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TRANSLATIONS ON NORTH KOREA

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CONTENTS

PAGE

RPR Radio Urges Training Party Members in Loyalty to Kim Il-song (Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification, 27 Aug 77).....	1
'NODONG SINMUN' Observes South Koreans' Opposition to Japan Accords (KCNA, 27 Aug 77).....	3
'KCNA' Scores Collusion Between Pak, Japanese Reactionaries (KCNA, 26 Aug 77).....	6
Official Ceremonies Honor Visiting Yugoslav President Tito (KCNA, 26, 29 Aug 77).....	9
Wreath-Laying at Fallen Heroes Monument Honorary Pyongyang Citizenship	
Chong Chun-ki Hails Kim Hyong-chik During Monument Ceremony (Pyongyang Domestic Service, 25 Aug 77).....	11
DPRK Youth Movement Anniversary Marked by 'NODONG SINMUN' (Pyongyang Domestic Service, 25 Aug 77).....	14
Pyongyang Symposium Marks Founding of Youth League (Pyongyang Domestic Service, 26 Aug 77).....	17
'NODONG SINMUN' Calls for Improvements in Educational Sector (Editorial; Pyongyang Domestic Service, 1 Sep 77).....	19
Kim Yun-sim Unit Identified (KITA CHOSEN KENKYU, Jun-Jul 77).....	21
New Pharmaceutical Factory in Sinuiju (KITA CHOSEN KENKYU, Jun-Jul 77).....	22

CONTENTS (Contineud)

Page

Democratic People's Republic of Korea Land Law
(NODONG SINMUN, 30 Apr 77)..... 23

Briefs

Syrian Youth Instructors Delegation 37
DPRK-PRC Basketball Match 37
Austrian Delegation 37
Delegation Arrivals 37
Equatorial Guinea First Lady 38
Delegation Arrivals, Departures 38
Czechoslovak Delegation 38
Ecuadorean Publisher Leaves 38
Turkish Trade Protocol 39
New Ambassador From Congo 39
Departure for USSR 39
Troupe in Africa 39
Romanian Firendship Delegation 40
Exhibit in Damascus 40
Steel Output in Kangson 40
Meat, Egg Production 40
Ecuador Publisher 41
Chongnyon Personage 41
Meeting of Young Communists 41
Drilling Equipment Production 41
Exemplary Plants 41
Pyongsan Glass Plant 42
Steel Production 42
Underground Water Exploitation 42
Coal Combustion Method 42
Lime Nitrogen Fertilizer 42
Motor Production 42
Mining Equipment Production 43
Ore Production 43
Harvester Production 43
Railway Car Repair 43
Fertilizer Production 43
Construction Material 43
Mine Conveyer System 43
Tractor Spare Parts 43
Kim Il-song Letter Delivered 44

RPR RADIO URGES TRAINING PARTY MEMBERS IN LOYALTY TO KIM IL-SONG

Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification [clandestine] in Korean
to South Korea 1015 GMT 27 Aug 77 OW

[Kim Il-han commentary: "Educating Our Party Members So That They May Be Loyal to the Great Leader Is a Decisive Guarantee for the Victory of Our Revolution"]

[Summary] "Today, our party organizations are faced with the important task of hastening the victory of the Korean revolution by educating and training all party members so that they may be boundlessly loyal to Comrade Kim Il-song, the great sun of the nation.

"Enabling all party members to remain loyal to the Great Leader to the last" means holding Comrade Kim Il-song in high esteem, defending his authority as the leader, taking his revolutionary idea as a firm credo and fighting for the victory of the Korean revolution to the last as taught by the leader.

"The Korean revolution, which is aimed at crushing the military fascist ruling system of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Chong-hui clique, achieving national independence and liberation, and liberating the working masses, including workers and peasants, from all kinds of exploitation and enslavement by foreign aggressors and their lackeys, is just a part and inheritance of the chuche-based revolutionary cause initiated by the Great Leader in Mt Paektu."

The chuche-based revolutionary cause means a revolution which is carried out under the monolithic guidance of the leader, with the Great Leader's revolutionary idea and his doctrine as a guiding principle.

"Apart from the Great Leader, therefore, there can be no Korean revolution nor is it conceivable to win victory in the Korean revolution."

The path covered by the Korean revolution shows that only when our party members and revolutionaries hold the Great Leader in high esteem and advance along the road indicated by him, it is possible to win victory in their revolutionary struggle.

"Therefore, leading our party members to be loyal to the Great Leader is a basic demand of the Korean revolution and a decisive guarantee for achieving victory in the revolution."

Leading our party members to be loyal to the Great Leader also makes it possible to strengthen the party organizationally and ideologically, band together all strata of the people who have a stake in the revolution and thus create a strong revolutionary force.

"By educating and training our party members as genuine revolutionaries capable of staunchly fighting along the road indicated by the Great Leader, it is possible to thoroughly implement the line of the Korean revolution and the strategic and tactical policy of the revolution as laid down by him and to hasten the final victory of our revolution.

"To hasten the victory of the Korean revolution, all our party organizations must more boldly carry out the task of educating and training all party members as genuine, chuche-type revolutionaries who remain loyal to the Great Leader to the last."

CSO: 4208

'NODONG SINMUN' OBSERVES SOUTH KOREANS' OPPOSITION TO JAPAN ACCORDS

Pyongyang KCNA in English 1553 GMT 27 Aug 77 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 27 Aug (KCNA)--Papers here yesterday dedicated articles to the 12th Anniversary of the August struggle of the South Korean youth and students, a massive national salvation struggle to burn the criminal "South Korea-Japan agreements" and dispel the calamities imposed upon the nation. They say: "The South Korean youth, students and people should turn out in the struggle against imperialism and fascism and for democracy" and "the criminal South Korea-Japan ties must be broken."

In an article NODONG SINMUN declares:

As the present reality in South Korea shows, as long as the flunkeyist-traitors whose only mode of existence is dependence on outside forces and treachery stay in "power" in South Korea, the aggression of outside forces cannot be thwarted; as long as aggression continues from outside, the establishment of national sovereignty is unthinkable and the savagely violated human dignity cannot be saved.

The article goes on:

The massive August struggle of the South Korean youth and students was an anti-fascist, democratic struggle to check the treacheries of the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique and destroy their fascist terror rule and win freedom and democracy and an anti-imperialist, patriotic struggle to repulse the foreign aggressive forces and restore the dignity and sovereignty of the nation.

But the patriotic desire of the South Korean youth and students manifested in those days of the August resistance has not yet been realized and the situation is getting grimmer.

The South Korean youth, students and people are made the victims of political terrorism, their political freedom and rights crudely violated, and the national economy is going downhill to decay and the people find themselves in a helpless destitution. On the other hand, under the pretext of fictitious "threat of southward aggression," the military strength in men and equipment is being constantly reinforced and the population is tortured by war gambles.

In the meantime, the U.S. imperialists are trying to perpetuate the division of Korea, holding all the real power in the political, military, economic and cultural domains in South Korea and pursuing the heinous policy of colonial enslavement, and the Japanese reactionaries who launched into a full-scale reinvasion with the conclusion of the "South Korea-Japan agreements" have already built a stronghold of aggression in South Korea and are recovering their old colonial domination, while obstructing the reunification of our country by all means.

It goes without saying that this ruinous situation in South Korea is an offspring of the treacherous acts of the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught: "The South Korean authorities are committing without hesitation treacheries of selling the country and the nation to foreign aggressors in order to gratify their lust for power and enjoy personal wealth and glory."

It is well known to the world that, while thoroughly subordinating everything in South Korea to the execution of the U.S. imperialists' policy of colonial enslavement, the Pak Chong-hui clique of traitors grant all privileges to the Japanese reactionaries so they may strengthen their political domination and economic subjugation in South Korea, uttering the treacherous words that "there is no future of South Korea" without dependence on Japan.

The Japanese monopoly capital, which has deeply penetrated into South Korea, conducted by the South Korean puppet clique, has gripped the main arteries of the South Korean economy to freely manipulate them and is squeezing colonial super profits.

The Japanese reactionaries have gone to great lengths in seeking to hasten their military infiltration into South Korea, along with their political, economic and cultural aggression.

Even long ago, the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique and the Japanese reactionaries had concluded secret accords and used them for their foul purpose, exchanging information with each other.

Shamelessly circulating the "doctrine of maintenance of status quo" of North and South Korea, the Japanese reactionaries let the United States use the territory of Japan as its attacking base and supply base for aggression on Korea. Recently, they enacted the "Japan-South Korea Agreement on the Continental Shelf" with the South Korean puppet clique and have since been stepping up their political, economic and military infiltration into South Korea, further encouraging the puppet clique to division, fascism, confrontation and war.

This act of the Japanese reactionaries is, needless to say, motivated by their foul political aim to obstruct the reunification of our country and recover their old colonial domination over South Korea.

Due to the ever more undisguised aggressive machinations of the foreign aggressors and the treacherous acts of the South Korean puppet clique, the sovereignty of the nation is wantonly violated today in South Korea, which is being further turned into an "alien land to the nation" and into a living hell where terrorism and murder, hunger and poverty prevail.

This is an intolerable violation and naked challenge to the noble ideal of the South Korean youth, students and people.

The South Korean youth, students and people should unite their strength and wage the anti-outside force and anti-puppet struggle more vigorously to drive the foreign aggressors out of South Korea and frustrate the treacheries of their stooges and should turn out more vigorously in the nationwide struggle to remove the danger of a permanent split of the nation and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

This is the only way of regaining the lost freedom, reunifying the country and saving individuals and the nation.

CSO: 4208

' KCNA' SCORES COLLUSION BETWEEN PAK, JAPANESE REACTIONARIES

Pyongyang KCNA in English 1601 GMT 26 Aug 77 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 26 Aug (KCNA)--A more revealing light has been shed on the background of the dark fusion between the South Korean puppet clique and the Japanese reactionaries.

