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TRANSLATIONS ON NORTH KOREA
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CONTENTS

PAGE

Removal of U.S. Forces, Weapons From South Korea Demanded (Cho Myong-son; MINJU CHOSON, 27 Jul 77).....	1
Women's Union Group Pays Visit to Japan (KCNA, 17 Oct 77).....	8
Korean Women's Union in Japan Marks Anniversary (KCNA, 16 Oct 77).....	9
Ambassador to Somalia Presents Credentials (KCNA, 17 Oct 77).....	11
Appearance Lists for DPRK Personalities.....	12
Biographic Sketches of DPRK Leaders (PUKHAN, 1 Sep 77).....	22
Development of Local Raw Materials Bases Urged (Yun U-ch'ol; NODONG SINMUN, 5 Aug 77).....	36
Completion of Komdok Mine Belt Conveyor Noted (Editorial Report).....	41
Briefs	
Hungnam Harbor Transport	44
Rolling Stock Factory	44
Apatite Production	44
Hungnam Fertilizer Complex	45
Kangson Steel Works	45
Vinalon Production	45
Hwanghae Iron Complex	45
Electric Locomotive Factory	45
Cargo Ship Launched	46
Railroad Successes	46
Soho Fishing Station	46
Tanch'on-Komdok Electrification	46
Kilchu-Hyesan Electrification	47

REMOVAL OF U.S. FORCES, WEAPONS FROM SOUTH KOREA DEMANDED

Pyongyang *MINJU CHOSON* in Korean 27 Jul 77 p 2

[Article by Cho Myong-son, Lieutenant General of the KPA: "The U.S. Must Remove All Its Aggressor Forces and Slaughtering Weapons, Including Nuclear Weapons, and Withdraw From South Korea"]

[Text] This is the 24th anniversary of the day when our heroic people and the officers and men of the People's Army dealt shameful defeats to the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys and won a great victory in the Fatherland Liberation War.

In marking this day, our people and the officers and men of the People's Army are brimming with the determination to resolutely crush the machinations of divisive elements at home and abroad for fabricating "Two Koreas," and to accomplish the self-determined peaceful unification of the nation by every means.

The three-year Fatherland Liberation War forced by the U.S. imperialists was a fierce battle that decided the life and death destinies of our people, and it was a grave ordeal for our young Republic and for the People's Army troops.

In order to get rid of our recently organized Republic in its cradle, the U.S. imperialists dragged in large military forces of over two million men, including the vast ground, naval, and air forces which they could mobilize in their own country, the troops of 15 dependent nations, and the south Korean puppet forces, as well as enormous volumes of the latest in combat and technical equipment. They desperately attacked us by using unprecedented and most treacherous and barbaric methods and means of war.

However, the U.S. imperialists were never able to realize their aggressive ambitions.

During the dark war period, when the fatherland was confronted with threats, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song carried all the heavy burden of the front and the rear areas solely on his own shoulders. He vigorously organized and mobilized all of the people and the officers and men of the People's Army for a just resistance to the armed aggression of the united imperialist forces, and he wisely guided the Fatherland Liberation War to a brilliant victory.

The heroic warriors of the People's Army respectfully and highly supported the greater leader Comrade Kim Il-song, and with the firm belief that they would always win as long as they supported his leadership, they loudly cried out in the midst of fierce battles, including the battles at Hill 1211 and Hill 351, "Long Live General Kim Il-song!" in order to safeguard the fatherland rehabilitated by our leader and the revolutionary gains accomplished. They sacrificed even their youth and lives and displayed mass heroism and patriotic devotion to annihilate and sweep out the aggressors.

Workers and peasants continuously waged a heroic wartime production struggle even amidst the enemy's indiscriminate, barbaric bombings and bombardments to produce weapons, ammunition, food, and military supplies, and they sent them to the front. In the rear area, they took arms in their hands and dealt annihilating blows to the enemy everywhere.

Under the wise guidance of Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader who combines great revolutionary thought and theory, outstanding leadership, and a genius for military strategy, our people and the People's Army troops knocked down the U.S. imperialist aggressors for the first time in history, and achieved a brilliant victory in the Fatherland Liberation War.

In the three-year Korean War, the enemies suffered vast casualties, equivalent to 2.3 times the number of casualties they had suffered during the four-year Pacific War during World War II, and the loss of vast volumes of military equipment.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught us, "The victory of our people in the Korean War was a victory of the revolutionary people against the imperialist reactionary forces, and a victory of revolutionary armed forces against aggressive armed forces." (*Selections From The Writings Of Kim Il-song*, Vol 4, p 289.)

The historic victory of our people in the Fatherland Liberation War was the brilliant victory of the great self-defense military thought of Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, as well as his strategy and tactics, and his outstanding leader-

ship, and it was a clear-cut demonstration of the inexhaustible and invincible vitality of the Republic and of the system of the people's democracy established by our leader.

The historic victory of our people also strongly demonstrated to the world that our people and the People's Army troops, who rallied strongly around the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and received his wise guidance, are invincible. It clearly showed that a people who have risen up with their destiny firmly in their own hands for the freedom, independence, and progress of the fatherland cannot be conquered by any power.

As our people and the People's Army troops crushed the armed aggression of U.S. imperialists and achieved great victories, they actually proved that the decisive factor for victory in war lies not in some weapon or technical superiority but in the power of the masses, who deeply realize the justness of their cause and tenaciously battle.

As our people and the People's Army troops dealt grave military, political, and morally crushing defeats to the U.S. imperialist aggressors and won great victories, they destroyed the myth about the "mightiness" of U.S. imperialism, ushered in the beginning of their downward slide, and opened up a new stage in the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle.

The greatest national duty of the Korean people, and their most important revolutionary task, is to terminate the division of the nation and unify the fatherland.

The firm policy consistently upheld by our party and by the government of the Republic was to realize the unification of the nation by the hands of the Korean people without any interference from outside forces in a self-determined and peaceful method based on democratic principle.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song proposed the three major principles and the five major policies for the unification of the fatherland which reflect the will of the entire people and their wishes, and thus he brightly illuminated for our people the path ahead for unification and national salvation.

Our party and the government of the Republic repeatedly proposed fair and just means for a self-determined and peaceful unification of the fatherland, and they have exerted every sincere effort for their realization.

However, the cause of our people for the unification of the fatherland has not yet been realized due to the machinations of the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean puppet clique for the perpetual division of the nation, and to their machinations for war,

although 24 years have elapsed since the achievement of armistice. A condition of tension still prevails in our country.

The major outside force blocking the self-determined peaceful unification of the nation is precisely the U.S. troops which are forcefully occupying south Korea.

While supporting the machinations of the south Korean puppets for the fabrication of "Two Koreas," the U.S. imperialists are continuously giving dollars and weapons to the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique, which is being isolated and rejected at home and abroad, and which has lost its mind and has become confused. The U.S. imperialists are carrying out various joint military training operations with them. The U.S. imperialists have dragged into south Korea "B-52s" and "A-10s" from the mainland of the United States, Guam Island in the Pacific, and Okinawa in Japan in order to continuously carry out provocative bombing practices, and they are also openly carrying out even nuclear blackmail.

The United States has declared that it will not completely withdraw U.S. forces which currently forcefully occupy south Korea; instead, it is going to let its air and naval forces remain as they are now.

The purpose of this lies in that the U.S. imperialists are trying to control south Korea forever as a colonial and military base and to step up war preparations.

The Japanese reactionaries, who want to realize their ambition for a renewal of aggression against Korea, also have actively joined in the criminal machinations of the U.S. imperialists for permanently dividing our nation, and they are thus creating an enormous obstacle to a peaceful solution of the Korean question.

Going against the main current, the Japanese reactionaries are demanding the long-term stationing of the U.S. forces which occupy south Korea by force. On the other hand, following the U.S. policy for "Two Koreas," they are saying something or other about the "maintenance of the status quo" of north and south Korea. On the pretext of unjustifiably filling the void left after the withdrawal of U.S. forces, the Japanese reactionaries actively promote machinations for increasing armaments, and they are further strengthening military collusion with the south Korean puppet clique.

The flunkyist and traitorous Pak Chong-hui puppet clique more and more clings to outside forces, and they are taking full advantage of the U.S. machinations for fabricating "Two Koreas." Thus, it desperately opposes all our fair, just, and rational measures for the unification of the fatherland, and it is frenziedly strengthening machinations for a perpetual division of the nation and for war provocation.

Today in south Korea, in accordance with the war policy of the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique, military strength and armaments are being massively increased and strengthened. Everywhere in south Korea military bases have been established and expanded, and all manpower and material resources are being mobilized for war preparations.

The forever unforgivable traitor Pak Chong-hui puppet clique is developing government-fabricated activities to oppose the withdrawal of U.S. forces even today, when the withdrawal of U.S. forces has become a realistic problem that cannot be postponed any longer, in order to prolong its filthy remaining life. It has massively brought in slaughtering weapons from the United States, including missiles and operations equipment, in order to step up the "modernization" of the puppet forces, and the "conversion" of the "Home Land Reserve Forces" and the "Students' Corps for the Defense of the Nation" into "war strength," and they continuously carry out adventurist war maneuvers.

The Pak Chong-hui clique, frenziedly pursuing machinations for fabricating "Two Koreas," has strengthened its "anti-Communist," fascist oppressive system, oppressed with rifle and sword the patriotic people who demand democracy and the unification of the fatherland, and mercilessly executed them. On the other hand, it is ceaselessly developing large-scale war maneuvers all over south Korea, including the military demarcation area, by driving out the puppet ground, naval, and air forces on the assumption of attack against us.

The flunkyist and traitorous Pak Chong-hui clique, which unhesitatingly sells out the nation and the people for its own wealth, honor, prosperity, and pleasure clamors about "victory in the initial stage of war," and it is carrying out an inspection trip of the front line, as well as engaging in war conniving. They have even gone so far as to daringly carry out without any hesitation the atrocious criminal act of borrowing someone else's nuclear weapons to drive the nation and the people into the ravages of nuclear war.

All the foregoing facts prove that the tense situation prevailing in Korea and the danger of war do not lie in the "threat of aggression against the south," but in the threat of aggression from the south against the north.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught us, "We must crush with all our strength the machinations of the divisionists for fabricating "Two Koreas," prevent the perpetual division of the nation, and open up as soon as possible the gate for the unification of the fatherland." (*On The Occasion Of The 30th Anniversary Of The Founding Of The KPW*, Single-volume publication, pp 29-30.)

In order to step up the self-determined and peaceful unification of our fatherland, we must realize the three major principles for the unification of the fatherland as enunciated by our great leader.

In order to realize the cause for the unification of the fatherland on the basis of a common national program for unification, that is, the three major principles, we must check and make bankrupt the scheme of the divisionists for fabricating "Two Koreas," and their machinations for war, and we must terminate control and interference in south Korea by outside forces.

Korea is one, and the Korean people are also one.

Korea can never be divided in two, and it must be unified as one by all means.

U.S. forces cannot have any reason or excuse for remaining in south Korea.

The Korean people, who have existed for several thousand years with one culture and language, will not tolerate any machinations for permanently splitting the nation and the people in two.

The United States must terminate its machinations for fabricating "Two Koreas," and withdraw all its aggressor forces and means of war, including nuclear weapons, from south Korea in accordance with the United Nations resolution, and they must accept our proposal for changing the Korean armistice agreement into a peace treaty.

The Japanese reactionaries must not continue to further support the Pak Chong-hui clique in its machinations for the perpetual division of the nation, and they must cease hostile actions against the unification of Korea.

