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TRANSLATIONS ON NORTH KOREA

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'HAPTONG' QUOTES 'HIGH OFFICIAL' ON NORTH'S U.N. PLANS

Seoul HAPTONG in English 0818 GMT 19 Aug 77 SK

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 19 (HAPTONG)--The Korean question is not likely to come up for debate at the 32nd United Nations General Assembly this fall, a highly placed Foreign Ministry official here said today.

With the deadline for the submission of supplementary agenda items to the U.N. only three days to go, North Korea has shown no sign at all that it would submit a draft resolution on the Korean issue, he pointed out. The deadline falls on August 22.

He however said that South Korea was closely watching the North Korean moves, taking note of the possibility that it might bring up the question during the General Assembly session. Even if a country fails to put an item on the supplementary agenda, it still has the chance to include the item in an additional agenda during the U.N. General Assembly session.

"Judging from North Korea's internal situations and international circumstances, it is likely that North Korea will avert a U.N. debate on the Korean question at this year's General Assembly session," he said.

Since the 30th U.N. General Assembly in 1975 when the assembly adopted two conflicting resolutions on the Korean issue, the Seoul government has not submitted a draft resolution to the U.N., saying that "unproductive" U.N. debates on the Korean question would serve no useful purposes.

North Korea brought the question to the U.N. just several days before the deadline last year but abruptly withdrew it shortly before the opening of the General Assembly.

CSO: 4220

'NODONG SINMUN' SCORES U.S. PLAN TO PRODUCE NEUTRON BOMB

Pyongyang KCNA in English 1057 GMT 5 Aug 77 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, Aug 5 (KCNA)--The U.S. imperialists' plan to produce neutron bomb, a new-type terrific tactical nuclear weapon, indicates that they are invariably pursuing their insatiable ambition for world supremacy and that they are going to achieve this aim by imposing whatever horrible disasters upon humanity. So says NODONG SINMUN in a commentary flaying the U.S. imperialists for stepping up the neutron bomb development and scheming to mass-produce and deploy it in various parts of the world. The commentary observes: In a foolish attempt to justify their criminal production of neutron bomb, the U.S. imperialists blared that this weapon is not so "destructive" but "humane," as it kills men only, not destroying buildings and other structures. What a ridiculous sophism!

Are they in normal mental condition when they claim that a bomb for mass destruction of people, the most precious beings in the world, is not so "destructive" but "humane"? This is the most intolerable insult and challenge to humanity.

It is the height of folly for the U.S. imperialists to browbeat the people with nuclear blackmail, the commentary notes, and stresses: The U.S. imperialists' nuclear blackmail will only strip bare their aggressive nature and invite bitterer condemnation from the world people.

CSO: 4220

NEWSPAPER SAYS PYONGYANG IS ON WAR FOOTING

Seoul HAPTONG in English 0302 GMT 18 Aug 77 SK

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 18 (HAPTONG)--North Korea has put its people on a war footing, forcibly evacuating Pyongyang citizens elsewhere and reorganizing the population into a variety of communes, it was reported here today.

The TONGIL ILBO, a daily mostly dealing with the Korean affairs, quoting a Korean who recently returned to Japan from a trip to North Korea, said ordinary citizens in Pyongyang were made to resettle to localities some 40 kilometers away from the North Korean capital under a program envisaged in the war footing system.

Pyongyang is now inhabited by privileged people including Communist Party and government officials and their family members with the population drastically reduced owing to the massive relocation program, the paper said.

The unidentified Korean, affiliated with the Pyongyang-controlled Federation of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), came back to Niigata on Aug. 12 aboard the North Korean passenger-freighter the Mankyongbong-ho after touring North Korea for 25 days beginning July 16, the TONGIL ILBO said.

The displaced people are in plight as they were given no adequate shelter, and their already penurious livelihood has been further aggravated since the North Korean economic situation took a turn for the worse in 1976, the daily said.

The Chongnyon member was also quoted as saying the evacuees have suffered more from hunger, fatigue, disease and homesickness stemming from forced separation than abuses and rigors imposed by authorities.

He said in the interview with the daily those people tend to regard a forced labor in a mine or imprisonment as a rather light punishment since an increasing number of dissidents have become unaccounted for nowadays.

He said there had even been public executions of those branded as counter-revolutionary subversive elements who aired grievances and dissatisfactions.

'LE MONDE' WRITER DESCRIBES VISIT TO NORTH KOREA

Paris LE MONDE in French 16, 17-18, 19, 20, 21 Jul 77

/Article by Andre Fontaine: "Discovery of North Korea"/

/16 Jul 77 pp 1,3/

/Text/ Representatives of the United States and North Korea to the Military Armistice Commission will meet on Saturday 16 July in Panmunjom, seat of this commission in the demilitarized zone between the two Koreas, to discuss the matter of the American Army helicopter shot down Thursday north of the 38th parallel.

The exact circumstances of the incident are still not known, but the tendency seems to be toward appeasement. An American Army spokesman denied Friday, in Seoul, information according to which American forces in South Korea had been put on alert. The South Korean Government has made no comment. In the South Korean Embassy in France, the matter is considered to concern solely North Korea and the United States, and the United States is thought to have implicitly admitted that its troops were partially responsible for the events.

In a moderate commentary which appeared on Friday, the NORTH KOREAN PRESS AGENCY expressed the opinion that "this unfortunate incident is entirely due to errors made by American personnel" and that "the United States should take the appropriate measures to prevent such a thing from happening again."

Below, in the form of a travel diary, is the first of a series of five articles by Andre Fontaine, just back from North Korea.

I. Country of the Perpetual Smile

Friday. The serene countryside fits perfectly with the place that thinks of itself as the "land of the morning calm." Some bridge piers sticking up out of the water just several dozen meters from the railroad bridge which crosses this 1 kilometer-wide river are the only reminders that the Yalu marked the boundary of the Chinese "sanctuary" whose impunity MacArthur, some 25 years ago, wanted to destroy with the aid of atomic bombs--for which he was relieved of his command by Truman.

The Yalu, that the Koreans call Amnok, still separates two republics which are both people's socialist republics. But one does not cross the Yalu as one would cross the Manche or the Rhine. The "international train" which travels between Peking and Pyongyang twice a week, and which gets three additional cars from Moscow attached to it in Chang-Chen--the former Mukden--stops for 1 1/2 hours on the Chinese side of the border and an equal amount of time on the other side before it continues on its way.

On the Korean side, an electric engine replaces the Chinese diesel engine. And that is not the only change that can be noticed. The villages that dot the manicured rice fields and the lush green hills are much better cared for. They are clusters of low, pretty houses, almost all alike, with their curved, red tile roofs. The urban centers are impressive alignments of new buildings rather like our HLM's /Low Cost Housing Program/. The Chinese jacket with the high buttoned collar is usually replaced by a suit and tie, and one rarely sees women in pants. Many wear the national dress, made up of a long, brightly-colored skirt attached at the bust by a big bow with long ribbons, and completed by a short blouse. Some wear little flowered cotton dresses or modest skirts. The bicycles that one sees by the millions in China are almost entirely absent here. Neither are there those adorable baby buggies one sees in China--here, the babies are carried by their mother on her back.

And of course, the portraits are not the same. Corresponding to the gigantic statue of Mao which dominates the Chinese border city of Antung is, in Sinuiju, on the Korean side, a statue of comparable dimensions of Kim Il-song, "Great Leader, secretary general of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea," to use the official language. Everywhere we go we see his effigy--his and his alone. While in China, portraits of Hua Kuo-feng are increasingly seen alongside those of Mao, and there are frequent portraits of the Marx-Engels-Lenin-Stalin quartet, during our 10-day stay in Korea, we only saw one portrait of Marx and one of Lenin, while Kim Il-song is veritably omnipresent.

There are also slogans everywhere--some written in big letters carved into the hillsides. Quite often, they are written on vertical signs plunging into an enormous basket of artificial flowers.

An Idyllic Picture

There are flowers everywhere, especially on the Pyongyang train station platform, in the arms of dozens of red-scarved boy scouts and pretty young girls in national costume who have come to meet the delegations which always fill the train. This idyllic picture is not marred by even the absence of a smile. The Bolsheviks of former times, beginning with Stalin, "the man of iron," worshiped the tough hero whose manly traits were found on thousands of posters and monuments.

The regime of the Great Leader also celebrates the heroism of the anti-Japanese resistance and the 1950 war, and children, from the time they can walk, learn to march like little soldiers. But this regime is intent on giving the image of a pleasant, smiling life. In a quite successful documentary film made by the information service on Pyongyang, all the men, women and children caught by the camera are filled with the same quiet grace. And when the president himself appears on the screen, surrounded by school-children with whom he chats familiarly, his peaceful expression is reminiscent of the charming Black God in "Green Pastures." And it is continually repeated, day and night, to the North Koreans that they live in a "paradise."

A City Left for the Children

Saturday. From the terrace of the party school, the panorama is impressive, especially if it is remembered that 24 years ago, at the end of the Korean War, there were only three houses left standing in the whole city. The city was hit by 200,000 bombs, or so we are told--which makes a little more than one bomb per inhabitant. Not only is there no trace of ruins left today, but there is a veritable forest of new buildings which, on either side of the Taedong River, which is 1 kilometer wide, emerge from the abundance of flowers, trees and bushes which line the avenues.

In the distance can be seen the towering Kim Il-song University and the television tower. A little nearer is the immense Museum of the Revolution, in front of which stands a statue of the president 25 meters high and covered with gold leaf, against a background of snowy mountains, and lit up as soon as evening falls. Breaking the monotony of concrete and plaster, there are the traditional curved tile roofs of the Man'gyongdae Theater and a few other less spectacular buildings. But the general feeling of the city is much more European--let us say East European--than Asiatic. Nowhere is there the fabulous, swarming mass of people found in the streets of Peking, Tokyo and Calcutta. With everyone at work, passersby are usually rare on the main streets much like they are on the avenues of New York. And the conviction with which the policemen direct the tiny amount of automobile traffic is perfectly superfluous.

Today, the city seems to be left to the children who, from the very earliest age, wear the red boy scout scarf around their neck. An immense network of day care centers and kindergartens, full of martial art attractions, frees

the mothers to work, which they all do. And to make sure that everyone gets an education, schools were opened in the most remote villages--some of them having no more than nine pupils.

We found the children again at Man'gyongdae, where they were leaving the buses in droves, and where, standing stiffly at attention, they listened to the story of the life of Kim Il-song, born in these parts 65 years ago in a small thatched roof cottage. A little further on, overlooking a vast horizon, a little girl was convincingly telling her comrades the story of the great exploits of the national hero, who attended her father's school and who, from the age of eight, had committed himself to the patriotic and revolutionary struggle against the Japanese occupation forces. On our return, we visited the subway, deep under the city, whose mosaics celebrating the glories of the Great Leader would be hard to imagine anywhere else. And when we asked for a translation of the three words written on the blue back packs, all identical, which the children in uniform all carry on their backs, we were told without hesitation: "Knowledge, Virtue, Health."

Sunday in Pyongyang

Sunday. Although the constitution guarantees religious freedom, the day was not marked by any kind of religious celebration--in any case, in the usual sense of the term. The churches were destroyed by American bombs, we were told, and were never rebuilt as no one had ever requested it. As for Buddhism, it has only survived as a small religious group associated with the omnipresent Workers Party. As we were surprised by the apparent contradiction between the survival, at least in theory, of this group and the total absence of any kind of religious worship, we were told that the group is made up of "former believers." The morning began with a visit to the Fine Arts Museum. On three floors, the rooms are devoted to the new regime. All of them have three or four portraits of the Great Leader, exalting his tireless activity, and all around are scenes of the guerrilla war against Japan, the war of 1950 and the economic reconstruction. The painting is in the style of social realism, which I don't need to say anything more about, but it is done by artists who obviously have a considerable degree of talent and skill. The silk embroidery work shows the same high level of skill. Nowhere are there any foreign works or even a simple reference to anything foreign.

The weather was beautiful. On the banks of the river, no longer threatened by floods, children were playing ping-pong on the grass. Not too long ago, these banks were nothing but swamps left to the mosquitoes.

The presence of many young girls in brightly colored skirts, sitting on the grass, gave a festive air to this day of rest. But when, as we were out boating on the river amidst the canoes and skiffs, our little group was applauded by a bevy of pretty girls gathered in a traditional-type pavilion overlooking the river, or by some little girls who just happened to bring along with them in their boat several violins and some scarves which they

waved enthusiastically, it is hard not to suspect our hosts of wanting to do things just a little too well....

Next, we had a few spare moments to go to the immense, brand new sports arena to watch the first part of a ladies' China-Korea basketball game, where Kim Il-song's countrywomen held their own against those of Mao, who had the advantage of being somewhat taller. Then off to the boy scout center: 50,000 square meters of building. It is the pride of a regime whose leader has said that the children were "kings." We were told that 10,000 children come every day to this center where, in a highly politicized atmosphere, as of 3 years of age, they receive a thorough education. A visit to this center leaves one completely amazed. At 8 and 10 years of age, children are performing in accordion, classical dance and Korean harp ensembles, to take just a few examples, which might well be the envy of some adult groups in the West for their verve and impeccable technique.

Elsewhere, budding telegraph technicians, mechanics and electricians are busy with machines which they seem to be expert at handling. The boys all wear caps on their heads. If you ask them a question, they rather stiffly take off their cap, make a little bow with their head, answer the question somewhat self-consciously, put their cap back on and return to their work. If you ask a second question, they take off their cap once more and repeat the whole ceremony. It would be almost cruel to ask more than three questions.

Then came the grand finale with the variety show which is undoubtedly unique in the world, and which Pyongyang would like to show in the West. It was presented to an audience composed of relatives, foreign visitors and a large group of boy scouts in white shirts and red scarves, by artists who were none of them more than 16 years old. There again, we were amazed by the command, technical excellence, verve and discipline of this troop, which shows that if an effort is made to do so, things can be accomplished with children which are sometimes difficult to accomplish with professionals. From the ballet about the story of a kite which flew across the line of demarcation, to the final chorus, culminating, amidst thunderous applause, with an immense basket of flowers being put at the foot of a portrait of Kim Il-song as a youth guide, everything sang the praises of the regime and its leader.

No part of the program, however, seemed as significant to us as the ballet where a group of cute little bees, because of their courage and unity, got the better of a big, bad bear who was trying to steal their honey. How many times has the communist society been compared to an anthill? Kim Il-song and his countrymen seem to have preferred to build a buzzing beehive. But isn't the cheerful, sunny atmosphere of this country of the perpetual smile a little bit artificial?

When, that evening, after watching a film on the marshal's tour of the provinces, during which time his smile never once left his face, we were bold

enough to ask if he ever "blows up" at anyone, the interpreter immediately disarmed us by asking what that meant. Once this semantic difficulty was overcome, we learned that the Great Leader is always ready to explain things, but that he never gets angry. "But if someone were to make a stupid mistake?" we asked. "He would show them how not to do it again...."

/17-18 Jul 77, p 2/

II. Festival and Drama

/Text/ In his first article, Andre Fontaine related his arrival in Pyongyang on the train which goes between China and North Korea (LE MONDE, 15 July). Below, he continues his description of the capital and tells about a trip to Panmunjom, the only point of contact between the two Koreas.

Pyongyang, Monday. The capital is preparing to welcome the head of a brother country--Kaysone Phomvihane, prime minister and secretary general of the People's Revolutionary Party of Laos. He is scheduled to arrive at noon, but as early as 0900 hours, groups made up mainly of women in national costume and children can be seen gathering to go take up their positions along the motorcade route. As for us, we went over to the Kim Il-song University, where we hoped, among other things, to visit a French class. The buildings are superb, spread out over a campus which would be the envy of any of our universities, at the foot of a tower overlooking the city. The only thing missing were the students, who at that particular time were out working in the fields. Instead, we met the rector, who gave us some figures: North Korea has 150 institutions of higher education; 1 million intellectuals have been turned out since the liberation; 30,000 students have graduated from the university, which currently has 17,000. All the students wear a uniform: navy blue suit, white shirt, black tie and cap for the boys, and a sort of airline stewardess suit from the 1950's for the girls who are, it must be said, considerably fewer in number.