Afraid of the bitterer denunciation by the public, the old master and servant are now making desperate efforts to veil their dirty fusion, but to no avail.

The fusion of the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique and the Japanese reactionaries proceeds from the common interests in treachery and aggression.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: "The Japanese and South Korean reactionaries are glued to each other by their interests in misappropriating money under the cloak of so-called 'aid.'"

The shady fusion between the South Korean puppets and the Japanese reactionaries, being based on bribery, brings into a sharper focus the ugly colour of those wretches rotten to the marrow in treachery and aggression.

It is a fact widely known to the world that the South Korean puppets took a bribing offensive vis-a-vis the Japanese reactionaries long ago to win the old masters' favour.

The Pak Chong-hui puppet clique knee-deep in treacheries made huge payments to the Japanese reactionary politicians to bring the criminal "South Korea-Japan talks" to a conclusion already 10-odd years ago and more recently they assumed a bribing offensive to influence the Japanese reactionaries for the ratification of treacherous and aggressive "South Korea-Japan agreement on continental shelf" at the Japanese Diet.

It is an open secret that ex-Prime Ministers of Japan Kishi and Tanaka are among those who took bribes from the puppets. This fact was vividly revealed when Ranard, former director for Korean affairs of the U.S. State Department, in his exclusive interview with the bureau of the ASAHI SHINBUN in the United States early this year declared that the name of Kishi and Tanaka, ex-prime ministers of Japan, were clearly written in the

U.S. intelligence report passed on to the director for Korean affairs of the U.S. State Department concerning the shady "dealing" involving bribe and money payments of the South Korean authorities to the Japanese political circles.

Their fusion is rendered more unbreakable by the misappropriation of money by the master and servant out of the so-called "aid."

It has been disclosed that at least 15 percent of the "property claim" fund given to the South Korean puppets under the criminal "South Korea-Japan agreement" and \$2.2 billion delivered to the puppets in the later period slipped again into the pocket of the Japanese reactionaries, traitor Pak Chong-hui put away in his private purse as much as \$130 million out of the \$300 million of "property claim" fund.

Another typical example of misappropriation by the master and servant is the swindle in the "loan" for the Seoul subway project.

When rendering the "loan" to the South Korean puppets, the Japanese reactionaries set the price of subway cars \$6.5 million higher than the international market price and shared this amount of money with the South Korean puppets. According to a testimony of Kim Hyong-uk, former director of the South Korean puppet Central Intelligence Agency, in this swindle the Japanese reactionaries handed \$2.5 million to the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique and put away the remainder in their own pocket.

The swindle of the South Korean puppets and the Japanese reactionaries in misappropriating money in conspiracy with each other is also committed when a plant is exported to South Korea out of the Japanese "loans."

Laying bare this ugly background of the South Korea-Japan fusion, Yi Chae-hyon, former information chief of the puppet embassy in the United States, now in exile in the United States said:

"When a South Korean enterprise wants to get a yen loan from a government banking organ of Japan, it needs a security of the South Korean Government and personal endorsement of Pak Chong-hui.

"In case a plant is bought from Japan out of her yen loan, if it is actually worth \$7 million, it is priced at \$10 million, and the \$3 million are equally divided between the Pak regime and the Japanese concerned."

The criminal nature of South Korea-Japan fusion is brought into a bolder relief by the constant role of the Japanese reactionaries as a patron of the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique in the latter's fascist repression of the patriotic movement of the South Korean people for the democratisation of South Korean society and the independent reunification of the country.

It has been disclosed that secret accords on intelligence exchanges were signed long ago between the puppet Central Intelligence Agency and the puppet army counterintelligence command and the Japanese national police agency, the public security investigation agency and the "Self-Defense Force" intelligence unit of Japan.

According to a testimony of Kim Hyong-uk, the South Korean puppet clique and the Japanese reactionaries had exchanged information under secret accords since 1965; the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique acted upon conspiratorial information supplied by the Japanese National Police Agency when they murdered Kim Kyu-nam, a patriotic figure, on the charge of "spying."

It is nobody's secret that bribes were given and taken behind the exchange of conspiratorial information between them.

This was revealed beyond doubt in the course of the "political settlement" of the Kim Tae-chung kidnap case between the South Korean puppets and the Japanese reactionaries.

The above facts vividly show what dangerous role the South Korea-Japan fusion plays in the criminal acts against the patriotic movement of the South Korean people.

The old master and servant do not stop at this.

The Japanese reactionaries and the South Korean puppets commit never-to-be-condoned crime even by conspiring against the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon).

On this Kim Hyong-uk testified:

"There have been long-standing cooperative relations between the Japanese police and the South Korean Central Intelligence Agency. The key point in this is the collection of information about Chongnyon. In this regard, there are many things which can be hardly done by the South Korean CIA, which naturally relies upon the Japanese police remarkably superior to it in the collection of information about Chongnyon."

This is how things stand.

The Pak Chong-hui puppet clique, now an international orphan, are desperately clinging to the sleeves of their old master to prolong their wretched life and the Japanese reactionaries are encouraging and buttressing the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique, a group of most despicable traitors, in order to realise their aggressive designs on South Korea.

This is the nature of the South Korean-Japan fusion.

The Korean people will never pardon the criminal collusion between the South Korean puppets and the Japanese reactionaries who stand against the independent reunification of our country.

OFFICIAL CEREMONIES HONOR VISITING YUGOSLAV PRESIDENT TITO

Wreath-Laying at Fallen Heroes Monument

Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000 GMT 26 Aug 77 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 26 Aug (KCNA)--Comrade Josip Broz Tito, president of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and president of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, on an official friendship visit to our country laid a wreath at the monument to the Fallen Fighters of the People's Army on the morning of 25 August.

Present at the wreath-laying ceremony was Comrade Josip Broz Tito. Also present were Stane Dolanc, secretary of the Executive Committee of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia; Veljko Milatovic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Montenegro; Milos Minic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for foreign affairs of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia; Aleksandr Grlickov, secretary of the Executive Committee of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia; Emil Ludviger, member of the Federal Executive Council and Federal Secretary for Foreign Trade of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia; Tode Vardziski, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and others and suite and a staff member of the embassy of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in Pyongyang.

Present there were Comrades Kim Tong-kyu, Kim Yong-nam, Ho Tam, Chong Chun-ki and Kye Ung-tae, personages concerned Kim Ik-hyon, Yi Chong-mok and Kim Kil-hyon and Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of our country to the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia Chong Kwang-sun.

A guard of honour of the Korean People's Army was lined up before the monument to the fallen fighters of the People's Army.

The national anthems of our country and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia were played and Comrade Josip Broz Tito laid a wreath at the monument to the fallen fighters of the People's Army to the strains of the wreath-laying music.

Comrade Josip Broz Tito observed a moment's silence in memory of the officers and men of the Korean People's Army who died a heroic death, valiantly fighting in the just fatherland liberation war against the brutal armed invasion of the U.S. imperialists and for defence of the freedom and independence of the country.

A ribbon attached to the wreath was inscribed with the words "Josip Broz Tito, president of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia."

After laying the wreath, Comrade Josip Broz Tito walked around to see the monument.

Honorary Pyongyang Citizenship

Pyongyang KCNA in English 0345 GMT 29 Aug 77 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 29 Aug (KCNA)--In accordance with a decision of the Pyongyang Municipal Peoples Assembly the title of Honorary Citizen of Pyongyang of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea was awarded on 28 August to Comrade Josip Broz Tito, president of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and president of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, on an official friendship visit to our country at the invitation of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea.

This is an expression of the high respect cherished by our people and Pyongyang citizens for Comrade Josip Broz Tito, the outstanding leader of the Yugoslav people and an intimate friend of the Korean people, who opened the independent road for the development of Yugoslavia by pursuing an independent line and policy, has made a great contribution to the common cause of the world progressive people and actively supports and encourages the just cause of our people and of their warm sentiments of fraternal friendship for the Yugoslav people.

Comrade Chong Chun-ki, chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal Peoples Committee, presented a certificate of Honorary Citizen of Pyongyang to Comrade Josip Broz Tito at the Pyongyang mass meeting held in welcome of Comrade Josip Broz Tito.

CSO: 4220

CHONG CHUN-KI HAILS KIM HYONG-CHIK DURING MONUMENT CEREMONY

Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 25 Aug 77 SK

[Text] A ceremony marking the unveiling of a monument commemorating the founding of the Korean National Association was magnificently held in Pyongyang yesterday. Many workers and students of Pyongyang assembled at the ceremonial site, carrying wreaths, to celebrate the unveiling of the monument which towers high on historic, time-honored Chaksangol Hill, which holds memories of the immortal revolutionary achievements in uniting the Korean people of Mr Kim Hyong-chik, outstanding leader of our country's anti-Japanese movement for the liberation of the people.

Attending the event were comrades Kang Yang-uk and Chong Chun-ki and functionaries concerned Kang Hyon-su and Kang Hui-won.

The ceremony opened with the singing of "Song of General Kim Il-song." Amidst the resonant playing of welcoming music and thunderous cheers, Comrade Kang Yang-uk unveiled the monument. Engraved letters of the monument vividly describe the noble intent and achievements of Mr Kim Hyong-chik, who traversed the road of revolution in the dismal era when dark clouds of national ruin hung grimly over this land and when Japanese fascist tyranny was unprecedentedly severe. When these letters telling how Mr Kim Hyong-chik organized the Korean National Association, undergoing hardship and ordeals, and marked an epochal turning point in the anti-Japanese struggle for the liberation of the people brilliantly glowed, reflecting, the sun's rays, the attendants' cheers became louder and swelled with excitement.

