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PARTY AND GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

APPEARANCE LISTS FOR DPRK PERSONALITIES

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

CHILDREN'S DAYS MARKED--A musical production was staged by nursery school children of Pyongyang on 31 May to commemorate the second anniversary of the implementation of the Kindergarten Law and the 28th anniversary of international children's day; the following were on hand for the performance:

Kim Song-ae	KDWU central committee chairman
Hŏ Chŏng-suk	functionary of the sector concerned
Yu Kum-sŏn	

[Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 1 Jun 78 p4]

CHONGNYON DELEGATION DEPARTS--The following were on hand on 1 June to bid farewell to the Chongnyon Kim Il-song birthday congratulatory delegation upon its departure for the port city of Chongjin:

Kang Yang-uk	vice president
Chŏng Chun-ki	comrade
Hŏ Chŏng-suk	functionary of the sector concerned
Sŏ Yun-sŏk	"
Han Pyŏng-hwa	"

The delegation was seen off in Chongjin by the following:

Hyon Mu-kwang	comrade
Kim Hyŏng-sam	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim In-sŏn	"

[Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 2 Jun 78 p 3]

TOGOLESE DELEGATION ARRIVES--The following were on hand to greet the arrival in Pyongyang on 2 June by special train of a Togolese government water power and agricultural construction delegation:

Kye Ūng-t'ae	comrade
Sŏ Kwan-hi	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Kyōng-yŏn [ryŏn]	"
Kye Chang-hwan	"
Wang Kyōng-hak	"

[Pyongyang NODON SINMUN in Korean 3 Jun 78 p 2]

BANQUET HELD--Attending a banquet arranged at the People's Cultural Palace on 2 June to welcome the visiting Togolese delegation were the following:

Kang Yang-uk	vice president
Kye Ūng-t'ae	comrade
Sŏ Kwan-hi	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Kyōng-yŏn [ryŏn]	"
Kil Chae-kyōng	"
Kye Chang-hwan	"
Wang Kyōng-hak	"

Comrade Kye Ung-t'ae spoke at the banquet [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 3 Jun 78 p 2]

'PEOPLE'S DAILY' BANQUET--The Chinese ambassador arranged a banquet on the evening of 5 June at the PRC embassy in connection with the visit of a delegation representing PEOPLE'S DAILY; the following were invited to the banquet:

Kim Yōng-nam	comrade
Kim Ki-nam	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Si-hak	"
Kim Sōng-kŏl	"
Kim Kil-hyŏn	"

Kim Ki-nam spoke during the banquet [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 6 Jun 78 p 4]

SCIENCE CONFERENCE--The 18th meeting of the Korea-China Committee on Scientific and Technological Cooperation was held in Pyongyang during the period 24 May-6 June; representing the DPRK were the following:

Chōng Chun-ki	comrade
Kim Yu-kūn	functionary of the sector concerned
Yi Yōng-ch'ang	"

[Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 7 Jun 78 p 4]

KIM VISITS NAMPO--Accompanying Kim Il-song on an on-the-spot guidance tour of various port and cargo handling facilities at Nampo on 8 and 9 June were the following:

Kye Ūng-t'ae	comrade
Yŏn Hyōng-muk	"
Ch'oe Chae-u	"

[Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 11 Jun 78 p 1]

NAMPO PARTY COMMITTEE--Kim Il-song presided over an expanded meeting of the Nampo executive committee of the KWP of South P'yongan Province on 10 June; also participating in the meeting were the following:

Yi Chong-ok	comrade
Kye Ŭng-t'ae	"
Yŏn Hyŏng-muk	"
Yi Kŭn-mo	"
Chŏng Chun-ki	"
Kang Sŏng-san	"
Hyŏn Mu-kwang	"
Kim Tu-yŏng	"
Hong Si-hak	"
No T'ae-sŏk	"
Yun Ki-pok	"
Ch'oe Chae-u	"
Pyŏn Ch'ang-pok	"

[Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 12 Jun 78 p 2]

KIM VISITS FARMS--Accompanying Kim Il-song on on-the-spot guidance tours of cooperative farms in Pyongyang and South P'yongan Province during the period 7-11 June were the following:

Kang Sŏn-san	comrade
Hong Si-hak	"
Pyŏn Ch'ang-pok	"

[Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 13 Jun 78 p 1]

PRC STAFFERS FETED--The International Affairs Department and Foreign Affairs Department of the KWP Central Committee hosted a film screening and dinner party on 12 June on behalf of the staffers of the Chinese embassy; participating in the affair were the following:

Kim Yŏng-nam	comrade
Cho Yŏng-kuk	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Hyŏng-yul [ryul]	"

Comrade Kim Yŏng-nam spoke during the proceedings. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 13 Jun 78 p 2]

FOREIGN SUPPORTERS--On hand to greet the arrival of the International Liaison Committee for the Peaceful Unification of Korea delegation on 12 June, and to attend a banquet on the evening of that day on their behalf, were the following:

Kim Yŏng-nam	comrade
Kim Kwan-sŏp	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Yong-sun	"

Kim Yong-sun spoke during the banquet [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 13 Jun 78 p 4]

TOGOLESE DELEGATION DEPARTS--The following were on hand at Pyongyang airport on 13 June to bid farewell to the water power and agricultural construction delegation of the Togo Republic:

Kye ũng-t'ae	comrade
Sŏ Kwan-hi	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Kyŏng-yŏn [ryon]	"
Kil Chae-kyŏng	"
Kye Chang-hwan	"
Wang Kyŏng-hak	"

[Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 14 Jun 78 p 3]

RWANDAN ENVOY ARRIVES--Accompanying Kim Il-song to Pyongyang airport on 14 June to greet the arrival of Juvenal Habyarimana, president of Rwanda, were the following:

Pak Sŏng-ch'ŏl	comrade
Kye ũng-t'ae	"
Hŏ Tam	"
Chŏng Chun-ki	"
Kim Man-kŭm	"
Pyŏn Ch'ang-pok	"
Hwang Chang-yŏp	"
Yi Hyŏng-yŏn	DPRK ambassador to Rwanda

[Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 15 Jun 78 p 1]

TALKS HELD--Participating in talks held on 14 June between Kim Il-song and Rwandan President Juvenal Habyarimana were the following:

Pak Sŏng-ch'ŏl	comrade
Kye ũng-t'ae	"
Hŏ Tam	"
Chŏng Chun-ki	"
Pyŏn Ch'ang-pok	"
Yi Ch'ang-sŏn	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Kyŏng-yŏn [ryŏn]	"
Pak Chung-kuk	"
Chŏng Song-nam	"
Kil Chae-kyŏng	"
Yi Hyŏng-yŏn	DPRK ambassador to Rwanda

[Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 15 Jun 78 p 2]

RWANDAN BANQUET--President Juvenal Habyarimana and his wife arranged a grand banquet on 16 June in honor of Kim Il-song and his wife; the following were also invited to the banquet:

Pak Sŏng-ch'ŏl	comrade
Kye Ŭng-t'ae	"
Hŏ Tam	"
Chŏng Chun-ki	"
Kim Man-kŭm	"
Pyŏng Ch'ang-pok	"

Both presidents delivered speeches during the banquet [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 17 Jun 78 p 1]

ACCORDS SIGNED--Rwandan President Juvenal Habyarimana and Kim Il-song signed an agreement on economic, scientific/technological and cultural cooperation on 17 June; present at the signing were the following:

Pak Sŏng-ch'ŏl	comrade
Kye Ŭng-t'ae	"
Hŏ Tam	"
Chŏng Chun-ki	"
Pyŏn Ch'ang-pok	"
Yi Ch'ang-sŏn	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Kyŏng-yŏn [ryŏn]	"
Pak Chung-kuk	"
Chŏng Song-nam	"
Kil Chae-kyŏng	"
Yi Hyŏng-yŏn	DPRK ambassador to Rwanda

[Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 18 Jun 78 p 1]

ART TROUPE RETURNS--On hand to greet the arrival in Pyongyang by train of a Pyongyang student art troupe upon its return from a tour of Japan on 17 June were the following:

Chŏng Chun-ki	comrade
Yi Ch'ang-sŏn	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Kwan-sŏp	"
Chi Chae-ryong	"
Yu Kŭm-sŏn	"
Kim Ch'ung-il	"
Cho Yŏng [Ryŏng]-ch'ul	"

[Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 18 Jun 78 p 4]

LIAISON COMMITTEE RALLY--The following participated in a 17 June Pyongyang workers' rally held to welcome the International Liaison Committee for Peaceful Unification of Korea delegation:

Kim Yŏng-nam	comrade
Kim Kwan-sŏp	functionary of the sector concerned
Kang Hŭi-wŏn	"
Kim Yŏng-sun	"
Ch'oe Yŏng-hwan	"

Kang Hui-wŏn spoke at the rally [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 18 Jun 78 p 5]

KWP DELEGATION DEPARTS--On hand at Pyongyang airport on 18 June to see off a KWP delegation, headed by Comrade Pak Song-ch'ol, which was departing to participate in the 11th congress of the Yugoslavian Communists' League were the following:

Yi Chong-ok	comrade
Yim Ch'un-ch'u	"
Kim Yŏng-nam	"
Yi Chong-mok	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Kil-hyŏn	"

[Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 19 Jun 78 p 2]

CHONGNYON BANQUET--The Administration Council arranged a banquet on 17 June at the People's Cultural Palace to welcome the visiting delegation of Chongnyon media functionaries; the following attended the banquet:

Chŏng Chun-ki	comrade
Han Pyŏng-hwa	functionary of the sector concerned
Sŏ Tong-pŏm	"
Ch'oe Yŏng-hwan	"
Pak Chae-u	"

Han Pyŏng-hwa spoke during the banquet [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 19 Jun 78 p 4]

DELEGATION RETURNS--On hand at Pyongyang airport on 19 June to greet the return from Guyana of a government economic delegation, headed by Comrade Kong Chin-t'ae, were the following:

Chŏng Chun-ki	comrade
Kim Sŏng-ho	functionary of the sector concerned
Han Su-kil	"
Yi Yŏng-ch'ang	"

[Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 20 Jun 78 p 4]

PUBLICATION COMMEMORATED--The following participated in a Pyongyang report meeting on 22 June commemorating the fifth anniversary of publication of Kim Il-song's classic work "Let Us Prevent Division of the People and Unify the Fatherland":

Yim Ch'un-ch'u	comrade
Chŏng Chun-ki	"
Kim Man-kŭm	"
Hwang Chang-yŏp	"
Hŏ Chŏng-suk	functionary of the sector concerned

25 JUNE RALLY--A Pyongyang mass rally marking "25 June, anti-U.S. imperialist struggle day" was held at Kim Il-song Square on 25 June; participating in the rally were the following:

Pak Sŏng-ch'ŏl	comrade
Sŏ Ch'ŏl	"
Yim Ch'un-ch'u	"
O Paek-ryong	"
Kye Ŭng-t'ae	"
Kim Yŏng-nam	"
Hŏ Tam	"
Kim Man-kŭm	"
Kim Hwan	"
Hwang Chang-yŏp	"
Hŏ Chŏng-suk	functionary of the sector concerned
Pak Ch'ŏl-kŭn	"
Kim Ch'ŏl-min	

Comrade Kim Man-kŭm spoke at the rally [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN 26 Jun 78 p 1]

DELEGATION RETURNS--On hand at Pyongyang airport on 25 June to greet the return of a KWP delegation which had participated on the 11th Yugoslavian Communists' League Congress were the following:

Kim Ch'un-ch'u	comrade
Kim Yŏng-nam	"
Yi Chong-mok	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Kil-hyŏn	"

[Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 26 Jun 78 p 3]

DELEGATION DEPARTS--The following saw off a government economic delegation, headed by Comrade Kong Chin-t'ae, which departed Pyongyang on 25 June for a visit to Mozambique:

Kye Ŭng-t'ae	comrade
Yun Ki-pok	"
Kim Ch'ung-il	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Sŏk-chin	"
Yi Yŏng-ch'ang	

[Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 26 Jun 78 p 3]

25 JUNE RALLIES--Additional mass rallies and demonstrations marking "25 June, anti-U.S. imperialist struggle day" were held on 25 June in Chongjin, Kaesong, Sariwon and Kanggye; participating in the demonstrations were the following:

In Chongjin:

Kim Hyōng-sam local functionary
Han Ki-hyōn "

In Kaesong:

Chang In-sōk local functionary
T'ak Yong-pin "

In Sariwon:

Ch'oe Mun-sōn local functionary
Han Sang-kyu "
Yi Yang [Ryang]-suk "

In Kanggye:

Kim Yu-sōn local functionary
O Chae-wōn "
Kim Yi-chun "

[Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 26 Jun 78 p 4]

MORE RALLIES--Anti-U.S. rallies were held on 26 and 27 June in Hyesan, Sinuiju and Wonsan; participating were the following:

In Hyesan on 26 June:

Yim Su-man local functionary
Kim Un-suk "
Wi Ki-in "

In Sinuiju on 26 June:

Kim Pyōng-yul [ryul] local functionary
Ch'oe Man-kuk "
Kang Chung-han "

In Wonsan on 27 June:

Kang Chōm-ku local functionary
Ch'oe Hūi-p'il "

[Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 28 Jun 78 p 5]

LOCAL PLENUM--Kim Il-song chaired a joint enlarged plenum of the North Hamgyon Province and Chongjin party committees on 26 June; participating in the plenum were the following:

Yi Chong-ok comrade
Hyon Mu-kwang "
Kang Song-san "
Hong Si-hak "
Ch'oe Chae-u "
Pyon Ch'ang-pok "

[Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 30 Jun 78 p 1]

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CSO: 4208

PARTY AND GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

JAPANESE JOURNAL GIVES BACKGROUND ON YOUTH LEAGUE

Tokyo KITA CHOSEN KENKYU in Japanese No 46, Apr 78 pp 46-49

[Article: "Socialist Working Youth League Holds 17th Plenum"]

[Excerpts] In North Korea a youth group called the Communist Youth League was organized coinciding with the 15 August 1945 Liberation, but because this group posed an obstacle to the establishment of the Kim Il-song regime, it was amalgamated with other youth groups and on 17 January 1946 was formed into the North Korea Democratic Youth League. On 17 January 1951 this became the Democratic Youth League. At its 5th congress in May 1964 it changed to its present name, the Socialist Working Youth League. (SWYL).

The SWYL is essentially a youth organization of the KWP.

The following details concerning the SWYL were given by SWYL Chairman (then vice chairman) Chi Chae-yong when he visited Japan in 1975:

Number of SWYL members: 2,700,000

Membership eligibility: All males and females 14-29 years of age.

Objective and activities: To dye all youths with Kim Il-song thought.

Publishes a daily organ, NODONG CH'ONGNYON, in 400,000 copies and a monthly, NODONG SAENGHWAL, as well as several hundred other types of publications. The SWYL provides guidance and supervision for the Juvenile Corps ("Youth Pioneers"), which consists of 3.3 million boys and girls age 8-13. (From YOMIURI SHINBUN 23 Feb 75).

Chairman Chi Chae-yong stated that the type of youth hoped for in North Korea is "one who is armed with the chuche thought of President Kim and follows it unconditionally and who thinks like the president and acts accordingly--a youth who serves as the country's shock brigade, a morally and physically sound human being."

Chairman Chi Chae-yong was elected as a member of the Supreme People's Assembly standing committee at the first session of the Sixth SPA in December 1977. Also, since early May KCNA, the state-operated press agency, has begun to quote and report items from the youth league organ, NODONG CH-ONGNYON, an indication of a step-up in SWYL activities.

CSO: 4105

PARTY AND GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

YOUTH LEAGUE DELEGATION VISITS JAPAN

Tokyo KITA CHOSEN KENKYU in Japanese No 46, Apr 78 pp 50-51

[Article: "Socialist Working Youth League Delegation Visits Japan"]

[Text] In early April a delegation of the Socialist Working Youth League (SWYL) from North Korea arrived in Japan.