In order to get into the university, after completing 11 years of primary and secondary schooling, one has to pass an exam. Only one out of every four or five who apply are accepted. Those who are accepted need 5 years to complete their BA. If they want a Master's degree, they have to spend 4 more years, and a Doctorate takes yet another 2 years. That makes 22 years of school in all, if one wants to become a doctor. There is no question of marrying before finishing one's studies. A student of French, whom we finally succeeded in meeting, told us that it is strongly recommended not to marry before the age of 32 for men and 30 for women. This young woman spoke perfect French. She confessed to having loved reading "Maigret's Pipe" which, in the local cultural surroundings, must have seemed somewhat oddly incongruous. But she asked us about another contemporary author whose name she had forgotten, and whose writing she admitted not having understood very well. After talking a little, we discovered she was referring to San Antonio!

Miss X also told us that military service, which lasts for 4 or 5 years, is completely voluntary and that, especially among students, many young people do not serve. We visited part of the enormous library with her and found that, in the foreign authors' section, Soviet writers have an overwhelming predominance. And when we asked if the library received any French newspapers, we were, after a bit, shown a copy of LES NOUVELLES DE PYONGYANG! We did, however, manage to turn up a copy of a French mathematics review hidden away in a corner.

The university has 12 schools, 6 of which are in the exact sciences, where the majority of the students go, and 6 are in the social sciences: history, economy, law, philosophy, Korean language and literature and foreign language and literature (first English, then Russian, French, Chinese and German; Japanese is not taught). Philosophy is taught all the way from Plato and Aristotle to the present. Marx and Lenin are studied, of course. And Stalin? we asked. Yes, Stalin is studied. And Mao? "Only as a reference."

Then it was time to leave for the airport to greet the Number One Lao. We did stop for a few minutes, though, on one of the avenues to glance at some of the shops. There were lots of shops but their window displays were, to say the least, scanty, whether they were selling food, household articles or small tools. It was obvious that collective equipment took absolute priority over goods for the individual consumer.

... and circuses

The ceremony at the airport conformed to the protocol of people's democracies, which is itself copied after that of Moscow. There were Soviet-style uniforms, including the white, ribboned sailors' caps, and impeccable foot and arms drills. The president arrived at the same time as the plane. He looked just like he did in all the films, television programs, paintings and posters we had seen of him from morning until night: tall, somewhat pot-bellied, his face smiling behind big, horn-rimmed glasses, jet-black hair, and wearing the traditional grey, mandarin-collared jacket just like those worn by the Chinese leaders.

There was no speech. The Great Leader escorted his guest, who passed the troops in review and saluted ministers and diplomatic corps, and then everyone set off in a procession of sparkling Mercedes, some with drawn curtains or opaque windows. The 20 kilometers separating the airport from the capital were empty, except for some white-jacketed militiamen here and there along the road pointing the direction. Then, all of a sudden, the motorcade stopped. A cardboard arc de triomphe was barring the route. The two presidents climbed into a convertible, and the show began. Dozens, or more likely, hundreds of thousands of Korean women in skirts of all different colors were waving orange paper flowers above their heads and tirelessly repeating "Manse!" (Long Live!). I wonder what can have been going through the mind of these women of all ages, standing there in the sun for 2 hours, waiting. We were going slowly enough to be able to look at them closely--many seemed gay and joyful, and others were verging on ecstasy.

There were men in the crowd, too, and just as excited as the women, but much fewer in number, most of them going on with their work in the factories or in the fields. At the intersections, there were children's orchestras, traditional dance groups and acrobats. "Bread and Circuses": probably in no other socialist regime is such importance given to public games.

The afternoon was devoted to visiting an agricultural cooperative. To get there, we took a 40-minute drive across green rice paddies, fields of corn and cabbage and orchards which dotted the hillsides. During the drive, we learned that, as in the USSR, there are both State farms and cooperatives, corresponding to the Russian sovkhoses and kolkhoses, but that here, if the farmer also possesses his individual plot of ground, whatever he harvests from it is pretty much reserved for his own family's consumption, in spite of the theoretical possibility he has of selling it on the market. It's the Chinese system. Otherwise, we were told, the restoration of capitalism would be inevitable.

The cooperative farms, where the farmer is paid for what he produces, are slowly being phased out in favor of the State farms, whose members are paid salaries. Driving along the highway, the fields of crops seemed extremely well cared for, with the tiniest spaces used to their maximum capacity. But that was about all we found out. If the head of the collective farm--a woman agricultural engineer of about 40--was there to greet us, if all the children were there in the nurseries to clap and sing, the farm workers were not. It was their day off. After the university without students, the farm without farmers. We weren't having much luck.

That evening, we were taken to the State dinner in honor of the Lao prime minister, at the Government Palace. The atmosphere was one of staggering opulence, with a profusion of chandeliers, mauve stucco decorations and chocolate ice cream. The dinner guests were seated around small, round tables. They listened and applauded at each pause in the speech given by Kim Il-song, who has a resonant voice and an easy, relaxed manner.

When the Americans Caricature Themselves

Tuesday. Left for the line of demarcation. We took off in a big helicopter which had Russian writing all over it. When we asked the pilot what kind of helicopter it was, he would only say, after a moment's hesitation, "Soviet." Why would he want to hide the fact that it was a twin turbo Mi-8?

Beautiful weather. The clearness of the sky was only broken by smoke from the many factories, often dotting the banks of large rivers, making an endless display of social realism landscape pictures. In the countryside, the blue of the cabbage, the Koreans' favorite vegetable, was a brilliant contrast to the green rice paddies.

We landed at Kaesong where, in 1951, the armistice negotiations were begun, and which, for that reason, was made neutral, thus sparing it the massive

destruction suffered by the other cities. Roaming through the old quarter, composed of low tile houses built in quadrangle shapes around open courtyards, it is easy to imagine what must once have been the grace of the Korean cities.

The area was extremely clean and well kept, and it was difficult to understand why our hosts seemed so irritated at our lingering there. They did, however, later on, make an effort--even though it delayed the sacrosanct lunch--to show us 2 ancient tombs situated some 15 kilometers from the city. There, eight stone statues which, though of more modest proportions, are reminiscent of the famous Ming tomb gallery near Peking, watch over the two hemispheric mounds encircled by sculpted stone where a king and queen have been laid to rest. Unfortunately, because of the humidity problem, no one is allowed to go inside the hypogeum to see the marvelous frescoes. But the peace and harmony of the place leave one spellbound. It was a moment of grace.

There is not, one would imagine, much peace and harmony in Panmunjom, the only point of contact between the two camps, along a demarcation line 240 kilometers long. On either side, the line is theoretically demilitarized over an area 2 kilometers wide. The North Koreans do not fail to show you through binoculars a small American post, in which they state they have seen a machine gun and heavy arms. And they especially emphasize the contrast between their own piece of demilitarized zone, which is cultivated like the rest of the country, and the zone held by the "aggressors," which is covered by woods.

Around Panmunjom is a zone called the "common defense" zone, where 35 North Korean and an equal number of United Nations soldiers are stationed. It is not the least paradox of this whole situation that one of the antagonist camps is under the orders of the UN commander, while in the other camp we find China, itself a member of this international organization for several years now.

Up until the incident which, on 18 April 1976, opposed Americans and North Koreans on the question of the trimming of a tree, the 70 soldiers of the two camps could circulate freely in the entire area of the common zone. Now, each keeps to its own side. The main headquarters of the two delegations face one another, separated by six perpendicular buildings in which routine meetings are held each day and, when the need arises, plenary meetings are held with the participation of, on the North Korean side, a Chinese officer, and on the South Korean side--still headed by an American--South Korea, Great Britain, Colombia, Thailand and Turkey. These countries are representatives of the countries involved in 1950 in the United Nations action in Korea. France withdrew its delegate during the period of General de Gaulle.

In the meantime, the two sides watch one another, photograph one another, and most probably listen to one another as well. The Americans should be allowed to come to North Korea to see what kind of an impression their MP's make on those who watch them from the other side of the demarcation line.

With their loose, relaxed manner, their chinstrap helmets and their dark glasses, everything is there for a readymade cartoon caricature of these imperialist policemen which delight the cartoonists of the socialist world.

On the North Korean side, the foreign visitor sees only Koreans, and for good cause. Before arriving in the common zone, the visitor is shown the barracks, today made into a museum, where the American General Clark signed, with his North Korean counterpart Nam Il, the 27 July 1953 armistice. The United States is naturally presented as the aggressor, the enemy, whose presence is preventing the reunification of the country. There is no mention whatsoever, at least in this presentation, of the fact that North Korea was forced to call on China, at the end of 1950, to straighten out a situation that had become desperate. Simple ideas being the most effective ones, how can the visitor help but come back from his visit to Panmunjom with the conviction that the Americans are there illegally, that they have abused the flag of the United Nations, that they are the true masters of the South--in Panmunjom, the South Korean soldiers are seen as nothing but stooges--and that in the name of an indefensible will to power, they are opposing the legitimate aspirations of a people for reunification?

[19 Jul 77, p 5]

III. Self Sufficiency....

[Text] Arriving in North Korea by the train connecting this country with China, taken to Panmunjom, the seat of the Military Armistice Commission since the end of hostilities between Seoul and Pyongyang (LE MONDE, 16 and 17-18 July), Andre Fontaine, in the following article, tells about his interview with the North Korean minister of foreign affairs and visits he made to a revolutionary school and to a stadium, where he attended an "ensemble movement" in the presence of the Lao prime minister.

Wednesday. Visited the Museum of the Revolution, a marble palace whose galleries are 4 kilometers long, and where everything is intended to celebrate the work of the Great Leader and to inspire the younger generations with respect for their elders--which our interpreters have a tendency to call their "ancestors." The major attraction is an immense model of the Battle of P'och'onbo, one of the great armed exploits of the anti-Japanese guerrillas, with a recorded commentary and lights to go with it--a sort of son et lumiere spectacular, but in the style of Edouard Detaille. From beginning to end, the "comrade-president," haranguing the peasants from the top of a small hill, is bathed in a celestial light, and a sort of litany to his glory is chanted in French: "Our general, beloved is his name, who is the true, infallible patriot, beloved is his name...." But the recording broke down, and we wound up having to listen to the Korean version, while the city went up in flames at the hands of the partisans.

To a visitor who knows anything about the facts, the most striking thing about these galleries full of blowups of foreign documents, notably Japanese, is the total absence of references to exterior events which influenced Korea's destiny--except, of course, the criminal acts of the American imperialists and their Seoul puppets. There was no allusion whatsoever to the agreement concluded in August 1945 between the Soviets and the Americans which, at the proposal of the Americans, set the 38th parallel as the line of demarcation between their troops, in charge of handling the Japanese surrender. There was no allusion to the Anglo-American Cairo declaration on 1 December 1943, providing for the reestablishment of an independent Korea. No reference to Hiroshima, which must have helped just a little, it would seem, in the Korean partisans' victory over Japanese imperialism. And finally, no allusion was made to the retreat of the American troops from Korea on 29 June 1949, a retreat which one of our companions was visibly unaware of, in all good faith. As for the intervention of the Chinese "volunteers" in December 1950, an intervention which saved the regime then threatened by General MacArthur's fiery counteroffensive, it was only because we asked a question about it that we were shown, away in a corner, a photograph in which several of the Chinese were shown. The intent is obvious. The government is aiming, in conformance with the ideals set forth in the Chuche, the official doctrine of the State and the party, to convince the Koreans to count on their own strength and to depend on no one, even in matters of defense.

Our next stop was a revolutionary school specialized in language teaching. We observed a French class taught by a professor who had a perfect command of the French language. When we arrived, he was having his pupils summarize and explain a text dealing with an exploit of the French Resistance. One young person, when asked why he had chosen to learn the language of Moliere, easily replied that it was in order to help disseminate the revolutionary ideas of President Kim Il-song. What French authors have they read? Victor Hugo and, of course, Voltaire. Which of Voltaire's books have they read? "The Prisoners," was the response. It turned out that, in a book titled "The Prisoners," there was a part dealing with Voltaire. Curiously enough, the manual used by the students, and which is essentially composed of excerpts from other works, includes no names of authors. Looking it over rapidly, it seemed to us that the excerpts were mainly translations. The entire manual was, it goes without saying, highly ideological.

Next we visited an English class, where the students were loudly repeating sentences coming out of a croaky tape recorder. The answers we got to the questions we asked the different students showed an excellent grasp of the language. As for the literature, that was something else again. "What authors have you read?" we asked a young man. "Novels," came the answer. "Novels by whom?" "Shakespeare's production!"

It Is Better To Actually See Something Once....

Next, we were received by the minister of foreign affairs, Heu Dam. He told us an excellent Korean proverb, which goes: "One picture is worth a thousand words." That would be a very good motto for journalists.

Without economic independence, he told us, there can be no real political sovereignty. Moreover, the general tendency of this particular period is to demand sovereignty. No country wants to be dependent, the French people included. Thus, the Pyongyang government intends to accomplish reunification without any foreign interference. It also intends to accomplish reunification by peaceful means, as President Kim Il-song is to tell us once again, several days later.

As for just what these peaceful means might be, the minister referred to the joint declaration adopted by the North and the South on 4 December 1972, following the visit to North Korea of the chief of the Seoul Intelligence Bureau. This declaration contained three principles: 1) reunification with independence, and without foreign interference; 2) reunification by peaceful means, without recourse to the armed forces; and 3) great national unity, still keeping in mind the differences in regimes, ideologies and beliefs. "If the two parties apply these three principles," continued Heu Dam, "reunification will become a reality. Unhappily, the South is continually violating these principles--for example, by maintaining that the American troops, since they are present under the United Nations flag, are not really foreign troops. The very latest American arms are continually being brought into the peninsula."

The minister told us he was sure that the Americans had supplied the Seoul government with nuclear arms. When we expressed our scepticism and asked him why, if this were the case, the South was trying to purchase reprocessing plants, he answered in substance that it was because the "Seoul clique" wanted to develop its panoply of arms. Under these conditions, did the Pyongyang regime foresee acquiring nuclear arms itself? No. Had it signed the nonproliferation treaty? It was studying the matter.

Carter in Pyongyang?

Didn't the minister think that direct talks with the United States would be useful? Why not invite Carter to Pyongyang? After all, Nixon was invited to Peking. Answer: "If he wants to come here, he will be quite welcome." That was certainly an interesting piece of information. But the minister proceeded to lessen its impact by adding: "We interpreted Nixon's visit to China as that of a vanquished leader carrying a white flag. It is in that same spirit that we would welcome Mr Carter."

We then came around to the relations between France and North Korea. Pyongyang holds nothing against France for its participation in the 1950 war. "We do not know what caused it to make such an erroneous decision, but, in any case, it was under another regime.... We hope to move toward the future and develop mutually advantageous relations with France, based on the principles of complete equality. But we are aware of the fact that it took 10 years for our trade representation to reach its current level in Paris, and 8 years to increase the personnel involved in that mission from 5 to 8 persons.

"Our country, which has taken the winged horse of Chollima as its symbol, is used to moving forward quickly, and we are very unhappy with this slow pace. I must also make it quite clear that developing our relations with France does not interest us if it would lead to sanctioning the existence of two Koreas. And that is one of the reasons we reject the preliminary condition sometimes put forward, which would require that the USSR and the People's Republic of China recognize the Seoul regime."

The minister acknowledged that Korea was currently behind in its foreign balance of payments. But he assured us that there was nothing catastrophic or irremediable about it. "In foreign trade, sometimes there are deficits and sometimes excesses, and it is not easy to sell North Korean products on the capitalist market."

As for the Sino-Soviet dispute, it is one subject which Pyongyang does not want to become involved in. The minister simply pointed out that the two big communist powers, with which North Korea maintains equally good-neighbor relations, both firmly uphold its positions on reunification.

In the afternoon, visit to a hospital. Very clean, modern, not to say model, with beautiful facilities and very few patients. The regime has certainly obtained excellent results in the area of public health. Medical care is completely free, and every Korean is assigned a doctor on the day of his birth. But there is still only one doctor for every 600 inhabitants, and the Koreans do not try to hide the fact that it is not adequate.