If the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique foolishly attempts to realize its ambition for perpetuating its power by executing the "Two Koreas" policy of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries, and their policy of aggression, and engages still in traitorous acts and machinations for war provocation after ignoring the demands of our times and of the people, it cannot escape the stern judgment of history.

Our people must strengthen by every means our chuche revolutionary force in order to successfully implement the important tasks of accelerating the total victory of socialism in the northern half of the Republic and the self-determined, peaceful unification of the fatherland.

The KPA, which has been strengthened and developed as a one-a-match-for-100 revolutionary force completely permeated with the unitary ideological system of the party, the chuche ideological system, and equipped with modern military science and technology and an invincible combat capability, will forever glorify the honor of being true personal guards and do or die units which fight with their lives solely for our leader, and will reliably defend the eternally precious socialist fatherland.

The south Korean people must resolutely check and make bankrupt the machinations of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique for perpetuating the division of the nation, as well as their machinations for nuclear war preparations, and firmly unfold a nation-wide struggle to realize the democratization of south Korean society and the self-determined peaceful unification of the fatherland.

Today a general situation has developed more and more in favor of the revolutionary cause of our people.

Among the broad strata of the world's people a just voice which demands the termination of interference and aggression by outside forces against Korea and the withdrawal of U.S. forces from south Korea is being loudly raised, and a solidarity movement to support the struggle of our people for the self-determined unification of the fatherland is being expanded more and more with each passing day.

Our people must hold high the three major principles and the five major policies for the unification of the fatherland, as enunciated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, and resolutely fight on. Our people must resolutely check and make bankrupt the machinations of the divisionists at home and abroad for fabricating "Two Koreas," and unfailingly achieve the historic cause for the unification of the fatherland.

There will only be victory and glory before our people and the People's Army troops, who tenaciously fight on for a self-determined, peaceful unification of the fatherland and a nation-wide victory of the revolution under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, a brilliant revolutionary mind and an ever-victorious, steel-like general.

10372

CSO: 4208

WOMEN'S UNION GROUP PAYS VISIT TO JAPAN

Pyongyang KCNA in English 0441 GMT 17 Oct 77 SK

[Text] Tokyo, 15 October (KNS-KCNA)--The delegation of the Democratic Womens Union of our country headed by general secretary of its Central Committee Ho Chong-suk on a visit to Japan paid a courtesy call to Tomomi Narita, chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Japan Socialist Party, on the morning of 11 October.

Present on the occasion were Michiko Watanabe, director of the Woman Affairs Department of the Central Executive Committee of the JSP, and Mitsu Kaneko, Socialist member of the House of Representatives, as well as Yun Sang Chol, vice-chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), and vice-chairmen of the Central Standing Committee of the Democratic Union of Korean Women in Japan.

A conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere between head of the delegation Ho Chong-suk and chairman Tomomi Narita.

That day the delegation paid a courtesy call respectively on Kazuui Nagasu, Governor of Kanagawa Prefecture, and Ichio Asukata, Mayor of Yokohama, and was invited to a meeting and banquet arranged in its honor by the Kanagawa Prefectural Japan-Korea Womens Council.

On the 14th the delegation paid a courtesy call on Ryoichi Kuroda, governor of Osaka Prefecture.

The delegation paid a courtesy call on Han Tok Su, chairman of the Central Standing Committee of Chongnyon, on 11 October.

Chairman Han Tok-su arranged a luncheon in honor of the delegation.

CSO: 4220

KOREAN WOMEN'S UNION IN JAPAN MARKS ANNIVERSARY

Pyongyang KCNA in English 0802 GMT 16 Oct 77 OW

[Text] Pyongyang 16 October (KCNA)--A grand celebration of the 30th anniversary of the formation of the Democratic Union of Korean Women in Japan (DUKWJ) was held at the Korean Hall of Culture in Tokyo on 12 October, according to a KNS report from Tokyo.

A portrait of the respected and beloved leader Marshal Kim Il-song, the sun of the nation and tender-hearted father of the compatriots in Japan, was placed with due respect on the platform.

The hall was packed to capacity with functionaries of the KUDWJ and its enthusiastic activists from all parts of Japan, more than 4,500 in all.

Han Tok-su, chairman of the Central Standing Committee of Chongnyon, attended the meeting in company with its vice-chairmen, functionaries of the Central Standing Committee of the DUKWJ and chairmen of its prefectural headquarters.

Present at the meeting were the delegates of 13 countries which had attended the International Women's Conference for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea held in Tokyo on 11 October.

The meeting began with a loud chorus of "Song of General Kim Il-song."

The meeting reverently addressed a letter to the great leader of the revolution Marshal Kim Il-song, representing the loyal hearts of the entire Korean women in Japan.

A silk banner from the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's Union was conveyed and messages of greetings from various organisations in the homeland, the prefectural headquarters of Chongnyon and DUKWJ organisations, international organisations, women's organisations of socialist countries and other countries were introduced.

Chairman Han Tok-su made a congratulatory speech at the meeting.

Congratulatory speeches were also made by delegates of the women of Japan, India, Sri Lanka, Canada, Mali and the United States.

Then a report for the occasion was made by Pak Chong-hyon, chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the Democratic Union of Korean women in Japan.

The meeting closed with a chorus of "may the great leader enjoy a long life in good health."

The meeting was followed by a performance by the artists of the Kumgangsan Opera Troupe celebrating the 30th anniversary of the formation of the DUKWJ.

The Women's Union delegation of our country headed by Ho Chong-suk, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's Union, visiting Japan at the invitation of the Japan Socialist Party, watched the performance together with the attendants of the meeting.

In the evening a banquet was given at "Hotel New Otani" in Tokyo in celebration of the 30th anniversary of the formation of the DUKWJ.

Chairman Han Tok-su attended the banquet together with functionaries of Chongnyon, DUKWJ functionaries and patriotic Korean women from all parts of Japan.

The Women's Union delegation of our country also attended the banquet.

The large number of the guests invited to the banquet were the delegates of the women of Syria, India, Sri Lanka, Peru, Austria, Mali, Burundi, the United States, Canada, Finland and Australia, who had attended the International Women's Conference for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, wives of diplomatic envoys and woman diplomats of various countries in Japan, representatives of various political parties and women's organizations and women of all circles of Japan.

The attendants raised toasts, reverently wishing good health and a long life to the great leader of the Korean people Marshal Kim Il-song and to the amity and friendship between the Korean women and the women of Japan and other countries of the world.

The banquet proceeded all along in a friendly atmosphere.

CSO: 4220

AMBASSADOR TO SOMALIA PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

Pyongyang KCNA in English 1019 GMT 17 Oct 77 OW

[Text] Pyongyang 17 October (KCNA)--Han Pong-chol, newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the Somali Democratic Republic, 9 October presented his credentials to Mohamed Siad Barre, president of the Somali Democratic Republic, according to a report from Mogadiscio.

The ambassador courteously conveyed the friendly greetings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the president of the Somali Democratic Republic.

The Somali President said:

"It gives me great pleasure to receive the greetings of President Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The august name of the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il-song, the outstanding head of state, whose struggle for independence is well known to the Somali people. When we call his name we associate it with the deeply rooted bonds of the daily strengthening and developing friendship between Somalia and Korea."

He expressed satisfaction over the daily strengthening and developing relations of friendship between Korea and Somalia.

"I wholeheartedly wish the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song a long life in good health and greater successes in his lofty work and the valiant Korean people happiness and prosperity," the Somali President stressed.

Present on the occasion was the general director of the Somali Foreign Ministry.

CSO: 4220

APPEARANCE LISTS FOR DPRK PERSONALITIES

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

INDONESIAN COMMEMORATION--The following attended a banquet held at the Ongnyugwan on the evening of 18 August by the Indonesian Ambassador in commemoration of the 32d anniversary of Indonesian independence:

Kye Ung-t'ae	comrade
Kim Kyong-yon	functionary of the sector concerned
Chong Song-nam	"
Chon In-ch'ol	"
Kim Yong-sun	"
Kim Ung-ch'ol	"

[Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 19 Aug 77 p 3]

EDUCATION FUNCTIONARIES BANQUET--Attending a banquet at the Ongnyugwan on the evening of 18 August to welcome the fifth delegation of educational functionaries of the Korean Residents of Japan were the following:

Kim Man-kum	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Il-tae	"
Han Pyong-hwa	"
Wang Kyong-hak	"

[Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 19 Aug 77 p 4]

CHINESE ORCHESTRA IN WONSAN--The following were on hand to welcome the PRC Central Philharmonic Society, which arrived in Wonsan on the morning of 17 August:

Kang Chom-ku	functionary of the sector concerned
Yun Kyong-t'aek	"
Kim Pu-kil	"

Chang Ch'ol, a functionary of the sector concerned, accompanied the guests.
[Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 19 Aug 77 p 4]

AGRICULTURAL FUNCTIONARIES CONFERENCE--A conference of functionaries of the agricultural sector was held on 17 and 18 August under the leadership of the great leader, Kim Il-song. The following participated:

Kim Il	comrade
Pak Song-ch'ol	"
Yi Chong-ok	"
O Paek-yong	"
Yi Kun-mo	"
Hyon Mu-kwang	"
Kang Song-san	"
Chong Chun-ki	"
Kim Hwan	"
Kye Ung-t'ae	"

[Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 20 Aug 77 p 1]

HUNGARIAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S BANQUET--The following attended a banquet held on the evening of 19 August for the visiting foreign minister of Hungary:

Ho Tam	comrade
Yi Ch'ang-son	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Kyong-yon	"
Kil Chae-kyong	"
Kim Yong-sun	"
Kim Chae-suk	DPRK Ambassador to Hungary

[Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 20 Aug 77 p 3]

ART TROUPE ANNIVERSARY--The following attended a 19 August report meeting at the 8 February Cultural Hall to commemorate the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Central Broadcasting Art Troupe:

Chong Chun-ki	comrade
Yi Ch'ang-son	functionary of the sector concerned.

The commemorative report was delivered by Kim Si-hak.
[Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 21 Aug 77 p 4]

MACHINE INDUSTRY MEETING--The National Machine Industry Sector Activists Conference was held on 19 and 20 August with the following in attendance:

Kim Il	comrade
Pak Song-ch'ol	"
Yi Chong-ok	"
Yon Hyong-muk	"
Yi Kun-mo	"
Hyon Mu-kwang	"
Kang Song-san	"
Kim Hwan	"
Chong Chun-ki	"
Hong Si-hak	"
Kye Ung-t'ae	"
Kim Tu-yong	"

[Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 22 Aug 77 p 1]

HUNGARIAN DEPARTS--The following bade farewell to the foreign minister of Hungary at Pyongyang Airport on 21 August:

Ho Tam	comrade
Yi Ch'ang-son	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Kyong-yon	"
Kil Chae-kyong	"
Kim Yong-sun	"

[Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 22 Aug 77 p 3]

TITO WELCOME--The following participated in the welcome at Pyongyang Airport for Joseph Broz Tito on 24 August:

Pak Song-ch'ol	comrade
Kim Tong-kyu	"
O Chin-u	"
Kim Yong-nam	"
Ho Tam	"
Chong Chun-ki	"
Kye Ung-t'ae	"
Hwang Chang-yop	"

[Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 25 Aug 77 p 1]

TITO CONFERENCE--Participating in a conference between Kim Il-song and Joseph Broz Tito on 25 August were the following:

Pak Song-ch'ol	comrade
Kim Tong-kyu	"
Kim Yong-nam	"
Ho Tam	"
Chong Chun-ki	"
Kye Ung-t'ae	"
Kim Ik-hyon	functionary of the sector concerned
Yi Chong-mok	"
Kim Kil-hyon	"
Chong Kwang-sun	DPRK Ambassador to Yugoslavia

[Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 26 Aug 77 p 1]

DELEGATION TO LIBYA--The following participated in an airport send-off on 25 August for a government delegation to the Libyan Arab Socialist Republic, led by Kong Chin-t'ae:

Kye Ung-t'ae	comrade
Chong Song-nam	functionary of the sector concerned
Kil Chae-kyong	"
Kim Hong-chu	"

[Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 26 Aug 77 p 4]

TITO TRAVEL--The following traveled with Joseph Broz Tito on 26 August to Yonp'ungho, in addition to Kim Il-song and his wife:

Kim Tong-kyu	comrade
Kim Yong-nam	"
Ho Tam	"
Chong Chun-ki	"
Kye Ung-t'ae	"
Yi Chong-mok	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Kil-hyon	"
Chong Kwang-sun	DPRK Ambassador to Yugoslavia

[Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 27 Aug 77 p 1]

YOUTH LEAGUE COMMEMORATED--On 26 August, the following attended central report meeting held in Mansudae Hall on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the formation of the Korean Communist Youth League by Kim Il-song:

Kim Il	comrade
Pak Song-ch'ol	"
Kang Yang-uk	"
O Chin-u	"
So Ch'ol	"
Yim Ch'un-ch'u	"
O Paek-yong	"
Ti Yong-mu	"
Kim Hwan	"
Kim Ch'ol-man	"
Kong Chin-t'ae	"
Hwang Chang-yop	"

[Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 27 Aug 77 pp 3-5]

CONFERENCE WITH TITO--The following attended a conference on 27 August between Kim Il-song and Joseph Broz Tito:

Pak Song-ch'ol	comrade
Kim Tong-kyu	"
Kim Yong-nam	"
Ho Tam	"
Chong Chun-ki	"
Kye Ung-t'ae	"
Kim Ik-hyon	functionary of the sector concerned
Yi Chong-mok	"
Kim Kil-chae	"
Chong Kwang-sun	DPRK Ambassador to Yugoslavia

[Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 28 Aug 77 p 1]

ART PERFORMANCE--The following attended a combined music and dance performance on the afternoon of 27 August by the Pyongyang City artists at Mansudae Art Theater, along with Kim Il-song and Joseph Broz Tito:

Kim Tong-kyu	comrade
Kim Yong-nam	"
Ho Tam	"
Chong Chun-ki	"
Kye Ung-t'ae	"
Yi Ch'ang-son	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Ik-hyon	"
Yi Chong-mok	"
Kim Kil-hyon	"
Chong Kwang-sun	DPRK Ambassador to Yugoslavia

[Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 28 Aug 77 p 2]

UNVEILING CEREMONY--The following attended a 25 August ceremony for the unveiling of the Korean National Association Monument in Pyongyang:

Kang Yang-uk	comrade
Chong Chun-ki	"
Kang Hyon-su	functionary of the sector concerned
Kang Hui-won	"

The unveiling was done by Kang Yang-uk; Chong Chun-ki made an unveiling address. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 28 Aug 77 p 3]

TANZANIAN WELCOMED--The following were present to welcome the brother of Tanzania's president, who arrived in Pyongyang on 27 August:

Kong Chin-t'ae	comrade
Kim Kyong-yon	functionary of the sector concerned
Kil Chae-kyong	"

[Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 28 Aug 77 p 3]

BANQUET FOR TANZANIAN--Attending a banquet at the Ongnyugwan on 27 August to welcome the brother of Tanzania's president were the following:

Kong Chin-t'ae	comrade
Kim Kyong-yon	functionary of the sector concerned
Kil Chae-kyong	"

A speech was given by Kong Chin-t'ae. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 28 Aug 77 p 3]

BANQUET FOR JAPANESE--The Korean Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries hosted a banquet on the evening of 27 August in the Ongnyugwan to welcome the second delegation of the Korea-Japan Friendship Promotion League to Korea. The following participated:

Kim Kwan-sop	functionary of the sector concerned
Hyon Chun-kuk	"
Kim U-chong	"

Speeches were delivered by Kim U-chong and delegation leader Kuno Chuji. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 28 Aug 77 p 5]

TITO MASS MEETING--Attending a 28 August Pyongyang city mass meeting for Kim Il-song and Joseph Broz Tito at the Moranbong Stadium were:

Pak Song-ch'ol	comrade
Kim Tong-kyu	"
Chon Mun-sop	"
Kim Yong-nam	"
Ho Tam	"
Chong Chun-ki	"
Kye Ung-t'ae	"
Hwang Chang-yop	"
Kang Hyon-su	functionary of the sector concerned
Kang Hui-won	"
Kim Ik-hyon	"
Yi Chong-mok	"
Kim Kil-hyon	"
Chong Kwang-sun	DPRK Ambassador to Yugoslavia

[Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 29 Aug 77 p 1]

MASS ATHLETIC DEMONSTRATION--The following attended a mass athletic exhibition, "The Song of Korea," given by 50,000 Pyongyang youth and students in Moranbong Stadium on 28 August in the present of Kim Il-song and Joseph Broz Tito:

Pak Song-ch'ol	comrade
Kim Tong-kyu	"
Chon Mun-sop	"
Kim Yong-nam	"
Ho Tam	"
Chong Chun-ki	"
Kye Ung-t'ae	"
Hwang Chang-yop	"
Kang Hyon-su	functionary of the sector concerned
Kang Hui-won	"
Kim Ik-hyon	"
Yi Chong-mok	"
Chong Kwang-sun	DPRK Ambassador to Yugoslavia

[Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 29 Aug 77 p 4]

DECORATION AWARDED TITO--The following were in attendance on 29 August at the Pyongyang ceremony awarding the Order of Hero of the DPRK on Joseph Broz Tito:

Pak Song-ch'ol	comrade
Kim Tong-kyu	"
O Chin-u	"
Kim Yong-nam	"
Ho Tam	"
Chong Chun-ki	"
Kye Ung-t'ae	"

Kim Ik-hyon functionary of the sector concerned
Yi Chong-mok "
Kim Kil-hyon "
Chong Kwang-sun DPRK Ambassador to Yugoslavia
[Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 30 Aug 77 p 2]

GREAT LEADER DECORATED--The following attended the 29 August Pyongyang ceremony in which Joseph Broz Tito conferred Yugoslavia's highest decoration on Kim Il-song:

Pak Song-ch'ol comrade
Kim Tong-kyu "
O Chin-u "
Kim Yong-nam "
Ho Tam "
Chong Chun-ki "
Kye Ung-t'ae "
Kim Ik-hyon functionary of the sector concerned
Yi Chong-mok "
Kim Kil-hyon "
Chong Kwang-sun DPRK Ambassador to Yugoslavia
[Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 30 Aug 77 p 2]

SCIENCE DISCUSSION--The following attended a central science discussion meeting on 24 August in the Pyongyang Youth and Students' Palace on the 50th anniversary of the formation of the Korean Communist Youth League:

Yim Ch'un-ch'u comrade
Kim Hwan "
[Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 30 Aug 77 p 3]

BANQUET FOR YUGOSLAVIANS--The following attended a banquet on the evening of 29 August for Yugoslavian publishing sector functionaries who accompanied Joseph Broz Tito, held by the Korean Reporters' League:

Kim Ki-nam functionary of the sector concerned
Ku Il-son "
Kim Hong-won "
Chong Nam-ho "
[Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 30 Aug 77 p 4]

TITO FAREWELL--In addition to Kim Il-song, the following were present at Pyongyang Airport on 30 August to bid farewell to Joseph Broz Tito:

Pak Song-ch'ol comrade
Kim Tong-kyu "
O Chin-u "
Kim Yong-nam "
Ho Tam "
Chong Chun-ki "
Kye Ung-t'ae "
Hwang Chang-yop "
[Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 31 Aug 77 p 1]

ROMANIAN MILITARY WELCOME--The following were at Pyongyang Airport on 30 August to welcome a Romanian military delegation:

So Ch'ol comrade
Pak Chung-kuk KPA Lieutenant General
Yun Ch'i-ho "
[Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 31 Aug 77 p 2]

ROMANIAN MILITARY BANQUET--Attending a banquet on the evening of 30 August to welcome the Romanian Military Functionaries Delegation were:

O Chin-u comrade
So Ch'ol "
Pak Chung-kuk KPA Lieutenant General
Yun Ch'i-ho "
[Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 31 Aug 77 p 2]

CHINESE PHILHARMONIC IN KAESONG--The following attended a public performance by the visiting Chinese Central Philharmonic Society at Kaesong Stadium on 30 August:

Chang In-sok functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Kun-su "
[Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 31 Aug 77 p 4]

BANQUET FOR SOVIETS--The following attended a banquet at the Onghnyugwan on the evening of 31 August to welcome the Soviet Government delegation which visited the DPRK to participate in the 14th DPRK-USSR Economic and Scientific Technical Conference:

Kong Chin-t'ae comrade
Chong Song-nam functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Chong-pom "
Speeches were given by Kong Chin-t'ae and the Soviet delegation chairman.
[Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 1 Sep 77 p 3]

SHIP LAUNCHING--The following attended the 31 August launching of the 20,000-ton cargo ship "Ch'ongch'ongang-ho":

Yim Ch'un-ch'u comrade
Yi Kun-mo "
Yi Sok functionary of the sector concerned
Yi Ch'ol-pong "
A ship-launching report was delivered by Yi Kum-mo.
[Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 2 Sep 77 p 1]

BANQUET FOR TANZANIAN--Attending a 1 September banquet at the Ongnyugwan for the brother of Tanzanian President Nyerere were the following:

Kong Chin-t'ae	comrade
Kim Kyong-yon	functionary of the sector concerned
Pak Chung-kuk	"
Kil Chae-kyong	"

[Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 2 Sep 77 p 6]

MEDALS FOR ROMANIANS--The following attended a ceremony conferring DPRK medals on the visiting Romanian military delegation on 2 September:

Kim Tong-kyu	comrade
So Ch'ol	"
Yun Ch'i-ho	functionary of the sector concerned
Hong Hui-ch'ong	"

[Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 3 Sep 77 p 2]

SOVIET BANQUET--The following attended a 2 September banquet at the Soviet Embassy held by the Soviet Ambassador for the visiting Soviet Government delegation:

Kong Chin-t'ae	comrade
Chong Song-nam	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Chong-pom	"
Kim Song-ho	"
Kim Yong-hwa	"

The Soviet Ambassador spoke first, then Kong Chin-t'ae delivered a speech.
[Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 3 Sep 77 p 3]

VIETNAM ANNIVERSARY REMEMBERED--Attending the Pyongyang Commemorative Meeting on 1 September at Moranbong Theater on the 32d national holiday of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam were the following:

Kim Yong-nam	comrade
Kim Kyong-yon	functionary of the sector concerned
Yi Chong-mok	"
Song Chong-u	"
Kim Yong-sun	"
Hwang Ch'ol-san	"

First, Song Chong-u gave a speech, then the SRV Ambassador to the DPRK spoke.
[Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 3 Sep 77 p 5]

CHINESE SYMPHONY IN NAMP'O--The following attended a banquet held by the Namp'o Administrative Committee on the evening of 31 August to welcome the Chinese Central Philharmonic Society:

Chang Ch'ol	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Pyong-ho	"
Ch'oe Ch'i-son	"

[Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 4 Sep 77 p 4]

ROMANIAN MILITARY MEETING--Attending a military meeting held to welcome the Romanian military delegation at Kim Il-song Political College on 3 September were the following:

So Ch'ol	comrade
Pak Chung-kuk	KPA Lieutenant General
Yun Ch'i-ho	"
Im Sun-chae	Major General

At the meeting, Im Sun-chae spoke first, then the delegation leader, Gheorghe Gomoiu, delivered a speech.

[Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 4 Sep 77 p 5]

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BIOGRAPHIC SKETCHES OF DPRK LEADERS

Seoul PUKHAN in Korean 1 Sep 77 pp 166-173

[Article: "Who's Who in North Korea"]

[Text] KIM IL-SONG (Original name Kim Song-chu. 65 years old. Party General Secretary. President. National Defense Commission Chairman)

Born 15 April 1912 in South P'yongan Province, Taedong County, Kop'yon-myon, Namsong. September 1929, dropped out of Yuwen Middle School in Kirin, Manchuria. 1931, member of the Chinese Communist Party. 1932, detachment commander of the Korean unit of the Chinese Communist Party. 1942, entered the Soviet Union. October 1945, returned to Pyongyang as a Soviet Army Major. 18 December 1945, Responsible Secretary for the north Korean Organizational Committee of the Korean Communist Party. 21 February 1947, North Korean People's Committee Chairman. 9 September 1948, Cabinet Premier. March 1949, visited the Soviet Union. June 1949, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party. June 1950, Chairman of the Military Commission. July 1950, Supreme Commander of the People's Army. September-November 1953, visited the Soviet Union and the PRC. June 1956, visited the Soviet Union, Eastern Europe and Mongolia. 20 September 1957, Premier for the second time. July 1961, visited the Soviet Union and the PRC to conclude, respectively, a treaty of friendship and cooperation and a treaty of mutual assistance. September 1961, Chairman of the Central Committee and Political Committee of the Workers Party. 23 October 1962, Premier for the third time. April 1965, visited Indonesia. 12 October 1966, General Secretary of the Party Central Committee. May 1969, held discussions with the Chairman of the Presidium of the Soviet Supreme Assembly. April 1970, held discussions with Chou En-lai. 13 November 1970, Party General Secretary and Political Committee member concurrently. 28 December 1972, President, Central People's Committee member and Military Commission Chairman concurrently. April-May 1975, visited the PRC, Romania and Algeria.

KIM CHONG-IL (36 years old. Responsible Secretary for Party Organizational Guidance and Propaganda and Agitation concurrently with overall responsibility for south Korean operations)

Born to Kim Il-song and his deceased wife Kim Chong-suk on 16 February 1941. Graduated from Kim Il-song University, Department of Political Economy; completed 2 years at the East German Air Academy. September 1973, Responsible Secretary for Party Organizational Guidance and Propaganda and Agitation. February 1976, Kim Chong-il's birthday designated as a non-working holiday.

KIM IL (65 years old. Original name Kim Chae-pom. First Vice President. Secretary and member of the Party Political Committee)

Born in 1912 in North Hamgyong Province. 1935, graduated (presumed) from Soviet Tashkent Republic Central University, Department of Political Economy. 1943-1945, aide-de-camp to Kim Il-song. November 1945, Secretary of the North P'yongan Province Committee of the Workers Party. April 1948, member of the Central Committee of the north Korean Workers Party. December 1950, Vice Minister of the State Ministry of Defense. August 1952, Vice Chairman of the Party Central Committee. 1954, Deputy Premier and Minister of Agriculture (relieved in 1957). January 1959, First Vice Premier of the Cabinet. September 1961, Vice Committee Chairman of the Party Central Committee and member of the Political Committee. October 1966, Secretary and member of the Standing Committee of the Party Political Committee. December 1972, Premier of the Administration Council and member of the Central People's Committee. 1954-1971, visited the Soviet Union on five occasions. April 1976, First Vice President.

PAK SONG CH'OL (65 years old. Premier of the Administration Council and member of the Party Political Committee)

Born in 1912. Participated in the anti-Japanese struggle from March 1934. 1945, active in the Federation of Koreans Residing in Japan (presumed) in Tokyo, went to north Korea (presumed). March 1950, commander of the 15th Division of the People's Army. August 1954, Ambassador to Bulgaria (recalled in August 1956). November 1956, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs. October 1959, Minister of Foreign Affairs. July 1961, visited the Soviet Union and the PRC. 1961, Party Central Committee member. Remained in office as Minister of Foreign Affairs from October 1962 (replaced in July 1970). June 1964, member of Party Political Committee. October 1966, Vice Premier. December 1967, Vice Premier and Foreign Minister concurrently. July 1970, Second Vice Premier of the Cabinet (replaced as Foreign Minister). May 1972, substitute for north Korean Co-Chairman Kim Yong-chu of the South-North Coordinating Committee (first-third sessions). December 1972, member of the Central People's Committee, concurrently Vice Premier and Chairman of the Committee for Service to the People. Visited the Soviet Union, PRC, African region and Asian region on several occasions 1960-1972.

KANG YANG-UK (73 years old. Vice President. Committee Chairman of the "Democratic Party." Committee Chairman of the "Christian League")

Born in 1904 in South P'yongan Province, Taedong County. March 1923, graduated from Pyongyang Seminary; graduated from Japan Central University (pre-liberation). October 1928, Presbyterian minister. December 1945, member of the Central Standing Committee of the north Korean Democratic Party. February 1946, Secretary General of the north Korean People's Committee. February 1946, Chairman of the Central Committee of the north Korean Christian League. September 1948, Secretary General of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly. October 1954, awarded the Medal of Labor on his 50th birthday. 1957, Deputy Chairman of the north Korean Democratic Party. September 1959, Deputy Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly. May 1961, Deputy Chairman of the Democratic Front for Unification of the Fatherland. May 1965, Chairman of the Korea Peace Preservation Committee. 1969, Chairman of the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee (replaced in August 1972). 1970, Chairman of the Foreign Cultural Relations Committee. November 1972, Deputy Chairman of the Central Standing Committee. December 1972, Vice President and Central Committee member concurrently. 1959-1973, visited parts of Africa, Asia and the Middle East including the Soviet Union and the PRC on several occasions.

KIM TONG-KYU (62 years old. Vice President. Member and Secretary of the Party Political Committee)

Born in 1915. Took part in anti-Japanese guerrilla operations and studied in the Soviet Union prior to liberation. November 1958, Consul General at Nahoudka in the Soviet Union. September 1961, member of the Party Central Committee. October 1962, Director of the Party Administrative Department and member of the Legislative Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly. October 1966, Candidate Member of the Party Political Committee and Responsible Secretary for the Pyongyang City Party (replaced in June 1968). December 1967, member of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly. April 1969, Director of the Party International Department. December 1969, member of the Party Political Committee. September 1971, Party International Secretary. November 1974, Vice President. 1971-1973, visited East European nations including Denmark, Soviet Union and Hungary.

CH'OE HYON (70 years old. Member of the Party Political Committee. Vice Chairman of the National Defense Commission. General)

Born around 1907 in Hyesan, North Hamgyong Province. April 1929, graduated from the Chinese Military Academy. 1941, graduated from the Soviet Military Academy. 1948, Director of the Political Bureau of the People's Army (Colonel). 1949, Commander of the Second Division of the People's Army (Major General). 1951, Commander of the Second Corps of the People's Army. April 1956, member of the Party Central Committee (Colonel General). June 1956, Vice Minister of National Defense. April 1958, Minister of

Communications (relieved October 1962). October 1962, member of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly. October 1966, Vice Chairman of the Korean Olympic Committee. October 1966, member of the Party Political Committee. May 1967, named Hero (60th birthday). December 1968, Minister of National Defense (General). November 1970, member of the Party Central Committee and Political Committee currently. December 1972, Vice Chairman of People's Armed Forces (relieved in May 1976), member of the Central People's Committee, Vice Chairman of the National Defense Commission. 1956-1959, visited the Soviet Union, Mongolia and East Europe.

O CHIN-U (67 years old. Minister of the People's Armed Forces. Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the People's Army. Vice Chairman of the National Defense Commission)

Born 1910 in Pukch'ong, South Hamgyong Province. 1935, participated in Kim Il-song's guerrilla unit. 1954, commander of the Third Division of the People's Army. April 1956, Candidate Member of the Party Central Committee. October 1957, Corps Commander. March 1958, Air Force Headquarters Chief of Staff (General). August 1960, Commander of the First Military Task Force. September 1961, Party Central Committee member. October 1963, Vice Minister of National Defense. October 1966, Candidate Member of the Party Political Committee. April 1967, Director of the General Political Bureau of the People's Army. February 1968, named Hero and awarded the Order of National Flag First Class. September 1968, Party Central Committee member and Candidate Member of the Political Committee; Responsible Secretary for Military Affairs. February 1969, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the People's Army. November 1970, concurrently Party Political Committee member and Secretary (responsible for Research). December 1972, Central People's Committee member; Vice Director of the National Defense Commission. May 1976, Minister of the People's Armed Forces. 1964-1972, headed military delegations on visits to Asia and Eastern Europe.

SO CHOL (70 years old. Party Political Committee member. Party Central Inspection Committee Chairman)

Born 1907. Took part in the 1933 communist campaign. 1953, Charge d'Affaires Ad Interim to the PRC. February 1955, Ambassador to Vietnam. April 1956, Candidate Member of the Party Central Committee. July 1958, Director of the General Political Bureau of the People's Army (replaced in May 1960, [rank of] General). September 1961, Member of the Party Central Committee. August 1962, Vice Chairman of the Party Central Committee. 1966, Chairman of the Association for Foreign Cultural Relations. December 1967, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly. December 1969, member and Secretary of the Party Political Committee. August 1970, Vice Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly. December 1972, Chairman of the Central Election Administration Committee. 1973, Chairman of the Party Inspection Committee. 1965-1971, visited the Soviet Union, East Europe and other countries.

YIM CH'UN-CHU (64 years old. Member of the Party Political Committee. Secretary General of the Central People's Committee)

Born 1913 in North Hamgyong Province (presumed). Participated in Kim Il-song's guerrilla unit prior to liberation. June 1950, Chairman of the Kangwon Province Party Committee. May 1957, Ambassador to Albania. December 1958, Ambassador to Bulgaria. September 1961, member of the Party Central Inspection Committee. October 1962, Secretary General of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly. October 1966, Candidate Member of the Central Committee. 1970, member of the Party Central Committee. December 1972, Secretary General of the Central People's Committee. April 1973, Dean of the Kim Il-song College of Broadcasting.

KIM YONG-CHU (55 years old. Alias Kim Il-man. Younger brother of Kim Il-song. Member of the Party Political Committee. Vice Premier)

Born 1922 in South P'yongan Province, Taedong County, Mangyongdae. Active in the anti-Japanese guerrilla movement prior to liberation. 1937, active as a member of Guerrilla Youth Corps. 1941, entered the Soviet Union. 1945, graduated from Moscow University, Department of Political Economy. 1952, graduated from the Moscow Senior Party School Research Group. 1954, Guidance Member of the Party Organizational Guidance Department. 1957, Guidance Section Chief in the Party Organizational Guidance Department. 1961, member of the Party Central Committee. June 1966, Director of the Party Organizational Guidance Department. October 1966, Candidate Member of the Party Political Committee and Secretary concurrently. November 1970, Party Political Committee Member and Secretary concurrently. 1972, Co-Chairman of the South-North Coordinating Committee. December 1972, suffered from symptoms of a sympathetic nervous system disorder. 1972, member of the Central People's Committee. February 1974, Vice Premier.

CHON MUN-SOP (Age unknown. Overall responsibility for guarding Kim Il-song. Member of the Party Political Committee. Colonel General)

Born around 1910-1919. Participated in Kim Il-song's guerrilla unit prior to liberation. April 1956, Commander of the 10th Division of the KPA. 1956, Seventh Corps Commander. August 1960, Commander of the Second Corps of the KPA. November 1960, Commander of the Kaesong District Garrison. June 1961, Commander of the Second Military Task Force (Colonel General). September 1961, member of the Party Central Committee. 1964, Vice Minister of Public Security and Director of the Guard Bureau. November 1969, awarded title of Hero of the Republic and Order of National Flag First Class. November 1970, member of the Party Central Committee.

