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YOUTH ORGAN SUPPORTS '100-DAY BATTLE'

Pyongyang NODONG CH'ONGNYON in Korean 2 Jun 78 p 1

[Editorial: "Let Us Perform Heroic Exploits of Loyalty in the '100-Day Battle' and Add Luster to the 30th Anniversary of the Founding of the Republic as a Revolutionary Festival"]

[Text] In the portentous environment where a new revolutionary upswing is occurring throughout the whole country, our people and youth will soon celebrate the 30th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK, the glorious fatherland, in a meaningful manner. All our workers and youth, including the heroic working class, are overfulfilling the first year's assignment of the grandiose Second Seven-Year Plan both monthly and quarterly, and at the same time are achieving revolutionary upsurges in production and construction by vigorously waging the battle of loyalty from the first of the year in order to illuminate this year of glory which is the 30th anniversary of the foundation of the republic.

In order to commemorate the 30th anniversary of the foundation of the republic as a shining battle victory on this worthwhile historical occasion, our party has strikingly appealed to us to wage the "100-Day Battle" vigorously on all the fronts of socialist construction.

All the people and youth fervently took to heart the party's call and responded enthusiastically. The waves of loyalty are surging throughout the entire country.

The 30th anniversary of the founding of the republic which we celebrate this year is the most meaningful revolutionary festival in the history of our fatherland and the political lives of our people and youth.

Inasmuch as the revolutionary festival in September is a festive occasion which we celebrate by showing our high regard for the great leader, Marshal Kim Il-song, who planted the historic roots of revolutionary power in the flames of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, gave power to the workers and peasants for the first time in our country, made our people into a people

belonging to a most powerful and dignified sovereign free state, and who is the founder and leader of a republic which opened up an era of abundance and prosperity in this land, it has become a most glorious and happy festival.

The foundation of the DPRK was a historic incident of great import in the revolutionary struggle of our people.

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

"The founding of the DPRK, the embodiment of the unanimous desire of our nation to attain the freedom and independence of our country, was a brilliant victory which our people, supporting the wise policies of the Korean Workers Party and rallying closely around it, won in their proud struggle to build a rich and strong sovereign independent state. It was an event of epochal significance in the revolutionary struggle of our people advancing toward the bright future of socialism and communism." (Kim Il-song, "Selected Works," Vol V, p 143).

Through the founding of the republic, our people have cast off the plight of a subservient people who have lost their country and have become a strong, dignified people of a sovereign and independent state, a knowledgeable people who strongly grasp their destiny in their own hands.

Through the founding of the republic, our people have obtained the powerful weapons for building socialism and communism and are able to push ahead victoriously with revolution and construction. Under the wise leadership of the great leader, Marshal Kim Il-song, our republic, which celebrates the 30th anniversary of its foundation, has truly traversed a road of victory and glory.

On the praiseworthy journey of an arduous yet glorious 30 years which our republic has traveled are brilliantly engraved the immortal and praiseworthy exploits in which we hoisted the revolutionary banner of the chuche ideology, crushed all sorts of enemies, both internal and external, brought about a drastic social revolution and economic reform, heroically held fast to the freedom and independence of the fatherland, built our country into a strong socialist state with sovereignty, self-reliance and self-defense and set up an earthly paradise in this land where it is good for people to live.

In the history of the republic, also, the epochal exemplar created in the struggle for national liberation, class liberation and the liberation of mankind is brilliantly shining forth and the immortal journey which unfolded an era of independence demonstrating friendship and solidarity with world peoples who advocate independence under the banner of anti-imperialist freedom is brilliantly engraved.

Indeed, the past 30 years which the republic traversed under the wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader, Marshal Kim Il-song, have been 30 years of creation and advancement. Our people and youth are rushing

forward in the bosom of the republic toward the September festival with tremendous hope and conviction, with their eyes steadfastly fixed on the brilliant future of communism which will wholly embody the justice of their cause and the chuche ideology.

Having our people and youth who are celebrating the 30th anniversary of the founding of the republic rise up as a unit to join in the "100-Day Battle" and once again accomplish laudable deeds of loyalty is a sacred struggle to add luster to the glorious 30 year history of the republic in a more praiseworthy manner. In the party's call to wage the "100-Day Battle" is contained our party's broad plan for brilliantly realizing the grandiose blueprints of the new prospective plan and more vigorously accelerating the historic march forward toward socialism and communism and the ardent aspirations and yearnings of our people and youth, banded together as a unit.

The "100-Day Battle" will present an opportunity for a new historic transformation in achieving shining victory in the first year's battle of the Second Seven-Year Plan and in greatly hastening the accomplishment of the new prospective plan.

This battle is also a sacred struggle to more strongly bolster the might of the republic politically, economically and militarily, hasten the independent reunification of the country and demonstrate to the whole world a heroic Korea which is bravely marching forward with a spirit of a stepped-up battle speed of the chollima.

Now, when we look forward to the commemoration of the founding of the republic, is the time for our people and youth to take on the responsibility of heeding the call of the party, and with an ardent love of the fatherland and a revolutionary fervor, mobilize themselves and enact a new heroic epic in the glorious annals of the republic.

It is a sacred duty and honor for our people and youth to uphold our republic which the great leader, Marshal Kim Il-song, has brought about and to endlessly develop it and make it prosperous. The great leader, Marshal Kim Il-song, taught as follows: "Our youth must all take a more active part in the sacred struggle to build a mighty and beautiful socialist homeland and wholly display their great youthful strength and wisdom in this worthwhile struggle" (Kim Il-song, "Selected Works," Vol VI, p 65).

All the youth must more powerfully strengthen the political power of the republic and our socialist system by devoting all their wisdom, talent and creative enthusiasm in creating new miracles and heroic exploits for the prosperity and development of the benevolent socialist fatherland during this battle period. All you young people who are burning with loyalty!

The first cannon fire of the "100-Day Battle" has solemnly boomed. Let us all join the ranks of the "100-Day Battle" and celebrate the 30th anniversary of the foundation of the republic with a lofty political zeal and a shining

sucess full of effort. Whether the grandiose new prospective plan is to be accomplished or not largely depends on how this year's plan, which is the first battle now underway, is accomplished.

We must magnificently wage the "100-Day Battle" and complete this year's plan 1 month ahead of time.

The extraction industry and electric power industry are the primary areas where we must concentrate our fire power.

The youth in the extraction industrial sector must extract much more coal and minerals and the youth in the electric power industrial sector must properly overhaul the generating facilities of the thermal electric power generating stations and produce much more electric power.

Youth in other industrial sectors as well, including metallurgy, machinery, chemistry and construction materials must raise their production capacity to the maximum and create new miracles and innovations in production.

The youth in the transportation sector must better implement the party line in concentrated transportation, trailer transportation and containerized transportation and bring about greater innovation in transportation.

Youth in the construction sector must assure the operation of facilities within the deadline without fail by concentrating their efforts on important construction facilities in the final stages of completion and advancing their day of operation to the maximum.

Youth in the agricultural sector must prevent drought stemming from the influence of the cold front ahead of time and thoroughly implement chuche farming methods so as to completely conquer the 8.8 million ton grain figure by digging wells and sinking pipes on a large scale to obtain water.

The youth in the light industrial sector must take the lead in producing many more consumer goods of much better quality.

Youth in scientific, educational, literary and artistic circles as well must achieve a new high tide.

College students, in particular, must enthusiastically engage in the struggle to heighten their scholastic proficiency, such as the campaign to read 10,000 pages, and celebrate the 30th anniversary of the founding of the republic by bringing their scholastic proficiency up one level higher than last term.

Young students must vigorously wage the struggle to increase their scholastic proficiency and, at the same time, take part in the good works campaign, including raising rabbits.

All the youth must actively wage the struggle to support the construction of important facilities, including railroad electrification construction, and bring them to completion prior to the 30th anniversary of the founding of the republic.

Vigorously waging the struggle to conserve and increase production and completely uncovering hidden productive forces in all sectors of the people's economy is an important condition for assuring victory in the "100-Day Battle."

The youth in all sectors of the people's economy must assure that facilities run at full capacity and with full complement, normalize production, vigorously engage in the mass technological innovation campaign so as to realize wide-spread semiautomation and full automation and positively introduce creative architectural plans and rational planning into production, thereby positively increasing production.

The youth must continue to uphold the party slogan "Conserve, Conserve and Conserve One More!" in all units and all outposts, vigorously carry out the conservation struggle as a mass movement and manage the country's livelihood frugally and meticulously. In particular, the youth must all engage in the struggle to use sparingly even one watt of electricity, one piece of coal and one drop of oil and lower the level of consumption per basic unit in all sectors.

It is by no means easy to accomplish all the battle targets facing us during the "100-Day Battle" period.

We can successfully overcome the "100-Day Battle" targets when all the people and all the youth vigorously press the attack with extraordinary revolutionary zeal.

The wise leadership of the great leader, Marshal Kim Il-song, the boundless loyalty of our people and youth to the leader, and the revolutionary zeal to make the party's program blossom forth are decisive assurances for shining victory in the "100-Day Battle." All the youth must responsibly accomplish the battle assignments which the party entrusted to them without fail and with the steadfast conviction that if they only possess a spirit of absolutism and unconditionality toward the teachings of the great leader, Marshal Kim Il-song, and follow the leader's instructions, there is nothing that they cannot do.

Our youth are a new generation in the chuche mold who break through barriers and march steadily ahead.

Each of us must unhesitatingly demonstrate his own loyalty in this portentous period before the 30th anniversary of the founding of the republic by vigorously rushing forth with the revolutionary spirit of Paektu and the accelerated battle speed of the chollima so as to forcibly bring about a storm of new revolutionary upswings.

In order for all the SWYL members and the youth to celebrate the September revolutionary festival with high political zeal and shining success, the SWYL organizations and functionaries must conscientiously perform their political organizational work.

All levels of SWYL organizations must push ahead with closely correlating the "100-Day Battle" with work to implement the letter of the Party Central Committee directives and achieve a new advance in the campaign to capture the red flag of the three revolutions prior to the 30th anniversary of the founding of the republic.

The SWYL organizations must mobilize all the means of propaganda and agitation and press forward enthusiastically and aggressively with a widescale propaganda attack and political work.

Accordingly, all units and outposts where the young students work, live and study must be bubbling and boiling with the "100-Day Battle" and paeans of victory must vigorously reverberate.

The SWYL functionaries must mount their steeds and stand in the front ranks with concrete battle plans and methodology for the "100-Day Battle," give the clarion call and beat the drums and be the first to put their shoulders to arduous and difficult work and move steadily ahead.

The "100-Day Battle" to celebrate the 30th anniversary of the founding of the republic in a meaningful manner is a worthwhile and glorious battle to display, once more, the great majesty of chollima Korea and the revolutionary fiber of the heroic Korean people.

May we all brilliantly decorate the 30th anniversary of the founding of the republic as an epic of heroic exploits and once again brilliantly demonstrate the revolutionary visage of chuche Korea by tightly rallying around the great leader, Marshal Kim Il-song, and vigorously waging the battle of loyalty.

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SPA DEPUTIES DISCUSS LABOR LAW, NATIONAL AND LOCAL BUDGETS

[Editorial Report] Coverage of speeches delivered at the second session of the Sixth Supreme People's Assembly, held in Pyongyang 18-20 April, was provided by Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean on 19 and 20 April, pages 4-5, and on 21 April, pages 3-4:

SPA Deputy Kim Hwan-tae began his speech by noting that he, along with other deputies, wholeheartedly support the Socialist Labor Law written by Kim Il-song. He stressed that the law is not only firmly rooted in the principle that workers are the most important asset of the nation, but that it is, above all else, closely linked to fulfillment of the three revolutions--ideological, technological and cultural. Deputy Kim emphasized that the Socialist Labor Law is the culmination of Kim Il-song's perceptions on how to best handle the labor issue that were formed over his long career as a revolutionary and anti-Japanese fighter, and that the law is thus a focal point for expressing gratitude and loyalty to him.

