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DPRK CONSTRUCTS SOCIALISM

Moscow PROBLEMY DAL'NEGO VOSTOKA in Russian No 2, 1977 pp 208-211

[Review by Yu. I. Ognev of the book "Koreyskaya Narodno-Demokraticeskaya Respublika" (The Democratic People's Republic of Korea), edited by Ye. A. Konovalov (ed-in-chief), M. Ye. Trigubenko and Ya. B. Shmiral', Moscow, 1975, 156 pages]

[Text] The last 3 decades have been the brightest period in the history of the Korean people. After being liberated from Japanese colonial oppression by the Soviet Army, North Korea began the course of socialist construction. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea, founded in September 1948, has traveled the glorious path of profound socioeconomic reforms in an alliance with the states of the socialist community and with their cooperation and has been transformed from a backward, economically underdeveloped nation into an industrially developed socialist state.

The DPRK will celebrate its coming 29th anniversary with considerable achievements in all areas of socialist construction. The DPRK is now one of the industrially developed Asian countries with all of the basic branches of modern industry. During the years since the declaration of the DPRK, the volume of industrial production has increased by 57.5 times. A great deal of work has been done in the fields of irrigation, electrification, chemization and mechanization in agriculture, which has permitted the DPRK to increase grain production with each year. Economic growth is raising the material standard of living of the DPRK's workers. Considerable progress has been made in the development of culture, science and public education. In accordance with the social program drawn up by the Workers Party, measures have been taken to equalize the living conditions of the urban and rural populations.

The results of the glorious work done by socialist Korea and the present problems in socialist construction and DPRK foreign policy are the subject of a monograph which was published by the Institute of Economics of the World Socialist System of the USSR Academy of Sciences as part of the series on "The Economies and Policies of the Foreign Socialist Countries."

One of the monograph's undeniable merits is the attempt made by its authors to present a detailed analysis of the stages and national peculiarities of

socialist construction in the DPRK and the socioeconomic policy of the Korean Workers Party (KWP). The process by which the DPRK began to construct socialism after the liberation of the country and the establishment of a people's democratic order in North Korea was conditioned by the general natural tendencies inherent in the development of all socialist nations. At the same time, this process occurred under the influence of specific external and internal conditions and was characterized by certain national peculiarities. As the authors of the monograph point out, the socialist development of the DPRK represents, just as the development of the other socialist countries, an example of the combination of general and national principles, particularly in the practice of revolutionary social reform.

The brief survey of the situation in colonial Korea on the eve of its liberation, which is presented in the monograph, aids in the better understanding of the conditions governing the DPRK's transition to the course of socialist construction. This survey shows that the Japanese colonizers artificially restrained industrial development in their colony, using it mainly as a raw-material appendage of the mother country. The colonial robbery and terroristic actions by the military police evoked mass-scale protest on the part of the Korean population, which then began to wage a liberation struggle under the guidance of communists. "On the whole," the monograph points out, "on the eve of Korea's liberation from Japanese domination, there was a revolutionary situation in the nation, which had been caused by the intensification of internal conflicts in the Korean society and a growing national and social crisis" (p 18).

In their discussion of the exceptionally favorable conditions created for the Korean Revolution by the Soviet Army's liberation of the country, the authors of the monograph also point out a fact of historic significance--the fact that "the execution of the tasks involved in the revolutionary reorganization of society depended primarily on the Korean population and on the degree to which revolutionary forces would be able to make the correct use of all these favorable conditions" (p 20). In this connection, the authors state that the victory of the socialist order in North Korea was won as a result of the intensive struggle and labor of the Korean population and became one of the remarkable results of the enormous amount of organizational activity performed by the KWP. Under its guidance, democratic and socialist reforms were carried out in the DPRK: the land reform, the nationalization of industry, the formation of cooperatives by peasant farmers and the petty bourgeoisie, the socialist revolution in the cultural sphere, etc.

The reorganization of the DPRK's economy on a socialist basis led to the complete establishment of socialist production relations in all branches of the national economy by 1958. In this connection, as the authors of the monograph prove quite conclusively, the victory of the cooperative movement in rural areas was of particular significance; it resulted in the creation of the necessary conditions for a rise in the standard of living of the Korean peasantry and the development of productive forces in agriculture.

The work being reviewed describes the basic stages in the economic development of the DPRK and examines some of the important problems solved by the DPRK during the fulfillment of the six-year (1971-1976) national economic plan.

The structural changes made in the economy of the DPRK during the three-year (1954-1956) and five-year (1957-1961) plans are described in the first chapter of the monograph. When these plans were being implemented, the priority development of branches of heavy industry was ensured with the simultaneous development of light industry and agriculture. The economic development of the DPRK has been exceptionally rapid during all stages. For example, during the period of economic recovery (1954-1956), the annual average increase in industrial production was 41.7 percent, while the five-year plan (1957-1961) for national economic development was fulfilled within 4 years. At this time, the DPRK began to construct a material and technical basis for socialism and laid the foundations for industrialization.

The construction of the material and technical basis for socialism in the DPRK during 1961-1970--the time when the assignments of the seven-year plan for national economic development, ratified by the Fourth Congress of the KWP in September 1961, were being fulfilled--is the subject of a separate chapter in the monograph. A great deal of statistical material, taken from national source works, is used to describe the economic development of the country during this decade, which is called the second stage in the industrialization of the country by the authors of the monograph. Despite the serious difficulties which arose during the fulfillment of the seven-year plan in connection with increased tension on the Korean Peninsula and the diversion of considerable funds for the reinforcement of the nation's defense potential, the rates of economic development in the DPRK remained fairly high during 1961-1970 as well. National income increased by 140 percent during this period, and the annual average rate of its increase was 9.1 percent (p 56). In 1970, DPRK industry produced the same volume within 12 days as it had produced during the entire year of 1944 (p 60).

The important problems which were solved during the current stage in the socialist development of the DPRK while the six-year (1971-1976) national economic plan was being fulfilled are analyzed in the third chapter of the monograph. During this period, the DPRK's workers labored selflessly to perform all of the tasks set by the Fifth KWP Congress--"to reinforce and develop the socialist structure even more and to bring the complete victory of socialism closer on the basis of the victories that have already been won in revolution and construction." The rates of development in the Korean economy remained high during the fulfillment of the six-year plan. According to official data, the rates of increase in industrial production during the first 4 years of the six-year plan were higher than those envisaged in the plan: The total increase was 86 percent and the average annual rate of increase was 17 percent (as against the planned 14 percent) (p 94). There was a substantial increase in the volume of capital construction in the national economy; at the same time, defense expenditures were cut: They

made up 17 percent of total state budget expenditures in 1972, 15.4 percent in 1973, and 16 percent in 1974, as against 31.1 percent in 1970 and 1971 (p 90).

In its summation of the results of the six-year plan for national economic development (1971-1976), the KWP Central Committee defined 1977 as the year of regulation, for the purpose of "relaxing the tension created in some branches of the economy during the fulfillment of the six-year plan and preparing for the fulfillment of the new long-range plan,"¹ and set the task of bringing transportation up to the level of other branches and ensuring that the development of the extractive industry would outstrip the development of the processing industry. "Only the proper coordination of production elements and the guarantee of precise relationships between different branches of the national economy and links of production in accordance with the requirements of the economic law of socialism," NODONG SINMUN commented in connection with this, "can permit high rates of development in a socialist economy and the intensification of socialist construction."²

The authors of the monograph define the most important factors contributing toward the success of socialist construction in the DPRK from a Marxist-Leninist position. This success, they point out, has largely been the result of intensive struggle by the Korean population and represents one of the noteworthy consequences of the enormous amount of organizational work performed by the KWP. One of the important factors ensuring high rates of economic growth in the nation has been North Korea's efficient use of its own rich fuel, energy and raw material resources.

At the same time, the authors of the monograph underscore the enormous significance of external factors which have benefited economic and social development in the DPRK, the most important of which have been the presence of a worldwide socialist system and the international support and assistance given to North Korea by the fraternal socialist nations. The example set by the DPRK is regarded as confirmation of Lenin's thesis that the success of a victorious socialist revolution in an economically underdeveloped country does not only depend on the efforts of its own population, but also on the degree to which it is aided by the proletariat of more highly developed countries. In connection with this, the work graphically demonstrates the multifaceted international assistance rendered by the people of the socialist countries to the fraternal Korean population when it took the course of socialist construction. "Every time the Korean population has found itself in a difficult position," the monograph remarks, "the people of the Soviet Union and the other nations of the socialist camp have given it moral support and selfless economic and technical assistance" (p 54).

The work being reviewed contains data on the significance of the aid rendered by the USSR and the other socialist countries in times of war and peace,

1. "New Year's Speech of General Secretary of the KWP Central Committee and President of the DPRK, Kim Il-song," NODONG SINMUN, 1 January 1977.

2. NODONG SINMUN, 16 January 1977.

during different stages of socialist construction, as well as information on the wise use of this aid by the DPRK Government, which has mainly used this nonrefundable aid to purchase industrial equipment. Around 50 enterprises and other facilities were constructed and remodeled with the aid of the socialist countries during 1954-1960 and now constitute the basis of the DPRK's national economy.

The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are still aiding and assisting the DPRK in the construction of a material and technical basis for socialism, acting in accordance with the principles of proletarian internationalism. There is no branch of industry in the DPRK, the authors of the monograph report, which has been developed without the aid of a socialist country. The six-year plan for national economic development in the DPRK (1971-1976) alone envisaged the participation of the USSR in the construction of 30 of the more important industrial enterprises and facilities. An important place in the DPRK's relations with the socialist countries is occupied by scientific and technical exchange and cooperation in the training of national specialist personnel.

In their discussion of the North Korean workers' remarkable success in socialist construction, the authors emphasize the important fact that this success was achieved at a time when the nation was divided and was constantly being subjected to provocation by South Korea. Some data on the state of affairs in South Korea, which is being dominated by an antihumanitarian dictatorial regime, are presented in the monograph.

The main aspects of the DPRK Government's foreign policy and its concrete proposals in regard to peaceful national reunification are discussed in a special section of the book. The authors stress the fact that the DPRK Government regards the problem of reunification as the main national problem in Korea, a problem which must be solved on a peaceful and democratic basis with no outside intervention. In an attempt to assist in the resolution of this problem, the DPRK is trying to relax the tension in the relations between the North and South and to eliminate the danger of war on the Korean Peninsula by demanding the withdrawal of nuclear weapons and the unconditional evacuation of American forces from South Korea. At the same time, it proposes reduction in the armed forces of the North and South, a cut in defense expenditures and the use of these funds for stabilization, improvement in public living conditions, etc.³

The present situation on the Korean Peninsula conclusively proves that the prolonged presence of foreign troops in South Korea is one of the main obstacles to the peaceful resolution of the Korean problem.

The promises made by new U.S. President J. Carter in regard to the withdrawal of American troops from South Korea, as we know, evoked anxiety and fear in the heads of the South Korean regime, who regard these troops as the regime's basis of support. We still do not know whether Carter will keep his promise

3. Ibid., 26 January 1977.

to withdraw U.S. troops from the South, but it is obvious that the new U.S. President's appeal for the observance of "moral principles" in American diplomacy does not tally in any way with the U.S. Government's support of the decayed dictatorial regime in South Korea, where the most elementary human rights are trampled upon so harshly and unceremoniously.

The authors of the monograph describe the stand taken by the DPRK Government in regard to national unification and state that the DPRK's struggle for the withdrawal of foreign troops from South Korea and the peaceful unification of the nation is inseparable from the common struggle of all people for international detente, peace and security in Asia and throughout the world.

A detailed analysis of Soviet-Korean relations takes up a large part of the book. This theme pervades all of the sections of the work. And this is understandable. The Soviet Union is striving to reinforce and expand its traditional friendship and cooperation with the people of Korea. The recent friendly visit made by Pak Song-ch'ol, member of the Political Committee of the KWP Central Committee and premier of the DPRK Administrative Council, to the Soviet Union and his meetings and talks with Soviet leaders reaffirmed the great importance of Soviet-Korean cooperation to the successful development of the economies of both nations, the construction of socialism and communism and the continued reinforcement of socialism's positions in the international arena.

It should be noted that not all of the stages of the DPRK's development since liberation are treated equally and adequately in the monograph. On the whole, however, the book presents a fairly broad and thorough picture of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the achievements of the fraternal Korean population and the problems facing it in the job of socialist construction and in its struggle for national reunification.

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CHOSEN SOREN STUDY LECTURE SUPPORTS KIM CHONG-IL

Tokyo KITA CHOSEN KENKYU in Japanese No 34, Mar 77 pp 56-73

[Reference materials: "Chosen Soren Cadre Study Document Concerning Support for Kim Chong-il"]

[Text] This document is a cadre study lecture titled "Let Us Thoroughly Establish the Unitary Guidance System of the Respected Leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and Gloriously Carry Out the Great Work of Chuchoe from Generation to Generation," which was revealed at a special cadre lecture meeting of Chosen Soren Headquarters, said to have been held on 2 February. Though a summary version has already been reported in the newspapers, we present here a full translation because when the [Joint International Relations] Research Institute examined the document, we found portions that differ from the original (Korean) text. Furthermore, from the point of view of the Japanese language, the use of honorifics [in the translation] is felt to be strange, but we have attempted to adhere closely to the original text in order to convey accurately the meaning of the original. In addition, we have printed the names Kim Il-song and Kim Chong-il in large type, in conformity with the original document.

[Document begins]

Today, all Soren activists and Korean compatriots in Japan are filled with boundless glory and happiness and with endless admiration at having as the sole successor of the Great Leader, as our people's wise leader (chidoja), the Respected Leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, a genius of ideology and leadership and a foremost hero born to mankind.

To have as the wise leader of our people the respected Comrade Kim Chong-il, who is a communist revolutionary boundlessly loyal to the Great Leader of our people, Marshal Kim Il-song, and a true paragon of the Kimilsongist, is the greatest glory, pride and happiness of the people of the fatherland and of all our compatriots in Japan.

Upholding the loyalty our people's eminent leader, Comrade Kim Chong-il, is the way to the unification of the fatherland, the ultimate victory of the

Korean revolution, and the everlasting prosperity and happiness of our people.

The Respected Leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, who personifies the intelligence of mankind and the superb wisdom of the people, has inherited the noble intent of the Great Leader and is devoting his entire heart and soul to the completion of the great revolutionary task pioneered by the Leader and is bringing about new miracles and rapid progress in our country's revolution and construction by means of his energetic guidance.

Today, our enemies, feeling uneasy and threatened by the display of the greatness and genius of the Respected Leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, at home and abroad, are madly making all sorts of hateful propaganda so as to damage the absolute authority and prestige of the Respected Leader Comrade in any way they can.

Under these circumstances we must defend our Great Leader as well as our Respected Leader, his sole successor, politically and ideologically with our lives; and with a correct understanding of the successor problem we must thoroughly set up the unitary guidance system of the Respected Leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, which is an extremely important matter related to the destiny of the development of Soren work.

1. The Respected Leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is the Sole Successor to the Great Leader.

The problem of succession is a fundamental problem associated with the destiny of the great task of communism.

The great revolutionary task of the working class is pioneered by the leader, and takes the path of victory to be completed under his leadership. It can, therefore, be said that the revolutionary task of the working class is the revolutionary task of the leader.

The great revolutionary task of the leader does not end in one generation, but is carried out even for several generations; it is a long and arduous process.