YANG HYONG-SOP (Age unknown. Member and Secretary of the Party Political Committee. Chairman of the Inspection Committee)

Born in the 1920's in Manchuria as a second generation Korean (presumed). Studied in the Soviet Union around 1950. 1954, Director of Academic Affairs Department of the People's College of Economics. May 1957, awarded the B.A. degree. October 1961, Director of the Central Party School. December 1967, Minister of Higher Education. November 1969, Chairman of the north Korea-Tanzania Friendship Society. July 1970, Responsible Secretary for Party Ideology. November 1970, Party Secretary and Candidate Member of the Political Committee. December 1971, member of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly. 1972, member of the Central People's Committee.

YI CHONG-OK (62 years old. Vice Premier and Chairman of the Heavy Industries Committee)

Born in 1905. 1940, graduated from Harbin Industrial College, Manchuria. 1944, organized the Songjin region Communist Party. 1948, managed the Chongjin Textiles Factory. October 1949, bureau director in the Ministry of Industry. 1950, Vice Minister of Industry. December 1951, Minister of Light Industry. January 1956, Chairman of the Party Industry Department and Chairman of the State Planning Committee. April 1956, member of the Party Central Committee. September 1958, awarded Order of National Flag First Class. July 1959, Vice Chairman of the Party Central Committee. January 1960, Vice Premier. April 1960, Chairman of the Heavy Industry Committee (replaced in August 1962). September 1961, member of the Party Central Committee and Political Committee. August 1962, Minister of Metal and Chemical Industry. October 1962, continued as both Vice Premier and Minister of Metal and Chemical Industry. September 1965, elected academician of the Academy of Science. October 1965, Director of the Academy of Science. December 1967, Cabinet Vice Premier. 1971, Minister of Mining Industry. December 1972, Chairman of the Heavy Industries Committee and member of the Central People's Committee. November 1976, Vice Premier (responsible for heavy industry).

O PAEK-YONG (Age unknown. Vice Chairman of the National Defense Commission. Supreme Commander of the Farmer-Labor Red Guards. Member of the Party Central Committee. General)

Born after 1910 in Eastern Manchuria (presumed). Education unknown. Lived the life of an anti-Japanese guerrilla prior to liberation. September 1953, Vice Commander of the Seventh Corps. 1958, Director of the Guard Bureau. September 1961, Defense Ministry and member of the Party Central Committee. Vice Premier (Colonel General). February 1968, awarded the title of Hero and Order of National Flag First Class. July 1968, Vice Minister of National Defense (General). November 1968, Minister of Fisheries (replaced in March 1969). December 1969, Commander of the Farmer-Labor Red Guards. 1970, Director of the Party Military Affairs

Department. 1970, member of the Party Central Committee. December 1972, Minister of Land and Marine Transportation (replaced in December 1972). December 1972, Vice Chairman of the National Defense Commission; member of the Party Central Committee.

YI KUN-MO (Age unknown; member of the Party Political Committee; Vice Premier)

Personal history, education and achievements prior to 1961 unknown. September 1961, candidate member of the Party Central Committee. October 1966, official of the Executive Department of the Party Executive Congress. July 1968, Vice Minister of Second Ministry of Machine Industry. November 1970, member of the Party Central Committee. May 1971, relieved as Minister of Second Ministry of Machine Industry. June 1971, Candidate Member of the Party Political Committee and Responsible Secretary of the South P'yongan Province Party [Committee]. 1972, member of the Party Central Committee. 1973, Chairman of the South P'yongan Province People's Committee. June 1973, Vice Premier (responsible for military industry).

YI YONG-MU (Age unknown; member of the Party Political Committee; Director of the General Political Bureau of the People's Army; Colonel General)

Details on personal history, education and activities prior to 1970 unknown. June 1970, First Deputy Director of the General Political Bureau of the Ministry of National Defense (Lieutenant General). November 1970, member of the Party Central Committee. December 1972, member of the Credentials Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly. June 1974, member of the Party Political Committee; Director of the General Political Bureau of the People's Army.

YON HYONG-MUK (55 years old; member of the Party Political Committee and Responsible Secretary for Heavy Industry)

Born 1922 in South P'yongan Province (presumed). Attended Czechoslovakia's Prague Industrial University in the 1940's. August 1970, member of the funeral committee for Kim Won-pin. November 1970, organizational delegate for the South P'yongan Province Party [Committee] and member of the Party Central Committee, followed by designation as Director of the Party Heavy Industry Department. December 1971, Party Responsible Secretary for Economics. December 1972, member of the Central People's Committee. September 1974, member and Secretary of the Party Political Committee.

HYON MU-KWANG (64 years old; Candidate Member of the Party Political Committee and Responsible Secretary for Military Industry)

Born 1913 in Hamhung. December 1957, Chairman of the South Hamgyong Province Party Committee. July 1961, Director of the Party Heavy Industry Department. September 1961, member of the Party Central Committee and

Candidate Member of the Political Committee. October 1962, member of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly. September 1963, Chairman of the Machine Industry Committee. 1965, Minister of the First Ministry of Machine Industry (relieved in July 1970). April 1970, visited Finland and other countries. November 1970, member of the Party Central Committee, Secretary, and Candidate Member of the Political Committee. February 1971, Director of the Party Heavy Industry Department. June 1971, Responsible Secretary for the South Hamgyong Province Party [Committee] (relieved in February 1973). December 1972, member of the Central People's Committee and Chairman of the Transport and Communications Committee.

KIM YONG-NAM (Age unknown; Party Responsible Secretary for International; Candidate Member of the Political Committee)

Born in North Hamgyong Province (presumed). Attended Moscow University in the early 1950's. 1956, a section chief in the Party International Department. August 1960, Vice Chairman of the Committee for Foreign Cultural Relations. June 1961, visited the Soviet Union and the PRC (in Kim Il-song's party). April 1963, Deputy Director of the Party International Department and Vice Chairman of the South Hamgyong Province Party [Committee]. September 1963, Vice Foreign Minister. October 1967, Vice Chairman of the Korean General Federation of Trade Unions. November 1968, Vice Chairman of the Korea Peace Preservation Committee. 1970, member of the Party Central Committee. December 1972, Director of the Party International Department. December 1972, member of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly. January 1973, Vice Chairman of the SWYL. September 1974, Party Secretary (responsible for international) and Candidate Member of the Political Committee. October 1974, north Korean representative to the IPU Congress in Tokyo. 1967-74, visited, among others, the Soviet Union and Finland.

CHONG CHUN-KI (53 years old; Candidate Member of the Party Political Committee; Vice Premier responsible for ideology)

Born 1924 in Kapsan, South Hamgyong Province. Attended Moscow University in the early 1950's. October 1954, Deputy Director of the Party Propaganda Department. May 1956, Director of Theoretical Propaganda for the KWP Publishing House. October 1959, Associate Editor of NODONG SINMUN. January 1962, Deputy Director of the Party Propaganda and Agitation Department. April 1963, Responsible Editor of NODONG SINMUN and President of the KWP Publishing House. February 1964, Chairman of the Korean Journalists Union. 1965, Chairman of the north Korea-Indonesia Friendship Association. April 1967, Vice Chairman of the north Korea-Vietnam Friendship Association. November 1970, member of the Party Central Committee; December 1972, member of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly. April 1973, visited the PRC as head of a NODONG SINMUN delegation. May 1973, visited Japan as head of a delegation of journalists. September 1973, Vice Premier and Candidate Member of the Party Political Committee.

KIM CH'OL-MAN (Age unknown; member of the Party Political Committee; First Vice Chief of Staff of the People's Army; General)

Born during the latter half of the 1910's (birthplace in south Korea (presumed)). Engaged in terrorist activities in Manchuria prior to liberation. Entered north Korea in 1948. 1950, Operations Staff of the Ministry of National Defense. February 1962, promoted to Lieutenant General; Director of the Operations Bureau of the Ministry of National Defense. May 1964, headed a delegation of Korean students. October 1966, Director of the Operations Bureau of the People's Army and Director of the Military Affairs Bureau. December 1967, promoted to Colonel General. February 1968, Vice Chief of Staff of the People's Army. September 1968, awarded the title of Hero. July 1970, First Vice Chief of Staff of the People's Army. July 1970, visited the PRC as chief of a military delegation. November 1970, member of the Party Central Committee.

KANG SONG-SAN (Responsible Secretary for the Pyongyang Party [Committee]; member of the Central Committee; Chairman of the Transport and Communications Committee)

Personal history, education and so on prior to 1969 unknown. August 1969, Responsible Secretary for the Chagang Province Party [Committee]. November 1969, Responsible Secretary for the Pyongyang Party [Committee]. November 1970, member of the Party Central Committee. December 1972, member of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly. September 1973, Candidate Member of the Party Political Committee. April 1975, Chairman of the Transport and Communications Committee of the Administration Council.

HO TAM (55 years old; Candidate Member of the Party Political Committee; Vice Premier and Foreign Minister)

Born 1925 in South Hamgyong Province; married to a cousin of Kim Il-song (husband of Kim Chong-suk, Vice Chairman of the SWYL). Attended Moscow University around 1950. November 1953, Counselor in the Foreign Ministry. May 1956, Director of the Third Bureau of the Foreign Ministry. October 1959, Deputy Party Department Director. January 1962, Vice Foreign Minister. 1964-1967, visited, among others, Indonesia, Switzerland and Iraq. July 1970, Foreign Minister. November 1970, member of the Party Central Committee. February 1972, visited communist bloc countries including Romania and the Soviet Union as a member of a government delegation. February 1972, member of the Central People's Committee and Foreign Minister. December 1973, Vice Premier (responsible for foreign affairs). 1973, visited, among others, Pakistan, PRC, Algeria and the Soviet Union.

KYE UNG-T'AE (Age unknown; Vice Premier and Minister of Foreign Trade)

Education and personal history prior to 1957 unknown. August 1957, Deputy of the Supreme People's Assembly. February 1960, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs. 1960-1962, visited Burma, Bulgaria and Romania as head of trade

delegations. 1962, Vice Minister of Foreign Trade. April 1967, Chairman of the Committee for Promotion of International Trade (relieved in September 1972). October 1967, First Vice Minister of Foreign Trade. December 1967, Minister of Foreign Trade. November 1970, member of the Party Central Committee. December 1972, Minister of Foreign Trade. December 1976, Vice Premier (responsible for foreign trade) and Minister of Foreign Trade. 1969-1972, visited Syria, Yugoslavia and Algeria as head of trade delegations.

KONG CHIN-T'AE (Age unknown; Vice Premier responsible for external economic affairs; Candidate Member of the Party Political Committee; member of the National Defense Commission)

Education and personal history prior to 1964 unknown. July 1964, Deputy Bureau Director of the General Bureau for External Affairs. July 1966, President of the Korea Equipment Import Corporation. August 1969, Vice Chairman of the External Economic Affairs Committee. June 1971, Chairman of the External Economic Affairs Committee. 1967-1971, visited countries including Vietnam and Switzerland. July 1972, Chairman of the Korea-Cuba Solidarity Committee. December 1972, Minister of External Economic Affairs. October 1974, Chief Clerk of the Administration Council (rank of vice premier). June 1975, Vice Premier (responsible for external economic affairs).