Deputy Ch'ae Hui-chong stressed that with the adoption of the Socialist Labor Law, the working class is provided with a powerful weapon with which to improve their workday life and through which their autonomy and creativity will be strengthened. He noted that the law conforms particularly well with the principle of having the working class become the master of the nation, and that it is well suited to be considered as the canon by which labor administration is to be improved. Deputy Ch'ae pointed out that it was the establishment of a communist attitude toward work that made possible the involvement of the working class in the great Chollima campaign following the war and which today accounts for the ability of the workers to demonstrate the power of the speed battle. He stated that application of the law will make it possible for production and construction to be perceived on a national scale and performed in accordance with a unified plan. This, he points out, is the solution to the problem of making proper use of labor resources faced by the nations of the world today.

Reiterating the themes touched upon by those who spoke before him, Deputy Kim Pong-chu stressed in his speech the priority given to guaranteeing the right of workers to employment and relaxation in the Socialist Labor Law.

He pointed out that the law lays the necessary foundation for workers to attain a higher ideological and cultural plane through work that allows them a greater degree of autonomy and creativity, and, at the same time, molds them into *chuche*-type revolutionaries. He emphasized that the law employs a philosophical approach to work which is completely different from the prevailing attitude in South Korea, where workers are turned into "physical and mental cripples." Deputy Kim concluded his speech by stressing that members of the working class will approach their labor with a high degree of self-consciousness and a sense of responsibility as demanded by the Socialist Labor Law, and will thus gloriously carry out the second 7-year plan.

Deputy Kim Chong-hui spoke about the Socialist Labor Law from the standpoint of the woman worker, stressing at the beginning of her address that the law provides a further strengthening of the socialist position of providing equality for women. She pointed out that the law "completely solves" the problem of equality for women, thus eliminating the second or third class stigma attached to being a woman in the past. The law, she noted, is the culmination of a revolutionary trend in North Korea which has, since the time of liberation, emphasized the importance of fully integrating women into the labor force. She emphasized as well that this integration is due in large part to the policy of Kim Il-song assuring that there are modern and well-equipped nurseries and kindergartens available to take on the responsibility of properly nurturing children while the mothers work, and pointed out as an example the Sinuiju Shoe Factory, which has facilities for caring for 1,500 children. She also underlined other policies geared toward the working mother, such as paying women with three or more children the equivalent of eight hours wages for only six hours work. She commented that women will provide a major contribution to the early fulfillment of the second 7-year plan.

Deputy Son Song-p'il stressed in his remarks that the Socialist Labor Law will solidify the socialist labor system already established and lay the foundation for a true communist labor system. He pointed out that the law reflects Kim Il-song's long-held beliefs that the working class must be liberated from all types of labor exploitation and tyranny, that the nature of work itself must be equalized throughout society, and that the autonomy and creativity of the worker must be safeguarded and strengthened. He stressed that the technical revolution is the primary mechanism through which these objectives can be achieved, but that the emphasis is completely different from technology in capitalist nations where workers, perceived merely as an adjunct to the machine, become even further enslaved. The law, he noted, will prove to further demonstrate the superiority of the nation's socialist labor system and will contribute greatly to the successful completion of the second 7-year plan. As a result, Deputy Son emphasized that he is firmly resolved to do everything possible to train economic experts who will be of service in solving labor-related problems and in carrying out socialist and communist construction.

Stressing that the worker is the most valuable element in society, Deputy Han Sang-kyu noted that his support for the Socialist Labor Law stemmed

from its incorporation of the theory that everything possible should be done to benefit the working class. He pointed out that the law fully guarantees that people should select their occupation "on the basis of their interests," and that the state "will assure that they have safe working conditions." Echoing other speakers at the SPA session, Deputy Han singled out the law's emphasis on the technical revolution as the most important means for eliminating disparities in work and for improving the overall capabilities of the labor force. He emphasized that his own province, North Hwanghae, had benefitted from on-the-spot instructions from Kim Il-song in regard to improving working conditions in factories and enterprises. The difference between this type of worker-oriented society and conditions in capitalist countries, he noted, is striking, with South Korea a prime example of a society where money is more important than people. He concluded his speech by promising that, as a worker of a government organ directly concerned with administration of law, he will strive to assure that the requirements of the Socialist Labor Law are fully implemented.

Deputy Hō Song-p'al singled out as one of the law's major directives the importance attached to guaranteeing that work will be rationally organized in the nation's plants and enterprises, and that the productive capacity of workers will be continuously increased. He stressed that codification of party and state labor policies in the Socialist Labor Law will, among other things, allow the nation to "accelerate the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions and to strengthen and develop the Chollima campaign." Deputy Ho emphasized that the law clearly shows how the various sectors of the people's economy can increase the capabilities of their labor forces through training specialists and technicians, and thus continue to develop in a modern and scientific manner. He pointed out that the superiority of the law lies not in the fact that it shows on paper how to organize and administer labor, but that it clearly sets forth guarantees for an independent workday life for the working class. Since the law provides that a worker's life should be so organized as to include eight hours of work, study and rest, he underlined the necessity for the nation's plants, enterprises and cooperative organizations to adequately provide for study and relaxation. With all this in mind, he promised that his steel works will fulfill its assigned tasks early and thus contribute to the fulfillment of the steel production target of the second 7-year plan.

Deputy Yi Sin-cha opened her remarks with an anecdote about a visit by Kim Il-song to Ihyon-ri in January 1961 when she was working there as an agitator. She remembered that Kim Il-song taught that the most difficult task confronting people like herself was the instruction and remolding of the people. She went on to point out that the Socialist Labor Law addresses the problem of reinforcing the unitary ideology of workers in the agricultural sector, and neatly lays out the methodology for technically revolutionizing farm work. She noted by way of example the fact that cooperative farms in Hyongjesan District had established a comprehensive dry and paddy field irrigation system, that they have 7.5 tractors per 100 chongbo [1 chongbo = 2.5 acres] of land, and that

all operations including rice transplanting have been mechanized. Deputy Yi promised that she will do everything in her power to assure that the provisions of the law are fully implemented and thus help to bring about a new turning point in agricultural production.

Adopting a theme established by other speakers, Deputy Kim I-chun focused his remarks on the great weight given to the welfare of workers by the Socialist Labor Law. He addressed the differences in perceptions of the value of workers in North and South Korea at length, and emphasized that the law correctly sets forth the legal basis for continuously improving the lot of the working class. He pointed out that 53 percent of the budget of Chagang Province is dedicated to the welfare of the workers, and that this percentage is increasing every year. He noted that full implementation of the Socialist Labor Law is the sacred duty of everyone, and promised to decisively improve labor administration in the province, to temper the creativity and revolutionary zeal of the workers, and to further develop the economy of the province.

Deputy Chong Ki-ryong related several stories about how workers at Ulllyul Mine had dedicated themselves to the "200-day transportation revolution battle" last year, and pointed out that this self-consciousness in regard to work was precisely what the Socialist Labor Law is designed to foster and preserve. He also noted that the workers have been liberated from coercive and arduous labor primarily through application of the three technical revolutions incorporated by Kim Il-song into the law. Deputy Chong pointed out, as did other speakers, the great contrasts in the nature of work to be found in the North and South Korean societies, and underlined the intent of workers in the north to accelerate production and construction so as to hasten the day of independent reunification of the nation. He promised that he and his fellow workers will make particular effort to increase ore stripping and production and thus contribute to the realization of a great victory in the second 7-year plan.

Deputy Kim Tu-yong prefaced his remarks on adoption of the state budget for 1978 by pointing out that last year's budget had provided a solid base for carrying out the tasks of a year of readjustment, and had thus contributed positively to guaranteeing that the overall economy will support rapid development. He noted that the policies set forth by Kim Il-song for the year of readjustment had resulted in a budget which adequately addressed the problems of supplying the coal, minerals and electric power necessary for production and construction, and of alleviating the strain on the transportation sector. He stressed that under the guidance of Kim Il-song, numerous coal and other mines were improved and expanded in the northern and western portions of the nation during the previous year, the result of which was a 1.2-fold increase in coal production and a 1.3-fold increase in mineral production. Also significant, he said, was the earmarking of greater expenditures for the construction of thermal power plants, as well as the 1.3-fold increase in the budget for the transportation sector. Turning to the current year, Deputy Kim underlined the fact that the first quarter production plan had been overfulfilled by 16 percent, and expressed confidence that the budget for this year will, in conjunction with the heightened revolutionary zeal of the workers and the incorporation of the speed battle into Chollima, provide a solid foundation of achieving rapid socialist construction. A basic reason for this expected

development, he said, will be the 33 percent increase in investments in industrial construction in the extractive industry sector, as well as plans for improvement of electric power generating and distribution facilities and emphasis on electrification of the railroads, increasing the capacity of rails, and conversion to concrete railroad ties. He emphasized that a greater display of the revolutionary spirit of Mt. Paektu, of Chollima, and of the speed battle will contribute significantly to increasing production on all fronts of the socialist construction.

Deputy Kang Chom-ku began his speech by noting that budget receipts in Kangwon Province were up 1.4-fold in 1977 as compared to 1976, and that this was a result of the implementation of an effective budget and correctly carrying it out. He pointed out that the province has seen construction of numerous plants geared toward the rural economy, such as grain processing plants, and that last year particular emphasis was placed on greatly increasing the production of consumer goods. Such emphasis on consumer goods production resulted, he said, in the adding of over 960 new products manufactured in the province and in increasing to total value of goods produced by 54 percent in 1977 as compared to the previous year. He promised that the province would fulfill its planned budgetary receipts target by the time the nation celebrated its 30th anniversary this year.

Deputy Pak Song-sil expressed gratitude for amounts received from the state budget which had made possible the strengthening of the technological base of the Sakchu Textiles Mill, and had resulted in the overfulfillment by 41 percent of the mill's 1977 production goal as well as a 42 percent overfulfillment of the first quarter 1978 plan. She put particular emphasis on the mill's positive efforts geared toward women workers and noted that in the 20 years that the mill has been in operation, the percentage of extremely skilled women workers over the age of 50 had become quite significant. She also pointed out that having women working at one place over a long period of time had contributed greatly to their revolutionization and working classization. Such increases in the level of skill, as well as measures taken to automate or semi-automate production processes, resulted in a 28 percent increase in the productive capability of the individual worker during 1977, she noted. Deputy Pak promised that the mill will fulfill its 1978 production plan before 9 September, and that by the end of the year production will be up 25 percent over last year.

Deputy Won Tong-ku pointed out that state budget receipts from the chemical industry sector increased by 10 percent during 1977 as compared to 1976, and that this had resulted from an intensive program to push construction of chemical plants as well as from increased production of chemical fertilizer, synthetic textiles, plastics and other important chemical products. He emphasized that such increases in production had made it possible to apply 1.3 tons of chemical fertilizer per chongbo of paddy field and 1.2 tons per chongbo of corn fields in 1977, and that this had contributed greatly to fulfilling the goal of 8.5 million tons of grain last year. Production of vinylon, staple fiber and rayon yarn was increased in 1977, he noted, as a result

of improvements completed at various chemical fiber factories such as the completion of the vertical spinning shop at the February 8 Vinalon Plant and modernization of the Chongjin Synthetic Textiles Plant. Coupled with increased production, he noted, was improved management of the chemical industry sector which resulted in a 7 percent decrease in the cost of production. Deputy Won enumerated construction projects which are to be completed soon including an ammonia plant, orlon plant, polyethelene plant, the Ponghwa Chemical Plant, battery plant and the 18 Novemember Paper Factory. Also slated for further improvements, he said, are the Chongjin Systhetic Textiles Plant, Sinuiju Synthetic Textiles Plant and the February 8 Vinalon Complex. He stressed that industry-wide, the goal is to decrease the consumption of electricity, fuel and raw materials by 10 percent.

