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13 July 1978

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CONTENTS	PAGE
Daily Scores 'Powder-Reeking' Maneuvers in South (Pyongyang Domestic Service, 22 Jun 78)	1
Youth Leader Denounces U.S. Aggression Against Korea (Pyongyang Domestic Service, 25 Jun 78)	3
Pyongyang Radio Reports Local Anti-U.S. Day Rallies (Pyongyang Domestic Service, 26 Jun 78)	6
Editorial Urges Fulfillment of Annual Economic Plan Ahead of Schedule (Editorial; Pyongyang Domestic Service, 26 Jun 78)	9
Paper Calls for Development of Marine Transportation (Editorial; Pyongyang Domestic Service, 23 Jun 78)	13
'PEOPLE'S DAILY' Delegation Provides Impressions of Pyongyang (PEOPLE'S DAILY, 23 Jun 78)	17
Briefs	
Electricity Output	22
Fertilizer Production	22
Sungho-Kuyok Plants and Enterprises	22
Hwanghae Iron Complex	22
Hwangnung Mine	22
Unggi Thermal Power Plant	23
Pyongyang Colliery Machinery Plant	23
Chemical Plant Construction	23
Komusan Cement Plant	23
26 February Machinery Plant	23

CONTENTS (Continued)

	Page
South Hamgyong Plants	23
Land Transport Bureau	24
Pukchang Thermal Power Plant	24
Yanggang Province Forestry	24
Munpyong Refinery	24

DAILY SCORES 'POWDER-REEKING' MANEUVERS IN SOUTH

Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2254 GMT 22 Jun 78 SK

[NODONG SINMUN 23 June commentary: "Play With Fire Aimed at Boosting War Fever"]

[Text] On 21 June, with the anniversary of the outbreak of the 24 June war just a few days away, the South Korean puppet clique conducted the puppet farce of shooting matches between ministerial posts of the puppet administration, thus boosting war fever. At the war racket site the puppet "prime minister" led the way in openly inciting war, raving about the "threat of southward aggression," the "nation's stability" and the "survival of the people." About 200 puppet bosses, including various ministers and vice ministers, participated in the matches as contestants, thus kicking up a powder-reeking racket.

That the Pak Chong-hui clique is dragging even the puppet bosses out of the powder-reeking shooting range to promote the sense of North-South confrontation and is intensifying military exercises clearly shows that the puppets' provocative maneuvers for a new war have reached a more reckless stage. The Pak Chong-hui puppet clique has recently been accelerating war preparations on a broader scale than ever. The puppets are building and expanding the war industry by bringing in massive quantities of foreign capital and immense quantities of ammunition, military supplies and military equipment to stockpile against our republic. It is no secret that the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique is converting the farmland of South Korea into military bases and fishing ports into naval ports and thus is dragging virtually all of South Korea into the war structure.

The puppets are conducting military exercises every day. Several days ago they conducted an extremely provocative "special exercise" of the puppet army, said to be the largest since the founding of the puppet army, in the central western frontline area. The puppets are driving the "student national defense corps," "civil defense corps," and even old men in their eighties and housewives, along with the puppet army, into the racket of playing with fire.

The puppets beg the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces to continue occupying South Korea and frequently conduct large-scale joint military exercises with them. The Pak Chong-hui puppet clique conducted the large-scale "U.S.-South Korea joint military exercise" in March. Following this, the clique again conducted a U.S.-South Korea joint river-crossing exercise around the Imjin River and the U.S.-South Korea joint landing exercise near Pohang some time ago.

The Pak Chong-hui puppet clique, not satisfied with converting South Korea into a powder keg for provoking a new war, now is dragging out all the bosses in "ministerial" posts of the puppet administration and thereby boosting war fever. This is seen as nothing but a grave development in the situation.

To ease tension in the country and achieve peaceful reunification is the consistent desire of all Korean people and the urgent demand of the time. To outrageously trample upon the people's desire for reunification, to proceed along the path of permanent division and thus to further strengthen the war maneuvers are maneuvers aimed at further aggravating tension in our country and are a wicked challenge to the aspirations of our people and the world's people.

The South Korean puppets' raving about "stability" and "people's survival" is nothing but a maneuver to justify their own war maneuvers and to facilitate dragging the South Korean people onto the field of war. The South Korean puppet clique's inciting war by calling up the puppet bosses on the eve of 25 June is aimed at bringing their ruling crisis under control by converting the people's grievances and discontent into a sense of North-South confrontation. It also aims at dragging all of South Korea into the war structure and subjugating everything to war preparations.

The Pak Chong-hui puppet clique should look straight at past history and the present reality and should act with discretion. The road to war can never be the road to survival.

CSO: 4208

YOUTH LEADER DENOUNCES U.S. AGGRESSION AGAINST KOREA

Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0200 GMT 25 Jun 78 SK

[Speech by Chi Chae-yong, chairman of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, at a youth rally in Sinchon on 24 June to expose and condemn "the U.S. imperialist aggressors' criminal acts"]

[Excerpts] Comrades, today we are observing the day of struggle against U.S. imperialism in an atmosphere in which all party members and workers are vigorously launching the 100-day battle to greet the 30th anniversary of the republic's founding with lofty political zeal and brilliant labor results. The world people's voices denouncing the divisive maneuvers and war policy of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique are rising more intensely.

Twenty-eight years have passed since the Korean people's longtime enemy--the U.S. imperialists--ignited the flames of a bestial war of aggression against the northern half of the republic. Our people and students, observing this day, are burning with hatred and revenge toward the U.S. imperialist aggressors and are determined to smash the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Chong-hui fascist rascals and attain reunification of the divided fatherland.

Following lengthy preparations for war, the U.S. imperialists on 25 June 1950, by stirring up the Syngman Rhee puppet clique, opened an armed attack against our republic in accordance with their prepared plan of aggression. In a foolish attempt to accomplish their burglarious aggressive ambition at one stroke, the U.S. imperialists hastily assaulted, applying the most bestial methods and means ever employed in the history of war, dragging onto the Korean front more than 2 million troops, including one-third and one-fifth of their army and air force, respectively, most of the Pacific fleet, troops from 15 allied countries and the South Korean puppet forces, and enormous amounts of modern military equipment.

The barbarous brutality committed by the rascals in the fatherland's liberation war clearly shows that the U.S. imperialists are humans wearing wolves' masks, bloodsuckers, human butchers unpardonable in thousands of years,

vicious and shameless aggressors and the Korean people's irreconcilable enemies, whose atrocities surpassed even those of the Hitler clique.

By dampening the haughtiness of the U.S. imperialists, who boasted of being the strongest nation in the world, and by [few words indistinct] under the wise leadership of the great leader, who is a revolutionary genius and who possesses ever-victorious iron will, our people and youths opened the first road toward the U.S. imperialists' decline.

Comrades, the U.S. imperialists, instead of withdrawing from South Korea following the lessons gained from their bitter defeat in the Korean war, have been forcibly occupying South Korea until now--more than 25 years after the fatherland's liberation war--recklessly violating the armistice agreement and persistently devoting themselves to maneuvers for a new war provocation and the fatherland's permanent division.

The Pak Chong-hui military fascist clique--a faithful lackey of the U.S. imperialists--which remains the solitary puppet of the imperialists since the collapse of the U.S. imperialists' aggressive policy toward Asia, is frantically running amok in its maneuvers to achieve the "two Koreas" plot and conducts new war provocations in accordance with the U.S. imperialists' colonial and war policies and with their continuous abetment.

Recently, fanning suppression of the patriotic students and people who struggled against the illegal 18 May election, which was conducted under conditions of force and fraudulence, the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique unhesitatingly committed brutalities by arresting innocent students and citizens and referring them to trial. All these facts fully expose to the world that the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique is the dirtiest nation-selling group of traitors in the world, that they are fascist hangmen unpardonable in thousands of years and the irreconcilable enemy of our people and students.

Here, where all are burning with boiling hatred and revenge toward the enemies, we, in the name of all Korean people and students, thoroughly condemn and denounce the criminal acts of the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique--the most faithful dog of the U.S. imperialists, traitors selling their own nation and people, splittists blocking the nation's reunification and vicious national traitors.

The Japanese reactionary ruling circles, nurturing ambitions to reinvade South Korea, are actively participating in the U.S. imperialists' "two Koreas" plot and are gladly assuming the role of a decision-making body in realizing this plot.

Because of the ever-intensifying war provocation maneuvers of our irreconcilable enemies--the U.S. imperialists and their lackies--a tense situation in which no one knows when a new war might break out is evolving in our country.

Today times have changed. The days when the imperialists recklessly attacked others have gone for good. The Korean people today are not like those of the past. Our strength has grown and increased incomparably with that of 25 years ago when the U.S. imperialist aggressors provoked war.

In view of the correct trends of the times, the U.S. imperialists must not cling to their reckless war rackets and must immediately withdraw from South Korea with all their aggressive forces and lethal weapons.

The nation-selling traitor Pak Chong-hui puppet clique must stop its treasonous acts of selling its own nation and people to the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists, its fascist suppression of the South Korean people, and unconditionally and immediately release all patriots and progressive students who have been illegally arrested and detained. The clique must cease anticommunist rackets opposing the northern half of the republic and its "two Koreas" plot and step down from power as the South Korean people persistently demand.

Comrades, today our people and students face great tasks of fulfilling in advance the grand Second Seven-Year Plan set forth by the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song and of achieving the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification by firmly hardening our revolutionary bases. Holding high the grand economic principles of the Second Seven-Year Plan delineated by the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song, all students should vigorously launch the 100-day battle to greet the 30th anniversary of the republic's founding as that of a victor's festival and thoroughly carry out the tasks set forth in the party Central Committee's letter, thus hardening more firmly our revolutionary bases politically, economically and militarily. All students should positively support and encourage the just struggle of the South Korean students, who are vigorously fighting for the democratization of South Korean society and the fatherland's reunification.

We must always keenly watch the rascals' new war provocation maneuvers and must not fall into a mood of complacency. We must always assume an attitude of keen alertness and readiness for mobilization.

Let us all further fight for and advance the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification and the chuche revolutionary task, firmly rallied around the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song, who is a revolutionary genius, the sun of the nation, and who possesses ever-victorious iron will.

CSO: 4208

PYONGYANG RADIO REPORTS LOCAL ANTI-U.S. DAY RALLIES

Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0000 GMT 26 Jun 78 SK

[Excerpts] Mass rallies and demonstrations were held in Chongjin, Kaesong, Sariwon and Kanggye on 25 June, the day of struggle against U.S. imperialism. Tens of thousands of working people, youth and students attended the rallies in a demonstration of their seething indignation at and hostility toward the U.S. imperialists and their stooges.

At the Chongjin rally, responsible functionaries of the local party and government, administration and economic organizations and workers organizations such as Kim Hyong-sam and Han Ki-hyon were present along with the working people, and representatives of the working people of various strata spoke.

The speakers pointed out that the U.S. imperialist aggressors, who had incessantly perpetrated aggressive acts against Korea since the middle of the 19th century, started the brigandish war of aggression against our republic on 25 June 1950, and their wolfish cruelty, atrocities and barbarities caused uncounted suffering for our people. The speakers stressed that the criminal atrocities committed by the U.S. imperialists in the Korean War clearly showed that they are the most truculent and brutal aggressors, ogres in human skin and heinous enemies of humanity who must be cursed and denounced down through the generations.