It is at this point that the question of a successor to complete the task of the leader becomes an important issue.

When it is not possible to properly solve the problem of succession, the revolutionary movement will experience various vicissitudes, resulting in the harsh reality such that even the precious gains of the revolution may be endangered--gains which were obtained through arduous struggle.

This is the truth and grave reality shown by the historical experience of the international communist movement through more than a generation.

What then do the experiences and lessons of the international communist movement teach us?

Above all they show us that the successor who carries on the great revolutionary task of the leader must be a devoted communist who has absolute faith in and is infinitely loyal to the leader.

The foremost characteristic of a successor is absolute loyalty to the leader. A "successor" who is not loyal to the leader is not a successor.

In one country, because they chose a successor who was disloyal to the leader, the authoritative power of the leader was undermined as he was attacked and cursed by this person, producing a grave situation in which he even tried to carry out a base plot to seize the power of the leader while the leader was still alive.

Also, it demonstrates that the successor who inherits the revolutionary task of the leader must rise from another generation.

The great revolutionary task begun by the leader cannot be completed in one generation; it must be handed down from one generation to the next until it is completed. The great revolutionary task which is passed down from one generation to the next gives rise to the problem of succession, and the successor is entrusted with the historical mission of continuing in his new generation the great task which was pioneered by the leader and of carrying it through.

The principle of carrying on the great revolutionary tasks, therefore, requires that a successor to the leader be from a new generation, not from the same, older generation as the leader.

Those countries which ignored this basic principle of succession and were unable to solve the problem of succession invariably encountered painful experiences.

Furthermore, it has been shown that by undergoing the necessary historic preparation period, the successor to the leader will be able to attain the ideology, theory, and the leadership ability of the leader, and to inherit the lofty communist moral character intact. Thus, the revolutionary task can be brilliantly carried out without any complications.

By being close to the leader and from the practical experiences arising from the revolution and construction, the successor will be able to inherit intact all of the great and noble things [qualities] embodied by the leader, which must be possessed by the successor.

In the process of embodying in revolutionary practice that which he has inherited from the leader, the successor to the leader, who has grown up in the new generation, will come to demonstrate his greatness and excellence, his

wisdom and lofty virtue and then he will come to receive the endless trust and respect and admiration of the people. The masses will recommend him as the only successor of the leader and will come to regard him as their own outstanding leader.

The party and people of a country which has chosen a successor without a historical preparatory period will inevitably find themselves in an unhappy state. There have been many cases where the successor has lost his leadership because of his incompetence and inability to carry out his mission as the leader.

As has been clearly shown by the lessons and experiences of the international communist movement, the successor to the leader must be infinitely loyal to the leader; the successor must rise from a new generation; and finally the successor must undergo a certain historical preparatory period in order to inherit all of the qualities possessed by the leader.

The Respected Leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, who has inherited intact all the qualities of the Great Leader, is the only successor of the chuche task.

As already mentioned, the question of the successor to the leader is a fundamental question relating to the future of the revolution, that is, whether the revolution can or cannot be carried out generation after generation. It is a grave and important question that will influence the destiny of the movement of the Korean residents in Japan and the future destiny of all Korean compatriots in Japan.

This serious problem has been most brilliantly resolved in our country today by having the Respected Leader Comrade Kim Chong-il as the sole successor, who will succeed to the great revolutionary task of the Great Leader. In this we are truly fortunate.

By the constant desire of the entire Korean people and the Korean compatriots in Japan, and by the mature demands of our revolution and the revolutionary activities of the Korean residents in Japan, the Respected Leader Comrade has been highly commended as the sole successor to our great leader as the wise leader of our people, and he alone is guiding all work and activities of the KWP.

For our people and for our revolution, this is the greatest honor and a most auspicious event.

The hearts of the Korean compatriots in Japan, who have the Respected Leader Comrade Kim Chong-il for the eminent leader of our people, are filled with and strengthened by boundless happiness, honor, reverence and unfathomable gratitude. And eternally holding our Great Leader and our Beloved Leader Comrade in high esteem, they are determined to take the course set forth for our beloved country and serve until the victorious end of the chuche task.

Then what kind of person is Comrade Kim Chong-il, the eminent leader of our people and the sole successor to our Great Leader?

The Respected Leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is a great communist revolutionary who will love and respect our Great Leader until the end.

Unlimited loyalty towards the leader who developed the revolutionary path of the working class from the very beginning is the most basic quality that a successor must possess.

This quality of unlimited loyalty to our Great Leader, whom we received after several thousand years of history, is the most refined quality possessed by our Respected Leader Comrade.

All thoughts and actions of our Respected Leader Comrade consistent with only one intention--to be loyal to our Great Leader.

Considering his loyalty to the Great Leader as an iron rule of work and life, our Respected Leader Comrade always shows devotion to the fatherly leader.

How, then, does our Respected Leader Comrade set examples of loyalty to the Great Leader?

The Respected Leader Comrade Kim Chong-il has shown many examples by revering the Great Leader with loyalty and by making the noble authority and prestige of our leader absolute.

From the office window of our Respected Leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, the light of devotion can be seen throughout the night. That is because even when it is time to rest he is unable to rest because he values time. It is a sign of his complete self-sacrifice and intense zeal for work, thus demonstrating his fiery, steadfast, iron-like faith in our Leader.

Whenever his fellow comrades showed concern for his own health, our Respected Leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, who never ceases to rest, would respond, "I am a soldier who carries out the lofty responsibilities granted to me by all my comrades and the Comrade General Secretary. Even if I were to die on the glorious path of carrying out the glorious task entrusted to me by the Comrade General Secretary, it would be glorious. Even if I, receiving the noble intent of the Leader, were to die while carrying out the revolution, what would it matter? Please do not worry about my health."

In these earnest words of the Respected Leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, which stir the hearts of the multitude, is reflected intact the most sublime spiritual world which can be possessed only by a great communist, a genuine Kimilsongist--something which cannot be compared with anything in the world.

Seeing that in the past the birthday of the Leader had not been designated a national holiday and was not being observed in a meaningful way, the Respected Leader Comrade saw to it that beginning in 1974 the fatherly leader's birthday

observance day was marked as the greatest festive occasion of the people, the greatest national day of celebration.

The Respected Leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is devoting all his energy to realize the lofty purpose and plan of the Great Leader and to lessen the cares of the leader.

Having been given the difficult task of correctly managing the work of the KWP by the Great Leader, the Respected Leader Comrade Kim Chong-il has been constantly providing vigorous guidance day and night and thus has brought about revolutionary changes in party work.

Our wise leader has completely reorganized the work system of the KWP according to the intentions of our Great Leader, and has completely overcome the old formalism in party work methods and has enabled the entire party from the KWP Central Committee down to the lower echelons and party cells, to take on the fighting spirit and the revolutionary appearance of a Kimilsongist party.

The Respected Leader Comrade Kim Chong-il wishes that our Great Leader has a long, healthy life and lead our revolution and construction in the van, so he is devoting all his efforts to the security of the leader.

Even at the time when our Great Leader departed for the overseas visits in 1975, throughout the entire period, above all else, he turned his greatest concern to guaranteeing the safety and well-being of the fatherly leader.

When the plane in which our Great Leader was flying over the various NATO countries, he [Kim Chong-il] never slept until he received the news that the plane had safely flown over those countries. It was only then that he rejoiced and relaxed.

The Respected Leader Comrade told the accompanying press corps that the utmost care must be taken for the Great Leader in order to guarantee his safety, and instructed them to see to it that nothing was announced in the newspapers until the fatherly leader arrived in the country concerned.

By holding the Great Leader in high esteem, the Respected Leader Comrade Kim Chong-il not only demonstrates himself as a model of loyalty, but also guides and instructs the people of the fatherland and Korean compatriots in Japan to serve our leader with loyalty.

The wise leader has prescribed the principles of absolutism, creed, and unconditionality as the basic standard of loyalty to the leader. Through these principles, he has made it possible for all of us to serve with devotion on the revolutionary path that is guided by our Great Leader.

Truly the Respected Leader is a great revolutionary and a great Kimilsongist who embodies loyalty to the Great Leader on the most sublime level and gloriously exemplifies his loyalty in all of his ideas and practices.

The Respected Leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is an eminent theorist and ideologist who perfectly embodies the immortal *chuche* ideology and is continuing to enrich the treasures of theories and ideology of the Great Leader. Only if the successor to the leader has thoroughly embodied, developed and enriched the revolutionary ideology which has been pioneered by the leader since the inception of the revolution will he be able to gloriously inherit and complete the great tasks of the leader.

The Respected Leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is a distinguished theorist and ideologist, who continuously expands and enriches the unitary ideology, Kimilsongism, with energetic pursuit and profound contemplation.

The Respected Leader Comrade Kim Chong-il completely embodies the revolutionary ideology of the Great Leader.

Just how well versed the Respected Leader Comrade is in the revolutionary ideology of the Great Leader can be fully understood merely by looking at his great ideological-theoretical exploit of producing an ingenious formulation of Kimilsongism.

Working out a classical formulation concerning the leader's revolutionary ideology for the working class is not something which just anyone can do.

Just as the formalization of Marxism was worked out by Lenin and that of Leninism was worked out by Stalin, so formalization of the leader's revolutionary ideology can be accomplished only by the successor to the leader.

The great historic task of formalizing Kimilsongism, the most complete revolutionary doctrine for the working class could only have been accomplished by the Respected Leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, the great ideologist and theorist of Kimilsongism, who is flawlessly versed in the revolutionary ideology and theories of the Great Leader.

The classical formalization of Kimilsongism is a great historical event which solves the consistent desire of all the Korean people and the revolutionary peoples of the world who, having absolute faith only in the great revolutionary thought of the leader, that is, the immortal *chuche* ideology, have long desired to call it Kimilsongism, linking it to his respected name.

Through his energetic ideological and theoretical activities, the Respected Leader Comrade is expanding and enriching the immortal Kimilsongism.

The most important theoretical and ideological achievement of the Respected Leader Comrade in developing and enriching Kimilsongism, is his original ideas and policies he set forth concerning the imbuing of the entire society with Kimilsongism.

The ideology regarding the imbuing of the entire society with Kimilsongism is an outstanding ideology which is concerned with making everyone into genuine

chuche-type revolutionaries infinitely loyal to the Great Leader, thoroughly reforming society in conformity with the revolutionary thought of the Great Leader, and occupying the ideological and material fortresses of communism.

Through this policy the direction of socialist and communist construction was clarified for the first time in history and the party of the working class has come to possess its own perfected superlative manifesto; that is, a flawless communist program.

Through his energetic thinking and his gifted theoretical and ideological activities, our Respected Leader has brought forth numerous new and original ideas and theories relating to the construction of revolutionary arts and literature. He has greatly developed and enriched these areas.

Truly, the Respected Leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is a great ideologue and theorist of Kimilsongism who is endlessly developing and enriching Kimilsongism, the sole guiding ideology of our age, by means of his gifted and energetic ideological and theoretical activities, and is making its invincible vitality shine with even more brilliance.

The Respected Leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is a refined revolutionary leader who embodies perfectly and is brilliantly realizing the distinguished art of leadership of the Great Leader.

The Respected Leader Comrade has set forth correct military guidelines and slogans which set the hearts of the masses throbbing, and with skillful methods he has mobilized and organized all efforts so that the instructions of the Great Leader can be fulfilled.

The Respected Leader Comrade Kim Chong-il has set forth accurate and militant slogans such as "Let Us Kimilsongize the entire society," "Live, learn and work in the manner of the anti-Japanese guerrillas" and "in ideology, in culture and in technology--according to the demands of chuche!," which strengthen the hearts of the masses, and by energetically leading the party and the masses to their attainment, he has made it possible for great conversions to take place in revolution and construction and in all realms of social life.

The Respected Leader Comrade, ambitiously pushing forward all work of the revolution and construction, has brought his refined leadership and his energetic guidance to bear on all work and has enabled us to act correctly.

At the time of the 70-day battle in 1974, the wise Leader Comrade, who is upholding and brilliantly developing the grand design of the Great Leader, firmly grasping the fact that when ideology is brought to bear anything can be done, reserves can be piled high everywhere and upsurges can be achieved, vigorously launched a speed battle in all sectors of the national economy and brilliantly led this difficult forced march to victory.

During the period when an all-out assault was being launched prior to the 30th anniversary of the foundation of the party, he had them introduce the combining

of the ideological battle and organization work as the key to problem-solving and as a result created the great miracle of bringing about a new upsurge in grand socialist construction and overfulfilling the 6-Year Plan by as much as one year and 4 months in terms of gross industrial output.

During the creation of the revolutionary opera "Sea of Blood," the Respected Comrade Kim Chong-il provided on-the-spot guidance some 320 times and had the artists compose some 2,400 melodies in order to come up with 47 compositions, and these he selected one by one, and worked on each one. Without a doubt, there is no other leader in another country who can equal our Beloved Leader Comrade, who truly is a vibrant embodiment of unusual developmental capacity and tenacious fighting spirit.

The fact that the entire world is now proclaiming our country as a "Kingdom of the Arts" and "The Birthplace of the 20th Century Renaissance in Socialist Arts" and are saying, "The person who directs Korean literature and arts is a great master of versatility, the likes of whom the world has never known" is their unstinting praise, a paean to the magnificent and superb art of leadership of our Beloved Leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

The Respected Leader Comrade has taught us to conduct and develop all work boldly and in a big way and once a decision has been made, to push the work forward with vigorous persistence and revolutionary vigor, to the very end, and thereby produce brilliant results.

The Beloved Leader Comrade is interested not only in building the country into a kingdom of arts, but also in making it into a kingdom of automation. Under his dynamic plans, he lit the first flames of automation at the Hwanghae Iron Mill. He has made the flames of automation burn vigorously in every sector of industry, and especially the mining, metallurgical and construction materials industries.

The Leader Comrade also built a large belt conveyor system, which extends approximately 30 li into the Western Sea, to solve the problems of transporting ores from the Ulliyul Mine, whose access was once blocked. Moreover, he even provided guidance for a nature-remaking project in which several thousand chongbo [1 chongbo equals 1 hectare] of land was irrigated and new land was acquired.

Truly, the Respected Leader Comrade is a genius of creation and construction who, possessing the gifted art of leadership, has provided us with many examples of his revolutionary and scientific leadership and is firmly leading Kimilsongism to a brilliant victory.

The Respected Leader Comrade is a benevolent leader of our people who has embodied intact all of the infinitely noble communist moral qualities of the Great Leader.

Blessed with an infinitely noble character, the Respected Leader Comrade, who cherishes and loves the revolutionary comrades, is a supreme paragon of a

a people's leader, who has flawlessly embodied the noble communist virtues of the Great Leader at a sublime level.

The Respected Leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, possessing true comradeship, endlessly protects and loves activists and watches over them in order that their political lives will be eternally glorious.

One activist, whom the Respected Leader Comrade especially loved and cared for, was guilty of certain shortcomings relating to his work and life. In view of the fact that he had lost the confidence of his comrades, the Respected Leader Comrade repeatedly criticized him on various occasions.

Later, when he was making quite a bit of improvement in his work, he began to show various deficiencies in his ideological life, as his former chronic know-it-all attitude began to resurface.

Even when the party relied on him and entrusted him with important work, this activist would not change his ways and even went so far as to commit an unforgivable grave error on top of all this.