Long Live "Collectivism"!

Time to go back to the stadium, where an "ensemble movement" was presented for the prime minister of Laos. It is a typical Korean spectacle and totally inexportable since, in the present case, it required more than 50,000 participants. In the background, thousands of children who are seated so that only their heads can be seen, turn, at just the proper time, huge cards which are put together like the pages of a notebook. The whole thing together makes a sort of screen on which pictures are followed by slogans, warrior scenes by rainbows, with a gay array of crowd pleasers: the passage of a locomotive and a plane, an enormous old man blinking his eyes, fish flip-flopping about--all of which enthralled and delighted the audience. For 2 hours, in front of this living screen, we saw a sort of ballet of great plastic beauty being performed, with a fabulous synchronization of movements, each one charged with ideology, but with enough color and imagination so that it was never heavy or dull.

These "ensemble movements" are greatly admired by foreigners, especially those from the Third World, who envy the discipline that goes into making them such a success, and instructors have been sent from Pyongyang to organize these movements in countries as far away as Zaire and Mauritania. That is, as a matter of fact, one of the aims of the whole thing. Our guides did not hide the fact that the movements have a double purpose: they are

excellent for the health and they prepare children very early for "collectivism." In Pyongyang, there is no fear of the word that Giscard d'Estaing and Chirac are waving like a red handkerchief in front of a bull.

The "movement" had barely finished when we rushed to the cultural center to attend a revolutionary opera: "Speak, Oh Forest!" The theme is as patriotic as one could wish for: under the Japanese occupation, a village chief is working for the resistance. But he cannot reveal this to anyone. All the village people, among them his cherished daughter, are trying to outdo one another in rejecting him. Happily, however, it all ends well--after the Japanese garrison is destroyed by the guerrillas and the enemies are ambushed in the forest. By means of projections onto a backdrop screen, it was possible to show all the flames, rivers and cascading waterfalls. To get a feeling for how perfectly this opera was adapted to the public, one had only to listen to the sniffing of the dozens upon dozens of ladies sitting behind us, who were copiously weeping over the sad plight of the young girl.

The program printed in French which was given to us listed neither the author of the libretto nor of the score, nor the names of any of the excellent singers who interpreted them. As we were surprised by this, we were told that it was a collective work, completely in conformance with the ideas of the Chuche. We instinctively made the comparison between this opera and the literary anthology we had seen that morning in the French class, and which contained no authors' names.... It is hard to imagine a country which so resolutely turns its back on the star system. The applause at the end of the performance was of short duration. During the whole course of the opera, in fact, the new developments in the story got much more applause than did the performers. There is, in this mass of highly politicized people, an extreme freshness of spirit.

[20 Jul 77, p 4]

IV. From the Past to the Present

[Text] Continuing his discovery of North Korea after a long train trip and a stay in Pyongyang (LE MONDE 16, 17-18 and 19 July), Andre Fontaine tells about his visit to Hyesan, in the north; to Hamhung, in the eastern coastal plain; and to Wonsan, on the Japan Sea.

Thursday. Left by plane for the north. Miles of green mountains, which could be in Switzerland or in the Jura. But the lines of agricultural cooperative houses, nearly all the same, and the many factories, are very Korean. In Hyesan, where we landed, we found not only the de rigueur gigantic stone and bronze monument to the glory of Kim Il-song and the anti-Japanese guerrillas, but also the river Amnok, alias Yalu River, which we crossed on the train to enter Korea. It has become very narrow here, and just a stone's throw away can be seen the houses, rice paddies and bicycles of neighboring China. The children of the two countries play in or skate on the river together,

according to the season. No military defense is visible on either side. But there is neither bridge nor frontier post.

It is a northern-type city, with low, long-chimneyed houses to guard against the cold. Near the hotel, we were surprised to see a uniformed Soviet officer and, later, a Chinese military man. When we asked, it turned out that they were military attaches invited by the government to visit the region. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea does not want to owe anything to foreign assistance.

After lunch, we left for Mt. Paektu, its summit crowned with eternal snow. This mountain runs along the Chinese border, near which Kim Il-song, coming from Manchuria, where he had taken refuge, set up the 1st bases of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, founded on 25 April 1932. The road is a Sacred Way, staked with lookout towers built in former times by the occupying forces and with monuments celebrating the heroic exploits of the guerrillas. Each day, thousands of children and young people visit the area to try to instill themselves with the example of their "ancestors" and to take inspiration from them in order to work toward building a new Korea. Our first stop was at P'och'onbo where, on 4 June 1937, the partisans attacked the Japanese garrison and won a victory, according to the official PANORAMA DE LA COREE, "under the direct command of Comrade Kim Il-song, our Great Leader. This victory showed the Korean people that the restoration of the country was an absolute certainty. It gave great impulse to the anti-Japanese struggle for national liberation." The Japanese quarter has been preserved, and it is quite easy to imagine what it must have looked like, as some 100 paintings have immortalized the scene. In front of the monument, dozens of boy scouts stood at attention, listening to the story.

A little further on, around a bend in the road, we came to a spot where timber was being held in rafts in the river, and a village, where the people scurried for cover as soon as we showed our faces. It was obvious that foreigners were an uncommon occurrence, here. But we had seen that same reaction before, quite often. The boy scouts and girl scouts are an exception to that rule, however, and almost always salute official vehicles--the boys by taking off their cap and making a little bow, and the girls by giving the scout salute, their hand perpendicular to their forehead, which means, it seems, "always prepared." Baden-Powell has had a big following in this country, from which the raised fist gesture disappeared long ago.

Open Air Museums

As the road climbed in the sunshine, the forest became thicker. On the left was yet another monument, marking the entrance to one of the guerrilla camps. It was a veritable open-air museum, which must have taken much time and patience to set up. There were even glass covers over such things as cinders from a fireplace and tree trunks where partisans had carved patriotic watchwords. There are several of these sorts of camps dotting the Sacred Way. And day after day, except in winter, as the temperature drops to below 40 degrees in these parts, loads of visitors of all ages and

sexes come to these monuments armed with big red notebooks, in which they very respectfully and attentively copy the explanations given them as well as their own observations. Near Lake Samjiyon, on whose shores we spent the night, the monument has not yet been built. But dozens of workers were there with sturdy old buckets and the most modern excavating equipment, working to level the rectangle which will, in 2 years time, surround an immense retinue of bronze personages. The enormous plywood models for these statues are already there. The regime is not stingy when it comes to exalting its origins.

Friday. When we woke, it was pouring rain--not very auspicious for climbing Mt. Paektu. It was freezing cold and, in several places, the army had to be called in to clear the snow from the road. We were all shivering as we climbed the short distance separating the parking area from the nearest peak. But when we reached the top, it was breathtaking. A huge, deep blue volcanic lake stretched out at our feet, and the sun, which suddenly appeared, shown on the snowy summits whose reflection glistened in the water. On the other side of the lake lay China. It was a magnificent spectacle, the absolute calm of the lake contrasting with the dramatic violence of the craggy ridges, and it is not hard to understand why it holds such a special place in the imagery of a regime concerned with exalting past glories so as to better stimulate enthusiasm for the present.

Returned in the rain to Hyesan, where we boarded the plane once again, this time for Hamhung, on the eastern coastal plain. The weather here was magnificent, and the bright green of the rice paddies against the blue of the sea, under a setting sun, made a fairytale landscape. We went straight to the chemical plant which mass produces vinalon, a synthetic fiber made from carbon and limestone--both of which the country produces in abundance--and invented by a Korean in the spirit of the Chucho, which wants the Koreans to depend on themselves. It has been nicknamed "Korean cotton." Mixed with wool, nylon and cotton, it supplies a large part of the nation's fabric, and helps to explain why the people here are for the most part so well dressed. Along with vinalon, which is acid resistant and absorbs water, the plant also produces industrial textiles, fishing nets, shoes, and sports and military equipment.

No Taxes

This plant is a good illustration of the push toward automation proclaimed by the comrade president, who made the elimination of heavy manual labor one of the nation's high priority objectives. There is still much to be done, and we saw, for example, old women stooped over planting peppers one by one, and workers in a textile plant, who could not be called young, spending their days in steamy, noisy environments. But the example of vinalon is far from being unique and, even after being told what has been accomplished here, it is astounding to see the industrial progress that has been made by this Third World country, only 25 years ago completely ravaged by a ruthless war. To make this kind of progress, there must be an incredible national

spirit, to which the constant exaltation of the Leader's virtues, however irritating that may be to the more sceptical and individualistic Westerner, has certainly contributed.

Part of a much bigger complex, the vinalon plant only employs about 1,000 people, and the enormous factory workrooms where the diverse phases of the production process are carried out were practically deserted. Added to that, there, too, the people had a tendency to hide as soon as they saw a foreigner. Nearly one-third of the employees have either an engineering or a technical degree. The salaries range from 70 won* per month to 200 for the manager. But there are important bonuses that go along with it, which could easily increase the salary by 100 percent or more. In addition, North Korea has totally abolished taxes. There is a 48-hour work week with frequent overtime, which is paid at the normal rate unless it is on a holiday, for which the workers are paid double their regular salary. That isn't all: the Leader has set down the principle according to which the Korean day should be composed of 3 parts, including 8 hours for study. People have no qualms about admitting that this last objective is hardly ever reached. Study could, moreover, simply mean reading novels. But the fact remains that about 2 hours a day, on the average, is devoted to study. There are few countries under the sun where people work such long hours and where so much time is devoted to professional and ideological self-improvement. Does the productivity justify this permanent mobilization? That is a hard question to answer-- more than once, it seemed to us that, in one or another of the factories, at least some of the workers were fairly idle.

Vacations? Workers get 2 weeks per year and management gets a maximum of 1 month. The retirement age is 60 for men and 55 for women. But, very often, people continue to work beyond that age and receive their pension money right along with their salary.

On our way back to the city, we saw the house formerly occupied by a Korean king who was deposed by his son. It is the picture of refinement and peace-- a pavilion, which stands at the entrance surrounded by gardens, at one time sheltered poets under its graceful terraced roof, who used to meet there every day to compose their verse. That is all that remains of the old Hamhung. The rest was destroyed by bombs and has been replaced by the familiar decor of socialist cities: large main thoroughfares lined with four- and five-story buildings whose brick and tile facades have often fallen into disrepair. Behind them stretch blocks and blocks of single-story houses-- temporary constructions which are patiently waiting to be replaced by HLM's.

The "Chuchian" Spirit

Saturday. We were awakened at 0600 hours by a group of boy scouts filing past under our windows. The day begins early for young Koreans. It was

*At the rate of exchange with the Chinese yuan, the North Korean won is worth about 2 francs. Considering the autarkical character of the North Korean economy, this has practically no significance for the domestic market.

raining. Under the effect of the "cold front," a public enemy denounced almost as often as American imperialism, the mean temperature on the east coast had been 7 or 8 degrees below normal. But, thanks to the Leader's clairvoyance, as we were told everywhere we went, and as we were to be shown at a theater performance several days later, the necessary measures were taken in time and agricultural production reached a satisfactory level, while in many other countries of the world crops had been poor.

Our first visit was to a machine tool works which makes things to order for Korean industry. The manager, his face covered with scars, is obviously a worker who has come up from the ranks. He told us that, during the war, between one and two bombs were dropped on each square meter of the plant, and that the comrade president had visited it 19 times. He proudly showed us the machines at hand, all "made in Korea," among which was an 8-meter vertical lathe and an enormous press. As proof of the "Chuchian" spirit which animates his countrymen, he told us about the time both Japan and West Germany had refused--under pressure from the Americans, who had been alerted by Seoul--to deliver a certain type of blast furnace. The Korean workers, excited by the challenge which had thus been given them, manufactured it themselves in 3 months. The same thing happened again concerning a 20-meter lathe which had been ordered from Italy, and which amounted to a savings of 600,000 pounds sterling for Korea.

After a brief visit to a fish market, we boarded the plane again. After a 20-minute flight, we landed in Wonsan, on the coast of what we call the Japan Sea and the Koreans call the Eastern Sea. A big Soviet "tchaika," with white curtains, white seat covers and an Oriental rug on the floor, took us to a tourist hotel 2 hours from there which was the departure point for the excursion to another Korean "must," Mt. Kumgang, alias Diamond Mountain, which has the distinction of changing its name with each new season. High shale cliffs covered with pines emerging from the clouds, cascades, with here and there an emerald-colored pool among the rocks made smooth by the current, waterfalls from vertiginous heights--this mountain, which has some 1,000 species of plant life, is resplendent in the spring with its azaleas, cherry trees in bloom and magnolias in blossom and, under the autumn sky, it is transformed into a sea of fire. We climbed it in the rain, and even though its peaks were hidden, it was an enchanting spectacle, in the delicate tradition of Oriental painting. And we were not surprised when, at almost every turn of a particularly steep path, someone would tell a story about the fairies and dragons who used to reign here in times gone by.

Since then, the war has come and gone. There was heavy fighting in this region which is today very close to the line of demarcation. And the picturesque road which we took the next day was built by the army during the war, to make it possible for the convoys to escape being shelled on the coast route by the navy artillery. Since the end of the war, the Leader has designated this region for tourism, and our guide ecstatically told us that he had come three times in person to see how his instructions were being carried out.

[21 Jul 77, p 2]

[Text] At the conclusion of his stay in North Korea (LE MONDE, 16, 17-18, 19 and 20 July), Andre Fontaine tells about his visit with President Kim Il-song and, before going to South Korea in the fall, presents "some partial conclusions" mainly concerning France's attitude toward the Pyongyang regime.

Sunday. In the rice paddies, generally deserted in this season, after the planting and spraying is over, hoards of schoolchildren come to help the farmers on Sunday morning. From what we were told, their task consists in completing the work done by the planting machines, which do not always get the young seedlings into the ground just right. How long they actually work in the fields is not clear--2 hours, according to one person questioned and half a day, according to another. Korean children, who have neither Wednesday, Thursday nor Saturday off, learn early to work hard and to serve others.

Back in the capital after visiting a summer camp, whose military rigor is nothing like the camps Pierre Perret sings about, we were just in time to see the National Circus, which will soon be in Paris. The clowns were either Americans, Seoul "puppets" or Japanese--all equally odious and ridiculous. But if the impressive talent shown by the acrobats undeniably owes something to the spirit of discipline which dominates the nation, their numbers were almost entirely free of any kind of ideological concerns. Some of the artists even showed a discreet sense of humor.

That evening, we had an interview with the minister of economy. It was a disappointing discussion, in large part because of an interpreter whose knowledge of French did not equal his enthusiasm. We vainly wore ourselves out trying to get an explanation for the reason the regime uses sometimes 6-year and sometimes 7-year plans. And we had not much better luck in getting precise information on the foreign trade deficit. "It isn't substantial," was all we could learn. The minister will thus pardon us for citing the most current estimates the West has given on the North Korean debt, even if he has already said they were "exaggerated": approximately \$430 million in 1976 to capitalist countries, including \$200 million to Japan and \$150 million to France, and \$700 million to socialist countries. "But after all," the minister told us, "the foreign debt of the Warsaw Pact countries has reached \$40 billion, half of which is to the USSR alone, and no one has made an issue of it." There is some truth to that....

All the same, let me enumerate here several significant facts: the Democratic People's Republic of North Korea has completed its 1971-1976 6-Year Plan 18 months ahead of time for industry and 2 years early for agriculture. Rural irrigation and electrification can also be considered completed. Farm mechanization has reached a "high level." The time is past when North Korea lacked enough foodstuffs--today, it can export food and still keep a

stock for itself. Its industry is extremely diversified, and thanks to its water resources and coal mines, the country can easily cover its electrical needs. Thus, it does not foresee setting up a nuclear industry. Petroleum, used mainly for highway transportation, of which there is very little, is imported from the USSR, China and the Middle East. There we see the "Chuchian" principle once again, according to which the country must not be dependent on anyone.