The speakers further said that instead of receiving a lesson from their defeat in the Korean War, the U.S. imperialist aggressors are remaining in South Korea, maneuvering to have our nation permanently divided and working hard to make preparations for a new war. They stressed that our people, who are rallied firmly around the great leader, will crush the "two Koreas" plot of the domestic and foreign splittists and further vigorously struggle for the realization of the fatherland's reunification.

The Kaesong rally was attended by tens of thousands of working people in the city and responsible functionaries of the local party and government, administration and economic organizations and workers organizations such as (Pak Min-sok) and (Ta Chung-pin).

Representatives of working people of various strata who spoke at the rally fully disclosed that the U.S. imperialist war maniacs, who have incessantly perpetrated schemes for aggression and war against the northern half of the republic in wanton violation of the armistice agreement, are bringing into South Korea more aggressive armed forces and, hand in glove with the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique, are frequently conducting war exercises simulating an invasion of the north. The speakers noted that this is clear evidence that the real danger of war in Korea comes not from the threat of an invasion from the north but from the south.

The speakers stated that if the domestic and foreign splittists persistently take the road of obstructing Korea's reunification and unleashing a new war of aggression, lending a deaf ear to the repeated warnings of our people and the unanimous voice of the world's peace-loving people, the rascals will receive only a hundredfold, a thousandfold retaliation and meet their deserved destruction. They enthusiastically appealed to all patriotic forces in North and South Korea to unite efforts and further vigorously struggle to crush the domestic and foreign splittists' obstructive maneuvers and to realize the historic cause of national reunification.

Attending the Sariwon mass rally were responsible functionaries of local parties and government, administrative and economic agencies and workers organizations, including Choe Mun-son, (Han Sang-kyo) and Yi Kyong-suk, along with workers. Representatives of workers of all walks of life, who appeared on the rostrum amidst an endless outcry condemning and denouncing the U.S. imperialists aggressors and the Pak Chong-hui clique, bitterly refuted and denounced them for subjugating our fatherland when it was emerging 28 years ago and for committing a barbarous holocaust against the people in various places in North Hwanghae Province, including Mount Mira in Sairwon. They pointed out that, because of the U.S. imperialists' forceful occupation of South Korea, because of their war policy and because of the presence of the South Korean puppet clique, which, clinging to the U.S. imperialists, has committed a nation-selling treacherous act, our people--even 30 years after the country's liberation and 25 years after the cease-fire--are experiencing suffering due to the division of national territory.

The speakers said that the U.S. imperialists must stop their interference in Korea's internal affairs and should immediately withdraw from South Korea in accordance with the UN resolution and with their pledge. They also said that the Japanese reactionaries should abandon their futile, absurd desire to profit from the implementation of the U.S. imperialists' aggressive war policy.

Saying that the country's peaceful reunification could not be attained without ending the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique's fascist, terrorist rule, they demanded that traitor Pak Chong-hui step down from power in accordance with the South Korean people's unanimous desire.

Attending the Kanggye mass rally were responsible functionaries of local parties and government, administrative and economic agencies and workers organizations, including Kim Yu-son, O Chae-won and (Kim Ki-chung), along with workers. At the meeting representatives of workers organizations spoke. They pledged that, upholding the party Central Committee's letter, they would accelerate an all-out advance with the revolutionary spirit of the chollima speed battle to strengthen the political, economic and military might of the northern half of the republic and thus mark a continuous innovation in socialist construction. They also pledged that they would perform labor exploits in the 100-day battle to make the 30th anniversary of the founding of the republic shine as a glorious, grand festival.

The mass rallies concluded with the playing of the March of Guerrilla Units.

Following the mass rallies the masses magnificently paraded through the streets.

CSO: 4208

EDITORIAL URGES FULFILLMENT OF ANNUAL ECONOMIC PLAN AHEAD OF SCHEDULE

Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2235 GMT 26 Jun 78 SK

[NODONG SINMUN 27 June editorial: "Let Us Accomplish This Year's Plan Ahead of Schedule by Continuously and Vigorously Advancing in the Spirit With Which We Have Completed This Year's Semiannual Quota"]

[Text] As the vigorous march to realize the grand blueprint of the Second Seven-Year Plan echoes through the entire country and the flames of the 100-day battle to glorify the holiday in September rise as high as those at a victors' festival, our working class has achieved the proud exploit of completing the quota for the first half of this year ahead of schedule. During this period in implementing the plan the production of important industrial goods in every sector of the people's economy, including the electricity, extractive, metal, machine, chemical, building materials and light industries, increased far beyond that of the same period last year. Total industrial production increased by 121.6 percent over that of the same period last year. This clearly shows that the Second Seven-Year Plan--the grand program for economic construction to further strengthen the country's economic strength and to advance the complete victory of socialism--is being carried out successfully from the start. This is a proud result which encourages our people.

The successful completion of the quota for the first half of this year has provided a firm foundation on which to win a victory in the 100-day battle to greet the 30th anniversary of the republic with brilliant labor results and to greatly advance the fulfillment of the first-year tasks of the Second Seven-Year Plan. The innovation of completing the quota for the first half of the first year of the Second Seven-Year Plan vigorously demonstrated the unified strength and revolutionary spirit of our people, who have vigorously rushed forward with the pace of the chollima speed battle, overcoming all obstacles and trials and firmly unified under the leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

In his New Year address this year the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught us as follows: The entire party and people should launch a struggle to victoriously accomplish this year's task and bring about a series of innovations on every front of socialist construction.

Our heroic working class and the members of the three revolution workteams, who are endlessly loyal to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's call and are endlessly encouraged by the party Central Committee's letter appealing to all the people to rise and carry out the new prospective plan, brought into full play the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance in every production post across the country, including the underground worksites, smelteries and other big construction sites, and worked devotedly and heroically to bring about an endless upsurge and progress in production and construction.

In line with the working people's vigorous struggle, leading functionaries carefully established the economic organizational work with lofty responsibility and masterful conscientiousness in carrying out their guiding roles and set the example for others by standing in the forefront.

The proud victory of brilliantly fulfilling the quota for the first half of this year indisputably proved the great vitality of our socialist self-reliant national economy, which scores continuous victories and does not succumb to the worldwide economic recession and energy crisis, and the superiority of our socialist construction, in which every person enjoys endless happiness and a creative and independent life, and in which economy, culture, science and technology are continuously developed at high speed.

As are all victories achieved in socialist revolution and construction, the brilliant result accomplished in fulfilling the quota for the first half of this year--the first year of the Second Seven-Year Plan--is attributable to the outstanding and sophisticated leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. [passage indistinct] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song deeply acquainted himself with the work of many plants and enterprises across the country and gave concrete instructions on the direction and methods for increasing production. The great leader highly assessed the results accomplished by the working class, showed sincere concern for them and thus vigorously inspired them to endless innovations and upsurges. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song also saw to it that the atmosphere in which the daily, monthly, quarterly and percentage quotas are carried out without fail was more firmly established by setting up a comprehensive evaluation system to strengthen economic organizational work and planning regulations and to regularly analyze and improve the plan for achieving quotas.

The experienced leadership and deep concern for the people of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who with his outstanding wisdom and insight grasps the major factor in continuously developing the people's economy at high speed and who arranges for (?the planned quotas) to be achieved by concentrating efforts on them, is the source of the dynamics which enable our working class to continuously innovate and advance with vigorous energy and fervent loyalty to accomplish such proud exploits.

Our party members and working people, who brilliantly fulfilled the quota for the first half of this year ahead of schedule, face the heavy task of opening the way to carrying out the Second Seven-Year Plan by vigorously

fanning the flames of the 100-day battle and completing the first-year plan far ahead of schedule.

The goals of the 100-day battle, aimed at fulfilling this year's plan (? a month) ahead of schedule, were very heavy and require that everyone continuously wage an arduous struggle. All party members and working people at every unit and sector of the people's economy should thoroughly reject complacency and slackness, struggle more vigorously to victoriously achieve the 100-day battle goals in the spirit with which they fulfilled the quota for the first half of this year ahead of schedule, and thus glorify the 30th anniversary of the founding of the republic as the grand festival of chollima Korea.

To unfailingly carry out the great tasks of the 100-day battle by day, month and percentage by bringing into full play the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance is a firm guarantee of victory in fulfilling this year's plan of the people's economy. The results and experiences of the units which overfulfilled the quota for the first half of this year again clearly show that the assigned tasks, however heavy they may be, can be successfully carried out when we overcome obstacles and bottlenecks with the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, without complaining about conditions or expecting help from others.

During the arduous days of anti-Japanese struggle the members of the anti-Japanese guerrillas obtained weapons and food through their own efforts and fought the enemy. All party members and working people should follow the examples of their lofty revolutionary spirit to thoroughly mobilize the existing economic stock and potentials for increased production and economy through their own efforts and achieve the daily quotas of the 100-day battle without fail.

To normalize production utilizing, to the maximum, the given steel materials, functionaries and working people at enterprises and plants of the people's economy, including machinery plants, should firmly establish bases producing (?U-shaped) steel and rolled steel through their own efforts and wisdom, procure the standard steel materials needed and decisively heighten the importance of the presses and dies.

To win a victory in the 100-day battle and to fulfill this year's planned quota ahead of schedule, it is important that there be mutual cooperation between sectors and plants, thus fanning the flames of modernizing innovations. This becomes a more urgent matter since our economy is operating as an organic body according to a master plan. Functionaries and working people in all plants and enterprises should always thoroughly carry out their respective duties from the point of view of developing the overall people's economy and do their best to help the work of related sectors and plants on the basis of the principle of satisfying each other's needs. In particular, all plants and enterprises should correctly realize that railway transportation--the arteries of the people's economy--must fulfill its own role in the

successful overall fulfillment of the 100-day battle goals, and they should thus support railway transportation with every means. They should also establish strict regulations to guarantee the production of cooperative production goods, the production of which is planned and limited, prior to that of other goods.

Today, when the revolutionary zeal of our working people to greet the 30th anniversary of the republic's founding with lofty political zeal and brilliant labor results has become greater than ever, the success of the 100-day battle depends on the leading functionaries' production guidance and organizational work. One of the most important secrets that aided in the successful fulfillment of the quota for the first half of this year lies in the efficient economic management and production guidance by the functionaries. All leading functionaries should firmly adopt the attitude of masters who take responsibility for carrying out the battle tasks assigned them by the party and the revolution, control the overall work, and carefully organize production guidance and guarantee work. They should go to the production sites, work among the workers and engineers, solve the problems, and vigorously and continuously inspire the masses to exploits by setting examples for others.

The party organizations and the three revolution workteams in particular should vigorously advance the 100-day battle while linking it with the fulfillment of the tasks set forth in the party Central Committee's letter to all party members. All party members and working people should thoroughly and unconditionally carry out the instructions given their sectors by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and vigorously wage the organizational and political work to glorify the holiday in September with proud results achieved by implementing their resolution before the party without fail.

Let us all hold higher the banners of the three revolutions--ideological, technical and cultural--and achieve new brilliant victories in the 100-day battle to advance the fulfillment of the first-year task of the Second Seven-Year Plan in the revolutionary spirit with which we completed the quota for the first half of this year.

CSO: 4208

PAPER CALLS FOR DEVELOPMENT OF MARINE TRANSPORTATION

Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2230 GMT 23 Jun 78 SK

[NODONG SINMUN 24 June editorial: "Let Us Mark a New Turning Point in Building Large Cargo Ships and in the Construction of Harbors for the Development of Marine Transportation"]

[Text] To consolidate the material and technical foundation for the development of marine transportation is one of the urgent tasks confronting socialist economic construction. While conducting on-the-spot guidance recently in Nampo City, South Pyongan Province, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song gave comprehensive instructions on the significance of marine transportation in the development of the national economy, the necessity for its epochal development and tasks and measures to develop marine transportation.

