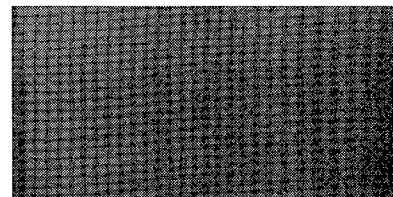
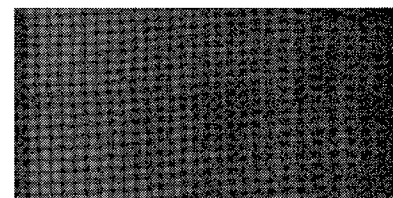
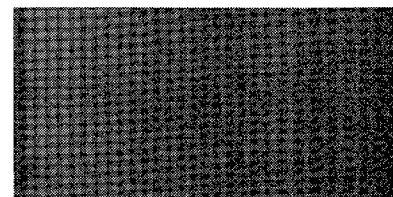


JPRS 72136

30 October 1978



A S I A



TRANSLATIONS ON NORTH KOREA

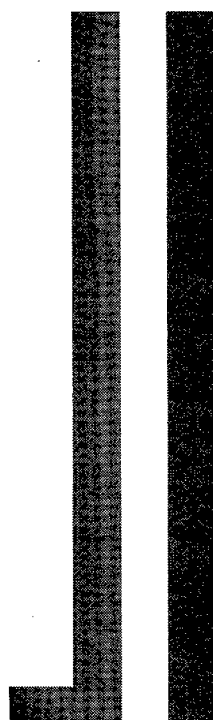
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PARTY AND GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

MAGAZINE ALLUDES TO CHILDHOOD OF KIM CHONG-IL: 'SON OF KIM CHONG-SUK'

Return to the Homeland in 1945

Pyongyang CHOLLIMA in Korean No 9, Sep 78 pp 39-41

[Travelogue by staff reporter Sin Chu-sik "Her First Day in the Liberated Fatherland--Indomitable Communist Revolutionary Fighter Madame Kim Chong-suk, on Her Triumphant Return Together With Her Son to the Liberated Fatherland, Spent Her First Day in Unggi, City of Glory"]

[Text] The sun rises. The sea is tinted with a golden color. Awake from slumber, the sea gulls are flying in endless circles. An exhilarating morning.

Even though we have visited the place many times and have seen many mornings, this morning here at this historic Unggi harbor still stirs our hearts infinitely.

This particular morning, with the 30th anniversary of the founding of the republic, a great festival of our nation, so near, our sense of reminiscence is all the keener.

With an infinite sense of reverence, we proceed to visit the granite arch of triumph draped in red flags.

As we stand before this historic arch of triumph marking the spot of the fatherland where amid the boom of guns heralding the liberation of the fatherland Madame Kim Chong-suk set her first step with her son in 1945 after 15 long years of fighting against the Japanese imperialist robbers in the struggle for fatherland restoration in the Paektu forests, following General Kim Il-song, the great sun of the nation, the deep emotion of that day comes back to stir us.

That morning when the ship bearing Madame Kim Chong-suk dropped the anchor here, the people's hearts also burned as warmly as the blazing sky and sea.

"Long Live General Kim Il-song, the illustrious leader!"

"Long live the liberation of Korea!"

On the wharf swept up in tumultuous cheers, an old woman with gray hair, gray hair that seemed to tell the long history of suffering, embraced Madame Kim Chong-suk and sobbed:

"What hardships you must have gone through, attending the General, ... to save the country ... to save our miserable lives."

"Ours is nothing ... but you grannies ... in the difficult situation ..."
Tears ran down the cheeks of Madame Kim Chong-suk who could not continue.

Greatly moved by the talk of the guide conducting us, we retrace the footsteps of Madame Kim and reach Chunghyon Hill commanding a birds-eye view of the city of Unggi.

This is a historic hill from which Madame Kim viewed the city of Unggi.

It presents a picturesque view indeed of a city with 3-4 storied modern residential buildings and white smoke billowing from the smokestacks of a power station and various factories against a backdrop of a sea reaching beyond the horizon.