At a party plenum held under the guidance of the Respected Leader Comrade a serious ideological struggle was conducted concerning this activist's shortcomings. Many people, in addition, used words prompted by indignation against him and would no longer remain in the same ranks with him.

Enduring the pain as he quietly listened to the debate, the Leader Comrade then declared in a severe voice:

"Why can't a person live like an intelligent man? Comrade, you have not studied nor devoted yourself to ideological training. You remember nothing and consequently you have turned out like this. What shall we do with you? The party masses will not tolerate you."

"It is certainly unfortunate. Left the way you are, you cannot work in the ranks. Go out to work site once, polish your ideology and cleanse yourself of all your shortcomings."

To this fighter, confused in that instant his political life had been severed, he [Kim Chong-il] had given another chance to correct his errors and enter the revolutionary ranks. The words were exceedingly sharp, but were filled with the fatherly love of the Leader, who wanted to save this fighter at the crucial moment in his political life.

Accepting these admonitions, this activist became a boiler worker in a certain enterprise, and he made an effort to discipline himself throughout labor, but one thought perplexed him.

He thought, "Is it really possible that I, who betrayed the confidence of the fatherly leader and the Respected Leader can return to the ranks? Or

will I be spending the rest of my life here like this without honor? If that should happen, what will become of my 30 years that I worked with the party?"

Standing alone by the fire door of the boiler, his tormented thoughts would cause him to shed a tear not once or twice but often.

After such an incident, early one morning at 0400 while everyone was still asleep, the Respected Leader Comrade telephone the responsible official of the enterprise to inquire about the comrade's health and life.

"Does the comrade who was sent to the labor site work hard? I am worried. When one has not done any hard labor, it is not easy to suddenly change into difficult work. Please look after and help him. We must help him to wipe out his shortcomings so that he can once again return to the ranks."

When the comrade was told of this, he was deeply touched.

Because of the Respected Leader Comrade's loving and trusting hand stretched before this comrade, he was once again able to reenter the ranks to begin his new life--a glorious experience which happens just once in a lifetime.

One day in September, 1974 [sic] the Respected Leader Comrade reviewed the names on the list for the rally to celebrate the 30th anniversary of the founding of the party. After some reflection, he asked the activist who was seated in front of him why that one activist's name was omitted. In a serious tone, he said,

"One should never judge a person in such a manner," then he personally reentered the name of the activist. He then made the following statement: "This comrade is a distinguished person. This comrade took part in the War of Liberation of our Fatherland [Korean War], and during this difficult period he went down as far as the Naktong River Front [Pusan Perimeter]. Wearing straw shoes, he walked several thousand li to pay his respects at the bosom of the fatherly leader. Even though it be a person who made mistakes in the past, once he repents from the bottom of his heart, we must judge his merits as merits"

Out of the kindness of the Respected Leader Comrade, whose love cannot even be matched by the warmth of the sun, and whose boundless and overflowing generosity and total trust cannot be compared to the expanse of the ocean, this comrade was certified as a delegate [to the meeting] and was overwhelmed with gratitude.

Possessing lofty love for the people, the Respected Leader Comrade Kim Chong-il places much importance on working peoples, especially laborers and farmers, and protects all aspects of their work and life.

The loving hand of the Respected Leader extends its love for the people everywhere--in farming communities, factories, fishing villages, and lumber towns.

Everywhere he sees to it that the flames of creation and innovation are lit and that glorious successes are achieved.

There is one unforgettable story concerning fermented bean paste.

In the summer of 1974 the Beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il, accompanying the Great Leader, went to Yanggang Province for on-the-spot guidance. When the Beloved Leader Comrade was passing through Pungsan, which was nestled in a dense forest, he stopped his car and visited a grocery shop on the mountain.

He inquired about the assortment of foods and the supply situation. Reflecting for a moment about something, he asked for the fermented bean paste supplied to the people. To the stupefied sales clerk and the activist, he said:

"Should I not eat the same fermented bean paste eaten by the people living here?"

Then, carrying a small jar of fermented bean paste, he got into his car. As the activist and the residents of the area watched the car as it drove away into the distance, they were unaware of the deep motive of the person who had sought the fermented bean paste.

Several days later the activist received a kind instruction from the fatherly leader to improve the life of the people of the mountain, but it was not until he started to inspect the bean paste jars that he realized for the first time the true intent of the Respected Leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, who had shown to the Leader Kim Il-song the fermented bean paste and soy sauce supplied to the inhabitants of the area, and then set up measures to improve their quality. And the activist could not suppress a stab of emotion.

Before the Liberation, it was impossible to buy even a handful of salt, but today the people can eat as much soy sauce and fermented bean paste as they want to, as they are produced by the state and transported all the way to their front gate. To be able to obtain what one desires at anytime is a common desire felt by all. Kim Chong-il understood the disappointment his fatherly leader felt when he was unable to provide the people with some, but not all [their needs]. And so he had visited the mountain village store to obtain the fermented bean paste so that delicious fermented bean paste and soy sauce can be produced and sent [to the people].

Because of his kin-like concern, the people of the village are now able to eat delicious bean paste and soy sauce without running out. How can one possibly describe here the depth of the people's gratitude?

The Respected Leader Comrade Kim Chong-il also bestows love on the compatriots overseas. Not only has the Respected Leader Comrade Kim Chong-il given our activists and Korean compatriots in Japan the policy of Kimilsongism, and wisely guided them so that they can embody it, but also, worrying about the feeling of the Korean compatriots in Japan, who are disappointed at not being able to

see revolutionary operas, the Respected Leader sent them the Mansudae Art Troupe and presented "The Song of Mount Kumgang" to the Mount Kumgang Opera Troup, which visited the homeland.

The Respected Leader Comrade is a person who even shows concern for their daily schedule and eating and sleeping accommodations so that not the slightest inconvenience will be experienced by the Soren activists and Korean compatriots in Japan who make their nostalgic visit to the fatherland.

The Respected Leader Comrade Kim Chong-il has in him both an infinite humility and the simple quality of the people.

The humility and simple dignity of the Respected Leader Comrade is a glorious example of a people-oriented character.

When the Respected Leader attended Kim Il-song University, he received the same education that ordinary students receive. His study and life were the same as other students. He never once led his life differently from other students and he refused also any exceptional treatment from anyone.

2. The unitary guidance system of the Respected Leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is a guidance system aimed at completing the revolutionary task of the Great Leader until the very end. It is a guidance system united with the work of establishing the unitary leadership system of the Great Leader.

Today, the Respected Leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, who is the wise leader of the people and the sole successor to the Great Leader Marshal Kim Il-song, is solely guiding the work of the Korean Workers' Party and victoriously furthering the revolution and construction under the leadership of the Great Leader, Marshal Kim Il-song.

In order to thoroughly establish the chuche ideological system in the entire society, advance Kimilsongism without Soren, and gloriously complete generation after generation the great revolutionary work pioneered by the Great Leader, it is necessary to completely set up the unitary guidance system of the Respected Leader Comrade Kim Chong-il under the leadership of the Great Leader.

To establish the unitary guidance system of the Respected Leader Comrade Kim Chong-il means to have the entire party and society breathe and act in unison with one ideology under the unitary guidance of the Respected Leader and to unconditionally accept and completely implement the plans and the policies of the Beloved Leader Comrade.

To establish the unitary guidance system of the Respected Leader Comrade Kim Chong-il means we must adhere to and gloriously fulfill the great revolutionary work of the Great Leader. This is our decisive guarantee for our final revolutionary victory.

What kind of guidance system is the unitary guidance system of the Respected Leader Comrade Kim Chong-il?

The unitary guidance system of the Respected Leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is a guidance system for completely embodying in the entire party and society the ideology and leadership of the Great Leader and advancing our revolution to victory and gloriously completing the Leader's great revolutionary work generation after generation.

The unitary guidance system of the Respected Leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is above all a guidance system for completely embodying in the entire party and society the ideology and leadership of the Great Leader.

The unitary guidance system of the Respected Leader Comrade Kim Chong-il makes it possible to embody thoroughly the ideology of the Great Leader throughout the entire party and the entire society because:

Above all, only the Beloved Leader Comrade, who is a flawless personification of guidance thought, can accurately embody the profound revolutionary thought and theory of the Great Leader in all fields of party work, state activities and social life.

And only the Respected Leader Comrade, who is a paragon of the Kimilsongist, is the closest to the Great Leader and therefore is able to firmly bring to fruition the unitary leadership of the Leader throughout the entire party and the entire society.

The unitary guidance system of the Respected Leader Kim Chong-il is a guidance system for furthering our revolution according to the exact design of the Great Leader and leading us to victory.

The unitary guidance system of the Respected Leader Comrade Kim Chong-il enables us to victoriously advance the revolution according to the intent of the Leader because:

The Respected Leader Comrade Kim Chong-il understands better than anyone else the intentions and design of the Great Leader and has accepted the noble intent and design of the Respected and Beloved Leader and is energetically struggling for their attainment.

And because only the Respected Leader Comrade, who perfectly personifies the gifted leadership art of the Great Leader, can most effectively lead the revolutionary struggle and the work of construction according to the intentions of the Leader.

The unitary guidance system of the Respected Leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is also a guidance system set up for the purpose of the ultimate completion of the Great Leader's revolutionary work, generation after generation.

The fact that the unitary guidance system of the Respected Leader Comrade Kim Chong-il can carry through, generation after generation, to the end, the great revolutionary work of the Great Leader is attributable to:

The fact that only the Respected Leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is the eternal leader of the Korean Workers Party and the Korean People, who was recommended as the sole successor to the Leader as a result of the unanimous will and desire of the Korean people.

And the fact that only the Respected Leader Comrade, who firmly holds the completion of Kimilsongism as his lifelong destiny, can protect the banner of Kimilsongism and lead the Korean revolution to victory even amidst the trials of any adversity.

The work of establishing the unitary guidance system of the Respected Leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is united with the work of establishing the chuche ideological system.

The work of establishing the unitary ideological system of the great leader--the work of establishing the unitary guiding system of the Respected Leader Kim Chong-il are not separate tasks and cannot be separated from one another, as these tasks are linked together to form a perfect whole.

This is primarily because the work of establishing the unitary guidance system of the Respected Leader Comrade is the work of establishing the chuche ideological system. The will of the Respected Leader Comrade is precisely the will of the Great Leader and all guidelines and conclusions set forth by the Leader Comrade are strictly based on the revolutionary ideology and teachings of the Respected and Beloved Leader. The purpose of the unitary guidance system of the Respected Leader Comrade [sic] is precisely to embody the unitary guidance of the Great Leader. Accordingly, to establish the unitary guidance system of the Respected Leader Comrade is to embrace the Leader's ideology and leadership with the utmost fidelity, and that in itself will serve to completely establish the unitary guidance system of the Leader. And furthermore, it is because the work of setting up the unitary ideology system of the Respected Leader Comrade is the work of inheriting and developing forever, generation after generation, the unitary ideological system of the Great Leader.

The work of setting up the unitary guidance system of the Respected Leader Comrade is a permanent task which is incorporated firmly in the historic time frame in which the Leader's revolutionary task is to be carried out and which must be evolved and expanded without letup.

The Respected Leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is an eminent revolutionary leader, who will gloriously accomplish the revolutionary tasks pioneered by the Great Leader. He is the future sun of communism who is preparing the worldwide historic victory of Kimilsongism.

And, thus, in all fields of revolution and construction, in which we must firmly establish the unitary guidance system the Respected Leader Comrade, we can go on inheriting and developing generation after generation, eternally the leadership and ideology of the Great Leader.

3. Let us thoroughly set up the unitary guidance system of the Respected Leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and brilliantly accomplish the great chuche task from generation to generation.

To set up the unitary guidance system of the Respected Leader Comrade Kim Chong-il within Soren is the universal requirement for expanding the movement of the Korean residents in Japan.

The work of setting up the unitary guidance system of the Respected Leader Comrade within Soren expresses itself in the requirement for the development of the movement of the Korean residents in Japan, which came about early on. It is the unanimous will and desire of our compatriots in Japan.

The movement of the Korean residents of Japan, embodying the immortal chuche ideology and the sagacious leadership of the Great Leader, has proudly taken the glorious path of victory. Each time the Soren functionaries and compatriots in Japan look back at the proud path trod by the movement of the Korean residents in Japan, they are filled with infinite honor and happiness, revering the Great Leader Marshal Kim Il-song, the benefactor of rebirth who liberated our compatriots in Japan forever from their position as wretched homeless people and gave them the pride of becoming the dignified overseas citizens of an independent sovereign nation.

Since the sun of the people, the Great Leader, personally received in audience in December 1948 a group of Korean compatriots from Japan to celebrate the founding of the Republic and explained the future path of the compatriots in Japan and the 17th Conference of the Choren Central Committee in February 1949 when the teachings of the Great Leader were embodied in the movement of the Korean residents in Japan, the Korean Compatriots in Japan have come to hold the Great Leader in even higher esteem and cherishing the portraits of the Leader, steadfastly follow the sacred path of patriotism for the sake of the fatherland and the people.

When the Korean compatriots in Japan were undergoing severe trials because of the schemes plotted by the enemy at home and abroad and by the flunkeyists, our Great Leader became deeply concerned and on 25 May 1955 he established Soren.

From that time on, the movement of the Korean residents in Japan firmly implemented the unitary leadership of the Great Leader and was able to develop as a true overseas compatriot movement of the Republic which regards the chuche ideology as its sole guiding compass, into a national patriotic movement and even in the difficult environment of an alien land was able to crush the destructive machinations of the enemy and advance to victory.

Thanks to the Great Leader and his wise leadership, Soren and the Korean compatriots in Japan have been able to amass noble achievements for the fatherland and the nation.

Truly, only when we are sincerely able to embody the great ideology and leadership of the Great Leader can the victorious advance of the movement of the Korean residents in Japan be achieved, and only then can the Korean compatriots in Japan bring shining glory to their honor and dignity as the overseas citizens of the Republic.

In order to defend and to develop generation after generation the chuche-based movement of the Korean residents in Japan, which was planned by the Great Leader, we must firmly set up within Soren the unitary guidance system of the Respected Leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, the supreme paragon of the Kimilsongist who is most loyal to the Great Leader, and who is the only successor to the Leader.

If we should be unable to set up the unitary guidance system of the Respected Leader Comrade, then it would be impossible to embody the ideology and leadership of the Great Leader in Soren work. The work of Soren would cease and there would be serious anxiety on the part of the second reserves. If that were to occur, the Korean compatriots in Japan would lose everything they have gained.

Truly upholding the Great Leader in high esteem and carrying on generation after generation the chuche task developed by the Leader is a serious issue which will have an impact on the future destiny of the Korean compatriots in Japan and the movement of the Korean residents in Japan.

At the historic Tenth Congress of Soren we elevated the great banner of Kimilsongism to an even higher level and with this as an impetus we have continued the task of setting up the chuche ideological system so as to meet the demands of imbuing Soren with Kimilsongism, and while deepening and developing it, we have vigorously developed the work of setting up the unitary guidance system of the Respected Leader Comrade within Soren.

As a result of having firmly developed the work of establishing the unitary guidance system of the Respected Leader Comrade within Soren, today, boundless love and esteem for our Respected Leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, genius of mankind and foremost hero, is ever increasing among the Soren functionaries and Korean compatriots in Japan. From the bottom of their heart, they hold the Respected Leader in high esteem and are overflowing with the firm resolve that they must struggle even harder for the final victory of the great chuche task.