The instructions of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, based on a scientific analysis of the matured demands of economic development in our country, of the present situation in marine transportation and of prospects for its development, constitute a programmatic guidance to which our guidance functionaries and working people must firmly adhere to successfully implement the grand tasks of the Second Seven-Year Plan and consolidate the economic might of the nation. The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught: In our country, facing the sea on three sides, developing marine transportation is very significant in solving the strained transportation problem and in developing foreign trade.

Marking a new turning point in building large cargo ships and in the construction of harbors so as to rapidly develop marine transportation is a key factor in more satisfactorily meeting the demand for transportation, which is constantly increasing as the scale of the national economy expands daily and production climbs rapidly.

The Second Seven-Year Plan is a grand one which envisages the growth of overall production by more than two times. To transport the huge amounts of cargo which will result from this rapid growth in production during the period of the new prospective plan, we must develop marine transportation as well as railway transportation. By rapidly developing marine

transportation through the building of more large cargo ships and the modernizing of harbors, we can transport more cargo by vessels and better solve the strained situation in the transportation sector.

Improvement in the building of large cargo ships and in the construction of harbors, which constitute a material foundation for the development of marine transportation, is an urgent demand in further consolidating foreign trade. Since the natural and economic conditions of world nations vary and materials and the quality of products which those nations produce vary, fundamental things and things in great demand must be domestically produced, and things in little demand and things that are lacking must be obtained through trade with other nations. This is the consistent policy of our party. To make foreign trade active during the period of the Second Seven-Year Plan we must further develop marine transportation by doing a good job in building large cargo ships and in the construction of harbors.

To rapidly develop marine transportation and to consolidate its material and technical foundations in parallel with the leaping socialist construction are important guarantees for more satisfactorily meeting the increasing demand for transportation and making foreign trade active during the period of the Second Seven-Year Plan. For this reason, our party today emphasizes building large cargo ships and the construction of harbors and urges that this work be carried out on a bold and broad scale.

Guidance functionaries and working people of the related sectors of the national economy, including state economic organizations and the marine transportation and machine industry sectors, must mark a great innovation in the struggle to consolidate the material and technical foundations of marine transportation, upholding the instructions given by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his on-the-spot guidance in Nampo City recently and the letter from the party Central Committee to all party members.

Building more large cargo ships is a top priority task for development of marine transportation. To build more large cargo ships we must work on a bold and broad scale so as to modernize existing shipbuilding yards and increase shipbuilding capacity. This is very important.

We have experience and a history of building large ships, the technical capability and a powerful machine and metallurgical industry.

Thus, we can build many more large cargo ships if functionaries further consolidate the material and technical foundations of the shipbuilding industry in a revolutionary manner. Guidance functionaries of the shipbuilding industry must first of all thoroughly understand how important it is for the prosperity and development of the nation that our country, which faces the sea on three sides, launches out to the oceans by building more large cargo ships. They must establish detailed plans and work out specific technical and economic measures to increase the shipbuilding capacity by

expanding shipbuilding bases. They must carry out these plans and measures one by one in the manner of a war of annihilation.

In particular, party members, workers and technicians of each shipbuilding yard must mark a new turning point in building 20,000-ton cargo vessels by waging a persistent struggle with the spirit of chollima and the speed battle and by solving problems of facilities and materials by themselves, fully demonstrating the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fanning the flames of the 100-day battle. By so doing they must make it possible to drastically increase the number of large cargo ships.

Properly organizing harbors is a task of particular importance in developing marine transportation at the present time. Success in marine transportation depends largely upon how we organize harbors and on the port handling capacity of the harbors. Therefore, the marine transportation sector must persistently push ahead with the struggle to modernize harbors.

While conducting on-the-spot guidance in Nampo City recently, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song stressed that at the present time a key factor in accelerating socialist economic construction is the need to expand and modernize Nampo Harbor. Guidance functionaries and working people of units concerned, including the marine transportation sector, must place great emphasis on accelerating the wharf expansion project at Nampo Harbor, which must play a greater role in marine transportation than any other harbor on the east or west seas in light of its geographical location. Toward this end, better designs must be worked out, wharfs must be built in accordance with geographic conditions, more manpower and facilities must be mobilized for the construction, and conveyor lines must be actively built so as to rapidly carry more cargo to and from the wharfs. In addition, warehouses must be built in a better way, and the wharf area must be kept in an orderly manner. In particular, in accordance with the instructions of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, we must improve the ship repair base by constructing docks rapidly and in a modern way.

In connection with the acceleration of building large cargo ships and the construction of harbors and docks, related plants and enterprises, including those in the machine, metallurgical, building materials and chemical industry sectors, must produce and supply in a timely manner and with high responsibility the necessary facilities and materials, such as large-size facilities, modern welding facilities, steel plates, timber, cement and chemicals.

The task of marking an innovation in building large cargo ships and constructing harbors for the development of marine transportation demands that local party organizations further intensify party guidance of this sector. Firmly grasping the work of consolidating the material and technical foundations of the marine transportation sector, local party organizations near harbors and shipbuilding yards must vigorously carry out

organizational and political work to encourage party members and working people to implement the instructions of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and must lead the people so that they may carry out the given tasks to the end with high responsibility and revolutionary zeal. In addition, party organizations must intensify party guidance of the concerned sectors so that they engage in cooperative production tasks without discrepancy and actively support marine transportation.

Marking a new innovation in building large cargo ships and constructing harbors for the development of marine transportation is a task more important than anything else in scoring a greater upsurge in the economic construction of our times. Fanning the flames of the 100-day battle and fully demonstrating a revolutionary spirit in the implementation of the instructions of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, let us actively contribute to epochally developing marine transportation.

CSO: 4208

'PEOPLE'S DAILY' DELEGATION PROVIDES IMPRESSIONS OF PYONGYANG

Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 23 Jun 78 p 6 HK

[Fourth installment of travel notes on Korea by PEOPLE'S DAILY delegation:
"The Capital Must Be a Model for the Whole Country"]

[Text] The clear water of the Taedong River flows through the urban area of Pyongyang, dividing it into eastern Pyongyang and western Pyongyang. The Taedong bridge, which withstood tests in the flames of war, and the Ongnyu bridge, which has a still more majestic appearance, are like two rainbows linking the eastern and western parts of Pyongyang together. Above the entrance of the Yongwangjong, an ancient pavilion beside the Ongnyu bridge, there is a horizontal wooden tablet on which an ancient scholar wrote four big characters. These characters mean "unrivalled scenery." With its picturesque rivers and mountains, Pyongyang surely has unrivalled scenery. In the city there is the garden-like Moran-bong, while in the suburbs are such scenic spots as Taesong-san, Ami-san and Undu-bong with luxuriant green vegetation. In the southwest can be seen the Mangyong-bong--home in the minds of the Korean people.

Pyongyang has "unrivalled scenery" not only because it has natural beauty but, and most important, because the people of Pyongyang, under the wise leadership of President Kim Il-song and the Korean Workers Party, have displayed their supreme wisdom and drawn the newest and most beautiful picture by doing creative labor with their own hands.

During the fatherland liberation war, U.S. imperialism dropped 427,000 bombs on Pyongyang, more than one bomb per capita. Not a single wall or tile of the city was left intact. The U.S. imperialists said that Pyongyang could not be restored in a century. But facts have given the imperialist prophets the hardest slap in the face. Pyongyang recovered very quickly. It has stood up straighter and emitted still greater splendor.

Let us take a look at the Pyongyang of today: groups of new tall buildings are seen among the trees. Chollima road, Pipa road, Kumsusan road, Inmingun road, Nagwon road and Chongnyon road are wide and straight and have rows of trees and flowers on both sides. Along these roads are

high-rise buildings. Shops of all kinds are on the ground floors and residential flats on the second floors and above. The balcony of each flat is covered with beautiful ceramic tiles. The city is studded with huge buildings. The Central Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition Hall, the Memorial Hall of the War for Liberation of the Korean Fatherland, the Korean Revolutionary Museum, the Memorial Hall of the Korean Workers Party and the Magsudae Assembly Hall have an August appearance. The Pyongyang Grand Opera House, the Pyongyang Gymnasium, the People's Palace of Culture, the "8 February" Cultural Hall and the Mansudae Art Gallery take on a majestic appearance characteristic of the Korean style.

A further investigation helps us find the new and more profound meaning the people of Pyongyang have given to the term "unrivalled scenery."

"The capital must be a model for the whole country." The people of Pyongyang have translated President Kim Il-song's instruction into brilliant deeds of scoring first-rate achievements.

After the liberation war, Korea began its reconstruction in Pyongyang. Pyongyang was a good model for the whole country. In early December 1950, when the war was intense and the U.S. bandits were escalating their bombing of Pyongyang, President Kim Il-song summoned the design personnel from the battle front. In a cave, these designers drew a blueprint for the large-scale reconstruction of the city.

From its very beginning, the reconstruction of Pyongyang was carried out systematically according to plan and with emphasis on some major projects. The redeveloped Pyongyang was to be a modern socialist city with socialist content. Addressing this question, Comrade Kim Il-song said: "...What is meant by socialist content? This simply is convenience for the people, elegance, a beautiful outlook and solidity. This also is the quality we demand in our reconstruction work." Great efforts have surely been made to rebuild Pyongyang with regard to convenience for the people and service to them. First of all, the city was not to be rebuilt on too large a scale. Comrade Kim Il-song once instructed: If the capital is too big, people will find it inconvenient in daily life. It will be difficult to run public health and communications well. It will also be difficult to insure supplies. Now, Pyongyang has only 800,000 residents in its urban area. Even with its suburbs included, it has a population of only 1.6 million. There are schools, kindergartens, clinics, shops and libraries in each residential area. Children going to school do not have to cross the busy roads and the housewives do not have to go a long way to buy daily necessities. For this reason, even during peak hours there is not very much traffic congestion in Pyongyang. Special attention is paid to women in urban planning. Women comrades account for a large proportion of workers in light industrial enterprises. For their convenience, light industrial enterprises are located near residential areas. Women comrades are also given primary consideration in allocating living quarters. If a man and his wife work in two different units and if a house is allocated, the

general practice is that the man moves to the quarters provided by his wife's working unit. This shows the party's concern for women and children. The Korean comrades also told us a story of how Comrade Kim Il-song showed every concern for the masses:

On 21 January 1958, Comrade Kim Il-song summoned the responsible comrades of the Department for the Planning of Pyongyang and gave them concrete instructions on urban planning. Before concluding the discussion, he said: "We have discussed many concrete problems in detail. But just sitting in the office and discussing a problem is like having a meaningless conversation. So, let us go to the sites and gain some concrete understanding of the construction work and the people's demands." He led everyone to a high-rise building on Chongnyon road in eastern Pyongyang and visited a family on the second floor. He kindly asked the housewife where she was working, how much she earned and how many children she had. He then asked: "How do you like this flat?" While saying this, he touched the floor to see whether it was cold. He continued by asking: "Is it better than a warm ondol floor?" She thanked the party for its concern and for letting her family move from a cellar to this flat. She then said: "Leader, to speak honestly, it is better to have a warm ondol floor for the old parents and the infants. How nice it would be to have a warm ondol floor in this flat!" Hearing this, Comrade Kim Il-song turned to the cadre beside him and said:

"What do you think? She has spoken correctly, I hope. She also has made some excellent suggestions. What people say is good, is good. In the future, we should see whether it is possible to have warm ondol floors in high-rise buildings."