The SWYL delegation, which was invited by Sohyo, arrived in Japan on 7 April on a Pakistani airliner. Members of the delegation were as follows (Phonetic):

--Delegation head: Kim Ch'ang-yong, vice-chairman, SWYL central committee.

--Members: Ch'a Pong-kyu, department director of the Kumsong Youth Publications House* a SWYL subordinate organ; Kim Kyong-su, a department director of the Pyongyang committee of the SWYL; Kim Wan-sun, section chief of the SWYL central committee; Nam Sung-ho, a guidance worker of the SWYL central committee; and Ho Sun-sop, an instructor of the Pyongyang Teachers College.

The delegation was to remain in Japan until 17 April consolidating its contacts with Japanese youth groups in various parts of the country.

*Name was changed from Nodong Ch'ongnyon-sa in May 1976. Editor-in-chief is Yi Chong-ki; director is Kim Tong-kuk (member of executive committee of SWYL central committee); publishes NODONG CH'ONGNYON.

CSO: 4105

PARTY AND GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

KIM IL-SONG'S WORK--Pyongyang, 16 Aug--The Foreign Languages Publishing House recently put out in English "On the Work of the United Front," a collection of excerpts from immortal classic works of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Consummated in the collection is an original idea propounded by the great leader on the united front in the historic period from the time of the anti-Japanese armed struggle to this day. It also gives a comprehensive and perfect exposition of the questions of principle and ways arising in the work for the realisation of the anti-imperialist joint action and anti-imperialist united front with the world revolutionary forces which the great leader clarified on the basis of the rich experience accumulated in the revolutionary struggle and the work of construction. [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1004 GMT 16 Aug 78 SK]

CSO: 4220

MILITARY AFFAIRS

INFORMATION ON DPRK MILITARY UNITS

[The following information on units of the Korean People's Army (KPA), the People's Constabulary and other military units has been extracted from Korean language sources published in Pyongyang.]

Unit

Data

Yi Myong-che Unit

"The KPA Red Banner Unit to which Comrade Yi Myong-che Belongs"; Comrade Kim Won-ho is chairman of the SWYL committee of the unit; soldiers helped neighboring farmers with rice transplanting last year and the coop farm members responded by giving troops tomatoes and cucumbers and breeding-rabbits. (NODONG CH'ONGNYON 8 Feb 78 p 3)

Ch'oe Ch'ang-nyong Unit

"The KPA Unit to which Comrade Ch'oe Ch'ang-nyong Belongs"; Comrade Chong Song-kil and other soldiers of the unit helped farmers in their area during floods last year; assisted farmers in repairing rice field embankments which were threatened by high waters. (MINJU CHOSON 4 Feb 78 p 3)

Kim Sang-yul Unit

Two NCO's from the "Double Red Banner Unit to which Comrade Kim Sang-yul Belongs" helped villagers near their unit in road building with a bulldozer. (NODONG CH'ONGNYON 11 Jan 78 p 1)

Kim Chong-son Unit

Members of "The KPA Red Banner Unit to which Comrade Kim Chong-son Belongs" are studying the life of Kim Chong-suk. Comrade Kim Yong-sam is chairman of the unit's SWYL committee. (NODONG CH'ONGNYON 20 Jan 78 p 2)

Han Kun-nam Unit
 Members of the "KPA Triple Red Banner Unit to which Comrade Han Kun-nam Belongs are studying the life of Kim Chong-suk. (NODONG CH'ONGNYON 20 Jan 78 p 2)

Cho Sun-ch'an Unit
 Members of "The Double Red Banner Unit to which Comrade Cho Sun-ch'an Belongs" are studying the life of Kim Chong-suk. (NODONG CH'ONGNYON 20 Jan 78 p 2)

Chang Yun-sun Unit
 Members of the "KPA Red Banner Unit to which Comrade Chang Yun-sun Belongs" are studying the life of Kim Chong-suk. (NODONG CH'ONGNYON 20 Jan 78 p 2)

Yun T'ae-yol Unit
 "The KPA Triple Red Banner Unit to which Comrade Yun T'ae-yol Belongs"; SWYL chairman is Comrade Hwang Ch'i-chun; unit distinguished itself during Korean War in many battles, including the battle for Hill 1211. (NODONG CH'ONGNYON 23 Apr 78 p 3)

Ch'oe Ki-tu Unit
 "The KPA Unit to which Comrade Ch'oe Ki-tu Belongs" is carrying out anti-American indoctrination. Comrade So Myong-ho is chairman of one of the SWYL organizations in that unit. (NODONG CH'ONGNYON 18 Jun 78 p 3)

Kim P'il-ho Unit
 The SWYL organization where Comrade Ch'a Sung-hun is chairman, subordinate to the "KPA Unit to which Comrade Kim P'il-ho Belongs" is conducting anti-American indoctrination. (NODONG CH'ONGNYON 18 Jun 78 p 3)

Kye Pong-kil Unit
 The SWYL organization where Comrade Ch'oe Sang-nyong is chairman, subordinate to the "KPA Red Banner Unit to which Comrade Kye Pong-kil Belongs" is conducting anti-American indoctrination in observance of the anniversary of the Korean War. (NODONG CH'ONGNYON 18 Jun 78 p 3)

Kim Sung-ch'ol Unit
 The SWYL organization where Comrade Yu Hyo-sang is chairman, subordinate to the "Unit to which Comrade Kim Sung-ch'ol Belongs" is conducting anti-American indoctrination. (NODONG CH'ONGNYON 18 Jun 78 p 3)

Kim Myong-un Unit

The SWYL committee of the "KPA Red Banner Unit to which Comrade Kim Myong-un Belongs" is conducting anti-American propaganda and indoctrination to commemorate the anniversary of the Korean War. (NODONG CH'ONGNYON 25 Jun 78 p 3)

CSO: 4208

MILITARY AFFAIRS

MILITARY UNIT, COMMANDER IDENTIFIED

Tokyo KITA CHOSEN KENKYU in Japanese No 48, Jun 78 pp 61-62

[Article: "The Pyongyang District Army Group"]

[Text] The 8 May PEOPLE'S DAILY reported that this year on 5 April, the day of the Chinese grave-visiting ceremony, flowers in the name of President Kim were laid at the grave of Mao An-ying (Mao Tse-tung's son) in Hoech'ang-kun South Pyongan Province by Yi Kun-mo, party responsible secretary of South Pyongan Province, and Kim Nam-kyong, a KPA lieutenant general.

Each year on the occasion of the grave-visiting ceremonies North Korea has conducted a wreath-laying ceremony in the name of Kil Il-song at the grave of Mao An-ying. In 1976 the wreath-laying ceremony was attended by Yi Kun-mo, the South Pyongan Province responsible secretary, and Lt Gen Chi Kyong-su. However, since the death of Lt Gen Chi Kyong-su on 25 August 1976 it has not been known who replaced him in the wreath-laying ceremony. The PEOPLE'S DAILY report reveals that this year Lt Gen Kim Nam-Kyong attended the function.

Judging from the fact that the persons attending this wreath-laying ceremony have always been the responsible secretary of South Pyongan Province, which has jurisdiction over Hoech'ang-kun, where the grave is located, and the deputy commander of the Pyongyang District Army Group, which has jurisdiction over the Hoech'ang-kun, where the grave is located, and the deputy commander of the Pyongyang District Army Group, which has jurisdiction over the Hoech'ang-kun area, we can assume that Lt Gen Kim Nam-kyong is the deputy commander of the Pyongyang District Army Group.

The army group, which is the military district for the Pyongyang area, has the duty of defending Pyongyang. The PEOPLE'S DAILY of 6 April 1973 called this army group headquarters the (Capital) Defense Command. As

to the area of the military district, it defers somewhat from the administrative district, but it is believed that at least South Pyongan Province comes under the jurisdiction of this army group.

Mao An-ying's grave is located in the Chinese Peoples Volunteers Cemetery.

CSO: 4105

MILITARY AFFAIRS

DPRK RADIO REPORTS PRC MILITARY DELEGATION'S ACTIVITIES

Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2210 GMT 21 Aug 78 SK

[Text] The military friendship delegation of the People's Republic of China on a visit to our country visited on 20 August the memorial of the victory in the fatherland liberation war. KPA generals, Paek Hak-nim and Hwang Chol-san accompanied the guests.

Ushered in the memorial, the guests saw historical materials and exhibits showing the chuche-based military idea of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and his outstanding art of command, and materials about the struggle of the fighters of the Chinese peoples volunteers who participated in the fatherland liberation war of the Korean people against the U.S. imperialist aggressors, in response to the call of the great leader of the Chinese people Comrade Mao Tsetung and the Communist Party of China, and performed heroic feats.

Su Yu, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, member of the Standing Committee of the Military Commission of the Party Central Committee, declared that the Chinese people and the Chinese People's Liberation Army will, in the future, too, as in the past, fight the way through whatever heavy storm in the world with the Korean people and Korean people's army and, in the same trench and on the same front with them, will annihilate the enemy coming in an attack.

He said that Korea and China are close neighboring countries whose rivers and mountains are linked together and the two countries have supported and assisted each other.

Yang Teh-chih, deputy leader of the delegation, said that the great victory won by the heroic Korean people and people's army in the fatherland liberation war under the wise guidance of the great leader President Kim Il-song convinced people that even a small nation could defeat a big power.

The leader of the delegation presented a silk banner to the memorial in the name of the delegation.

On the afternoon of the same day, the delegation visited the Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace. The students and children wore neckties in honor of the guests' visit and warmly greeted them, presenting bouquets.

Members of the accordion, Kayagum [Korean harp with 12 strings] and piano teams entertained the guests by nicely performing songs of our country and China. The guests were then invited to an art performance by the members of the art troupe in the palace. The delegation congratulated the young performers on the successful performance and presented them a flower basket at the conclusion of the performance.

On 21 August the delegation visited the 809 unit of the Korean People's Army. Many soldiers in the unit and their families warmly welcomed the Chinese friends, close revolutionary comrades-in-arms and fraternal class brothers. Set up at the entrance to the military post were slogan boards reading: "Warm welcome to the military friendship delegation of the People's Republic of China!" "Long live the invariable blood ties and unity between the two peoples and armes of China and Korea!"

General of the Korean People's Army Cho Myong-nok and commanders of the unit warmly greeted the guests.

The guests saw combat and technical equipment of the unit and toured the barracks. They also watched the training of the soldiers of the unit.

Deputy head of the delegation Yang Teh-chih, member of the CCP Central Committee, commander of the Wuhan units of the CPLA and commander of the former Chinese people's volunteers, deeply hailed the soldiers of the unit for the successful combat training and said: We firmly believe that the soldiers of the Korean People's Army would surely wipe out whatever imperialist aggressors coming in attack. The entire soldiers of our Chinese People's Liberation Army would fight shoulder to shoulder with the soldiers of the Korean People's Army, if President Kim Il-song and Chairman Hua Kuo-feng issued an order, in case of necessity. Many comrades of our delegation fought side by side with the Korean comrades on the Korean front in the past as Chinese peoples volunteers. In case of need, our comrades will come again and fight shoulder to shoulder with the soldiers of the Korean People's Army in the same trench and on the same front against the common enemy. We want peace, but are not afraid of war. We will strive together and fight shoulder to shoulder for a great victory in the future.

The delegation presented a silk banner to the unit.

CSO: 4208

MILITARY AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

ROMANIAN LIBERATION--Pyongyang, 16 Aug--The unit of the Korean People's Army to which Comrade Kim Yong-yon belongs held a soldiers' meeting on 14 August on the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the liberation of Romania. Invited to the meeting attended by soldiers of the unit were Constantin Anghel, military attache, and a staffer, of the Romanian Embassy in Pyongyang. Speeches were made at the meeting. [Text]
[Pyongyang KCNA in English 1037 GMT 16 Aug 78 SK]

CSO: 4220

ECONOMY

INFORMATION ON NORTH KOREAN INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES

[The following information on North Korean factories, mines, and other industrial facilities has been extracted from Korean language sources published in Pyongyang. The following abbreviations are used in the source-lines: NS=NODONG SINMUN; MC=MINJU CHOSON; NC=NODONG CH'ONGNYON.]

Sariwon Irrigation Repair Factory	SWYL members produced 350 water pumps, 400,000 meters of plastic pipes, and 200,000 square meters of polypropelene bags (NC 27 May 78 p 1)
Kumya Youth Coal Mine	fulfilled all indices of the half year plan by 24 May (NC 28 May 78 p 1)
Hamhung Textile Mill	exceeded half year plan in suit cloth by 1.4 times, and overcoat cloth 1.5 times (NS 28 May 78 p 1)
Pakch'on Silk Textile Mill	with aid of three revolutions team members, raised production 1.4 times compared with the same period last year (NC 28 May 78 p 1)
Pyongyang Plastic Products Factory	youth are daily producing more than 18,000 meters of hoses for irrigation each (NC 28 May 78 p 3)
Kim Ch'aek Iron Works	the pellet sintering shop has raised operating efficiency from 92% to 96% (NS 30 May 78 p 2)
Ch'ongch'ongang Power Station	set high production indices for power and is fulfilling them (NS 30 May 78 p 3)
Komusan Cement Plant	shops raising equipment operation efficiency with aid of three revolutions team (NS 30 May 78 p 3)

Hyesan Pharmaceuticals Factory	producing high efficiency medicines from local raw materials (NS 30 May 78 p 4)
Pukch'ang Power Station	in May, raised power production 12.8%, compared with the same period last year (MC 30 May 78 p 3)
Hwanghae Steel Works	conducting political work with three revolutions team members (NS 31 May 78 p 2)
Kumsong Tractor Factory	building the Chollima-ho and P'ungnyon-ho tractors (NS 31 May 78 p 2)
Kumya Youth Coal Mine	raised coal production another 1.3 times daily (NS 31 May 78 p 3)
Ch'ongsu Chemical Factory	producing fertilizer (NS 31 May 78 p 3)
Songch'on Farm Machinery Factory	producing cast iron pipes, welded pipes, and water pumps for field irrigation (NS 31 May 78 p 4)
Chaeryong Mine	exceeding plan indices in iron ore production every day (NC 31 May 78 p 1)
Songnim Iron Brace Factory	youth workers raising production (NC 31 May 78 p 1)
Pyongyang Consolidated Textile Mill	operating nursery for workers' children (NS 1 Jun 78 p 4)
Kangson Steel Works	participating in the "100 days of combat" (MC 1 Jun 78 p 3)
Ullyul Mine	working to increase iron ore production (MC 1 Jun 78 p 3)
Sunghori Cement Plant	conducting political work during "100 days of combat" (NS 2 Jun 78 p 2)
Kaech'on Region Coal Complex	will produce more coal during "100 days of combat" (NS 2 Jun 78 p 2)
Hamhung Wool Textile Mills	participating in the "100 days of combat" (NS 2 Jun 78 p 3)
Sariwon Machinery Factory	producing water sprayers (NC 2 Jun 78 p 1)