Mr Kim Hyong-chik, invincible and undaunted revolutionary fighter, founded the Korean National Association on the historic land of Pyongyang on 23 March 1917, taking the destiny of a declining Korea on his shoulders and bringing about the dawn of fatherland restoration. Oh, his noble intent of fatherland restoration radiated over the 3,000-ri land of Korea. The Korean National Association, deeply rooted, spread through bayonets under the banner of anti-imperialism, thus inspiring compatriots in distant, alien lands with his noble intent and with the spirit of Korea.

The faces of those present, who engraved every phrase of the epitaph on their hearts and who recalled the immortal achievements the Korean National Association attained in the history of the fatherland with proud awareness of being members of the Korean nation, were aglow with feelings of reverence and admiration for Mr Kim Hyong-chik, outstanding leader of our country's anti-Japanese movement.

Comrade Chong Chun-ki then made an opening speech. He pointed out that Pyongyang, the capital of revolution, is a sacred land of revolution where there are immortal relics of Mr Kim Hyong-chik, invincible and undaunted revolutionary fighter, outstanding leader of the anti-Japanese struggle for the liberation of the people and great pioneer who developed a popular movement into a communist movement. He said that the monument commemorating the founding of the Korean National Association, which has been magnificently inaugurated in accordance with the ardent desire of party members and workers of Pyongyang, will surge skyward together with the developing and prospering fatherland as an immortal one which will exist forever, telling of his glorious and brilliant revolutionary achievements from generation to generation and standing as a banner giving our people confidence in victory and vigorously encouraging them to wage their revolutionary struggle. He then reverently recalled the shining path of struggle during which Mr Kim Hyong-chik, immortal and invincible revolutionary fighter who devoted all his energy and efforts to the sacred revolutionary task for fatherland restoration and for the freedom and happiness of the people, developed our people's liberation movement to a higher stage by founding the Korean National Association.

Realizing that organizing a revolutionary organ and uniting the masses of broad social strata was of supreme importance in repelling the Japanese imperialists and attaining the country's independence, Mr Kim Hyong-chik, who early advanced to the path of revolution and had deep insight into the complicated situation at home and abroad and into the status of the anti-Japanese movement for the liberation of our people, summoned a preliminary meeting in Pyongyang in February 1917 for the formation of an anti-Japanese underground revolutionary organization.

Following this preliminary meeting, Mr Kim Hyong-chik summoned a historic meeting in Pyongyang on 23 March 1917 to organize the Korean National Association. There he made a significant speech.

In this speech, he extensively analyzed the historic lessons of our country's anti-Japanese struggle for the liberation of the people, clarified a new policy for forming a new revolutionary organization designed to further develop the people's liberation movement, stressed the necessity of forming an underground revolutionary organization, clearly described the nature of this organization and submitted a proposal for naming it the "Korean National Association."

Referring to the Korean National Association's struggle objectives, Mr Kim Hyong-chik said as follows: "The objective of the Korean National Association is to help the entire Korean people to solidly unite to independently attain the country's independence and establish a truly modern country." This Korean National Association struggle objective set forth by Mr Kim Hyong-chik clearly reflects an anti-imperialist and independent stand for attaining the country's independence and victory in the struggle for the liberation of the people by the Korean people's independent efforts, instead of relying on foreign forces.

At the meeting Mr Kim Hyong-chik taught in detail methods for carrying out the Korean National Association's struggle objective and standards and criteria for its activities. Through this meeting Mr Kim Hyong-chik declared the formation of the Korean National Association and set forth a great policy for independently developing our people's anti-Japanese struggle for the liberation of the people and for leading this struggle to victory.

The Korean National Association personally organized by Mr Kim Hyong-chik was the largest underground anti-Japanese revolutionary organization at home or abroad, and an anti-imperialist revolutionary one from beginning to end with the noble mission of achieving the great cause of anti-imperialism, liberation of the people and resolute protection of the masses' interests.

The opening speech pointed out in detail that following the formation of the Korean National Association, Mr Kim Hyong-chik, invincible and undaunted revolutionary fighter, carried out energetic revolutionary activities day and night to strengthen and develop this organization into an underground revolutionary organization deeply rooted among the masses for the first time in the history of our people's anti-Japanese struggle for the liberation of the people. Because he worked to vigorously motivate the people to participate in the anti-Japanese struggle under the banner of the people's independence, the revolutionary achievements of Mr Kim Hyong-chik, who marked an epochal turning point in our country's anti-Japanese movement for the liberation of the people by founding and leading the Korean National Association, have been remembered deep in the hearts of our people and will shine forever in the history of the fatherland.

Pointing out that the great revolutionary cause which Mr Kim Hyong-chik ardently sought has been brilliantly inherited by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the opening speech stressed that the respected and beloved leader has changed our country into a powerful and dignified socialist country by creating the immortal *chuche* ideology, by bringing about the spring of fatherland restoration by leading our people to the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, and by wisely leading our revolution struggle and construction work along the single path of victory.

The attendants renewed their firm resolve to expedite the final victory of the great *chuche* task by keeping deep in their hearts the lofty intent of Mr Kim Hyong-chik, who devoted his entire life to the struggle for fatherland restoration and the people's freedom and happiness, and by more vigorously traversing the single path of revolution pointed out by the great leader. The ceremony closed with the singing of "We Wish the Leader a Long Life."

DPRK YOUTH MOVEMENT ANNIVERSARY MARKED BY 'NODONG SINMUN'

Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2318 GMT 25 Aug 77 SK

[NODONG SINMUN 26 August article: "A Historical Event Which Is Significant in the Development of the Great Revolutionary Chuche Task and of the Youth Movement"]

[Excerpts] All the youth and people are about to greet the 50th Anniversary of the formation of the League of Korean communist youths, which was organized and led by the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song, with a lofty and proud awareness of being Koreans and with revolutionary pride in the magnificent circumstances in which a revolutionary upsurge is being marked in all front-lines of socialist construction under the banner of the three revolutions and in which a struggle is being vigorously waged to expedite the independent reunification of the fatherland. The Great Leader's formation of the league, a true chuche-type young communist revolutionary organization, on 28 August 1927, was a historical event with epochal significance for the development of our country's communist and youth movements.

The league was organized by waging an ordeal-strewn, difficult revolutionary struggle. Our country's communist and youth movements suffered severely in the initial stages because of the absence of a great leader and the lack of a true avant-garde organization.

The Great Leader launched his glorious revolutionary activities while participating in a youth movement. With a unique revolutionary view, the Great Leader always let the youth movement take the van of the revolutionary struggle and energetically carried out the revolutionary activity of indoctrinating and organizing students. Following the formation of the down-with-imperialism league--a true revolutionary communist organization--in Hwajon under the banner of chuche ideology, the Great Leader organized a New-Day League of Children and a Kilrim Korean Association of Children in Kilrim and Musong. He organized an anti-imperialist Youth League, mass organization capable of comprising the mass of youth, on 27 August 1927, and mustered many young students to join.

The League of Korean Communist Youths, which maintained the Great Leader's revolutionary ideology--the chuche ideology--as its guidelines was a revolutionary communist organization of a chuche type with the goals of smashing Japanese imperialism, liberating the fatherland and constructing socialism and communism, and was an invincible rank in the vanguard of the Korean youth who were infinitely loyal to the leader.

The Great Leader made every effort to maintain the purity of the youth movement and the firm unity and solidarity of the ranks in order to make the League of Korean Communist Youths into an avant-garde revolutionary youth organization. By dint of these energetic activities and struggles by the Great Leader, the League of Korean Communist Youths was strengthened and developed in a short period after its founding into a strong revolutionary organization which excellently played the role of the advance guard of the young communists.

The League of Korean Communist Youths, by brilliantly materializing the unique ideology and theory of the Great Leader concerning the youth movement, accomplished its role in the revolutionary struggle of our people and made immortal achievements which will shine forever in the development of our country's youth movement and the Korean revolution.

The League of Korean Communist Youths expertly accomplished the respected and beloved leader's strategic plan to foster the core elements of the Korean revolution by training and nurturing the fresh and able communist youth of a new generation who were firmly armed with the chuche-oriented view of the world, cherishing absolute loyalty to the Great Leader.

The League of the Korean Communist Youth, upholding the lofty will of the Great Leader, deeply permeated the patriotic youth of all walks of life including workers and peasants, indoctrinating them in loyalty to the Great Leader and receiving them into the organization. Thus, it recruited numerous communists of the new generation to the firmly formed chuche-oriented view of the world.

The new communist youth vigorously fought on to carry out the line and policy of the Korean revolution expounded by the leader by firmly rallying around the leader during the period of the bloody anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

The advent of the real communist core elements, who considered the loyalty to the Great Leader as their life was a most valuable treasure and property for the advance and success of our revolution.

The members of the League of the Korean Communist Youth, under the guidance of the Great Leader, advanced to middle and north Mankhuria, permeated the people of all walks of life, including workers and peasants, and struggled to organize them into various anti-Japanese organizations.

Thus, our people came to vigorously launch into the sacred anti-Japanese struggle, cherishing infinite reverence and loyalty to the Great Leader and entrusting their fate to him.

The League of the Korean Communist Youth also performed a great role in the development of the communist movement and brought the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle to a new and higher phase by organizing and mobilizing youth to the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle for the fatherland's independence and the people's freedom.

The League of the Korean Communist Youth greatly contributed to the founding of the party of the working class of the new, chuche type. In order to found a revolutionary party of chuche type in our country, first of all, it was urgently necessary to foster the worker and peasant communists of the new generation who were not tainted with factionalism and flunkeyism, in light of the painful lesson experienced during the early communist movement and to prepare the organizational framework for the founding of the party.