Comrade Kim Il-song sternly criticized dogmatism in construction. He instructed that in the future no house should be built which is incompatible with the everyday life and habits of the Korean people. There were warm ondol floors in all flats of each high-rise building, whether it stood 5 or 6 storeys or even 10 or 20 storeys high. A warm brick bed in a multistorey building is something new in the history of construction. This creation fully shows the deep concern shown by the party and the state leader for the people. This deep concern has also been expressed in other ways in the reconstruction of Pyongyang. For instance, in order to minimize pollution, large factories or other enterprises causing serious pollution are located in the southeastern suburbs (northwesterly winds blow for most of the year in Pyongyang), the chimneys are usually equipped with dust collectors, and waste water is not allowed to flow into rivers before being filtered and sterilized. The use of cars by individuals is limited and mass transport is being developed in the direction of the trolley bus. In Pyongyang, there is no disgusting smoke in the sky, waste paper and other litter are not seen in the streets, and the water of the Taedong and Potong rivers is crystal clear. Each resident in Pyongyang has an average green area of 75 square meters. Pyongyang is among the world's leading cities with the greatest proportion of green areas. Living in Pyongyang is like living in a garden where birds sing, flowers

are fragrant and breezes blow. Killing birds is prohibited in Pyongyang. Therefore, wild birds which can usually only be seen in remote mountains are also seen among green trees and on the lawns in the busy urban areas. In this city we also saw that there were stone benches and wooden chairs in the halls of traffic terminals, beneath the willow trees by the riverside, on street corners and on recreation grounds.

Pyongyang also surpasses other localities in the whole country in speed of construction. On a mound in Mansudae stands a bronze statue of a winged horse measuring 23 meters high. Holding high a red letter from the party, some men and women are riding on this winged horse. This statue symbolizes the heroism of the Korean people in overcoming difficulties and advancing speedily. It is in the spirit of this winged horse that the people of Pyongyang have created the world-renowned "Pyongyang speed." Pyongyang has been reconstructed in accordance with three principles: First is the principle of maintaining independence, keeping the initiative in one's own hands and relying on one's own efforts. The people have overcome the difficulties of shortages of materials and technical manpower. The second is the principle of combining professional teams and the masses, the policy of fully arousing the masses to work with their own hands has constantly been followed in reconstructing Pyongyang City. The breakwater built with granite on both sides of the Taedong River, the recreation grounds and the rows of willow trees along the river banks are the fruits of the labor performed by the students of the Kim Il-song University. The roads, nurseries and schools in each area have been built by arousing the residents. Some of the multistorey residential houses have been built by some housewives. The third principle is to develop centralization and industrialization in accordance with the concrete conditions. Centralization means that in building houses for accommodating 10,000 families, corresponding attention should be paid to water supply, warm brick beds, telephone service, road works and other supplementary projects, and in no way should attention be paid exclusively to the major projects at the expense of these supplementary projects. Industrialization means that it is necessary to carry out the policy of "standardization in design, industrialization in production of structural parts and mechanization in construction work," that houses should be built by the assembly method of construction, and that the structural parts should be light in weight and the projects large in scale. In this way, construction can be carried out more and more quickly. For instance, it took only 55 days to build a dam on the Potong River. This project remained unfinished after 10 years of work during the period of Japanese colonial rule. On both sides of the 10-li-long Rakwon road are rows of buildings of 10 to 20 storeys high. Among these buildings are the majestic "8 February" Cultural Hall and the magnificent Kumsusan Assembly Hall, which took only 1 year to complete. In Pyongyang, a house with 2 flats, a kitchen and toilets can now be built in 14 minutes.

In a sense, urban planning is easy and urban management is difficult. Pyongyang is also a model in urban management. On 6 July 1966, Comrade Kim Il-song personally went to Puksindong in Moran-bong and created some

experiences and methods in urban management which he publicized to the whole city and the whole country. At present, based on the experience of Puksindong, Pyongyang has adopted a system of urban management by combining state management with all-people management. State management means that the City Administrative Committee sets up a general management bureau, each district in the city has its management office and each division under a district has its management squad. The district is the major management unit, under which are the buildings renovation office, the buildings management office, the warm brick beds office, the design office, the tap water and sewer office, etc. All-people management means that all residents are mobilized to take part in the management squads in every division under a district, and these management squads assign tasks to all households. Comrade Kim Il-song pointed out: The residents are the masters of a city. In the same way as all residents are mobilized to build a city, they are required to take part in its management. Early every morning we saw the residents voluntarily cleaning the sidewalks and the students trimming the trees and flowers on both sides of the streets. Every day after school the students go in groups to the parks to prune trees and water flowers. In April and October, the city holds "beauty month" activities in which all residents are mobilized to hold a cleaning campaign on a large scale. On 7 April 1947, Comrade Kim Il-song personally took part in tree planting at Kunsu-bong in Pyongyang. For this reason, 7 April is designated as "tree-planting day." On that day every year, all people, men and women, old and young, participate in activities to make the capital city green.

Members of the youth league organized groups in the neighborhood to assist the police in directing traffic and in effectively maintaining social order and discipline and keeping the city clean. Should anyone throw litter randomly, violate traffic regulations or be indecently dressed, the young friends would wave to him drawing his attention to his behavior and ask him to correct his mistake.

Pyongyang is also the most important industrial base in Korea. Since the war, it has developed into a relatively large industrial center capable of turning out various kinds of products. It has many industrial departments dealing with machine building, building materials, foodstuff processing, chemical engineering, textiles and power generation. Every year, this city furnishes the entire country with 20 percent of the products needed by the state. Its industrial and agricultural output increases by a very large margin every year.

We also went from Pyongyang to visit various other parts of the country. Whether in the industrial city of Hamhung or in the maritime city of Wonsan, whether in Sariwon which is the entrance to the capital city, or in the frontier city of Kaesong, we saw modern factories, beautiful high-rise residential houses, neat and tidy streets with trees on both sides. This made us feel that Pyongyang's construction and management experience has borne fruits throughout the country. Especially in Anju, a "young city," we saw that within only 1 year the mounds and marshes had been turned into the beginning of a modern city which deeply impressed each of us. "The pupil learns from and outdoes his teacher." The "Pyongyang speed" and the "Pyongyang experience" have already developed further. The brilliant model of Pyongyang has played an enormous exemplary role throughout the country.

BRIEFS

ELECTRICITY OUTPUT--Workers at the Pyongyang Thermal Power Plant hit the first half-year electricity output target on 22 June. This was possible due to their good management of generating facilities, which was conducive to guaranteeing full operation of power facilities and normalizing electricity production at higher levels. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 22 Jun 78 SK]

FERTILIZER PRODUCTION--Workers at the urea fertilizer plant of the Youth Chemical Complex, who are vigorously engaged in the 100-day battle, hit the first half-year fertilizer production target on 21 June. Since the start of the year, they have overfulfilled daily, 10-day, and monthly production targets by guaranteeing full operation of machines by thoroughly carrying out checkups and repairs, and by introducing new technology to the production process. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 22 Jun 78 SK]

SUNGHO-KUYOK PLANTS AND ENTERPRISES--Plants and enterprises in Sungho-Kuyok, Pyongyang have completed the production quota for June ahead of schedule. The Sungho Building Materials Plant has recently overfulfilled its daily and weekly production quota through technical innovation. The Sungho Farm Machinery Plant, the Sungho Strawbag Plant, the Sungho Furniture Production Cooperative and the Sungho Urban Construction Unit have completed their production quota for June as of 16 June by vigorously waging a speed battle. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0600 GMT 22 Jun 78 SK]

HWANGHAE IRON COMPLEX--Workers of the blast furnace shop of the Hwanghae Iron Mill Complex have increased the production of pig iron during the 100-day battle period. While actively reducing the rate of fuel consumption by properly operating the furnace and by correctly adhering to technical regulations, they have placed production on the right track. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 22 June 78 SK]

HWANGNUNG MINE--Miners of the Hwangnung Mine have fulfilled the goal for the first half of the year by furiously fanning the flames of the 100-day battle. Excavators of the mine who have given priority to tunnelling in

accordance with the party policy have increased speed in tunnelling by vigorously carrying out a high speed tunnelling movement. With the increase of mineral production, workers at the mine have transported minerals in a timely manner by manufacturing mine cars themselves through the mobilization of potential in a mass movement. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 22 June 78 SK]

UNGGI THERMAL POWER PLANT--Worker at Unggi Thermal Power Plant are working brilliantly to raise the electricity production rate by 1.2 times during the 100-day battle period. Workers, of the turbine workshop, have raised turbine efficiency by 1.2 times over previous days; thus, power workers of this plant are producing more electricity than the daily quota. Boiler workshop workers are increasing steam production as well [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0800 GMT 21 June 78 SK]

PYONGYANG COLLIERY MACHINERY PLANT--The working class of the Pyongyang Colliery Machinery Plant, burning with the desire to send more excavating machinery to collieries and mines, is now setting new records in producing large and modern excavating facilities. The youth workshop of this plant is overfulfilling its daily production quotas of conveyors and sorting machines by 200 percent, and the steel workshop is doubling or tripling conveyor parts production. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0800 GMT 21 June 78 SK]

CHEMICAL PLANT CONSTRUCTION--The Honor Guard Chollima 32d Chemical Plant Construction Station, which has been mobilized for the construction of the Tonghwa Chemical Plant, is accelerating construction of the chemical plant. In particular, the first and second workshops of the Honor Guard Chollima 32d Chemical Plant Construction Station have recently overfulfilled their daily assigned workload by 200 percent. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0800 GMT 21 Jun 78 SK]

KOMUSAN CEMENT PLANT--The Komusan Cement Plant has fulfilled its production quota for the first half of this year as of 16 June [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0800 GMT 21 Jun 78 SK]

26 FEBRUARY MACHINERY PLANT--The 26 February Machinery Plant has recently normalized its daily production of truck and tractor spare parts at the level of 150 percent. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0800 GMT 21 Jun 78]

SOUTH HAMGYONG PLANTS--Workers in the South Hamgyong Province are completing their June production quotas one by one, determined to greet the 30th anniversary of the republic's founding as victors. The plant Were Kano Hung-chu works completed its June quota on 13 June. The Changjin Embankment Construction Station, the Changjin Chemical Commodities Plant, the Changjin Women and Children's Clothes Plant and the Changjin Food Plant fulfilled their June quotas as of 15 June. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0600 GMT 21 June 78 SK]

LAND TRANSPORT BUREAU--Transportation workers of the vehicle transportation units of the Land Transportation General Bureau have increased cargo transportation by 1.2 times. Both long and short haul transportation units have scored gains in cargo transportation by utilizing trailers. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 20 Jun 78 SK]

PUKCHANG THERMAL POWER PLANT--Workers of the Pukchang Thermal Power Plant on 10 June fulfilled the power production goal for the first half of the year ahead of schedule. The workers and three revolutions team members have placed power production on the right track by correctly organizing production processes and operating equipment at full capacity, so as to supply more electricity to socialist construction sites. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 20 Jun 78 SK]

YANGGANG PROVINCE FORESTRY--Forestry stations in Yanggang Province have completed their half-year production quotas ahead of schedule. These stations were able to overfulfill their quotas by firmly establishing their own repair bases and utilizing efficient mechanical facilities such as tree harvesting and planting machines, road levelling machine and cranes. Workers of the (yi Myong-su), Samsu, Notan and Taepyong Forestry stations brilliantly completed their half year plan first by applying a high speed tree cutting method. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0800 GMT 21 June 78 SK]

MUNPYONG REFINERY--Fully utilizing all facilities, workers of the Munpyong refinery are marking new innovations, doubling production compared to the level of the first quarter. The workers regard good furnace repair as one of the basic methods to successfully reach the 100-day battle goal, and have shortened the time required for repairing sintering and blast furnaces to 36 hours from the previous 10 days. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0800 GMT 21 June 78 SK]

CSO: 4209

END

51

DAILY SCORES 'POWDER-REEKING' MANEUVERS IN SOUTH

Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2254 GMT 22 Jun 78 SK

[NODONG SINMUN 23 June commentary: "Play With Fire Aimed at Boosting War Fever"]

[Text] On 21 June, with the anniversary of the outbreak of the 24 June war just a few days away, the South Korean puppet clique conducted the puppet farce of shooting matches between ministerial posts of the puppet administration, thus boosting war fever. At the war racket site the puppet "prime minister" led the way in openly inciting war, raving about the "threat of southward aggression," the "nation's stability" and the "survival of the people." About 200 puppet bosses, including various ministers and vice ministers, participated in the matches as contestants, thus kicking up a powder-reeking racket.