Sea gulls circle in flocks over the harbor in the sky widen open beyond the horizon.

Ah! What Madame Kim Chong-suk spoke that day of the sea gulls comes back to stir our hearts.

"Just as the sea gulls cannot live away from the sea, we cannot live away from the fatherland."

How profound these words are!

That faith in the fatherland of Madame Kim who ever since leaving the fatherland at a very tender age had never once forgot it, warmly stirs our hearts.

Solemnly, we look at the sea extending far beyond the horizon. The lofty figure of Madame Kim on that day when she was about to step on the soil of the fatherland appears before eyes.

The lofty figure of Madame Kim Chong-suk, who came out on the deck so early in the morning, taking her son by the hand, so anxious to get a glimpse of the beloved fatherland, so dear to her heart day in and day out of the arduous anti-Japanese struggle, attending the great leader!

The choked voice of Madame Kim shouting "Comrades! I see the fatherland there!" as the ship at long last reached the waters off Sosura-up on the Bay of Unggi in the northeastern corner of the fatherland, bringing the mountains and rivers closer in view.

Overcome by excitement and enthrallment, Madame Kim lifted her son high, telling him that is our fatherland, Korea. As if deeply engraving in his young heart, her son repeated "fatherland! Korea!"

Madame Kim sang gently:

...
Loudly ringing the bell of freedom at the triumphal arch,
And flying the red flag over the country,
To turn our beautiful land trampled underfoot for scores of years,
Our Korea, into a paradise, let us hurry.

Her comrades in arms sang in unison with Madame Kim. That song echoing far across the coastal waters of the dawning fatherland--it was indeed a song of victory, a song of triumphal return.

Her son, who was brought up amid the anti-Japanese flames, too, as if engraving in his heart that resolve, that aspiration of his mother's contained in the song to turn the impoverished fatherland at the earliest possible date into a paradise, attending the General, looked at the approaching fatherland with a solemn look.

The comrades in arms suggested to Madame Kim that it would be better to take her son into the cabin as the morning winds were cold.

But Madame Kim suggested in response to have the younger generation too share the hour of stepping on the soil of the restored fatherland for the first time so that they may never forget the priceless feature of the fatherland.

This suggestion of Madame Kim brimming with warm love of the fatherland deeply struck the responsive chord of the comrades in arms.

As the guide talks, holding back his tears, we too feel tears welling up in our eyes. The guide continues to talk.

That day Madame Kim looked for a long time at the streets of Unggi lined with densely built low houses.

Pointing at a two-story building among the low houses, the young son asked his mother what that building was. Madame Kim replied that the Japanese scoundrels used to live in all the big houses but your father drove out all of them. Whereupon the young son, shaking his fists, declared with a solemn face that he would strike down any remaining Japanese scoundrel. Madame Kim looked at her young son with that maternal pride but then with a cloud over her brow, told him that the Japanese scoundrels were all gone but in one-half of the land the U.S. scoundrels crawled in.

The lofty intent of Madame Kim Chong-suk, the great mother of Korea, who has raised her son, who is the future and hope of the fatherland, as a pillar of the country from childhood, warmly stirs our hearts.

We proceed to a two-story building below the hill. According to the guide, this building was used at the time by the Korean People's Revolutionary Army as police headquarters.

In one of the rooms on the ground floor there is a round dining table on which are placed noodle bowls. This vividly brings to mind the happy face of Madame Kim when she said she could now make the great leader happy, who used to crave for the famous Korean noodle, whenever he talked about Man'gyongdae noodle.

That day Madame Kim was busy talking with her comrades in arms about what they would do in the liberated fatherland. Some said they would become teachers, and others, doctors. Someone asked Madame Kim what she would want to do. After a while, she said she would do whatever the great leader wished.

Once again deeply moved by the noble spirit of Madame Kim who, dedicating herself to the great leader, loyally attends him and is always guided by this spirit in speaking, in thinking, in acting, we proceed to a peasant family whom we are told Madame Kim visited.