Anju Consolidated Coal Mining Complex	setting high standards for the "100 days of combat" (NC 2 Jun 78 p 2)
February Mine	doubling iron production daily, compared with the last period (NC 2 Jun 78 p 2)
Taeon Heavy Machinery Factory	set goals for "100 days of combat" (NC 2 Jun 78 p 3)
Sariwon Mining Machinery Factory	conducting political work (NS 3 Jun 78 p 2)
8 August Factory	improving political and technical education (MC 3 Jun 78 p 2)
Paech'on Disabled Veterans Foodstuffs Factory	conducting political work (NS 4 Jun 78 p 2)
28 September Factory	making water pumps (NS 4 Jun 78 p 3)
Sakchu disabled Veterans Pharmaceuticals Factory	is doubling production over the same period last year (NS 4 Jun 78 p 3)
Pukch'ang Power Station	finished May plan early (NS 5 Jun 78 p 1)
Pyongyang Daily Necessities Consolidated Factory	the plastic shop is making satchels (NS 5 Jun 78 p 2)
Hungnam Fertilizer Complex	setting goals for "100 days of combat" with three revolutions team members (NS 5 Jun 78 p 3)
Chaeryong Mine	raised efficiency of cranes 6.7% over the same period last year (NS 5 Jun 78 p 3)
Kim Ch'aek Iron Works	blast furnace shop has lowered sintering time 15 minutes compared with before, and one furnace is producing 200 tons of pig iron more per day (NS 5 Jun 78 p 3)
February Mine	doubled ore production in first quarter, over same period last year (NS 6 Jun 78 p 2)
Pyongyang Power Station	set goal of raising power output an additional 5% over first quarter standards (NS 6 Jun 78 p 3)
Sariwon Textile Mill	setting goals for "100 days of combat" in conjunction with three revolutions teams (NS 6 Jun 78 p 3)

Sakchu Textile Mill	last year raised production 28% while lowering prime cost 4.2% (MC 6 Jun 78 p 4)
Sinuiju Pulp Mill	youth shock brigade taking the lead in paper production (NS 6 Jun 78 p 3)
Factory where Comrade Kim Tong-Won Works	producing submergable pumps (NC 6 Jun 78 p 3)
Yomju Disabled Veterans Plastic Products Factory	making trunks, schoolbags, suitcases, purses, and 3-sided jack cases (NC 7 Jun 78 p 2)
Anju Consolidated Coal Mine	raising tunnelling speed (NS 8 Jun 78 p 1)
Haeju Daily Necessities Consolidated Factory	making such iron products as electric irons, tricycles, and scissors (NS 8 Jun 78 p 2)
Hungnam Tractor Factory	realized conversion to press and die forging (NS 8 Jun 78 p 2)
Namp'o Gauge Factory	normalizing high standards of screw production (NS 8 Jun 78 p 2)
Kangson Steel Works	standing in the forefront of the "100 days of combat," with help from three revolutions team members (NS 9 Jun 78 p 3)
5 June Electric Factory	using industrial television, raised production in firing ship 2.5 times (NS 9 Jun 78 p 4)
Hwanghae Iron works	in first period of "100 days of combat," workers and youth raised production of pig iron 15.2%, steel 4.9%, and rolled steel products 25.3%, compared with May's daily average results (NC 9 Jun p 1)
4 June Rolling Stock Factory	increasing rolling stock production with help of three revolutions team members (NS 10 Jun 78 p 1)
Sunch'on Region Coal Mining Complex	raised coal production 1.3 times, compared with the first quarter (NS 10 Jun 78 p 1)
Chungsan Mine	increasing stripping and tunnelling (NS 10 Jun 78 p 2)
Songch'ongang Electric Factory	making submergable pumps (NS 10 Jun 78 p 2)

8 February Vinalon Complex	producing fertilizer to be sent to rural areas (MC 10 Jun 78 p 1)
Wonsan Machinery Factory	making water sprinklers (MC 10 Jun 78 p 1)
Tae'an Electric Factory	producing electric motors and transformers for field irrigation (MC 10 Jun 78 p 1)
Yongyang Mine	every year for 17 years has completed its year's plan more than 2 months early (MC 10 Jun 78 p 3)
Kangso Pig Plant	more than quadrupled breeding stock during first half year (MC 10 Jun 78 p 3)
Namp'o Glass Factory	raising production of plate glass and chemical glass (NS 11 Jun 78 p 2)
Sop'o Chicken Plant	raised egg production 10% over normal years (NS 11 Jun 78 p 3)
August Mine	raising production of non-ferrous ores with aid of three revolutions team (MC 11 Jun 78 p 3)
6 July Railroad Factory	students from the Pyongyang Railroad Technical High School are helping raise production of rolling stock parts 200% daily (NC 11 Jun 78 p 2)
Namp'o Electrode Factory	set goal of doubling electrode production, with help of three revolutions team members (NS 12 Jun 78 p 3)
Amnokgang [Yalu River] Tire Factory	producing tractor and truck tires, with help of three revolutions team members (NS 12 Jun 78 p 3)
13 April Smeltery	increasing production of blister steel (NS 12 Jun 78 p 3)
Puraesen Cement Plant	set goals of finishing year's plan early by raising production 1.5 times daily above that of April and May (NS 12 Jun 78 p 3)
Kwaksan Disabled Veterans Plastic School Supplies Factory	now producing rubber hose for agriculture (NS 12 Jun 78 p 3)
Namp'o Glass Factory	overfilling daily plans 1.3 times in glass bottle production (MC 13 Jun 78 p 3)
Wonsan Disabled Veterans Luggage Factory	holding meetings for "100 days of Combat" (NC 13 Jun 78 p 2)

ECONOMY

YOUTH LEAGUE ORGAN EXPLAINS PURPOSE OF '100-DAY BATTLE'

Pyongyang NODONG CH'ONGNYON in Korean 4, 6, Jun 78

[Two-part Article: "Let Youth Rush Forward As One to the 100-Day Battle of Loyalty and Display Shining Achievements"]

[4 Jun 78 p 2]

[Text] We will soon greet the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, our glorious fatherland.

The significant September festival is drawing near for our people and youths who are energetically accelerating an all-out march to accomplish ahead of schedule the grand program of the Second Seven-Year Plan set forth by the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song, holding the Party Central Committee's letter addressed to all party members.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea founded and led by the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song is to our people and youths the banner of freedom, independence and happiness and a strong weapon for the construction of socialism and communism.

As the 30th birthday of the republic draws near, the hearts of the entire people and youths are seething with boundless gratitude and sentiment of respect and love for the respected and beloved leader Marshal Kim Il-song who founded the republic and opened for them an age of unprecedented national prosperity and growth. Their hearts are burning with a consistent purpose, desire and revolutionary fighting spirit to display throughout the world the might and glory of the chuche type of fatherland out of endless loyalty to the fatherly leader and burning, patriotic passion.

Reflecting this desire and intention of the entire people, our glorious party earnestly appealed to all the fronts, units and sentry posts of the socialist construction for the "100-Day Battle."

Our SWYL members and youths must see to it that every day of this rewarding battle be brilliantly embroiled with new miracles and innovations and distinguished merits of loyalty by launching into the "100-Day Battle" as one.

The Purpose and Significance of This "100-Day Battle

The "100-Day Battle" which the entire people and youths are going to wage has an important purpose.

The primary purpose of the "100-Day Battle" among many is to further shinningly commemorate the 30th anniversary of the founding of the republic as a festival of glorious victors and to make the 30-year history of the republic shine forever.

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

"The founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was a realization of our nation's cherished desire for a free and independent fatherland. It was a shining victory our people won in the rewarding struggle to construct a wealthy, strong and independent state by holding high the wise policies of the Korean Workers Party and uniting themselves firmly around it. It was an important event of epoch-making significance in the revolutionary struggle of our people who were marching toward the brilliant future of socialism and communism." (Kim Il-song's "Works" Vol 5, p 143)

The day on which the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was founded as directed by the great leader is indeed a national fete of profound significance to our people and youths. It is particularly so this year which marks the 30th birthday. The fete of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the republic will be a more pleasant and significant one and shine as a glorious fete when we greet it with the delight of victors after having made certain achievements.

We decided to wage the "100-Day Battle" because we wanted to greet the 30th birthday of the republic in a more meaningful and rewarding way with greater political results and labor exploits.

The "100-Day Battle" which we are going to wage in response to the call of the party is not only to glorify the September fete itself, but also to make the proud 30-year history of the republic shine forever.

The period of the past 30 years during which our republic has been wisely led by the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song is a period of 30 years of struggle and advancement, a period of 30 years of creation and construction and a period of 30 years of victory and glory during which our republic has won victory one after another in the arduous battles against its foes within and without, overcoming repeated difficulties and trials, and has created new things on this land, advancing ten times and a hundred times more steps as others did.

During the 30 years, under the banner of the republic, our fatherland has been changed from an underdeveloped, colonial farming state to a mighty and prestigious, socialist industrial state, a strong, independent, self-reliant and self-defending power with the most superior socialist system, powerful, self-reliant national economy, brilliant national culture and ever-victorious national defense force.

Looking forward to the 30th birthday of the republic, we must more firmly solidify all the precious gains we won with blood and sweat during the past 30 years and must strengthen all the more the political, economic, cultural and military power of the republic. To the end, our working people and youths at each section and unit of the socialist construction, prominently displaying their political enthusiasm and passion toward labor, must strengthen the political force of the republic, make the economic resources more valuable, make our life move affluent and make the republic's cultural assets more brilliant. This will make the republic all the more wealthy and strong and its history of 30 years more brilliant.

This is the very purpose of the "100-Day Battle".

Another important purpose of the "100-Day Battle" is to make this battle period an opportunity for a great leap forward in accomplishing ahead of schedule the Second Seven-Year Plan and accelerating the historic march toward socialism and communism.

The new Seven-Year Plan is a grand program for economic construction. The success or failure of this grand program largely depends on how we conduct the battle for this year, the first year of the plan.

The period through to the September fete is a decisive period for the battle for this year.

Under the wise leadership of the great leader, for the first 5 months, we accomplished ahead of schedule monthly plans by normalizing the industrial productions at a high level and successfully finished rice planting and corn planting, overcoming the cold-front influenced weather conditions.

If we march like a whirlwind in a spirit of chollima combined with the speed battle, spreading wide the wings of progress with an enhanced confidence and based on the results and experiences, we will successfully accomplish one month ahead of schedule the industrial production plan for this year and we will have another unprecedented harvest whatever difficulties the cold front may bring. We will be able to perform far reaching sensational, new miracles and innovations in all fields of socialist construction.

As stated above, another important purpose of the "100-Day Battle" is to create an opportunity for a great leap to accelerate the accomplishments of both the national economic plan for the year and the seven-year general

plan by waging an all-out charge in a spirit of chollima combined with battle speed in all fields of socialist construction.

The "100-Day Battle" is a grand, political and labor-minded struggle to glorify the 30th birthday of the republic and widely spread the pride of the fatherland of chuche throughout the world. It is a sacred and glorious struggle to accelerate to the utmost the revolutionary cause of chuche which the great leader put forth and is leading.

The "100-Day Battle" is starting with such an important purpose as this. It carries, therefore, great significance.

Then, what is the significance of the "100-Day Battle" called for by the party?

The significance, first of all, lies in demonstrating widely the power of the republic and the power of the unity and cohesion of our people who are united firmly with one idea and intention around the great leader of the revolution Marshal Kim Il-song.

It is our heroic people's youths' real nature and traditional style of struggle that they are ready to go through fire and water whenever they are called by the fatherly leader and the party to unconditionally and thoroughly carry out any assigned revolutionary task and unite themselves with one idea and intention to demolish even a mountain and weather out a storm. During the period of the "100-Day Battle" our people and youths will fully display their revolutionary traits and spirit based on their boundless loyalty to the fatherly leader.

Decorating each day of the "100-Day Battle" period with new innovations and leaps and shining victories, our people and youths will again demonstrate to the entire world their great unity and cohesion by which they firmly unite with one thought and intention around the respected and beloved leader and continue to fight. This will also manifest widely the invincible power of our republic, our prestigious fatherland.

The "100-Day Battle" has another profound significance in its contribution to an accelerated total victory of socialism by accelerating to the utmost socialist construction in the northern half of the republic.

As is widely known, the Second Seven-Year Plan with conversion into a chuche type, modernized and scientific national economy as its fundamental principle is a grand blueprint to bring about a decisive advancement in winning a total victory of socialism.

The "100-Day Battle" will contribute a great deal to the success of the Second Seven-Year Plan by making it possible to accomplish ahead of schedule the huge task of struggle for this year which will gratefully influence the results of the outlook plan.

Thus, the victory of the "100-Day Battle" will mark another epoch-making milestone in our people's advancement movement to speed the total victory of socialism in the northern half of the republic and to enter into a communist society, the highest ideal of mankind, as early as possible. The "100-Day Battle" has a great significance also in encouraging the struggles of the south Korean people and Koreans abroad to accelerate the south Korean revolution and the unification of the fatherland.

The south Korean revolutionaries and people who are fighting against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique in the southern land of darkness are being encouraged by the ever-increasing power of the republic, the lighthouse of hope to them.

Our "100-Day Battle" is to further strengthen and widely demonstrate the political and economic power of the republic. It will give the people a renewed confidence, hope and courage, thereby enabling them to launch into the anti-U.S. and anti-fascist democratization struggle all the more energetically. On the other hand, it will deal a tremendous political blow to the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the traitor Pak Chong-hui clique who madly rush about to invade our republic and obstruct the south Korean revolution and the unification of the fatherland.

The "100-Day Battle" will greatly encourage all the fellow countrymen abroad who are proud of their nation and being citizens of the republic and are fighting without submission for democratic national rights and an independent unification of the fatherland.

Finally, our "100-Day Battle" has a great significance in enhancing the international prestige of the republic and exerting a favorable influence upon the world's revolutionary peoples.

Today when the capitalist world is writhing in a severe economic crisis and food shortage, any additional astonishing result and miracle to come about during this "100-Day Battle" period in the fatherland of chuche, which is continuously prospering without any effect from the existing worldwide economic unrest, will enhance all the more the international prestige of the republic and will have a greater revolutionary influence on the revolutionary peoples who are fighting for socialism and independence.

With a clear understanding of such purposes and significance of the "100-Day Battle" as stated above, our SWYL members and youths must launch into this as one.

The "100-Day Battle" will contribute a great deal to the success of the second seven-year plan by making it possible to accomplish ahead of schedule the huge task of preparing for this year which will greatly influence the realization of the outlook plan.

[6 Jun 78 p 2]

How to Establish Proud Merits in the "100-Day Battle"

The cannon of "100-Day Battle" boomed solemnly.

Now is the time for our youths who are endlessly faithful to the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song to demonstrate their burning loyalty and patriotism to the fullest extent.

We, youths, who were born in the bosom of the parental love of the fatherly leader and in the bosom of the fatherland of chuche and are being brought up as glorious reserve units for the future of the fatherland ought to positively launch into the "100-Day Battle" to enable the republic to shine even more brilliantly out of great loyalty and patriotism.

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

"The new struggle for socialist construction demands a more energetic labor struggle by youths.

Youths are a great force on the labor front of building a new society. The party trusts in their energies and talents and has much hope for them."

In this "100-Day Battle too, the glorious party has great hopes for our youths who are courageous, intelligent and energetic.

With the firm political resolution of a revolutionary fighter who devotes himself to the fatherly leader and the party, all the SWYL members and youths must loyally return the great leader's and the party's great trust and hopes in them by bringing about eye-opening innovations and accomplishing big tasks from the very beginning of the battle period.

1. In accomplishing the goal set for each field and unit, youths must play the role of shockbrigade which undertakes difficult and laborious jobs.

The goal for each field in the "100-Day Battle" is set under the guidance of the party so as to contribute to fulfilling ahead of schedule the new Seven-Year Plan by solving one by one the problems the fatherly leader raised and thoroughly carrying out one by one the important tasks the Party Central Committee's letter put forth. In the struggle to carry out these battle goals, all youths must act as do-or-die unit and shock brigade members.

In the industrial field, we must fulfill the production plan for this year one month ahead of schedule by creating a lightning charge.

The power industry and extractive industry are the major targets on which we must concentrate our attacks.

Finding out potentialities for increased electricity production and running power facilities to their full capacities, the youths in the field of power industry must clear the road of advance for the "100-Day Battle." All youths in the field of extractive industries must lead the van in the struggle to supply sufficient fuels and raw materials to factories and enterprises including power plants.

In the metal industries, the pillars of self-sustaining economy, in the engineering industry, the basis of advancing technology, in the chemical industry and building material industry, the key components of the modern industries, and in all heavy industries, our youths must perform new miracles by undertaking the hardest and most important jobs and increasing production all the more.