That the Pak Chong-hui clique is dragging even the puppet bosses out of the powder-reeking shooting range to promote the sense of North-South confrontation and is intensifying military exercises clearly shows that the puppets' provocative maneuvers for a new war have reached a more reckless stage. The Pak Chong-hui puppet clique has recently been accelerating war preparations on a broader scale than ever. The puppets are building and expanding the war industry by bringing in massive quantities of foreign capital and immense quantities of ammunition, military supplies and military equipment to stockpile against our republic. It is no secret that the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique is converting the farmland of South Korea into military bases and fishing ports into naval ports and thus is dragging virtually all of South Korea into the war structure.

The puppets are conducting military exercises every day. Several days ago they conducted an extremely provocative "special exercise" of the puppet army, said to be the largest since the founding of the puppet army, in the central western frontline area. The puppets are driving the "student national defense corps," "civil defense corps," and even old men in their eighties and housewives, along with the puppet army, into the racket of playing with fire.

The puppets beg the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces to continue occupying South Korea and frequently conduct large-scale joint military exercises with them. The Pak Chong-hui puppet clique conducted the large-scale "U.S.-South Korea joint military exercise" in March. Following this, the clique again conducted a U.S.-South Korea joint river-crossing exercise around the Imjin River and the U.S.-South Korea joint landing exercise near Pohang some time ago.

The Pak Chong-hui puppet clique, not satisfied with converting South Korea into a powder keg for provoking a new war, now is dragging out all the bosses in "ministerial" posts of the puppet administration and thereby boosting war fever. This is seen as nothing but a grave development in the situation.

To ease tension in the country and achieve peaceful reunification is the consistent desire of all Korean people and the urgent demand of the time. To outrageously trample upon the people's desire for reunification, to proceed along the path of permanent division and thus to further strengthen the war maneuvers are maneuvers aimed at further aggravating tension in our country and are a wicked challenge to the aspirations of our people and the world's people.

The South Korean puppets' raving about "stability" and "people's survival" is nothing but a maneuver to justify their own war maneuvers and to facilitate dragging the South Korean people onto the field of war. The South Korean puppet clique's inciting war by calling up the puppet bosses on the eve of 25 June is aimed at bringing their ruling crisis under control by converting the people's grievances and discontent into a sense of North-South confrontation. It also aims at dragging all of South Korea into the war structure and subjugating everything to war preparations.

The Pak Chong-hui puppet clique should look straight at past history and the present reality and should act with discretion. The road to war can never be the road to survival.

CSO: 4208

YOUTH LEADER DENOUNCES U.S. AGGRESSION AGAINST KOREA

Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0200 GMT 25 Jun 78 SK

[Speech by Chi Chae-yong, chairman of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, at a youth rally in Sinchon on 24 June to expose and condemn "the U.S. imperialist aggressors' criminal acts"]

[Excerpts] Comrades, today we are observing the day of struggle against U.S. imperialism in an atmosphere in which all party members and workers are vigorously launching the 100-day battle to greet the 30th anniversary of the republic's founding with lofty political zeal and brilliant labor results. The world people's voices denouncing the divisive maneuvers and war policy of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique are rising more intensély.

Twenty-eight years have passed since the Korean people's longtime enemy--the U.S. imperialists--ignited the flames of a bestial war of aggression against the northern half of the republic. Our people and students, observing this day, are burning with hatred and revenge toward the U.S. imperialistsaggressors and are determined to smash the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Chong-hui fascist rascals and attain reunification of the divided fatherland.

Following lengthy preparations for war, the U.S. imperialists on 25 June 1950, by stirring up the Syngman Rhee puppet clique, opened an armed attack against our republic in accordance with their prepared plan of aggression. In a foolish attempt to accomplish their burglarious aggressive ambition at one stroke, the U.S. imperialists hastily assaulted, applying the most bestial methods and means ever employed in the history of war, dragging onto the Korean front more than 2 million troops, including one-third and one-fifth of their army and air force, respectively, most of the Pacific fleet, troops from 15 allied countries and the South Korean puppet forces, and enormous amounts of modern military equipment.

The barbarous brutality committed by the rascals in the fatherland's liberation war clearly shows that the U.S. imperialists are humans wearing wolves' masks, bloodsuckers, human butchers unpardonable in thousands of years,

vicious and shameless aggressors and the Korean people's irreconcilable enemies, whose atrocities surpassed even those of the Hitler clique.

By dampening the haughtiness of the U.S. imperialists, who boasted of being the strongest nation in the world, and by [few words indistinct] under the wise leadership of the great leader, who is a revolutionary genius and who possesses ever-victorious iron will, our people and youths opened the first road toward the U.S. imperialists' decline.

Comrades, the U.S. imperialists, instead of withdrawing from South Korea following the lessons gained from their bitter defeat in the Korean war, have been forcibly occupying South Korea until now--more than 25 years after the fatherland's liberation war--recklessly violating the armistice agreement and persistently devoting themselves to maneuvers for a new war provocation and the fatherland's permanent division.

The Pak Chong-hui military fascist clique--a faithful lackey of the U.S. imperialists--which remains the solitary puppet of the imperialists since the collapse of the U.S. imperialists' aggressive policy toward Asia, is frantically running amok in its maneuvers to achieve the "two Koreas" plot and conducts new war provocations in accordance with the U.S. imperialists' colonial and war policies and with their continuous abetment.

Recently, fanning suppression of the patriotic students and people who struggled against the illegal 18 May election, which was conducted under conditions of force and fraudulence, the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique unhesitatingly committed brutalities by arresting innocent students and citizens and referring them to trial. All these facts fully expose to the world that the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique is the dirtiest nation-selling group of traitors in the world, that they are fascist hangmen unpardonable in thousands of years and the irreconcilable enemy of our people and students.

Here, where all are burning with boiling hatred and revenge toward the enemies, we, in the name of all Korean people and students, thoroughly condemn and denounce the criminal acts of the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique--the most faithful dog of the U.S. imperialists, traitors selling their own nation and people, splittists blocking the nation's reunification and vicious national traitors.

The Japanese reactionary ruling circles, nurturing ambitions to reinvade South Korea, are actively participating in the U.S. imperialists' "two Koreas" plot and are gladly assuming the role of a decision-making body in realizing this plot.

Because of the ever-intensifying war provocation maneuvers of our irreconcilable enemies--the U.S. imperialists and their lackies--a tense situation in which no one knows when a new war might break out is evolving in our country.

Today times have changed. The days when the imperialists recklessly attacked others have gone for good. The Korean people today are not like those of the past. Our strength has grown and increased incomparably with that of 25 years ago when the U.S. imperialist aggressors provoked war.

In view of the correct trends of the times, the U.S. imperialists must not cling to their reckless war rackets and must immediately withdraw from South Korea with all their aggressive forces and lethal weapons.

The nation-selling traitor Pak Chong-hui puppet clique must stop its treasonous acts of selling its own nation and people to the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists, its fascist suppression of the South Korean people, and unconditionally and immediately release all patriots and progressive students who have been illegally arrested and detained. The clique must cease anticommunist rackets opposing the northern half of the republic and its "two Koreas" plot and step down from power as the South Korean people persistently demand.

Comrades, today our people and students face great tasks of fulfilling in advance the grand Second Seven-Year Plan set forth by the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song and of achieving the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification by firmly hardening our revolutionary bases. Holding high the grand economic principles of the Second Seven-Year Plan delineated by the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song, all students should vigorously launch the 100-day battle to greet the 30th anniversary of the republic's founding as that of a victor's festival and thoroughly carry out the tasks set forth in the party Central Committee's letter, thus hardening more firmly our revolutionary bases politically, economically and militarily. All students should positively support and encourage the just struggle of the South Korean students, who are vigorously fighting for the democratization of South Korean society and the fatherland's reunification.

We must always keenly watch the rascals' new war provocation maneuvers and must not fall into a mood of complacency. We must always assume an attitude of keen alertness and readiness for mobilization.

Let us all further fight for and advance the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification and the chuche revolutionary task, firmly rallied around the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song, who is a revolutionary genius, the sun of the nation, and who possesses ever-victorious iron will.

CSO: 4208

PYONGYANG RADIO REPORTS LOCAL ANTI-U.S. DAY RALLIES

Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0000 GMT 26 Jun 78 SK

[Excerpts] Mass rallies and demonstrations were held in Chongjin, Kaesong, Sariwon and Kanggye on 25 June, the day of struggle against U.S. imperialism. Tens of thousands of working people, youth and students attended the rallies in a demonstration of their seething indignation at and hostility toward the U.S. imperialists and their stooges.

At the Chongjin rally, responsible functionaries of the local party and government, administration and economic organizations and workers organizations such as Kim Hyong-sam and Han Ki-hyon were present along with the working people, and representatives of the working people of various strata spoke.

The speakers pointed out that the U.S. imperialist aggressors, who had incessantly perpetrated aggressive acts against Korea since the middle of the 19th century, started the brigandish war of aggression against our republic on 25 June 1950, and their wolfish cruelty, atrocities and barbarities caused uncounted suffering for our people. The speakers stressed that the criminal atrocities committed by the U.S. imperialists in the Korean War clearly showed that they are the most truculent and brutal aggressors, ogres in human skin and heinous enemies of humanity who must be cursed and denounced down through the generations.

The speakers further said that instead of receiving a lesson from their defeat in the Korean War, the U.S. imperialist aggressors are remaining in South Korea, maneuvering to have our nation permanently divided and working hard to make preparations for a new war. They stressed that our people, who are rallied firmly around the great leader, will crush the "two Koreas" plot of the domestic and foreign splittists and further vigorously struggle for the realization of the fatherland's reunification.

The Kaesong rally was attended by tens of thousands of working people in the city and responsible functionaries of the local party and government, administration and economic organizations and workers organizations such as (Pak Min-sok) and (Ta Chung-pin).