We stand for a long time before a flail carefully preserved in the yard of an unpretentious peasant house. This is the flail Madame Kim personally used to thresh beans.

That day, as Madame Kim grabbed the flail, the head of the household tried his best to persuade her against using it. But Madame Kim swiftly moved to thresh beans, saying now that I grab this flail, I feel as if I came home; after all, I am a peasant's daughter, you know, and as I grew up doing a lot of farming work, I did a great deal of threshing beans. And she wielded the flail with that deft touch which she acquired over the years until her hands bled, living the life of a tenant peasant in a foreign land.

The guide continues to talk that during a break in threshing, Madame Kim went inside the house, and as she looked at chipped bowls, soldered water bucket, and tried sieves and winnows which were stitched here and there, she said now that we are liberated, it will not be long before the peasants too will live a good life, thus giving them great faith and hope.

That day, Madame Kim toured the city, and when she ran into a small child, she was unhappy to see this ill-clad child and said even you suffered as we suffered on account of Japanese imperialism, landlords, and capitalists, and kindly taught the young child that we must all loyally attend and

follow General Kim Il-song in one mind, in one will, doing study well and conducting organizational life well, for if you only play around without studying, you will become a slave once again.

Madame Kim who, from the very first day of her triumphal return to the fatherland, ceaselessly poured her warm love going in among the people.

Madame Kim with practical examples personally set by herself showed that love for the fatherland is linked to the love for the people and that the fatherly leader's genuine revolutionary warriors, warriors of the fatherland, are people's genuine warriors.

As we feel our hearts stirred warmer, we now proceed to the home of a comrade in arms which Madame Kim visited. This is a house in the shape of inverted letter L, a house of two ondol rooms [rooms with the Korean under-floor heating system] with a kitchen in between, the home of an earlier fighter of the fatherland.

Entering one of the warm ondol rooms, Madame Kim looked around and seemed to be absorbed in deep thinking, then suddenly sat down.

Then she began slowly running her both hands over the floor.

There were tears in her eyes. Her son and the comrades in arms were puzzled as they watched her.

Madame Kim again ran her hands over the floor, murmuring now that I sit on an ondol floor for the first time in 10 years, it brings strange thoughts to mind; when we were fighting the in the mountains, we used to wonder how long it would be before we could sit on an ondol floor but ... She did not finish the sentence, frowning.

Then she began saying, quietly:

"How wonderful is this room ... how many nights did we spend in the blizzard, wondering how the homeless people and children were making it out in the fatherland; how many nights did we spend out in the open, laden with frost, holding our young ones close to our breasts ... Now that I sit on a warm ondol floor like this in the liberated fatherland, it evokes deep thoughts ... of the late comrades who sacrificed their lives without being able to sit on an ondol floor in a liberated fatherland, of their earnest pleading that they counted on us to turn the liberated fatherland into a paradise ... "

Ah! How keenly these words strike our chords.

An ondol room, a very common ondol room seen everywhere in our country.

Madame Kim Chong-suk who, at a tender age in the period of national suffering, crossed the raging Tumen River following her parents, and

looked at the beloved mountains and rivers of the fatherland receding into a dim distance. How could it be without deep emotion when she sat down on a warm ondol floor after experiencing every imaginable hardship, bedding down in the forests with the sky as roof, day and day out of the bloody anti-Japanese war for fatherland liberation, loyally attending the great leader?

That day, while traveling down the memory lane of her native place together with her comrades in arms, Madame Kim suddenly asked how far it was from here to Hoeryong.

The comrades in arms, saying that even though Hoeryong was far from here, it would not be such a long journey if she took the train, earnestly pleaded with Madame Kim to take the train and lay over in her native place, if only for a little while. She was absorbed in deep thought for a while, as if drawing a mental picture of her beloved native place.

Hoeryong! How dearly she thought of her native place!

Hoeryong, her beloved native place which she looked back time and again even as she was crossing the Tumen, with her mother leading her by the hand. Beloved Hoeryong! which she so dearly envisioned constantly: at the time of the march into the fatherland when the great leader, pointing at the sky in the direction of her native place, taught "we must never forget for a moment our native place which gave birth to us, which reared us"; on every march of hardship; by bivouac camp fires.