If it is true that immediately after the liberation the country went through a phase where it was almost a robot-like copy of the Soviet Union, that time has passed. North Korea now produces mining equipment, notably 8- to 25-ton trucks, and excavating equipment. It manufactures electric locomotives, machine tools and so forth. And it has set up a national steel industry. At the end of its 2nd 7-Year Plan, in 1984, it should be producing 60 billion kilowatt hours of electricity annually, against 30 at the present time. It should also be producing 7 to 8 million tons of steel, 70 to 80 million tons of coal and 12 to 13 million tons of cement.

A Surprising Contrast

Monday. We had known for 2 days that the Great Leader wanted to meet with us.* The chief of protocol came to inform us of the technicalities of the meeting, and we set off at top speed in a small convoy of Mercedes. At about 25 kilometers from the capital, the convoy slowed down and took up position behind another Mercedes, all black, with black curtains and no license plates. We followed this Mercedes down into a green valley, successively crossing over three barriers, each guarded by a lone soldier. Kim Il-song, following the Pyongyang custom, was waiting for us at the door of his mansion, a modern stone structure with large bay windows, standing on the edge of a small lake. There are apparently no portraits here of the Number One Man, but there are some huge landscape paintings done by someone who borrowed his colors, but not his technique, from Chagall.

The meeting took place in a large room where everything had been done to make the guests comfortable and to provide a good working space for the camera crew. I don't know how the rumors got started which have it that the leader is seriously ill, or senile, or that he has practically abdicated in favor of his son who, or so we were told in Pyongyang, "takes care of party matters." The big cyst the leader has at the nape of his neck doesn't look very bad--it can even be seen on some fairly old films.

Kim Il-song seems a good 10 years younger than his 65 years. Always smiling, sometimes laughing, he acts like a man who isn't used to being contradicted. One wonders if his height and weight have anything to do with it, as he is much larger than most of his countrymen. He is much more the debonair

*The text of this interview was published in the 26-27 June 1977 issue of LE MONDE.

than he is the man of iron a la Stalin. But when he pounds the table with his fist for emphasis, it is easy to see why he doesn't have much trouble making himself obeyed. And no one really knows when the next party congress will be held, the last one being back in 1971....

There is a surprising contrast between the relaxed, almost jolly manner of Kim Il-song and the great adulation which surrounds him. The press makes a front-page story out of his slightest move. From theater to statuary, from steelworks to kindergartens, everything everywhere sings to his glory. He is worn on medallions around everyone's neck. And it is obvious that he is well informed on everything, takes care of everything, decides everything and is everywhere present. More than a dictator, he is a "boss" in the American sense of the word. But above all, he wants to be thought of as a father whose every gift, every gesture of "solicitude" is treated as a major event.

How does he, himself, accept this great shower of homage which the Koreans seem to find very natural, but which foreigners cannot help but see as a new avatar of the personality cult? It is true that in the rather special language of communism, the term "personality cult" doesn't mean so much exalting someone's merits, be they real or imagined, as it does having recourse to the inquisition. It is also true that the translation into French of Pyongyang propaganda, done by zealous citizens of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea and not by French-speakers, contains approximations and exaggerations which are often disarming. "You say: my general," said our delightful interpreter, which would mean in French something like "the respected general."

Let's face it.

For a mind schooled in scepticism, living in a world where disrespect has become the rule, it is difficult not to feel ill at ease in this society which deliberately brushes aside doubt, and which has made a dogma out of respect for authority--to begin with, supreme authority. And yet, how many times have we insubordinate Frenchmen ourselves given way to the temptation to put our trust in a father figure? After a mere 10 days in Korea, a Frenchman who does not understand a word of the language cannot claim to have discovered what degree, if any, of constraint and falsity there is in the veneration of this people for a leader whom a Pyongyang publication does not hesitate to call "papa marshal"....

An Intellectual Gap

Returned to the city to visit a textile factory complex which employs 10,000 people and 20,000 (!) machines, many of them imported from Japan and the rest manufactured in Korea. Everything seemed to be running smoothly and efficiently. The Peking General Textile Works, which we had visited 2 weeks previously, is 10 years behind this enormous factory complex. Next, we saw a small, neighborhood maternity hospital full of plump little babies, snugly wrapped in swaddling clothes. At the end of a hallway, side by side in a

terribly matter-of-fact proximity, were the delivery room and the abortion room. Contraception is unknown, here. We asked the head doctor what the ratio of abortions was to births. He would not give us any figures, but he assured us there were "substantially fewer." To judge from the bands of boy scouts who fill the streets from dawn until dusk, I was not tempted to doubt his word.

That evening, we went out again--this time to the Man'gyongdae Theater, named after the house where the president was born and inaugurated last winter after 15 months of construction work. It is a marble building of inconceivable splendor, covering 60,000 square meters, with a profusion of halls, galleries, salons, fountains, lights and enormous chandeliers, and using the very latest in "made in Japan" electronic equipment. I wonder what it must have cost to build this edifice, next to which New York's Lincoln Center cuts a pretty poor figure. Despite its size, however, it has only two 600-seat theaters so that, as we were told, everyone can see and hear well. One of the theaters is a concert hall and the other, where we went that evening, has at its disposal no less than 32 different stages and can present any performing group in the world. It shows extravaganzas like the ones the Chatelet used to present, but with an ideologically edifying aim, giving them a form which would be hard to imagine in France.

The subject could not have been better suited to an evening of farewell. A well-padded soprano sang the role of a young reporter sent out to write a story on the principal aspects of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea. She visits a cooperative farm, Mt. Paektu, a fishing port, Mt. Kumgang, a steel factory and lastly the city of Pyongyang. On the way, she finds a small book of poetry written by her father, who died a heroic death during the war, and receives a well-merited decoration from the Great Leader. The evocation of the past makes it possible to show scenes from the war of the partisans and the war of 1950. To give an idea of the intellectual gap which separates Pyongyang from the blase and hypersexed West, suffice it to note that the heroine meets a handsome young baritone at least 20 times during the course of her assignment. But not once is there even the slightest suggestion that one could have any kind of romantic feeling for the other. Christianity has never built such a chaste society as this. Divorce here is extremely rare, and even a very toned-down description of European moeurs leaves the Koreans nonplussed.

I wouldn't dare try to imagine what kind of reception the West would give such a piece of theater, in which technical perfection, beautiful voices and graceful ballets go hand in hand with the most unbelievable innocence. And one can only deplore all that these people have lost by relegating to the background, if not totally ignoring, the great universal works of art, although they are proud of having produced a young violinist who just won the International Mozart Competition in Belgrade. But they have at least succeeded in overcoming the cultural barrier which, in most countries, separates the ruling class from the ruled. Everyone here joins with a sort of childish enthusiasm in celebrating these marvels, meant to persuade the people that they are living in a kind of paradise.

Socialist society is gasping for breath in East Europe because it thought it could gain the support of the masses by holding out the promise of "goulash communism," or in other words, plentiful consumer goods. Kim Il-song, as we have seen, knows the value of "material stimuli." But he has also apparently learned that man does not live by bread alone, and that if the people are to be persuaded to "take 10 steps while others are taking only one," in order to build their country, they have to be strongly motivated. If festivals are constantly alternating with work, it is because these festivals themselves are encouragements to work, insofar as their success depends on perfectly coordinating the movements of hundreds, if not thousands or tens of thousands of Koreans.

An Absurd Ignorance

To try to come to some kind of conclusion, I would obviously have to go and see the other Korea and compare the two. And we do plan to make that trip in the fall. In the meantime, however, I will take the liberty of presenting some partial conclusions.

- 1) It is patently absurd for the French Government, which maintains diplomatic relations with every country in the world except Rhodesia, including some of the most despotic and least independent ones, to continue to ignore the People's Democratic Republic of Korea, whose desire for independence has become its golden rule. After all, there are only Koreans north of the 38th parallel; the same cannot be said of the South;
- 2) The Pyongyang regime has invested enormous sums of money in industry and in the social superstructure, not to mention the patriotic monuments and sumptuous public buildings. And the results have been worth the effort: everywhere there are new buildings, the latest model machines and palaces of stone and marble. A new war would destroy all this. To attribute to Kim Il-song the intention of starting one amounts to seeing his whole program as completely inconsistent. Nothing in the official propaganda is preparing the population for such an eventuality;
- 3) Every country that wants to avoid underdevelopment, be it capitalist or socialist, goes through a period of capital accumulation. And the People's Democratic Republic of Korea, 32 years after the end of the colonial era, is going about this capital accumulation with unprecedented determination. Its leader will not allow the people to forget their objective even for a moment. And the people are paying for it by being almost totally cut off intellectually from the rest of the industrial world--a world which they are becoming increasingly a part of due to their extremely rapid development. Is it futile to hope that, once the material base of its economy and its defense is established, North Korea will open itself up more and more to the rest of the world, as others have done, by overcoming the distrust that the developed world inspires in its leaders?

Will France contribute to overcoming this distrust by recognizing the People's Democratic Republic of Korea? The conversations we had with our hosts in Pyongyang were sometimes difficult. And quite often the question of honesty came up which, in communist language, simply means that the two sides are not in agreement. But there were moments when there was true communication--at least with certain people. And that is why we are eager to report from North Korea not only our admiration for all they have accomplished, our irritation at some of their more outrageous doings and sometimes our alarm at their too-well disciplined population, but also some prospects for hope.

11935

CSO: 4200

ADMINISTRATION COUNCIL FETES CHONGNYON VISITORS

Pyongyang KCNA in English 0435 GMT 19 Aug 77 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, August 19 (KCNA)--The Administration Council on August 18 arranged a banquet in honour of the fifth delegation of Korean Educational Workers in Japan.

Kim Il-tae made a speech at the banquet.

He pointed to the signal successes made by the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) in educational work in the past period under the wise leadership and utmost care of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The people and educational workers in the homeland, he said, are greatly moved by the energetic struggle the educational workers of Chongnyon are waging to develop the democratic national education even in the dreary alien land, upholding with a whole heart the programmatic teachings given by the great leader on the educational work of Chongnyon. He expressed the firm belief that they would score greater successes in the patriotic work of Chongnyon.

The next speaker was head of the delegation Kim Su-chin, section chief of the Educational Department of the Central Standing Committee of Chongnyon.

He said that the great leader, in the midst of his busy days of leading the revolution and construction, found time to give detailed teachings on the direction and ways of the democratic national education of Chongnyon and, moreover, sent huge educational aid fund and stipends exceeding 22,900 million yen in 65 installments and sent unsparingly everything necessary including quantities of teaching materials and tools.

We will trust and follow only the respected and beloved leader in any adversity and keep immortal Kim-Il-songism in bloom through generations for thousands of years, he said.

He also evinced the resolution to devote all energy and wisdom to the work of rearing men of new type who have unshakable world outlook of chuche and the struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

The attendants of the banquet drank toasts reverently wishing good health and a long life to the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song.

CSO: 4220

MEETING MARKS CLOSE OF SOLIDARITY MONTH WITH CUBA

Pyongyang KCNA in English 1533 GMT 12 Aug 77 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, August 12 (KCNA)--The "Month of Solidarity With the Cuban People" marking the 24th anniversary of the armed uprising of the Cuban people was closed at a function held at the Nampo Theatre on August 11.

Present on the occasion were personages concerned Kim Ki-son, Yi Song-in, Kim Pyong-ho and Choe Chi-son and working people of Nampo. Andres Campos Cabrera, charge d'affaires ad interim, and staffers of the Cuban Embassy in Pyongyang were invited.

Addressing the meeting first, Choe Chi-son said that the course of the functions of the "Month of Solidarity With the Cuban People" held in our country clearly showed once again the militant solidarity and unbreakable friendship and unity between the peoples of Korea and Cuba.

He pointed out that the Cuban revolutionaries led by Comrade Fidel Castro, the supreme leader of the Cuban revolution, overthrew the Batista dictatorial regime by an armed struggle and, after the victory of revolution, the Cuban people have brought about radical changes in all fields of social life, economic and cultural, ideological and moral.

Our people, he added, warmly hail the successes made by the Cuban people and will render full support and encouragement to their just cause in the future, too.

Our people are happy to have the revolutionary Cuban people as their friend and greatly treasure friendship and solidarity with them, he declared.

Speaking next, Andres Campos Cabrera said that the Cuban people rejoice over the successes made by the heroic and industrious Korean people in all fields, industry, agriculture, construction, public health and education, and so on, under the wise leadership of the Workers Party of Korea headed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The Communist Party, government and people of Cuba fully support the new national salvation proposal put forward by a joint meeting of political parties and public organisations of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea held in Pyongyang in January last and wish an early realisation of the three principles and five-point policy for national reunification set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, he declared, and went on:

The Cuban people demand an unconditional withdrawal of all foreign troops present in South Korea and denounce all the provocative manoeuvres committed by the enemy against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

CSO: 4220

'NODONG SINMUN' WELCOMES SAO TOME DELEGATION

Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2318 GMT 8 Aug 77 SK

[NODONG SINMUN 9 August editorial: "The People's Envoy Is Coming With Affection and Friendship"]

[Text] At the invitation of the DPRK Government, a government delegation of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe headed by Prime Minister Miguel Trovoada arrives today in Pyongyang, the capital of revolution, for a friendly visit. Our people warmly welcome the guests from Sao Tome and Principe, coming from far away in West Africa, with affection and friendship. The visit of the Sao Tome and Principe Government delegation to our country at this time marks an important occasion in further strengthening and developing the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries, which have been linked in the anti-imperialist joint struggle. The visit will also provide encouragement to our people struggling to frustrate the "two-Koreas" plot of the splittists at home and abroad and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

Sao Tome and Principe is a beautiful island country located in the Gulf of Guinea. The people of Sao Tome and Principe won independence in July 1975 after a long and arduous struggle to put an end to colonial rule in the form of 500 years of Portuguese occupation.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught: "The independence of Sao Tome and Principe and the founding of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe are a great victory of the people of Sao Tome and Principe and also the joint victory of the peoples of the Third World in Africa."

The independence of Sao Tome and Principe provided an occasion for the peoples of the oppressed countries to regain their national dignity and sovereignty and to advance along a rewarding new life.

Today the people of Sao Tome and Principe, under the correct leadership of President Manuel Pinto da Costa, have achieved successes in their struggle to frustrate the subversive scheme of the enemies, eliminate the remnants of colonial rule and construct an independent and prosperous new society.

The government of this country is concentrating its major effort on agricultural development in order to become self-sufficient in food production in the near future and also is endeavoring to develop the fishery industry and the national industrial base, thus improving the people's livelihood.

The government of this country also is actively striving to eliminate illiteracy and to prevent Western culture from infiltrating into Sao Tome and Principe. Today this country is making an effort to enhance the leadership of the ruling party, the Sao Tome and Principe Liberation Movement, to strengthen political indoctrination work among the people and thus to firmly unite the people around the party and the government.

By dint of the active measures of the government and the creative efforts of the people, this country has further solidified its national independence and, as a result, the appearance of the country is changing as days pass.

The Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe has a nonaligned foreign policy under the principles of anti-imperialism and independence. It also resolutely supports the struggle of the African peoples against imperialism, colonialism and racism and for national liberation and independence.

The Korean people rejoice over the successes of the people of Sao Tome and Principe in their construction of a new society as the Korean people's own successes, and actively support the Sao Tome and Principe people's struggle for development and prosperity.

Although geographically far apart, Korea and Sao Tome and Principe are firmly linked because of their common situation in the past and their common goal and struggle against imperialism and for independence. Thus, friendship and cooperation is developing between the two countries.

The visit of President Manuel Pinto da Costa to our country in 1975 was an epoch-making occasion in developing the relations of friendship between the peoples of the two countries of Korea and Sao Tome and Principe. The people of Sao Tome and Principe highly respect the brilliant achievements of our people in revolution and construction and in realizing the immortal chuche ideology under the wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader, and actively support the cause of the fatherland reunification of our people.

The government and people of Sao Tome and Principe recognize the DPRK Government as the only legal government of the Korean people and sincerely support and encourage the just struggle of our people for the withdrawal of the U.S. forces from South Korea and for the realization of the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

The Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe actively supports the impartial policy of our republic for the fatherland reunification at international organs and conferences, including the U.N. General Assembly. For this, our people extend deep thanks to the government and people of Sao Tome and Principe.