Representatives of working people of various strata who spoke at the rally fully disclosed that the U.S. imperialist war maniacs, who have incessantly perpetrated schemes for aggression and war against the northern half of the republic in wanton violation of the armistice agreement, are bringing into South Korea more aggressive armed forces and, hand in glove with the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique, are frequently conducting war exercises simulating an invasion of the north. The speakers noted that this is clear evidence that the real danger of war in Korea comes not from the threat of an invasion from the north but from the south.

The speakers stated that if the domestic and foreign splittists persistently take the road of obstructing Korea's reunification and unleashing a new war of aggression, lending a deaf ear to the repeated warnings of our people and the unanimous voice of the world's peace-loving people, the rascals will receive only a hundredfold, a thousandfold retaliation and meet their deserved destruction. They enthusiastically appealed to all patriotic forces in North and South Korea to unite efforts and further vigorously struggle to crush the domestic and foreign splittists' obstructive maneuvers and to realize the historic cause of national reunification.

Attending the Sariwon mass rally were responsible functionaries of local parties and government, administrative and economic agencies and workers organizations, including Choe Mun-son, (Han Sang-kyo) and Yi Kyong-suk, along with workers, Representatives of workers of all walks of life, who appeared on the rostrum amidst an endless outcry condemning and denouncing the U.S. imperialists aggressors and the Pak Chong-hui clique, bitterly refuted and denounced them for subjugating our fatherland when it was emerging 28 years ago and for committing a barbarous holocaust against the people in various places in North Hwanghae Province, including Mount Mira in Sairwon. They pointed out that, because of the U.S. imperialists' forceful occupation of South Korea, because of their war policy and because of the presence of the South Korean puppet clique, which, clinging to the U.S. imperialists, has committed a nation-selling treacherous act, our people--even 30 years after the country's liberation and 25 years after the cease-fire--are experiencing suffering due to the division of national territory.

The speakers said that the U.S. imperialists must stop their interference in Korea's internal affairs and should immediately withdraw from South Korea in accordance with the UN resolution and with their pledge. They also said that the Japanese reactionaries should abandon their futile, absurd desire to profit from the implementation of the U.S. imperialists' aggressive war policy.

Saying that the country's peaceful reunification could not be attained without ending the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique's fascist, terrorist rule, they demanded that traitor Pak Chong-hui step down from power in accordance with the South Korean people's unanimous desire.

Attending the Kanggye mass rally were responsible functionaries of local parties and government, administrative and economic agencies and workers organizations, including Kim Yu-son, O Chae-won and (Kim Ki-chung), along with workers. At the meeting representatives of workers organizations spoke. They pledged that, upholding the party Central Committee's letter, they would accelerate an all-out advance with the revolutionary spirit of the chollima speed battle to strengthen the political, economic and military might of the northern half of the republic and thus mark a continuous innovation in socialist construction. They also pledged that they would perform labor exploits in the 100-day battle to make the 30th anniversary of the founding of the republic shine as a glorious, grand festival.

The mass rallies concluded with the playing of the March of Guerrilla Units.

Following the mass rallies the masses magnificently paraded through the streets.

CSO: 4208

EDITORIAL URGES FULFILLMENT OF ANNUAL ECONOMIC PLAN AHEAD OF SCHEDULE

Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2235 GMT 26 Jun 78 SK

[NODONG SINMUN 27 June editorial: "Let Us Accomplish This Year's Plan Ahead of Schedule by Continuously and Vigorously Advancing in the Spirit With Which We Have Completed This Year's Semiannual Quota"]

[Text] As the vigorous march to realize the grand blueprint of the Second Seven-Year Plan echoes through the entire country and the flames of the 100-day battle to glorify the holiday in September rise as high as those at a victors' festival, our working class has achieved the proud exploit of completing the quota for the first half of this year ahead of schedule. During this period in implementing the plan the production of important industrial goods in every sector of the people's economy, including the electricity, extractives, metal, machine, chemical, building materials and light industries, increased far beyond that of the same period last year. Total industrial production increased by 121.6 percent over that of the same period last year. This clearly shows that the Second Seven-Year Plan--the grand program for economic construction to further strengthen the country's economic strength and to advance the complete victory of socialism--is being carried out successfully from the start. This is a proud result which encourages our people.

The successful completion of the quota for the first half of this year has provided a firm foundation on which to win a victory in the 100-day battle to greet the 30th anniversary of the republic with brilliant labor results and to greatly advance the fulfillment of the first-year tasks of the Second Seven-Year Plan. The innovation of completing the quota for the first half of the first year of the Second Seven-Year Plan vigorously demonstrated the unified strength and revolutionary spirit of our people, who have vigorously rushed forward with the pace of the chollima speed battle, overcoming all obstacles and trials and firmly unified under the leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

In his New Year address this year the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught us as follows: The entire party and people should launch a struggle to victoriously accomplish this year's task and bring about a series of innovations on every front of socialist construction.

Our heroic working class and the members of the three revolution workteams, who are endlessly loyal to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's call and are endlessly encouraged by the party Central Committee's letter appealing to all the people to rise and carry out the new prospective plan, brought into full play the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance in every production post across the country, including the underground worksites, smelteries and other big construction sites, and worked devotedly and heroically to bring about an endless upsurge and progress in production and construction.

In line with the working people's vigorous struggle, leading functionaries carefully established the economic organizational work with lofty responsibility and masterful conscientiousness in carrying out their guiding roles and set the example for others by standing in the forefront.

The proud victory of brilliantly fulfilling the quota for the first half of this year indisputably proved the great vitality of our socialist self-reliant national economy, which scores continuous victories and does not succumb to the worldwide economic recession and energy crisis, and the superiority of our socialist construction, in which every person enjoys endless happiness and a creative and independent life, and in which economy, culture, science and technology are continuously developed at high speed.

As are all victories achieved in socialist revolution and construction, the brilliant result accomplished in fulfilling the quota for the first half of this year--the first year of the Second Seven-Year Plan--is attributable to the outstanding and sophisticated leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. [passage indistinct] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song deeply acquainted himself with the work of many plants and enterprises across the country and gave concrete instructions on the direction and methods for increasing production. The great leader highly assessed the results accomplished by the working class, showed sincere concern for them and thus vigorously inspired them to endless innovations and upsurges. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song also saw to it that the atmosphere in which the daily, monthly, quarterly and percentage quotas are carried out without fail was more firmly established by setting up a comprehensive evaluation system to strengthen economic organizational work and planning regulations and to regularly analyze and improve the plan for achieving quotas.

The experienced leadership and deep concern for the people of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who with his outstanding wisdom and insight grasps the major factor in continuously developing the people's economy at high speed and who arranges for (?the planned quotas) to be achieved by concentrating efforts on them, is the source of the dynamics which enable our working class to continuously innovate and advance with vigorous energy and fervent loyalty to accomplish such proud exploits.

Our party members and working people, who brilliantly fulfilled the quota for the first half of this year ahead of schedule, face the heavy task of opening the way to carrying out the Second Seven-Year Plan by vigorously

fanning the flames of the 100-day battle and completing the first-year plan far ahead of schedule.

The goals of the 100-day battle, aimed at fulfilling this year's plan (? a month) ahead of schedule, were very heavy and require that everyone continuously wage an arduous struggle. All party members and working people at every unit and sector of the people's economy should thoroughly reject complacency and slackness, struggle more vigorously to victoriously achieve the 100-day battle goals in the spirit with which they fulfilled the quota for the first half of this year ahead of schedule, and thus glorify the 30th anniversary of the founding of the republic as the grand festival of chollima Korea.

To unfailingly carry out the great tasks of the 100-day battle by day, month and percentage by bringing into full play the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance is a firm guarantee of victory in fulfilling this year's plan of the people's economy. The results and experiences of the units which overfulfilled the quota for the first half of this year again clearly show that the assigned tasks, however heavy they may be, can be successfully carried out when we overcome obstacles and bottlenecks with the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, without complaining about conditions or expecting help from others.

During the arduous days of anti-Japanese struggle the members of the anti-Japanese guerrillas obtained weapons and food through their own efforts and fought the enemy. All party members and working people should follow the examples of their lofty revolutionary spirit to thoroughly mobilize the existing economic stock and potentials for increased production and economy through their own efforts and achieve the daily quotas of the 100-day battle without fail.

To normalize production utilizing, to the maximum, the given steel materials, functionaries and working people at enterprises and plants of the people's economy, including machinery plants, should firmly establish bases producing (?U-shaped) steel and rolled steel through their own efforts and wisdom, procure the standard steel materials needed and decisively heighten the importance of the presses and dies.

To win a victory in the 100-day battle and to fulfill this year's planned quota ahead of schedule, it is important that there be mutual cooperation between sectors and plants, thus fanning the flames of modernizing innovations. This becomes a more urgent matter since our economy is operating as an organic body according to a master plan. Functionaries and working people in all plants and enterprises should always thoroughly carry out their respective duties from the point of view of developing the overall people's economy and do their best to help the work of related sectors and plants on the basis of the principle of satisfying each other's needs. In particular, all plants and enterprises should correctly realize that railway transportation--the arteries of the people's economy--must fulfill its own role in the

successful overall fulfillment of the 100-day battle goals, and they should thus support railway transportation with every means. They should also establish strict regulations to guarantee the production of cooperative production goods, the production of which is planned and limited, prior to that of other goods.

Today, when the revolutionary zeal of our working people to greet the 30th anniversary of the republic's founding with lofty political zeal and brilliant labor results has become greater than ever, the success of the 100-day battle depends on the leading functionaries' production guidance and organizational work. One of the most important secrets that aided in the successful fulfillment of the quota for the first half of this year lies in the efficient economic management and production guidance by the functionaries. All leading functionaries should firmly adopt the attitude of masters who take responsibility for carrying out the battle tasks assigned them by the party and the revolution, control the overall work, and carefully organize production guidance and guarantee work. They should go to the production sites, work among the workers and engineers, solve the problems, and vigorously and continuously inspire the masses to exploits by setting examples for others.

The party organizations and the three revolution workteams in particular should vigorously advance the 100-day battle while linking it with the fulfillment of the tasks set forth in the party Central Committee's letter to all party members. All party members and working people should thoroughly and unconditionally carry out the instructions given their sectors by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and vigorously wage the organizational and political work to glorify the holiday in September with proud results achieved by implementing their resolution before the party without fail.

Let us all hold higher the banners of the three revolutions--ideological, technical and cultural--and achieve new brilliant victories in the 100-day battle to advance the fulfillment of the first-year task of the Second Seven-Year Plan in the revolutionary spirit with which we completed the quota for the first half of this year.

CSO: 4208

PAPER CALLS FOR DEVELOPMENT OF MARINE TRANSPORTATION

Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2230 GMT 23 Jun 78 SK

[NODONG SINMUN 24 June editorial: "Let Us Mark a New Turning Point in Building Large Cargo Ships and in the Construction of Harbors for the Development of Marine Transportation"]

[Text] To consolidate the material and technical foundation for the development of marine transportation is one of the urgent tasks confronting socialist economic construction. While conducting on-the-spot guidance recently in Nampo City, South Pyongan Province, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song gave comprehensive instructions on the significance of marine transportation in the development of the national economy, the necessity for its epochal development and tasks and measures to develop marine transportation.

The instructions of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, based on a scientific analysis of the matured demands of economic development in our country, of the present situation in marine transportation and of prospects for its development, constitute a programmatic guidance to which our guidance functionaries and working people must firmly adhere to successfully implement the grand tasks of the Second Seven-Year Plan and consolidate the economic might of the nation. The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught: In our country, facing the sea on three sides, developing marine transportation is very significant in solving the strained transportation problem and in developing foreign trade.