Speaking on the subject of electric power generation, Deputy Cho Yong-ki prefaced his remarks by noting improvements made last year at the Pyongyang Thermal Power Plant, including upgrading the heat plant and thus increasing steam output per boiler by 40-50 tons. He pointed out that the plant produced 80 percent of required repair parts itself, and had succeeded in reducing repair time for boilers, turbines and generators to less than 10 days. He emphasized that the plant in 1977 reduced the expected cost of producing electricity by 4 percent, exceeded planned production by 47.4 percent, and overfulfilled its planned input into the national budget by 9.2 percent. Focusing on tasks confronting workers at the plant, Deputy Cho noted that it will supply sufficient hot water and steam to support a 1.4-fold increase in the size of the city's heating system, increase turbine efficiency by two percent, reduce production costs by five percent, and increase contributions to the national budget by 10 percent.

Deputy Kim Kum-ok, noting that expenditures earmarked for agriculture in the 1977 state budget reflected a 1.2-fold increase over 1976, pointed out that the cooperative farm where she was working--Imsok Farm in Mundok County--likewise received considerable funding from the state. She emphasized that the farm is equipped with 93 tractors, 13 trucks, and 43 rice transplanters and threshers, and that it consumes thousands of tons of chemical fertilizer and herbicides. She said that the farm produced one ton 525 kg of rice per land unit, despite the effect of unusual weather, and underlined the fact that the farm had brilliantly fulfilled Kim Il-song's on-the-spot guidance and achieved the goal of becoming a "10,000-ton farm" in 1977. Speaking of programs oriented toward conservation on the farm, she said that 26 tons of fuel had been saved, and that production costs had been trimmed by 16 percent compared to 1976. Production plans for this year, she noted, include a 1.3-fold increase in grain production, 1.5-fold for vegetables, 1.2-fold for meat, 1.9-fold for fruit and 2-fold for silk cocoons. She promised that particular attention would be paid to expanding the farm's irrigation system in order to counter the expected prolongation of drought, and that the farm would contribute to fulfilling the national production goal of 8.8 million tons of grain and then the 10 million ton goal.

Deputy Pak Sam-tae opened his speech by citing production figures for Unhung Mine, noting that the mine had overfulfilled its 6-year plan by 84 percent and that production in 1977 was 15 percent greater than in 1976. He stressed that funding from the state last year was concentrated in the areas of pit construction and excavation so as to build a firm foundation for fulfilling the goals set in the extractive industry in the new prospective plan. He stressed that the miners of Yanggang Province had taken to heart Kim Il-song's instructions for mining development, and as a result had exceeded plans for incline tunnel construction by 46.8 percent and for haulage roadway construction by 4.2 percent. Workers at the mine, he said, had resolutely applied the spirit of Paektu, Chollima and the speed battle and thus had surpassed first quarter 1976 production plans by 2.9 percent overall, and by 42 percent for minerals; during the first quarter of this year, he said, similar increases were achieved. Deputy Pak promised that ore transport capabilities would be doubled this year through measures such as producing locally 5-ton class ore cars and re-equipping haulage roadways. Also to be improved, he noted, will be the ore-dressing capabilities of the mine.

Deputy Sin Sang-yun stated that the ability of the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Complex to fulfill goals set in the new prospective plan has been greatly improved, and that as a result the complex established a production precedent by overfulfilling the first quarter 1978 plan. He pointed out that the Hwanghae complex achieved a very favorable ratio for expenditures to plant improvement, and was thus able to increase its contributions to the state budget in 1977. Other significant projects last year, he said, included completion of the third stage of the large-scale long-distance conveyor belt at Ulliyul Mine ahead of schedule and, with the money saved on this project, completion of a large-scale transport facility at Chaeryong Mine. Deputy Sin emphasized that programs to heighten the revolutionary zeal of workers at the plant had resulted in their resolve to overfulfill this year's production plan by 25 percent, and that the driving force behind this commitment will be based on manifestation of the Chongsan-ri spirit, Chongsan-ri method and the Taeon Work System.

Addressing the SPA session in military uniform, Deputy Kang Won-mu stated that expenditures at the Pyongyang Railroad Bureau underwent a 1.5-fold increase during 1977, and as a result the volume of goods transported by rail increased 13 percent as compared to 1976. He pointed out that funds were used to build many concentrated freight stations, limited-access freight depots and container storage buildings, as well as for electrification of hundreds of kilometers of feeder and freight lines. Citing additional figures, Deputy Kang reported that there had been a 1.4-fold increase in joint transportation and a 1.5-fold increase in container transportation during 1977 at the Pyongyang Railroad Bureau, and that 13 percent more cargo was handled, and nine percent more receipts taken in, than in 1976. As for this year, he noted that current plans call for an additional 330 kilometers of rail to be electrified, for cargo handling capacity to be doubled, and for coordinated transport with trucks and cargo ships to be greatly strengthened.

Deputy O Pong-kum opened her remarks by noting that the standard of living, as denoted by types of food available, greatly increased during the previous year. In Chongjin, she pointed out, numerous edible oil plants were built and egg production greatly expanded, and workers were supplied with more subsidiary foodstuffs including oil, meat, eggs, vegetables and fish. She emphasized that innovative programs such as the use of food vending trucks had made it possible to move greater quantities of these foods directly to the consumers, and that as a result more than 90 percent of all food items could be supplied on order. In addition, she said, the 1977 food marketing plan was fulfilled by 10 October, despite the fact that it represented a 1.2-fold increase over the previous year. She emphasized that modernization of food processing centers last year had netted a 2-fold increase in the processing capacity while realizing a five percent decrease in operating costs. She related how a visit by Kim Il-song to Sohung Food Store in May of 1958 had motivated her and other workers at the store to strive to do their utmost to guarantee the supply of foodstuffs to the workers, and that such work had provided daughters of farm workers like herself to become meritorious Grocers and to be elected to the Supreme People's Assembly. In the coming year, she said, there will be continued progress in improving the supply of foodstuffs coupled with a further six percent reduction in production costs.

Deputy Chang Myong-uk opened his remarks by reminding the deputies of Kim Il-song's teachings in regard to the importance of local budgets, and noted that the past year in Songgang County had seen a 1.4-fold increase in expenditures. The result of such increased spending directed toward increasing the standard of living of the workers, he stated, included the construction of a small-scale cement plant, the product of which was used in building 700 housing units for the workers. He also pointed out that projects such as the establishment of edible oil factories and egg processing facilities had made it possible to supply a greater quantity of oil, meat and eggs to the county's populace. He promised that this year's plan will be fulfilled prior to 10 October, and that there will be a 1.5-fold increase in the types of consumer goods produced in the county.

9062

CSO: 4208

COUNTY PARTY'S ROLE IN FACTORY WORK DESCRIBED

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 16 May 78 p 5

[Article by Ryu Chun-kook]

[Text] Today the most important task confronting the party organizations and functionaries is to energetically drive themselves toward the effective accomplishment of the Second Seven Year Plan as unfolded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Also, the party organizations and functionaries must set their faces toward the factory work, more than at any other time, in order to directly get into the working class and energetically carry on the organizational political work of giving an impetus to them.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song instructed as follows:

"Up to now, the party committee of the county has dealt with the party of the ri and mostly worked with the peasants, but failed to pay due attention to the party of the factory and to give proper guidance to the working class. From now on, the party committee of the important counties must get into the working class, having a firm hold on the party work of the factory."

The functionaries of the party committee of Eju county, bearing deeply in mind what the great leader taught, are greatly concerned with the problem of how to strengthen the party work among the working class, while taking a firm hold on industry. The party committee of the county concentrated its effort, among other things, on correcting the viewpoint of its functionaries in order to set its face toward the activity in the factory and successfully carry on the party work among the working class.

It was the time when the tasks of the last year were summed up and the direction of work for this year was discussed.

The party committee of the county discovered the causes for failing to set its face toward the activity in factories as it should, even though its functionaries visited rural areas quite often, and finally took measures to correct them.

The party committee of the county recommended that its functionaries thoroughly study "On the Problems of How to Strengthen the Works of the Party Committee of the Factory Unit and Promote the Movement of the Chollima Working Units." That is the conclusion the great leader drew at the sixth plenum of the Fourth Central Committee of the Party held on 15 May 63 and directed them to intensify the discussion on the basis of the study.

In this process, it was found that one of the reasons why the party functionaries of the county failed to set their faces toward factories as they should, even though they often visited rural areas in the past, is that they are not in a position to take responsibility for these factories as they are considered to be under the control of the central or provincial government. Also, some of the functionaries lack sufficient knowledge of economics as well as modern science and technology necessary for giving skillful guidance.

Along with this, it was also found that certain causes could be attributed to the fact that all functionaries and every department of the county party did not intend to set his face toward factories and failed to organize the political work in such a way as to strengthen the work of the party among the working class.

Once all the causes were discovered, the counter-measures naturally became evident.

Above all, the party committee of the county gave a priority to correcting the viewpoint of all functionaries in all the departments of the party committee so that they can set their faces toward factories and strengthen the party work among the working class.

To firmly grasp industry and convince the working class of the primary importance of party work, while saturating them with the instructions of the great leader on strengthening the party work in the factory unit, has been an important policy as well as a principle of activity that our party has been steadily maintaining. This originates in the realistic demand of the revolutionary stage in which the industrialization of socialism was achieved and still poses the more urgent problem.

The party committee of the county initiated the organizational work in a concrete sense, while correcting the ideological viewpoint of its functionaries and their consciousness as well.

At this point, the party committee of the county organized, above all, a program of sending the responsible functionaries of the county party to factories all the time capable of carrying out the party work among the workers and teaching their subordinates by showing a good example through practical works.

One responsible functionary of the county party, who went to Duckhyun mine in the beginning of March accompanied by the guidance members, did not visit the office of the mine, but the workers at the No 1 pit.

After the responsible functionary exchanged warm greetings with the workers, he volunteered to help them load the extracted iron ore into carts and held a meeting with them after the work.

He interpreted, suitably to the situation of the mine, the instructions of the great leader on the extraction of minerals as the primary target of the Second Seven Year Plan to the workers, and appealed to them to highly demonstrate their loyalty in the practical struggle of digging out more iron ore.

Thus the workers increased their production, being encouraged by the fact that the responsible functionary of the county party visited them in field and worked together with them and conducted political work for themselves with a friendly attitude.

The responsible functionary of the county party stayed at the mine for several days, eating the same food from the same pot with the miners, and presided over the meeting of the party cell the conference of the party members and participated in the summing up activity of section and pit. He helped solve existing problems with a sense of responsibility and finally took care of the livelihood of the workers.

In this way, the miners were encouraged and energetically staged their struggle. As a result, they could exceed the original target of production for March.

This kind of paradigm of sacrifice by the responsible functionary of the county party was a good influence over the subordinate workers.

The guidance members of the county party who visited Duckhyun mine in April got into the pits and ate the same food from the same pot with the miners and worked together with them and had a talk with them following the example set by the responsible functionary of the county party. In this way, they came to have a concrete understanding of the situation.