This task, because one party existed then, was successfully performed by the League of the Korean Communist Youth which was the communist avant-garde organization formed to realize the unitary leadership and the strategic plan of the Great Leader for the Korean revolution.

The League of the Korean Communist Youth firmly built the organizational foundation for founding the party and consolidated the mass foundation on which the revolutionary party could be founded, strengthening the organizational and political work among the workers, peasants and youth who were the basic forces of the revolutionary struggle and thus fostered numerous communist core elements of the new generation.

The League of the Korean Communist Youths also performed a great role in establishing the glorious tradition of the Korean youth movement.

The Great Leader, despite being busy with his work as leader of the overall Korean revolution, organized the ranks of the Korean people's revolutionary army, guerrilla and the anti-Japanese Youth League organizations in the enemy-controlled districts and personally instructed youth in detail, direction and method of the revolutionary work.

Thus, a brilliant tradition, the valuable revolutionary treasure of the Korean youth movement, was successfully established. By dint of this brilliant tradition created by the Great Leader, our people and youth were able to found the League of the Democratic Youth right after the liberation, in defiance of the complicated situation, and were able to develop the League of the Democratic Youth into the League of Socialist Working Youth to meet the demands of the developing revolution and construction.

Indeed, the League of the Korean Communist Youth organized and led by the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song attained an immortal achievement in the history of the development of the Korean revolution and the Korean communist youth movement. This achievement will forever shine, together with the glorious history of our people revolution.

PYONGYANG SYMPOSIUM MARKS FOUNDING OF YOUTH LEAGUE

Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0100 GMT 26 Aug 77 SK

[Excerpts] A central scientific symposium was held at the theater of the Students and Children's Palace in Pyongyang on 24 August to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the formation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song of the Korean Communist Youth League.

Attending the event were Comrades Im Chun-chu and Kim Hyon, and functionaries of the party, workers' organizations, party cadre training agencies, the scientific, educational, cultural and press sectors and the League of Socialist Working Youth.

The attendants pointed out that our people and youth are significantly greeting the 50th Anniversary of the formation by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song of the Korean Communist Youth League in circumstances in which they are actively expediting the great historic task of imbuing the entire society with the chuche ideology, upholding the red flag of the three revolutions--ideological, technical and cultural--and are vigorously carrying out struggles to win the complete victory of socialism in the northern half of the republic and to expedite the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

Saying that a key to expediting the chuche revolutionary task is to strengthen our revolutionary might, the attendants pointed out that it is most important in this regard to thoroughly establish a unitary party ideological system throughout the entire party and society by strengthening our party--the headquarters of the Korean revolution--by all means and by increasing the combat capability of workers' organizations, to further strengthen the unity of our revolutionary ranks around the great leader and to have the new generation, which will succeed to the revolution, firmly prepare themselves as chuche-type revolutionaries. They also said that it is important to further solidify our revolutionary stance in the political, economic, cultural, national defense and all other sectors by vigorously pushing ahead with the three revolutions--ideological, technical and cultural--and continuously upholding the red flag of the three revolutions. They urged

that all our energy and efforts be devoted to a vigorous struggle for solidifying our revolutionary ranks, for the vigorous imbuing of the entire society with the chuche ideology and for the accomplishment of the chuche-oriented revolutionary task developed by the great leader.

The symposium concluded with the singing of "We Wish the Leader a Long Life."

CSO: 4208

'NODONG SINMUN' CALLS FOR IMPROVEMENTS IN EDUCATIONAL SECTOR

Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0910 GMT 1 Sep 77 SK

[NODONG SINMUN 2 September editorial: "Let Us Mark a New Upsurge in Education Work During the New Semester"]

[Excerpts] Today we honor the significance of a new semester in circumstances in which the three revolutions--ideological, technical and cultural--are being vigorously pushed ahead and in which a creditable achievement is being attained in socialist construction throughout the country.

Our country's education work has developed brilliantly under the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's wise leadership. A most excellent and advanced 11-year compulsory education system has been implemented successfully, the higher education system has developed, and education work has contributed to carrying out the working class' great revolutionary tasks.

The principles of socialist pedagogy constitute an invincible, practical and theoretical weapon for developing the new generation into communists--the masters of our revolution--and a key to the marking of a new upsurge in education work during the new semester.

Schools at all levels should correctly and thoroughly carry out political and ideological indoctrination work to develop the students' revolutionary view by embodying the principles of socialist pedagogy, improve the ideological standard of social science teachers and correctly and thoroughly meet the party's political requirements in conducting classes on all subjects.

It is important to effectively teach the know-how and technology which will serve the three technical revolutions. To this end, senior middle schools should improve the standard of education in regard to basic subjects of natural science such as mathematics, physics, chemistry and biology, and in regard to foreign languages. They should also develop technological education.

Colleges should conduct thorough and systematic teaching of the scientific knowledge needed in realizing semi-automation and automation of production processes in the people's economic sectors, in overcoming the influence of the cold front and in carrying out scientific and technical farming work in accordance with the requirements of church-oriented farming methods.

The most important problem raised in attaining a greater advancement in education work during the new semester is for all teachers to display a lofty sense of responsibility in their work of educating the second generation in a manner worthy of revolutionary masters.

Teachers should deeply bear in mind that they can develop their students into communists only when they are revolutionalized, when they continuously train themselves by participating in a revolutionary, organizational life and when they indoctrinate them by example.

In order to mark a new turning point in education work during the new semester, it is important for party organizations at all levels to further step up party guidance for schools. Party organizations at all levels should closely direct party attention to education work for the second generation which will brighten the fatherland's future, vigorously advance the work of improving educational standards, continuously and vigorously push ahead with the revolutionalization of teachers and guide organizations of the League of Socialist Working Youth to strengthen political and indoctrination work among students, continuously develop students' ability to write and express ideas, and improve academic standards in regard to foreign languages and natural sciences.

Let all educational functionaries mark a new upsurge in educational work during the new semester by displaying lofty political enthusiasm and creativity, and expedite socialist construction and victory in our revolution by successfully developing the growing second generation into reliable successors to our revolution and into full-fledged cadres of the people.

CSO: 4208

KIM YUN-SIM UNIT IDENTIFIED

Tokyo KITA CHOSEN KENKYU in Japanese No 37, Jun-Jul 77 p 47

[Article: "The Unit to Which Kim Yun-sim Belongs"]

[Text] In the 25 and 29 May issues of NODONG SINMUN, it was reported that the delegations from the New China News Agency (NCNA) and the Chinese People's Liberation Army (PLA) visited Wonsan and heard the story of Kim Hyon-ki of the Unit to Which Kim Yun-sim Belongs.

According to the paper, the Unit to Which Kim Yun-sim Belongs is a naval unit which took part in the 1968 Pueblo incident, and Kim Hyon-ki was a crew member of the torpedo boat which captured the Pueblo.

Since North Korea has in the past revealed that the Second Torpedo Boat Unit of Wonsan was the unit which seized the Pueblo, it is believed that the Unit to Which Kim Yun-sim Belongs is the Second Torpedo Boat Unit of the Eastern Sea Fleet Headquarters.

CSO: 4105

NEW PHARMACEUTICAL FACTORY IN SINUIJU

Tokyo KITA CHOSEN KENKYU in Japanese No 37, Jun-Jul 77 pp 35-36

[Article: "Sinuiju Streptomycin Factory"]

[Text] An article on the Sinuiju Streptomycin Factory was reported by a special correspondent, Yi Kyu-chong, in the 13 June issue of NODONG SINMUN.

According to the paper "soon after the factory started production, it began manufacturing antibiotics and fermentation drugs."

We can infer from this article that this is a new factory which was under construction from last year to this year and is a modern factory which manufactures penicillin and terramycin.*

In North Korea, the only other factory manufacturing this type of drug is the Sunch'on Pharmaceutical Factory (the largest in North Korea). In Sinuiju there is also the Sinuiju Pharmaceutical Factory, but it manufactures mainly oriental herbal medicine, and is believed to be a different factory, unrelated to the Sinuiju Streptomycin Factory.

*North Korea uses the U.S. brand name terramycin for Oxytetracycline.
(27 Feb 76 NODONG SINMUN)

CSO: 4105

DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA LAND LAW

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 30 Apr 77 p 3

[Text of the Land Law of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea]

[Text] Chapter I. The Land of the DPRK Is a Precious Gain of the Revolution

Article 1. In the DPRK the land is the precious gain of revolution which all the peasants achieved in the stage of democratic revolution through the great land reform law enforced under the principle of "land to the tiller" under the wise leadership of the Korean Workers Party and the people's power.

Article 2. In the DPRK, the land reform and the policy of agricultural cooperativization were thoroughly carried out, feudal land ownership and all relations of exploitation were eliminated forever in the rural areas, and socialist landownership was completely established.

The state shall solidify and develop the successes of land reform and agricultural cooperativization achieved in the northern half of the republic and struggle to complete the agricultural revolution throughout the country.

Article 3. The red blood of the revolutionary martyrs who gave their precious lives for land reform has soaked into the land of the DPRK, and the revolutionary spirit of the people who fought heroically to defend the country against aggression by foreign imperialism is nestled within it.

The state shall struggle to protect the land which is the gain of revolution from the encroachment of all internal and external enemies.

Article 4. The state shall take necessary steps to fix by law, consolidate and develop the successes achieved in land reform and socialist landownership, to protect and develop the land and to have the state and society use it jointly so as to further strengthen the material and technical foundation of socialism and energetically promote the socialist construction of the country.

Article 5. The state shall organize and carry out projects to refashion the land and conquer nature, such as land protection and land construction, with an eye to the future under the general program of land construction.

Article 6. The state shall intensify scientific research projects to develop the land, industrialize and modernize agriculture and in particular, to improve the land and increase the rate of its utilization based on the foundation of the self-reliant national economy established in our country and shall train technical talents needed for this in a perspective manner.