Marking a new turning point in building large cargo ships and in the construction of harbors so as to rapidly develop marine transportation is a key factor in more satisfactorily meeting the demand for transportation, which is constantly increasing as the scale of the national economy expands daily and production climbs rapidly.

The Second Seven-Year Plan is a grand one which envisages the growth of overall production by more than two times. To transport the huge amounts of cargo which will result from this rapid growth in production during the period of the new prospective plan, we must develop marine transportation as well as railway transportation. By rapidly developing marine

organizational and political work to encourage party members and working people to implement the instructions of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and must lead the people so that they may carry out the given tasks to the end with high responsibility and revolutionary zeal. In addition, party organizations must intensify party guidance of the concerned sectors so that they engage in cooperative production tasks without discrepancy and actively support marine transportation.

Marking a new innovation in building large cargo ships and constructing harbors for the development of marine transportation is a task more important than anything else in scoring a greater upsurge in the economic construction of our times. Fanning the flames of the 100-day battle and fully demonstrating a revolutionary spirit in the implementation of the instructions of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, let us actively contribute to epochally developing marine transportation.

CSO: 4208

transportation through the building of more large cargo ships and the modernizing of harbors, we can transport more cargo by vessels and better solve the strained situation in the transportation sector.

Improvement in the building of large cargo ships and in the construction of harbors, which constitute a material foundation for the development of marine transportation, is an urgent demand in further consolidating foreign trade. Since the natural and economic conditions of world nations vary and materials and the quality of products which those nations produce vary, fundamental things and things in great demand must be domestically produced, and things in little demand and things that are lacking must be obtained through trade with other nations. This is the consistent policy of our party. To make foreign trade active during the period of the Second Seven-Year Plan we must further develop marine transportation by doing a good job in building large cargo ships and in the construction of harbors.

To rapidly develop marine transportation and to consolidate its material and technical foundations in parallel with the leaping socialist construction are important guarantees for more satisfactorily meeting the increasing demand for transportation and making foreign trade active during the period of the Second Seven-Year Plan. For this reason, our party today emphasizes building large cargo ships and the construction of harbors and urges that this work be carried out on a bold and broad scale.

Guidance functionaries and working people of the related sectors of the national economy, including state economic organizations and the marine transportation and machine industry sectors, must mark a great innovation in the struggle to consolidate the material and technical foundations of marine transportation, upholding the instructions given by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his on-the-spot guidance in Nampo City recently and the letter from the party Central Committee to all party members.

Building more large cargo ships is a top priority task for development of marine transportation. To build more large cargo ships we must work on a bold and broad scale so as to modernize existing shipbuilding yards and increase shipbuilding capacity. This is very important.

We have experience and a history of building large ships, the technical capability and a powerful machine and metallurgical industry.

Thus, we can build many more large cargo ships if functionaries further consolidate the material and technical foundations of the shipbuilding industry in a revolutionary manner. Guidance functionaries of the shipbuilding industry must first of all thoroughly understand how important it is for the prosperity and development of the nation that our country, which faces the sea on three sides, launches out to the oceans by building more large cargo ships. They must establish detailed plans and work out specific technical and economic measures to increase the shipbuilding capacity by

expanding shipbuilding bases. They must carry out these plans and measures one by one in the manner of a war of annihilation.

In particular, party members, workers and technicians of each shipbuilding yard must mark a new turning point in building 20,000-ton cargo vessels by waging a persistent struggle with the spirit of chollima and the speed battle and by solving problems of facilities and materials by themselves, fully demonstrating the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fanning the flames of the 100-day battle. By so doing they must make it possible to drastically increase the number of large cargo ships.

Properly organizing harbors is a task of particular importance in developing marine transportation at the present time. Success in marine transportation depends largely upon how we organize harbors and on the port handling capacity of the harbors. Therefore, the marine transportation sector must persistently push ahead with the struggle to modernize harbors.

While conducting on-the-spot guidance in Nampo City recently, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song stressed that at the present time a key factor in accelerating socialist economic construction is the need to expand and modernize Nampo Harbor. Guidance functionaries and working people of units concerned, including the marine transportation sector, must place great emphasis on accelerating the wharf expansion project at Nampo Harbor, which must play a greater role in marine transportation than any other harbor on the east or west seas in light of its geographical location. Toward this end, better designs must be worked out, wharfs must be built in accordance with geographic conditions, more manpower and facilities must be mobilized for the construction, and conveyor lines must be actively built so as to rapidly carry more cargo to and from the wharfs. In addition, warehouses must be built in a better way, and the wharf area must be kept in an orderly manner. In particular, in accordance with the instructions of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, we must improve the ship repair base by constructing docks rapidly and in a modern way.

In connection with the acceleration of building large cargo ships and the construction of harbors and docks, related plants and enterprises, including those in the machine, metallurgical, building materials and chemical industry sectors, must produce and supply in a timely manner and with high responsibility the necessary facilities and materials, such as large-size facilities, modern welding facilities, steel plates, timber, cement and chemicals.

The task of marking an innovation in building large cargo ships and constructing harbors for the development of marine transportation demands that local party organizations further intensify party guidance of this sector. Firmly grasping the work of consolidating the material and technical foundations of the marine transportation sector, local party organizations near harbors and shipbuilding yards must vigorously carry out

'PEOPLE'S DAILY' DELEGATION PROVIDES IMPRESSIONS OF PYONGYANG

Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 23 Jun 78 p 6 HK

[Fourth installment of travel notes on Korea by PEOPLE'S DAILY delegation:
"The Capital Must Be a Model for the Whole Country"]

[Text] The clear water of the Taedong River flows through the urban area of Pyongyang, dividing it into eastern Pyongyang and western Pyongyang. The Taedong bridge, which withstood tests in the flames of war, and the Ongnyu bridge, which has a still more majestic appearance, are like two rainbows linking the eastern and western parts of Pyongyang together. Above the entrance of the Yongwangjong, an ancient pavilion beside the Ongnyu bridge, there is a horizontal wooden tablet on which an ancient scholar wrote four big characters. These characters mean "unrivalled scenery." With its picturesque rivers and mountains, Pyongyang surely has unrivalled scenery. In the city there is the garden-like Moran-bong, while in the suburbs are such scenic spots as Taesong-san, Ami-san and Undu-bong with luxuriant green vegetation. In the southwest can be seen the Mangyong-bong--home in the minds of the Korean people.

Pyongyang has "unrivalled scenery" not only because it has natural beauty but, and most important, because the people of Pyongyang, under the wise leadership of President Kim Il-song and the Korean Workers Party, have displayed their supreme wisdom and drawn the newest and most beautiful picture by doing creative labor with their own hands.

During the fatherland liberation war, U.S. imperialism dropped 427,000 bombs on Pyongyang, more than one bomb per capita. Not a single wall or tile of the city was left intact. The U.S. imperialists said that Pyongyang could not be restored in a century. But facts have given the imperialist prophets the hardest slap in the face. Pyongyang recovered very quickly. It has stood up straighter and emitted still greater splendor.

Let us take a look at the Pyongyang of today: groups of new tall buildings are seen among the trees. Chollima road, Pipa road, Kumsusan road, Inmingun road, Nagwon road and Chongnyon road are wide and straight and have rows of trees and flowers on both sides. Along these roads are

high-rise buildings. Shops of all kinds are on the ground floors and residential flats on the second floors and above. The balcony of each flat is covered with beautiful ceramic tiles. The city is studded with huge buildings. The Central Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition Hall, the Memorial Hall of the War for Liberation of the Korean Fatherland, the Korean Revolutionary Museum, the Memorial Hall of the Korean Workers Party and the Magsudae Assembly Hall have an August appearance. The Pyongyang Grand Opera House, the Pyongyang Gymnasium, the People's Palace of Culture, the "8 February" Cultural Hall and the Mansudae Art Gallery take on a majestic appearance characteristic of the Korean style.

A further investigation helps us find the new and more profound meaning the people of Pyongyang have given to the term "unrivalled scenery."

"The capital must be a model for the whole country." The people of Pyongyang have translated President Kim Il-song's instruction into brilliant deeds of scoring first-rate achievements.

After the liberation war, Korea began its reconstruction in Pyongyang. Pyongyang was a good model for the whole country. In early December 1950, when the war was intense and the U.S. bandits were escalating their bombing of Pyongyang, President Kim Il-song summoned the design personnel from the battle front. In a cave, these designers drew a blueprint for the large-scale reconstruction of the city.

From its very beginning, the reconstruction of Pyongyang was carried out systematically according to plan and with emphasis on some major projects. The redeveloped Pyongyang was to be a modern socialist city with socialist content. Addressing this question, Comrade Kim Il-song said: "...What is meant by socialist content? This simply is convenience for the people, elegance, a beautiful outlook and solidity. This also is the quality we demand in our reconstruction work." Great efforts have surely been made to rebuild Pyongyang with regard to convenience for the people and service to them. First of all, the city was not to be rebuilt on too large a scale. Comrade Kim Il-song once instructed: If the capital is too big, people will find it inconvenient in daily life. It will be difficult to run public health and communications well. It will also be difficult to insure supplies. Now, Pyongyang has only 800,000 residents in its urban area. Even with its suburbs included, it has a population of only 1.6 million. There are schools, kindergartens, clinics, shops and libraries in each residential area. Children going to school do not have to cross the busy roads and the housewives do not have to go a long way to buy daily necessities. For this reason, even during peak hours there is not very much traffic congestion in Pyongyang. Special attention is paid to women in urban planning. Women comrades account for a large proportion of workers in light industrial enterprises. For their convenience, light industrial enterprises are located near residential areas. Women comrades are also given primary consideration in allocating living quarters. If a man and his wife work in two different units and if a house is allocated, the

general practice is that the man moves to the quarters provided by his wife's working unit. This shows the party's concern for women and children. The Korean comrades also told us a story of how Comrade Kim Il-song showed every concern for the masses:

On 21 January 1958, Comrade Kim Il-song summoned the responsible comrades of the Department for the Planning of Pyongyang and gave them concrete instructions on urban planning. Before concluding the discussion, he said: "We have discussed many concrete problems in detail. But just sitting in the office and discussing a problem is like having a meaningless conversation. So, let us go to the sites and gain some concrete understanding of the construction work and the people's demands." He led everyone to a high-rise building on Chongnyon road in eastern Pyongyang and visited a family on the second floor. He kindly asked the housewife where she was working, how much she earned and how many children she had. He then asked: "How do you like this flat?" While saying this, he touched the floor to see whether it was cold. He continued by asking: "Is it better than a warm ondol floor?" She thanked the party for its concern and for letting her family move from a cellar to this flat. She then said: "Leader, to speak honestly, it is better to have a warm ondol floor for the old parents and the infants. How nice it would be to have a warm ondol floor in this flat!" Hearing this, Comrade Kim Il-song turned to the cadre beside him and said:

"What do you think? She has spoken correctly, I hope. She also has made some excellent suggestions. What people say is good, is good. In the future, we should see whether it is possible to have warm ondol floors in high-rise buildings."