Meanwhile, they came to grasp the point that more pit timbers should be provided and other materials must be immediately released to the mine if more iron ore was to be extracted.

The guidance members of the county party presented their findings to the party committee of the county. Thus the entire county was mobilized and the political work was organized so as to help the mine. Consequently, a large number of pit timbers and other materials were prepared through the popular movement and were sent to the mine.

Thus it became possible for the mine to exceed the target for April in every index.

When the work is planned and deployed every month, the party committee of the county organized its work so as to make all the departments and

functionaries of the county party set their faces toward the work of the factory party more than before, and at the same time grasp firmly the agricultural policy of the party and give proper guidance to the execution of the policy. When they visit the factories, they are supposed to directly get into the working class, and should feel responsible for solving any problems the workers might be faced with. The guidance of activity in factories and concrete summing up of the political work among the working class were institutionalized. This is to continuously increase the desire among the working class.

Consequently, it becomes possible for the functionaries of the county party to set their faces toward the work of the factory party more than before. When they visit factories, they do not merely stop by the office to verify the balance sheets, but meet with the workers in the field of production which is vigorously active like the Anti-Japanese Guerilla. Thus it became possible for them to effectively carry on the political work among the working class.

It is also necessary for the functionaries of the county party to improve their standard of work and capacity if they get into the working class to help. As the matter of fact, if the functionaries, setting their faces towards the activity in factory, should expect their guidance to be productive, they must have a certain degree of knowledge about economics and technology.

Above all, it is not possible to give effective guidance without such knowledge.

Accordingly, the party committee of the county turned a great deal of attention to the problems of how to increase the standard of work and ability for the functionaries.

Thus, the functionaries came to create a proper climate for revolutionary study among themselves and intensified their study of the instruction. All of them made an effort to possess good judgement and a broad view so that they can efficiently handle the problems brought to them and carefully measure them with party policy.

Along with this, it was also arranged that every functionary becomes a conscientious student and studies the economic theories of chuche, science and technology including industrial management.

It also organized the lectures, to be given every Tuesday, on modern science and technology such as industrial management, extraction, metallurgy, machine industry, and food processing industry etc. as it is necessary for them to know these subjects in order to give proper guidance to the major factories and enterprises located in their county.

Meanwhile, they firmly established the climate of learning while performing the practical work among the working class.

It is quicker and more effective for the functionaries to learn directly from the technicians and workers in the field than sitting in a classroom.

Let us take a look at one example of how one functionary of the county party has mastered the technological process of Goksan factory.

As the production process of the factory is in sequence, it is necessary to know the technological process in order to have a good understanding of the production at the factory.

The functionary has studied the food processing by himself, carrying the books on the subject with him all the time, and finally visited workers and technicians in the field, wearing work clothes after he acquired a certain degree of knowledge on the subject. While he was working for the technicians and workers as their assistant, he kept inquiring about the functional principle and structure of the facilities, bearing in mind whatever they explained.

On the other hand, the technicians tried to teach him everything they knew about the facilities as they were moved by his humble attitude of learning and treating them like his teachers.

In this way, the functionary of the county party became a close friend of the technicians and workers. Eventually it became possible for him to handle the operation of the facilities by himself.

Once the functionaries of the county party, who know more than anybody else the instructions of the great leader and the party program, that is, the embodiment of the instructions, came to possess the knowledge of science and technology, they are more likely to set their faces towards the factories and enterprises in their county. Consequently, the guidance of party over the factories and enterprises by them became more fruitful.

In this way, the party committee of Euju county, taking a firm hold on industry, is energetically carrying on the party work among the working class. At the same time, it is also giving guidance to the agricultural work through the responsible workers engaging in the accounting of the rural economy and the elementary organs of the rural area. Thus it could make progress not only in the industrial production but also in agriculture such as rice and corn.

9053
CSO: 4208

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 sourcelines: NS=NODONG SINMUN; MC=MINJU CHOSON; NC=NODONG CH'ONGNYON.

Anju Consolidated Coal Mine	mechanized tunnelling squads have set goals of 900 meters a month, blasting tunnelling squads have goals of 800 meters a month, and extraction companies have goals of 50,000 tons of coal production a month (NS 14 Apr 78 p 6)
8 February Vinalon Complex	every month overfulfilled vinalon production plans by 1.2 times, reaching a maximum of 1.4 times (NS 15 Apr 78 p 1)
West Pyongyang Bearing Factory	making great upsurges in production (NS 15 Apr 78 p 3)
Ponghwa Chemical Factory	raising construction speed 3-5 times (NS 15 Apr 78 p 3)
Nyongbyon Silk Fabrics Factory	fulfilling year's plan (MC 16 Apr 78 p 1)
Sunch'on Region Coal Complex	fulfilled April's plan generally in 10 days (MC 16 Apr 78 p 1)
8 February Union Youth Coal Mine	extracting coal at double the plan every day (MC 16 Apr 78 p 1)
Ubong Mine	setting new records in ore production (MC 16 Apr 78 p 1)
Youth Chemical Complex	producing more chemical fertilizer than the same period last month (MC 16 Apr 78 p 1)

Hungnam Fertilizer Complex	producing more chemical fertilizer than the same period last month (MC 16 Apr 78 p 1)
Tae'an Heavy Machinery Factory	sending more materials to construction site (MC 16 Apr 78 p 1)
Tongam Mine of the Hungnam Fertilizer Complex	innovating in phosphate concentrate production (NS 17 Apr 78 p 1)
Songjin Steel Works	strengthening political work (NS 17 Apr 78 p 2)
1 June Electric Utensil Factory	overfulfilled first quarter plan on 25 March by 1.4 percent (NS 17 Apr 78 p 2)
Unhung Mine	raising production capabilities scientifically (NS 17 Apr 78 p 3)
Yonghung Mine	loading more iron ore (NS 17 Apr 78 p 4)
Sariwon Mining Machinery Factory	mechanizing and conserving power (NS 17 Apr 78 p 4)
Hamhung Silk Thread Factory	thread spinning automated (NS 18 Apr 78 p 1)
Tongdaewon Fur Factory	raised production 16.2 percent, compared with the same period last year (NS 18 Apr 78 p 1)
Unggi Disabled Veterans' Plastic Goods Factory	produces plastic sheeting and farmers' rain coats (NS 18 Apr 78 p 3)
T'ongch'on Disabled Veterans' Fishing Tackle Factory	strengthening political work (NS 18 Apr 78 p 4)
Kumsong Tractor Factory	in first period of the year, raised tractor production 1.3 times over the same time last year (MC 18 Apr 78 p 3)
Pyongyang Power Station	produced 7 million kw/hours over plans (NS 20 Apr 78 p 1)
8 February Manp'ung Mine	engineering shop finished year's plan by 15 March (NS 20 Apr 78 p 1)
Hwap'yong Textile Factory	raising production speed (NS 20 Apr 78 p 1)

Factory Where Comrade Mun Kwang-hyok Works	supports socialist labor law (NS 21 Apr 78 p 2)
Changp'ung Meat & Vegetable processing Factory subordinate to the Kaesong City Regional Industries General Bureau	producing more meat and vegetables (MC 21 Apr 78 p 3)
Kaep'ung Straw Products Factory subordinate to the Kaesong City Regional Industries General Bureau	going 1.5 times over plans every day (MC 21 Apr 78 p 3)
Kaesong School Supplies Production Cooperative subordinate to the Kaesong City Regional Industries General Bureau	raised production standards 1.5 times over last year (MC 21 Apr 78 p 3)
Kaesong Foodstuffs Production Cooperative subordinate to the Kaesong City Regional Industries General Bureau	processing fruits, berries, and meats (MC 21 Apr 78 p 3)
P'anmun Steel Products Factory subordinate to the Kaesong City Regional Industries General Bureau	producing more goods (MC 21 Apr 78 p 3)
Ch'aryongwan Mining Machinery Factory	raised labor efficiency 5-6 times (NS 23 Apr 78 p 3)
Hamhung Tire Factory	raised production 1.7 times over the same time last year (NS 23 Apr 78 p 3)
Inp'yong Mine	exceeded its first quarter plan (MC 23 Apr 78 p 3)
Hyesan Mine	exceeded first quarter plan (MC 23 Apr 78 p 3)
Yonghung Mine	exceeded first quarter plan (MC 23 Apr 78 p 3)
Namch'on Mine	exceeded first quarter plan (MC 23 Apr 78 p 3)
Huich'on Machine Tool Factory	completion of a round-trip conveyer belt has raised assembly speed 1.5 times and doubled labor productivity (NS 24 Apr 78 p 3)

Yongsong Machinery Factory	producing 8m turning lathes (NS 24 Apr 78 p 4)
Factory Where Comrade Yi Ch'an-ok Works	produces mine cars (NS 24 Apr 78 p 4)
8 February Union Youth Mine of the Sunch'on Region Coal Complex	raised coal production 1.8 times, compared with daily average results last year (NS 25 Apr 78 p 1)
Pyongyang Silk Thread Factory	completed its half year plan before 15 April (NS 27 Apr 78 p 4)
Chaeryong Chemical Factory	producing high quality chemical goods (NS 27 Apr 78 p 4)
Kangson Steel Complex	improving blast furnace operations (MC 28 Apr 78 p 4)
Ch'ongchin Trailing Farm Machinery Factory	has fulfilled more than 80 percent of its year's plan in water sprinklers (NS 29 Apr 78 p 5)
P'ungsan Flax Factory of Yanggang Province	generally fulfilled its half year's plan (MC 29 Apr 78 p 5)
Kapsan Flax Factory of Yanggang Province	more than doubled flax fiber production (MC 29 Apr 78 p 5)
Taechin Flax Factory of Yanggang Province	more than doubled flax fiber production (MC 29 Apr 78 p 5)
P'ungso Flax Factory of Yanggang Province	more than doubled flax fiber production (MC 29 Apr 78 p 5)
Unhung Flax Factory of Yanggang Province	more than doubled flax fiber production (MC 29 Apr 78 p 5)
Pukch'ang Power Plant	turbine and boiler operators of the youth shop have produced 12,000 kw/hours of power per hour on each machine than previously (MC 29 Apr 78 p 5)
Kaesong Textile Factory	workers increased production by shortening machine down time (NC 29 Apr 78 p 5)
Kaesong Fur Factory	exceeded clothing production plan by 200 percent daily (NC 29 Apr 78 p 5)

Kaesong Women and Children's Clothing Factory	in only a few months conserved enough cloth to make 7,000 children's suits (NC 29 Apr 78 p 5)
Factory Where Comrade Mang Chung- ik is working	raised production 1.2 times compared with the same period last year (NC 30 Apr 78 p 3)
Manp'o Towel Factory	youth workers overfulfilled half-year plan early by 12 percent over (NC 30 Apr 78 p 3)
Taeon City Plastic Products Production Cooperative	finished half-year plan (NC 30 Apr 78 p 3)
Kilju Slaked Lime Factory	cement work team finished half-year plan (NC 30 Apr 78 p 3)
8 February Youth Union Mine	raised coal production 1.8 times, basic tunnelling 2.1 times, preparatory tunnelling 3.2 times, and stripping 1.6 times (NC 30 Apr 78 p 3)

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CSO: 4208

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 sourcelines: NS=NODONG SINMUN; MC=MINJU CHOSON; NC=NODONG CH'ONGNYON]

