sŏ Ch'ŏl	comrade
Kim Chung-nin [rin]	"
Kim Hwan	"
O Kŭk-yŏl [ryŏl]	"
Paek Hak-nim [rin]	"
Yun Ki-pok	candidate member, politburo
Ch'oe Kwang	comrade
Sŏ Yun-sŏk	"
Hwang Chang-yŏp	secretary, central committee
Kim Hoe-il	vice premier
Hong Sŏng-yong [ryong]	comrade

[NODONG SINMUN 17 Oct 81 p 5]

JAPANESE KOREANS ARRIVE--A congratulatory delegation of Korean residents of Japan youth and students, led by Pak Ch'ung-u, vice chairman of the Korean residents of Japan youth and students league central committee arrived on 16 October to attend the 7th plenum of the SWYL, with the following to meet them:

Kim Chu-yŏng	functionary of the sector concerned
Yi Yŏng-su	"
Ch'oe T'ae-pok	"
Wang Kyŏng-hak	"

[NODONG SINMUN 17 Oct 81 p 7]

BEICHING FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION--A Beiching city friendship delegation arrived on 16 October, with the following to greet them:

Kim Man-kŭm	chairman, Pyongyang city people's committee
Kim Ŭng-cho	functionary of the sector concerned
Wang Kyŏng-hak	"

[NODONG SINMUN 17 Oct 81 p 7]

MALAYSIAN ECONOMIC DELEGATION--The following greeted the 16 October arrival of a Malaysian government economic and technical delegation:

Ch'oe Chŏng-kŭn	functionary of the sector concerned
Yi Sŏng-nok [rok]	"

[NODONG SINMUN 17 Oct 81 p 8]

DELEGATION TO SOMALIA--The following bid farewell to the KWP delegation which departed on 17 October, under Kang Sok-sung, to participate in the 12th anniversary of victory in the Somalian revolution:

Kim Il-tae	functionary of the sector concerned
Cho Yŏng-kuk	"

[NODONG SINMUN 18 Oct 81 p 4]

FREIGHTER LAUNCHED--The following attended a ceremony at the Ch'ongjin Shipyard on 18 October for the launching of the 14,000-ton freighter Oun Ch'ongnyon-ho:

Kang Hŭi-won	comrade
Pak Si-hyŏng	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Yŏng-tŭk	"
Chŏn Yŏng-hun	"

[NODONG SINMUN 19 Oct 81 p 4]

GYMNASTICS EXHIBITION HELD--The following attended a collective gymnastics exhibition entitled "waving the flag of independence," held at Moranbong Stadium on the 19th:

Yim Ch'un-ch'u	comrade
Kim Chung-nin [rin]	"
Chŏng Chun-ki	"
Sŏ Yun-sŏk	"
Hwang Chang-yŏp	"
Pak Su-tong	"
Kim Si-hak	functionary of the sector concerned
Yi Yŏng-su	"

[NODONG SINMUN 20 Oct 81 p 6]

BULGARIA'S FORMATION REMEMBERED--The following attended a Pyongyang city commemorative rally at the Chollima Cultural Hall on 19 October on the 1,300th anniversary of the formation of Bulgaria:

Chŏng Chun-ki	vice premier
Yi Ch'ang-sŏn	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Man-kŭm	"
Kim Chae-suk	"
Chang Se-kŭk	"

[NODONG SINMUN 20 Oct 81 p 12]

SWYL CONFERENCE OPENS--The following, in addition to Kim Il-song, attended the opening session of the 7th plenum of the SWYL in Pyongyang on 20 October:

Kim Chŏng-il	member, politburo; secretary, central committee
O Chin-u	member, politburo; minister of people's armed forces
Yi Chong-ok	member, politburo; vice premier
Pak Sŏng-ch'ŏl	member, politburo
Yim Ch'un-ch'u	"
Sŏ Ch'ŏl	"
Kim Chung-nin [rin]	"
Yŏn Kyŏng-muk	"
Kim Hwan	"
Chŏn Mun-sŏp	"
O Kŭk-yŏl [ryŏl]	"
Paek Hak-nim [rim]	"
Hŏ Tam	candidate member, politburo
Chŏng Chun-ki	"
Ch'oe Yŏng-nim [rim]	"
Sŏ Yun-sŏk	"
Hwang Chang-yŏp	secretary, central committee
Pak Su-tong	"

[NODONG SINMUN 21 Oct 81 p 1]

DELEGATION TO FRANCE--The following bid farewell on 20 October to KWP delegation, led by Kim Yŏng-nam, which departed to participate in the 6th plenum of the French Socialist Party:

Kim Hwan	comrade
Yi Hwa-sŏn	"

[NODONG SINMUN 21 Oct 81 p 12]

BENIN DELEGATION ARRIVES--The following greeted the 30 October arrival of Benin's Minister of Foreign Affairs Simon Ifede Ogouma:

Hŏ Tam	vice premier; foreign minister
Chŏng Song-nam	minister of external economic affairs
Pak Myŏng-ku	vice foreign minister