But Madame Kim, declaring that we must go to Pyongyang as quickly as possible where the great leader is, said that I am told it takes one full day to go to Ch'ongjin by train but it takes only a few hours by automobile along the coastal road

The comrades in arms were so moved that they could not say anything.

Suddenly, her son, asking why father is not here with us, begged to go to Pyongyang as quickly as possible where father is, no matter how far it is to Pyongyang.

At that moment, a gleam flashed in the madame's eyes. Solemnly, she said to her comrades in arms let us go by automobile without delay.

Engraving in our hearts this, Madame Kim's infinitely warm words, we leave the room and embark on the automobile road along the coast south of Unggi.

As we stand on the automobile road twisting and turning through walls of high mountains, our emotion runs deeper.

The month of November in Unggi in the northeast is formidable cold winter. Why then did Madame Kim start her journey at night in such a hurry

in a charcoal-operated, open car when travel by train would keep her warm and afford an opportunity to visit her beloved native place, Hoeryong?

Madame Kim could not delay for a moment her travel to Pyongyang where the great leader was, because on the road of hard life and struggle she so deeply learned that it is only in correctly upholding the great leader's will, loyally attending him where the fatherland is, where the people are, where our joy and happiness is; because, feeling ever more to the quick even in one day after setting her foot on the liberated fatherland, the sorry plight of the fatherland which had lost its radiance and of the people who had suffered mistreatment and hardships, under the boots of the Japanese imperialist beasts, she was burning with the determination to give radiance to the fatherland and make the people happy at the earliest possible date.

The lofty image of Madame Kim Chong-suk and her son on that night when they started their journey along the wind-swept hilly road, traveling the whole night without a break in an automobile, not train, will be forever engraved in our people's hearts as an imperishable canvas telling the immutable truth that the loftiest, warmest love for the fatherland and the people is in loyalty to the fatherly leader.

Is it not because of the presence of the road of loyalty Madame Kim Chong-suk first paved in the liberated fatherland as an extension of the road of loyalty thousands, nay, tens of thousands of li long paved amid the anti-Japanese flames, precisely because of the presence of this road that boundless loyalty to the great leader ever more surges forth in our people's hearts; because of the presence of this road that our revolutionary cause can be brilliantly continued forever generation after generation?

That hilly road which eternally illuminates that the only road for warriors of the fatherland, warriors of the people, to travel is the road of loyalty to the respected and beloved leader, the great sun.

We walk and walk along this road of loyalty.

Asks for Gun to Kill Americans

Pyongyang CHOLLIMA in Korean No 9, Sep 78 pp 42-43

[Article by staff reporter Sung Ok-hui: "Looking Up to the Bronze Statue of the Great Leader--Mother Kim Chong-suk, Indomitable Communist Revolutionary Fighter Possessed of Fiery, Unswerving Loyalty to the Great Leader, Has Found Her Own Happiness and Joy on the Road of Loyally Upholding With All Her Heart the Lofty Will of the Leader and of Brilliantly Realizing His Far-Reaching Plan"]

[Text] Mother Kim Chong-suk, indomitable communist revolutionary fighter possessed of fiery, unswerving loyalty to the great leader, has found her own happiness and joy on the road of loyally upholding with all her

heart the lofty will of the leader and of brilliantly realizing his far-reaching plan.

The great leader delivered a speech at the inaugural ceremony for Man'gyongdae Institute for the Bereaved Children of Revolutionaries, the gist of which follows:

We, never forgetting for a moment your parents' dying words and taking the place of your fathers and mothers, will educate you and bring you up as commendable functionaries of the country to the end [end paraphrase].

Mother Kim Chong-suk, always holding dear to her heart these words of the great leader, has visited the institute late at night, early in the morning, rain or snow, in order to make blossom in fuller bloom the magnanimous will of the fatherly leader to bring up the bereaved children as commendable functionaries of the country.