Pukch'ang Power Station	determined to produce 100 million kw/hours over April with help of three revolutions teams (NS 1 May 78 p 3)
Kangson Steel Works	exceeded April's plan by .3 percent in steel, 21.6 percent in drawn tubes, 1.5 percent in wire rope, and was even in rolled steel products (NS 1 May 78 p 3)
Nakwon Mine	exceeded April's plan with help of three revolutions teams (NS 1 May 78 p 3)
Yongmun Coal Mine	exceeded all indices of April plan with help of three revolutions teams (NS 1 May 78 p 3)
Tokch'on Coal Mine of the Tokch'on Region Coal Mining Complex	excelling at tunnelling (NS 1 May 78 p 4)
Pyongyang Cornstarch Factory	increasing mechanization (NS 1 May 78 p 4)
Tanch'on Magnesia Factory	overfulfilled April plan by 2 percent as of the 28th (MC 1 May 78 p 1)
Kowon Coal Mine	completed all indices of April plan (MC 1 May 78 p 1)
Pyongyang Vinyl Chloride Factory	three revolutions teams going to the shops and explaining the socialist labor law (NS 3 May 78 p 4)

5 December Factory	functionaries explaining the details of the socialist labor law (NS 3 May 78 p 4)
Pyongyang Silk Thread	finished half-year plan early with help of three revolutions teams (MC 3 May 78 p 3)
Hamhung Tire Factory	finished half-year plan early with help of three revolutions teams (MC 3 May 78 p 3)
Kangson Steel Works	producing more steel than planned, with help of three revolutions teams (NC 3 May 78 p 3)
Kumsong Tractor Factory	strengthening technical and creative co-operation with three revolutions teams (NC 3 May 78 p 3)
26 February Factory	improving mechanization with help of three revolutions teams (MC 3 May 78 p 3)
25 March Factory	converting to press and conveyer lines with help of three revolutions teams (MC 3 May 78 p 3)
Pyongyang Mining Machinery Factory	improving equipment and facilities with help of three revolutions teams (MC 3 May 78 p 3)
Hungnam Fertilizer Complex	exceeding plans in chemical fertilizer with help of three revolutions teams (MC 3 May 78 p 3)
8 February Vinalon Complex	raised production 13 percent over plan with help of three revolutions teams (MC 3 May 78 p 3)
Ch'ongjin Slate Factory	increasing production over plan with help of three revolutions teams (MC 3 May 78 p 3)
Kilju Plywood Factory	increasing production with help of three revolutions teams (MC 3 May 78 p 3)
Namp'o Glass Factory	increasing production with help of three revolutions teams (MC 3 May 78 p 3)

Sunch'on Region Coal Complex	exceeded all indices in April plan with aid of three revolutions teams (NS 4 May 78 p 1)
Tanch'on Magnesia Factory	raised results 10 percent over the same period last year with help of three revolutions teams (NS 4 May 78 p 1)
Sangnong Mine of the Tanch'on Region Mining Complex	determined to fulfill all indices of plans (NS 4 May 78 p 3)
Pyongyang Power Station	three revolutions teams aiding youth heat production shop (NS 5 May 78 p 5)
Hamhung Wool Textile Mill	SWYL members educating themselves in revolutionary tasks (NC 7 May 78 p 3)
Tokch'on Coal Mine of the Tokch'on Region Coal Mining Complex	tunnelling squads have succeeded in tunnelling 714 or 715 meters in a month, with the aid of three revolutions teams (NS 10 May 78 p 3)
Changyon Machinery Repair Factory	engaging in athletic activities in preparation for labor or national defense (NS 10 May 78 p 4)
Chaeryong Disabled Veterans Plastic Goods Factory	sent 30,000 meters of vinyl pipes for field irrigation to rural areas (NS 12 May 78 p 5)
Sangwon Farm Machinery Factory	producing water sprinklers with assistance of three revolutions teams (NS 12 May 78 p 5)
Tokhyon Mine	miners and three revolutions team members striving to finish half-year plan early (NS 13 May 78 p 1)
Unchon Mining Construction Factory	finished first quarter plan by 15 March and completed half-year plan early (NS 13 May 78 p 3)
Ungok Coal Mine of the 8 February Vinalon Complex	innovated in coal production (NS 14 May 78 p 3)
Mandok Mine of the Hungnam Fertilizer Complex	innovated in iron sulphite production (NS 14 May 78 p 3)

Puraesan Cement Plant	completed April's plan prior to the 15th and exceeded monthly cement production by 100.9 percent (NS 14 May 78 p 3)
Sariwon Textile Mill	SWYL members of 3rd shop are studying to excell in movement to capture flag of three revolutions (NC 14 May 78 p 2)
Songnim Foodstuffs Processing Factory	exceeded production plan by 125 percent in processed vegetables and frozen foods (NS 15 May 78 p 5)
Hamhung Wool Textile Mill	with positive assistance of three revolutions teams, exceeded its plan 1.4 times in suit cloth and 1.5 times in overcoat cloth (MC 15 May 78 p 5)
Pakch'on Textile Mill	workers and three revolutions team members exceeded half-year plan 1.4 times, compared with the same period last year (MC 15 May 78 p 5)
Kujang Region Coal Mining Complex	SWYL members conducting political work (NC 16 May 78 p 3)
Chunghwa Consolidated Foodstuffs Factory	produces processed meat, fruit and vegetables (NS 17 May 78 p 4)
Songjin Steel Works	youth workers increasing production with help of three revolutions teams (NC 17 May 78 p 2)
8 February Vinalon Complex	workers, technicians and three revolutions team members normalizing high production standards (NS 18 May 78 p 4)
Yongyang Mine	increasing tunnelling speed with aid of three revolutions teams (NS 18 May 78 p 4)
Sadong Consolidated Machinery Factory	three revolutions team members helping in production of sprinklers (MS 19 May 78 p 4)

Namp'o Glass Factory	producing plate glass, bottles and glass daily necessities with help of three revolutions teams (NS 20 May 78 p 4)
Hoch'ongang Power Station	constructing embankment counter-current pipes (NS 20 May 78 p 4)
Tae'an Heavy Machine Factory	youth construction workers increasing speed (NC 20 May 78 p 1)
Yonan Duck Factory	SWYL members endeavoring to conserve grain while increasing meat yield (NC 20 May 78 p 2)
Yongyu Mine	SWYL members doing political work in movement to capture the flag of the three revolutions (NC 23 May 78 p 3)
Tanch'on Magnesia Factory	youth in the 25 May shop declared labor hero (NC 23 May 78 p 4)
Haeju Daily Necessities Factory	improving workers' educational level (NS 24 May 78 p 4)
8 February Vinalon Complex	conducting political and educational work (NS 25 May 78 p 2)
Sakju Textile Factory	improving workers' skill levels (NS 25 May 78 p 3)
Unggi Power Station	turbine operators created technical innovations to increase output per hour (MC 25 May 78 p 3)
Pyongyang Power Station	accomplished all monthly power production plans with help of three revolutions teams (NC 25 May 78 p 3)
Unyul Mine	SWYL members operating large-size long-distance conveyer belts (NC 25 May 78 p 4)
Sunghori Cement Plant	normalizing high production standards with aid of three revolutions teams (NS 27 May 78 p 3)
Factory where Comrade Kim Se-won Works	working classes and three revolutions team members overfulfilled production plans for motors and transformers for agricultural work (NS 27 May 78 p 4)

Youth Chemical Complex

fertilizer combatants and three revolutions team members have exceeded all plans (NS 29 May 78 p 4)

9122

CSO: 4208

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.]

PDRY PRIME MINISTER DEPARTS--On hand at Pyongyang airport on 30 April to bid farewell to Prime Minister Ali Nasi Muhammad of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen were the following:

Yi Chong-ok	premier
Kye Ung-t'ae	vice premier
Chong Chun-ki	"
Kim Kwan-sop	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Kyong-yon [ryon]	"
Ch'oe Chong-kun	"
Yi Chong-mok	"
Chong Song-nam	"
Ch'oe Tu-kwang	"

[Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 1 May 78 p 3]

MASS GYMNAS TIC DISPLAY FOR BOKASSA--The following were seated with Kim Il-song on the viewing platform at the mass gymnastic display "Song of Korea," which was performed on 1 May at Moranbong Stadium in honor of the visiting Emperor Bokassa I of the Central African Empire:

Pak Song-ch'ol (and wife)	comrade
Kye Ung-t'ae	"
Ho Tam	"
Kim Man-kum	"
Kong Chin-t'ae	"
Yi Man-sok	DPRK ambassador to the CAE

[Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 2 May 78 p 1]

MAY DAY CELEBRATION--A day of festivities, to which the families of foreigners residing in Pyongyang were invited, was held at the Rungrado to commemorate May Day; attending part of the activities were the following:

Kim Yong-nam	comrade
So Yun-sok	functionary of the sector concerned
Kang Hui-won	"
Yi Chong-mok	"
Kim Pong-chu	"

Kim Pong-chu was the featured speaker at the activities [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 2 May 78 p 4].

DPRK-CAE ACCORDS SIGNED--Present at the signing of a treaty of friendship and cooperation, a general agreement on economic, technological and cultural cooperation, and a joint communique between the DPRK and the Central African Empire on 2 May, along with Kim Il-song, were the following:

Pak Song-ch'ol (and wife)	comrade
Kye Ung-t'ae	"
Ho Tam	"
Kong Chin-t'ae	"
Yi Ch'ang-son	functionary of the sector concerned
Ch'oe Chong-kun	"
Kil Chae-kyong	"
Yi Man-sok	DPRK ambassador to the CAE

[Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 3 May 78 p 1]

BOKASSA DEPARTS--The following accompanied Kim Il-song to the airport on 2 May to bid farewell to Emperor Bokassa I upon his departure from Pyongyang:

Pak Song-ch'ol (and wife)	comrade
Kye Ung-t'ae	"
Ho Tam	"
Kim Man-kum	"
Kong Chin-t'ae	"

[Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 3 May 78 p 1]

SEYCHELLES PRESIDENT ARRIVES--Accompanying Kim Il-song to the airport on 4 May to greet the arrival of the president of the Republic of Seychelles, Francis Albert Rene, were the following:

Pak Song-ch'ol (and wife)	comrade
Ho Tam	"
Chong Chun-ki	"
Kim Man-kum	"
Kong Chin-t'ae	"
Chang Il-man	DPRK ambassador to Seychelles

[Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 5 May 78 p 1]

TALKS HELD--Participating in talks held on 4 May between Kim Il-song and Seychelles president Francis Albert Rene were the following:

Pak Song-ch'ol	comrade
Ho Tam	"
Kong Chin-t'ae	"
Chong Song-nam	functionary of the sector concerned
Chang Il-man	DPRK ambassador to Seychelles

[Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 5 May 78 p 1]

HUA KUO-FENG ARRIVES--On hand with Kim Il-song at Pyongyang station to greet the arrival on 5 May of Chinese party chairman and Premier Hua Kuo-feng were the following:

Yi Chong-ok	comrade
O Chin-u	"
So Ch'ol	"
Kye Ung-t'ae	"
Kim Yong-nam	"
Kim Man-kum	"
Kong Chin-t'ae	"
Hwang Chang-yop	"

Hua's party was met at Sinuiju and accompanied to Pyongyang by Comrade Ho Tam and DPRK ambassador to the PRC Chon Myong-su [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 6 May 78 p 1]

HUA-KIM TALKS--Participating in talks held on 5 May between Hua Kuo-feng and Kim Il-song were the following:

Yi Chong-ok	comrade
Kim Yong-nam	"
Ho Tam	"
Kong Chin-t'ae	"
Yi Chong-mok	functionary of the sector concerned
Hyon Chun-kuk	"
Yi Yong-ch'ang	"
Chon Myong-su	DPRK ambassador to the PRC

[Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 6 May 78 p 2]