Article 7. The state shall classify land into agricultural, residential, forest, industrial, water area and special land according to its usage and manage it thus.

The supervision and control of land management and utilization is performed in a unified manner by the land management organs under the direction of people's committees of various levels, the Administration Council and local administrative committees.

Article 8. Land is the precious foundation of life for our people and a national treasure for the prosperity of the generations to come.

The state shall intensify indoctrination in socialist patriotism for all the people, agricultural workers and functionaries of state organs, thereby insuring proper protection and management and thorough utilization of the land.

Chapter II. Land Ownership

Article 9. In the DPRK, land is owned by the state and cooperative organizations.

All the land of the country is the common property of the people, and no one can buy or sell it or make it his personal possession.

Article 10. State-owned land is the property of all the people. There is no limitation in the scope of state-owned land.

Article 11. Land owned by cooperative organizations is the collective property of the working people included in the cooperative economy.

The state shall protect land owned by cooperative organizations by law.

Article 12. The state shall strengthen and develop the socialist cooperative economic system and may gradually transform the land owned by cooperative organizations into property of all the people in accordance with the development of the agricultural economic system and the volition of all members of the cooperative organizations.

Article 13. DPRK land can be controlled solely by the state and may be used in many ways by the cooperative farms, organs and enterprises, groups and citizens in the interests and welfare of the people.

The plot to be privately utilized by members of a cooperative farm shall be 20-30 pyong in accordance with the provisions of the charter of the cooperative farm.

Chapter III. General Program of Land Construction

Article 14. The general program of land construction is an integrated and comprehensive prospective program for rationally developing, utilizing, readjusting and beautifying land to keep up with development of the people's economy and improvement of the people's welfare and for managing the national housekeeping with perspective and planning.

The state shall formulate the general program of land construction in a positive and mobilizing fashion so as to make the nation prosperous and strong and improve the people's livelihood and shall see to it that the program is thoroughly carried out.

Article 15. The principles to be adhered to in formulating the general program of land construction shall be as follows:

1. In land construction and resources development, arable land shall not be encroached upon but be cared for and protected to the utmost.
2. The size of cities should not be too large, but many small cities shall be built.
3. The climatic and endemic characteristics of different areas of the country shall be taken into account.
4. The program shall be established scientifically in conformity with the direction of development of the national economy and the prospects for regional economic development.

Article 16. The prospective period for the general program of land construction shall be 30-50 years.

The prospective period may be shortened if necessary.

Article 17. The following shall be contained in the general program of land construction:

1. Measures for properly constructing and protecting revolutionary battle sites and revolutionary historic sites;
2. The orientation and measures for readjusting, developing and protecting land, obtaining new land and reclaiming and using tideland;

3. The orientation for creating forests and measures for their protection and utilization and for protecting beneficial animal and plant life;
4. The orientation for building and readjusting streams, lakes, swamps, and reservoirs and measures for flood damage prevention, distribution of water facilities and comprehensive water utilization;
5. Rational distribution of transportation, electric power and communications networks and their facilities;
6. The location and size of underground resources development districts and of industrial and agricultural enterprises;
7. The location and size of cities, villages, rest and recuperation centers and protective measures for scenic spots, natural monuments and cultural relics and remains;
8. The orientation for the comprehensive development and utilization of coastal and territorial waters and measures for readjusting the coastline in a scenic manner and protecting marine resources;
9. Measures to prevent air pollution.

Article 18. The general program of land construction and the general program of important regional land construction shall be approved by the Supreme People's Assembly or the Central People's Committee, and the general program of local land construction shall be approved by the provincial People's Assembly or the provincial People's Committee.

Chapter IV. Land Conservation

Article 19. The state shall vigorously carry out land conservation projects such as river readjustment and afforestation to prevent land loss, increase the material wealth of the country and promote the welfare of the people.

Land management organs, agricultural guidance organs and land utilization organs must responsibly organize and conduct land conservation projects according to the general program of land construction.

Article 20. River readjustment projects are important projects for protecting the precious property of the country such as arable land from flood damage and refashioning the appearance of the land.

The state shall conduct river bed construction in tandem with irrigation construction in conformity with the natural geographic conditions and particular nature of the locality concerned and give impetus to large river and medium and small river readjustment at the same time.

Article 21. Land management organs and agricultural guidance organs should organize and undertake river readjustment in a planned and perspective manner based on the established construction plans.

The land management organs shall readjust and manage large rivers and important streams, and appropriate organs, enterprises and cooperative farms shall readjust medium and small streams.

River readjustment must be concentrated first on important industrial districts with severe flood damage, residential districts and districts with a large area of arable land conservation work.

Article 22. Land management organs and appropriate organs, enterprises and cooperative farms, including local executive organs, must concretely investigate and record the status of change of rivers and streams, the condition of dikes and facilities, etc., which they are responsible for, every year at the time designated by the state and take appropriate measures.

Article 23. The land management organs must establish a unified repair and management system for rivers and streams, raise the role of enterprises specializing in river and stream repair and management and must make repair and management specialized and scientifically oriented activity.

Public security organs must regularly inspect the technical condition of rivers and dikes and take appropriate measures as required.

Article 24. Land management organs and appropriate organs, enterprises and cooperative farms must perform good quality river dredging, restructuring of river currents, dike construction, embankment construction, reinforcement clay wall construction and sand entrapment embankment construction to prevent land erosion even under heavy downpours.

Article 25. The land management organs shall designate conservation districts in needed places to protect water facilities, including rivers and streams, lakes, swamps, reservoirs and dikes.

It is prohibited to render dikes of the rivers and streams or their facilities useless or perform hindrances to conservation and management within these conservation districts.

Article 26. It is prohibited to dispose of dirty water or noxious materials into rivers and streams, lakes and reservoirs without purifying them.

Article 27. Land management organs, agricultural guidance organs and local administration organs must formulate comprehensive plans for utilizing rivers and streams and see to it that water is effectively used

in various ways for sectors of people's economy, including water for irrigation, electric power, industrial use, drinking, river transportation, fresh water fish propagation, rafting, etc. and the cultural activities and relaxation of the workers.

Article 28. Agricultural guidance organs and appropriate enterprises must set up complete facilities for draining puddles in terrain where water can flood paddy and nonpaddy fields and regularly organize and carry out maintenance and repair work on them.

Article 29. State-run and cooperative farms must plant willow trees or erect stone walls at the edges of paddy and nonpaddy fields near river banks to prevent land erosion and make water flow around the edges of paddies on the down slope.

Article 30. Forest construction is a monumental work of remaking nature for the thorough conservation of land, the development of the nation's wealth and the prosperity of generations to come.

The state perspectivevely organizes and conducts forestry construction projects to prevent soil erosion and increase the natural resources of the country.

Article 31. Land management organs and [other] competent organs, enterprises and groups must, in accordance with the forestry plan and the natural economic conditions of the locale, grow woods for paper making, oil, fiber raw material, wild fruits and fuel, etc., reforming the forest scenery, distribute and densely plant fast growing, useful tree types, and develop forests combining needle- and broad-leafed trees, etc.--all for the ultimate purpose of increasing the unit area volume of wood resources. Forest planning organs must formulate forest plans in accordance with this.

Article 32. In order to organize and conduct afforestation and conservation projects on a whole-mass basis, land management organs shall establish districts for which organs, enterprises, schools and groups are to be responsible.

Organs, enterprises, schools, groups and citizens must actively participate in tree planting in spring and autumn, properly conserve and manage forests and make the mountains in the entire country into a verdant paradise.

Article 33. The state shall establish strong lumber producing bases and designate forests for the forestry industry and those assigned to organs and enterprises in order to satisfy the needs of organs and enterprises for lumber. The appropriate organs and enterprises must plant trees there with planning and properly manage them so as to establish sturdy lumber production bases.

Article 34. The state shall designate cooperative farm forests and firewood forests to make plentiful forests in the countryside and satisfy the need of cooperative farms for forestry resources and firewood. The cooperative farms shall plant many trees there, protect and manage them, and use them without charge.

Article 35. Organs, enterprises and groups, including land management organs, must build nurseries in conformity with the prospective forestry program and give priority to tree sapling production.

Nurseries must produce a large number of saplings of tree types important to the people's economy and rapidly growing.

Article 36. Forests must be utilized in a far-sighted and planned manner in accordance with the development of the people's economy and the improvement of the people's livelihood.

When cutting trees in the forests, permission of the land management organs and other appropriate organs must be obtained, and old trees, trees at full growth and trees which suffered various kinds of damage should be cut first and cyclic log cutting should be assured.

Trees must be planted on time in logging areas and log transportation lanes.

Article 37. The state shall designate special forest conservation areas to conserve the forests in districts where revolutionary battle sites and revolutionary historic remains are located.

It may designate natural conservation districts to promote academic forestry research.

It is prohibited to cut trees within special conservation forests or natural conservation forest districts.

Article 38. The land management organs must organize and conduct projects to protect forests from forest fires by intensifying forest fire observation work, setting up forest fire prevention lines in areas where necessary and establishing systems for mobilizing people and equipment, etc.

Article 39. Land management organs must organize and perform needed work to prevent blights to forests, such as pine caterpillars, by timely spraying of forests, protecting and propagating animals which eat insects, etc.

Article 40. Land management organs, agricultural guidance organs and other appropriate organs and enterprises must set up conservation forests in conformity with the special nature of the terrain such as windbreak forests, erosion control forests, hygienic and scenic forests, water conservancy forests, etc., establish erosion control and valley waterways to protect the land from natural calamities and beautify the country's scenery.