HAN IK-SU (59 years old; Party Political Committee member and Responsible Secretary for Military Affairs; Colonel General)

Born 1918 in Eastern Manchuria. Took part in the "Battle of Poch'onbo" as Kim Il-song's signalman prior to liberation. Received special training (cadre training) after liberation. February 1953, Director of the Juvenile Department of the Democratic Youth League (predecessor of the SWYL). October 1957, Ambassador to Czechoslovakia (relieved in February 1959). August 1959, Chairman of the Pyongyang Democratic Youth League Committee. September 1961, Vice Minister of National Defense; Lieutenant General; member of the Party Central Committee. April 1962, Ambassador to the PRC (relieved March 1964). July 1965, promoted to Colonel General. October 1966, Vice Minister of National Defense. August 1969, Candidate Member of the Party Political Committee. June 1970, visited the PRC as Director of the General Political Bureau of the People's Army. November 1970, Party Political Committee member and secretary (responsible for military affairs). December 1972, member of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly.

KIM PYONG-HA (Director of the Department of Political Security)

January 1969, Minister of Public Security. November 1970, member of the Party Central Committee. December 1972, member of the Central People's Committee and Minister of Public Security (relieved in February of 1973). February 1973, Director of the Department of Political Security.

CH'OE CHAE-U (64 years old; Candidate Member of the Party Political Committee; Vice Premier)

Born 1913 in North Hamgyong Province. 1948, Cadre Section Chief of the North Hamgyong Province Committee of the North Korean Workers Party. 1954, Manager of the Ch'ongjin Iron Works. April 1957, Chairman of the State Planning Commission. 1957, Vice Minister of Machine Industry. February 1958, Minister of Machine Industry (relieved in April 1960). 1958-1959, visited countries including the Soviet Union, Romania and the PRC. April 1960, Vice Chairman of the Heavy Industry Committee. August 1961, Vice President for Academic Affairs at Kim Il-song University. September 1961, Candidate Member of the Party Central Committee. April 1962, Director of the First Bureau of the Cabinet. 1963-1970, visited countries including Indonesia and Syria. November 1970, member of the Party Central Committee. March 1971, Vice Premier. December 1972, member of the Central People's Committee; Vice Premier and Chairman of the State Planning Commission. June 1973, Candidate Member of the Party Political Committee.

HWANG CHANG-YOP (Chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly; President of Kim Il-song University; member of the Party Central Committee)

Education and personal history prior to 1954 unknown. Chief Lecturer in Philosophy at Kim Il-song University. 1958, member of the Social Sciences Committee of the Academy of Science. October 1962, Deputy Director of a party department. 1964, visited Arab [nations] and Algeria. June 1965, President of Kim Il-song University (Doctor of Philosophy). November 1970, member of the Party Central Committee; Chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly and its Standing Committee. February 1973, visited countries including Yemen, Tunisia and Libya.

YUN KI-POK (51 years old; Chairman of the Legislative Committee; member of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly; member of the Party Central Committee)

Born 1926 in Seoul. 1939, dropped out of the Kyonggi Middle School during the fourth year (fourth year, first term). January 1956, Assistant Instructor at the People's College of Economics. August 1962, Minister of Common Education. 1964-1965, visited countries including Ghana, Senegal, Niger and Vietnam. December 1965, Chairman of the Korea-Latin America Friendship Association. June 1966, Chairman of the Korea-Cuba Solidarity Committee. 1966, visited various Arab states in the Middle East as well as Cuba. December 1967, Minister of Finance (relieved March 1969). July 1969, member of the Party Central Committee. September 1969, Chairman of the State Planning Commission. November 1970, member of the Party Central Committee. November 1971, Director of the Party Science and Education Department. August 1972, Vice Chairman of the Committee for Foreign Cultural Relations. August-November 1972, member of the Advisory Committee of the First-Fourth south-north Red Cross Talks. December 1972, Deputy and

member of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly; Chairman of the Bills Committee. February-May 1973, member of the Advisory Committee of the fifth and sixth South-North Red Cross Talks. July 1973, visited Japan as head of the Mansudae Art Troupe.

KIM SOK-KI (Administration Council Minister of Education)

April 1968, Ambassador to Albania (relieved in March 1970). April 1970, Deputy Director of the Party Education Department. December 1972, Administration Council Minister of Education. February 1973, headed a delegation on a visit to Albania and 10 African nations including Senegal. July 1973, Chairman of the Administration Council Education Committee.

YI CH'ANG-SON (Administration Council Minister of Culture and Art)

January 1962, Deputy Director of the Cabinet Resource Management Bureau. July 1962, Deputy Director of the Party Propaganda and Agitation Department. October 1963, Vice Minister of Culture. December 1963, Director of the Culture Department of the Foreign Cultural Relations Association. July 1965, Vice Minister of Culture. May 1970, First Vice Minister of Culture. 1971, visited countries including Ceylon and Singapore. August 1972, Minister of Culture. December 1972, Minister of Culture and Art.

KIM KYONG-YON (52 years old; Administration Council Minister of Finance)

Born September 1925. 1949, attended Moscow University. 1954, Chairman of the Economics Department of the People's College of Economics. 1961, Chief of the Planning Bureau of the State Planning Commission. 1964, Director of a Party Department. 1965, Director of the Cabinet General Bureau for External Economic Affairs. December 1967, Chairman of the Committee for External Economic Affairs. November 1970, member of the Party Central Committee. June 1971, Minister of Finance. 1972, Administration Council Minister of Finance. 1969-1973, visited various countries including Guinea, South Yemen, Tanzania and Iran.

CHONG SONG-NAM (Director of the Party External Economic Affairs Department)

May 1962, Director of the Bureau of Scientific and Technical Cooperation of the State Planning Commission. March 1968, Vice Chairman of the Committee for External Economic Affairs. 1972, Vice Minister of External Economic Affairs. 1975, Minister of External Economic Affairs.

HONG KI-MUN (Supreme People's Assembly Deputy and Vice Chairman of the Standing Committee; Chairman of the Committee for "Unification of the Fatherland")

Son of linguist Hong Myong-il. 1947, member of the Standing Committee of the People's Independence Party. 1948, assistant professor at Kim Il-song University. January 1960, professor at Kim Il-song University (Doctor of

Linguistics). May 1961, committee member of the People's Democratic Front for Unification of the Fatherland. April 1964, academician of the Academy of Science and Deputy Director of the Academy of Social Sciences. June 1965, Vice Chairman of the Association of DPRK Scientists. August 1966, proposed the exchange of journalists between south and north. September 1967, member of the Central Election Committee. 1969, member of the Editorial Committee of "Fatherland Unification." October 1970, Vice Chairman of the Screening Committee for Degrees and Learning. December 1972, Supreme People's Assembly Vice Chairman and Vice Chairman of the Standing Committee.

HO CHONG-SUK (59 years old (female); Supreme People's Assembly Vice Chairman and Vice Chairman of the Standing Committee; Director of the Secretariat of "Fatherland Unification")

Born 1908 in North Hamgyong Province; eldest daughter of Ho Hon; wife of So Ch'ang-ik; graduate of Paehwa Women's School. 1927-1928, studied in the U.S. 1928-1930, participated in the anti-Japanese campaign in China. October 1945, Deputy Director of the Propaganda and Agitation Department of the Korean Communist Party. 1946, Cadre Department Director of the Korean Workers Party. February 1948, Director of the Propaganda Bureau of the north Korean People's Committee. March 1948, member of the Party Central Committee. September 1948, Minister of Culture and Propaganda. June 1949, member of the Central Committee of "Fatherland Unification." 1953, visited the Soviet Union. April 1956, member of the Party Central Committee. May 1957, Chairman of the Association for Foreign Cultural Relations. August 1957, Minister of Justice (relieved in August 1959). May 1958, member of the Standing Committee of the Peace Preservation Committee. June 1958, awarded Order of National Flag First Class (50th birthday). October 1959, President of the Supreme Court (relieved November 1960). September 1961, removed from the Party Central Committee. November 1972, Chairman of the Secretariat of "Fatherland Unification" and member of the Central Election Committee. December 1972, Supreme People's Assembly Vice Chairman and Vice Chairman of the Standing Committee. January 1973, Chairman of the Secretariat of "Fatherland Unification."

PANG HAK-SE (65 years old; President of the Central Court; member of the Legislative Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly)

Born 1912. Prior to liberation worked in the Soviet Army Intelligence Organ. March 1948, member of the Central Committee of the "KWP." Prior to 1951, Director of the Political Security Department of the Ministry of Home Affairs. 1951, Minister of Public Security (relieved in October 1952). October 1952, Minister of Home Affairs. April 1956, member of the Party Central Committee. November 1960, President of the Supreme Court. November 1966, Director of the Intelligence Department of the Party Liaison Bureau. November 1970, member of the Party Central Committee. December 1972, member of the Bills Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly and President of the Central Court.

YI CHIN-SU (Procurator General of the Central Procurator's Office)

Education and personal history prior to 1957 unknown. September 1957, Deputy Procurator General of the Supreme Procurator's Office. 1962, Vice Chairman of the DPRK Lawyers Association. July 1965, Vice Minister of Public Security [anjonsong]. December 1972, Vice Minister of Public Security [anjonbu]. February 1973, Minister of Public Security. December 1976, Procurator General of the Central Procurator's Office.

KIM SONG-AE (Chairman of the Women's Union; present wife of Kim Il-song)

November 1965, Vice Chairman of the Women's Union. November 1970, member of the Party Central Committee. October 1971, Chairman of the Women's Union. December 1972, member of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly.

CHI CHAE-RYONG (Chairman of the SWYL)

December 1972, member of the Central Committee of the SWYL. 1973-1977, visited various nations including Poland and Finland as head of SWYL delegation. 1976, Chairman of the SWYL.

SON SONG-P'IL (Chairman of the north Korean Red Cross)

November 1964, Director of the Central Party Education Department. August 1969, President of the People's College of Economics. July 1970, Minister of Higher Education. August 1971, Chairman of the Red Cross. 1973, Director of the General Bureau of Higher Education in the Ministry of Education.

KIM KWAN-SOP (Chairman of the Association for Foreign Cultural Relations)

December 1957, Chairman of the Chagang Province Party Committee. September 1961, Candidate Member of the Party Central Committee. December 1961, Ambassador to Mongolia. May 1964, Ambassador to Guinea (replaced in June 1967). August 1967, Vice Chairman of the Association for Foreign Cultural Relations. March 1973, Chairman of the Association for Foreign Cultural Relations.

CSO: 4208

DEVELOPMENT OF LOCAL RAW MATERIALS BASES URGED

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 5 Aug 77 p 2

[Article by Yun U-ch'ol: "Solidly Constructing a Self-Reliant Raw Materials Base is an Important Guarantee for Development of Local Industry"]

[Text] Local industry in Pyoktong County developed rapidly following the historic Changsong Conference of local party and economic functionaries.

During the 15 years from the time of the Changsong Conference until today, the local industry factories of the county expanded 2.6 times and the volume of production of local factories rose 4 times, and all production processes are becoming equipped with efficient machinery and advanced technology. As a result, Pyoktong County is blessed with all sectors including foodstuffs, paper, household goods, textiles and clothing, and has come to possess a local industry which, having been set upon a qualitative and technological foundation of a high level, is many-faceted and modern and, on the basis of this strength, fully guarantees the livelihood of the county's people.

These proud results that were achieved in Pyoktong County, which was once a remote mountain village, are the result of the guidance of the great leader, who presented the policy for developing local industry and who wisely led the way to its glorious fruition.

The important experience gained by Pyoktong County in administer the development of local industry is continuing to bring about the development of local industry by solidly building a self-reliant raw materials base.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught as follows.