All youths in the light industries must bring their roles as shock brigade into full play in producing more and better people's consumer goods to insure that all the stores in various places including the capital city of the revolution are fully stocked in amount and kind all year around.

In order to bring about leaps on all fronts of the "100-Day Battle," the transport field including the railroads must lead the van. The youths on the transport front must make eye-opening innovations in carrying out the party policies of concentrated transport, joint transport and container transport to deliver in good time fuels, raw materials and materials to various sectors of the national economy.

Under the circumstances where the continued influence of the cold front is expected, all of us must exert great efforts to secure a good harvest this year. In order to win a victory on the agriculture front, youths must make a great contribution to successfully occupying the 8.8 million-ton grain level by thoroughly preventing all possible drought damages with more and better drilled wells and pipe laying and by taking as good care of fields and paddies as flower beds and successfully carrying out a chuche type of farming method.

All youths in the capital construction field must manifest the vigorous flame of the speed battle to successfully complete major construction projects by the September fete. In particular, by performing at an unusually high level the militant role of youth shock brigade members in railway electrification projects and other construction projects the SWYL is undertaking, youths must create a new, world-renowned construction speed.

There are lots of things for the youths to do in taking the lead also in the fields of education, science, literature and arts and health.

Particularly in the field of education, college students must energetically unfold a struggle to reach and pass the goal of reading 10,000 pages and a mass struggle to attain higher proficiency in study subjects. By

studying hard, all the students must obtain better academic results than those of the last semester with the opportunity of greeting the September fete.

At the same time all the students must become a greater delight to the fatherly leader by achieving without fail the combat goals set for rabbit raising, used or idle material collecting and other various good deed movements which benefit the country.

All the SWYL members and youths must uphold the honor of do-or-die unit and shock brigade members by tackling things boldly and on a large scale to actively contribute to the brilliant achievement of the goals of the "100-Day Battle" at their own field and, at the same time, establish such detailed targets as collective and individual ones and fulfill them without fail.

2. Youths must wage an all-out charge, holding high the banner of the three revolutions, in the revolutionary spirit of Mt. Paektu and at the speed of chollima combined with the speed battle.

The happy September fete is drawing nearer day by day. There is no time to lose carelessly. A single minute and a single second are precious.

What is demanded in this battle to successfully achieve the heavy and huge tasks in the "100-Day Battle" is the greatest stamina, the greatest driving force.

In order to gloriously achieve their battle targets and carry out their resolutions of loyalty, all the SWYL members and youths must hold the Party Central Committee's letter with all their hearts and run forward like gusts in the spirit of chollima combined with the speed battle.

To combine running chollima with the speed battle means to raise the speed of the advancement of socialist construction to the maximum by closely combining our people's grand all-people chollima movement with the speed battle, the fundamental battle form of socialist construction.

What is important for our youths in running forward in the spirit of chollima combined with the speed battle is, in the first place, to burn in their hearts passionate, enless loyalty to the great leader and prominently display the revolutionary spirit of Mt. Paektu, the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle.

If we wage battles of charge in the spirit and fight of self-reliance, the revolutionary spirit of Mt. Paektu, in which the anti-Japanese guerrillas struck sever blows at their enemy while solving all the problems by themselves, overcoming all difficulties and hardships out of their burning hatred against the enemy during the period of the stern and bloody battles against Japanese, nothing will be difficult to accomplish nor any fortress difficult to occupy.

Holding high with their hearts the revolutionary slogan: "Let's Further Display the Revolutionary Spirit of Self-Reliance!" the slogan the great leader presented, all youths must courageously overcome all hardships and difficulties which they confront in the process of the "100-Day Battle" and successfully carry out their assigned battle tasks. They must solve by themselves all the most difficult and complicated problems, creating things which do not yet exist and searching out things which they need.

Secondly, another important thing is to strengthen the austerity struggle in all possible ways by utilizing the existing economic bases most effectively out of the attitude of being master of the country's economy.

Our youths must normalize their production at a high standard at their sentry posts of production by carefully handling and taking care of machines and equipment and maintaining their facilities at full operation and full load.

At the same time, holding high the party slogan: "Let's Save and Save and Save!" as they did before, all youths must save as much as possible even a watt of electricity, a handful of coal or cement, a piece of steel or lumber and a drop of oil and must make every effort to greatly reduce the standard of material consumption per unit.

Thirdly, an important method to win a victory in the "100-Day Battle" by advancing in the spirit of chollima combined with the speed battle is to decisively raise labor productivity by maintaining a communist attitude toward labor and unfolding a broad, technical innovation movement.

Our youths must thoroughly stick to what is demanded by "the Socialist Labor Laws" set forth by the great leader and always display highly their conscious and faithful communist attitude toward labor.

Our youths who are always sensitive to novelty must positively launch into a mass-oriented technological innovation movement to broadly realize the comprehensive mechanization, semi-automation and automation by creating or accepting new original designs and rationalization plans.

Our youths, thus, must greatly increase the productivity and ceaselessly create new standards and records.

In order to bring about a great leap in our production struggle, construction work and other work and life during the period of the "100-Day Battle," we must energetically promote this battle as a process of struggle to carry out the Party Central Committee's letter addressed to all party members.

At the same time, we must unfold the "100-Day Battle" in close connection with the campaign for capturing the red flag of the three revolutions, which is a grand communist onward movement of our people and a further

deepened and developed form of the chollima movement. Thus, with the opportunity of the significant September fete, an epoch-making advancement must be made in the campaign for capturing the red flag of the three revolutions.

The tasks which our people and youths must fulfill during the "100-Day Battle" of loyalty are enormous.

However, since we have the wise leadership of the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song, genius of the revolution and construction and a legendary hero, a sound and independent national economy and abundant experiences in struggle which was waged over the century and in a miraculous way and since burning loyalty toward the great leader and patriotism are seething in the hearts of our people and youths, we will win a victory without fail.

Let's greet the 30th anniversary of the founding of the republic as a glorious fete of victors by conducting the rewarding "100-Day Battle" in a fashionable way out of our national pride and revolutionary self-esteem!

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ECONOMY
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PAPER URGES GREATER, BETTER CONSUMER GOODS PRODUCTION
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Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2230 GMT 21 Aug 78 SK

[NODONG SINMUN 22 August editorial: "Let Us Further Increase Production
of Consumer Goods in the High Flames of the 100-Day Battle"]

[Text] To produce and supply a greater quantity of consumer goods to our
people, who are making new revolutionary upsurges in implementing the first
year task of the Second Seven-Year Plan in high flames of the 100-day battle,
is an unmeasurably honourable and responsible task assigned to the
functionaries of the light industry sector.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-sung taught as follows: Workers and techni-
cians in the light industry sector should make a new turning point in con-
sumer goods production by mobilizing and utilizing every potential and
possibility.

Recently, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-sung earnestly instructed once
again on evoking new upsurge in consumer goods production by putting
emphasis on light industry.

The instruction by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-sung on producing more
consumer goods by putting emphasis on light industry reflects the require-
ment for developing the present situation and overflows with the great
leader's endless love and warm care for our people.

The present situation, in which the people's standard of living has been
further raised and their demand for consumer goods has been further expanded
in accordance with the rapid progress of the national economy, demands
that the light industry sector, responsible for the production of consumer
goods, make new upsurges.

As the Second Seven-Year Plan--a new grand principle in socialist construc-
tion--takes it as its basic task to further strengthen socialist economic
structure by accelerating chuche orientation, modernization and scientifi-
cation of the national economy and to raise the people's standard of living
one step higher, the light industry sector should increase production of
consumer goods on a large scale by working very hard.

Today, when the entire nation is seething to meet the proud 30th anniversary of the republic's founding as a great national festival, for the light industry sector to mark innovation and to produce and supply more consumer goods to workers is very important in inspiring the workers to vigorously advance the last onslaught of the 100-day battle and to carry out the first year task of the Second Seven-Year Plan.

The task confronting the light industry sector today is quite huge and weighty; however, we have a firm base on which to successfully realize the task.

What is essential is that the functionaries of the light industry sector strenuously work with lofty party, labor class and the people's spirit in mind.

Holding high the sublime will and instructions of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who devotes everything to endlessly raising the people's standard of living, all functionaries and working class members of the light industry sector should evoke new innovations and upsurges in the last onslaught of the 100-day battle.

The important task before the light industry at the present is to increase the variety and quantity of consumer goods so as to meet the people's ever-increasing demand and to raise their quality one step higher.

Having pride in being the party's revolutionary combatants responsible for clothing the workers, functionaries and working class members of the textile, silk and clothing sectors should produce a greater quantity and variety of cloth and clothes suiting the workers' taste by exercising creative imagination.

In the food industry sector, workers should make a turning point in the production of food and processed articles, including nutritional foods for children, while firmly establishing independent oil and [word indistinct] production bases based on the materials of our country and exerting to stabilize production. The commodity production sector should largely increase quantity of various modern home appliances and leisure goods which are needed to further modernize the workers' lifestyle.

Particularly, major industrial establishments should efficiently manage and run (?recycling) shops to produce more useful commodities from the waste materials and by-products of plants.

In the light industry sector, efforts should be made to further diversify consumer goods items, to increase their quantity and to upgrade their quality. All industrial establishments and working class members in the light industry sector should, with the lofty responsibility of serving the people, upgrade technology, strictly meet the requirements of technical regulations and strengthen the (?manufacturing) works. Thus, they should by far increase the production rates of high-quality consumer goods and upgrade the quality of the overall consumer goods.

To mobilize and utilize all inner potentials to the maximum, in smoothly solving the problem of raw materials in the light industry, has become a more urgent matter today when more varieties and quantities of consumer goods are in demand.

Functionaries in the light industry sector should, with lofty ideological resolve to attain the goals of the 100-day battle and the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, conduct efficient management of equipment and technology, and mobilize all the potentials for increased production and economy. Thus they should produce more and better consumer goods of various kinds with the available resources.

Functionaries should supply, with mobility, the raw materials and materials needed for production to all the light industrial establishments in accordance with the requirements of the T'aean work system and responsibly conduct production guidance and guarantee work so that all light industrial establishments can normalize production at a high level.

Functionaries of provincial power organs, especially, should more firmly establish the natural raw material base and the industrial raw material base, strengthen purchase work and thus continuously increase production of consumer goods, relying on local sources of abundant raw materials. The responsibility of the functionaries in the key industry sector in supplying raw materials to the light industry is extensive and heavy.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song always said that heavy industry should not be developed for its own sake, and taught that state-run heavy industry should contribute to upgrading the people's standard of living. If functionaries of ministries of the state administration and various sectors of the people's economy uphold the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's instruction, direct deep concern to light industry and firmly struggle to further develop it, a new progress will be achieved in the development of light industry.

In the chemical industry sector efforts should be exerted for textile production, particularly for the production of staple fibre and vinylon to increase production and to supply them at the right time to textile plants. Along with this, the supply of the chemical materials and reagents necessary for producing various consumer goods should be responsibly guaranteed.

In the metal industry sector metal materials necessary for producing the modern home appliances, leisure goods and daily necessities should be produced in different types and sizes and the supply of these materials should be guaranteed.

Moreover, in various sectors of the people's economy, the raw materials, fuel and materials necessary for producing the people's consumer goods should be produced before anything else to responsibly guarantee the supply. The railway transportation sector should transport these items at the right time.

Spirit of devoted service--this is the basic key to bringing about new upsurges in the light industry sector. To devotedly serve the people with lofty awareness of being faithful servants to the people is the revolutionary attitude which functionaries and working people in the light industry sector and functionaries of the related sectors should firmly bear at all times.

The heavier and more extensive the assigned tasks are, the more deeply should the functionaries and working class in the light industry sector realize the importance of their role of taking responsibility for the people's livelihood and bring about new upsurges in the production of consumer goods. Let all functionaries and working people in the light industry sector bring about new leaps in the production of consumer goods by fanning higher the flames of the 100-day battle and thus meaningfully greet the forthcoming 30th anniversary of the founding of our republic as the grand national festival and score brilliant victory in carrying out the first year tasks of the Second Seven-Year Plan.

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RAILROAD ELECTRIFICATION—During railroad electrification construction on the Kilchu-Hyesen line, the personnel of the 1st Battalion's 4th Company are setting new records in extending railroad lines in Paegamnyong. The 4th and 5th Regiments are innovating in construction of locomotive repair barns and passenger car repair barns in the Ch'ongjin Railroad Construction Unit sector. The 1st Battalion, which already completed interior lines and roadbed lowering for ten stations, including the Wiwon Station, is now extending interior lines in the Kilchu Youth Station. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 30 May 78 p 1] 9122

TRANSPORTATION STATISTICS—Transport workers in May exceeded freight haulage plans. Truck cargo transport was raised 45 percent, ship cargo transport five percent, and trade port transit ten percent, compared with the same period last year. [Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 30 May 78 p 3] 9122

INDUSTRIAL PLANS COMPLETED—300 personnel, spread among the Sariwon Textile Mill, the September Textile Mill, Pyongyang Consolidated Textile Mill, Hamhung Wool Textile Mill, Kusong Textile Mill, and Pakch'on Textile Mill, have completed their whole year's plans. [Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 30 May 78 p 3] 9122

RAILROAD TRANSPORT METHODS—The Pyongyang Railroad Bureau uses rotational concentrated transport, specialized concentrated transport, and express transport in moving cargo to Pukch'ang Power Station and to Hwanghae Iron Works. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 2 Jun 78 p 3] 9122

STUDENTS ASSIST CONSTRUCTION—Students from Pyongyang's Puksong Middle and High School are aiding construction workers on the Taedonggang Storage Battery Plant. [Pyongyang NODONG CH'ONGNYON in Korean 2 Jun 78 p 3] 9122

TRUCK TRANSPORT—Many transport units, including the Pyongyang First Long Distance Vehicle Transport Station and the Namp'o Short Distance Transport Station, are organizing long and short hauls so as to eliminate empty vehicle trips and raise rate of use for vehicles. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 5 Jun 78 p 1] 9122

MARINE TRANSPORT IMPROVEMENTS--Transportation combatants of the Hungnam Marine Transport Work Site are strengthening links with railroad and vehicle transport. Workers at Wonsan Port, Ungsang Port, and the Namp'o Marine Transport Work Site have established repair bases and are struggling to maximize equipment usage. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 5 Jun 78 p 1] 9122

LABOR INTENSIFICATION SUPPORTED--Meetings in support of the "100 days of combat" were held on 4 and 5 June at Kumsong Tractor Factory, Hwanghae Iron Works, Kim Ch'aek Iron Works, Ullyul Mine, Yongsong Machine Factory, Ch'onnaeri Cement Factory, Ch'ongjin Railroad Bureau, 4 June Rolling Stock Factory, Sariwon Textile Mill, Wonsan Marine Products Work Site, State Farm No. 5, Yonggye Cooperative Farm, Togam Cooperative Farm, Yahak Cooperative Farm, and the Pyongyang Medical College Hospital. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 6 Jun 78 p 1] 9122

RAILROAD OPERATIONS--Repair and Preparation Companies of the Najin Locomotive Station of the Ch'ongjin Railroad Bureau are setting new records. Crewmen of locomotive 7145 have displayed model operations. Combatants of the Aoji Company improved concentrated transport of coal volume 1.8 times over the beginning of May. Crewmen of locomotive 7132 have raised their locomotive operating rate significantly. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 6 Jun 78 p 3] 9122

IRON MINING REPORTS--In the first 5 days of the "100 days of combat," Eastern Region Iron mines, including Ullyul Mine and Chaeryong Mine, have raised their daily production plan 1.4 times, while T'aet'an Mine has exceeded its plans by 1.5 times. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 7 Jun 78 p 1] 9122

PLASTIC PIPE PRODUCTION--The Kangso Plastic Goods Production Cooperative has set this month's production goal at 100,000 meters of plastic pipes for field irrigation. [Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 10 Jun 78 p 1] 9122