Today in a situation in which foreign and domestic enemies are maliciously plotting to mar the prestige and authority of the Respected Leader Comrade, the task of thoroughly establishing the unitary guidance system of the Respected Leader Comrade within Soren has become an even more urgent problem.

Those who feel endangered and uneasy because the authority and prestige of the Great Leader have become absolute among the peoples of the world and because the problem of succession has been completely resolved by nominating the Respected Leader Comrade Kim Chong-il as the sole successor to the Leader, and because his prestige and authority have been publicly acknowledged at home and abroad, are striving frantically to damage the genius and greatness of the Respected Leader Comrade and to hurt his noble prestige and authority. By using every possible means to prevent the establishment of the unitary guidance system of the Respected Leader Comrade, especially within Soren, enemies at home and abroad are undertaking unusually excessive and vicious propaganda to bring to an end the chuche-based movement of the Korean residents in Japan.

The more the enemy schemes, the more we must defend and protect with our lives the Great Leader as well as his sole successor, the Respected Leader Comrade, politically and ideologically, and the more we must engrave on our hearts the fact that the setting up within Soren of the unitary guidance system of the Respected Leader Comrade is the unshakable policy of the Soren Central Standing Committee, and aggressively and substantively develop this work.

What are the tasks for setting up the unitary guidance system within Soren?

First, we must hold the Respected Leader Comrade Kim Chong-il in high esteem from the bottom of our hearts.

To uphold the Respected Leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, the future sun of communism and the sole successor of the Great Leader, is an absolute guarantee for vigorously advancing the Kimilsongization of Soren and brilliantly achieving the great revolutionary task of the Great Leader.

With infinitely pure and untainted feelings of loyalty, we must accept and hold the Respected Leader in high esteem from the bottom of our hearts, and we must show our loyalty to him from one generation to the next.

Secondly, we must make the authority of the Respected Leader Comrade Kim Chong-il absolute.

The authority of the Respected Leader is, precisely the authority of our Great Leader. With the firm stand and conviction that there is no one other than the Great Leader and the Respected Leader, we must protect and defend the Respected Leader Comrade with our lives, ideologically and politically and we must also guarantee his authority in every way.

In attempting to protect and defend the authority of the Respected Leader Comrade, uncompromising class struggles and ideological struggles will ensue.

In regard to enemy schemes to hurt the authority and prestige of the Leader Comrade, we must not overlook even the slightest incident but must oppose it, struggle hard against it and smash it decisively.

We must disseminate the moral and revolutionary qualities and the greatness of the Respected Leader Comrade among our comrades. We must also continuously persuade, gradually brainwash [sic], cleanse and reform those comrades who have been influenced by the enemy's reactionary propaganda offensive.

Third, we must make the words of the Respected Leader Comrade Kim Chong-il our belief and creed and we must unconditionally carry them out.

The will of the Respected Leader Comrade is precisely the will of the Great Leader and all guidelines set forth by the Leader Comrade are precisely for the sake of embodying the thought and intent of the Great Leader.

We must always be loyal to the words of the Leader Comrade and must set up and strongly develop the study of his words as the primary requirement of our work and our lives.

Furthermore, we must systematically fathom the high moral character, the greatness, and the revolutionary qualities of the Beloved Leader Comrade and be thoroughly prepared to be able to completely respond to any kind of questions from our compatriots.

We must also accept the words of the Leader Comrade unconditionally and, using his words as a yardstick, think and act in accordance with them and carry them out even in the midst of any adversity.

Fourth, we must learn from the noble communist character possessed by the Respected Leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

To learn from the noble communistic character possessed by the Respected Leader Comrade, who embodies perfectly our Great Leader's lofty moral character, is the indispensable requirement for fulfilling the glorious mission as revolutionary fighters of the chuche type. Learning from the endlessly pure loyalty of the Leader Comrade towards the Great Leader, we must thoroughly embody the leader style of work method which the Leader Comrade has demonstrated himself by glorious examples, and actively strive to inherit his noble, people-oriented work method.

Fifth, we must forever deepen the work of establishing the unitary guidance system of the Respected Leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and to inherit it generation after generation.

Inasmuch as the work of establishing the unitary guidance system of the Respected Leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is a permanent task which must always be firmly accepted for the sake of the ultimate victory of the great revolutionary task of the Great Leader, we must continue generation after generation to deepen and develop this work, to the end.

For this reason, above all we must firmly prepare the members of the Korean Youth League in Japan, who are the trustworthy reserve units who must assume the responsibility for the movement of Koreans in Japan, to be the bodyguard units, the do-or-die units endlessly loyal to the Respected Leader Comrade.

Also, we must train not only ourselves but our families, relatives, sons and daughters to be endlessly loyal to the unitary guidance of the Respected Leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

We must drive home the idea that only by firmly establishing the unitary guidance system of the Leader Comrade in one's own family will there be not only happiness today, but also a glorious life and prosperous tomorrow in the future. And we must become models ourselves and properly provide training and guidance so that all families are loyal to the Respected Leader Comrade to the very end.

All Soren functionaries, holding the Great Leader and the Respected Leader Comrade Kim Chong-il in high esteem from the bottom of their hearts, must swiftly and substantially carry out the work aimed at establishing the unitary guidance system of the Leader Comrade, thoroughly display all their energy and wisdom in the struggle to successfully accomplish the independent, peaceful unification of the fatherland, and truly repay from the bottom of their hearts, the great trust and lofty favor of the Great Leader and the Beloved Leader Comrade by bringing about new innovations in Soren work.

CSO: 4105

SPIRIT OF SERVICE TO PEOPLE RESPONSIBLE FOR KAEPUNG COUNTY ACHIEVEMENTS

Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 1 Jun 77 p 2

[Article by Son Chong-sun, reporter: "With a Lofty Spirit of Service for the People--at the Kaepung County People's Committee"]

[Text] The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has instructed as follows:

"The people's committees of all levels have been the most comprehensive transmission belt linking the party and the masses of people, the executor of our party's line and policy and the household head responsible for the living of the people."

The Kaepung County People's Committee is achieving considerable successes through strengthening their sovereign guidance to administrative and economic organs in the county in improving the people's living by positively mobilizing and utilizing local reserves and potentials.

Before embarking on the first seed planting in this year's farming, the county people's committee discussed measures to more satisfactorily supply by itself edible oil for inhabitants of the county and oil for industrial use, and organized division of labor among agricultural cooperatives, administrative and economic organs and enterprises to seek out cultivable land reserves outside the main bean fields, for planting perilla and sesame seeds could be planted.

Having propagated this work, the county people's committee's responsible functionaries and members, following the division of labor and together with the county administrative committee and county cooperative farm management committee functionaries, went to plains areas and intermediate zones, factories and enterprises, and people's neighborhood units, and undertook political work with priority among laborers and consulted with them, thereby actively discovering land which could be used for cultivation.

It was possible to discover many cultivable land reserves because organizational work has been done so that all cooperative farms, organs and enter-

prises in the county, and not just a target of one or two units, had been motivated and because functionaries had exhorted positiveness while going among the masses and explaining party policy.

Cooperative farms found a considerable amount of land on which beans could be planted as a side crop among young fruit trees and discovered empty land on the periphery of medicinal herb patches which had not been utilized in a positive manner or to which less concern had been paid. Organs and enterprises also have discovered many reserves.

There is also quite a bit of land on which perilla and sesame seeds can be planted.

The county people's committee, as soon as the work of searching for reserves was finished, called an expanded session and, after collectively discussing measures regarding the implementation of the instructions given by the great leader about planting many oil plants, adopted as a resolution an oil crop production plan and set this year's legal quota.

Seeds were a problem this year as the plan called for planting many more oil plants than last year.

The county people's committee had the county administrative committee and the county cooperative farm management committee respectively solve the seed requirements of various organs, enterprises and people's neighborhood units and the seed shortages of cooperative farms in a responsible fashion.

Together with this, they had the county cooperative farm management committee organize on-the-job training on sowing green perilla seeds in nursery beds, transplanting their saplings and caring for them in Uipo-ri and in the county seat.

Subsequently, the county people's committee, through the county administrative committee, kept itself fully posted on and regulated the implementation of the oil crop production plan and saw to it that the plan was carried out on schedule without fail. As the result, sufficient seeds were sown simultaneously in all nurseries to provide 150-odd chongbo of idle land countrywide with green Perilla saplings and have been well cared for.

The county people's committee carefully planned and implemented the organizational work to substantially solve problems directly related to the people's living by seeking out and mobilizing local reserves and potentialities in a positive manner as seen above, and in this way, it has also been able to solve to a considerable extent the fish problem by the efforts of the county itself.

In the county there are the Yesong River abundant in shrimp, mysid, perch, mullet, swellfish, etc., and a large number of reservoirs full of carp, grassfish, crucian carp and so on.

In spite of this, until only a short time ago the county obtained fish from other localities and supplied them to the people.

The county people's committee, as the county's household master, criticized and summed up its past failure to carefully organize the work of improving the people's living through maximum utilization of the county's natural economic conditions and formulate the appropriate strategy for its implementation and established a policy of actively catching available fish while protecting and increasing fish resources within the county.

The county first had the villages of Sinso, Yongang, Yohon, Nampo and Samsong, all located at the edge of the Yesong River, build a boat each and catch shrimp, mysid, millet and miscellaneous fish all year round. The county foodstuff factory has also built a boat, caught shrimp and shellfish, and seasoned them in salt.

The county people's committee at the same time had the county cooperative farm management committee and the county administrative committee provide lumber to build boats with as well as fishing gear and at the same time took measures to produce earthen jars for the seasoned shrimp and shellfish supplied to the inhabitants.

In order to catch not only fresh water fish within the county but also fish from the West Sea all year round, the county people's committee had the county cooperative farm management committees, rural construction corps and local industrial plants build motor boats and organize technical courses for captains and chief engineers selected for their capability of handling these boats.

By formulating measures, keeping posted at all times on the status of their implementation and motivating organs and enterprises to solve knotty problems, the county people's committee was able to see to it that the matters it discussed and decided on were carried out on schedule.

Sinso-ri has been actively catching fish from the Yesong River; only just recently it caught 6 tons of shellfish and supplied farmers and rural volunteers with them. Yohon-ri as well built one boat and has been catching many shellfish and assorted fish every day, while Muksong-ri has been catching full grown carp with large mesh nets and supplying them to children in nurseries and kindergartens.

The experience of the Kaepung County People's Committee shows that it is possible to better manage a county's housekeeping if the head of the county household, the county people's committee, organize in a concrete fashion the work of improving the people's living and exercise guidance and control with a firm grip in order to see to it that administrative and economic organs carry out responsibly and on schedule the work of improving the people's living through positive mobilization and utilization of all reserves and potentialities.

8997

CSO: 4908

EDITORIAL MARKS KOREAN WAR ANNIVERSARY

Pyongyang NODONG CH'ONGNYON in Korean 24 Jun 77 p 1

[Editorial: "U.S. Imperialism Must Stop Aggression and War Provocation and Pull Out of South Korea Immediately"]

[Text] Today, amid a renewed surge on all fronts of socialist construction, holding high the New Year Address and the programmatic instructions presented by the great leader, Marshal Kim Il-song, at the 13th plenum of the Fifth Party Central Committee, and launching a forceful struggle for national unification, we observe the 27th anniversary of the U. S. imperialists' war of aggression against Korea.

Observing the day, members of the Socialist Working Youth League [SWYL] and youths are having difficulties at controlling their surging hostility and hatred toward U. S. imperialists who brought countless misfortunes and catastrophe to our people but still forcibly occupy south Korea, and who are opposed to the nation's unification and are running wild to provoke another aggressive war; these youths are burning with passion for getting the U. S. imperialist troops out of this land and determinedly achieving unification of our fatherland.

The war of aggression against our nation on 25 June 1950, which was provoked by U. S. imperialist aggressors, was a new stage in the U. S. imperialist policy of aggression in Korea and a direct product of the implementation of the aggression plan aimed at world domination.

U. S. imperialist aggressors schemed to take the fledging republic by robber-like armed invasion in its infancy, making all of Korea their colony as well as a bridgehead for Asian aggression, and eventually achieve world domination.

U. S. imperialist plunderers, driven by their fantasy of realizing the goal of aggression at a stroke, brought in a vast number of troops armed with modern technology and equipment and mercenaries from 15 subordinate nations to the Korean front and engaged the most barbaric methods and means of war never before seen in the annals of war.

The past Korean war vividly showed that U. S. imperialists are the most vicious aggressors, an inveterate enemy of the Korean people, blood thirsty jackals, and wicked stranglers of peace and progress, freedom and national independence.

The respected and beloved leader, Marshal Kim Il-song, taught as follows:

"throughout this great war, our people, under the correct leadership of the party and the republican government, fought desperate battles with one single mind and as one body and triumphed over the difficult trials with glory, bringing shameful defeat to U. S. imperialists and their running dogs and registering an historic victory. ('Kim Il-song Selected Works, Vol 5, p 147)

The fatherland liberation war was to our party and people a decisive war of life or death and a severe trial. But our people and heroic People's Army, under the wise leadership of the great leader, Marshal Kim Il-song, exercised unparalleled mass heroism and struck down the U. S. imperialists and their running dogs and gloriously protected the honor of our fatherland and the national sovereignty.

Our people's victory in the Fatherland Liberation War was a victory of the creative military concept of self-defense, superior strategy and tactics and ingenious commandership of the respected leader, Marshal Kim Il-song, and a vivid display of the political-ideological unity of our people firmly rallying around the great leader and the invincible might and vitality of the people's democratic system.

Our people and youths rebuffed the arrogance of U. S. imperialists boastful of being "the world's mightiest" and won the military victory and crushed their aggressive design, thereby safeguarding the eastern sentry post of socialism and world peace and opening the path of decline for U. S. imperialists.

Our people and youths, who won the great victory in the Fatherland Liberation War, under the wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader, are bringing near the goals set for revolution and construction, while turning truce into sustained peace and making sincere effort to achieve independent peaceful unification.

Nevertheless, U. S. imperialists, who have not given up their aggressive design against all of Korea and Asia, rudely trampled on our just proposal for a peace treaty and the UN resolution demanding the dissolution of the "UN Command" and the withdrawal of U. S. imperialist aggressor troops from south Korea; instead, they continue the forcible occupation of south Korea, and interfere with our nation's unification and are intent on aggression and war mongering.

It is a fact known to the entire world that U. S. imperialists, who are intent on provoking a new aggressive war in Korea, have declared south Korea their "Advance Defense Zone," and brought in large quantities of modern equipment, including nuclear weapons, guided missiles and other mass destruction weapons, and are ready to move U.S. army, navy and air forces at any moment to Korean front.

Although the issue of U.S. withdrawal of its aggressor forces from south Korea has now become an unavoidable demand of the times, the U.S. imperialists are merely talking about withdrawing their forces but, in actuality, are scheming to prolong forcible occupation. U.S. war maniacs are saying that in the event of U.S. troop withdrawal, it will not be a complete withdrawal as the U.S. air force will remain and that the U.S. troop withdrawal, even if realized, will be carried out only upon consultation with the south Korean puppets and the Japanese Government. Furthermore, U.S. imperialists, who are bragging about "honoring" the "defense treaty," are continuing military aid to Pak Chong-hui puppet clique under the pretext of maintaining the "military equilibrium power."