Article 41. In developing underground resources, organizations, enterprises and groups which develop underground resources must first construct sludge disposal sites and ore powder sediment sites so that no harm is done to land and resources such as arable land; when extracting underground resources beneath arable land or buildings and facilities, they must see to it that the soil does not collapse.

Article 42. In coal and ore mines, the places where debris and stripping were discarded and underground resources extracted must be readjusted in a timely fashion and used as arable land or forests.

Chapter V. Land Construction

Article 43. The state shall organize and undertake land construction projects in a far-sighted manner to hasten the industrialization and modernization of agriculture, increase agricultural production and change the appearance of the land.

The land management organs, agricultural guidance organs and other appropriate organs, enterprises, and groups must undertake land construction work in a planned manner according to the general program of land construction.

Article 44. The historic task of irrigation has been brilliantly realized in the DPRK.

The state shall complete nonpaddy field irrigation systems while consolidating and developing paddy field irrigation.

Article 45. The land management organs, agricultural guidance organs and other appropriate organs, enterprises and cooperative farms must secure more water by building reservoirs, strengthening and perfecting reservoir embankments in accordance with the general program of land reconstruction, and by establishing measures for underground water utilization, etc. and must prevent water losses by regularly performing repairs on irrigation facilities.

Article 46. Land readjustment work is one of the important undertakings for obtaining a great deal of new land to increase grain production and for realizing the comprehensive mechanization and chemicalization of the rural economy.

Appropriate organizations, enterprises and groups, including agricultural guidance organs and state-operated and cooperative farms, must undertake land readjustment projects according to the annual land readjustment program and the land readjustment work plan.

Article 47. In readjusting land, appropriate organs, enterprises, and groups such as agricultural guidance organs and state-operated and

cooperative farms must transfer buildings and facilities to the foot of mountains in a frugal manner, eliminate useless paddy and nonpaddy field borders, lay out large and orderly paddy and nonpaddy fields and make irrigation and drainage ditches, paths, etc., accordingly.

Article 48. Improving the fertility of paddy and nonpaddy fields is one of the important assurances for increasing grain production.

County agricultural guidance organs and those organs, enterprises and groups which use land such as state-operated and cooperative farms must undertake analysis and soil studies on the fertility of the land and on each layer of soil on a regular basis, maintain soil layer charts, soil analysis charts and land ledgers by parcel and improve the land in accordance with scientific principles.

Article 49. Making terraced fields is one of the important ways to increase the crop harvest.

The cooperative farms and appropriate organs, enterprises and groups must make fields on an incline into terraced fields, set up irrigation and drainage systems in them and positively see to it that transportation of materials is mechanized.

Article 50. The state shall exert a great effort on tideland reclamation, which increases new arable land and greatly alters the appearance of the country.

Agricultural guidance organs and appropriate organs, enterprises and groups must first concentrate on reclaiming tideland in terrain where natural geographic conditions are good and which is favorable for reclamation.

They should positively strive to have sprinkling systems and chemical methods introduced in reclaimed tideland, have sea water quickly drained off to eliminate salinity and plant crops.

Article 51. Agricultural guidance organs, and appropriate organs, enterprises and groups must build coastline prevention walls appropriate to the special nature of the terrain so that no damage is sustained on arable land or salt flats by sea water and regularly repair and strengthen them.

Article 52. The state shall build modern cultural cities and villages to provide the people with much improved living conditions.

Appropriate organs, enterprises and groups such as local administration committees and municipal management organs must locate living quarters, cultural and welfare facilities, roads, etc., cities and villages in a rational manner in accordance with the requirements of the socialist life

style and build cities and villages so as to reduce the disparity between cities and the countryside and develop all regions politically, economically and culturally in many different directions.

Article 53. Municipal management organs must build parks, playgrounds and other cultural recreational sites for the working people everywhere in and around cities and plant many flowers and trees to create a pleasing living environment.

Agricultural guidance organs and cooperative farms must plant fruit trees, oleaginous trees, etc., in and around villages to beautify the villages.

Article 54. Local administration committees must not permit any instances of dirtying or polluting the cities and villages.

Organizations, enterprises and groups which construct buildings and facilities must attractively tidy up the places after the building is completed or the building materials have been extracted.

Article 55. Roads are an important component of the arteries of the people's economy and one of the important measures which demonstrate the country's developmental level.

The state shall build and administer roads on the principle of completely insuring the political, economic and cultural links among all districts of the country and rendering service to the furtherance of the people's welfare.

Article 56. Roads are classified into super-highways and 1-6 grade roads according to their size and purpose.

Road construction, maintenance and management are performed by appropriate organs, enterprises and cooperative farms, including land management organs and city management organs, according to the grade and purpose of the roads.

Article 57. All the country's roads must be paved with cement, asphalt, stone, etc., to raise the hardness of the road surface, the technical state of the roads must be continuously improved overall, and traffic safety, traffic speed, and attractiveness of the roads must be assured.

Article 58. Road management organs must neatly place various kinds of signs such as warnings, instructions, prohibitions, lane indications, etc., plant hardy, rapid-growing and useful trees and fruit trees, etc., turf the roadside and set up flower beds and cultural recreation sites to keep the roads attractive.

Article 59. Land management organs, local administration committees and municipal management organs must see to it that alterations in traffic volume by season, route and section are accurately assessed, that repair

and maintenance plans are drawn up for structures such as roads and bridges, that the repair and maintenance work is regularly carried out, and that roads in designated districts are allocated to organizations, enterprises and groups so that they will always be protected and maintained responsibly.

Article 60. Organizations, enterprises, groups and citizens are prohibited from ruining roads and related structures and facilities and from hindering road protection and management by cutting down roadside trees as they please, etc.

Article 61. The state shall promote construction along the coast and in territorial waters by developing and readjusting coastline and territorial waters, building new harbors and expanding the existing ones, opening waterways, etc., so as to strengthen the country and develop water transportation.

Appropriate organizations, enterprises and groups such as the coastal and territorial waters management organs must organize and undertake coastline and territorial waters construction in a perspective manner according to the general program of land construction, regularly perform repair and maintenance work on coastal and territorial waters facilities and beautify the seashore.

Article 62. Coastal and territorial waters management organs and appropriate organizations, enterprises and groups must organize and undertake work in a perspective and planned manner to protect and propagate marine resources in coastal and territorial waters.

Chapter VI. Land Management

Article 63. The intensification of land management work is one of the important requirements for the thorough conservation of land and the effective utilization of farm land in accordance with the requirements of the chuche farming method.

Cooperative farms and all organizations, enterprises and groups which use land must strictly adhere to the system and order of land usage.

Article 64. Only that land which can be cultivated is considered as falling under the category of farm land.

Management of farm land is performed by agricultural guidance organs and appropriate cooperative farms, organizations, enterprises and groups which use it.

Article 65. Paddy and nonpaddy fields shall not be made fallow or taken out of use without permission and when one wants to have paddies or fields lie fallow or be taken out of use or converted to some purpose other than

farm production, approval must be obtained from the central agricultural guidance organ and the Administration Council after obtaining the concurrence of the appropriate land management organs according to the size and purpose of the land.

In the instance given above, substitute land may be secured in accordance with the state program.

Article 66. In the event that when paddy and nonpaddy fields are to be used for a purpose other than farm production, the area which can be used that year must be calculated and a land usage permit obtained.

When it is no longer necessary to use that land, organizations, enterprises and groups which have used paddy and nonpaddy fields for a purpose other than farm production must readjust land into paddy and nonpaddy fields prior to the next planting season and turn them over to the appropriate farm.

Article 67. When organizations, enterprises and groups want to use paddy and nonpaddy fields as land for sideline production, they must obtain the approval of the Administration Council, and when they want to change the classification of the land, they must obtain the permission of the central agricultural guidance organ.

Article 68. Cooperative farms can exchange among themselves and use paddy and nonpaddy fields for the convenience of cultivation.

In this instance, they must obtain the permission of the appropriate higher level agricultural guidance organization.

Article 69. The land for buildings of cities, county seats and workers districts and their adjacent land, land for public use and for rural construction shall be categorized as residential district land.

The management of residential district land is performed by central municipal management organs and local administration committees.

Organizations, enterprises and groups which want to use residential district land must obtain a land use permit from the appropriate provincial administration committee or the Administration Council.

Article 70. Mountain land where forests are located or where they are scheduled to be grown and land within them put to various uses shall be categorized as forest land.

Forest land management is performed by land management organs and organs, enterprises and groups which use it.

Organs, enterprises and groups which want to use forest land must obtain a land use permit from the Administration Council or the appropriate land management organizations.

Article 71. Land management organs must exercise supervision and control so that organs, enterprises and groups and the general public do not fell trees recklessly or cultivate burnt fields.

Article 72. Land occupied by factories, ore mines, coal mines, power generation facilities, etc., and their adjacent land shall be categorized as industrial land.

Management of industrial land shall be exercised by organizations and enterprises which use it.

Article 73. Organs and enterprises which manage industrial land must see to it that the sites for factories, enterprises and industrial facilities are not larger than necessary and that land is not misused and must perform conservation and management of industrial land in a thorough-going manner.

Article 74. Land in designated areas occupied by waterways, etc., coastal and territorial waters, rivers and streams, lakes, reservoirs and irrigation canals shall be categorized as water-area land.

The management of water-area land is performed by land management organs or agricultural guidance organs depending on the purpose.

Organs, enterprises and groups which want to develop and use water-area land or set up facilities there must obtain the permission of the Administration Council or land management organizations depending on the site.

Article 75. Land used for special purposes such as revolutionary battle sites, revolutionary historical sites, cultural recreational sites, protected districts, land used by the military, etc., shall be categorized as special land.

The management of special land is performed by the appropriate central organs and local administration committees and the organs, enterprises, military units which use it.

Article 76. When a new state need arises, organs which gave permission to use land may rescind it.