RAILROAD SAFETY--Crewmen of the "Socialist Working Youth League"-ho locomotives no. 5105, 5044, 5064, and 607 of the West Pyongyang Locomotive Station have guaranteed safe operations by technical inspections during stopovers at stations en route. [Pyongyang NODONG CH'ONGNYON in Korean 10 Jun 78 p 3] 9122

NAMP'O DOCK ENLARGEMENT--Workers of the 2nd Construction Shop of the West Sea Port Construction Station have exceeded combat plans 1.8 times or more daily in materials assembly for Namp'o dock expansion. Workers of the 3rd Shop have more than doubled well casing production. The 1st Shop workers doubled prefabricated materials construction to raise dock expansion speed. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 11 Jun 78 p 2] 9122

PAEGAM RAILROAD STATION--Over the 20-year period since the great leader visited the Paegam Station in May 1958, transport combatants have exceeded all cargo transport plans and have raised the level of mechanized operations 98.7 percent. The station overfulfilled its half-year plan on 15 April by five percent. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 11 Jun 78 p 3] 9122

SHIP CONSTRUCTION--During on-the-spot guidance in a Namp'o shipyard in June, the great leader inspected the engine room, crew quarters, and cargo holds of the 20,000-ton freighter "Ch'ongch'ongang," which is already completed, and another uncompleted 20,000-ton freighter. [Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 11 Jun 78 p 1] 9122

NAMP'O CONSTRUCTION METHODS--Youth workers of the West Sea Port Construction Station and the 2 June Port Construction Station are increasing speed in enlarging and modernizing Namp'o port. The No. 2 and 3 Shops are engaging in speed battle with crane boats, adopting naval excavation methods to more than triple excavation speed. Young discharged soldiers and workers have doubled or tripled operational speed for falsework assembly for concrete pouring and dismantling. Other workers are driving piles and have more than doubled assembly of prefabricated construction materials. [Pyongyang NODONG CH'ONGNYON in Korean 13 Jun 78 p 2] 9122

UNGSANG PORT--Transport combatants of Ungsang Port are progressing on wood and coal transport plans. Workers have also been successful in adopting barge building and barge operation methods. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 14 Jun 78 p 1] 9122

NAMP'O EXPANSION OPERATIONS--The dredging shop of the West Sea Port Construction Station, engaged in Namp'o dock expansion, has set new records in dredging operations. On one recent day, the work team engaged in iron pipe column manufacture exceeded plans by 150 percent. [Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 15 Jun 78 p 5] 9122

100-DAY BATTLE--Workers of the plants and enterprises in Chunghwa, Changwon and Kangnam counties and in the Samsok, Chung and Tongdaewon districts fulfilled the 100-day battle targets as of 16 August. Upholding the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, workers of the Kangnam County increased production by 1.5 times by accelerating mechanization of production process, and the plants in the Tongdaewon and Chung districts increased the production and the number of items of consumer goods. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 22 Aug 78 SK]

FISHERY WORKERS--Of the fishery cooperatives under the provincial fishery management office of the South Kamgyong Province overfulfilled the 100-day battle fishing target by 100.1 percent as of 15 August. Workers of Chiam and Podae fishery cooperatives, in particular, caught 4 to 5 times more fish than in the same period last year by adopting new fishery methods. Kumya and Hongwon county fishery cooperatives also increased fish catches by 1.2 times applying high-mobility fishing methods. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 22 Aug 78 SK]

PONGWHA CHEMICAL PLANT--Workers at Pongwha Chemical Plant construction site are further accelerating construction. Workers at No 32 Chemical Plant construction site completed the test operation of the No boiler within a short period and have started operations. Workers at No 10 construction site are reducing by far the period for constructing the railway lines. Thus, Pongwha Chemical Plant is being constructed rapidly. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0600 GMT 21 Aug 78 SK]

8 AUGUST PLANT--The 8 August Plant is seething with battles to increase production of ordered equipment. Workers in this plant are waging the speed battle to construct new pipe shops and to complete the almost-finished construction of the refrigerator shop by the end of August. Workers at the pipe shop are overfulfilling the daily quota of the 100-day battle task by two times and are scoring gains in pipe and welding work needed for the construction. Workers at the refrigerator shop and transport shop are establishing an ordered equipment shop by organizing the transport system and rapidly conducting plumbing work. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0600 GMT 21 Aug 78 SK]

NEW BRIDGE--Pyongyang 18 Aug (KCNA)--"Chongchon Bridge," a monumental creation, has been built across the river Chongchon-gang under the far-reaching plan of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The bridge linking the new industrial district that has taken shape on a bank of the river Chongchon-gang and newly built Anju is the longest bridge in our country, a Chouche-motivated, modern bridge. The bridge with its broad driveway and footpaths is chiefly intended for the working people going to and from their worksites. Ships can freely sail beneath it. By applying Chuche-based building methods, the constructors built this modern bridge in a short period, creating a new speed in the history of bridge building. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song personally named it "Chongchon Bridge." It was opened to traffic on 17 August. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1513 GMT 18 Aug 78 SK]

MINING MACHINERY--Pyongyang 16 Aug--Machine-building plants under the commission of mining industry are increasing the production of mining machines. They had supplied about 10,000 more essential machines by a recent date entering this year than in the corresponding period last year. They include rock-drills, pickup-stacking machines and coal-cutting combines, in this period many highly-efficient cylinder-style coal-cutting combines and mechanized [word indistinct] supports were produced. The daily average output of mining equipment at the Pyongyang coal mine machine plant, the Tanchon mining plant and the Chongchon rock-drill plant is 10 to 40 percent higher than [word indistinct] the first half year. Thus, these plants greatly help towards replacing the mining equipment with large-size and modern ones and energetically promoting comprehensive mechanisation and automation at the coal and ore mines. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1511 GMT 16 Aug 78 SK]

STEEL PRODUCTION--Pyongyang 17 Aug--The Ministry of Metal Industry, which overshot the first half year plan, is continuously boosting the production of steel in the second half year. The iron and steel works in different parts of the country are these days increasing the output of pig iron and steel 12-20 percent as against the same period last month. In July the output of pig iron, steel and rolled steel showed a marked growth. In particular, the output of various kinds of rolled steel was 29,000 tons greater than in the corresponding period last year. During the first half year the iron and steel works in various parts of the country produced more pig iron, steel

and rolled steel than in the second half of last year. Under a far-reaching plan of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song the construction of a cold rolling mill is going on at the Kim Chaek iron and steel works, during the second Seven-Year Plan more large blast furnaces, oxygen converters, continuous cold rolling machines and other modern metallurgical and rolling installations will be built to further consolidate the ferrous metallurgical bases. [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1006 GMT 19 Aug 78 SK]

30 OCTOBER PLANT--Workers at 30 October Plant are increasing production of bearings by vigorously waging the battle to normalize production at a high level. To meet the ever-increasing demand for bearings, workers in this plant are operating equipment at full capacity and thereby continuously scoring innovations in production. Workers at the electricity shop, determined to produce electrically operated equipment with their own efforts, have established the base to produce new electric goods and are producing 70 kinds of electrically operated equipment. Workers at No 2 shop have almost completed the production of a 280-mm electric roller with their own efforts. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0600 GMT 21 Aug 78 SK]

PYONGYANG MINING MACHINE PLANT--Workers at Pyongyang Mining Machine Plant are scoring innovations in mining machine production. Workers have normalized the production of modern extractive equipment at a high level by introducing more dies and presses and operating equipment at a full capacity. They are supplying good-quality mining equipment to mines across the country. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0800 GMT 21 Aug 78 SK]

KUMSONG TRACTOR PLANT--Workers at Kumsong Tractor Plant are scoring innovations every day in tractor production. Workers at the pipe shop have increased production by over five times by introducing new technology. Workers and engineers at this plant are increasing tractor production with a smaller labor force by introducing ideas for innovating and rationalizing technology. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0800 GMT 21 Aug 78 SK]

CHUNGSONGHO TRACTOR PLANT--Workers and engineers at Chungsongho Tractor Plant have increased the production of Chungsongho tractor by 1.4 times compared with that at the same period last year by constantly innovating technology. Workers at technical shops have increased the efficiency of facilities by remodeling while saving much labor. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0800 GMT 21 Aug 78 SK]

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HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

'DISTRICT-DOCTOR' SYSTEM CALLED SUPERIOR

Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 8 Jun 78 p 2

[Article by staff reporter Song Chu-hyon: "Prominently Displaying the Superiority of the District-Doctor System"]

[Text] The respected and beloved leader, Comrade Kim Il-song taught us as follows: "To keep people free from diseases: This is socialist medicine. You comrades must thoroughly understand this principle of the socialist medicine and struggle for its implementation."

Upholding the great leader's instruction, the Chonch'on County Administrative Committee is protecting the lives of workers in the county and systematically promoting their health through refinement of the district-doctor system so as to suit the developing reality.

The Chonch'on Administrative Committee regards the district-doctor system as an important key to the thorough implementation of the party's policy on preventive medicine and, therefore, it has strengthened its organizational guidance work to refine and develop it.

The problem the administrative committee concentrated on most was to make the doctors who are personally in charge of the work carry it out with a strong sense of responsibility and enthusiasm.

Comrade Kim Hyon-ho, chief of the public health section, who went down to the county hospital in accordance with the administrative committee's directive not only rendered positive assistance to the hospital in organizing this district-doctor system but also personally joined the doctors assigned to the district and strengthened his work with them.

By living and working among them, he stepped up his ideological indoctrination work with the doctors so that they would conduct this assigned district system in a responsible manner and with the revolutionary spirit of the anti-Japanese guerrilla force's surgeons who were endlessly loyal to the

great leader and who never hesitated to dash to a great distance to save a member of the force. Thus he was able to make these doctors display their entire wisdom and enthusiasm for the improvement of the district-doctor system.

Comrade Kim Sung-hui, a pediatrician assigned to the township's 2nd district, who is thoroughly armed with the great leader's instructions in the field of public health and the party's public health policy, the embodiment of the great leader's instruction, is ardently determined to devote his utmost loyalty to the leader by doing a good job of this district-doctor system and is performing his assigned duties in a very responsible manner.

Comrade Kim Sung-hui poured his efforts into disease prevention work within his district. In his spare time, he collected and prepared several dozen health exhibits and samples and with these he daily makes a tour of nurseries, kindergartens and schools and actively carries out a campaign to enlighten his audiences in health knowledge and propaganda in various forms and methods befitting their characteristics.

He also makes a tour of nurseries and kindergartens and schools, conducts an examination of children in accordance with a plan and thereby looks after their health in a responsible manner.

By doing so, he has positively rendered assistance to nurseries and kindergarten teachers to enable them to scientifically and technically conduct the management of children's health and nutrition as required by the Children Nursing and Indoctrination Law. As a result, not only are all the children growing healthily today, but they also far exceed the standard weight for their age.

Comrade Ch'oe Hye-ok, an internal medicine specialist, is determined to make his district free of diseases; he daily visits factories, business enterprises and the peoples' neighborhood units within his district to carry out preventive medicine and at the same time trains numerous health activists. Through these activists he launched a mass movement to prepare and maintain good health facilities, enabling them to lead a modern and clean life and thus succeeded in eliminating all the sources of diseases and preventing them.

Because of such enthusiastic participation by all the doctors in this work, there gradually began to appear a new turnaround in the district-assigned doctor system. The county administrative committee, not content to stop here, upgraded organizational work in order to further deepen and refine this district-doctor system so as to suit the demands of developing reality and to display further its superiority.

The county administrative committee newly redesignated the doctors' districts to suit the county's situation, based on the principle of giving

first consideration to production units and interspersing them with residential areas, and assigned those doctors with a highly developed sense of responsibility and enthusiasm to the districts while settling them in each district so that they can work within the assigned district for a long period of time.

This redesignation of districts by the administrative committee further refined the district-doctor system and enabled it to provide workers with more health benefits.

Through this redesignation of assigned districts based on the principle of giving first consideration to production units and interspersing them with residential areas, the doctors are now able to further penetrate deeply into today's reality in which grand socialist construction work is being deepened, and to actively carry out preventive medicine.

By providing production and construction sites, which are greatly stirred up by the grand socialist construction battle, with health stations, the doctors in internal medicine and surgical fields actively encourage workers and technicians through periodic medical examinations and close attention to their health so that with their ever vigorous health they can always create ever new miracles and innovations in their given tasks.

The assignment of doctors to districts for a prolonged period of time, especially, was very effective.

The doctors at the county hospital have been assigned to their district an average of 8-9 years, and Comrade Yi Yong-hui of the gynecology department has been with one district for the past 20 years.

Having spent long years in one district, Comrade Yi came to know and understand in detail not only each person's physical characteristics and living circumstances but also his age and personal character.

Based on these, Comrade Yi prepared a health record for everyone in her district, put down each one's health problems in detail and day and night, in rain or snow, called on each at their home according to a schedule and looked after their health with all of her sincerity and devotion, thus dependably protecting the health of workers within her district.

The hospital also has strengthened the interrelationship among the assigned doctors and medical departments and is carrying out a combined operation in preventive medicine.

As a result of these efforts, the district-doctor system came to be actively operated and maintained at a high level within the county and it consequently achieved a proud accomplishment of winning the designation of "double exemplary health county."

At this moment, the county administrative committee is making good use of its already gained experiences and achievements and is continuing its organizational political work in order to upgrade the district-doctor system during the period of the "100-day battle."

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

LIFE OF NORTH KOREAN UNIVERSITY STUDENTS DESCRIBED

Seoul PUKHAN in Korean Jul 78 pp 246-255

[Article by Yi Hang-ku: "North Korea's College System and Scholastic Curriculum"]

[Text] Inasmuch as it deals with persons selected from the time they first entered school, college life in North Korea follows a scenario focused on the so-called "communist man." Precisely what is the reality of the North Korean college students' life day by day? We will give in two parts, the varied facets of the college education process which is forcibly pursuing the "death march" for the party and Kim Il-song, marching forward within the framework resembling life at hard labor in a concentration camp or as a commando in the army. (Editor's Note)

Persons eligible to matriculate at colleges in North Korea are those who have completed 4 years in peoples' schools (elementary schools) and 6 years in high middle schools (middle and high schools) or the equivalent.

Inasmuch as colleges are responsible for the educational process which follows the educational theorem which claims that education is ultimately for "raising the model communist man" and for rearing specialists (cadres), the selection of candidates, their entrance examination, matriculation, etc, are very complex and the school subjects, educational content, principles of school life, etc, are unique.

We will treat the concrete content of this educational process under general categories as follows:

Candidates for College Entrance

Candidates for college are 1) those who do not fall under the categories of persons from a family or with relatives who have a background or origin or social character of the hostile classes (those subject to the influence of

the R.O.K. during emergency situations; those subject to emigration or punishment and classes subject to ordinary or special surveillance); 2) graduates of higher middle school; 3) graduates of technical high schools or those who have completed 10 years of special education in the Mangyongdae Institute, children of wartime bereaved families, etc; 4) persons who have completed adult education at the higher middle school level, etc.

The College Entrance Process

Every year, the North Korean Administration Council Education Commission determines the number of candidates for entrance per college, and when they issue this list to the Office of Education of each province (independent jurisdiction municipality) and through them to the Department of Education of cities, counties and districts, each city, county and district Department of Education gathers a recruitment committee (comprising the appropriate administration committee chairman, vice-chairman in charge of ideology, party organization responsible guidance person, person in charge of education department personnel, etc). They determine candidates based on college entrance eligibility selection criteria and report according to the chain of command to the department of secondary education.

When the department of secondary education approves, it notifies the student to take the examination.

The candidates then appear at the designated school, submit the examination notice and take the examination. After the appropriate college examination committee has examined the test results it issues a notice of passing to the student through the province, city, county or district departments of education.