U.S. war maniacs have moved nuclear-equipped "B-52" strategic bombers to south Korea from their military bases in the Pacific, including Okinawa and Guam, for military exercises, and so-called newly developed "A-10" fighter-bombers have also been moved to south Korea for large-scale war provocations along the west, east and south coasts and the inlands; furthermore, "SR-71" high-speed, high altitude reconnaissance planes are sent to intrude the skies over the northern part of the republic to engage in espionage activity.

Not long ago, some U.S. warmongers were heard saying that "they may use nuclear weapons" in Korea, followed by garrulous statements of the so-called U.S. air force commander in occupied south Korea on the design for northern invasion and war, which, in effect, implied the "use of nuclear weapons" in the event of a war in Korea, evidencing that their aggressive war scheme is being moved to a more serious stage.

The reckless military action and a series of provocative statements are vicious acts of hostility aimed at menacing us, and a provocative act of opposition, displaying the unchanging aggressiveness of U.S. imperialists.

We at all times wish for an independent peaceful unification of the fatherland but we are alert to the double-faced tactics of U.S. imperialists, and are keeping a sharp watch over their acts.

The Pak Chong-hui puppet clique, who seek survival through dependence on foreign forces, are keeping pace with the U.S. imperialists' war policy and scheme of "two Koreas" and are desperately trying to keep the nation permanently split and to realize their ambition for a protracted seizure of power.

With this criminal goal in mind, the south Korean puppet conspirators are perpetrating base acts to prevent U.S. imperialist troops from leaving south Korea. Meanwhile, the puppet conspirators, under the pretext of preparing for the withdrawal of U.S. imperialist troops, are begging for even more military aid, have expanded the puppets' armed strength tremendously and are accelerating war preparations, and staging military exercises like mad.

Pak Chong-hui puppet conspirators are on the rampage, trying to mobilize all available human and material resources for use in implementing war policy. Recently they toured the frontline units, spreading belligerent and provocative utterances, and on the 23rd (of June), what they called the "largest-scale" war drills on record were mercelessly staged along the central frontline, clearly displaying the extreme degree of their war madness.

The mad and reckless agitation for war by south Korean puppets and the "anticommunist" clown acts are part of the scheme supported by U.S. imperialists to deliberately aggravate the tension in our country so as to bring it nearer to the brink of war.

The Pak Chong-hui puppet conspirators, seeking war rather than peace, national division rather than unification, are the most heinous jingoists, vicious splittists and fascist hangmen.

The Pak Chong-hui puppet clique, who are intent on strengthening political, economic and military ties with Japan's aggressive force, are unhesitatingly selling out the country and the people to a foreign nation under the pretext of jointly exploiting the continental shelf.

Because of war provocations by splittists, both on the inside and outside, and the plot of "two Koreas" the cause of national unification is facing a grave obstruction today.

The current situation in our country urgently demands that the struggle to remove the danger of permanent national division and of war and to bring near the fatherland's independent peaceful unification be strengthened.

There is only one Korea and we cannot live separated.

The respected and beloved leader, Marshal Kim Il-song, taught as follows:

"The forcible occupation of south Korea by U.S. imperialists and their policy of aggression form the root cause of all of our people's misfortunes and the fundamental obstacle interferring with our national unification, and the ever-present cause of war in Korea. ("Answers to Questions by Foreign Correspondents," p 13)

U.S. imperialists are our bloody inveterate enemy with whom we cannot share the same skies and who are the basic obstacle to national unification.

It is not only the demands of the people but also of the times that we effect withdrawal of the U.S. aggressor troops from south Korea, strengthen peace in Korea and realize independent peaceful unification of the country.

U.S. imperialists must give up their war policy against our people and the "two Koreas" scheme, remove all lethal weapons and pull out of the country immediately, and stop all acts of support to Pak Chong-hui conspirators who are engaged in desperate war provocations and infringements of human rights.

The Japanese authorities must not ask for permanent occupation of south Korea by U.S. troops and must stop the insolent act of giving support to Pak Chong-hui renegade group's human rights suppression policy and national division scheme, an act of giving a cold-shoulder to achievement of our cause of national unification.

The three principles and five guidelines on national unification presented by the great leader are the most rational and just guidelines illuminating the path to eventually solving the unification issues that would match the common goal and interests of the people; they are the guiding principles that should be upheld by our people in the struggle for national unification.

Sometime ago, a joint meeting of all political parties and public organizations held in Pyongyang adopted a 4-point national salvation plan, following the three principles of national unification, with the express purpose of solving the difficulties now obstructing national unification and opening up the path the people should take.

All SWYL members and youths, observing the principle of national unification presented by the great leader, will continue even more forcefully their struggle to effect the withdrawal from south Korea of U.S. aggressor troops and to achieve national unification by the people themselves, free from any foreign interference.

Today, with the U.S. imperialists' and their running dogs, war-provoking machinations having entered a new grave phase, SWYL members and youths must rally more firmly than ever before around the great leader and strengthen the nation's revolutionary base politically, economically and militarily, while increasing the revolutionary alertness and making solid preparations to support and protect our socialist system against any imperialist aggression.

Should the U.S. aggressors persist on taking the reckless war path despite our repeated warnings, they must be crushed at a stroke and the socialist fatherland defended.

Youths, students and people of south Korea should even more daringly wage the antifascist, democratization struggle to oppose and reject the fascist suppression and war policy of U.S. imperialism and Pak Chong-hui puppet conspirators and to democratize the south Korean society.

Observing the "Joint Anti-U.S. Struggle Month," we firmly believe that the progressive people and young students of the world will stage joint international struggle for the withdrawal of U.S. aggressor troops from south Korea as they did before and will positively support our people's struggle for the fatherland's independent peaceful unification.

The revolutionary cause of our people for crushing the aggressive, and country-splitting machinations of the internal and external splittists and unifying the fatherland is invincible.

Let all of us fight forcefully to effect the withdrawal of U.S. aggressors from Korea and achieve an independent peaceful unification, with the united might of the whole nation under the wise leadership of the great leader and with the support of all peace-loving people throughout the world.

9049

CSO: 4208

KPA GENERAL ON KOREAN WAR ANNIVERSARY

Pyongyang NODONG CH'ONGNYON in Korean 24 Jun 77 p 2

[Article by Lt Gen Yun Ch'i-ho, Korean People's Army [KPA]: "U.S. Imperialism Must Not Forget the Crushing Defeat Suffered in the Korean War"]

[Text] Today, amid a renewed surge on all fronts of socialist construction, holding high the New Year Address and the programmatic instructions presented by the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song at the 13th plenum of the Fifth Party Central Committee and experiencing a forceful struggle for advancing the independent peaceful unification, we observe the 27th anniversary of the aggression by the U.S. imperialists, who are the ring-leader of aggression and war, and the disturber of peace, and the common enemy of the peoples of the world, who started the criminal aggressive war against the Korean people.

All of the Korean people, and the People's Army and the youths, who are observing the anniversary, cannot help but feel the emotions of hostility and hatred to U.S. imperialists, the inveterate enemy of our people, who imposed countless misfortunes and pains on our people and impudently committed acts of barbarity that we can never forgive.

The war the U.S. imperialists provoked 27 years ago revealed their real aggressive and plunderous character; it was the most vicious shameless war of aggression waged by those rogues who had been casing Korea for over 100 years and had finally decided to attain their long-cherished beastly ambition befitting the plunderers they were.

The great teacher Marshal Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"U.S. imperialists are the inveterate enemy of the Korean people who have for the past 100-odd years, from the intrusion of S.S. Sherman until today, committed acts of aggression against our nation. ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 5, p 191)

In earlier days, the U.S. imperialists wrote the first page of their history over the grave of 1 million Indians killed in a sea of blood using beastly methods and, as early as mid-19th century, they started swinging the guns and swords of aggression and swooped down on our country, committing unending barbarous robber-like acts of aggression and looting and other crimes against the Korean people, which can never be whitewashed.

The U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression and plunder toward our country became more open since the end of World War II and reached a desperate stage with the Korean War.

Following the liberation, they assumed the role of a new colonial ruler over south Korea, in place of the Japan imperialists and, dreaming of making the whole of Korea their permanent colony, started to formulate the military operations plan for an invasion of the northern half of the nation, and instigated the Sigman Rhee conspirators to make incessant armed provocations against the area north of the 38th parallel.

From 1947-1948, the U.S. imperialists made bold armed attacks along the 38th parallel, including Pyoksong County, the Mt Songak and Yangyang districts against the northern half of the republic.

This speaks of the fact that U.S. aggressors had started the acts of war not in 1950 but long before it.

The war provocation by U.S. imperialists on 25 June 1950 was a direct extension of their long-standing aggressive policy, and they simply put into practice the new phase of the policy of war.

The U.S. imperialists, through the war, plotted to wipe out the people's democratic system established in the northern half of the republic and conquer the DPRK, thereby making all of Korea not only their colony but also the base and bridgehead for aggression against Asia.

The U.S. aggressors, with a view to realizing their vicious aggression scheme, threw in one third of their army, one fifth of their air force, the bulk of their Pacific fleet, and a huge number of troops totaling over 2 million, including those from 15 subordinate countries and south Korean puppet armed forces--as well as by an enormous amount of war material and modern military technological equipment; furthermore, they resorted to the most brutal and shameless warfare and absolutely unpardonable devilish atrocities unprecedented in the annals of war, such as the use of chemical and bacteriological weapons.

The brutal tactics and beastly atrocities the U.S. imperialists resorted to during the Korean War wholly revealed their true identity as jackals wearing the mask of "civilization" and "humanism" and exposed themselves as the most vicious savages ever recorded in the history of man and the inveterate enemy of the Korean people.

Truly, the various acts of barbarity committed by the U.S. imperialists during the Korean War added another disgraceful page to their blood-stained history of crimes, the history of aggression by modern imperialism.

However, the U.S. imperialists could neither conquer the intelligent and brave Korean people under the wise leadership of the great leader, Marshal Kim Il-song, nor realize their aggressive scheme.

By winning the great victory in the Fatherland Liberation War, the Korean people crushed to bits the myth about the U.S. imperialists being the world's "mightiest" and opened the way for their decline.

The glorious victory won by the Korean people in the Fatherland Liberation War demonstrated the unconquerable might of the people firmly rallying behind the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song and clearly proved that people rising to defend their fatherland's freedom and progress cannot be conquered by any means.

Nevertheless, the U.S. imperialists do not heed this lesson but continue to cling to their policy of aggression and plunder and occupy one half of our fatherland, inflicting unbearable misfortune and sufferings on our people, obstructing our national unification and running wild to set off a new war.

The great leader Marshal Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"U.S. imperialists have made south Korea their colony and military base, pushed the south Korean society into the depth of destruction and aggravated the tension, ceaselessly threatening peace in Korea, and are using every evil means to interfere with our national unification. ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 3, p 402)

U.S. imperialists not only provoked the war of aggression against Korea but also are the ringleaders responsible for the division of the country and the people; they are the most vicious enemy obstructing our national unification.

Coming of the same blood lineage, sharing the same culture and language, and living in the same land, our people have been divided into the north and the south and suffered from the tragic consequences for more than 30 years, all because of the U.S. imperialists' occupation of south Korea and their policy of aggression.

The U.S. imperialists, pursuing their unchanging goal of aggression to engulf all of Korea and Asia, are strengthening the colonial rule over south Korea and are desperately opposed to our national unification, still craftily clinging to new war provocation and the "two Koreas" racket.

Recently, the U.S. imperialists are talking about troop withdrawal from south Korea in the face of protests and denunciations by people all over the world but, under the pretext of maintaining a military balance, it continued giving military aid to Pak Chong-hui fascist group and stepping up aggressive machinations against the republic. Recently, they brought in "B 52" strategic bombers to south Korea from Okinawa, Japan, and made a military exercise racket; furthermore, they flew "SR-71" high-speed, high altitude reconnaissance planes over the northern half of the republic.

The U.S. military bases scattered over south Korea and Japan are for the purpose of provoking a new war of aggression, wiping out the countries destined for socialism or fighting for national liberation, and putting south Korea and Japan their permanent control.

All these facts point to the reality that just as a wolf can never become a sheep, so the true aggressive character of the U.S. imperialists can never change, that so long as the U.S. aggressors remain in south Korea, the threat of a new war always exists and our national unification can never be realized.

Positively prompted by U.S. imperialists, the Pak Chong-hui fascist puppet clique is running wilder than ever before, with their war racket.

Only recently, some Pak Chong-hui fascist puppet rogues appeared at a central front outpost, staging a so-called "combined guerrilla warfare exercise" "in preparation for special warfare," urging the puppet troops to step up the war preparedness; some, on a visit to a missile base, peered through the sight in the direction of the northern half of the republic, exhorting for confrontation and war between the north and the south.

They are unhesitatingly selling out the territorial rights to Japan under the excuse of jointly exploring the continental shelf.

However, the U.S. imperialists and Pak Chong-hui fascist puppet group can never realize their goal of aggression and succeed in obstructing our people's fight against national unification by any means.

We never want to hurt anyone but we will not allow anyone to hurt us either. We are struggling to prevent war but we are not afraid of one.

If the U.S. aggressors ever choose to depend on their war policy and "two Koreas" racket, not heeding our repeated warnings, and ignite a war of aggression, our people and the People's Army will respond by firm counterattack and thoroughly destroy the aggressor.

The respected and beloved leader Marshal Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"All people in south and north Korea will firmly rally behind the flag of national unification and crush the maneuvers of the internal and external splittists to create two Koreas, chase the U.S. aggressors away from our fatherland, and eventually achieve the great historical cause of national unification. ("On the Occasion of the 30th Anniversary of the Founding of the Korean Workers Party," a booklet, p 36)

The U.S. imperialists should not forget the miserable defeat they suffered in the Korean war, should not remain in south Korea, and should at once stop the maneuvers to interfere with Korea's unification.

There is only one Korea.

There is absolutely no reason or ground for the U.S. imperialists to have their aggressor troops stationed in south Korea.

The U.S. imperialists must do away with the reckless war machinations and leave south Korea at once in accordance with the UN resolution, and remove, as soon as possible all murder weapons, including nuclear weapons. And they must not engage themselves in further abetting the Pak Chong-hui fascist puppet group who are on the rampage for war provocation and oppression of the people.

The Japanese reactionaries should not demand a permanent stationing of the U.S. imperialists in south Korea, should cease their support of the human rights suppression moves by the south Korean puppet clique and stop any activities obstructing our national unification.

The Pak Chong-hui fascist puppet group should do away with their "anti-communist" slogans, their suppressive policy toward democratic elements, youths and students in south Korea, their maneuvers to create "two Koreas," their policy to retain the foreign troops in south Korea, and their activities aggravating the already tense situation.

All of the People's Army and youths must not harbor any illusion about U.S. imperialism but be on the alert, shrewdly observing their every action and movement and be more strongly prepared to defend the socialist fatherland.

Under the leadership of Marshal Kim Il-song, a legendary hero, military genius, and ever-victorious, steel-willed commander and great revolutionary leader, our people and People's Army are invincible and ever victorious.

All of our people who are armed with immortal chuche ideology, and the heroic People's Army and youths are more solidly rallying around the great leader than any other time.

Our country today is a strong, dignified, independent sovereign nation, beyond any comparison with the Fatherland Liberation War.

Our enemies must look squarely at the realities and avoid engaging in reckless moves.

The Korean people will definitely achieve the cause of national unification by having the U.S. troops withdrawn from south Korea.