The institute's children were happiest when father General and mother came to visit the institute, at which time the students studying in classrooms dashed out in one stride and the younger ones busy playing in the hill behind the institute also rushed forward shouting "Mother!" to be embraced by her or to cling to her skirt.

This happened one day while the institute was still temporarily located at Kan-ri.

The mother, embracing children in her bosom and stroking the back of other children, told them to come and visit her home, considering the General as their father, even though they no longer had their real parents. Then, she asked them if their bedrooms were comfortable.

As the children told her that there was no need to worry about them, the mother passed on to them the happy news that by the concern of father General, wonderful new school buildings were being built at historic Man'gyongdae, and told them that once they moved to the new buildings, they would no longer experience any inconvenience.

Elated at the happy news that father General was having new school buildings constructed at Man'gyongdae, the students cheered and asked the mother all at once:

"When will we be moving to Man'gyongdae?"

"The sooner we move, the better."

One student asked the mother this particular question if it would be possible to pay respects to father General every day once they moved to Man'gyongdae?

For a moment, looking with motherly pride at the child who asked this question, the mother was absorbed in deep thinking, and then, picking up and holding the child close to her, she affectionately asked:

"So you want to see the General every day?"

The children answered yes, in chorus.

Deeply absorbed in thought, the mother was remembering the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters who, forever loyal to the fatherly leader, only wished to live or die near the great leader, day in and day out of the bloody anti-Japanese war. Just as they were, so are their sons and daughters today.

Turning around to face the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters accompanying her, the mother said with emotion that these children were so eager to see the General, to live near the General. Only nature that they should so wish. Are they not the children who, even as they were suffering all manner of mistreatment and humiliation, having lost their parents on the road of revolution, only believed in the General, only followed the General?

So ... let us erect a bronze statue of the General at Man'gyongdae so that the institute's children may live, always looking up to the image of the General.

This is the unanimous wish of the bereaved children and also is the wish of our comrades in arms who died in action, she said.

These meaningful words of the respected mother suggesting the erection at the institute of a bronze statue of the great leader were something that no one anticipated.

The immense gratitude and joy of the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters and the institute's children when they heard the mother's words defy description.

All smiles, the mother repeated her suggestion for the erection of a bronze statue of the great leader without fail, and even went to the extent of locating the erection site.

That day, on return home the mother was so deeply absorbed in thinking that she walked around the garden until late into the night. Under the bright moonlight, tranquility prevailed over the garden.

The mother quietly walked over the lawn back and forth, as she thought.

How to design the features of the great leader's bronze statue, the first to be erected in our country?

The mother completely devoted herself to the task of erecting the great leader's bronze statue. In the early postliberation days, there were only a few functionaries in the fatherland who were versed in producing bronze statues, and furthermore, it was no easy task to locate them. The mother skipped sleep and meals in discussing with the functionaries the tasks involved in erecting the bronze statue; and she underscored the various points to be careful about, one by one, and concretely taught them about the way to mold the image.

At long last, the unveiling ceremony for the fatherly leader's bronze statue was set for 24 October 1948, preceding the ceremony for the completion of construction of the new buildings of the Man'gyongdae Institute for the Bereaved Children of Revolutionaries.

The entire Man'gyongdae area, not just the school compound, was turned into a sea of flowers, a sea of joy.

The anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters, representatives of the party and social organizations, workers' and peasants' representatives, and the bereaved children of revolutionaries were gathered at the unveiling ceremony.

Mother Kim Chong-suk, accompanying her grandparents, came to the unveiling ceremony.

Ringling cheers of "Long Live General Kim Il-song, the Respected and Beloved Leader!" and "Manse!" shook heaven and earth.

At this moment when the mountains and rivers, and the people, were all brimming with joy, respected mother Kim Chong-suk, tightly holding the hand of her young son, shed tears of deep gratitude.

Why did the mother weep on this happy day?

Her young son, as he was shouting manse, looked up to his mother and asked:

"Mother, why are you crying? ... "

To this unexpected question, the mother embraced her son tightly, saying "I am so happy that I am crying. So happy ... "

Only a few words; still, they contained the meaning only tens of thousands of words could express.