Article 77. Land management organs must exercise supervision and control so that all the land in the country is controlled and recorded in a unified manner, that the established order is strictly adhered to in land management and utilization, and that the land is used in a perspective manner according to the general program of land construction.

Article 78. Agricultural guidance organs must record on time the land newly cultivated or obtained by readjustment, and organs, enterprises and groups using it must inform the appropriate organs of change in land status in a timely manner.

Article 79. Agricultural guidance organs and appropriate organs such as state-operated and cooperative farms must maintain land documents and exercise file management over them in a thorough-going manner.

Article 80. Caring for and loving land is the sacred duty of all the people, agricultural workers and state organs. All the people and agricultural workers and functionaries in state organizations must protect and construct the land and participate in the work of managing it in a masterly manner.

For violations of order in land protection, construction and management, the organs, enterprises, groups and citizens responsible shall bear the appropriate legal responsibility according to the circumstances.

8446
CSO: 4208

BRIEFS

SYRIAN YOUTH INSTRUCTORS DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 21 Aug--The delegation of instructors of the Syrian Ba'ath Juvenile Vanguard which had arrived in Pyongyang on 4 August left here yesterday by train after concluding its visit to our country. The delegation was headed by Saud Saqr, member of the Dar'a Provincial Branch of the Syrian Arab Socialist Ba'ath Party and director of Juvenile Vanguard of the Dar'a Provincial Party. During its stay in our country the delegation visited Mangyongdae, the Ponghwa historic site of revolution, the Korean Revolution Museum, the Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace, the Pyongyang Taedongmun primary school, the Central Songdowon Juvenile Corps Campaign Centre and other places in Pyongyang, Kangwon Province and Kaesong. The delegation was invited to see the revolutionary opera "Morning Glow on the Banks of the River Tuman-kang" and an acrobatic performance. [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0816 GMT 21 Aug 77 OW]

DPRK-PRC BASKETBALL MATCH--Pyongyang, 23 Aug--The February 8 Women's Basketball Team of our country and the 1 August Women's Basketball Team of the Chinese People's Liberation Army had a friendship match in the training hall of the February 8 Sports Team on 22 August. The match was viewed by Comrade Kim Chol-man and personages concerned, servicemen of the People's Army and sportsmen in the city. It was also watched by Lu Chih-hsien, ambassador, and staffers of the Chinese Embassy and the Chinese guests staying in Pyongyang. [Excerpt] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1021 GMT 23 Aug 77 OW]

AUSTRIAN DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 25 Aug--A delegation of the Austrian Association for Promotion of Relations With the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Friedrich Vogl, its general secretary, arrived here by plane on 24 August. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0402 GMT 25 Aug 77 SK]

DELEGATION ARRIVALS--Pyongyang, 26 Aug--The journalists delegation of NODONG SINMUN returned home by plane on 25 August from its visit to the Polish People's Republic. The Romanian, Bulgarian and Polish junior boxing teams arrived in Pyongyang yesterday by plane to participate in the International Friendship Junior Boxing Competitions among socialist countries. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0419 GMT 26 Aug 77 SK]

EQUATORIAL GUINEA FIRST LADY--Chongjin, 27 Aug (KCNA)--An art performance was given in Chuul by school children in North Hamgyong Province on 27 August in welcome of Madam Bindang Bijogo Nguema Macias Nguema, first lady of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea and honorary chairman of the National Organization of Women of the National United Workers Party of Equatorial Guinea, now on a visit to our country. Invited to see the performance were Madam Bindang Bijogo Nguema Macias Nguema and her children, and Mba Oyono, member of the Central Committee of the National United Workers Party of Equatorial Guinea and minister-secretary of state of presidency. Personages concerned saw the performance with the guests. Art circle members put on the stage colourful numbers including an instrumental concern, dance and quintette, group singing, calisthenics, group dance and light music, delighting the guests. Madam Bindang Bijogo Nguema Macias Mguema presented a floral basket to the performers in congratulations of their successful performance and posed for a photograph with them. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1129 GMT 28 Aug 77 OW]

DELEGATION ARRIVALS, DEPARTURES--Pyongyang, 31 August--A Bulgarian trade union delegation headed by Penka (Stepanova Vabukova), secretary of the Central Council of Bulgarian Trade Unions, and a delegation of the Syrian Revolutionary Youth League headed by Said Satli, member of the leadership of the league and director of the Art and Social Affairs Department of the league, arrived in Pyongyang on 30 August by plane. Tomas Gilberstein, deputy director of the Foreign Policy Editorial Department of the State Radio Broadcasting Committee of the German Democratic Republic, left here on the same day after visiting our country. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0359 GMT 31 Aug 77 SK]

CZECHOSLOVAK DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 31 Aug--A government trade delegation of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic headed by Frantisek Zurek, vice minister of foreign trade of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, arrived in Pyongyang on 30 August by train. The delegation was met at the Pyongyang railway station by personage concerned Han Su-kil and Martin Mauch, ambassador of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic to our country. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0337 GMT 31 Aug 77 SK]

ECUADOREAN PUBLISHER LEAVES--Pyongyang, 29 August--Humberto Ortiz Flores, director of the "Voluntad" publishing house of Ecuador, and his family have visited Mangyongdae, the Chilgol historic site of revolution and the Ponghwa historic site of revolution and inspected the Korean Revolution Museum, the Memorial of the Victory in the Fatherland Liberation War, the Central Industrial-Agricultural Exhibition, the Mansudae Art Theatre and other places of Pyongyang and toured Kangwon and North Hwanghae Provinces and Kaesong area. The guests were invited to appreciate the revolutionary opera "Morning Glow on the Banks of the River Tuman-kang" performed in their honour and took a rest at Mt Kumgang-san and other scenic spots. The guests came to Korea on 9 August and left Pyongyang on 27 August by plane. [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1038 GMT 29 Aug 77 OW]

TURKISH TRADE PROTOCOL--Pyongyang, 29 Aug--A trade protocol was signed in Ankara, the capital of Turkey, on 25 August between the Committee for the Promotion of International Trade of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Union of Chambers of Commerce, Industry and of Commodity of the Republic of Turkey, according to a report. The protocol was signed on our side by Cho Il, member of the committee for the promotion of international trade of the DPRK, and on the opposite side by Sezai Dibilan, president of the Union of Chambers of Commerce, Industry and Commodity of the Republic of Turkey. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1654 GMT 29 Aug 77 OW]

NEW AMBASSADOR FROM CONGO--Pyongyang, 28 Aug (KCNA)--Sambo Oscar, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of the Congo to our country, arrived in Pyongyang by plane on 27 August. The ambassador was met at the airport by personages concerned and foreign diplomatic envoys in Pyongyang. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0923 GMT 28 Aug 77 OW] Pyongyang, 31 Aug (KCNA)--Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam on 30 August met and had a friendly talk with Oscar Samba, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of the Congo to our country, when the latter paid a courtesy call on him. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1009 GMT 31 Aug 77 OW] Pyongyang, 1 Sep--Oscar Samba, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of the Congo to our country, on 31 August presented his credentials to Kang Yang-uk, vice president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Present on the occasion were Comrade Im Chun-chu, personage concerned Kim Chae-kyong and staff members of the Congolese Embassy in Pyongyang. After receiving the credentials from the ambassador, Vice President Kang Yang-uk had a friendly talk with him. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0403 GMT 1 Sep 77 SK]

DEPARTURE FOR USSR--Pyongyang, 1 Sep--A delegation of the Korean Democratic Lawyers Association left Pyongyang on 31 August by plane to attend the International Seminar of Lawyers to be held in the Soviet Union. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0402 GMT 1 Sep 77 SK]

TROUPE IN AFRICA--The Pyongyang Art Troupe of our country successfully continued its performances in the capital of Tanzania after giving its premiere in the presence of Julius K. Nyerere, president of Tanzania, on 19 August, according to a report. Prime Minister of Tanzania Edward M. Sokoine and other dignitaries of the party and government of Tanzania and a large number of citizens of the capital saw the performances given by our artists. The gymnasium where the performances were given was packed to capacity with the audience every day. It shook with thunderous applause and cheers of people who were deeply moved by the chuche-based art. After giving successful performances in Dar es-Salaam, which evoked great repercussions, the Pyongyang Art Troupe of our country arrived in Zanzibar on 23 August. The national flags of our country and Tanzania were flying on the flagpoles at the "Amani" Stadium where our artists showed the chuche-based art. Seeing the performance were Aboud Jumbe Mwinyi, first vice president of Tanzania and chairman of the Zanzibar Revolutionary Council,

other leading officials of the party and government of Zanzibar and a large number of people. The Tanzanian Government arranged a banquet in honour of the Pyongyang Art Troupe of our country on 26 August. [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0348 GMT 1 Sep 77 SK]

ROMANIAN FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 2 Sep--A Galati City friendship delegation of Romania headed by Radut Costica, secretary of the Galati City Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, arrived in Pyongyang on 1 September by plane. The delegation was met at the airport by personages concerned and Dumitru Popa, ambassador of the Romanian Socialist Republic to our country. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0348 GMT 2 Sep 77 SK]

EXHIBIT IN DAMASCUS--Pyongyang, 2 Sep--A commodity exhibition of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was held in the Damascus International Fair, Syria, from 25 July to 20 August, according to a report. Put up in place of honour in the Exhibition Hall of our country was a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The exhibition drew a large number of visitors every day. After inspecting the exhibition hall of our country on 16 August, 'Abd al-Rahman Khulayfawi, premier of Syria, expressed admiration at the proud successes made by our people in the revolution and construction under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0354 GMT 2 Sep 77 SK]