Let all of us rally more solidly than ever before around the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song, the sun of the people and a revolutionary genius, and energetically move forward to win the nationwide victory of our revolution as soon as possible, lifting high the invincible flag of revolution and the flag of chuche ideology.

9049

CSO: 4208

BUDGET AND EXPENDITURES ANALYZED

Tokyo KITA CHOSEN KENKYU in Japanese No 36, Jun-Jul 77 pp 31-34

[Article: "Analysis of the 1977 State Budget and the Fulfillment of the 1976 State Budget"]

[Text] At the 7th Session of the 5th Supreme People's Assembly, Kim Kyong-yon, minister of finance, reported on the "results of the fulfillment of the state budget for 1976 and on the state budget for 1977 of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea."

In that statement of accounts, the 1976 state budgetary income was 12,625,830,000 won, which was 0.9 percent greater than the original estimate; the state budgetary outlay was 12,325,500,000 won, fulfilling 98.5 percent of the plan and was an 8.4 percent increase over the 1975 state budgetary outlay. Concerning the 1976 budget, he reported, "even while coping with reckless provocative maneuvers of the enemy and harmoniously maintaining the enormous demand for funds needed to strengthen the national defense it was possible to produce a surplus of 300,330,000 won."

The breakdown of the state budgetary outlay is general and does not reveal the specific content, however, the military spending was reported to be 16.7 percent of the state budgetary expenditure. This is an increase of 0.2 percent above the 16.5 percent projected increase for 1976.

When the [Joint International Relations] Research Institute computed the results of the fulfillment of the 1976 fiscal budget on the basis of numerical values and rate of increase and distribution ratios which have been made public, and in accordance with previous usage, we get the following table:

Category	Amount	Distribution Ratio (%)
Total	12,325,500,000 won	100
National Economy	7,211,340,000 won	58.5
Social & Cultural Policy Implementation	2,920,220,000 won	23.7
Military	2,058,360,000 won	16.7
Administrative	135,580,000 won	1.1

When the breakdown of 1976 budgetary outlays and the initial plan [1976 initial budget] (KITA CHOSEN KENKYU Vol 2, No 27, p 41) are compared, the national economy expenditures decreased by 0.5 percent while social and cultural policy implementation expenditures increased by 0.3 percent, and the military expenditures increased by 0.2 percent.

If further comparison is made between the breakdown of 1975 expenditures and those of 1976 (KITA CHOSEN KENKYU Vol 2, No 27, p 40), there is a decrease in the state economy expenditures by 0.4 percent, an increase in both social and cultural policy implementation expenditures by 0.7 percent, as well as 0.3 percent increase in the military expenditures.

Because the social and cultural policy implementation expenditures category of the North Korean national budget includes a portion of what are termed military expenses in the West, as well as expenses for overseas operations and educational subsidies, known to be the Chosen Soren's operational funds in Japan, the 0.7 percent increase in the social and cultural implementation policy expenditures and 0.3 percent increase in the military expenditures attest to North Korea's continuous drive toward military intensification.

It has been reported that the 1977 state budget was in "response to the requirement of the year of readjustment in the economic construction of socialism to ease the strains created in certain economic branches, and maintain a correct balance among all domains of the national economy while advancing production and construction steadily at a high rate," and "was compiled in such a way to provide a sure financial guarantee for the fulfillment of enormous tasks for the year of readjustment."

In September of 1975 it was announced that with certain exceptions (cement and steel) the six-year plan which was scheduled to be completed in 1976, was accomplished by August 1975, 1 year and 4 months ahead of schedule.

At the party Central Committee plenum in December 1975, it was decided that 1976 would be a year of readjustment and an effort would be made to completely achieve the still unfulfilled goals of the [economic] sectors, but it was announced that 1977 would also be a year of readjustment. (Kim Il-song's 1977 New Year Address)

This means that the six-year plan was not accomplished 1 year and 4 months ahead of schedule, but was postponed by 1 year as a preparatory transitional phase for the new seven-year plan (expected to start in 1978).

Both the 1977 budgetary income and outlays are 13,762,150 won, which is an increment of 9 percent in revenues and 11.6 percent in expenditures as compared with the previous year; military expenditures equalled 15.4 percent of the budgetary income, but figures for other itemized expenditures remain unspecific, as is the case every year.

When the increase in the 1977 budget over that of 1976 is compared with the average rate of increase from 1971 to 1975 (KITA CHOSEN KENKYU, Vol 2, No 27, p 42), for budgetary income, the 1976-1977 increment was 9 percent versus 16.7 percent for the 1971-1975 average rate increase; and for the budgetary outlays, it was 11.6 percent versus 17.5 percent for the 1971-1975 average rate increase, which means that the state budget is decreasing.

The breakdown of the 1977 state budgetary outlays is as follows (estimated by the Joint International Relations Research Institute).

Category	Amount	Distribution Ratio (%)
Total	13,762,150,000 won	100
National Economy	8,174,720,000 won	59.4
Social & Cultural Policy		
Implementation	3,192,820,000 won	23.2
Military	2,119,370,000 won	15.4
Administrative	275,240,000 won	2.0

In terms of distribution ratio, when compared with the fiscal 1976 final accounting figures (estimated), the 1977 budget figures show a 0.9 percent increase in national economy expenditures and a 0.5 percent increase in social and cultural policy implementation and a 1.3 percent increase in military expenditures.

These figures can be interpreted as meaning that North Korea is preparing a budget for the seven-year plan beginning in 1977 [sic] but the fact that outlays for military expenditures are decreasing is not thought to be directly linked to an abandonment of the military line, because their military spending has increased annually in comparison with the state budget. (The 1976 closing of accounts shows a 0.2 percent increase compared to the 1976 plan.)

Also, judging from North Korea's current scope of military power, the proportion of military expenditures which were announced are in reality only upkeep costs for military personnel, and it is evident that the other hidden sum comprises a greater portion of the budget.

CSO: 4105

PEKING-PYONGYANG RELATIONS ANALYZED

Tokyo KITA CHOSEN KENKYU in Japanese No 37, Jun-Jul 77 pp 75-77

[Excerpts from lecture by Professor Nakajima Mineo, a professor at Tokyo University of Foreign Studies, titled "Analysis of the Hua Kuo-feng System," presented on 15 June 1977 at the fourth regular study meeting sponsored by the Joint Research Institute for International Relations]

[Excerpts] There are various diplomatic problems I would like to discuss, but because of time, I will conclude my remarks dealing with problems I have posed. As a matter of fact, when I received the request to present today's lecture, it was a request for me to deal only with the relations between North Korea and China. This is actually a subject which I should learn from you, but let me take this opportunity to say a few words on the topic.

To be honest with you, we are greatly lacking in evidential materials, and yet perhaps the most difficult to comprehend aspect of international relations today is the relationship between China and North Korea. I should like to introduce my basic view--should I call it my hypothesis?--concerning this problem. It seems to me that the basic structure [of North Korea's international relations] is one in which North Korea, caught in the middle of the Sino-Soviet conflict, has at times sided with China and at times with the Soviet Union, and because of this behavior, the country has ended up losing credibility with both the Soviet Union and China.

Undoubtedly China has extended a friendly hand towards North Korea in response to circumstances or because of the Sino-Soviet relationship, and the Soviet Union has also reacted in a similar fashion. Basically, the tragedy of North Korea today is that although it thinks it can manipulate Sino-Soviet relations, in the final analysis it falls into the completely opposite situation. This, I believe, is the basic premise of North Korea's relations with China or with the Soviet Union.

I have, for instance, observed various problems relating to this issue during Kim Il-song's visit to China from 18-26 April of the year before last. There have been various anomalous situations surrounding that matter, and I am sure you have already studied them in detail. To cite some examples among

numerous incidents which can be considered exceptional or curious are the manner of sending the thank-you message and the content of Kim Il-song's telegram sent from the [Korean side of the] frontier when he crossed the Chinese border. Not only are we able to detect Sino-Korean discords in the Kim Il-song speech at the reception in Peking and in the welcoming speech made by the Chinese side, but we also find problems more formal in nature in materials other than the texts of speeches of Teng Hsiao-p'ing and Kim Il-song. One gets the feeling that Sino-North Korean relations have become awkward.

I feel that the only material, the fairly decisive material, which deals with this problem is probably the Ch'iao Kuan-hua speech. Ch'iao Kuan-hua has fallen from power as a result of political changes in Peking, but still perhaps this [speech] can be interpreted as revealing the basic posture of China vis-a-vis North Korea. Considering that Ch'iao Kuan-hua himself controlled the administrative affairs of the foreign ministry, if we conclude that this element figured in his downfall, I believe the text of Ch'iao's speech can be regarded as of fundamental importance in understanding Chinese foreign policy.

We have thoroughly studied the text of his 1975 speech and we do not doubt its authenticity. A study was made of even the smallest points of his speech. For example, we note that he made an incorrect statement about the UN's "ANCARC" [sic]. Our study of Ch'iao Kuan-hua's speech enabled us to conclude that this statement, which was once regarded as incorrect, was actually correct.

At any rate, what he said at that time was: "Usually, in China, when the name Kim Il-song is mentioned by a Chinese leader at a meeting, there is usually a commotion among the audience. This shows how much he is an object of scorn and considered a laughing stock by the Chinese cadre." [Ch'iao continued, saying] whenever Kim Il-song's name is mentioned, all the comrades in the audience lean toward one another to whisper something; now you all perhaps would like to call him a died-in-the-wool revisionist, but be that as it may, you should not say such things, [Ch'iao chided them].

Anyway [Ch'iao] says a number of things in this vein and discusses Sino-Korean relations in some detail. He takes up the matter of the North Korean party-government delegation of September 1969 when Ch'oe Yong-kon came to Peking: "At first Korea was very close to us, but later it drifted away and became close to the Soviet Union." Then [he says], and this is seen from the Chinese viewpoint, they spread Soviet revisionism throughout the country. But before long they were deceived by the Soviet Union and they began to fear a resurgence of militarism in tiny Japan and they immediately sent Ch'oe Yong-kon here." So, [he concludes] unavoidably, and reluctantly, we sent Chou En-lai to Pyongyang and that kind of joint statement was produced. These are the kinds of things that Ch'iao Kuan-hua is saying [in the speech].

I'm sure that you are already quite aware of these points. Viewing this situation, I believe that these things can be considered as the basic structure of the Sino-Korean relationship. As is often said, the pipeline which

stretches from the Taching oil fields to North Korea is actually only about 30 centimeters in diameter, and they say that even when crude oil is piped at full capacity, the annual amount is not great. It appears that China is willing to give extremely symbolic aid to North Korea, but is unwilling to expose her true relationship with North Korea or give assistance to the ailing North Korean economy.

As for the other side of the coin, the relationship between North Korea and the Soviet Union, whenever Kim Il-song's name is mentioned, Soviet officials are reluctant to talk about him. When I met with Kapitsa, director of the first Far East department of the foreign ministry, under Gromyko, I happened to mention Kim Il-song, though it was not the topic under discussion. He made a very unpleasant facial expression and indicated to me that he had no desire to talk about Kim Il-song.

Since I am not really an expert in this field, I may not have contributed a great deal to your knowledge. I was asked to respond and I have taken this opportunity to relate to you a few of my thoughts.

Thank you very much for your kind attention. (Applause)

CSO: 4105

SUCCESSSES OF USSR-DPRK ECONOMIC COOPERATION CITED

Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 37, 1977 signed to press
5 Sep 77 p 19 LD

[Article by Yu. Dmitriyev: "The DPRK Working People's Festival"]

[Excerpts] The 29th anniversary of the DPRK's formation is celebrated on 9 September. Liberated by the Soviet Army from Japanese colonial domination in August 1945, the people of North Korea took their fate into their own hands and effected radical socioeconomic transformations. The proclamation of the DPRK was the logical result of the Korean people's selfless struggle for national and social liberation, which they waged under the leadership of the communists. It marked the creation on Korean soil of a genuinely democratic and independent state, and laid a firm foundation for the successful progression of the northern part of the country along the path of socialism.

Friendship and Cooperation

The economic and cultural cooperation agreement between the DPRK and the Soviet Union that was signed on 17 March 1949, and also the agreements on commodity turnover, payments, the extension of credit to the DPRK and on technical assistance, were first equitable and mutually advantageous international agreements. Since then, the DPRK's cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries has broadened considerably.

With the assistance of the socialist countries a total of more than 100 industrial enterprises and other national economic installations have been restored, modernized or built from scratch in the DPRK over the years. Of these, 54 installations were commissioned with the assistance of the Soviet Union.

During the DPRK's existence, Soviet-Korean trade turnover has increased many times over and in 1976 it reached R300.5 million. The stable nature of the DPRK's economic links with the countries of the socialist community--links which are designed for the long-term--has enabled the republic to set up a number of specialized production systems which are largely oriented toward exports. One of these, for example, is the production of magnesite clinker which is used in the manufacture of refractory materials. It is supplied in considerable quantities to the Soviet Union and to a number of other socialist countries.

In February 1976 an agreement was signed in Moscow between the USSR and the DPRK on reciprocal deliveries of goods and payments for 1976-1980. The agreement provides for a further increase in Soviet-Korean commodity turnover.

The successful cooperation of our two countries in building industrial enterprises and transportation and communications installations on DPRK territory is continuing on the basis of the Soviet Union's technical cooperation and deliveries of complete sets of Soviet equipment. The Pukchang thermal power station has achieved its design capacity, a major petroleum refinery has been commissioned at Unggi, the startup and adjustment work has been completed in the convertor shop and in the steel sheet hot rolling shop at the Kim Chaek metallurgical plant, an enameled conductor plant has been built, and a major medium-wave radio station and a radio relay communications line from Pyongyang to the Soviet-Korean border have been set up. In accordance with the intergovernmental agreement on economic and technical cooperation dated 9 February 1976, the Soviet Union will provide the DPRK with assistance in further expanding the country's most important industrial installation--the Kim Chaek metallurgical plant--in building the Chongjin thermal power station, a bearing plant, and plants for the production of ammonia and aluminum.

That progressive form of economic relations--the building of enterprises on a compensation basis--is also developing. For example, part of the output from the motor vehicle battery plant, the microelectric motor plant and the enameled conductors plant which are being built in the DPRK will be delivered to the Soviet Union as payment for the technical assistance and in repayment of the loans made to the Korean side for building these installations.

The joint work which has already been under way for more than 10 years on the procurement of commercial timber in Khabarovskiy Krai to supply the national economies of the USSR and the DPRK has good prospects. In March this year a new long-term intergovernmental agreement was signed concerning cooperation in the procurement of timber, the production of crude wood chips and the extraction of soft resin.

The close cooperation of Soviet and Korean fishermen continues. An exchange of practical experience and of scientific materials on rational fishery activity is being carried out through the joint Soviet-Korean fishing commission. Starting this year cooperation in the fishing sphere is being conducted, taking into account the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium's decree of 10 December 1976 concerning interim measures for conserving live resources in maritime regions along the USSR coast.

In January 1977 Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Committee of the Korean Workers Party [KWP] and premier of the DPRK State Administration Council, made a friendly visit to Moscow at the invitation of the Soviet Government. He was received by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and by A.N. Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. The sides expressed the opinion that the strengthening of relations between the CPSU and the KWP and the deepening of Soviet-Korean cooperation based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism accords with the vital interests of both peoples and with the interests of peace and security in the Far East. During the talks in Moscow Comrade Pak Song-chol stressed that the Korean people will continue to wage a joint struggle, always hand in hand with the fraternal Soviet people, for the triumph of the cause of peace and democracy, national independence and socialism, and will make every effort to strengthen and develop friendship and cohesion with the Soviet people.