The visit of the prime minister of Sao Tome and Principe and his party to our country at this time will make bloom more beautifully the friendship and cooperation of the peoples of the two countries.

We sincerely hope the visit of the government delegation of Sao Tome and Principe will be fruitful.

CSO: 4208

SAO TOME-PRINCIPE PREMIER'S SPEECH IN PYONGYANG

Pyongyang KCNA in English 0413 GMT 10 Aug 77 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, Aug 10 (KCNA)--Premier Miguel Trovoada made a speech at the banquet arranged by the Administration Council on August 9 in honor of the government delegation of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe. He said:

The friendly relations between our two countries which were forged before independence and consolidated through a protracted common struggle against imperialism, colonialism and oppression have reached the highest stage occasioned by the historic meeting between the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il-song and the leader of our revolution Comrade Manuel Pinto da Costa in Pyongyang in December 1975.

It was at that time that the basic principle on cooperation between the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea and the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe was established by the outstanding leaders of our two peoples.

Our visit to your country is based precisely on this principle.

After the visit of our head of state to your country we are carrying out this time the worthwhile task of visiting your country with a very great pleasure, carrying with us veneration for the outstanding leader Comrade Kim Il-song, whom the Sao Tome and Principe people respect and revere so deeply, and the feelings of friendship and amity cherished by our people for the valiant and great Korean people.

After independence our people embarked upon carrying out the task for national reconstruction to build a new equitable society free from exploitation of man by man in Sao Tome and Principe.

The party and government of Korea and the friendly Korean people are expressing support and solidarity in concrete form as they did in the past for our people in the new stage of the liberation struggle.

Many Korean comrades gave and are continuously giving precious technical help for the consolidation of independence and the advance of our revolution in Sao Tome and Principe.

They teach us the experiences gained in the course of the Korean revolution which give so many lessons to the developing countries.

We highly appraise the great changes brought about by the heroic Korean people in the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, upholding the teachings and policies of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song under his firm and wise leadership.

We appreciate and support the militant efforts and just struggle of the Korean people for the peaceful reunification of the country.

We are convinced that no force, no scheme can prevent the realization of this legitimate desire.

The premier of Sao Tome and Principe continued: The tactics of divide and rule used by the imperialists from long ago is being applied widely to the apartheid and the crafty intrigues to prolong the final fall of white rule in South Africa on the African continent.

Thus many clashes take place between African countries which occasionally cause sanguinary confrontation among fraternal countries.

Such fratricide not only delays the process of the complete liberation of the African continent but gravely endangers the efforts of the African peoples for development.

Of course, it is only international imperialism that gets profit in this struggle.

It is, therefore, a vital, urgent task of the forces fighting for freedom, justice and peace to heighten vigilance and strengthen militant unity and cooperation in all fields in order that all people may enjoy genuine progress, democracy and peace.

CSO: 4220

'NODONG SINMUN' EDITORIALS FOR JULY 1977

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

1 Jul 77 p 1 "Let Us All Become Genuine Masters in Management of State and Social Property": Stresses, in connection with the designation of July and August as periods for "loving state and social cooperative organizational property," the need for care and wise management of the products of construction.

4 Jul 77 p 2 "Let Us Embody the Three Great Principles for Unifying the Fatherland Proposed by the Great Leader and thus Hasten the Great Undertaking of Unification": Marks the fifth anniversary of issuance of the North-South Joint Communiqué; stresses the continued applicability of the Three Principles and Five Guidelines for unification espoused by Kim Il-song.

6 Jul 77 p 1 "Let Us Mark a Greater Upsurge in Transportation Work by Fanning the Flames of the 200-Day Revolutionary Transportation Battle" [Excerpts published in JPRS 69502 TRANSLATIONS ON NORTH KOREA No. 541, 27 Jul 1977 pp 47-49: "RAIL WORKERS PURSUE TRANSPORTATION PROGRESS"]: Progress in railway sector development critiqued.

7 Jul 77 p 1 "Let Us Make Every Field a 'Bumper-Crop-Year Field' and Occupy Without fail the Height of 8.5 Million Tons of Food Grain": Procedures for increasing grain production this year reviewed; functionaries and agricultural workers urged to conform to technological guidelines focusing on weeding, fertilizing, and pollinating techniques.

11 Jul 77 p 1 "Let Us Spread Even More Energetically the 'Chicken Breeding Movement' Throughout the Nation": Emphasizes importance of increased poultry egg and meat production to improvements in diet; notes production goals set at rice mills in Kangdong County of an average 180 eggs per chicken per year (100 percent increase), and , for meat, five chickens per household, 100 per work team at rice threshing sites, and 200 per cooperative farm rice mill.

12 Jul 77 p 1 "Let Us Establish Effective Measures to Protect All Crops From Rain and Wind" [Text published in JPRS 69502 TRANSLATIONS ON NORTH KOREA No. 541, 27 Jul 1977 pp 51-52: "FARMERS WARNED TO GUARD AGAINST WIND/RAIN DAMAGE"]].

13 Jul 77 p 1 "Let Us Launch a New Upsurge in Truck Transport and Carry Even More Freight": Reviews importance of truck transport to overall 200-Day Revolutionary Transportation Battle; notes need to increase the usage rate of trucks through stepped-up production of trailers, as well as to emphasize the manufacture of spare parts and proper maintenance.

15 Jul 77 p 1 "Let Us Develop Water Transport Even More Energetically": Points out the applicability of water transport to the goal of joint transportation, given North Korea's extensive network of navigable waterways and the coastal location of important industries; urges a greater usage rate of existing freight vessels and construction of "numerous" 10,000-ton class freighters.

18 Jul 77 p 1 "Let Us Energetically Advance the Technical Revolution and thus Achieve an Even Greater Upsurge in Production": Reviews progress in the three technical revolutions; instructs economic guidance functionaries to immediately formulate new plans to expedite completion of the technical revolution; links the technical revolution to success in the transportation revolution.

20 Jul 77 p 1 "Let Us Be Sure to Plant Autumn Vegetables at the Proper Time": Notes that, in order for this year's food grain production goal of 8.5 million tons to be realized, fall vegetables to be used in preparing kimchang (pickled cabbage and radishes) must be planted at the right time.

23 Jul 77 p 1 "Let Us Fan Even More Strongly the Flames of Reform on the Steel Front": Instructs functionaries, laborers, and technicians in the ferrous metals industries to couple overfulfillment of production goals for steel and rolled steel materials achieved during the first half of 1977 with continued increases in production; notes importance of steel to the transportation and extractive industries.

25 Jul 77 p 1 "Let Us Energetically Support the Transportation Front Through a Nationwide Campaign" [Text published in JPRS 69577 TRANSLATIONS ON NORTH KOREA No. 543, 10 Aug 77 pp 23-26: "ENERGETIC BACKING FOR TRANSPORTATION FRONT URGED"]

27 Jul 77 p 1 "Let Us Block the War and 'Two Koreas' Maneuvers of the Splitists Here and Abroad and Hasten Unification of the Fatherland": Commemorates the 24th anniversary of North Korean "victory" in the Korean War; scores U.S. troop withdrawal plans as fiction, not fact; criticizes Japanese "reactionism" concerning Korea.

CSO: 4208

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

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

3 Jul 77 p 1 Caption: "The great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, receive party and government representatives from the Democratic Republic of Somalia [on 2 July] and posed for a commemorative photo with them."

4 Jul 77 p 1 Caption: "The great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, received the Japanese Broadcasting Corporation delegation [on 3 July] and posed for a commemorative photo with members of the delegation."

7 Jul 77 p 1 Caption: "The great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, received the government delegation of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah [on 6 July] and posed for a commemorative photo with members of the delegation."

17 Jul 77 p 1 Caption: "The great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, received the Palestine national liberation movement delegation [on 16 July] and posed for a commemorative photo with members of the delegation."

CSO: 4208

KIM IL-SONG SPEECH EXPLAINING LAND LAW PUBLISHED

Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 11 Aug 77 SK

[Text] The Korean Workers Party Publishing Agency has published in book form the speech entitled "On the Land Law" which was delivered by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the 7th session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly on 29 April 1977. In his work, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song elucidated the need for establishing the land law, the major content of the law and concrete guidelines and methods for implementing it.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: "Our country's situation, in which the rural socialist cooperation system has been established and the rural socialist cooperation system has been established and the rural socialist economy has rapidly developed with the establishment of district farms, urgently calls for legally delineating the relationship with respect to the ownership of land in a socialist society and the detailed problems involved in preserving and taking care of land."

Reflecting on practical requirements, the great leader pointed out that the newly formulated land law, along with the general development of a concept on land, stipulates in detail the relationship of the ownership of land in a socialist society and construction, preservation and care of land.

He then made clear that, because preservation, caring for and constructing on land is important, the newly formulated land law, along with matters concerning land ownership, deals with construction on national territory in a planned manner in accordance with the national territory construction master plan, with nationwide implementation of the work of preserving and taking care of land with the participation of all the people, and with the improvement and orderly amalgamation of farmland and the beautification, construction on and effective utilization of all of the country's land.

In his work, the great leader has given us detailed guidelines on concretely implementing the major provisions of the land law. While urging proper formulation of the national territory construction master plan in accordance with the land law, construction on national territory in a planned manner in accordance with the plan, successfully preserving and taking good care of land and

satisfactorily constructing on land, the great leader has laid down practical tasks in a detailed manner.

In concluding his work, the great leader stressed that we should convert our country into a more beautiful, affluent and livable one by properly formulating the national territory construction master plan in accordance with provisions in the land law and by successfully carrying out the work of preserving, taking good care of and constructing on land based on this plan. He then clarified the basic purpose of adopting the land law.

The great leader's work is indeed an immortal document which has provided a solution to land and national territory construction problems raised since the establishment of a socialist system and is a programmatic guideline which we should always faithfully follow in the struggle to expedite the complete realization of the theses on the agricultural question in our country and to convert the entire territory into a paradise for the people.

CSO: 4208

'NODONG SINMUN' SCORES ISRAEL'S ATTEMPT TO ANNEX ARAB LAND

Pyongyang KCNA in English 0359 GMT 22 Aug 77 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, August 22 (KCNA)--Papers here August 21 in commentaries condemned the Israeli aggressors' attempt to permanently annex the illegally occupied Arab territories.

A commentary of NODONG SINMUN says:

The Israeli reactionaries announced some time ago that they "officially recognized" the Jewish "settlements" built in the areas west of the River Jordan, the occupied Arab territory, and recently made a decision to apply their "law" to the areas west of the River Jordan and the Gaza areas and made public that they would grant "special treatment" to those Jews who moved to the occupied Arab land, such as giving them "special subsidy" and exempting them from taxation and decided to set up more Jewish "settlements" in the western part of the Jordan.

The commentary goes on:

This shows that the Israeli aggressors are putting into practice their open attempt to annex the occupied Arab land, blaring that they "would not retreat to the border line before 1967."

We roundly condemn the Zionists for openly trying to annex permanently the illegally occupied Arab land and fully support the just struggle of the Palestinian people and the Arab people to repulse the aggression of Israel, restore their legitimate right, take back the lost homeland and firmly defend the sovereignty and national dignity of the country.

The commentary says that the ever intensified attempt of the Israeli reactionaries at the permanent annexation of the Arab land is a vicious challenge to the entire Arab people and the world peace-loving people and a provocative, criminal act obstructing the just solution of the Middle East issue and further aggravating tension in that region.

Pointing out that instigated and supported actively by the imperialists, the Israeli aggressors are trying not only to swallow up the occupied Arab land permanently but ceaselessly committing military provocations and aggressive acts and frantically speeding up new war preparations to realize their wild ambition for new territorial expansion, the commentary notes:

With nothing can the Israeli aggressors justify their occupation of the Arab land. Their machinations to seize forever the illegally occupied Arab land should not be tolerated.

The Israeli aggressors should give up at once their criminal plot to annex the Arab land permanently, stop strangulating the legitimate right of the Palestinian people and vacate all the occupied Arab territories without delay.

If the Israeli aggressors go on with their reckless machinations to attain their wild ambition for the permanent annexation of the Arab land, they will meet a deserving punishment, stresses the commentary.

CSO: 4220

'NODONG SINMUN' 18 AUGUST EDITORIAL ON TRANSPORTATION

Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2315 GMT 17 Aug 77 SK

[NODONG SINMUN 18 August editorial: "Let Us Make Sweeping Innovations in Feeder Line Work"]

[Excerpts] Our transportation workers and their supporters, upholding the programmatic instructions set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the 13th plenary session of the Fifth KWP Central Committee, are performing labor exploits in cargo transportation amidst the burning flames of the transportation revolution 200-day battle. One of the important tasks to effect an epochal turning point in railway transportation by vigorously accelerating the transportation revolution and particularly by brilliantly carrying out the centralized transportation policy is to improve and strengthen the use of railway feeder lines at plants and enterprises.

Improvement and strengthening of the feeder lines at plants and enterprises is of very great significance in winning proud success in the transportation revolution 200-day battle and in solving the transportation problems of the country. Drastic improvement of the feeder lines can smoothly meet rapidly increasing transportation requirements in all sectors of the people's economy and thus enable a greater upsurge in production and construction.

Recognizing the significance and importance of implementing the transportation revolution in the economic construction of the country, the great leader has set forth the revolutionary policy of carrying out a transportation revolution 200-day battle and has elucidated detailed methods and tasks for improvement of the feeder lines so as to meet the demands of the present reality. Functionaries and working people in all sectors of the people's economy must actively struggle for the improvement and strengthening of the feeder lines, upholding the instruction of the great leader, so as to mark a new turning point in carrying out the transportation revolution.

All functionaries and working people of plants and enterprises which have feeder lines must vigorously struggle to improve operation of the feeder

lines in a revolutionary manner by deeply bearing in mind the programmatic instructions given by the great leader at the 13th plenary session of the Fifth KWP Central Committee and must carry out all work arising in operating the feeder lines in a responsible manner by demonstrating their high revolutionary spirit.

Ministries and committees of the Administration Council and plants and enterprises must establish detailed plans and struggle goals for completing the feeder line construction tasks assigned to them during the period of the transportation revolution 200-day battle, must produce on a large scale loading and unloading facilities including cranes by mobilizing all available potential to the maximum, and must decisively increase the level of mechanization of loading and unloading work by improving loading and unloading facilities.

One of the important tasks arising in improving operation of the feeder lines is to actively utilize the existing joint work teams by strengthening cooperation between the functionaries of the plants and enterprises and the functionaries of the railroad stations.

The success of feeder line operations depends upon the degree of concern shown by guidance functionaries of the party organizations and the three-revolutions teams in this sector. Party organizations and three-revolutions teams in all sectors of the people's economy must strengthen organizational and political work among party members and working people so that they voluntarily and actively take part in operation of the feeder lines.

Today, when the centralized transportation system has been widely adopted and centralized cargo transportation is vigorously carried out, improvement and strengthening of the operation of feeder lines at plants and enterprises is an important requirement arising in easing the problem of strained transportation and in successfully carrying out the transportation revolution. Let us vigorously accelerate the transportation revolution and more smoothly meet the ever-increasing transportation demands of the people's economy by marking a new revolutionary turning point in operation of the feeder lines, upholding the great leader's instructions.

CSO: 4208

KCNA DESCRIBES NEW BUILDING ON PYONGYANG'S MORANBONG HILL

Pyongyang KCNA in English 1552 GMT 13 Aug 77 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, August 13 (KCNA)--The Moran-Kak, an elegant and modern building of Korean style, has made its appearance on picturesque Moranbong Hill in Pyongyang.

The building of refreshing light blue colour with a Korean-style roof presenting shapes of flocks of birds flapping their wings at a time, buried in luxuriant verdure, gives the impression of a picture canvas.

There had been standing at this site a shabby museum coarsely built by the Japanese imperialist colonial rulers in the past.

This low, wretched building did not match at all the new monumental edifices and historical remains found in many places on Moranbong Hill nor did it suit the sentiments of our people.