Then son, as he was looking at the bronze statue of father General, asked his mother:

"Why is father still wearing ssach'ang [a Mauser pistol]?"

It was a deep-thinking question.

The respected mother, holding up her son high, said, pointing at the sky in the direction of the south:

"The fight has not yet ended. Under the southern sky, there are American scoundrels just as bad as the Japanese scoundrels. That is why father is wearing the pistol."

"Give me a gun. I will go right away to shoot to kill the American scoundrels."

"Of course, of course. You will get one as soon as you grow up. Then, you go fight the American scoundrels to win."

So saying, the mother felt an unsurpassed sense of motherly pride.

As she thought of the bereaved children of revolutionaries who would be continuing the bloodline of the revolution that they would grow up even better as the core elements of our revolution, boundlessly loyal to the fatherly leader, always looking up to the father General's bronze statue, her pride was also boundlessly great.

Turning around to face the institute's children solemnly looking at the father General's bronze statue, the mother said that the reason why the General, to this day still fully attired even his leggings intact, looks at the southern skies is because the southern half of the country is being trampled under the boots of the U.S. imperialist aggressors who have crawled in, taking the place of the Japanese scoundrels; and she kindly told them that they must study well, grow up fast, and lessen the General's concern to liberate the south Korean people and reunify the fatherland.

On hearing the mother say these words, the institute's children came to clearly understand the profound intent of the mother why she directed the molding of the father General's bronze statue after the image of the General in the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and had the state face the south.

The loyalty of the institute's children to eternally attend and follow none but father General could even more lusciously blossom only in the bosom of mother Kim Chong-suk's warm love.

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ECONOMY

BRIEFS

PYONGYANG ENTERPRISES--One hundred forty-six plants and enterprises in Pyongyang overfulfilled their targets for this year as of 30 September. Guidance functionaries of the Pyongyang medical appliances plant and the Songyo furniture plant moved their command posts to work sites, skillfully organized production work to fit the developing situation and solved difficult problems by setting examples. The Pyongyang light industry spare parts plant overfulfilled the annual target by 50 percent by locating potential for production growth and fanning the flames of mass innovation. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 8 October 78 SK]

KIM CHAEK STEEL MILL--Workers of the hot rolling workshop of the Kim Chaek steel mill increased the production of rolled steel by 1.5 times as compared with August this year by taking good care of modern equipment. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 8 October 78 SK]

HUNGNAM FERTILIZER COMPLEX--The Hungnam fertilizer complex is accelerating modernization of its production processes. The (compound) workshop has increased its [word indistinct] capability by 1.2 times and the superphosphate fertilizer workshop has increased its daily production quota through the modernization of production processes. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 11 Oct 78 SK]

SONGJIN CHEMICAL FIBER PLANT--The Songjin chemical fiber plant has effected innovations in production. The spinning workshop and the synthetic silk workshop have increased their daily production quotas. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 11 Oct 78 SK]

CSO: 4208

FOREIGN RELATIONS

HO TAM RECEIVES ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS FROM FOREIGN LEADERS