On the day of the Korean people's glorious festival the Soviet people send them warm fraternal greetings and sincere wishes for new successes in the creation of the material-technical base of socialism.

'NODONG SINMUN' EDITORIALS FOR AUGUST 1977

[Editorial Report] The following editorials appeared in Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean during August 1977:

1 Aug 77 p 1 lower left "Half A Century of Glorious Struggle and Victory-- On the Occasion of the 50th Anniversary of the Founding of the Chinese People's Liberation Army": Extends the congratulations of the Korean people and KPA soldiers to their Chinese counterparts; stresses the close ties between the two countries resulting from their "joint struggle for a common great task." [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 148, 2 Aug 77 pp D5-7].

2 Aug 77 p 1 top with border "Let Us Make Bloom the Laudible Communist Morality Which Has Developed Among the Workers": Praises the development of a communist morality across all social strata which has enabled the masses to do worthwhile work in all sectors. [Editorial also appeared in Pyongyang NODONG CH'ONGYON in Korean 3 Aug 77 p 1 and MINJU CHOSON in Korean 4 Aug 77 p 1; summary published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 149, 3 Aug 77 pp D7-9: "NODONG SINMUN LAUDS DEVELOPMENT OF 'COMMUNIST MORALITY'"].

3 Aug 77 p 2 top "Korea Must Certainly Be Reunified and Should Not Be Divided Into Two Koreas": Reviews the issues at stake in the question of reunification; emphasizes the expected impact of world-wide support in ultimately achieving reunification. [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 150, 4 Aug 77 pp D4-11: "NODONG SINMUN EDITORIAL CALLS FOR REUNIFICATION"].

5 Aug 77 p 1 upper right "Let Us Greatly Improve the Work of Facilities Management and Vigorously Promote Production and Construction": Stresses importance of good management of machine facilities in achieving primary tasks set for this year including solving the transportation problem, emphasizing the extractive industry over the processing industry, and increasing food grain production.

8 Aug 77 p 1 top "Let Us Advance More Dynamically Along the Bright Road Indicated by the Great Leader at the Changsong Joint Conference": Stresses

the pivotal role played by the county in social and economic construction as outlined by Kim Il-song at the Changsong joint conference held on 8 August 1962. [Summary published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 153, 9 Aug 77 pp D9-10: "KIM'S LINE AT CHANGSONG CONFERENCE PRAISED"].

9 Aug 77 p 1 lower left "The People's Envoy Is Coming With Affection and Friendship": Comments of the arrival on 9 August of a goodwill mission from the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe headed by Premier Miguel Trovoda; reviews the history of friendship between the two countries and singles out the African nation's support for north Korea's unification policy at the UN and other international bodies. [Text published in JPRS 69725 TRANSLATIONS ON NORTH KOREA No 548, 1 Sep 77 pp 32-34: "'NODONG SINMUN' WELCOMES SAO TOME DELEGATION"].

11 Aug 77 p 1 lower left "Let Us Make Thorough Preparations for Next Year's Farming by Concentrating Our Efforts": Emphasizes the need to prepare for next year's farming through a nation-wide campaign to mow grass for production of green manure; collection of rain water and wise management of water resources; preparation of seeds; planned production of necessary chemical fertilizer, agricultural machinery, and other materials; and piece-by-piece inspection of equipment and spare parts. [Excerpts published in JPRS 69725 TRANSLATIONS ON NORTH KOREA No 548, 1 Sep 77 pp 56-57; "'NODONG SINMUN' EDITORIAL ON FARMING PREPARATIONS"].

15 Aug 77 p 1 top "Let Us Energetically Promote the Cause of National Reunification Under the Uplifted Great Banner of Chuche": Commemorates the 32nd anniversary of liberation of the fatherland; reaffirms reunification as the central task of the Korean people. [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 159, 17 Aug 77 pp D8-13: "NODONG SINMUN EDITORIAL HAILS LIBERATION DAY"].

16 Aug 77 p 1 upper right "Let There Be A Nationwide Campaign to Make Thorough Preparations to Meet the New School Year": Calls on functionaries in all localities to strive to create the best possible conditions for study, including intensification of construction of facilities and production of school equipment and supplies.

18 Aug 77 p 1 upper right "Let Us Make Sweeping Innovations in Feeder Line Work": Emphasizes the importance of improving and strengthening railway feeder lines at plants and enterprises in achieving success in the transportation revolution 200-day battle. [Excerpts published in JPRS 69725 TRANSLATIONS ON NORTH KOREA No 548, 1 Sep 77 pp 44-45: "'NODONG SINMUN' 18 AUGUST EDITORIAL ON TRANSPORTATION"].

25 Aug 77 p 1 bottom "Let Us Thoroughly Fulfill the Tasks Presented by the Great Leader at the Consultative Meeting of Agricultural Functionaries": Reviews plans presented by Kim Il-song at the 17-18 August 1977 agricultural

consultative meeting for harvesting this year's "unprecedented crop" and for increasing grain production next year. [Excerpts published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 163, 23 Aug 77 p D-11: "'NODONG SINMUN' EDITORIAL"].

24 Aug 77 p 1 upper left "We Receive the Envoy of Friendship of the Yugoslav People with Warm Hearts": Reviews the history of friendship and cooperation between the DPRK and Yugoslavia in connection with the arrival in Pyongyang on 24 August of Josip Tito for an official state visit. [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 164, 24 Aug 77 pp D2-4: "'NODONG SINMUN' EDITORIAL"].

24 Aug 77 p 2 top "Let Us Mark A New Turning Point in the Machine Industry by Upholding the Great Leader's Programmatic Instructions in this Regard": Reviews Kim Il-song's guidance for significant development of the machine industry; stresses the key role played by the machine industry in development of agriculture and industry. [Excerpts published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 166, 26 Aug 77 pp D7-8: "'NODONG SINMUN CALLS FOR DEVELOPING MACHINE INDUSTRY"'].

30 Aug 77 p 2 top with border "Let Us Brilliantly Bring the Cause of Chuche to Completion by Inheriting and Developing the Tradition of Communist Youths Created by the Great Leader": Commemorates the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Young Communist League of Korea with instructions to all youth to continue to uphold the revolutionary tradition created by Kim Il-song. [Excerpts published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 168, 30 Aug 77 pp D16-17: "'NODONG SINMUN' EDITORIAL"].

CSO: 4208

KIM IL-SONG PHOTOS APPEARING IN 'NODONG SINMUN', AUGUST 1977

[Editorial Report] The following news-event-related photographs of Kim Il-song appeared in Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean during the month of August 1977:

3 Aug 77 p 1 Caption: "The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song posed for a commemorative photo with Madame Bindang Masie Nguema Bijogo Nguema Ndong, first lady and envoy of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, after receiving her [on 2 August]"

13 Aug 77 p 1 Caption: "The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song posed for a commemorative photo with the government delegation of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe after receiving them [on 12 August]"

13 Aug 77 p 1 Caption: "The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song posed for a commemorative photo with the government delegation of the Federal Republic of Nigeria after receiving them [on 7 August]"

21 Aug 77 p 1 Caption: "The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song received [on 20 August] the foreign minister of the Hungarian People's Republic"

22 Aug 77 p 1 Caption: "The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song posed for a commemorative photo with the director of the 'Voluntad' publishing house of Ecuador, and his family, after receiving them [on 21 August]"

25 Aug 77 p 1 Caption: "The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song firmly shook hands with Comrade Josip Broz Tito and warmly embraced him [on 24 August]"

25 Aug 77 p 2 Caption: "The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song went to the airport and warmly greeted Comrade Josip Broz Tito [on 24 August]"

25 Aug 77 p 2 Caption: "At Kim Il-song Square the chairman of the Pyongyang municipal administration committee and heroes of the republic

presented Comrade Josip Broz Tito [with Kim Il-song in attendance] with a statuette of an anti-imperialist fighter, and then artists presented him with a silver knife [on 24 August]"

25 Aug 77 p 3 Caption: "A grand function welcoming Comrade Josip Broz Tito [with Kim Il-song in attendance] was held at the airport [on 24 August]"

25 Aug 77 p 3 Caption: "The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Josip Broz Tito reviewed [on 24 August] an honor guard of the three services of the Korean People's Army"

25 Aug 77 p 3 Caption: "Hundreds of thousands of working people on the street in Pyongyang enthusiastically welcomed Comrade Josip Broz Tito [accompanied by Kim Il-song on 24 August]"

25 Aug 77 p 4 Caption: "Girl students courteously presented fragrant flowers to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Josip Broz Tito [on 24 August]"

25 Aug 77 p 4 Caption: "Thousands of artists and people enthusiastically welcomed Comrade Josip Broz Tito [accompanied by Kim Il-song] at Kim Il-song Square [on 24 August]; singing a song of friendship and solidarity and dancing a parasol dance and a fan dance"

26 Aug 77 p 1 Caption: "Comrade Josip Broz Tito paid a courtesy call [on 25 August] on the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song"

26 Aug 77 p 2 Caption: "Talks were held [on 25 August] between the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Josip Broz Tito"

27 Aug 77 p 1 Caption: "The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Josip Broz Tito posed for a commemorative photo after touring Yonpung-ho Lake [on 26 August]"

27 Aug 77 p 1 Caption: Scene of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Josip Broz Tito receiving bunches of flowers at the Yonpung station [on 26 August]"

27 Aug 77 p 2 Caption: "The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, and his wife, posed for a commemorative photo with Comrade Josip Broz Tito and Comrade Stane Dolanc [on 26 August]"

27 Aug 77 p 2 Caption: "Scene of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Josip Broz Tito holding discussions [on 26 August]"

27 Aug 77 p 2 Caption: "Juvenile corps members presented flower baskets to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Josip Broz Tito on the platform [on 26 August]"

27 Aug 77 p 3 Caption: "The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Josip Broz Tito mounted the stage and posed for a commemorative photo with the juvenile youth corps, after presenting them with a basket of flowers in congratulation of their successful performance"

28 Aug 77 p 1 Caption: "The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Josip Broz Tito acknowledged the ardent welcome of the audience and artists [at Mansudae Arts Theater on 27 August]"

28 Aug 77 p 1 Caption: "The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Josip Broz Tito presented a basket of flowers in congratulation of the artists successful performance and posed for a commemorative photo with them [on 27 August]"

29 Aug 77 p 1 Caption: "The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Josip Broz Tito raised tightly clasped hands in acknowledgement of the glorious welcome of the masses [at Moranbong stadium on 28 August]"

29 Aug 77 p 1 Caption: "The presidential platform [at Moranbong stadium], with the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song in attendance, at the Pyongyang mass rally [on 28 August] which grandly welcomed Comrade Josip Broz Tito"

29 Aug 77 p 2 No caption [Photo of Kim Il-song delivering a speech at the Pyongyang mass rally on 28 August]

29 Aug 77 p 3 Caption: "The title of honorary citizen of Pyongyang was awarded to Comrade Josip Broz Tito [on 28 August with Kim Il-song in attendance]"

29 Aug 77 p 4 Caption: "The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Josip Broz Tito were presented with fragrant bunches of flowers by lovely juvenile corps members [at the mass rally on 28 August]"

30 Aug 77 p 1 Caption: "The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song paid a return call [on 29 August] on Comrade Josip Broz Tito"

30 Aug 77 p 1 Caption: "Talks were held between the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Josip Broz Tito [on 29 August]"

30 Aug 77 p 2 Caption: "The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Josip Broz Tito posed for a commemorative photo after the ceremony [on 29 August] for awarding the title of hero [to Tito] and highest honor [to Kim Il-song]"

31 Aug 77 p 1 Caption: "The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Josip Broz Tito, who was departing Pyongyang, firmly shook hands and warmly embraced each other [on 30 August]"

31 Aug 77 p 1 Caption: "The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song warmly bade farewell to Comrade Josip Broz Tito on his departure from Pyongyang after successfully concluding a visit to our country [on 30 August]"

BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION ON DPRK PERSONALITIES AND KOREANS IN JAPAN

[Unless otherwise indicated, biographic information has been extracted from Korean language sources published in Pyongyang.]

Chang Ch'ŏl

Functionary of the sector concerned; attended a gathering at Pyongyang Theater on 5 August 1977 to welcome the PRC Central Philharmonic Society (MINJU CHOSON 6 Aug 77 p 3)

Cho Kun-wŏn

Author of an article commemorating the 40th anniversary of the August 1937 declaration by Kim Il-song on the anti-Japanese struggle (NODONG SINMUN 12 Aug 77 p 2)

Cho Sim-yŏn

Author of an article stressing the importance of increasing production of consumer goods (MINJU CHOSON 5 Aug 77 p 2)

Ch'oe Ch'i-sŏn

Functionary of the sector concerned; participated in a Namp'o city rally celebrating the 24th anniversary of the Cuban revolution (NODONG SINMUN 12 Aug 77 p 5)

Ch'oe Kwan-ho

Author of an article on the economic agitation campaign of the Pyongnam Province arts team at the Pukchang thermal power plant (NODONG SINMUN 14 Aug 77 p 2)

Ch'oe Nak-sŏng

Assistant head of a delegation composed of Chongnyon chapter functionaries who visited Mangyongdae and other historic sites on 18 August 1977 (NODONG SINMUN 22 Aug 77 p 5)

Ch'oe Sŏng-chin

Author of an article reviewing south Korean student unrest caused by military conscription and training policies (NODONG SINMUN 20 Aug 77 p 5)

Chon In-ch'ŏl

A functionary of the sector concerned; attended a special showing of films given by the Indonesian Ambassador on 18 August to commemorate the 32nd anniversary of Indonesian independence (NODONG SINMUN 19 Aug 77 p 3)

Chon T'ae-sŏng

Author of an article on the importance of technical innovations in increasing production and successful completion of the three technical revolutions (MINJU CHOSON 6 Aug 77 p 2)

Chŏng Ch'un-hwan

Head of a performing arts delegation that arrived in Mozambique on 30 July 1977 as part of a tour of African nations (MINJU CHOSON 5 Aug 77 p 3)

Chŏng Man-su

Secretary of the Tongdae-ri Primary Level Party Committee in Ch'ongdan County; author of an article on measures taken in Tongdae-ri to increase the supply of cooking oil available to each individual (NODONG SINMUN 24 Aug 77 p 2)

Chŏng Song-nam

Functionary of the sector concerned; on hand to greet the return to Pyongyang of a government delegation headed by Comrade Kong Chin-t'ae from a visit to Libya on 25 August (NODONG SINMUN 26 Aug 77 p 4)

Chŏng Yi-yong

Functionary of the sector concerned; attended a rally in Ch'ongjin on 6 August 1977 marking the 24th anniversary of the Cuban armed uprising (MINJU CHOSON 7 Aug 77 p 4)

Chu Ch'ang-chun

Functionary of the sector concerned; attended a special showing of films sponsored by the Korean Overseas Cultural Liaison Committee and the Korea-Pakistan Friendship Society in honor of the 30th anniversary of Pakistani independence (NODONG SINMUN 13 Aug 77 p 6)

Chu Yǒng-hwan

SWYL member; participated in a concentrated effort to construct the reclaimed tideland fish farm in Ongjin County (NODONG SINMUN 26 Aug 77 p 4)