Among the norms of eligibility for college entrance, the most important are 1) family background; 2) ideological leanings; 3) academic background; 4) recommendations of the principal, party responsible secretary, etc.

Method of College Matriculation

The method of college matriculation is very complex. After contacting the desired college beforehand, those aspiring to college entrance apply through the same format as college entrance examination applicants.

The examination is given on appropriate subjects studied in the previous year by college aspirants but entrance is prevented up to the graduation year or first year.

In other words, it is almost impossible to enter college. Barring special exceptions, those eligible for college matriculation are those who left college prior to graduation but such persons are rare in North Korea. Those who left college midway are generally those who were expelled, and those persons would have already been punished or sentenced to hard labor and cannot receive the benefit of re-entrance. Thus, college re-entrance, such

as ours, is a rare event and once one has been punished in school, it is very difficult to rise up again.

Once one has been punished in school, he is marked for life as a person under surveillance.

College Distribution by Area

Area	Ordinary Colleges	Communist Colleges	Total
Pyongyang	20	4	24
Kaesong	1	1	2
South Pyongan Province	2	9	11
North Pyongan Province	1	8	9
South Hamgyong Province	4	7	11
North Hamgyong Province	3	9	12
South Hwanghae Province	4	2	6
North Hwanghae Province	3	3	6
Kangwon Province	5	3	8
Chagang Province	2	4	5
Yanggang Province	2	1	3
TOTAL	47	51	98

North Korean Colleges by Major Subject (1976)

College Specialty	Number	Comments
University	1	
Science Colleges	15	(includes Kim Ch'aek Industrial University)
Medical Colleges	9	
Agricultural Colleges	8	
Engineering Colleges	44	
Teachers Colleges	11	
Instructors Colleges	11	
Communist Colleges	19	(Night and Correspondence Colleges)
Economics Colleges	2	
Foreign Language Colleges	2	
Musical Colleges	1	(Very small institute)
Fine Arts College	1	" " "
Arts College	1	(Principally dance)
Drama College	1	(Very small institute)
Physical Arts College	1	(Same size as ordinary college)
Other Colleges	18	
TOTAL	136	

University Guidance Organization

University guidance organization in North Korea is a two-way system composed of the administrative system subordinate to the college president and the party and social groups directed by the responsible secretary of the college party committee. There is the college commission directly under the president and there are directors of the department of instruction, science, finance, the general secretary of the science department, chief librarian, chief of the cadre department, etc. Under the head of the department of instruction are the heads of the doctoral institute, research institute and the dean of the faculty department. Under the dean of the faculty department are the heads of each scholastic department and each chief instructor. In addition, under the director of the science department are the head of the scientific research department, directors of each research institute, and heads of each research room.

The political structure is composed of the college party committee responsible secretary and under his guidance there are the department party committee and the primary level party committees for each school year. The social groups are: the college women's league committee, college trade union committee and the college SWYL committee. Since in this kind of structure the university party committee responsible secretary and the party organization person hold the position equivalent to the level of central party department deputy chiefs and are on an equal level with the college president, a dual guidance structure arises, leading to a great deal of intertwining lines of administration. Moreover, the director of the department of instruction who is in charge of the actual educational administration has no real power, thus giving rise to many hindrances to administration. In addition, the assignment of research topics under the direction of the science department director are put into effect directly by the central party science and scholastic education department. Since the scientific research institute interferes in the educational administration of the research institute and doctoral institute, the function of the college guidance organization is weakened to this extent.

Because the instructors and students must carry out the instructions of the party and social groups besides the administration, they are overburdened to this degree in their education, scholastic and intellectual lives (See chart I).

Single Subject College Guidance Organization

In North Korea, there are minor differences in the guidance organization of each single subject college, but in general there is a dual system consisting of the administration structure under the direction of the president and the party and social organizational system under the direction of the responsible secretary of the college party committee.

Under the college dean are the dean of faculty, assistant dean for finance, assistant dean for scientific research, general secretary of science, chief librarian, head of the cadre department, etc, and there is a college board directly subordinate to the dean. In addition, under the assistant dean of faculty are the director of the research institute, and the director of the department of instruction and under the head of the department of instruction are the directors of each scholastic department and each director of instructors. For the political guidance organization, there is the college party committee responsible secretary and under him are scholastic department party committees, party committees for each school year and social organizations such as college SWYL committees, college trade union committees, college women's league committees, etc. (See Chart 2)

Daily Life of the College Student

The daily life of the college student in North Korea is generally as follows with minor differences depending on the college specialty, dormitory, or family life.

College Students Living in Dormitories

Time for Rising: The dormitory monitor (floor captain for apartments) rings a bell at 6:00-6:30 am and the students arise. However, there is no limitation on rising earlier than the specified time. Everyone must get up at the signal except for those patients who have a medical excuse.

Washing, cleanup: For about 30 minutes after rising, all students living together clean their rooms and outside (for apartments, the halls, stairs, garden, etc). The outside cleanup areas are assigned by room number.

Breakfast: Breakfast is eaten in the dormitory cafeteria (or the college cafeteria) before class time.

Classes: There are slight differences depending on the college specialty, but classes generally begin at 8:30 am in summer and before 9:00 am in winter.

Class Lecture Time: There are three morning lectures of 90 minutes each and 10-minute breaks between classes.

Afternoon: On days when party committee meetings of SWYL meetings are held, the meetings are held first and the remaining time is for self-study in dormitory rooms.

College Students Living at Home

Except for lecture time, meetings, afternoon self-study times, the remainder is spent at home (only students living at home study in separate groups).

School Uniforms, Vacations, Graduation

All college students in North Korea wear school uniforms costing 20-25 won, which is a great burden.

Vacations are ordinarily for 2 weeks beginning the first week in August and in winter from the end of December to 15 January when the school year begins.

During summer vacation, however, they must go out for labor mobilization. They have to go to work in rural assistance or at construction sites.

They have to do this so as to fulfill the number of working days of compulsory labor.

During winter vacations, students generally go to production plants for practicum (students in electronics schools go to power generation stations, mechanic students go to machine manufacturing plants and so forth).

Others are supposed to work in the practical work sites within the school and consequently there is vacation in name only.

Courses

Standard college education courses consist of 35 weeks of classwork per year and are divided into first and second semesters.

The time allotted for classwork per week, with slight differences depending on the college, are 40-48 hours and among these, the course common to all colleges, military science, comprises over 1,200 hours, the highest of all. The courses are History of the Labor Party's Struggle, Political Economics, Marxist-Leninist Philosophy, History of the International Labor Movement, Russian language, and other practical party construction and people's economic guidance, etc.

The remaining 4,150-4,500 hours are allotted to the major and minor subjects and practicum.

Besides these, college students are assigned 10 weeks per year compulsory social work and the graduation class participates in 1 year of manual labor at production sites and while doing so, prepares for the graduation examination and the thesis for graduation.

Consequently, North Korean college students harbor great complaints against compulsory labor.

We will take a closer look at several college courses in the following section.

Kim Il-song University

Number of class days per year: 35 weeks (first semester: 17 weeks, second semester: 18 weeks)

Number of hours per week: 40-48 hours

Number of hours per subject: 5,400-6,100 total.

Course content:

- Ordinary subjects: 150 hours
- History of Workers Parties in the World: 140 hours
- Marxist-Leninist Philosophy: 200 hours
- Political Economics: 110 hours
- Russian Language: 320 hours
- Military Science: 1,200 hours
- Major Subject: 3,350 hours

Pyongyang Transportation College

Subject	Hours	
	First Year	Second Year

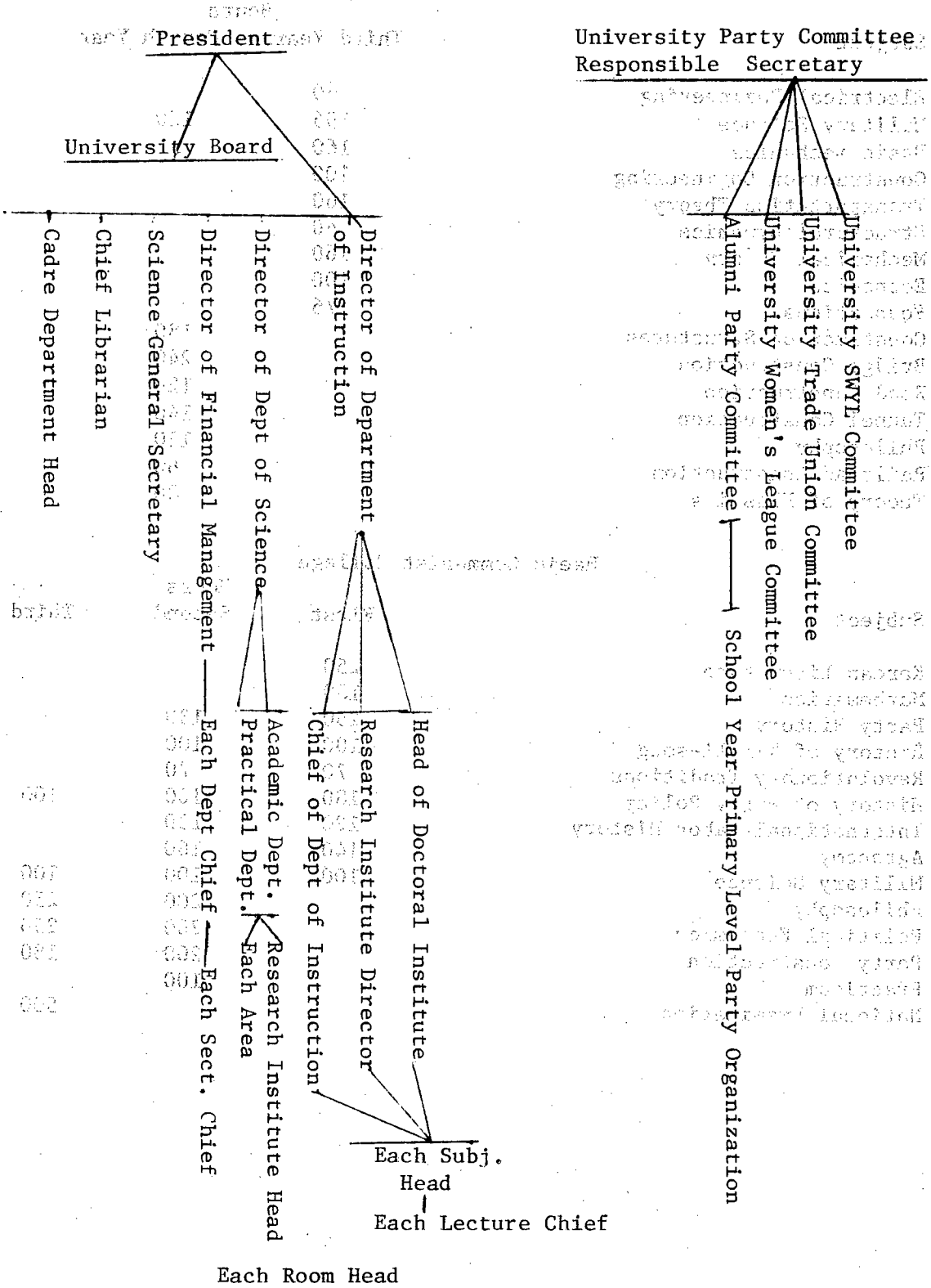
Russian	120	80
Mathematics	150	160
Physics	120	
Theoretical Dynamics	128	
Surveying	60	80
Physical Education	60	64
Mapping	60	
Chemistry	100	
Building Materials	60	70
Party Struggle History	80	80
Geography	40	60
Military Science (including Philosophy)		164
Marxist-Leninism Philosophy		120
Materials Dynamics	138	
Systems Techniques	64	
Art	64	
Electrical Engineering	40	

Subject	Hours	
	Third Year	Fourth Year
Electrical Engineering	60	
Military Science	196	120
Basic mechanics	160	
Construction Engineering	100	
Transportation Theory	160	
Structural Dynamics	40	
Mechanical Theory	160	
Economics	100	
Foundations	176	
Construction Structures		180
Bridge Construction		240
Road Construction		120
Tunnel Construction		140
Philosophy		120
Railroad Construction		60
Theory of Elastics		80

Haeju Communist College

Subject	First	Hours	
		Second	Third
Korean Literature	250		
Mathematics	180		
Party History	250	130	
History of Kim Il-song	100	100	
Revolutionary Traditions	70	70	
History of Party Policy	180	100	100
International Labor History	120	130	
Agronomy	140	160	
Military Science	100	100	100
Philosophy		200	250
Political Economics		200	250
Party Construction		200	180
Practicum		100	
National Examination			500

University Guidance Organization



Wonsan Agricultural College

The freshman and sophomore years consist of the general subjects of physics, chemistry, mathematics, foreign language and the major subject while the third and fourth years consist of the major subject. The fifth year is composed of 6 months devoted to the graduation thesis, on-the-site practicum and 6 months of military training.

The education contents are presented in more detail by department as follows.

Department of Agricultural Science (Scientific Research Crops)

Rice, Corn, Millet, Wheat, Beans

The course contents are cultivation, agronomy and fertilization systems which comprise the time and methods for fertilizing each crop. Cultivation and seeding systems comprise soil plowing and soil preparation methodology while seed growing operations comprise the study of seed improvement methodology.

Farm Machinery Department: Tractors, farm machine trailers, ox-powered farm machinery, man-powered farm machinery.

The students study methods of tractor driving and handling and the handling and usage of other farm machinery.

Horticulture Department

This department comprises the study and performance of guidance work regarding all types of fruit trees and vegetables.

Sericulture Science Department--The study of all types of cocoons

1. Cottage industry cocoons: Methods of raising and caring for silkworms at home.
2. Tussore silkworms: methods of raising and managing silkworms in oak tree leaves.
3. Poplar tree silkworms: Methods of raising and managing silkworms growing wild in poplar trees growing along stream banks.
4. Castor oil plant silkworms: Methods of raising and managing silkworms in castor oil plant leaves.

Department of Forest and Stream Conservation

Forest and river conservation study principally comprise:

1. Study of forest conservation and expansion
2. Stream management (irrigation management operations)
3. Economic vegetation study

Department of Economic Science
 Study and research chiefly based on rural economy, planning and management operations.

Department of Animal Husbandry

Study of raising all types of livestock and methods of veterinary care and disease prevention for livestock raising.

1. Types of domesticated animals: cows, pigs, chickens, rabbits, ducks, geese, sheep, goats.

Songdo College of Political Economics

Subject	Total Hours for Four Years
Korean Workers Party Struggle History	300
Political Economics	350
Philosophy	300
Marxist-Leninism	250
Law	250
Korean History	350
World History	350
Geography	300
Literature	300
Russian	350
Military Science	60

College Military Training

North Korean college students are all members of the so-called Worker-Peasant Red Guards.

Colleges are formed into Worker-Peasant Red Guard regiments, departments into battalions, subject areas into companies and classes into platoons.

At present, key elements noted for good quality and a high ideological nature are selected and formed into "college student training units" (units completely armed to be immediately activated in wartime).

There are military science classes in college and 20 class officers are detailed to these classes. All of them had served in the military as officers and had been discharged. Military training is divided into that which takes place in college and that in which they go to the military training center.

In college, military training is regularly held for 8 hours per week and occasionally held in the field but on those occasions it is held continuously, night and day, for 3-5 days. Military training which is held in the college under the direction of the military class officers mainly comprises training in weapons structure, dismantling and assembly, projectile firing angle declination principles and shooting methodology, forming ranks, tactics of attack and defense in battle, poison damage and method of removal during anti-chemical warfare, nuclear attack, crossing obstacles, methods of advancing through barbed wire, structure and installation of land mines, etc.

In addition, during the sophomore and fourth year of college, the students go to "college student military training centers" for 3 months each year, wear military uniforms, and receive military training under the command of officers on active duty. The "college student military training center" is located in Oro, South Namgyong Province.