HUA FETED AT BANQUET--A banquet was held in Pyongyang on 5 May to welcome the arrival of Hua Kuo-feng; in addition to Kim Il-song, the following were present:

Yi Chong-ok	comrade
O Chin-u	"
So Ch'ol	"
Kye Ung-t'ae	"

Kim Yong-nam	comrade
Ho Tam	"
Kim Man-kum	"
Kong Chin-t'ae	"
Hwang Chang-yop	"
Chon Myong-su	DPRK ambassador to the PRC

[Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 6 May 78 p 3]

THREE REVOLUTIONS AWARDS CEREMONY--The following participated in a meeting held [on an unspecified date] to present awards to various industries and other production units in recognition of their contributions to carrying out the campaign to capture the red flag of the three revolutions:

Pak Song-ch'ol	comrade
Yim Ch'un-ch'u	"
Kim Man-kum	"
Hong Si-hak	"

[Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 7 May 78 p 3]

MASS RALLY WELCOMES HUA--More than 100 million Pyongyang citizens turned out for a rally held on 7 May at Moranbong Stadium to welcome Hua Kuo-feng; in addition to Kim Il-song, the following were seated on the viewing platform:

Pak Song-ch'ol	comrade
Yi Chong-ok	"
O Chin-u	"
So Ch'ol	"
Kye Ung-t'ae	"
Kim Yong-nam	"
Ho Tam	"
Kim Man-kum	"
Kong Chin-t'ae	"
Hwang Chang-yop	"
Ho Chong-suk	functionary of the sector concerned
Ch'oe Won-ik	"
Kim Kyong-yon [ryon]	"
Yi Ch'ang-son	"
Kim Kwan-sop	"
Ch'oe Chong-kun	"
So Yun-sok	"
Kang Hui-won	"
Kim Pong-chu	"
Chi Chae-yong [ryong]	"
Chon Myong-su	DPRK ambassador to the PRC

[Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 8 May 78 p 1]

DPRK-SEYCHELLES ACCORDS SIGNED--The following were present at the 7 May ceremony at which Kim Il-song and Francis Albert Rene signed an agreement on economic, scientific and technical and cultural cooperation between the DPRK and the Republic of Seychelles:

Pak Song-ch'ol (and wife)	comrade
Kye Ung-t'ae	"
Chong Chun-ki	"
Chong Song-nam	functionary of the sector concerned
Kil Chae-kyong	"
Chang Il-man	DPRK ambassador to Seychelles

[Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 8 May 78 p 5]

RENE DEPARTS--In addition to Kim Il-song, the following were on hand at Pyongyang airport on 7 May to bid farewell to Seychelles President Francis Albert Rene upon his departure:

Pak Song-ch'ol (and wife)	comrade
Kye Ung-t'ae	"
Chong Chun-ki	"
Kim Man-kum	"
Chang Il-man	DPRK ambassador to Seychelles

[Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 8 May 78 p 5]

CZECH LIBERATION DAY MARKED--Invited to a banquet arranged by the Czech ambassador on 7 May at the Ongnyugwan in honor of the 33rd anniversary of Czechoslovakian liberation were the following:

So Ch'ol	comrade
Chong Chun-ki	"
Kim Kyong-yon [ryon]	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Pong-chu	"
Pak Chung-kuk	"
Yi Hwa-son	"
Kil Chae-kyong	"
Ko Kwan-pong	"
Han Su-kil	"
O Mun-han	"

Comrade Chong-Chun-ki spoke at the banquet [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 8 May 78 p 6].

HUA TRAVELS TO HAMHUNG--Accompanied by Kim Il-song, Hua Kuo-feng departed Pyongyang on 8 May by special train for a provincial visit.

Seeing off the train at Pyongyang station were the following:

Pak Song-ch'ol	comrade
Yi Chong-ok	"

Kye Ung-t'ae	comrade
Kim Man-kum	"
Hwang Chang-yop	"

The following accompanied Kim and Hua on the train:

Kim Yong-nam	comrade
Ho Tam	"
Kong Chin-t'ae	"
Chon Myong-su	DPRK ambassador to the PRC

The train was met in Hamhung by the following:

O Chin-u	comrade
Kim Ch'ol-man	"

[Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 9 May 78 p 1]

SOUTH HAMGYONG PROVINCE FETES HUA--The South Hamgyong Province People's Committee hosted a banquet on the evening of 8 May at the Sinhunggwan in honor of the visiting Hua Kuo-feng; the following participated in the banquet along with Kim Il-son:

O Chin-u	comrade
Kim Yong-nam	"
Ho Tam	"
Kim Ch'ol-man	"
Kong Chin-t'ae	"
Yi Kil-song	provincial party secretary
Kim Hyong-chong	provincial functionary

Responsible party secretary Yi Kil-song spoke at the banquet [pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 9 May 78 p 1].

HUA DEPARTS--PRC party chairman Hua Kuo-feng departed Pyongyang by special train on 10 May upon completion of his visit to the DPRK; together with Kim Il-song, the following were on hand at Pyongyang station to see off Hua and his party:

Pak Song-ch'ol	comrade
Yi Chong-ok	"
O Chin-u	"
So Ch'ol	"
Kye Ung-t'ae	"
Kim Yong-nam	"
Kim Man-kum	"
Kong Chin-t'ae	"
Hwang Chang-yop	"

Accompanying Hua on the trip from Pyongyang to Sinuiju were the following:

Ho Tam	comrade
Kim Pyong-yul [ryul]	North P'yongan Province functionary
Ch'oe Man-kuk	"
Kang Chung-han	"
Chon Myong-su	DPRK ambassador to the PRC

The following were on hand to see off Hua's train upon its departure from Sinuiju:

Yi Kun-mo	comrade
Kang Hyon-su	North P'yongan Province functionary
Kim Chong-song	"

[Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 11 May 78 pp 1-2]

JAPAN SOCIALIST PARTY DELEGATION ARRIVES--On hand to greet the arrival at Pyongyang airport on 11 May of the Japan Socialist Party Delegation were the following:

Pak Song-ch'ol	comrade
Kim Yong-nam	"
Kim Kwan-sop	functionary of the sector concerned
So Yun-sok	"
Kim Pong-chu	"
Chi Chae-ryong	"
Hyon Chun-kuk	"
Ch'oe Chung-sam	"
Chu Ch'ang-chun	"

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

KIM RECEIVES DELEGATION, ARRANGES LUNCHEON--Kim Il-song received the Japan Socialist Party Delegation, and arranged a luncheon on their behalf, on 13 May; present at both functions were the following:

Pak Song-ch'ol	comrade
Kim Yong-nam	"
Hyon Chun-kuk	functionary of the sector concerned

[Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 14 May 78 p 1]

MOZAMBIQUE PRESIDENTIAL DELEGATION ARRIVES--The government and party delegation of the People's Republic of Mozambique, headed by President Samora Moises Machel, arrived in Pyongyang on 14 May; accompanying Kim Il-song to the airport to greet the arrival were the following:

Pak Song-ch'ol (and wife)	comrade
Kye Ung-t'ae	"
Ho Tam	"
Kim Man-kum	"

Kong Chin-t'ae comrade
Song Ki-t'ae DPRK ambassador to Mozambique

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

COURTESY CALL, GIFTS CONVEYED--Mozambique President Samora Moises Machel paid a courtesy call on Kim Il-song on 14 May, and on the same day presented him with various gifts; the following were on hand on both occasions:

Pak Song-ch'ol (and wife) comrade
Ho Tam "
Kong Chin-t'ae "
Yun Ki-pok "
Yu Kum-son functionary of the sector concerned
Kil Chae-kyong "
Song Ki-t'ae DPRK ambassador to Mozambique

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

WELCOMING BANQUET--The following attended a banquet arranged at Kumsusan Hall on 14 May by Kim Il-song to welcome the visiting Mozambique party and government delegation headed by President Samora Moises Machel:

Pak Song-ch'ol (and wife) comrade
Kye Ung-t'ae "
Ho Tam "
Kim Man-kum "
Kong Chin-t'ae "
No T'ae-sok "
Yun Ki-pok "
Song Ki-t'ae DPRK ambassador to Mozambique

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

TALKS HELD--Participating in talks held on 15 May between Kim Il-song and Mozambique President Samora Moises Machel were the following:

Pak Song-ch'ol comrade
Ho Tam "
Kong Chin-t'ae "
No T'ae-sok "
Yun Ki-pok "
Kim Yong-ch'ae functionary of the sector concerned
Pang Ki-yong "
Kil Chae-kyong "
Song Ki-t'ae DPRK ambassador to Mozambique

[Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 16 May 78 p 1]

JAPAN SOCIALIST PARTY DELEGATION BANQUET--In conjunction with their visit, the Japan Socialist Party Delegation arranged a banquet at the Ongnyugwan on 15 May, to which the following were invited:

Pak Song-ch'ol	comrade
Kim Yong-nam	"
So Yun-sok	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Pong-chu	"
Chi Chae-ryong	"
Hyon Chun-kuk	"
Ch'oe Chung-sam	"
Chu Ch'ang-chun	"

Comrade Pak Song-ch'ol spoke at the banquet [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 16 May 78 p 2].

PRC NEWSPAPER DELEGATION FETED--The following participated in a banquet arranged by the Editorial Committee of NODONG SINMUN on 16 May at the People's Cultural Palace to welcome the visiting PEOPLE'S DAILY delegation:

Kim Yong-nam	comrade
Kim Ki-nam	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Si-hak	"
Kim Song-Kol	"
Yi Hwa-son	"

Kim Ki-nam spoke at the banquet [Pyong NODONG SINMUN in Korean 17 May 78 p 4].

HAMHUNG MASS RALLY FOR MOZAMBIQUE DELEGATION--A mass rally was staged at Hamung stadium on 17 May to welcome the visiting Mozambique party and government delegation headed by President Samora Moises Machel; the following participated in the rally:

Pak Song-ch'ol (and wife)	comrade
Ho Tam	"
Kong Chin-t'ae	"
No T'ae-sok	"
Yun Ki-pok	"
Yi Kil-song	South Hamgyong Provincial Party Secretary
Kim Hyong-chong	provincial functionary

Yi Kil-song delivered the address at the rally [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 18 May 78 p 1].