[NODONG SINMUN 21 Oct 81 p 13]

KIM MEETS BEIJING DELEGATION--Kim Il-song met the Beijing city friendship delegation on 21 October, with the following also present:

Kim Man-kŭm	chairman, Pyongyang city people's committee
Kim Chae-suk	vice foreign minister

[NODONG SINMUN 22 Oct 81 p 1]

KIM MEETS BENIN MINISTER--On 22 October, Kim Il-song met Benin Foreign Minister Ogouma, with the following present:

Hŏ Tam	vice premier; foreign minister
Chŏng Song-nam	minister of external economic affairs

[NODONG SINMUN 23 Oct 81 p 1]

MILITARY DELEGATION TO RWANDA--The following bid farewell on 22 October to a military delegation, led by Paek Hak-nim [rim], which departed to attend the celebration of Rwanda's military holiday:

Pak Chung-kuk	lieutenant general
Kim Kwang-chin	"
Chŏn Chae-sŏn	major general

[NODONG SINMUN 23 Oct 81 p 2]

ROK STUDENTS REMEMBERED--A Pyongyang city report meeting was held on 22 October in the Moranbong Theater on the 2d anniversary of the South Korean youth and students October democratic resistance, with the following in attendance:

Hong Ki-mun	chairman, CPRF
Chŏng Tu-hwan	chairman, DFRF central committee
Yŏm [Rŏm] Kuk-yŏl [ryŏl]	vice chairman, Korean Social Democratic Party central committee

[NODONG SINMUN 23 Oct 81 p 11]

GUESTS SEE OPERA--Foreign delegates to the 7th SWYL plenum attended a performance of "Song of Paradise" on the 23d with the following in accompaniment:

Hwang Chang-yŏp	comrade
Kim Il-tae	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Ch'ang-yong [ryong]	"
Chŏng Myŏng-hŭi	"

[NODONG SINMUN 24 Oct 81 p 11]

RUMANIAN MILITARY ANNIVERSARY--The following attended a film show at the Rumanian embassy on 23 October on the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the Rumanian armed forces:

Pak Chung-kuk	KPA officers
Kim Kwang-chin	"
Chŏn Mun-uk	"
O Kyŏng-hun	"

[NODONG SINMUN 24 Oct 81 p 12]

SWYL COMMITTEE ANNOUNCED--The following members of the SWYL executive committee were announced on 24 October:

Yi Yŏng-su	chairman
Son Ki-hak	vice chairman
Hyŏn Sŏk	member
Nam Chae-hwan	"
Chŏng Myŏng-hŭi	"
Pak Chŏng-sŏn	"
Kim Ch'ang-yong [ryong]	"
Ch'oe Yong [Ryong]-hae	"

[NODONG SINMUN 25 Oct 81 p 3]

KIM MEETS DELEGATIONS--On 24 October Kim Il-song met the Korean Residents of Japan Congratulatory Delegation and the members of the financial association personnel under the leadership of Kim Tong-sŏp, chairman of the Korea University Committee of the Korean residents of Japan youth league. The following were also present:

Kim Chŏng-il	member, politburo standing committee; secretary, central committee
O Chin-u	" ; minister of people's armed forces
Yi Chong-ok	" ; vice premier
Pak Sŏng-ch'ŏl	member, politburo; vice president
Kim Chung-nin [rin]	" ; secretary, central committee
Hŏ Tam	candidate member, politburo; vice premier; foreign minister
Kim Si-hak	member, vice chairman, central committee
Yi Yŏng-su	candidate member, KWP central committee; chairman, SWYL central committee

[NODONG SINMUN 25 Oct 81 p 4]

BANQUET FOR GUESTS--Kim Il-song hosted a banquet for foreign visitors to the 7th SWYL plenum with the following also in attendance:

O Chin-u	comrade
Yi Chong-ok	"
Pak Sŏng-ch'ŏl	"
Yim Ch'un-ch'u	"
Sŏ Ch'ŏl	"
Kim Ch'ung-nin [rin]	"
Kim Hwan	"
Chŏn Mun-sŏp	"
O Kŭk-yŏl [ryŏl]	"
Hŏ Tam	"
Chŏng Chun-ki	"
Kong Chin-t'ae	"
Kye Ŭng-t'ae	"
Ch'oe Yŏng-nim [rim]	"
Sŏ Yun-sŏk	"
Kim Kang-hwan	"
Hwang Chang-yŏp	"
Pak Su-tong	"
Sŏ Kwan-hi	"
Kim Kyŏng-yŏn [ryŏn]	"

[NODONG SINMUN 25 Oct 81 p 5]

NIGHT MEETING HELD--In addition to Kim Il-song the following attended a night meeting held on 24 October at the Pyongyang Gymnasium:

Kim Chŏng-il	member, politburo standing committee; secretary, central committee
O Chin-u	member, politburo standing committee; minister of people's armed forces
Yi Chong-ok	member, politburo standing committee; vice premier
Pak Sŏng-ch'ŏl	member, politburo
Yim Ch'un-ch'u	"
Sŏ Ch'ŏl	"
Kim Chung-nin [rin]	"