Going from West Hamhung station in the direction of Changjin, one comes to a deep valley on the left. This area is where the "college student military training center" is located.

In this training center, approximately one brigade of officers is permanently stationed. These officers continually give training to college students entering in shifts and send them back to their schools. The brigade commander is a senior colonel (colonel) and the brigade chief of staff, political brigade deputy commander, etc, are colonels, the battalion commanders are lieutenant colonels, the company commanders are majors and the platoon commanders are captains.

In addition, student cadres are appointed to enlisted ranks such as company master sergeants, deputy platoon chiefs, squad leaders, deputy detachment chiefs.

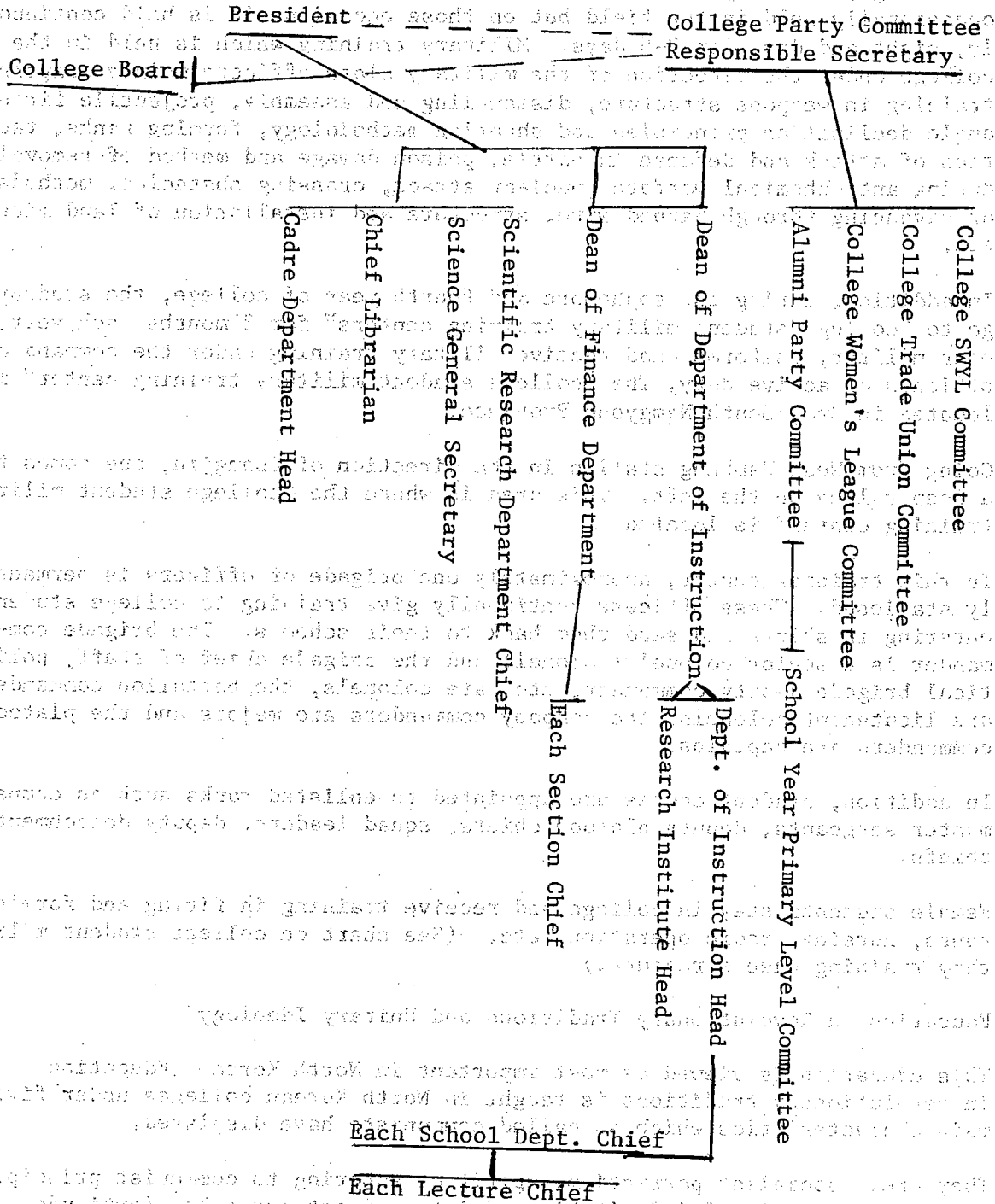
Female students stay in college and receive training in firing and forming ranks, nursing, radio operation, etc. (See chart on college student military training base structure.)

Education in Revolutionary Traditions and Unitary Ideology

This education is viewed as most important in North Korea. Education in revolutionary traditions is taught in North Korean colleges under five main characteristics which so-called communists have displayed.

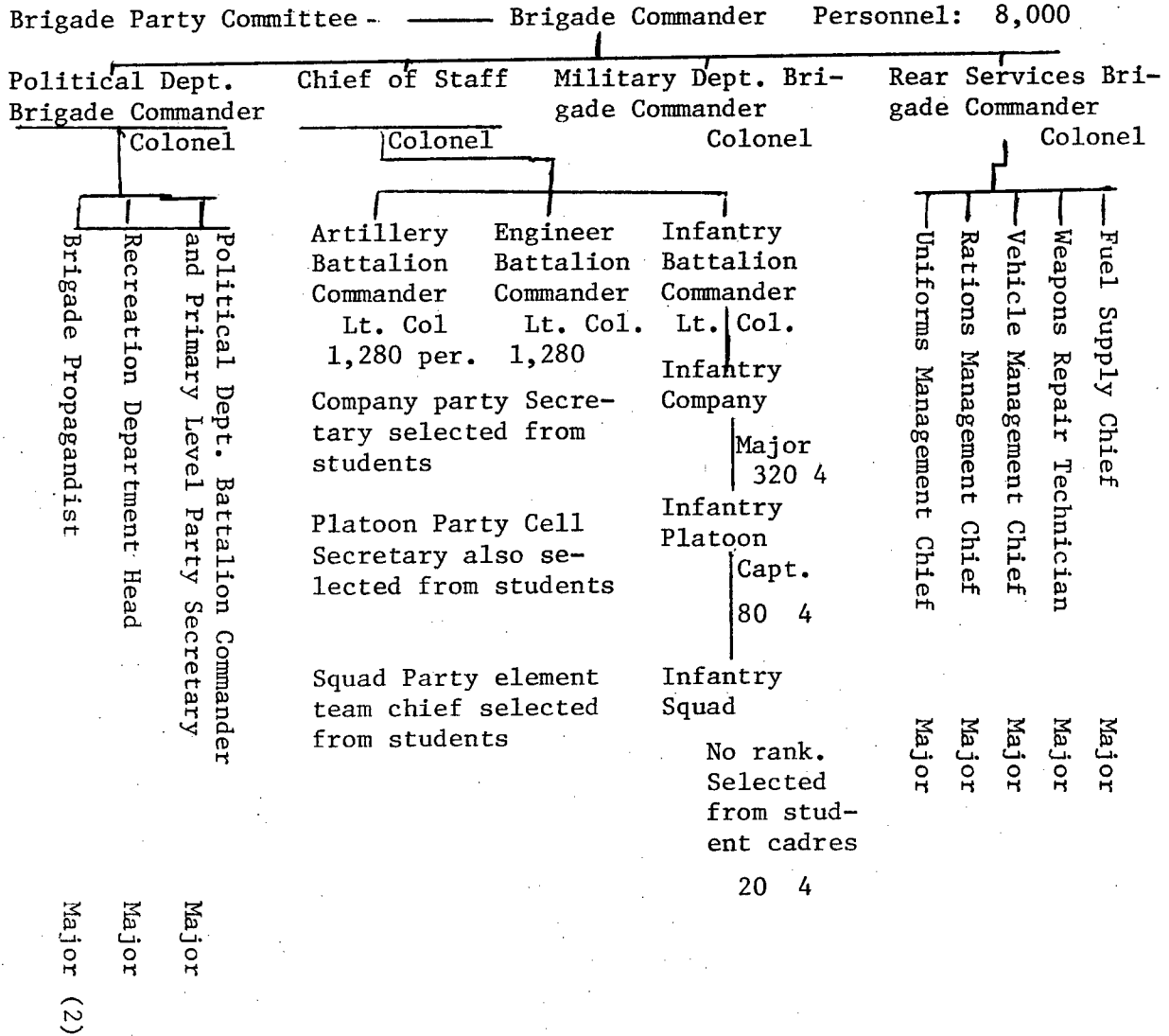
They are: socialist patriotism, spirit of adhering to communist principles to the end, spirit of indomitable and intransigent struggle, fortitude which overcomes all kinds of obstacles, revolutionary brotherly love, international ideology, etc. An important outline of this education would be the statement that the root of such an ideological armament must be found in the so-called "anti-Japanese partisan struggle" and one must deify the leader who led it.

Single Subject College Guidance Organization



College Student Military Training Base Structure

Location: S. Hamgyong
Province, Oro County
Personnel: 8,000



In addition, the "unitary ideological education" is likewise education to dedicate all good works to the leader who leads the party.

In short, it would be correct to conclude that this education is indoctrination the people and especially college students beforehand for the purpose of rationalizing the dictatorship of the party and leading toward a one-man dictatorship.

For the purpose of "education in revolutionary traditions" the most well-lighted and clean classrooms in schools of all levels are made into so-called "Comrade Kim Il-song revolutionary history study rooms" and "Marshal Kim Il-song revolutionary activities study rooms" and the students are compelled to study about Kim Il-song in them.

In addition, education materials are set up everywhere such as revolutionary battleground shrines, sanctification of Mangyongdae, Museum of Revolutionary History, etc, and students lose a lot of time through this education.

Moreover, they are forced to perform the "homework" of returning to their families, setting their parents in front of them and teaching them "revolutionary tradition ideology."

Compulsory Labor

By means of the so-called "cabinet decision No 19" (Promulgated 2 Mar 1954), the system of compulsory labor for students was legalized.

For college students, this generally mean 4 weeks of industrial labor, 4 weeks of construction labor and 2 weeks of farm labor. When necessary, however, the kind of labor can change under various pretexts and the number of weeks can be increased. Industrial labor means going to factories and enterprises which are behind in production and rendering labor assistance. Construction labor means mobilization for road paving, erecting buildings, etc.

In addition, farm labor means forced mobilization under the guise of labor assistance during rice seedling transplanting, harvesting, weeding seasons.

During these designated periods, the students completely leave their schools, are assigned the same amount of work as ordinary laborers in appropriate factories, enterprises, farms, etc, and perform their work. Particularly in the case of the students' compulsory labor, since they do not stop at completion of their assigned quotas but are compelled to overfulfill them by over 200-300 percent. There are also instances when they must work over 15 hours a day or work at night during the period of mobilization. Besides this, not a few hours are spent for mobilization within the school grounds constructing new classrooms, enlarging the athletic field, auxiliary construction, etc.

Nevertheless, such mobilization time is not counted as compulsory labor time.

For college students, liberal arts students generally have 2 weeks, technical arts students have 4 weeks.

Consequently, North Korean college students can be considered as mobilized for compulsory labor for 12-14 weeks per year. Thus, there are numerous accidents which can be attributed to such compulsory labor. Some examples of these follow.

Over ten students from the Pyongyang College and the Transportation College who had been mobilized for the construction of the Ongnyu Bridge became exhausted, fell from the parapet and were killed. It is a fact that over 80 students among those from Kim Il-song University who had been mobilized for the Taedong River bank reinforcement construction were in such a weakened state after the mobilization period that they had to be hospitalized or suffered injury.

8446

CSO: 4208

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

BRIEFS

COLLEGE OF BROADCASTING--On 15 April 1973 the Kim Il-song College of Broadcasting was established in commemoration of his 61st birthday. The college curriculum consists of 6 subject areas totalling 1,260 credit units. Three of the subject areas totalling 750 credits deal with Kim Il-song's thought and lectures on Kim Il-song's works. Courses in party policy, philosophy and politics and economics account for another three subject areas and 510 units. The school accepts students at a senior middle school graduate level in addition to college students and indoctrinates them in the revolutionary tradition. At present the dean of the college is Yim Ch'un'ch'u, a member of the political committee of the KWP and the secretary of the Central Peoples Committee. [Seoul NAEOE T'ONGSIN in Korean 15 Feb 78]

CSO: 4208

MEDIA AND PERFORMING ARTS

BRIEFS

NATIONAL ART FESTIVAL--A national opera, music and dance festival celebrating the 30th anniversary of the DPRK opened on 20 August in Pyongyang. In this festival, which will continue till the end of August, art troupes in the capital and in all provinces will perform operatic works, music and dance. Artists of troupes in the capital and from all provinces and personages concerned attended an opening meeting at the Pyongyang Grand Theater. Yi Chang-son spoke. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0900 GMT 21 Aug 78 SK]

CSO: 4208

DIPLOMACY AND INTERNATIONAL TRADE

BRIEFS

DELEGATION TO PRC, OTHERS--Pyongyang, 23 Aug--A delegation of agricultural scientists of our country headed by Kim Pung-chin left Pyongyang on 22 August by plane for China. On the same day the delegation of the Central Council of the Scientific-Technical Association of Czechoslovakia headed by its chairman Frantisek Valenta, and Dr. and assistant prof Ahmed Shawki Abdelghani, education delegate of the Arab Republic of Egypt, left Pyongyang by plane after visiting our country. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0342 GMT 23 Aug 78 SK]

NIGERIAN DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 23 Aug--The Nigerian delegation of cooperative officials headed by Dr Adamu Fika, permanent secretary of the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Cooperatives of Borno State of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, left Pyongyang by air on 22 August after a visit to our country. At the Migok Cooperative Farm a member of the delegation said that the policy of agricultural cooperativization enforced in Korea is a very superior and distinguished one. We have gained a deep understanding of the correctness of the policy of agricultural cooperativisation in Korea and clearly realized how the people should be guided for its realisation, he stressed. [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0344 GMT 23 Aug 78 SK]

BENIN UNION OFFICIAL--Pyongyang, 23 Aug--Cassien Hygin Gbaguidi, permanent representative of the National Federation of Workers' Unions of Benin at the World Federation of Trade Unions and chief of African service of the WFTU, and his family arrived in Pyongyang by plane on 21 August. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0344 GMT 23 Aug 78 SK]

PRC WOMEN'S VOLLEYBALL TEAM--Pyongyang, 20 Aug--The 1 August Women's Volleyball Team of the Chinese People's Liberation Army left here on 19 August by plane. After its arrival in Korea on 5 August the Chinese team had a series of friendship games with post [as received] teams. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0834 GMT 20 Aug 78 SK]

BURMESE MUSIC, DANCE TROUPE--Pyongyang, 20 Aug--The Burmese Music and Dance Art Troupe headed by Khin Maung Nyunt, director general of the Fine Arts Department of the Ministry of Culture of the Socialist Republic of the

Union of Burma, left Pyongyang on 19 August by train after visiting our country. During its stay in our country the art troupe gave performances in Pyongyang and Wonsan. It also visited a historic site of revolution and cultural and art institutions and toured scenic spots. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0836 GMT 20 Aug 78 SK]

ROMANIAN AVIATION DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 20 Aug--The Romanian Government civil aviation delegation headed by Stan Stefan, deputy chief of the Civil Aviation Department of the Romanian Socialist Republic, left here on 19 August by plane after visiting our country. During its stay in Korea the delegation visited a historic site of revolution and other places in Pyongyang and Kangwon Province. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0835 GMT 20 Aug 78 SK]

ECONOMIC DELEGATION RETURNS--Pyongyang, 20 Aug--The economic delegation of our country headed by Kim Kyong-yon returned home on 19 August by air from its visit to the Central African Empire. It was met at the airport by Ho Sun, Chong Song-nam and other personages concerned and the charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the Central African Empire in Pyongyang. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0849 GMT 20 Aug 78 SK]