CEAUSESCU ARRIVES--Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Romanian Socialist Republic, arrived in Pyongyang on 20 May; along with Kim Il-song, the following were on hand at the airport to greet the arriving party:

Pak Song-ch'ol (and wife)	comrade
Yi Chong-ok	"
O Chin-u	"
So Ch'ol	"
Kye Ung-t'ae	"
Kim Yong-nam	"
Ho Tam	"
Kim Man-kum	"
Kong Chin-t'ae	"
Hwang Chang-yop	"
Sin In-ha	DPRK ambassador to Romania

[Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 21 May 78 p 2]

OFFICIAL TALKS HELD--Participating in official talks between Kim Il-song and Nicolae Ceausescu on 20 May were the following:

Yi Chong-ok	comrade
Kye Ung-t'ae	"
Kim Yong-nam	"
Ho Tam	"
Kong Chin-t'ae	"
Sin In-ha	DPRK ambassador to Romania

[Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 21 May 78 p 1]

MACHEL VISIT CONTINUES--Accompanying Mozambique President Samora Moises Machel on a visit to the Pyongyang subway and to an acrobatic performance on 20 May were the following:

Pak Song-ch'ol	comrade
No T'ae-sok	"
Yun Ki-pok	"
Song Ki-t'ae	DPRK ambassador to Mozambique

[Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 21 May 78 p 6]

MASS RALLY FOR CEAUSESCU--A mass rally welcoming Prime Minister Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania was held at Moranbong Stadium in Pyongyang on 21 May; along with Kim Il-song, the following were present on the viewing platform:

Pak Song-ch'ol (and wife)	comrade
Yi Chong-ok	"
O Chin-u	"
So Ch'ol	"
Kye Ung-t'ae	"
Kim Yong-nam	"
Ho Tam	"
Kim Man-kum	"

Kong Chin-t'ae	comrade
Hwang Chang-yop	"
Kang Hui-won	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Pong-chu	"
Chi Chae-ryong	"
Sin In-ha	DPRK ambassador to Romania

[Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 22 May 78 p 1]

DPRK-MOZAMBIQUE ACCORDS SIGNED--Present at the 21 May signing by Kim Il-song and Samora Moises Machel of a treaty of friendship and cooperation and an agreement on economic, scientific/technological and cultural cooperation between the DPRK and Mozambique were the following:

Pak Song-ch;ol (and wife)	comrade
Ho Tam	"
Kong Chin-t'ae	"
No T'ae-sok	"
Yun Ki-pok	"
Song Ki-t'ae	DPRK ambassador to Mozambique

[Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 22 May 78 p 7]

CEAUSESCU VISITS SCENIC SPOT--Accompanying Kim Il-song and Nicolae Ceausescu on a sightseeing trip by train to Yonpung Lake on 22 May were the following:

Kim Yong-nam	comrade
Ho Tam	"
Sin In-ha	DPRK ambassador to Romania

On hand to greet the arrival of Kim and Ceausescu at Yonpung station were the following:

Yi Kun-mo	comrade
Kang Hyon-su	provincial functionary
Kim Chong-song	"

[Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 23 May 78 p 1]

CZECH MILITARY DELEGATION ARRIVES--On hand at Pyongyang airport on 22 May to greet the arrival of a Czech military delegation were the following:

O Chin-u	comrade
So Ch'ol	"
Kim Kwang-chin	general grade officer
Pak Chung-kuk	"
Cho Myong-nok	"
O Kyong-hun	"
Hwang Ch'ol-san	"
Yi O-song	"

Han Chu-kyong	general grade officer
Kang Hui-won	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Kil-hyon	"
Kil Chae-kyong	"

The following participated in talks held later in the day between the DPRK and Czech military representatives concerning issues of mutual concern:

O Chin-u	comrade
So Ch'ol	"
Kim Kwang-chin	general grade officer
Pak Chung-kuk	"
Cho Myong-nok	"

[Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 23 May 78 p 3]

O CHIN-U MEETS WITH CZECH DELEGATION--Participating in a 22 May meeting between Minister of People's Armed Forces General O Chin-u and the visiting Czech military delegation were the following:

So Ch'ol	comrade
Kim Kwang-chin	general grade officer
Pak Chung-kuk	"
Cho Myong-nok	"
O Kyong-hun	"

[Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 23 May 78 p 3]

DPRK-ROMANIAN ACCORDS SIGNED--Attending the signing on 23 May by Kim Il-song and Nicolae Ceausescu of a joint communique on strengthening friendship and unity and developing fraternal cooperation between the DPRK and Romania were the following:

Pak Song-ch'ol (and wife)	comrade
Yi Chong-ok	"
O Chun-u	"
Kye Ung-t'ae	"
Kim Yong-nam	"
Ho Tam	"
Kong Chin-t'ae	"
Kil Chae-kyong	functionary of the sector concerned
Sin In-ha	DPRK ambassador to Romania

[Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 24 May 78 p 1]

CEAUSESCU DEPARTS--On hand with Kim Il-song at Pyongyang airport on 23 May to see off Nicolae Ceausescu, who had just completed his official visit to the DPRK, were the following:

Pak Song-ch'ol (and wife)	comrade
Yi Chong-ok	"

O Chin-u	comrade
So Ch'ol	"
Kye Ung-t'ae	"
Kim Yong-nam	"
Ho Tam	"
Kim Man-kum	"
Kong Chin-t'ae	"
Hwang Chang-yop	"
Sin In-ha	DPRK ambassador to Romania

[Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 24 May 78 p 3]

ZIMBABWE DELEGATION ARRIVES--On hand to greet the arrival in Pyongyang of a delegation representing the Zimbabwe African National Union, headed by Robert G. Mugabe, on 23 May were the following:

Kim Yong-nam	comrade
Cho Myong-son	functionary of the sector concerned
Yi Hwa-son	"

[Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 24 May 78 p 3]

CONGOLESE DELEGATION ARRIVES--A party and state delegation of the People's Republic of the Congo, headed by the chairman of the military committee of the Congolese Workers' Party, Joachim Yhomby-Opango, arrived in Pyongyang on 25 May; along with Kim Il-song, the following were on hand to greet the delegation:

Pak Song-ch'ol (and wife)	comrade
Kye Ung-t'ae	"
Kim Yong-nam	"
Chong Chun-ki	"
Ho Tam	"
Yi In-kyu	DPRK ambassador to the Congo

[Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 26 May 78 p 1]

GIFTS CONVEYED TO KIM--Participating in a 25 May ceremony at which Joachim Yhomby-Opango presented gifts to Kim Il-song were the following:

Pak Song-ch'ol (and wife)	comrade
Kim Yong-nam	"
Ho Tam	"
Chong Chun-ki	"
So Kwan-hi	functionary of the sector concerned
Ch'oe Chong-kun	"
Pak Chung-kuk	"
Kil Chae-kyong	"
Yi In-kyu	DPRK ambassador to the Congo

[Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 26 May 78 p 2]

KIM RECEIVES CZECH MILITARY DELEGATION--The following were present when Kim Il-song received the visiting Czech military delegation on 25 May:

O Chin-u	comrade
So Ch'ol	"
Pak Chung-kuk	lieutenant general
Chon Tong-chun	DPRK military attache in Czechoslovakia

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

DPRK DELEGATION RETURNS FROM AFRICA--A government delegation headed by Vice President Kang Yank-uk returned to Pyongyang on 25 May following completion of visits to Togo, Benin, Senegal, Nigeria, Zaire and Iran; on hand to greet the delegation were the following:

Pak Song-ch'ol	vice president
Yim Ch'un-ch'u	general secretary
Kye Ung-t'ae	vice premier
Ch'oe Chong-kun	functionary of the sector concerned
Yi Yong-ch'ang	"

The delegation stopped over in Islamabad and Peking on its way home [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 26 May 78 p 5].

MILITARY RALLY FOR CZECH DELEGATION--The following attended a 25 May rally held at the February 8 Hall of Culture at which soldiers from military units stationed in Pyongyang welcomed the visiting Czech military delegation:

O Chin-u	comrade
So Ch'ol	"
Kim Kwang-chin	general grade officer
Cho Myong-nok	"
O Kyong-hun	"
Kang Hui-won	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Kil-hyon	"
Wang Kyok-hak	"

Kang Hui-won spoke at the rally [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 26 May 78 p 5].

DPRK-CONGO TALKS HELD--Participating in talks held on 26 May between Kim Il-song and Joachim Yhomby-Opango were the following:

Pak Song-ch'ol	comrade
Kim Yong-nam	"
Ho Tam	"
Chong Chun-ki	"
So Kwan-hi	functionary of the sector concerned
Cho'oe Chong-kun	"
Pak Chung-kuk	"

Pak Song-ch'ol (and wife)	comrade
Kim Yong-nam	"
Ho Tam	"
Chong Chun-ki	"
So Kwan-hi	functionary of the sector concerned
Ch'oe Chong-kun	"
Pak Chung-kuk	"
Chong Song-nam	"
Kil Chae-kyong	"
Yi In-kyu	DPRK ambassador to the Congo

[Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Lorean 30 May 78 p 1]

JOACHIM YHOMBY-OPANGO DEPARTS--Along with Kim Il-song, the following were on hand on 29 May to see off the Congolese party and government delegation, headed by Joachim Yhomby-Opango, upon its departure from Pyongyang:

Pak Song-ch'ol (and wife)	comrade
Kye Ung-t'ae	"
Kim Yong-nam	"
Ho Tam	"
Chong Chun-ki	"
Yi In-kyu	DPRK ambassador to the Congo

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

KIM RECEIVES 'PEOPLE'S DAILY' DELEGATION--Present when Kim Il-song received the delegation representing the PRC newspaper PEOPLE'S DAILY on 30 May were the following:

Kim Yong-nam	comrade
Kim Ki-nam	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Kil-hyon	"

[Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 31 May 78 p 1]

ALGERIAN ENVOY FETED--The administration council arranged a banquet on 30 May at the People's Cultural Palace to welcome the visiting special envoy of the Algerian president; the following participated in the banquet:

Ho Tam	comrade
Kim Kyong-yon	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Hyong-yul	"

Ho Tam spoke at the banquet [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 31 May 78 p 3].

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'NODONG SINMUN' EDITORIALS FOR MAY 1978

[Editorial Report] The following editorials appeared in Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean During May 1978:

1 May 78 p 1 bottom: "An International Holiday Demonstrating the Unity and Solidarity of the Working People of the Entire World": Marks the observance of May Day as an annual event which strengthens the unity and solidarity of the world's working people in their struggle against domination and subordination; emphasizes the importance placed by the Korean people on their bonds of solidarity with the revolutionary forces of the world, and on strengthening and developing friendly relations with revolutionary people worldwide; reviews Kim Il-song's contributions to the development of an independent and powerful nation; and underlines the universal applicability of his political theory; notes that the people of Korea are faced with the great tasks of implementing the new 7-year plan, and reiterates the importance of the campaign to capture the red flag of the three revolutions in accomplishing these tasks; notes that the Korean people will continue their policy of encouraging the struggle of the world's revolutionary people [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 84, 1 May 1978 pages D12-15: "NODONG SINMUN Editorial on Occassion of May Day"].

3 May 78 p 3 upper left: "Let Us Do A Superior Job of Transplanting Humus Pot Corn Seedlings Within A Short Period of Time": Notes that the rural economic sector is currently faced with the vital task of transplanting humus pot corn seedlings; points out that the rapid transplanting of the seedlings at the right time is of paramount importance as a hedge against drought damage and as a guarantee for increased yield; notes that organization is of primary importance in getting the job done in the shortest time possible, and instructs all rural functionaries to carry out the work of their production units in strict compliance with a soundly prepared plan; reiterates the importance of all transplanting work being done in accordance with the chuche farming method, in a scientific manner, and in regard for the demands of the Chongsan-ri spirit and the Chongsan-ri method.

4 May 78 p 1 lower left: "A Goodwill Mission from Seychelles": Notes the arrival in Pyongyang on 4 May of a delegation from Seychelles headed by President Francis Albert Rene; emphasizes that the arrival of Rene marks an

important day in the history of friendship between the peoples of the two nations, and that the Korean people welcome the visit; notes that the political independence and economic development of Seychelles have been strengthened under the "correct" leadership of Rene since the nation gained its independence in 1976; stresses that Seychelles' leaders place high value on the successes achieved in Korea in revolution and construction, and that they support the struggle for independent peaceful unification of Korea as espoused by the government of the DPRK; suggests that the visit will do much to strengthen the unity and solidarity of non-aligned nations and will contribute greatly to the development of friendly relations between the DPRK and Seychelles.

4 May 78 p 3 upper left: "Let Us Do A Superior Job of Setting Out Robust Seedlings at the Proper Time": Emphasizes the importance of carrying out rice transplanting tasks at the proper time; in particular, underlines the importance of proper transplanting in order to increase production under growing conditions which are expected to include continued drought and an early autumn; warns that failure to observe proper timing or scientific requirements in transplanting seedlings will have consequences that no amount of labor can correct; instructs functionaries, including those of farm guidance organs and those responsible for cooperative farm management, to ascertain that manpower and machinery resources are fully mobilized in accordance with detailed planning; stresses that steps be taken to maximize the working capacity of each farm worker through complete mobilization of equipment such as rice transplanting machines; emphasizes that now is the time for planning the proper use of irrigation so that "not even a single drop of water is wasted."