Pyongyang KCNA in English 1052 GMT 13 Oct 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 13 Oct (KCNA)--On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea Foreign Minister Ho Tam received messages of greetings from U Myint Maung, foreign minister of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma; Peter Mladenov, foreign minister of the Bulgarian People's Republic; Ieng Sary, deputy prime minister of the government in charge of foreign affairs of Democratic Kampuchea; Huang Hua, foreign minister of the People's Republic of China; Stefan Andrei, foreign minister of the Romanian Socialist Republic; M. Dugersuren, foreign minister of the Mongolian People's Republic; Martin Bongo, minister for foreign affairs and cooperation of the Republic of Gabon; Amir Khosrow Afshar-Qasemlu, foreign minister of Iran; Mohamed Fitouri, minister of external affairs of the Republic of Tunisia; Rashleigh Jackson, foreign minister of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana; Bohuslav Chnoupek, foreign minister of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic; Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia; Nguyen Duy Trinh, foreign minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam; Nest Nase, foreign minister of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania; Uppadit Pachariyangkun, foreign minister of the Kingdom of Thailand; Benedikt Grondal, foreign minister of the Republic of Iceland; Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen bin Ismail, foreign minister of Malaysia; S. Rajaratnam, foreign minister of the Republic of Singapore; Paulo Jorge, foreign minister of the People's Republic of Angola; Oskar Fischer, foreign minister of the German Democratic Republic; Phoun Sipaseut, vice premier of the government and foreign minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic; Muhammad Salih Muti' Yafa'i, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the United National Front Political Organisation, member of the Presidential Council and foreign minister of the People's [Democratic] Republic of Yemen; and Atal Bihari Vajpayee, minister of external affairs of the Republic of India.

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FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM IL-SONG GREETES PDRY LEADERS ON NATIONAL DAY

Pyongyang KCNA in English 1548 GMT 13 Oct 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 13 Oct (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings to the party and state leaders of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the 14 October Revolution of the Democratic Yemeni people.

The message reads:

Comrade Abdul Fattah Ismail
Secretary-General of the Central Committee
United National Front Political Organisation
People's Democratic Republic of Yemen

Comrade Ali Nasser Mohamed
Chairman of the Presidential Council
People's Democratic Republic of Yemen

Aden

On the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the 14 October Revolution of the Democratic Yemeni people I send warm congratulations to you and through you to the Central Committee of the United National Front Political Organisation, government and people of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen on behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Korean people and on my own.

The Democratic Yemeni people have attained national independence through the arduous armed struggle and started building a new life.

Following the victory of the revolution, the Democratic Yemeni people are registering tremendous successes in their struggle to remove the aftermaths of the colonial rule and develop national economy and culture under the correct leadership of the United National Front Political Organisation.

The Korean people heartily rejoice over the successes the Democratic Yemeni people are scoring in the struggle for the country's independent development, and sincerely wish you and your people greater victories on the road to socialism.

I take this opportunity to express the conviction that the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries will further strengthen and develop through the common struggle against imperialism and for independence.

Kim Il-song
General Secretary of the Central Committee
Workers Party of Korea
President
Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Pyongyang, 13 October 1978.

CSO: 4220

FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES GREETINGS ON KWP ANNIVERSARY

Pyongyang KCNA in English 0334 GMT 17 Oct 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 17 Oct (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received messages of greetings from foreign party and state leaders on the occasion of the 33d anniversary of the founding of the WPK.

Messages of greetings came from:

Major General Juvenal Habyarimana, president of the Republic of Rwanda and chairman-founder of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development;

Martin Gunnar (?Knuttsen), chairman of the Central Committee of the Norwegian Communist Party;

Lasse Jahnsen, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Left Party of Norway;

Pol Pot, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kampuchea;

Leopold Sedar Senghor, president of the Republic of Senegal;

R. M. Kawawa, chairman of the standing committee on party affairs of the Central Committee of the Tanzanian Chama Cha Mapinduzi (Revolutionary Party);

Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham, prime minister of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana;

(?Walid Joumblatt), chairman of the Lebanese Socialist Progressist Party;

Lars Werner, chairman of the Left Party Communists of Sweden;

Arnoldo Martinez Verdugo, general secretary of the Mexican Communist Party;

Werner Karovio, general secretary of the Swiss Independent Socialist Party and member of the Parliament of the Confederation of Switzerland;

Franz Muhri, chairman, and Erwin Scharf, member of the Political Bureau and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Austria;

Gert Petersen, chairman of the Socialist Popular Party of Denmark;

Didier Ratsiraka, president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar;

Dr Agostinho Neto, chairman of the People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola--Workers Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola;

Brigadier General Moussa Traore, chairman of the Military Committee of National Liberation, head of state and prime minister of the Government of Mali; and

El-hadj Omar Bongo, president and head of the government of the Republic of Gabon and founder-general secretary of the Democratic Party of Gabon.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song also received a message of greetings from the Central Committee of the People's National Congress of Guyana.