AMBASSADOR TO DENMARK--Pyongyang, 17 Aug--Kim Chol-song, newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of our country to Denmark, on August [date indistinct] called on Anker Jorgensen, prime minister and chairman of the Central Committee of the Social Democratic Party of Denmark, according to a report. [Excerpt] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0330 GMT 17 Aug 78 SK]

POLISH JOURNALISTS, HUNGARIAN WRITER--Pyongyang, 16 Aug--The journalists delegation of TRYBUNA LUDU, organ of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, headed by Jerzy Bielecki, and Hungarian writer Balassy Lasylo and his wife left Pyongyang yesterday by air after visiting our country. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0339 GMT 16 Aug 78 SK]

NEW AMBASSADOR TO TOGO--Pyongyang, 13 Aug--Chon Myong-kyong, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of our country to Togo, on 10 August presented his credentials to Gnassingbe Eyadema, president of Togo, according to a report. The ambassador courteously conveyed cordial greetings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the president. Expressing deep thanks for the cordial greetings of the great leader, the president asked the ambassador to convey to him warm regards of himself and the Togolese party, government and people. He noted with satisfaction that the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Togo were growing in strength and developing and warmly hailed the successes made by the Korean people in the revolution and construction, fully supporting the Korean people's cause of reunification. The Togolese people support and will continue to support in the future the heroic and courageous struggle waged by the Korean people for the reunification of the country under the wise leadership of

respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song. They regard the victory of the Korean people as their own victory and their suffering as their own suffering. The conversation proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. Present on the occasion were the minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, the [title indistinct] of the Presidential Office and the chief of protocol of the Presidential Office. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0840 GMT 13 Aug 78 SK]

OUTGOING NIGERIAN AMBASSADOR--Pyongyang, 13 Aug--J. Tanko Yusuf, outgoing Nigerian Ambassador to our country, left here on 12 August by plane to return home at the recall of his home government. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0837 GMT 13 Aug 78 SK]

GAMBIAN PRESIDENT RECEIVES ENVOY--Pyongyang, 13 Aug--Dawda Kairaba Jawara, president of the Republic of Gambia, on 2 August received Yu Man-pok, DPRK Ambassador to his country, according to a report. The ambassador courteously conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the president. Expressing deep thanks for the cordial regards, the president asked the ambassador to convey his hearty greetings to the great leader. Referring to the question of Korea's reunification, he said that Korean reunification should be realized in a peaceful way by the Korean people themselves, without any outside interference. The talk proceeded in a cordial atmosphere. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0838 GMT 13 Aug 78 SK]

ZAMBIAN PRESIDENT MEETS ENVOY--Pyongyang, 13 Aug--Kenneth David Kaunda, president of the Republic of Zambia, on 9 August met Chong Song-kyu, ambassador of our country to Zambia, according to a report. The ambassador courteously conveyed a personal letter and cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the president. The president respectfully inquired after the health of the great leader and expressed deep thanks for his personal letter and cordial regards. The president asked the ambassador to convey his sincerest, warmest greetings to the great president and wished for his good health and long life. Saying that the friendly relations between the parties, governments and peoples of Korea and Zambia are unshakable, he declared that Zambia would continue to actively support the policy of national reunification set forth by Comrade President Kim Il-song. The talk proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0858 GMT 13 Aug 78 SK]

BURMESE ECONOMIC DELEGATION DEPARTS--Pyongyang, 13 Aug--The delegation of the Burmese economic delegation headed by Colonel Maung Cho, minister of industry No 2 of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, left here on 12 August by train, winding up its visit to our country. During its stay in Korea the delegation visited a historic site of revolution, and industrial establishments in Pyongyang, North and South Pyongan provinces, South Kamgyong Province and Chongjin. After visiting historic Mangyongdae, the head of the delegation said that Mangyongdae carries an important significance in educating the younger generation into revolutionaries.

President Kim Il-song is the great leader who has taken the road of the revolutionary struggle in his early ages, the head of the delegation said, and added: Happy, indeed, are the Korean people who live under his guidance. During their local tour the Burmese guests were entertained to a luncheon by the South Pyongan Provincial People's Committee and a banquet by the South Hamgyong Provincial Administrative Committee. [Excerpts] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0918 GMT 13 Aug 78 SK]

PDRY PRESIDENTIAL ENVOY DEPARTS--Pyongyang, 13 Aug--Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the Central Committee of the United National Front Political Organisation and minister of construction, who is special envoy of 'Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasani, chairman of the Presidential Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen; and his entourage left Pyongyang on 12 August by plane after a visit to our country. During their stay in our country, the guests inspected various parts of Pyongyang. After seeing the Korean Revolution Museum, the special envoy said that the struggle waged by the great President Kim Il-song for the liberation of the fatherland is a model for the world and it arouses unbounded admiration. The imperialists and reactionaries are scheming to keep Korea divided into two, but they can never split the Korean people, a single nation, he said, and added: The Korean people will push aside the U.S. imperialists' obstructions and surely achieve the reunification of the country. He further said: The people of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen hope that Korea will be reunified in accordance with the policy put forward by the great leader and actively support the Korean people's struggle for accomplishing the cause of the country's reunification. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0901 GMT 13 Aug 78 SK]

OPERA PERFORMANCE--The revolutionary opera "Tell O Forest" was put on the stage at the Pyongyang Grand Theater on 1 August for the Japan-resident Korean children's art troupe visiting North Korea on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK. Invited to the event were members of the art troupe led by Kim Chang-yon, chief of the Education Bureau of the Chongnyon Central Standing Committee. Functionary concerned Kim Chang-yong and workers of Pyongyang saw the performance along with members of the art troupe. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0400 GMT 2 Aug 78 SK]

SOLIDARITY RALLIES IN ROMANIA--According to a report, solidarity rallies were held in Romania on anti-U.S. joint struggle month and the 25th anniversary of the victory in the fatherland's liberation war. One was held at the Galati Ship Machinery Plant in Galati on 25 July, participated in by functionaries concerned including the first secretary to the Galati mayor, workers of the plant, the DPRK ambassador to Romania and the visiting Nampo City friendship delegation. At the rally, the manager of the plant and the head of the DPRK friendship delegation spoke. Another was a rally of soldiers held on 26 July hosted by the garrison headquarters in (Piteshti), where directors of army tank and vehicle schools, the DPRK military attache to Romania and his embassy staffers were invited. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2215 GMT 5 Aug 78 SK]

DPRK DECREE--Decree of the Central People's Committee conferring the Order of National Flag First Class on compatriot (Yi To-ik): The DPRK Central People's Committee hereby confers the Order of National Flag First Class on (Yi To-ik), who is vice chairman of the Kyoto branch Council of Commerce and Industry of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan, in recognition of his patriotic exploits. Actively working for the democratic national prestige of the compatriots in Japan and rallying the commercial and industrial compatriots in Japan to the patriotic work of the General Association of Koreans in Japan, he has contributed materially and spiritually to the fatherland's socialist construction. [signed] Kim Il-song, president of the DPRK, 2 August 1978, Pyongyang. [Text] [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 4 Aug 78 SK]

ENVOY IN UPPER VOLTA--Pyongyang, 9 Aug--El-hadj Aboubacar Sangoule Lamizana, president of Upper Volta, 1 August received the charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the DPRK in Upper Volta, according to a report. The charge d'affaires ad interim courteously conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the president. The president expressed deep thanks for the cordial regards of the great leader. He said: Please convey my regards to President Kim Il-song and to the government and people of your very powerful country. I will continuously strengthen and develop the good relations between your country and Upper Volta. We have deep respect for the Korean people and will strive to further consolidate the relations with your country in all fields under all circumstances. The conversation passed in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0346 GMT 9 Aug 78 SK]

AMBASSADOR IN BURUNDI--Pyongyang, 9 Aug--Jean-Baptiste Bagaza, president of the Republic of Burundi, received Kim Tal-kuk, ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to Burundi on 3 August, according to a report. The ambassador courteously conveyed a personal letter and friendly greetings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the president. Expressing heartfelt thanks for the personal letter and friendly greetings of the great leader, the president asked the ambassador to convey his warmest and friendly and fraternal greetings to him. The conversation proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. Present there was the minister for foreign affairs and cooperation of Burundi. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0349 GMT 9 Aug 78 SK]

AMBASSADOR IN RWANDA--Pyongyang, 9 Aug--Habyarimana Juvenal, president of the Republic of Rwanda, on 1 August met Yi Hyong-yon, ambassador of the DPRK to Rwanda, according to a report. The ambassador courteously conveyed cordial greetings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the president. After courteously inquiring after the health of the great leader, the president expressed deep thanks for his cordial greetings. Referring to his successful Korean visit, the president expressed satisfaction with the fact that the visit marked a new, higher stage in developing the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Rwanda. The

president heartily wished good health and a long life to the great leader President Kim Il-song. The conversation passed in a friendly atmosphere. Present on the occasion were the general secretary of the presidential office, the general secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation and the director of the General External Affairs Bureau of the Presidential Office. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0353 GMT 9 Aug 78 SK]

BURMESE MUSIC, DANCE TROUPE--Pyongyang, 9 Aug--A music and dance art troupe of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma headed by Khin Maung Nyunt, director general of the Fine Arts Department of the Ministry of Culture of Burma, arrived in Pyongyang on 8 August by train. In the evening the Ministry of Culture and Art arranged a banquet in its honour. Invited to the banquet were the members of the art troupe and U Tha Tun, Burmese ambassador to our country. Yi Chang-son, Ho Paek-san, Han Ik-su and other personages concerned and artists in the city were present. Speeches were made at the banquet. The attendants toasted friendship and unity between the Korean and Burmese peoples, the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the good health and long life of respected His Excellency President U Ne Win. The banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0428 GMT 9 Aug 78 SK]

BURMESE ECONOMIC DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 9 Aug--The South Pyongan Provincial People's Committee arranged a luncheon on 8 August in honor of the economic delegation of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma which was visiting the province. Invited to the luncheon were the members of the delegation headed by Colonel Maung Cho, minister of industry No 2 of Burma, and U Tha Tun, Burmese Ambassador to Korea. Comrades Yi Kun-mo and Kong Chin-tae and personages concerned including Kang Hyon-su were present there. Speeches were made by Kang Hyon-su and Maung Cho on the occasion. The attendants of the luncheon drank toasts to the friendship and solidarity between the peoples of Korea and Burma, to the good health and long life of the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il-song and to the good health and long life of His Excellency President U Ne Win, the outstanding leader of the Burmese people. The luncheon passed in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1010 GMT 9 Aug 78 SK]

SOCCER TEAMS--Pyongyang, 9 Aug--The Dynamo junior team of the GDR, the Levski-Spartak junior team of Bulgaria, the Doza junior team of Hungary, the Ruda Hvezda junior team of Czechoslovakia, the Gwardya junior team of Poland and the Dynamo junior team of the Soviet Union left Pyongyang on 8 August by plane after participating in the Seventh International Junior Soccer matches among public security organs of socialist countries. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0402 GMT 9 Aug 78 SK]

BURMESE TROUPE--Pyongyang, 10 Aug--The Burmese Music and Dance Art Troupe on a visit to Korea gave its premiere at the Pyongyang Grand Theatre on 9 August. It was appreciated by personages concerned Kim Hyong-yul, Ho Paek-san, Han Ik-su, Choe Yong-hwa and Wang Kyong-hak and artists and working people in the city. [Excerpt] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0340 GMT 10 Aug 78 SK] Pyongyang, 11 Aug--The Burmese Music and Dance

art troupe gave a performance at the Pyongyang Grand Theatre on 10 August in honor of diplomatic corps in Pyongyang. Invited to see the performance were foreign diplomatic envoys and staffers of foreign embassies here, seeing the performance with them were personages concerned, working people in the city and Khin Maung Nyunt, director general of the Fine Art Department of the Ministry of Culture of Burma, who is heading the art troupe. [Excerpt] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0340 GMT 11 Aug 78 SK]

ROMANIAN CIVIL AVIATION DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 11 Aug--A government civil aviation delegation of the Romanian Socialist Republic headed by Stan Stefan, vice director of the General Civil Aviation Bureau, arrived in Pyongyang on 10 August by plane. It was met at the airport by personages concerned and Victor Nanu, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Romanian Embassy here. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0333 GMT 11 Aug 78 SK]

DELEGATION TO USSR, ROMANIA--Pyongyang, 11 Aug--The Korean architects delegation returned home on 10 August by air from the Soviet Union and Romania. The Nampo City friendship delegation returned from Romania by the same plane. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0335 GMT 11 Aug 78 SK]

KIM YONG-NAM RECEIVES JAPANESE--Pyongyang, 11 Aug--Comrade Kim Yong-nam on 10 August met and had a friendly conversation with the delegation of the "liaison council of societies for the study of the chuche idea" of Japanese teachers headed by Shoichi Yokobori, representative member of the liaison council. Present on the occasion was personage concerned Kim U-chong. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1006 GMT 11 Aug 78 SK]

PRC ATHLETES--Pyongyang, 14 Aug (KCNA)--A friendship game between the Taedonggang women's volleyball team of our country and the 1 August women's volleyball team of China was held at the Pyongyang Indoor Stadium on 13 August. The volleyballers of the two countries demonstrated the lofty collectivist spirit and excellent skill. Seeing the game together with working people in the city and soldiers of the Korean People's Army were personages concerned and Ambassador Lu Chih-hsien and staffers of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0337 GMT 14 Aug 78 SK]

PAKISTAN ANNIVERSARY--Pyongyang, 11 Aug--The Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Korea-Pakistan Friendship Association arranged a photo exhibition and film reception on 10 August at the Chollima House of Culture on the occasion of the 31st anniversary of the independence of Pakistan. Present on the occasion were personages concerned Kim Si-hak and Han Ik-su and working people in the city. Invited there were Asad Ezdi, charge d'affaires ad interim, and staffers, of the Pakistani Embassy in Pyongyang. The attendants saw round photographs and appreciated a Pakistan documentary film. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1502 GMT 11 Aug 78 SK]

POLISH DELEGATION--A delegation of reporters of TRYBUNA LUDA, organ of the Polish United Workers' Party Central Committee, headed by (J. Barecki) arrived in Pyongyang by air on 5 August. [Text] [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0705 GMT 6 Aug 78 SK]

EGYPTIAN PROFESSOR--An education delegation of the Arab Republic of Egypt headed by assistant professor (Ahmad Hyosi abd al-Re), PhD, arrived in Pyongyang on 8 August. [Text] [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0700 GMT 11 Aug 78 SK]

JOURNALISTS DELEGATION IN DELHI--A 4-member journalists delegation from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, which arrived in New Delhi today, called on the minister of state for external affairs, Mr Somarendra Kundu. The delegation is led by Mr Kim Song-kol, who is the chief of the Korean Central News Agency. Mr Kundu explained to him the efforts made by India to improve relations with the neighboring countries. [Text] [Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 18 Aug 78 BK]

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POLISH DELEGATION--A delegation of reporters of TRYBUNA LUDU, organ of the Polish United Workers' Party Central Committee, headed by (A. H. H. H.) arrived in Pyongyang by air on 5 August. [Text] [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0705 GMT 6 Aug 78 SK]

EGYPTIAN PROFESSOR--An education delegation of the Arab Republic of Egypt headed by assistant professor (A. H. H. H.) arrived in Pyongyang on 8 August. [Text] [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0705 GMT 11 Aug 78 SK]

JOURNALISTS DELEGATION IN DELHI--A member journalists delegation from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, which arrived in New Delhi today, called on the minister of state for external affairs, Mr Somendra Kumar. The delegation is led by Mr Kim Song-kol, who is the chief of the Korean Central News Agency. Mr Kumar explained to him the efforts made by India to improve relations with the neighboring countries. [Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 18 Aug 78 BK]

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