Comrade Kim Il-song sternly criticized dogmatism in construction. He instructed that in the future no house should be built which is incompatible with the everyday life and habits of the Korean people. There were warm ondol floors in all flats of each high-rise building, whether it stood 5 or 6 storeys or even 10 or 20 storeys high. A warm brick bed in a multistorey building is something new in the history of construction. This creation fully shows the deep concern shown by the party and the state leader for the people. This deep concern has also been expressed in other ways in the reconstruction of Pyongyang. For instance, in order to minimize pollution, large factories or other enterprises causing serious pollution are located in the southeastern suburbs (northwesterly winds blow for most of the year in Pyongyang), the chimneys are usually equipped with dust collectors, and waste water is not allowed to flow into rivers before being filtered and sterilized. The use of cars by individuals is limited and mass transport is being developed in the direction of the trolley bus. In Pyongyang, there is no disgusting smoke in the sky, waste paper and other litter are not seen in the streets, and the water of the Taedong and Potong rivers is crystal clear. Each resident in Pyongyang has an average green area of 75 square meters. Pyongyang is among the world's leading cities with the greatest proportion of green areas. Living in Pyongyang is like living in a garden where birds sing, flowers

are fragrant and breezes blow. Killing birds is prohibited in Pyongyang. Therefore, wild birds which can usually only be seen in remote mountains are also seen among green trees and on the lawns in the busy urban areas. In this city we also saw that there were stone benches and wooden chairs in the halls of traffic terminals, beneath the willow trees by the riverside, on street corners and on recreation grounds.

Pyongyang also surpasses other localities in the whole country in speed of construction. On a mound in Mansudae stands a bronze statue of a winged horse measuring 23 meters high. Holding high a red letter from the party, some men and women are riding on this winged horse. This statue symbolizes the heroism of the Korean people in overcoming difficulties and advancing speedily. It is in the spirit of this winged horse that the people of Pyongyang have created the world-renowned "Pyongyang speed." Pyongyang has been reconstructed in accordance with three principles: First is the principle of maintaining independence, keeping the initiative in one's own hands and relying on one's own efforts. The people have overcome the difficulties of shortages of materials and technical manpower. The second is the principle of combining professional teams and the masses, the policy of fully arousing the masses to work with their own hands has constantly been followed in reconstructing Pyongyang City. The breakwater built with granite on both sides of the Taedong River, the recreation grounds and the rows of willow trees along the river banks are the fruits of the labor performed by the students of the Kim Il-song University. The roads, nurseries and schools in each area have been built by arousing the residents. Some of the multistorey residential houses have been built by some housewives. The third principle is to develop centralization and industrialization in accordance with the concrete conditions. Centralization means that in building houses for accommodating 10,000 families, corresponding attention should be paid to water supply, warm brick beds, telephone service, road works and other supplementary projects, and in no way should attention be paid exclusively to the major projects at the expense of these supplementary projects. Industrialization means that it is necessary to carry out the policy of "standardization in design, industrialization in production of structural parts and mechanization in construction work," that houses should be built by the assembly method of construction, and that the structural parts should be light in weight and the projects large in scale. In this way, construction can be carried out more and more quickly. For instance, it took only 55 days to build a dam on the Potong River. This project remained unfinished after 10 years of work during the period of Japanese colonial rule. On both sides of the 10-li-long Rakwon road are rows of buildings of 10 to 20 storeys high. Among these buildings are the majestic "8 February" Cultural Hall and the magnificent Kumsusan Assembly Hall, which took only 1 year to complete. In Pyongyang, a house with 2 flats, a kitchen and toilets can now be built in 14 minutes.

In a sense, urban planning is easy and urban management is difficult. Pyongyang is also a model in urban management. On 6 July 1966, Comrade Kim Il-song personally went to Puksindong in Moran-bong and created some

experiences and methods in urban management which he publicized to the whole city and the whole country. At present, based on the experience of Puksindong, Pyongyang has adopted a system of urban management by combining state management with all-people management. State management means that the City Administrative Committee sets up a general management bureau, each district in the city has its management office and each division under a district has its management squad. The district is the major management unit, under which are the buildings renovation office, the buildings management office, the warm brick beds office, the design office, the tap water and sewer office, etc. All-people management means that all residents are mobilized to take part in the management squads in every division under a district, and these management squads assign tasks to all households. Comrade Kim Il-song pointed out: The residents are the masters of a city. In the same way as all residents are mobilized to build a city, they are required to take part in its management. Early every morning we saw the residents voluntarily cleaning the sidewalks and the students trimming the trees and flowers on both sides of the streets. Every day after school the students go in groups to the parks to prune trees and water flowers. In April and October, the city holds "beauty month" activities in which all residents are mobilized to hold a cleaning campaign on a large scale. On 7 April 1947, Comrade Kim Il-song personally took part in tree planting at Kunsu-bong in Pyongyang. For this reason, 7 April is designated as "tree-planting day." On that day every year, all people, men and women, old and young, participate in activities to make the capital city green.

Members of the youth league organized groups in the neighborhood to assist the police in directing traffic and in effectively maintaining social order and discipline and keeping the city clean. Should anyone throw litter randomly, violate traffic regulations or be indecently dressed, the young friends would wave to him drawing his attention to his behavior and ask him to correct his mistake.

Pyongyang is also the most important industrial base in Korea. Since the war, it has developed into a relatively large industrial center capable of turning out various kinds of products. It has many industrial departments dealing with machine building, building materials, foodstuff processing, chemical engineering, textiles and power generation. Every year, this city furnishes the entire country with 20 percent of the products needed by the state. Its industrial and agricultural output increases by a very large margin every year.

We also went from Pyongyang to visit various other parts of the country. Whether in the industrial city of Hamhung or in the maritime city of Wonsan, whether in Sariwon which is the entrance to the capital city, or in the frontier city of Kaesong, we saw modern factories, beautiful high-rise residential houses, neat and tidy streets with trees on both sides. This made us feel that Pyongyang's construction and management experience has borne fruits throughout the country. Especially in Anju, a "young city," we saw that within only 1 year the mounds and marshes had been turned into the beginning of a modern city which deeply impressed each of us. "The pupil learns from and outdoes his teacher." The "Pyongyang speed" and the "Pyongyang experience" have already developed further. The brilliant model of Pyongyang has played an enormous exemplary role throughout the country.

BRIEFS

ELECTRICITY OUTPUT--Workers at the Pyongyang Thermal Power Plant hit the first half-year electricity output target on 22 June. This was possible due to their good management of generating facilities, which was conducive to guaranteeing full operation of power facilities and normalizing electricity production at higher levels. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 22 Jun 78 SK]

FERTILIZER PRODUCTION--Workers at the urea fertilizer plant of the Youth Chemical Complex, who are vigorously engaged in the 100-day battle, hit the first half-year fertilizer production target on 21 June. Since the start of the year, they have overfulfilled daily, 10-day, and monthly production targets by guaranteeing full operation of machines by thoroughly carrying out checkups and repairs, and by introducing new technology to the production process. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 22 Jun 78 SK]

SUNGHO-KUYOK PLANTS AND ENTERPRISES--Plants and enterprises in Sungho-Kuyok, Pyongyang have completed the production quota for June ahead of schedule. The Sungho Building Materials Plant has recently overfulfilled its daily and weekly production quota through technical innovation. The Sungho Farm Machinery Plant, the Sungho Strawbag Plant, the Sungho Furniture Production Cooperative and the Sungho Urban Construction Unit have completed their production quota for June as of 16 June by vigorously waging a speed battle. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0600 GMT 22 Jun 78 SK]

HWANGHAE IRON COMPLEX--Workers of the blast furnace shop of the Hwanghae Iron Mill Complex have increased the production of pig iron during the 100-day battle period. While actively reducing the rate of fuel consumption by properly operating the furnace and by correctly adhering to technical regulations, they have placed production on the right track. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 22 June 78 SK]

HWANGNUNG MINE--Miners of the Hwangnung Mine have fulfilled the goal for the first half of the year by furiously fanning the flames of the 100-day battle. Excavators of the mine who have given priority to tunnelling in

accordance with the party policy have increased speed in tunnelling by vigorously carrying out a high speed tunnelling movement. With the increase of mineral production, workers at the mine have transported minerals in a timely manner by manufacturing mine cars themselves through the mobilization of potential in a mass movement. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 22 June 78 SK]

UNGGI THERMAL POWER PLANT--Worker at Unggi Thermal Power Plant are working brilliantly to raise the electricity production rate by 1.2 times during the 100-day battle period. Workers, of the turbine workshop, have raised turbine efficiency by 1.2 times over previous days; thus, power workers of this plant are producing more electricity than the daily quota. Boiler workshop workers are increasing steam production as well [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0800 GMT 21 June 78 SK]

PYONGYANG COLLIERY MACHINERY PLANT--The working class of the Pyongyang Colliery Machinery Plant, burning with the desire to send more excavating machinery to collieries and mines, is now setting new records in producing large and modern excavating facilities. The youth workshop of this plant is overfulfilling its daily production quotas of conveyors and sorting machines by 200 percent, and the steel workshop is doubling or tripling conveyor parts production. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0800 GMT 21 June 78 SK]

CHEMICAL PLANT CONSTRUCTION--The Honor Guard Chollima 32d Chemical Plant Construction Station, which has been mobilized for the construction of the Tonghwa Chemical Plant, is accelerating construction of the chemical plant. In particular, the first and second workshops of the Honor Guard Chollima 32d Chemical Plant Construction Station have recently overfulfilled their daily assigned workload by 200 percent. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0800 GMT 21 Jun 78 SK]

KOMUSAN CEMENT PLANT--The Komusan Cement Plant has fulfilled its production quota for the first half of this year as of 16 June [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0800 GMT 21 Jun 78 SK]

26 FEBRUARY MACHINERY PLANT--The 26 February Machinery Plant has recently normalized its daily production of truck and tractor spare parts at the level of 150 percent. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0800 GMT 21 Jun 78]

SOUTH HAMGYONG PLANTS--Workers in the South Hamgyong Province are completing their June production quotas one by one, determined to greet the 30th anniversary of the republic's founding as victors. The plant Were Kano Hung-chu works completed its June quota on 13 June. The Changjin Embankment Construction Station, the Changjin Chemical Commodities Plant, the Changjin Women and Children's Clothes Plant and the Changjin Food Plant fulfilled their June quotas as of 15 June. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0600 GMT 21 June 78 SK]

LAND TRANSPORT BUREAU--Transportation workers of the vehicle transportation units of the Land Transportation General Bureau have increased cargo transportation by 1.2 times. Both long and short haul transportation units have scored gains in cargo transportation by utilizing trailers. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 20 Jun 78 SK]

PUKCHANG THERMAL POWER PLANT--Workers of the Pukchang Thermal Power Plant on 10 June fulfilled the power production goal for the first half of the year ahead of schedule. The workers and three revolutions team members have placed power production on the right track by correctly organizing production processes and operating equipment at full capacity, so as to supply more electricity to socialist construction sites. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 20 Jun 78 SK]

YANGGANG PROVINCE FORESTRY--Forestry stations in Yanggang Province have completed their half-year production quotas ahead of schedule. These stations were able to overfulfill their quotas by firmly establishing their own repair bases and utilizing efficient mechanical facilities such as tree harvesting and planting machines, road levelling machine and cranes. Workers of the (yi Myong-su), Samsu, Notan and Taepyong Forestry stations brilliantly completed their half year plan first by applying a high speed tree cutting method. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0800 GMT 21 June 78 SK]

MUNPYONG REFINERY--Fully utilizing all facilities, workers of the Munpyong refinery are marking new innovations, doubling production compared to the level of the first quarter. The workers regard good furnace repair as one of the basic methods to successfully reach the 100-day battle goal, and have shortened the time required for repairing sintering and blast furnaces to 36 hours from the previous 10 days. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0800 GMT 21 June 78 SK]

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