"Local industry factories should extensively mobilize and process local raw material sources, and in particular, they should put even greater exertion into the processing of agricultural and sideline products produced by the farmers." (Selected Works of Kim Il-song", vol 4, p 64)

In every locality, be it mountainous area, plains area, or fishing village, there are abundant raw materials including that area's traditional local products. Local industry factories are medium and small-scale enterprises

that were established in each area precisely for the purpose of completely mobilizing and making use of these local raw materials. Consequently, one cannot even think of control and management of local industry or its development apart from mobilizing and making use of local raw materials. Construction of a strong raw materials base is a necessary condition for development of local industry.

With construction of a strong raw materials base, it is possible to supply raw materials to local industry without interruption and normalize production, and to bring about the development of local industry so that it has local distinctiveness based on indigenous specialties and products. When raw material bases are maintained in localities, a harmonization between point of raw material source, point of production and point of consumption is brought about which results in a tremendous reduction in the process of transporting raw materials and manufactured goods, and it is possible to lower the price of goods and increase labor production efficiency. Specifically, by procuring and processing agricultural products and sideline products--the raw materials of local industry--at the proper time, farmers' income can be raised and their productive zeal stimulated, and in turn the standard of living of the farmers and the economy of the farming villages can be made to develop hand in hand. Pyoktong County, upholding the teachings of the great leader on constructing a strong raw materials base and developing local industry, energetically stepped up this work.

The role of the county raw materials base office--the specialized raw materials production enterprise--was emphasized above all else in Pyoktong County, and great concern was focused on it.

The raw materials base office is the county's integrated raw materials production enterprise which makes the most of the given situation and produces the raw materials for foodstuffs, paper, daily necessities and so on. Under conditions where the majority of the raw materials of the county are dependent on this office, elevating the role of the office has great significance in solving the raw materials problem of local industry.

Pyoktong County made the raw materials base office scientifically calculate the requirements of each industry, and then foster raw materials production to meet those requirements. Consequently, every year a great quantity of hulled rice, vegetables, ttakp'ul, lumber for furnishings and raw materials for paper are produced by the office and sent to food processing factories, paper mills and furniture factories, and this has contributed to normalization of the production of these factories. In Pyoktong County, raw materials base office functionaries and workers were immersed not only in the work of guaranteeing raw materials for immediate use, but paid careful attention to future raw materials base production as well. Under the guidance of the county party committee, county administrative committee functionaries, in concert with raw materials base office workers, set up a plan for yearly expansion of the raw materials base and every year are producing, on a prospective basis, the raw materials base for foodstuffs, paper and furnishings.

The county administrative committee was deeply concerned with having the raw materials base office strive to have arrangement-by-type and administrative work conform to biological principles, and particularly in regard to the placement of vegetative raw materials, work was done to assure a good mixture of perennials and annuals, tall plants and short plants, and trees and wild grasses.

The county administrative committee took into consideration conditions of expanding facilities and volume of the raw materials base office, and, having installed many labor-saving devices and machines, is mass-constructing and mass-administrating the raw materials base.

In trying to satisfactorily solve the raw materials problem of local industries--while looking ahead to the future as well as the present--it is important that the work of planting economic forests and oleaginous forests be stepped-up in both a planned manner and on a mass-project basis.

As local industry gradually becomes equipped with modern technology and machines, and as the people's demands for consumer goods increase and become varied, then the demands of local industry for local raw materials increase. In order to satisfactorily take care of the daily increasing demand for local raw materials, there must be a positive search for raw materials sources and a prospective indigenous raw materials base must be maintained. The work of building a prospective local raw materials base is important work which can create perpetual assets and is a work which can successfully be fulfilled only when it is invested with a mass character.

The county administrative committee, under the guidance of the county party committee, has siezed the work of planting economic forests and oleaginous forests as an important task and to this end has brought together the county's organs, enterprises, factories, cooperative farms and schools, and is pushing it forward in a unified manner as a county-wide project.

The county administrative committee thoroughly took control over target areas that could be converted to economic forests, oleaginous forests, medicinal herb plots and orchards, and on the basis of this established a prospective plan that covers several years. Then, in the spring and fall of every year, the work of planting economic forests, oleaginous forests, orchards and medicinal herb plots has been expanded throughout the county in accordance with this prospective plan.

As a result, to date 4,042 chongbo [1 chongbo = 2.45 acres] of oleaginous forests, 428 chongbo of lumber forests, and 88 chongbo of paper raw material forests have been planted in Pyoktong County. Notably, around 100 chongbo of pine-nut trees, 2 chongbo of white apricot trees, and 300,000 medicinal herb roots were raised at the Pyoktong Agricultural High School.

Along with the planting of economic forests and oleaginous forests in Pyoktong County the work of its administration has been well organized, and as a result the work of building a prospective raw materials base is being firmly guided. The result of organs, enterprises, factories, cooperative farms and schools being entrusted with designated forest areas and managing them as if they were the owners is that every year a considerable quantity of raw materials is harvested in the already developed economic forests and oleaginous forests.

The mobilization of various agricultural products, sideline products and idle resources among farmers and residents through implementation of a county procurement network and enterprise network is an important link that must be forged in solving the local raw materials problem.

In order to mobilize the hidden wealth of raw material sources in the localities, important economic leverage in the form of procurement and enterprise networks must be vigorously put into operation.

In Pyoktong County, procurement ~~functionaries~~ and commerce functionaries are making powerful headway by harmonizing the enterprise planning of the procurement station and commerce organs with the raw materials demands of local industry factories.

Moreover, through concentrated procuring and receiving of the local raw materials produced by the rural economy right at the time of harvest, agricultural products, livestock products, vegetables and so on are being widely used as raw materials for local industry. Consequently, by using procurement organs and commerce organs, local raw materials are being mobilized without interruption throughout the year as a result of the method of collecting vegetables during the vegetable season and edible greens at the time for gathering edible greens.

In Pyoktong County, the local raw materials produced by all the villages of the county are being obtained incessantly as a result of elevating the role of purchasing agents sent out to each and every village.

Similarly, the county procurement station and stores in Pyoktong County have a great share of the responsibility in mobilizing local raw materials.

In order to mobilize local raw materials in Pyoktong County a great deal of effort was, in addition, put into stepping-up the harvesting of wild fall nuts as a county-wide project.

Pyoktong County, with its many mountains, is filled with mountain resources.

In Pyoktong County, every year the gathering of wild fall nuts is being carried out as a county mass campaign in accordance with the great leaders teachings that good use of mountains must be made in areas bordering on the mountains.

The county administrative committee assigned nut gathering plans and areas to all county organs, enterprises, factories, and cooperative farms, and by

concentrating the means of transportation, enabled the harvested nuts to be rapidly collected. As a result, every year hundreds of tons of pine nuts and acorns are gathered in Pyoktong County and excellent foodstuffs and edible oil are produced from them.

The continuous timely recovery of unused materials of the central factory also has great significance in solving the raw materials problems of local industry.

In Pyoktong County a system of transferring unused materials of the central factory on a timely basis was instituted, and by treating these as raw materials production is being normalized at local industry factories.

Elevation of the role of the county administrative committee is an essential requirement for succeeding in the work of building and mobilizing local raw materials in a unified manner on the county level.

The county administrative committee is the controller and manager of county local industry, and as a result, all units of the county administrative committee should be concerned with this control and management.

In Pyoktong County, under the unified guidance of responsible functionaries of the county administrative committee, various units such as the local production management department, procurement and food administration section, commerce section and transportation section are cooperating and thus controlling and managing local industry. In particular, they are establishing administrative committee-type plans to facilitate building and mobilizing local raw materials, assigning them to specific units, and carefully organizing them to be carried out.

Local industry was developed and production normalized in Pyoktong County due to the success in building and mobilizing local raw materials during the last period.

Today the relative importance occupied by local raw materials in the local industry of Pyoktong County increases day by day, and the share contributed by local industry to the county economy is expanding greatly. Moreover, the variety and production volume of goods coming out of local industry is increasing greatly, and the diversified needs of the people are being abundantly guaranteed.

Now, without the slightest bit of self-conceit for successes already achieved, the functionaries and all residents of Pyoktong County are filled with a firm resolve to make the vitality of local industry burst into full bloom by thoroughly fulfilling the teachings of the great leader and party policy concerning development of local industry.

COMPLETION OF KOMDOK MINE BELT CONVEYOR NOTED

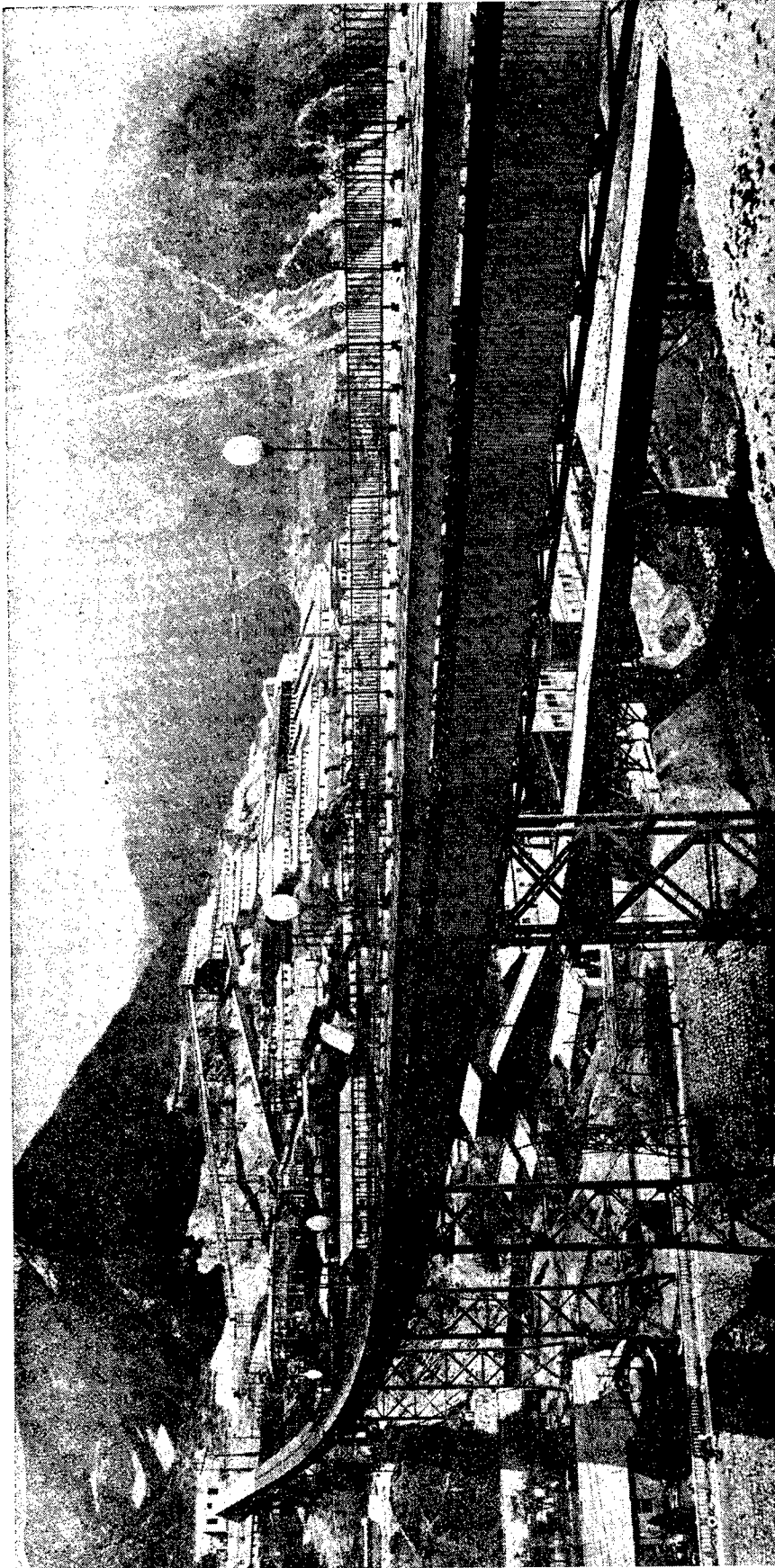
[Editorial Report] Recent completion of the first stage of a long-distance ore conveyor at Komdok mine was covered in a full page report in Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean on 14 September 1977, page 4.