So our constructors completely pulled down this useless building and constructed in its place the nice-looking Moran-Kak in a brief time by waging the speed battle.

This building cutting a conspicuous figure in the architectural style is as splendid as the Ongnyu Hall standing on the bank of the Taedong-Gang River.

The Moran-Kak built in an asymmetrical way to harmonize with the surroundings has glistening huge marble columns, torch-typed decorations on the roof, multi-coloured chandeliers hanging from the Mokran flower-patterned ceiling, clear-coloured doors, splendidly decorated big and small rooms, which bring into bolder relief the modern and cultural style and popular nature of the building.

It was designed by the competent workers of the twice chollima designing section of the Pyongyang City Designing Office who had undertaken the designing of many monumental edifices in the past.

Upholding the chuche-oriented construction policy of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on building structures socialist in content and national in style, they designed the Moran-Kak properly combining classic and contemporary architectural beauty.

With the construction of this building the Moranbong Park has come to serve the people better for culture and rest.

The newly built Moran-Kak harmonizes well with the Kumsudae Pavilion, the Moranbong Theatre and other modern buildings as well as with the Ulmildae Pavilion, Choesungdae Pavilion and other well-known ancient buildings, and exhibits the distinguished architecture of our people.

CSO: 4220

APPEARANCE LISTS FOR DPRK PERSONALITIES

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

MASS MEETINGS--The following attended a Pyongyang city mass meeting on 24 June to mark the 25 June Day of Resistance to U.S. Imperialism:

| | |
|-------------|-------------------------------------|
| Yi Kun-mo | comrade |
| Kim Ki-son | functionary of the sector concerned |
| Kim Yong-mu | " |

The following attended a mass rally on 24 June in Hamburg to commemorate the 25 Day of Resistance to U.S. Imperialism:

| | |
|--------------|-------------------------------------|
| Kim Kuk-t'ae | functionary of the sector concerned |
| Yi Kil-song | " |

The following attended a mass rally on 24 June in Haeju to mark the 25 June Day of Resistance to U.S. Imperialism:

| | |
|-------------|-------------------------------------|
| Ch'oe Kwang | functionary of the sector concerned |
| Yi Pong-won | " |
| An Sung-hak | " |

[Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 25 Jun 77 p 3]

BULGARIAN WOMEN'S BANQUET--Attending a banquet on the evening of 24 June at the People's Cultural Palace for the Bulgarian Women's Delegation led by Elena Lagadinova were the following:

| | |
|---------------|--|
| Kim Song-ae | chairman of the central committee of Korean Women's League |
| Yi Chong-mok | functionary of the sector concerned |
| Ho Ch'ang-suk | " |

| | |
|----------------|-------------------------------------|
| Hwang Sun-hui | functionary of the sector concerned |
| Yi Su-wol | " |
| Kang Chom-suk | " |
| Ch'oe Song-suk | " |
| Chang Hwa-tuk | " |

[Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 25 Jun 77 p 3]

GAKRJ DELEGATION--The following attended a Pyongyang city mass rally at Moran-bong Theater on 26 June to welcome the visiting GAKRJ [General Association of Koreans Residing in Japan] Functionaries Delegation led by Nam Yong-ch'un:

| | |
|----------------|--------------------------------------|
| Kye Ung-t'ae | comrade |
| Yu Ki-ik | functionary of the sectory concerned |
| Kim In-son | " |
| Wang Kyong-hak | " |

A welcome speech was given by Wang Kyong-hak, after which Nam Yong-ch'un spoke.

[Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 27 Jun 77 p 4]

MASS RALLIES--The following attended a 25 June mass rally for the Day of Resistance to U.S. Imperialism at Sinuiju Square:

| | |
|----------------|-------------------------------------|
| O Paek-ryong | comrade |
| Kim Pyong-ryul | functionary of the sector concerned |
| Han In-hwan | " |

The following attended a 25 June mass rally at Kaesong City Square:

| | |
|-------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Pyon Ch'ang-pok | functionary of the sector concerned |
| Chang In-sok | " |
| Paek Ch'ang-ryong | " |

The following attended a 25 June mass rally at Sariwon City Square:

| | |
|--------------|-------------------------------------|
| Han Sang-kyu | functionary of the sector concerned |
| Kim Nak-hui | " |
| Kim Su-tuk | " |

The following attended a 25 June mass rally at the Kanggye City Aquare opposite the Chagang Province Administrative Committee Building:

| | |
|-------------|-------------------------------------|
| Yi Pong-kil | functionary of the sector concerned |
| Kim Yi-chun | " |
| Yi Kum-nyo | " |

[Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 27 June 77 p 4]

MASS MEETING--The following attended a mass meeting in Kim Il-song Square in Pyongyang on the afternoon of 25 June:

| | |
|-----------------|---------|
| Kang Yang-uk | comrade |
| Kim Tong-kyu | " |
| So Ch'ol | " |
| Yim Ch'un-ch'u | " |
| Ho Tam | " |
| Chong Chun-ki | " |
| Kang Song-san | " |
| Hwang Chang-yop | " |

Also attending the mass meeting were Nam Yong-ch'un, leader of a Chosen Soren functionaries delegation and vice president, Choson Sinbo Co; Kim Tae-ryong, leader of the Korean Residents of Japan Fatherland Visitation Delegation and vice chairman of the Akita-Prefecture Chosen Soren Headquarters. Speeches were delivered by Kim Pong-chu, chairman of the central committee of the Korean Trade Unions; Chang Yun-p'il, chairman of the central committee of the Korean Agricultural Workers Union; Chi Chae-ryong, chairman of the central committee of the Socialist Working Youth League; and Kang Chom-suk, vice chairman of the central committee of the Korean Democratic Women's Union. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 26 Jun 77 p 1]

POLISH FOREIGN MINISTER--Attending a banquet on the evening of 26 June at the People's Cultural Palace to welcome Emil Wojtaszek, Foreign Minister of Poland, were the following:

| | |
|---------------|-------------------------------------|
| Ho Tam | comrade |
| Kim Il-tae | functionary of the sector concerned |
| Kim Kyong-yon | " |
| Yi -Chong-mok | " |
| Paek Nam-sun | DPRK Ambassador to Poland |

[Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 27 Jun 77 p 2]

KIM GIFTS TO TRIPLETS--A meeting was held on 27 June at the Ch'ongjin Steel Mill nursery to present gifts from Comrade Kim Il-song to the nursery's triplets and to confer the title of Hero of the DPRK on nursery functionaries. Attending the meeting were:

| | |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------|
| Kim Il | comrade |
| Hyon Mu-kwang | " |
| Kim T'aek-ryong | functionary of the sector concerned |
| Hong Hui-ch'ong | " |

The order of Hero of the DPRK was conferred upon Yi Kil-son, director of the steel mill's nursery. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 29 Jun 77 p 1, 2]

SOMALIAN DELEGATION--Welcoming the Party and government delegation of the Somali-
ian Democratic Republic, led by Ismail Ali Aborkar, which arrived by special
airplane at Pyongyang Airport on 29 June, were the following:

| | |
|----------------|-------------------------------------|
| Kim Tong-kyu | vice chairman |
| Kim Il-tae | functionary of the sector concerned |
| Yi Ch'ang-son | " |
| Yi Chong-mok | " |
| Kye Chang-hwan | " |
| Wang Kyong-hak | " |

[Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 30 Jun 77 p 1]

SOMALIAN BANQUET--The following attended a banquet for the Somalian party and
government delegation held on the evening of 29 June at the Onegnyugwan:

| | |
|----------------|-------------------------------------|
| Kim Tong-kyu | vice chairman |
| Ho Tam | comrade |
| Kong Chin-t'ae | " |
| Kim Il-tae | functionary of the sector concerned |
| Yi Ch'ang-son | " |
| Yi Chong-mok | " |
| Yi Hwa-son | " |
| Kye Chang-hwan | " |
| Wang Kyong-hak | " |

Kim Tong-kyu delivered a speech first, then Ismail Ali Aborkar spoke.

[Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 30 Jun 77 p 2]

RALLY FOR SOMALIANS--The following attended a Pyongyang city mass rally held
at the People's Cultural Palace on 1 July for the Somalian party and govern-
ment delegation:

| | |
|----------------|-------------------------------------|
| Kim Tong-kyu | vice chairman |
| Kong Chin-t'ae | comrade |
| Kim Il-tae | functionary of the sector concerned |
| Yi Ch'ang-son | " |
| Kang Hui-won | " |
| Yi Chong-mok | " |
| Yi Hwa-son | " |
| Kye Chang-hwan | " |
| Wang Kyong-hak | " |

Chairman of the Pyongyang City Administrative Committee, Kang Hui-won, de-
livered a welcome speech. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 2 Jul 77 p 1]

SOMALIAN BANQUET--Attending a banquet for the Somalian party and government
delegation held on the evening of 2 July at the Ongnyugwan were the following:

| | |
|----------------|-------------------------------------|
| Kim Tong-kyu | vice chairman |
| Ho Tam | comrade |
| Kong Chin-t'ae | " |
| Kim Il-tae | functionary of the sector concerned |
| Yi Ch'ang-son | " |
| Yi Chong-mok | " |
| Yi Hwa-son | " |
| Kye Chang-hwan | " |
| Wang Kyong-hak | " |

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

LIBYAN BANQUET--The following attended a banquet on the evening of 2 July for the government delegation of Libya headed by Mohammad Ahmad al-Manquish, held at the People's Cultural Palace:

| | |
|----------------|-------------------------------------|
| Kong Chin-t'ae | comrade |
| Kim Ha-chong | functionary of the sector concerned |
| Kye Chang-hwan | " |

[Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 3 Jul 77 p 4]

JOINT DECLARATION ANNIVERSARY--The following attended a report meeting held at the People's Cultural Palace on the afternoon of 3 July on the fifth anniversary of the 4 July North-South Joint Declaration:

| | |
|----------------|-------------------------------------|
| So Ch'ol | comrade |
| Yang Hyong-sop | " |
| Chong Chun-ki | " |
| Ho Chong-suk | functionary of the sector concerned |
| Hong Ki-mun | " |
| Kim Man-kum | " |
| Pak Ch'ol-kun | " |
| Kim Ch'ol-min | " |
| Kang Hui-won | " |
| Kim Pong-chu | " |
| Chang Yun-p'il | " |
| Chi Chae-ryong | " |
| Kang Chom-suk | " |

The report was delivered by Yang Hyong-sop. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 4 Jul 77 p 1]

LIBYAN BANQUET--Attending a banquet held at the People's Cultural Palace on the evening of 6 July for the Libyan government delegation were the following:

| | |
|----------------|-------------------------------------|
| Kong Chin-t'ae | comrade |
| Kim Ha-chong | functionary of the sector concerned |
| Kye Chang-hwan | " |

Delegation leader Muhammad Ahmad al-Manquish spoke first, then Kong Chin-t'ae delivered a speech. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 7 Jul 77 p 3]

MONGOLIAN ANNIVERSARY--The following attended a banquet on the evening of 9 July at the Ongnyugwan held by Mongolian Ambassador Bandamtaryn Baldoo in commemoration of the 56th anniversary of the Mongolian revolution:

| | |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------|
| Chong Chun-ki | comrade |
| Hwang Chang-yop | " |
| Kim Kyong-yon | functionary of the sector concerned |
| Kang Hui-won | " |
| Kim Ik-hyon | " |
| Kim Kil-hyon | " |
| Kil Chae-kyong | " |
| Kim Yong-sun | " |

[Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 10 Jul 77 p 3]

GIFT DELIVERY--The following attended a meeting on 11 Jul at the Moranbong Youth Theater for giving gifts to schools and a letter of appreciation to Pyongyang senior middle schools, people's schools, and students:

| | |
|----------------|-------------------------------------|
| Kang Yang-uk | comrade |
| Yang Hyong-sop | " |
| Chong Chun-ki | " |
| Kang Hyon-su | functionary of the sector concerned |
| So Kwan-hi | " |
| Kang Hui-won | " |
| Chi Chae-ryong | " |
| Yu Kum-son | " |

[Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 12 Jul 77 p 1]

PRC TREATY ANNIVERSARY--The following attended a banquet at the Onegnyugwan on the evening of 12 July held by PRC Ambassador Lu Chih-hsien to commemorate the 16th anniversary of the DPRK-PRC Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation:

| | |
|----------------|-------------------------------------|
| Yi Yong-mu | comrade |
| Chong Chun-ki | " |
| Kim Kyong-yon | functionary of the sector concerned |
| Kim Ik-hyon | " |
| Kim Ki-nam | " |
| Kim Si-aak | " |
| Kim Kil-hyon | " |
| Cho Myong-son | " |
| Chang Ch'ol | " |
| Kwon Hui-kyong | " |
| Chon In-ch'ol | " |
| Paek Yong-chun | " |
| Han Su-kil | " |
| Yi Yong-ch'ang | " |
| Kim Yong-sun | " |
| So Nam-sin | " |
| Wang Kyong-hak | " |

Yi Yong-mu spoke first, then PRC Ambassador Lu delivered a speech. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 12 Jul 77 p 2]

PLO WELCOME--Welcoming a PLO delegation headed by Abu Jihad, deputy commander-in-chief of the Palestine Revolutionary Forces, at Pyongyang Airport on 12 July were the following:

| | |
|----------------|-------------------------------------|
| Chong Chun-ki | comrade |
| Chong Song-nam | functionary of the sector concerned |
| Cho Myong-son | " |
| Yi Hwa-son | " |
| Kil Chae-kyong | " |

[Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 13 Jul p 2]

CUBAN ANNIVERSARY--The following attended a Haeju City mass rally on 13 July at the South Hwanghae Province Art Theater on the 24th anniversary of the Cuban People's Armed Insurrection:

| | |
|-------------|-------------------------------------|
| Kim Ung-kol | functionary of the sector concerned |
| Kim Kyu-un | " |
| Yi Sun-paek | " |

[Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 14 Jul 77 p 6]

YUGOSLAVIAN YOUTH LEAGUE--Attending a Pyongyang city youth rally at the Pyongyang Student-youth Palace on the evening of 14 July to welcome the Yugoslav Youth League delegation were the following:

| | |
|------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Chi Chae-ryong | functionary of the sector concerned |
| Kim Ch'ang-ryong | " |
| Ch'oe Song-su | " |

Yugoslav delegation chairman Azem Vlasi spoke first, then Ch'oe Song-su delivered a speech. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 15 Jul 77 p 6]

IRAQI BANQUET--The following attended a banquet on 16 July at the People's Cultural Palace, held by Iraqi Ambassador Fathi Husayn Al-'ali, on the 9th anniversary of victory of the Iraqi Revolution:

| | |
|----------------|-------------------------------------|
| Kim Yong-nam | comrade |
| Kong Chin-t'ae | " |
| Kim Il-tae | functionary of the sector concerned |
| Kim Kyong-yon | " |
| Cho Yong-kuk | " |
| Kwon Hui-kyong | " |

Yi Song-hi functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Sok-chin "
Kim Yong-sun "
Hwang Ch'ol-san "

The Iraqi Ambassador spoke first, then Kong Chin-t'ae delivered a speech.

[Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 17 Jul 77 p 3]

PLO BANQUET--The following attended a banquet on the evening of 16 July for the visiting PLO delegation:

Chong Chun-ki comrade
Chong Song-nam functionary of the sector concerned
Cho Myong-son "
Yi Hwa-son "
Kil Chae-kyong "

[Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 17 Jul 77 p 3]

PLO MILITARY MEETING--The following attended a soldiers' meeting to welcome the PLO delegation at the unit to which Comrade Chon Mun-uk is attached:

Chong Chun-ki comrade
Cho Myong-son functionary of the sector concerned
Kil Chae-kyong "

Chon Mun-uk delivered a welcome speech, after which delegation leader Abu Jihad spoke. [Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 17 Jul 77 p 3]

9122
CSO: 4208

'NODONG SINMUN' EDITORIAL ON FARMING PREPARATIONS

Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2315 GMT 11 Aug 77 SK

[NODONG SINMUN 12 Aug editorial: "Let Us Make Thorough Preparations for Next Year's Farming by Concentrating Our Efforts"]

[Excerpts] In the rural economic sector today there has arisen an important task in addition to that of properly completing this year's farming--that is accelerating preparations for next year's.