STEEL OUTPUT IN KANGSON--Pyongyang, 26 Aug--The steel makers in Kangson, the cradleland of Chollima, are sharply increasing the output of iron and steel these days. The output of steel at the Kangson steel complex these days is up 16 percent, steel billets 34 percent, rolled steel 20 percent, seamless steel pipes 14 percent and iron wire 10 percent over the daily average in the first half of the year. The workers of the steel shop are carrying out their daily steel output plan at over 130 percent through the application of an advanced heating method. The workers of the blooming shop who produced 120,000 tons of steel billets in a blooming mill, which had been regarded as absolutely incapable of turning out more than 60,000 tons, by shattering passivism and conservatism are keeping the production on a high level. The daily output of steel billets is over 1.3 times the daily average in the first 6 months of the year. Recent daily output of steel billets exceeded by over 70 tons an all-time high in the daily output since the commissioning of the complex. A vigorous innovation drive is also afoot at the rolling shop, the first seamless steel pipe shop and all other work shops of the complex. The workers and technicians of the rolling shop are producing 1.3 times as much rolled steel as the daily average in the first 6 months of the year by widely applying an advanced work method and boosting the per-hour production capacity of rolling equipment. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1018 GMT 26 Aug 77 OW]

MEAT, EGG PRODUCTION--Pyongyang, 26 Aug--The output of meat and eggs has been on a steady rise with the fast development of the poultry industry in our country. A sharp boost in meat and egg production has of late been witnessed at the modernly equipped Mangyongdae chicken plant large in scale, which is situated in the suburbs of Pyongyang. With all the production processes mechanised and automated, each raiser tends 10,000 chickens

at this plant with an annual egg production capacity of 100 million. Now solid bases of poultry industry grand in scale have cropped up in Pyongyang, Hamhung, Wonsan, Chongjin and many other parts of our country, from which pour out great quantities of eggs. The coop farmers are energetically waging a movement for raising 100 chickens at the coop farm thrashing ground, 200 at the rice-cleaning mill, and more than 5 at each farm house. Many assorted fodder bases have made their appearance in our country for expanding chicken raising. In North Pyongang Province, more assorted fodder factories had been built in 24 cities and counties by mid-August entering this year. With the abundant supply of assorted fodder, the chicken plants and cooperative farms are swarming with larger flocks of chickens and the meat and egg output is on a steady rise. [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1530 GMT 26 Aug 77 OW]

ECUADOR PUBLISHER--Humberto Ortiz Flores, director of the "Voluntad" publishing house of Ecuador, left Pyongyang with his family on 27 August. Personages concerned Kim Kwang-sop and Pak Yong-si saw the guests off at the airport. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0200 GMT 28 Aug 77 SK]

CHONGNYON PERSONAGE--The vice president of the Chongnyon Chamber of Commerce of (Nie) Prefecture, Japan left Pyongyang for Japan by plane on 27 August. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0200 GMT 28 Aug 77 SK]

MEETING OF YOUNG COMMUNISTS--A singing meeting of loyalty to the respected and beloved leader by Pyongyang youth and students was held on 28 August at the outdoor theater of Moranbong Youth Park in Pyongyang to mark the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Young Communist League of Korea. Personages concerned Choe Chae-ryong and (Chong In-sok) attended. The attendants sang songs of loyalty to the great leader, then performed a mass dance on the plaza of the park accompanied by an orchestra. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0600 GMT 29 Aug 77 SK]

DRILLING EQUIPMENT PRODUCTION--The Sariwon machinery plant has been scoring innovations in production of oil drilling equipment, particularly the third work team of the pipe-making workshop of the plant, which has increased its daily production capacity for vaporimeter machines by 300-400 percent. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0800 GMT 30 Aug 77 SK]

EXEMPLARY PLANTS--The following plants and enterprises have received rotating championship banners from the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea for their outstanding achievement in people's economic activities in July: Pyongyang railway station, Hamhung railway station, Tanchon railway repair and maintenance unit, Sinpukchon electric railway unit, Hamhung freight car unit, Hamhung railway construction unit, Pyongyang trucking station No 1, Pyongyang trucking station No 6, Ulliyul mine, Kaetan mine, Impyong mine, Yongyu mine, 8 February Manpung mine, Yongun Youth mine, Sinilsong mine, Chongjin steel works, Kwangchon geological survey unit, Pyongyang textile machinery complex, Songsu chemical plant, Songhori cement plant, Yuchon forestry station, Kyongsong forestry station, Kumsong salt manufacturing station, Pyongyang leather manufacturing plant, Haeju shoe plant, Sinuiju shoe plant, Pyongyang shoe sole plant,

Chuul women's and children's clothing plant, Yanghwa fishery station, Najin [word indistinct] nursery station, and four other plants and enterprises. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0200 GMT 30 Aug 77 SK]

PYONGSAN GLASS PLANT--Workers and technicians of the Pyongsan glass plant produce various good quality glassware. They have produced good quality vases, fish bowls, ashtrays and other glassware in large quantities. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0600 GMT 24 Aug 77 SK]

STEEL PRODUCTION--Steel workers of the Kangson industrial complex have increased production of steel, steel bloom, rolled steel, drawn steel pipe and steel wire by 16, 34, 20, 14 and 10 percent, respectively. Workers of steel mill No 1 have increased production of steel by increasing the capacity of electric furnaces. Workers of the blooming mills have increased the production of steel bloom by 30 percent as compared with the first half of the year. Workers and technicians of the rolling mills have daily increased production of various sizes of rolled steel as compared with the first half of the year, by realizing automation of heating furnaces and by adopting high-speed and continuous rolling methods. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0600 GMT 24 Aug 77 SK]

UNDERGROUND WATER EXPLOITATION--Volunteers and workers in rural areas throughout the country have dug 75,270 wells and 9,951 ponds and laid 6,191 water pipes [as heard] as of the end of July. Workers, technicians and office workers of plants and enterprises throughout the country have assisted the above work by timely producing and supplying the various equipment and materials required for small-scale irrigation work, including sprinklers and hoses, to irrigation work sites on cooperative farms. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 23 Aug 77 SK]

COAL COMBUSTION METHOD--The DPRK Central People's Committee has awarded Comrade Mun Kwang-ho the DPRK Labor Hero title, gold medal "Hammer and sickle" and Order of National Flag first class, for his heroic exploit in conserving much coal and providing more convenient, sanitary and modern living conditions for workers through the invention of a new method to increase the rate of coal combustion and disseminating this method across the nation. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 1 Sep 77 SK]

LIME NITROGEN FERTILIZER--The lime nitrogen fertilizer plant in Sunchon is hastening to fulfill the lime nitrogen fertilizer production goal for this year by 103 percent. Of particular note, the plant's second work team has overfulfilled the daily lime nitrogen fertilizer production quota by 150 percent. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0600 GMT 31 Aug 77 SK]

MOTOR PRODUCTION--The plant where Comrade Chon Yong-bon works has marked an innovation in the production of motors of 7 horsepower or more for use in the rice harvest. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0600 GMT 31 Aug 77 SK]

MINING EQUIPMENT PRODUCTION--Machinery plants throughout North Pyongan Province have produced the following machinery for the Pungyon Mine: The Chollima Nakwon machine plant has produced several hundred excavators and rock drills and the spare parts, and sent them to the Pungyon mine for use in the mine's heavy machinery workshop. The Pukchung machine plant has produced a 150-ton press and ceiling cranes and sent this equipment to the mine. The Charyongkwan mining machinery plant has produced about 1,000 sets of ore dressing spare parts for the Pungyon mine. The Cholsan electric plant has produced six welders and sent them to the Pungyon mine. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0800 GMT 31 Aug 77 SK]

ORE PRODUCTION--Miners of the mine where Pyon Chang-kun works have registered a new innovation in the production of ore by giving priority to excavation. The mine headquarters has moved its command post to the working face in the pit and offensively carried out excavation work by giving priority to political work under the leadership of party organization. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0800 GMT 2 Sep 77 SK]

HARVESTER PRODUCTION--The Tangjin farming tools plant has produced potato harvesters and thrashing machines in large quantities. Workers of the plant are vigorously struggling to supply more potato harvesters and thrashing machines to cooperative farms for harvesting work this fall. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0800 GMT 2 Sep 77 SK]

RAILWAY CAR REPAIR--The Sinuiju youth coach and freight car unit has normalized its daily coach and freight car repair quota at the level of 130 percent by actively adopting the assembly-line method in repair work. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0600 GMT 5 Sep 77 SK]

FERTILIZER PRODUCTION--The Chongsu chemical plant has increased its phosphate fertilizer production level by 115 percent as compared with that of July which marked the highest production level this year. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0600 GMT 5 Sep 77 SK]

CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL--The Kaesong construction materials production cooperative has increased its daily production quota of vinyl material and pipes 1.4 times, with the goal of fulfilling this year's production quota 4 months ahead of schedule. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0600 GMT 5 Sep 77 SK]

MINE CONVEYER SYSTEM--The Ullyul mine has accelerated the second phase of the long-distance conveyer transportation system between Nunggum and Kumsan. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 3 Sep 77 SK]

TRACTOR SPARE PARTS--The Anju tractor spare parts plant has overfulfilled its daily tractor spare parts production quota by 180 percent. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0100 GMT 5 Sep 77 SK]

KIM IL-SONG LETTER DELIVERED--A meeting was held at the 30 October Factory on 7 August to convey a letter of appreciation and gifts from the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song to workers, technicians, and clerical workers of the factory. Comrade Hong Si-hak and functionaries of the sector concerned were present at the meeting along with workers of the factory. The letter of appreciation commended the workers' contribution toward achieving the goal of producing 8.5 million tons of food grain this year by guaranteeing the timely production of bearings needed at the urea fertilizer production facility of the Youth Chemical Complex. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 9 Aug 77 p 1]

CSO: 4208

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