Staff reporter Tong Song-chong reports that construction of the first stage of the Komdok Mine "large-scale long-distance belt conveyor transport line" has resulted in a sixfold increase in the mine's ore transport capacity. The project was initiated pursuant to instructions from Kim Il-song in June 1975 upon completion of a similar belt conveyor at Ullyul Mine. The article notes that successful completion of the number six shaft--a project vital to installation of the belt conveyor--was achieved through application of new surveying and boring techniques developed by workers at the mine.

As reported by special correspondent Chu Han-ryul, significant contributions to completion of the first stage of the belt conveyor were made by workers of "Chollima rider support units of loyalty" from throughout the nation and by workers of the 12th Construction Office of the Tanch'on Mine Construction Complex. Tasks accomplished by "Chollima rider" personnel and members of the Yang Chun-tok excavation platoon included filling in water pockets with concrete and drawing off water in sections of the conveyor shaft from the Number Six Motor Station to the 2,800 meter point; excavating and constructing a 4,000 meter water drainage system under the shaft in less than a month; manufacturing various ore trams and 5-stage pulley-type hand operated winches; and laying a small-scale ore tram track to the shaft opening. Workers of the 12th Construction Office built, within a period of a few months, numerous sections of a "massive" conveyor haulageway--each spanning several hundred meters atop steel pillars--extending from the opening of the belt conveyor shaft at the summit of a steep mountain, across the Puktaech'on River, and up to the Second Ore Dressing Plant on top of the mountain on the opposite side. Also solved were problems associated with assembling the conveyor haulageway, including the lifting of 30-ton sections to the top of 30-meter supports with a 50-ton crane.

An article by special correspondent Chong To-kyong notes that workers and technicians of various enterprises and factories, typified by the May 10 Factory, made notable contributions to construction of the belt conveyor

including a two to threefold increase in high speed cutting output by lathe operators of the first finishing shop; daily quotas fulfilled in two to three hours by lathe operators of the second finishing shop; belt conveyor cylinders and tubes turned out in less than a week by steel pipe workers; 2,000 high-quality roller bearings produced per day; a threefold increase in conveyor roller blank production as a result of the manufacture of an automatic steel plate cutting machine by workers and technicians of the steel pipe shop; 10,000 roller spindles processed by a single worker in the second finishing shop due to his invention of a roller spindle cutting machine; and the manufacture of roller assemblies in a single process subsequent to the development of a universal hydraulic press by belt conveyor technicians and workers, together with members of the first work team of the forging shop.



Part of the modern, large-scale, long distance belt conveyor line built at Komdok mine.

BRIEFS

HUNGNAME HARBOR TRANSPORT--Maritime transport combatants of Hungnam Harbor are innovating to reduce unloading time per ship to insure that no ships are left unloaded. They have adopted the great leader's teachings to mesh with other transport sectors, including vehicle and railroad transport. Workers at this mechanized port seek to run their mechanized facilities fully to exceed their combat plan. They are also producing various transport-related spare parts themselves, including pistons and piston rings. This is all part of the struggle to reduce stopping time by even an hour through inspection and conservation of machinery. Workers at this port have raised the operational rate of rolling stock and have raised their standard in consolidated mechanization of cargo loading and unloading by 95 percent. A Socialist Working Youth League shock brigade, in a little more than 1 month, moved 12,500 tons of cargo and did not leave a single ship unloaded. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 19 Aug 77 p 3] 9122

ROLLING STOCK FACTORY--The Chollima 4 June Rolling Stock Factory overfulfilled its plans in May and June, and continued to do so in July, as they organized their combat strength for freight car production. In the machine shop, workers are laboring to mount ceiling cranes on steel plates, and have doubled the drilling capacity of the D6 axle drilling machine by remodeling it. Personnel of the Chollima pipe-making shop's second pipe-making team and the 29 June youth shock brigade are turning out additional necessary equipment themselves, and are setting new records in making bottom doors. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 19 Aug 77 p 3] 9122

APATITE PRODUCTION--Miners and party personnel at Yongyu Mine overfulfilled their plan on apatite ore production. Observing standard operating procedure and technical regulations in equipment operation, workers have completed every month's plans in the first 10 days, and completed the first half-year apatite ore production plan by the national holiday of 15 April. Three platoons of the No. 1 pit took the lead in stripping, and by mechanizing, raised apatite production 1.5-2 times. Operators of the excavator equipment platoon manage their equipment skillfully, and carry out inspections, thus daily exceeding their plans. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 21 Aug 77 p 1] 9122

HUNGNAM FERTILIZER COMPLEX--Chemical fertilizer fighters of the Hungnam Fertilizer Complex are producing still more fertilizer. Workers and technicians at the gas generation shop ran their equipment fully to raise gas results 5 percent over normal goals. They raised the combustion rate of fuel even while using rationally the ventilation amount and steam supply amount. Workers of the second clarifying shop carry out rotating inspections of equipment and care for it when there are problems. For example, some time ago when an ammonia condenser interior pipe broke and gas escaped, workers insured there was not a second of lost time. Party members and workers of the synthesizing shop run their equipment fully, and at the urea fertilizer shop, by rational management of the refrigeration facilities, they raised production 1.4 times. Sulphuric acid production has doubled. The super-phosphate of lime shop is also executing its phosphate fertilizer production plan. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 21 Aug 77 p 1] 9122

KANGSON STEEL WORKS--In August, the Kangson Steel Works exceeded its blister steel production plan in a 15-day period. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 24 Aug 77 p 1] 9122

VINALON PRODUCTION--At the 8 February Vinalon Plant, all processes, from the initial carbide production through synthesizing, polymerization, emission and fiber production, are automated. Workers in the plant are daily producing 20 additional tons of carbide. Enlarging the polymerization furnaces, workers have raised production of polynitric vinyls 1.8 times. Other vinalon fighters have increased production capacity of stock solution 5 times. The reagent manufacturing process for the fiber production has also been fully automated, and the quality of vinalon produced has been heightened. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 25 Aug 77 p 5] 9122

HWANGHAE IRON COMPLEX--The Hwanghae Iron Complex has increased production amounts of pig iron 2.5 percent, steel 1.8 percent and rolled steel products 28.9 percent. Melters of the No 4 open-hearth furnace adopted 20 kinds of technical innovations in production, with the help of Three Revolutions Team Members, and shaved 20 or more minutes off steel-making time, and through technical management, increased the life span of open-hearths 1.2 times. Melters of the No 5 open-hearth furnace have strengthened close connections with the raw materials area and open-hearth furnace area, steel tapping hall and ingot pouring hall through modern communications and industrial television. In like manner, open-hearth Nos 1, 2, 3 and 6 have also been able to raise steel production. Workers in the blast furnace shop, widening the struggle to simultaneously increase blast furnace temperature and cut coke consumption, have produced 3,400 more tons than during the same period in July. In addition, the Chaeryong, Ulliyul and T'aet'an mines, which produce ores for the complex, have raised iron ore production 1.2 times. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 26 Aug 77 p 5] 9122

ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVE FACTORY--Electric locomotives are manufactured faster at the Kim Chong-t'ae Electric Locomotive Factory. Where just awhile ago the bulletin board said one wheel per day had been made, it now says three.

Wiring which once took 10 days now takes 5. In the manufacturing shop, workers weld wheel flanges in the struggle to regenerate train wheels, and have raised operating efficiency of their automatic welders 1.5 times. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 30 Aug 77 p 4] 9122

CARGO SHIP LAUNCHED--The 20,000-ton cargo ship Ch'ongch'ongang-ho was launched on 31 August at the Shipyard Where Comrade Kim Tong-sok Works. Workers at the shipyard doubled their ship construction speed using such equipment as automatic oxygen cut-off machines, high-efficiency winches, and 100-ton gantry cranes. Construction speed was twice that employed when the Taedonggang-ho was constructed. The casting shop cast a propellor of several tens of tons, while the forgers fabricated thousands of different items for the ship. With this experience improving their ship-construction capabilities, workers are determined to make more 20,000-, 50,000- and 100,000-ton freighters. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 2 Sep 77 p 1] 9122

RAILROAD SUCCESSES--The Railways Ministry, with Three Revolutions Team members, has set up a unique command system and has organized broadly for rotational concentrated transport, specialized concentrated transport and express transport. Command personnel go to locomotive stations and railways stations when there are problems or difficulties, tackle the problem together with local functionaries and strengthen on-the-spot guidance to insure smooth operations of trains. Organizational operations bunches trains by cargo, direction and track section. The Hamhung Railroad Bureau, Ch'ongjin Locomotive Station, West Pyongyang Locomotive Station and Chongju Locomotive Station have been practicing this to achieve great results in rail transport. Workers of the locomotive stations and the Pyongyang Passenger Train Unit have helped move more freight by establishing repair bases, which have repaired some 70 locomotives and 3,900 freight cars over their plan. The 4 June Rolling Stock Factory has produced more freight cars and the 6 July Railroad Factory has produced spare parts necessary for freight car production or repair. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 3 Sep 77 p 1] 9122

SOHO FISHING STATION--The Soho Fishing Station is endeavoring to enlarge fishing results in the "300-day struggle for full-fleet fishing." The fishermen here overfulfilled their half-year plan by 47.5 percent and are continuing to catch more fish this half year. For example, fishermen of the 544-ho have set the goal of doubling last year's catch, and are determined not to leave the sea in any season, as they used to have a slack period between summer and winter catches. Soho fishermen in this way, by employing their boats at full capacity, are widening secondary and tertiary enterprises. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 4 Sep 77 p 1] 9122

TANCH'ON-KOMDOK ELECTRIFICATION--Between Tanch'on and Komdok, the Speed Battle Youth shock brigade, the Railways Ministry's Railroad Electrification Construction Regiment and construction workers of the Hamhung Railroad Construction Unit have basically finished important construction, including lowering roadbeds, station construction and enlargement of station grounds and are now stringing electric wire. The Pyongyang City Battalion has

adopted new construction methods for lowering roadbeds and station enlargement, and have completed all assigned tasks in a short time. The North P'yongan Province and Chagang Province Battalions have made efficient equipment for difficult conditions in handling hundreds of square meters of ground and rock, and have achieved great results in tunnel roadbed lowering and station enlargement. Personnel of the Railways Ministry's Construction Regiment and the Hamhung Construction Unit are simultaneously stringing electric wire and reinforcing railroads, and have more than doubled their daily plan, despite numerous tunnels and rugged mountainous terrain. [Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 4 Sep 77 p 1] 9122

KILCHU-HYESAN ELECTRIFICATION--Youth Shock Brigade personnel and construction workers have doubled their daily operational speed in electrification of the railroad between Kilchu and Hyesan, and are making a lightning attack on railroad tunnel roadbed lowering and emplacing foundations for electric power facilities. Combatants and railroad construction workers of the 4th Regiment of the Speed Battle Youth Shock Brigade have basically completed tunnel roadbed lowering and are continuing to replace crossties and spread gravel. They have tripled operational results by making machinery to do this work. [Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 4 Sep 77 p 1] 9122

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