One of the most important factors which made this year an unprecedented bumper year in farming despite the unfavorable weather is that all members of the rural villages and working people expedited preparations for this year's farming, including humus production, in advance of last year, as taught by the great leader.

Indeed, thorough advance preparations for farming is one of the important agricultural tasks on which we should concentrate our special effort when the cold front lingers. The great leader, who always is concerned about agricultural production and who instructs our agricultural working people in detail about the chuche farm method, has recently again clearly elucidated detailed methods to properly finish up this year's farming by making an analysis of the overall farm situation of the country. He has set forth tasks for properly making preparations for next year's farming.

All party members and working people on the agricultural front must further exert themselves to brilliantly finish up this year's farming and to vigorously push ahead with preparations for next year's farming--so that they can gloriously carry out the tasks elucidated by the great leader. The important task arising in properly carrying out preparations for next year's farming is to produce humus of good quality in greater quantities.

In order to properly produce humus, first of all, grass cutting work must be carried out on a mass scale to produce compost on a large scale. All cooperative farms must vigorously carry out grass cutting work on a mass scale by locating and grasping sources of grass and various waste shrubs and thus correctly planning grass cutting quotas by work team, sub-work team and individual.

Particularly, each organ, enterprise, and the street people's neighborhood units must actively support grass cutting work.

One of the important tasks arising in making preparations for next year's farming is to vigorously carry out the struggle to secure water supplies. Under conditions in which the drought continues to linger due to the influence of the cold front, and particularly in which the drought is more serious in the spring season, securing a water supply in advance is the important key factor to overcome abnormal and whimsical weather conditions and to guarantee high and stable yield in next year's farming.

To properly do next year's farming, preparation of seeds of good quality in advance is also important. The state seed farms and cooperative farms must recognize that the success of the farm year depends on the securing of sufficient amounts of seeds of good quality, and they must prepare seeds of good quality in advance.

The guaranteeing in advance of production of all necessary material means including chemical fertilizer and farm machinery, is one of the important tasks arising in properly making preparations for next year's farming. Functionaries and working people in the chemical industry sector must vigorously continue the struggle to produce, without fail, chemical fertilizer to meet the new annual fertilizer application plan. Plants and enterprises concerned must also produce in advance farm resources and materials, small and large, including herbicides and agricultural chemicals, and must supply them before the onset of next year's farming season. They must also produce in greater quantities various types of farm machinery and spare parts, including tractors.

All functionaries and working people in the rural economic sector must establish in advance plans for repairing and maintaining various types of farm machinery and accessories, including rice harvesters and threshing machines, as well as warehouses for grain storage.

To gain greater success in the current farm work and to thoroughly make preparations for next year's farming, the role of the party organizations and the guidance functionaries should be further enhanced. Party organizations in the rural economic sector and local party organizations must further strengthen their political work among the agricultural working people, and particularly must enhance the revolutionary zeal of the functionaries and the agricultural working people through economic and organization work--so as to properly carry out preparations for next year's farming, including grass cutting.

To properly finish up this year's bumper farming and to prepare for next year's farming in advance is a glorious and rewarding task to mark a new upsurge in agricultural production and to demonstrate the might of the chuche-oriented farm method.

BRIEFS

KOREANS FROM JAPAN--Pyongyang, August 11 (KCNA)--The 33rd Home-Visiting Group of Compatriots from Japan headed by Chairman of the Nagasaki Prefectural Headquarters of Chongnyon Kang Hui-su and the 34th Home-Visiting Group of Compatriots from Japan headed by Chairman of the Tsushima Headquarters of Chongnyon Sin Chong-su left Pyongyang, the capital of revolution, on August 9 by train after visiting the blessed socialist homeland thanks to the deep solicitude of the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song. They were seen off at the railway station by a large number of working people in the capital and personages concerned Ho Chong-suk, Han Pyong-hwa and Wang Kyong-hak. The 33rd and 34th Home-Visiting Groups of Compatriots from Japan left Wonsan Port on August 10 aboard the ship "Mangyongbong." [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0351 GMT 11 Aug 77 SK]

MOVIEMEN FROM SYRIA--Pyongyang, August 12 (KCNA)--The moviemens' delegation of our country returned home on August 11 by plane from Syria. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0344 GMT 12 Aug 77 SK]

ROMANIAN TV CAMERAMEN--Pyongyang, August 17--A Romanian TV cameramen's team headed by Iosif Stoica arrived in Pyongyang by plane on August 16. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0353 GMT 17 Aug 77 SK]

BRITISH COMMITTEE MEMBERS--Pyongyang, August 3--Malcolm Caldwell and John Halliday, members of the British Committee for Korea, left here on August 2 by air after visiting our country. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0340 GMT 3 Aug 77 SK]

INDIAN FILM RECEPTION--Pyongyang, Aug 14--The Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the Korea-India Friendship Association gave a film reception on August 13 at the Chollima House of Culture on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the independence of India. Present on the occasion together with working people in the city were personages concerned Kim Pong-chu and Kim Yong-sun, G. L. Sharma, charge d'affaires ad interim, and staffers of the Indian Embassy here were invited. Attendants saw an Indian feature film. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0800 GMT 14 Aug 77 OW]

PAKISTAN FILM SHOW--Pyongyang, Aug 13--The Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the Korea-Pakistan Friendship Association arranged a film show at the Chollima House of Culture on August 12 on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the independence of Pakistan. The film show was attended by personages concerned Kym Si-hak and Chu Chang-chun as well as working people in the city. Invited there were Ambassador Anwar Said and staffers of the embassy of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan here. The attendants saw Pakistan documentary films. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000 GMT 13 Aug 77 OW]

EDUCATORS VISIT KOREAN UNIVERSITY--Pyongyang, July 30--T. P. Yanushkovskaya, vice-president of the World Federation of Teachers Unions and Chairman of the Central Committee of the Union of Workers of Education, High Schools and Scientific Organs of the Soviet Union, and Wilhelm Ebert, president of the World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Profession, visited the Korean University on July 19 during their stay in Japan. Han Tok-su, chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) and honorary president of the Korean University, received and had a friendly talk with the guests. [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1622 GMT 30 Jul 77 OW]

YUGOSLAV OFFICIAL--Pyongyang, July 30--Todo Kurtovic, member of the Presidential Council, and secretary of its Executive Committee, of the Central Committee of the Yugoslav League of Communists, together with his family visited Mangyongdae and inspected the Central Industrial-Agricultural Exhibition, the Korean feature film studio, the Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace, saw the song and dance tale "The Song of Paradise" and toured the Kaesong area and Mt Kungang-san. [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1105 GMT 30 Jul 77 OW] Pyongyang, July 31--Todo Kurtovic and his family left here yesterday by plane after having a rest. They were seen off at the airport by Comrade Kim Yong-nam and Tode Vardziski, Yugoslav ambassador to our country, and his wife. [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0813 GMT 31 Jul 77 OW]

CUBAN ANNIVERSARY MARKED--Pyongyang, August 1--Meetings were held in different parts of our country on the occasion of the 24th anniversary of the armed uprising of the Cuban people. The teachers and students of the Kim Il-song University held a meeting on July 31 to celebrate the anniversary. Present at the meeting were Andres Campos Cabrera, charge d'affaires ad interim, and staffers, of the Cuban Embassy and Cuban students in Pyongyang. Speeches were made at the meeting. Meetings had been held earlier at the Korea-Cuba Friendship Chunghwa Chicken Factory, the Korea-Cuba Friendship Moranbong Senior Middle School and the unit of the Korean People's Security Force to which Comrade Kim Pyong-sun belongs. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1602 GMT 1 Aug 77 OW]

HAMHUNG MARKS CUBAN ANNIVERSARY--Pyongyang, August 4--Hamhung citizens held a meeting on August 3 to mark the 24th anniversary of the armed uprising of the Cuban people. Kim Sok-mun spoke first at the meeting. Andres Campos

Cabrera, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Cuban Embassy in Pyongyang, spoke next. [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1030 GMT 4 Aug 77 OW]

BULGARIA-KOREA FRIENDSHIP ASSOCIATION--Pyongyang, August 5--An inaugural meeting for the Bulgaria-Korea Friendship Association was held in Sofia on July 28. Present there were Milcho Germanov [name as received], vice-chairman of the Arts and Culture Committee of Bulgaria; Nikolay Minchev, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and Demir Borachev, vice-chairman of the National Council of the Fatherland Front, and other personages concerned. Yi Chong-hwan, ambassador, and staff members of the DPRK Embassy in Sofia, were invited there. The meeting was addressed by the vice-chairman of the Arts and Culture Committee of Bulgaria and the vice-chairman of the National Council of the Fatherland Front. Demir Borachev, member of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and vice-chairman of the National Council of the Fatherland Front, was elected chairman and Elena Lagadinova, member of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, member of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic and chairman of the Women's Committee, first vice-chairman of the association. [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1004 GMT 5 Aug 77 OW]

GDR TRADE ENVOY--Pyongyang, August 5--Wolfgang Stepke, trade councillor of the embassy of the German Democratic Republic here, gave a cocktail party at the embassy on August 4 in connection with the opening of the 1977 Leipzig Autumn Fair. Invited to the party were Han Su-kil and personages concerned. The party was attended by Franz Everhartz, ambassador of the GDR Embassy here. Speeches were made at the party. The party proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1008 GMT 5 Aug 77 OW]

SYRIAN BA'ATH YOUTH GROUP--Pyongyang, August 5--The Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea hosted a banquet at the Ongnyu Hall on August 4 in honour of the delegation of instructors of the Syrian Ba'ath Juvenile Vanguard now on a visit to our country. Invited to the banquet were the members of the delegation headed by Suad Saqr, member of the Dar'a Provincial Branch of the Syrian Arab Socialist Ba'ath Party and director of Juvenile Vanguard of the Dar'a Provincial Party, and Yasir al-Farra, Syrian ambassador to our country. Personages concerned Chi Chae-yong, Kim Yong-sun and Chong Myong-hui were present at the banquet. Speeches were made at the banquet. [Excerpt] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1012 GMT 5 Aug 77 OW]

ANNIVERSARY FILM RECEPTIONS--Pyongyang, Aug 7--Film receptions were arranged at the missions of our country in Cambodia, Democratic Yemen, Sweden and other countries on the occasion of the 24th anniversary of the victory in the fatherland liberation war, according to reports. Invited to the film receptions were high-ranking officials of party and government organs and public organizations and foreign diplomatic envoys in the host countries. [Excerpt] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0813 GMT 7 Aug 77 OW]

EQUATORIAL GUINEA FIRST LADY--Pyongyang, August 6--Madam Bindang Masie Nguema Biyogo Negue Nodong, first lady of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea and honorary chairman of the National Organisation of Women of the National United Workers' Party of Equatorial Guinea, appreciated an acrobatic performance at the Pyongyang Acrobatic Theatre on the evening of August 5. Invited to see the performance were Madam Bindang Masie Nguema Biyogo Negue Nodong and her children and Mba Oyono, member of the Central Committee of the National United Workers' Party of Equatorial Guinea and minister-secretary of state of the presidency. Personages concerned and working people in the city saw the performance together with the guests. At the end of the performance the guests mounted the stage, presented a basket of flowers to the performers in congratulation of their successful show and posed for a photograph with them. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0351 GMT 6 Aug 77 SK]

TRANSPORTATION WORK--Land and sea transportation workers across the nation have scored an innovation in their transportation work by brilliantly overfulfilling their cargo transport quota and rolling stock production and repair quota for July--the third month of the 200-day transportation revolution combat. The Hamhung Railway Bureau in July transported some 53,000 tons of cargo beyond the quota, while the Pyongyang Railway Bureau increased daily concentrated cargo transport by some 1,680 tons. The Chongjin Railway Bureau also overfulfilled its cargo transport quota for July. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 3 Aug 77 SK]

RAILWAY IMPROVEMENTS--Railway repair and maintenance workers across the nation in July hardened the roadbeds of two times more rail lines than during the corresponding period of last year, including the Pyongyang-Songjin and Pyongyang-Sinuiju lines; laid heavy railway tracks up to a distance of 50,000 meters on important lines in the concentrated transportation area and where railway electrification projects are being carried out; repaired and reinforced 31 railway structures; and replaced many wooden sleepers with concrete sleepers. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 3 Aug 77 SK]

FREIGHT CAR REPAIR--The coach and freight car unit of Pyongyang marshaling yard has completed its freight car repair quota for the month of July by 102.2 percent as of 26 July. The Manpo freight car unit recently overfulfilled its daily quota for freight car repair by 150 percent. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0600 GMT 29 Jul 77 SK]

TRUCK PRODUCTION--The "Konsul-ho" integrated shop of the Songni vehicle plant, in a recent 10-day period, produced the same quantity of large cargo trucks that had been produced in a 1-month period in the past. The integrated shop of the Songni vehicle plant is vigorously waging a struggle to achieve the goal of producing a quantity of large cargo trucks in a future 1-month period equal to those produced in a previous 4-month period. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0600 GMT 2 Aug 77 SK]

ROCK DRILL PRODUCTION--The Chonchon rock drill plant has recently increased production of rock drills. The first processing workshop of this plant has increased the production of rock drill spare parts. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0600 GMT 1 Aug 77 SK]

KIM CHONG-TAE FACTORY--Workers and technicians of the Chollima Kim Chong-tae Electric Locomotive Factory are continuing locomotive production with the spirit to exceed their half-year plan. They are producing hundreds of different large-size containerized cargo carriers and large-scale gantry cranes, to send to concentrated transport stations, dozens of irrigation machines for farms, and 400 or so train wheels. At the end of June, as soon as electric motors sent from the Taean Electric Plant arrived, local assembly workers put together an electric locomotive in three days and assembled two electric locomotives in just a week. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 13 Jul 77 p 1] 9122

HYESAN PAPER MILL--Workers at the Hyesan Paper Mill are accomplishing a great upsurge in production and have raised their average production of kraft paper during June. They have also increased production of wrapping paper. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 18 Jul 77 p 1] 9122

DELEGATION FROM CZECHOSLOVAKIA--The delegation of the construction material industry association of the DPRK General Industrial Technology League headed by Kim Ung-chang returned to Pyongyang on 5 August by the international train after attending a symposium in Czechoslovakia. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0500 GMT 8 Aug 77 SK]

EMBASSY VICTORY CELEBRATIONS--Our country's embassies in socialist countries held film shows and press conferences on the occasion of the 24th anniversary of victory in the great fatherland liberation war. Our country's embassies in China, Romania and Poland held film shows and press conferences; embassies in the USSR, Albania and Czechoslovakia held film shows; and the embassy in Mongolia held a press conference. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0700 GMT 3 Aug 77 SK]

KIM IL-SONG GIFTS--A meeting was held in Chongju County, North Pyongan Province on 29 July to convey precious gifts from the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song to various people's schools and senior middle schools which were outstanding in rabbit farming. Comrade Pak Su-tong and functionary concerned Chi Chae-yong were present at the meeting along with teachers and students of Soju Senior Middle School in Chongju County, directors and schoolmasters of various people's schools and senior middle schools, leaders of the Socialist Working Youth League and Young Pioneers and representative students. At the meeting, 1,000 excellent breeder rabbits from the respected and beloved leader were presented to 125 people's schools and middle schools. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 30 Jul 77 SK]

YOUTH AWARD MEETING--A meeting was held in the Moranbong Youth Park Amphitheater on 26 June to honor those teachers and students who were exemplary in the performance of the collective gymnastics "Song of Korea" with the Kim Il-song Youth Honor Prize and the Kim Il-song Juvenile Prize and to deliver the great leader Kim Il-song's gifts to those schools in Pyongyang which participated in the performance. Present at the meeting were Comrade Kang Yang-uk, other functionaries concerned and teachers and students in Pyongyang. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 27 Jun 77 SK]