The messages extended warm greetings to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean people on the occasion of the 33d anniversary of the founding of the WPK.

They noted that the Workers' Party of Korea has made brilliant successes in the revolution and construction by embodying the chuche idea under the wise guidance of the great leader.

Expressing full support to the Korean people in the struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, they strongly demanded the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea.

They sincerely wished good health and a long life to the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il-song.

CSO: 4220

FOREIGN RELATIONS

'KCNA' LISTS ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS TO DPRK PREMIER

Pyongyang KCNA in English 1510 GMT 12 Oct 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 12 Oct (KCNA)--On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council, received messages of greetings from Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic, and Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Bulgarian People's Republic; U Maung Maung Kha, prime minister of the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma; Z. Batmunkh, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic; Hedi Nourira, premier of the Republic of Tunisia; Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia; Phan Van Dong, premier of the government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam; Jaafar Sharif Emami, prime minister of Iran; Datuk Hussein Onn, minister of Malaysia; Odvar Nordli, prime minister of the Kingdom of Norway; Muhammad 'Ali al-Halabi, prime minister of [words indistinct]; Miguel Trovoada, prime minister of the government of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe; 'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi, chairman of the General People's Committee of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya; Colonel Louis Sylvain Goma, second vice president of the Military Committee of the Congolese Workers' Party, prime minister of the government and minister of planning; and Morrarji Desai, prime minister of the Republic of India.

Warmly greeting the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the messages pointed to the great successes registered by the Korean people in the revolutionary struggle and construction over the past 30 years under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

They wished the Korean people greater success in the struggle for the socialist construction of the country and its independent and peaceful reunification.

CSO: 4220

FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

PING-PONG CONTESTANTS--Pyongyang, 17 Oct (KCNA)--Charter planes of our country will serve the foreign teams which are to participate in the 35th world table-tennis championships scheduled in Pyongyang from 25 April to 6 May 1979. Planes of our country will fetch those passengers from Peking, Karachi, Cairo, Singapore and Geneva to Pyongyang and carry them back to those cities after the games. The organizing committee of the championships obtained the consent of the Civil Aviation Bureau of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to cut the airway passenger fares by 60 percent for the foreign players coming to the games. This indicates what deep concern the Democratic People's Republic of Korea shows for a success of the forthcoming championships. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1053 GMT 17 Oct 78 SK]

CSO: 4220

FOREIGN TRADE

'ISI': DPRK TRADE DELEGATION TO VISIT INDIA

Delhi ISI in English 1433 GMT 29 Sep 78 BK

[Text] The Democratic People's Republic of Korea has evinced keen interest in the purchase of wire ropes, wire net for making paper, chrome ore, manganese ore, conveyor belts, tyres and sugar apart from other goods like pig iron, cotton, textiles and jute bags which they normally buy from India. India has invited an omnipowered purchase mission from the DPRK with a view to identifying items of import interest to them and to concluding firm contracts with Indian parties.

This was discussed in the recent dialogue in Pyongyang in the DPRK between the trade delegations of the two countries. Both sides reviewed the trade flow between the two countries after the switch over from rupee trade to freely convertible currencies from March 1, 1978.

The Indian delegation to the talks was led by Mahesh Prasad, joint secretary, Ministry of Commerce, Civil Supplies and Cooperation and included representatives of the State Trading Corporation, the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India and an official from the Department of Economic Affairs.

The DPRK foreign trade minister who has been extended an invitation by Mohan Dharia, commerce minister, to visit India is expected to arrive in the near future. The DPRK side indicated that during the forthcoming visit of their trade delegation led by their foreign trade minister to India, they would visit a number of places and identify suitable items for imports from India.

The volume of the two way trade between India and the DPRK has registered a remarkable growth from rupees 8.26 million in 1970 to rupees 106.09 million in 1977. This is expected to get a further boost with the import of 1 million tonnes of cement from the DPRK into India.

CSO: 4220

END