Yŏn Hyŏng-muk	member, politburo
Kim Hwan	"
Chŏn Mun-sŏp	"
O Kŭk-yŏl [ryŏl]	"
Hŏ Tam	candidate member, politburo
Chŏng Chun-ki	"
Kong Chin-t'ae	"
Kye Ŭng-t'ae	"
Ch'oe Chae-u	"
Chŏng Kyŏng-hŭi	"
Ch'oe Yŏng-nim [rim]	"
Sŏ Yun-sŏk	"
Kim Kang-hwan	"
Hwang Chang-yŏp	secretary, central committee
Pak Su-tong	"
Hong Si-hak	vice premier
Sŏ Kwan-hi	"
Kim Hoi-il	"
Hong Sŏng-yong [ryong]	"
Kim Tu-yŏng	"
Kim Kyŏng-yŏn [ryŏn]	"

[NODONG SINMUN 25 Oct 81 p 6]

WARTIME ANNIVERSARY MARKED--A banquet was held on the evening of 25 October at the Ongnyugwan on the 31st anniversary of the PLA entrance in the Korean War; the following attended:

O Kŭk-yŏl [ryŏl]	KPA chief of staff
Chŏng Chu-ki	vice premier
Kim Kwan-sŏp	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Kwang-chin	"
Cho Yŏng-kuk	"
Kim Chae-suk	"
Yi Sang-pyŏk	"
Pang T'ae-yul [ryul]	"
Ŏm Tŏk-hwan	"
Han Chu-kyŏng	"
Wang Kyŏng-hak	"

[NODONG SINMUN 26 Oct 81 p 3]

KULLOJA'S 35TH ANNIVERSARY--The following attended a commemorative report meeting at the Moranbong Theater on the 26th on the 35th anniverary of KULLOJA:

Yim Ch'un-ch'u	member, politburo
Hwang Chang-yŏp	secretary, central committee
Kim Ki-nam	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Tong-kuk	"

[NODONG SINMUN 27 Oct 81 p 4]

INDIAN PARTY ARRIVES--The following greeted the 26 October arrival of the Indian Gandhi National People's Party:

Hong Kim-mun	vice chairman, SPA standing committee
Kim Yŏng-nam	functionary of the sector concerned

[NODONG SINMUN 27 Oct 81 p 4]

RETURN FROM USSR--The following greeted the 26 October return of a Korean Journalists League delegation, which returned from the USSR:

Chŏng Ha-ch'ŏn	functionary of the sector concerned
Hong Hyŏn-chong	"
Han Kwang-hak	"

[NODONG SINMUN 27 Oct 81 p 4]

YUGOSLAV YOUTH DELEGATION--The following greeted the 26 October arrival of the delegation of the Yugoslav Socialist Youth League:

Yi Yŏng-su	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Tong-kuk	"

[NODONG SINMUN 27 Oct 81 p 5]

CHONGRYON YOUNG INDUSTRIALISTS--The following welcomed the arrival on 27 October of the Chongryon Tokyo city young industrialists delegation:

Kim Chu-yŏng	functionary of the sector concerned
Wang Kyŏng-hak	"

[NODONG SINMUN 28 Oct 81 p 4]

AUSTRIAN NATIONAL ANNIVERSARY--The following attended a banquet hosted by the Austrian trade counselor on the evening of 27 October at the Ongnyu-gwan on the 26th anniversary of Austria's national holiday:

Kim Ch'ung-il	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Paek-sŏn	"

Yi Hu-kyŏm	"
Kim T'ae-hŭi	"
Kim Ŭng-ch'ŏl	"
Won Ch'ŏl-kap	"

[NODONG SINMUN 28 Oct 81 p 4]

DELEGATION TO MANILA--A government and Red Cross delegation, led by Son Song-p'il, departed on 17 October to participate in the 2d session of the 24th International Red Cross League conference in Manila, with the following to bid them farewell:

Pak Myŏng-in	functionary of the sector concerned
Pak Yŏng-si	"

[NODONG SINMUN 29 Oct 81 p 4]

RETURN FROM BULGARIA--The following greeted the 28 October return of a KPA journalists delegation, which returned from Bulgaria:

O Kyŏng-hun	KPA major general
Kim Ŭng-to	"

[NODONG SINMUN 29 Oct 81 p 4]

POLISH DELEGATION ARRIVES--The following greeted the arrival on 29 October of a Polish government delegation to participate in the 6th session of the DPRK-Poland economic and scientific-technical cooperation committee:

Pak Nŭng-hyŏk	functionary of the sector concerned
Kye Hyŏng-myŏng	"

[NODONG SINMUN 29 Oct 81 p 4]

KIM MEETS INDIANS--The following were also present on 30 October when Kim Il-song met the delegation of the Indian Gandhi National People's Party:

Hwang Chang-yŏp	chairman, SPA standing committee
Yu Yŏng-kŏl	vice chairman, central committee

[NODONG SINMUN 31 Oct 81 p 1]

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