DELEGATIONS ARRIVE, DEPART--Pyongyang, August 10--A delegation of the Journalists Union of our country left here on August 9 for Romania by plane and a journalists delegation of NODONG SINMUN for Poland. Secretary of the Central Council of Bulgarian Trade Unions Georgi Borgov and his wife and Deputy Director of the Foreign Policy Editorial Department of the State Radio Broadcasting Committee of the German Democratic Republic Tomas Gilberstein arrived in Pyongyang yesterday by plane. The Korean journalists delegation returned home yesterday from Yugoslavia. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0430 GMT 10 Aug 77 SK]

LIBYAN GYMNASTS--Pyongyang, August 9 (KCNA)--Comrade Chong Chun-ki met and had a friendly talk with the Libyan gymnastics team headed by Ali Bashirpandi, general school inspector of the Ministry of Education of Libya, on August 8. Personage concerned Kim Tok-chun was on hand. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0333 GMT 9 Aug 77 SK]

FISHING EQUIPMENT PRODUCTION--Machine-building combatants of the Pukchang Machine Factory are producing more and better engines for fishing boats. Under the guiding assistance of their party organization and Three Revolutions Team members, workers more than doubled their daily work results over last month's average. They exceeded last month's daily average results in parts processing by 1.7-2 times. The forging shop has more than tripled production of shafts the main link in engine production. The casting shop is decisively taking the lead in production of such items as engine chassis and engine plates. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 25 Jun 77 p 1] 9122

FACTORY PRODUCTION--Workers at machine factories, such as Nagwon Machine Factory, Yongsong Machine Factory, and Taeon Appliance Factory, are innovating to produce water pumps, electric motors, and motors. Workers at the Yonggang Appliance Factory have raised production speed for transformers by 1.5 times, and are producing more irrigation machinery. Workers and technicians at the Sariwon Spinning Factory have been successful at producing hoses in their vinylon shop, despite no previous experience. The Wonsan and Haeju Shoe Factories obtained machinery in a short period of time, and by running at full production, have been innovative at production of hoses. Workers at the Pyongyang Rubber Factory have been producing suction hoses. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 1 Jul 77 p 1] 9122

KANGSON STEEL WORKS--Workers at the Kangson Steel Works have the problem of running their electric furnaces at full power while conserving electricity. Workers at the No 1 electric furnace of the steel shop and the smelters of the No 3 electric furnace continually discuss and apply the best methods for this. Melters at the No 1, 3, 4, 6 electric furnaces are endlessly innovating in the furnace room in struggles to grasp the standards set. The melters of the steel shop have accomplished the miracle of innovating to run five furnaces on the electricity previously used for two. [Pyongyang NO DONG SINMUN in Korean 1 Jul 77 p 3] 9122

PUKCH'ANG HYDROELECTRIC--Workers, Three Revolutions Team members, and local party personnel at the Pukch'ang Hydroelectric Power Station, running generating facilities fully for the last half year, increased electricity production by 500 million kw/hours over a similar period last year. Chollima riders of

the Chillima Youth Shop, a model for machinery operation, produced 2,072,000 kw/hours more electricity in June of this year than the same period last year. Workers and technicians of the No 3 Shop, No 10 and 11 systems, by conserving technical regulations and standard operating procedure, raised electricity production more than 25,000 kw/hours per hour over previously. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 2 Jul 77 p 1] 9122

HAMHUNG SHOE FACTORY--Party personnel at the Hamhung Shoe Factory have taken to heart the great leader's teachings on blocking the effects of the cold front. Thus, the first and second shops are specializing in production of hoses for use in water sprayers. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 4 Jul 77 p 1] 9122

SANGSO COOPERATIVE FARM--Agricultural workers of the first work team at the Anju-kun [county] Sangso Cooperative Farm have launched a struggle to make "Bumper Harvest Year Fields." They have completed weeding four fields of corn, raising their production capacity to exceed their daily weeding plan by 50-100 percent, and working on a fifth field. The second work team is walking every garden, every furrow to spread extra fertilizer. Mountains are becoming combat sites planted with corn, as they take water from irrigation waterways to the second and third levels. The agricultural workers and party personnel are guaranteeing a 100 percent corn fertilization rate. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 5 Jul 77 p 1] 9122

REGIONAL CHEMICAL FACTORIES--Regional factories in South Hwaghae Province have been producing many plastic and chemical products for our people's lives. Workers at the Uilyul Chemical Plant produce more than ten kinds of items, including toothpaste, soap, cream, and hair tonic. Workers at the Haeju Caustic Soda Factory have raised production levels of intermediate raw materials in disintegration and synthesizing processes and daily produce 1.5-2 times their monthly average in hydrochloric acid and caustic soda. The Anak Disabled Veterans Cultural Goods Factory is producing many high-quality plastic products. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 5 Jul 77 p 3] 9122

ASH CONVEYOR PIPELINE--Construction workers at the Pukch'ang Thermopower Station have completed work on the pipeline for the thermopower station's permanent ash treatment facility, which is necessary for the normal operation of the power station. Workers of the pipe show turned out the many pipes required for the construction in two months and the heavy trusses in 3 days. The workers of No 5 Work Team, who were responsible for the building of the "bridge" for the ash conveyor pipeline, shortened construction time by half and completed pipe assembly work in just 15 days. [Pyongyang NO DONG SINMUN in Korean 8 Jul 77 p 1] 9122

MINING SUCCESSES--Miners at such places as Namjon, Toksong, and the 8 February Youth Coal Mine are overfulfilling the plan for the first half of the year. Namjon miners had exceeded their half-year plan by 28 June by 18.6 percent in basic tunnelling, 8.6 percent in preparatory tunnelling, 16.8 percent in labor tunnelling, and 2 percent in coal production. At the Toksong Mine, miners have raised their basic tunnelling 1.2 times, preparatory tunnelling 5.2

times, and stripping 1.8 times, compared with early in the year. The 8 February Youth Coal Mine raised coal production 1.2 times, compared with early in the year. [Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 8 Jul 77 p 1] 9122

10 MAY FACTORY--Workers and party personnel at the 10 May Factory have overfulfilled their work targets in terms of gross industrial output 1.5-fold. This includes overfulfilling their targets for extraction equipment two-fold and plant facilities 1.3-fold, compared with the same period last year. Factory workers have been laboring to produce more large-scale long-distance conveyer belts for extraction facilities. It is no easy matter to make in a little over three months some 20 pieces of modern heavy equipment, including branch-line conveyers and chain feeders, weighing upwards of 200-300 tons apiece. Workers and party personnel are also making great numbers of plant equipment including 300 hp winches and powerful chain conveyers. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 8 Jul 77 p 1] 9122

SONGJIN STEEL WORKS--Steel combatants and Three Revolutions Team members at the Songjin Steel Works overfulfilled their second quarter plan. Coming to July, they cut their standard of electric power consumption per ton of steel by 150-200 kw/hours. Even while they dropped melting time by two-three hours per shift, the model combatants of the No 6, 7 and 13 furnaces raised the steel production amount 10 percent. The 650mm blooming mill work team, entrusted with the initial processes for blister steel, has overfulfilled its plans without high temperature labor. With remodeling of induction equipment for rolling equipment, one work team is overfulfilling its daily plan by more than 50 percent, with the goal of completing their year's plan by 9 September. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 10 Jul 77 p 1] 9122

HYESAN YOUTH MINE--Party personnel and miners of the Hyesan Youth Mine brought their half-year ferrous metals production plan to completion on 22 June. Production guidance functionaries, by moving various air compressors closer to the working face, raised compressor air production capacity by 1.7 times. Miners of several platoons, by new methods of vertical shaft boring, doubled their drilling speed and fulfilled their year's vertical shaft construction plan by the end of May. Combatants in another pit exceeded their half-year plan by 10 percent by the end of May. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 10 Jul 77 p 1] 9122

CHEMICAL PLANTS--Chemical fertilizer factories such as the Ch'ongsu Chemical Plant, Hungnam Fertilizer Complex, and the Aoji Chemical Factory, are achieving increases of 1.2 times in phosphate fertilizer and 1.9 times in nitrogen fertilizer, compared with the average daily results early in the year. Chemical fertilizer combatants at the Ch'ongsu Chemical Plant, by better work management and protection of modernized production processes, have raised their production rate per hour of labor by 1.2-1.5 times. Workers of the gas generator shop of the Hungnam Fertilizer Complex have raised production more than 1.2 times. Workers at Aoji Chemical Factory have exceeded their half-year fertilizer production plan by 12 percent. The Mump'yong Smeltery phosphate fertilizer shop is producing 1.2 times more than in a similar period last year. [Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 13 Jul 77 p 1] 9122

MESSAGES TO WORLD CONFERENCE--Pyongyang, Aug 7--The Central Committees of the General Federation of Trade Unions and the League of Socialist Working Youth, the Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity and the Korean National Peace Committee sent messages of greetings to the World Conference Against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs held in Japan. Sending warm congratulations and friendly regards to the World Conference Against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs and all the delegates to the conference, the messages manifested full support and firm solidarity with the Japanese people in their struggle against the imperialists' policies of aggression and war and for the total prohibition and abolition of atomic weapons. [Excerpt] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0815 GMT 7 Aug 77 OW]

CUBAN NATIONAL DAY--Pyongyang, Aug 7--Working people in Chongjin held a meeting on 6 August to mark the 24th anniversary of the armed uprising of the Cuban people. The meeting was addressed by Han Ki-hyon [not further identified] and Cuban Charge d'Affaires Ad Interim Andres Campos Cabrera. [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0828 GMT 7 Aug 77 OW]

GDR JOURNALIST--The deputy director of the Foreign Policy Editorial Department of the Radio Broadcasting Committee of the German Democratic Republic (Thomas Shilebele Stain) arrived in Pyongyang by plane on 9 August. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0700 GMT 10 Aug 77 SK]

JAPANESE EDUCATOR--The visiting delegation of a Japanese teachers' society for the study of chuche ideology headed by Komine Yuzo, representative secretary of the Liaison Council of the society, left Pyongyang yesterday by plane. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0500 GMT 17 Aug 77 SK]

30 OCTOBER PLANT--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has sent a letter of appreciation to workers, technicians and office workers of 30 October Plant for their achievements in bearing production. A meeting was held at the plant to convey the respected and beloved leader's letter. Comrade Hong Si-hak and functionaries concerned were present at the meeting. The letter was awarded to the plant for constant increases in production of bearings of various kinds, and particularly for its timely production and supply of bearings needed for the urea fertilizer production facilities of the Youth Chemical Complex, which contributed to stabilizing fertilizer production. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 8 Aug 77 SK]

POWER PLANT CONSTRUCTION--Workers of Kunui Construction Station have accelerated construction of Sodosu Power Plant No 3. They have overfulfilled their daily goal by 100 percent in construction of the generator room--the heart of the plant--by stepping up mechanization of construction work. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 4 Aug 77 SK]

SONGJIN STEEL PRODUCTION--The Songjin Steel Mill in July produced 1,000 some tons of granulated iron more than that produced in June by placing all equipment and potential in full operation. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0300 GMT 7 Aug 77 SK]

TRANSPORT REVOLUTION--Amid the bustling mood of the 200-day transportation revolution, transportation workers under the Ministry of Railways have fulfilled the ministry's July quota for cargo transport and freight car production. Gaining the lead in the race are the Hamhung, Chongjin and Pyongyang railroad bureaus. The 4 June Railroad Vehicle Manufacturing Plant, the 6 July Railway Works, Pyongyang Railroad Vehicle Repair and

Maintenance Shop and many other provincial passenger and freight car units are also increasing the speed of producing and repairing freight cars. The Manpo Passenger and Freight Car Station is scoring great upsurges in freight car repairs by vigorously pushing the 200-day transportation revolution. This brilliant achievement has largely been gained by youth assault teams which more than triple their daily freight car repair quota. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0600 GMT 5 Aug 77 SK]

ORE PRODUCTION--The 4 November Mine has been overfulfilling daily goals in ore production. Upholding the leader's instruction to give priority to the extractive industry over the processing industry, functionaries of the mine headquarters, under the guidance of the party organization and three revolution team members, have organized economic work to continuously increase ore production. Miners of the mine have overfulfilled their daily goals by more than 20 percent by further accelerating the modernization of heavy mining equipment. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0300 GMT 4 Aug 77 SK]

RAILWAY ELECTRIFICATION PROJECT--The Speed Battle Youth Shock Brigade, the Chongjin Railroad Construction Unit and shock brigades from cities and counties in North Hamgyong Province--all are participating in the Kilchu-Hyesan Electrification Project--are rushing to construct electric transformer stations, switching points, platforms and other railroad station buildings. The Chongjin Railroad Construction Unit has already completed the station compound expansion project at Hyesan Station, Taechon Station, Onung Station and Namchung Station. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 9 Aug 77 SK]

RAILROAD ELECTRIFICATION--Speed Battle Youth Shock brigades and railroad construction workers are accelerating railway electrification between Tanchon and Komdok and between Kilchu and Hyesan. The tunneling and excavation work, which was the most difficult work, between Tanchon and Komdok has been completed, the work of installing electric wires on the poles, the expansion work at station yards and the work of laying sleepers between Tanchon and Komdok have also entered the final stage. The construction of transformer stations is being accelerated, grading work between Kilchu and Hyesan has been completed. Expansion of station yards and construction of transformer stations between Kilchu and Hyesan have entered their final stage. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0900 GMT 16 Aug 77 SK]

CRANE PRODUCTION--Kumsong Tractor Plant has recently marked an innovation in the production of cranes as well as tractors by vigorously accelerating production work. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0600 GMT 15 Aug 77 SK]

HAEJU SHIPBUILDING--Plants and enterprises in Haeju, including Haeju Railroad Construction Station, Haeju Pasteboard Plant, Haeju City Construction Station, the Power Distribution Station of South Hwanghae Province, Haeju

Smeltery, Haeju Ceramic Ware Plant and Haeju Chicken Farm actively assist in shipbuilding, thereby sharply increasing the shipbuilding speed. The plants and enterprises of Haeju are accelerating their plan to build more than 30 fishing vessels by mid-September. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 9 Aug 77 SK]

SHIP REPAIRS--Tanchon Ship Repair Plant has doubled its labor production efficiency through massive technical innovations. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 9 Aug 77 SK]

TALKS WITH KOREANS FROM JAPAN--Pyongyang, August 9 (KCNA)--Comrade Chong Chun-ki met and had a talk overflowing with compatriotic feelings on August 8 with the 33rd Home-Visiting Group of Compatriots in Japan headed by Kang Hui-su, chairman of the Nagasaki Prefectural Headquarters of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), and the 34th Home-Visiting Group of Compatriots in Japan headed by Sin Chong-su, chairman of the Tsushima Headquarters of Chongnyon, which are spending significant days in the blessed socialist homeland. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0334 GMT 9 Aug 77 SK]

ECUADOR PUBLISHER--Pyongyang, August 10--Humberto Ortiz Flores, director of the "Voluntad" Publishing House of Ecuador, and his family arrived in Pyongyang on August 9 by plane. They were met at the airport by personages concerned Kim Kwan-sop and Pak Yong-si. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0347 GMT 10 Aug 77 SK] Pyongyang, August 10--The Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries arranged a banquet yesterday evening in welcome of the director of the "Voluntad" Publishing House of Ecuador now on a visit to our country. Invited to the banquet were Humberto Ortiz Flores, director of the "Voluntad" Publishing House of Ecuador, and his family. Personages concerned Kim Kwan-sop and Pak Yong-si attended the banquet. Kim Kwan-sop and Humberto Ortiz Flores spoke at the banquet. [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1033 GMT 10 Aug 77 OW] The visiting president of an Ecuador publishing company and his family toured the Pyongyang Children's Palace on 14 August. They also saw the palace art team perform. The guests toured the Fatherland Liberation War Victory Monument on 15 August. The publishing company president said that the U.S. imperialists are the provokers of the Korean war and are war maniacs. The guests toured the Yongchon Cooperative Farm in Hwangju and Kaesong District. During his tour of Panmunjon, the publishing company president addressed soldiers of the KPA and complimented them. Pak Yong-si accompanied the guests. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0500 GMT 17 Aug 77 SK]