Chu Yǒng-nim

Author of an article commenting favorably on progress achieved in development of Algeria's education system (NODONG SINMUN 15 Aug 77 p 6)

Han Ch'un-sik

SWYL member; participated in a concentrated effort to construct the reclaimed tideland fish farm in Ongjin County (NODONG SINMUN 26 Aug 77 p 4)

Han Hǒ-su

SWYL member; participated in a concentrated effort to construct the reclaimed tidelands fish farm in Ongjin County (NODONG SINMUN 26 Aug 77 p 4)

Han Ki-hyǒn

Functionary of the sector concerned; attended a rally in Ch'ongjin on 6 August 1977 marking the 24th anniversary of the Cuban armed uprising (MINJU CHOSON 7 Aug 77 p 4)

Han Pyǒng-hwa

Functionary of the sector concerned; on hand to greet a GAKRJ delegation that arrived on 13 August 1977 to visit the homeland (NODONG SINMUN 14 August 77 p 4)

Han Ŭng-ho

Author of an article emphasizing the indivisibility of Korea and the Korean people (NODONG SINMUN 15 Aug 77 p 5)

Hǒ Chae-bok (deceased)

Peoples actor; died of a heart attack on 9 August 1977 at the age of 47 (Obituary) (MINJU CHOSON 12 Aug 77 p 4)

Hǒ Chǒng-chun

Author of an article on efforts underway at Iwon Marine Products Cooperative Association to increase fish production (NODONG SINMUN 24 Aug 77 p 3)

Hong Si-hak

Comrade (tongji) Hong Si-hak attended a gathering to convey a congratulatory message and gifts from Kim Il-song to workers, technicians and clerical workers at the 30 October Factory on 7 August (NODONG SINMUN 9 Aug 77 p 1)

Hyŏn Chun-kŭk

Functionary of the sector concerned; on hand to greet the arrival of the General Secretary of the Italian International Relations Institute, who arrived in Pyongyang on 23 August (NODONG SINMUN 24 Aug 77 p 5)

Kang Ch'ol-su

Author of an article critical of Israeli occupation of Arab lands (NODONG SINMUN 23 Aug 77 p 6)

Kang Chŏm-ku

A functionary of the sector concerned; was on hand to welcome the arrival in Wonsan on 17 August 1977 of the PRC Central Philharmonic Society (NODONG SINMUN 19 Aug 77 p 4)

Kang Hak-sun

Author of an article critical of Pak Chong-hui (NODONG SINMUN 14 Aug 77 p 5)

Kang Hui-wŏn

Functionary of the sector concerned; attended a gathering at Pyongyang Theater on 5 August 1977 to welcome the PRC Central Philharmonic Society (MINJU CHOSŌN 6 Aug 77 p 3)

Kil Chae-kyŏng

Functionary of the sector concerned; on hand at departure from Pyongyang of Hungarian foreign minister on 21 August 1977 (NODONG SINMUN 22 Aug 77 p 3)

Kim Chae-suk

DPRK Ambassador to Hungary; on hand at departure of Hungarian foreign minister from Pyongyang on 21 August 1977 (NODONG SINMUN 22 Aug 77 p 3)

Kim Chŏng-kyu

Author of an article commemorating the 14th anniversary of the victory of the Congo revolution and the achievements of the Congolese people since that time (NODONG SINMUN 15 Aug 77 p 6)

Kim Chŏng-sun

Author of an article commemorating "Old Warriors Day" in Algeria and the 22nd anniversary of an anti-French colonialist battle (NODONG SINMUN 20 Aug 77 p 6)

Kim Hong-chu

Functionary of the sector concerned; on hand to greet the return to Pyongyang on 25 August of a government delegation headed by Comrade Kong Chin-t'ae from a visit to Libya (NODONG SINMUN 26 Aug 77 p 4)

Kim Kap-nyun

KWP member; medicinal herb procurement officer for the Kunch'on County Medicinal Herb Administration Office since 1966; subject of an interview (NODONG SINMUN 12 Aug 77 p 3)

Kim Ki-sŏn

Functionary of the sector concerned; participated in a Nampo city rally celebrating the 24th anniversary of the Cuban revolution (NODONG SINMUN 12 Aug 77 p 5)

Kim Ki-yong

Author of an article on increased allocation of land to production of oil-bearing crops at Paekam Cooperative Farm in Sukch'on County (NODONG SINMUN 24 Aug 77 p 4)

Kim Kil-hyŏn

Functionary of the sector concerned; on hand to greet a KWP recreation delegation headed by Yim Ch'un-ch'u that returned from a trip to Yugoslavia on 2 August 1977 (MINJU CHOSON 4 Aug 77 p 2)

Kim Kye-ch'uk

Author of article on progress made in cutting grass for fertilizer at Yongung Cooperative Farm in Unsan County (NODONG SINMUN 22 Aug 77 p 4)

Kim Kyŏng-yŏn

Functionary of the sector concerned; attended a gathering at Pyongyang Theater on 5 August 1977 to welcome the PRC Central Philharmonic Society (MINJU CHOSON 6 Aug 77 p 3)

Kim Kyu-p'il

Functionary of the sector concerned; attended a rally in Ch'ongjin on 6 August 1977 marking the 24th anniversary of the Cuban armed uprising (MINJU CHOSON 6 Aug 77 p 3)

Kim Man-kūm

A functionary of the sector concerned; he was among those who attended a banquet sponsored by the Administrative Council on 18 August 1977 to honor the fifth delegation of Korean educational workers in Japan (NODONG SINMUN 19 Aug 77 p 4)

Kim Nam-yun

Functionary of the sector concerned; on hand to greet a GAKRJ delegation that arrived on 13 August 1977 to visit the homeland (NODONG SINMUN 14 Aug 77 p 4)

Kim Pong-chu

Functionary of the sector concerned; participated in a special showing of films in honor of the 30th anniversary of Indian independence sponsored by the Overseas Cultural Liaison Committee and the Korea-India Friendship Association (NODONG SINMUN 14 Aug 77 p 6)

Kim Pu-kil

A functionary of the sector concerned; he was on hand to welcome the arrival in Wonsan on 17 August 1977 of the PRC Central Philharmonic Society (NODONG SINMUN 19 Aug 77 p 4)

Kim Pyōng-ho

Functionary of the sector concerned; participated in a Namp'o city rally celebrating the 24th anniversary of the Cuban revolution (NODONG SINMUN 12 Aug 77 p 5)

Kim Pyōng-uk

Author of an article on a campaign to increase coal production at the Ch'onson Youth Mine (NODONG SINMUN 15 Aug 77 p 1)

Kim Si-hak

Functionary of the sector concerned; attended a special showing of films sponsored by the Korean Overseas Cultural Liaison Committee and the Korea-Pakistan Friendship Association in honor of the 30th anniversary of Pakistani independence (NODONG SINMUN 13 Aug 77 p 6)

Kim Sōng-ho

Functionary of the sector concerned; he was on hand to greet a marine products delegation headed by Kim Yun-sang that returned from a trip to the Soviet Union on 31 July 1977 (MINJU CHOSON 3 Aug 77 p 3)

Kim Su-chin

Headed the fifth delegation of Korean educational workers in Japan; the delegation was invited to a banquet in their honor sponsored by the Administrative Council on 18 August (NODONG SINMUN 19 Aug 77 p 4)

Kim U-hoe

Functionary of the sector concerned; attended a rally in Ch'ongjin on 6 August 1977 marking the 24th anniversary of the Cuban armed uprising (MINJU CHOSON 7 Aug 77 p 4)

Kim Ŭng-ch'ŏl

A functionary of the sector concerned; attended a special showing of films given by the Indonesian ambassador on 18 August to commemorate the 32nd anniversary of Indonesian independence (NODONG SINMUN 19 Aug 77 p 3)

Kim Yong-ch'un

Author of an article on the development of a worldwide movement in opposition to U.S. nuclear war preparations (NODONG SINMUN 14 Aug 77 p 6)

Kim Yŏng-kwan

Author of an article on efforts taken by the Pongsan County Administrative Committee to increase production of cooking oil (MINJU CHOSON 5 Aug 77 p 2)

Kim Yŏng-sik

Author of an article on the campaign to increase production of consumer goods in the local industry sector of Yongwon County (NODONG SINMUN 15 Aug 77 p 4)

Kim Yŏng-sun

Functionary of the sector concerned; participated in a special showing of films in honor of the 30th anniversary of Indian independence sponsored by the Overseas Cultural Liaison Committee and the Korea-India Friendship Association (NODONG SINMUN 14 Aug 77 p 6)

Kim Yun-sang

Headed a marine products delegation that returned from a trip to the Soviet Union on 31 July 1977 (MINJU CHOSON 3 Aug 77 p 3)

Ko Chŏng-su

Author of an article commemorating the 32nd anniversary on 15 August of liberation from Japanese rule and the contributions of Kim Il-song to the anti-Japanese armed struggle (NODONG SINMUN 15 Aug 77 p 2)

Mun Yǒng-il

Author of an article describing early fulfillment of salt production plans for the month of August (NODONG SINMUN 26 Aug 77 p 5)

Myǒng Che-sǒng

Author of an article critical of conditions in south Korean farming communities resulting from the policies of Pak Chong-hui (NODONG SINMUN 24 Aug 77 p 5)

O Ki-chǎng

Headed a delegation that departed on 20 August 1977 to participate in the first Moscow book exhibition (NODONG SINMUN 22 Aug 77 p 5)

O Pyǒng-ch'i

Author of an article criticizing Japanese reactionary collusion with the U. S. in supporting a two Koreas policy (MINJU CHOSON 3 Aug 77 p 4)

O Sang-kwon

Temporary charge d'affaires of the DPRK embassy in Budapest; he welcomed the Hungarian foreign minister on his return from Pyongyang. (Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 25 Aug 77 p 1)

O Song-sik

Author of an article on a campaign to increase production of trucks at a Sungni truck factory in the Tokch'on region (NODONG SINMUN 16 Aug 77 p 1)

On P'yǒng-wǒn

Author of an article critical of an 11 August 1977 news conference held by Pak Chong-hui (NODONG SINMUN 12 Aug 77 p 5)

Pak Hui-tǒk

Vice-chairman of the Mie Prefectural Traders and Industrialists Association of Chongnyon; on hand to greet the arrival of a delegation of Chongnyon-affiliated trading corporation functionaries who arrived in Pyongyang on 23 August (NODONG SINMUN 24 Aug 77 p 5)

Pak Mun-sǒng

Author of an article scoring U. S. plans to beef up air power in South Korea to compensate for withdrawal of ground forces (NODONG SINMUN 15 Aug 77 p 6)

Pak Pong-ch'un

Member of a Three Revolutions Team dispatched to the Pongjae cooperative farm in Yont'an County to facilitate construction of a urea feed plant (NODONG SINMUN 16 Aug 77 p 2)

Pak Pyōng-kap

Author of an article on overfulfillment of July production plans at the Sonchon Ceramics Factory (NODONG SINMUN 19 Aug 77 p 3)

Pang T'ae-yul

Functionary of the sector concerned; on hand to welcome the arrival of a delegation of Chongnyon-affiliated trading corporation functionaries who arrived in Pyongyang on 23 August (NODONG SINMUN 24 Aug 77 p 5)

Sin Sōng-ryul

Author of an article on the campaign to increase paper production at the Unggi County cooperative farm paper shop (NODONG SINMUN 15 Aug 77 p 4)

So Cho-wōn

Member of a Three Revolutions Team dispatched to the Pongjae cooperative farm in Yont'an County to facilitate construction of a urea feed plant (NODONG SINMUN 16 Aug 77 p 2)

Sō Il-song

Author of an article on preparations for the fall harvest that are underway at various cooperative farms in Chaeryong County (NODONG SINMUN 25 Aug 77 p 5)

Son Ho-chu

Chief director of the Tokyo Metropolitan Association of Korean Traders and Industrialists in Japan under Chongnyon; headed a delegation of Korean residents in Japan that arrived in Pyongyang on 13 August 1977 to visit the homeland (NODONG SINMUN 14 Aug 77 p 4)

Wang Kyōng-hak

Functionary of the sector concerned; attended a gathering at Pyongyang theater on 5 August 1977 to welcome the PRC central philharmonic society (MINJU CHOSON 6 Aug 77 p 3)

Yi Ch'an-kol

Author of an article commemorating the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Korean Communist Youth League (NODONG SINMUN 26 Aug 77 p 4)

Yi Ch'ang-sŏn

Functionary of the sector concerned; attended a gathering at Pyongyang theater on 5 August 1977 to welcome the PRC central philharmonic society (MINJU CHOSON 6 Aug 77 p 3)

Yi Che-kil

Author of an article on projects undertaken in Ongjin County to increase fish production (NODONG SINMUN 26 Aug 77 p 4)

Yi Ch'un-chun

Author of an article on efforts made by workers in Ullyul County to help prepare for the start of the new school year (NODONG SINMUN 23 Aug 77 p 4)

Yi Han-chŏng

Author of an article on innovations being achieved in ferrous ore production at Nakyon mine (NODONG SINMUN 13 Aug 77 p 2)

Yi Ho-paek

Author of an article responding to south Korean criticism of establishment of 200 mile north Korean economic zone and 50 mile military zone (NODONG SINMUN 12 Aug 77 p 5)

Yi Hung-chun

Author of an article on early fulfillment of production plans for the months of May, June, and July at the 4 June Rolling Stock Factory (NODONG SINMUN 19 Aug 77 p 3)

Yi Sŏng-in

Functionary of the sector concerned; participated in a Nampo city rally celebrating the 24th anniversary of the Cuban revolution (NODONG SINMUN 12 Aug 77 p 5)

Yi Tong-kyu

In charge of a four-member Three Revolutions Team dispatched to the Pongjae cooperative farm in Yont'an County to facilitate construction of a urea feed plant (NODONG SINMUN 16 Aug 77 p 2)

Yi Yŏng-kŏl

Author of an article on furniture production at forestry enterprises in Yanggang Province (NODONG SINMUN 22 Aug 77 p 3)

Yi Yong-sik

Contributed an article on behalf of the Pyonggang County Cooperative Farms Management Committee concerning preparations for agricultural work in the coming year (NODONG SINMUN 19 Aug 77 p 3)

Yim Ch'un-ch'u

Headed a KWP recreation delegation that returned from a trip to Yugoslavia on 2 August 1977 (MINJU CHOSON 4 Aug 77 p 2)

Yo Son-chun

Member of a Three Revolutions Team dispatched to the Pongjae cooperative farm in Yont'an County to facilitate construction of a urea feed plant (NODONG SINMUN 16 Aug 77 p 2)

Yu Kye-hwan

Author of an article summarizing former KCIA Director Kim Hyong-Uk's testimony before the U. S. House of Representatives concerning the Kim Tae-chung kidnapping incident (NODONG SINMUN 13 Aug 77 p 5)

Yun Chae-su

Vice President of the Korea-Japan Export Import Corporation; headed a delegation of Chongnyon-affiliated trading corporation functionaries who arrived in Pyongyang on 23 August (NODONG SINMUN 24 Aug 77 p 5)

Yun Kyong-t'aek

A functionary of the sector concerned; he was on hand to welcome the arrival in Wonsan on 17 August 1977 of the PRC Central Philharmonic Society (NODONG SINMUN 19 Aug 77 p 4)

Yun Yong-sun

Author of an article on preparations for the fall harvest that are underway at cooperative farms in Yont'an County (NODONG SINMUN 25 Aug 77 p 5)

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