5 May 78 p 1 upper left: "We Warmly Greet the Goodwill Mission of the Fraternal Chinese People, Our Close Comrades-In-Arms": Notes the arrival in Pyongyang on 5 May of Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China; emphasizes that the visit constitutes a great event in the history of friendship and cooperation between the two nations, and is a great encouragement to the Korean people in their struggle to hasten the independent and peaceful unification of the nation; reiterates that the friendship and unity between the Korean and Chinese people are ties forged in war against a common enemy, and that these ties are strong enough to overcome any potential difficulty; notes that the Chinese people continue to achieve successes in revolution and construction under the "wise leadership" of Hua Kuo-feng; emphasizes that China has matured into a powerful revolutionary force against imperialism in Asia, and that the current visit by Hua will demonstrate the strength of the friendship and unity between the two nations [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 88, 5 May 1978 pages D6-8: "NODONG SINMUN Editorial"].

11 May 78 p 3 top with border: "The Friendship Between Korea and China Will Be Immortal": Reviews the visit of Hua Kuo-feng to the DPRK during the period 5-10 May; notes that Kim Il-song and Hua discussed matters of mutual concern during the Chinese leader's stay, and that the two leaders

came to "complete agreement" on these matters; stresses that the fact that this visit was Hua's first trip abroad as head of the party and government of China, underlines the importance attached to Sino-Korean relations; emphasizes Chinese support for DPRK government policies concerning the independent and peaceful unification of the nation, as well as their condemnation of U.S. presence in South Korea; notes that the success of Hua's visit further demonstrates that the friendship between the two nations cannot be destroyed by anyone, and that close relations will continue to be strengthened and developed [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 92, 11 May 1978 pages D4-8: "'Immortal' PRC Friendship"].

13 May 78 p 1 top with border: "Let Functionaries Help Out by Mingling with the Working Class and Providing Competent Guidance over Factory Work": Notes that party organizers and functionaries must intensify their organizational political work within the working class if the intensification of the struggle to fulfill the new economic plan is to be a success; emphasizes that industry is one of the two major sectors of the people's economy, and as such, the performance of the workers has direct bearing on how successfully the tasks of the new economic plan will be carried out; reminds responsible functionaries that they are bound by party policy to go out to the factories and mingle with the workers and learn from them, and in the process become more capable of guiding the various aspects of production; notes that one of the most important tasks for functionaries to attend to when working in the factories is to see to it that the Taaen work system is firmly in place and functioning; instructs functionaries in addition to take special interest in the living, and working conditions of the laborers; stresses that functionaries on all levels must be well versed on party policy so that any problems encountered can be handled correctly and in a manner that will benefit the working class.

14 May 78 p 1 lower left: "Goodwill Mission of the People of Mozambique": Notes the arrival in Pyongyang on 14 May of a party and government delegation of the Mozambique People's Republic, headed by President Samora Moises Machel; emphasizes that the visit will serve to further develop the friendly relations existing between the two countries, and to demonstrate the continued unity and solidarity of the Korean people with the nations of Africa; congratulates the people of Mozambique for their progress in economic development under the "correct" leadership of President Machel; notes that the people of Mozambique support the DPRK in its struggle against the "two Koreas" policy of the splittists at home and abroad; points out that this visit, the third for Machel, affirms the support of Mozambique for the DPRK struggle to achieve the independent and peaceful unification of the nation; emphasizes that the visit will serve to further strengthen the non-aligned movement and contribute to the joint struggle against imperialism.

18 May 78 p 1 upper left: "Let Us Continue To Thoroughly Implement the Party Central Committee Letter Sent to All Party Members": Notes that all successes achieved so far this year in fulfilling the goals of the new prospective plan are attributable to the vitality of the party Central Committee letter sent to all party members; points out that the letter has provided the foundation which has made it possible to open up an all-out advance in the mining and power

industries, to normalize production and to allow the economy to develop at high speed; emphasizes that the work of implementing the letter is not temporary, but rather constant and extending far into the future; notes the particularly key role to be played by guidance functionaries in seeing to it that the demands of the letter are fulfilled, and instructs them to more vigorously organize economic planning work and to guide the masses by setting examples in surmounting difficulties on the basis of self-reliance [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 98, 19 May 1978 pages D15-17: "NODONG SINMUN Urges Implementation of Central Committee Letter"].

20 May 78 p 1 upper left: "A Powerful Demonstration of the Friendship and Unity Between Korea and Romania": Notes the arrival on 20 May of Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, for an official friendly visit; points out that the visit will represent a powerful display of the friendship and solidarity between the two nations; reviews the accomplishments of the Romanian people, both domestically and in the field of international affairs, and congratulates them on their efforts to consolidate international cooperation and solidarity with anti-imperialist revolutionary forces; points out that Romania supports Kim Il-song's 5-point policy for national reunification, and expresses gratitude for this support [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 99, 22 May 1978 pages D21-23: "NODONG SINMUN Editorial on Visit"].

24 May 78 p 3 upper left: "Let Us Vigorously Launch a Mass Movement Struggle To Prevent Drought Damage in Advance": Stresses the importance of working out plans in advance for preventing drought damage and solving the water problem; instructs economic guidance functionaries to give top priority to preventing drought damage, and accordingly push ahead with projects aimed at tapping underground sources of water; instructs functionaries of machine, chemical and metallurgical industry sectors to guarantee the production of a timely supply of equipment needed in irrigation projects including pumps, electric motors, transformers, sprinklers, wire and hoses; underlines the importance of organizational and political work at all party levels, as well as the necessity for coupling the struggle to solve the water problem with the struggle to implement the tasks set forth in the party Central Committee letter sent to all party members [Text published in JPRS 71300 TRANSLATIONS ON NORTH KOREA, No 596, 15 June 1978 pages 24-27: "DPRK Daily Urges Fight Against Drought"].

25 May 78 p 1 lower left: "An Important Event To Be Recorded in the History of Korean-Congolese Friendship": Notes the arrival in Pyongyang on 25 May of a Congolese party and government delegation, headed by President Joachim Yhomby-Opango, on an official visit; emphasizes that the visit is of significance both in terms of cementing the friendly and cooperative relations of the two countries as well as for consolidating relations between the DPRK and African peoples; congratulates the people of the Congo for their successes in independent development under the "correct" leadership of Joachim Yhomby-Opango; points out that the two nations share a similar past, that they support

the non-aligned movement, and that both are staunchly anti-imperialist; expresses gratitude to the people of the Congo for their support of Kim Il-song's three principles and five-point policy for reunification of Korea [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 102, 25 May 1978 pages D9-11: "NODONG SINMUN Welcomes Congo President"].

25 May 78 p 4 upper left: "A Proud Record of Great Achievements Under the Banner of Chuche Ideology: Commemorating the 23d Anniversary of the Founding of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan": Extends congratulations to Chongnyon functionaries and compatriots in Japan in connection with the 23d anniversary of the founding of the association; emphasizes that the association's success is due entirely to its manifestation of chuche ideology under the direction of Kim Il-song; points out that Kim Il-song has taken great personal interest in the development of the association to include the donation of nearly 25 billion yen for educational purposes; stresses that one of the major contributions of Chongnyon has been its role in countering attempts to legitimize the "two Koreas" policy of domestic and foreign splittists; reminds the association that it can better perform its tasks if chuche ideology is more firmly implanted within its ranks, if ideological unity and solidarity is further strengthened and if the compatriots in Japan are rallied more firmly around Kim Il-song; notes that the people of Korea will continue to support and encourage members of the association and other compatriots in Japan in their struggles [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 103, 26 May 1978 pages D12-15: "NODONG SINMUN Hails Chongnyon Anniversary"]

31 May 78 p 2 top with border: "Let Us Perform Victors' Exploits in the '100-Day Battle' to Glorify the 30th Anniversary of the Founding of the Republic": Underlines the significance of 1978 as the first year of the new 7-year plan and as the 30th anniversary of the founding of the republic; notes that the party has appealed to all socialist construction sectors to wage a "100-day battle" as the most appropriate way to demonstrate the significance of the year; emphasizes that the vigorous launching of the battle by the entire party, army and people is in keeping with the traditional work style and spirit of struggle of the Korean people; notes that the goals of the 100-day battle include the completion of the industrial sector's yearly goal one month ahead of schedule, increases in production in the extractive and power industries, new innovations in production in the metallurgical/machine and chemical industries, increased transportation of fuel and raw materials, a concentration of efforts in major construction projects, harvesting 8.8 million tons of grain, and improvements in consumer goods, science, education, culture and art sectors; underlines the importance of conservation of fuel and power sources as well as improvement of management techniques [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 107, 2 June 1978 pages D2-7: "NODONG SINMUN Call Workers To '100-Day Battle'"].

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KIM IL-SONG PHOTOS APPEARING IN 'NODONG SINMUN' MAY 1978

[Editorial Report] The following news event-related photographs of Kim Il-song appeared in Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean during the month of May 1978:

1 May 78 p 1 Caption: "Talks were held between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and His Majesty Bokassa I [on 30 April]"

1 May 78 p 1 Caption: "The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song posed for a commemorative photo with His Majesty Bokassa I [with their wives on 30 April]"

1 May 78 p 2 Caption: "The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song presented gifts to His Majesty Bokassa I [on 30 April]"

2 May 78 p 1 Caption: "The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and his Majesty Bokassa I raised tightly clasped hands in acknowledgement of the rousing cheers of spectators and actors of the mass gymnastic display [held at Moranbong Stadium on 1 May]"

2 May 78 p 1 Caption: "Together with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, His Majesty Bokassa I viewed the mass gymnastic display 'Song of Korea' [presented at Moranbong Stadium on 1 May]"

2 May 78 p 2 Caption: "The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and His Majesty Bokassa I [and their wives] posed for a commemorative photo following the awards presentation ceremony [held on 1 May]"

3 May 78 p 1 Caption: "The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song warmly shook hands with His Majesty Bokassa I upon his departure from Pyongyang [on 2 May]"

3 May 78 p 1 Caption: "The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song warmly bade farewell to His Majesty Bokassa I who was departing Pyongyang upon the successful completion of his visit to our nation [on 2 May]"

3 May 78 p 2 Caption: "The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and His Majesty Bokassa I [on 2 May] signed a treaty on friendship and cooperation, a general agreement on economic, scientific/technological and cultural cooperation, and a joint communique between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Central African Empire"

5 May 78 p 1 Caption: "The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song firmly shook hands with President Francis Albert Rene [upon the latter's arrival at Pyongyang airport on 4 May]"

5 May 78 p 2 Caption: "President Francis Albert Rene paid a courtesy call on the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song [on 4 May]"

5 May 78 p 2 Caption: "The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song posed for a commemorative picture with President Francis Albert Rene and his entourage [on 4 May]"

5 May 78 p 3 Caption: "Together with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, President Francis Albert Rene acknowledged the enthusiastic welcome of the crowd at the airport [on 4 May]"

5 May 78 p 3 Caption: "Young Pioneers presented flower bouquets to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and President Francis Albert Rene along the parade route [on 4 May]"

5 May 78 p 3 Caption: "Together with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, President Francis Albert Rene inspected an honor guard of the three services of the Korean People's Army [at the airport on 4 May]"

5 May p 3 Caption: "Talks were held [on 4 May] between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and President Francis Albert Rene"

5 May 78 p 4 Caption: "The chairman of the Pyongyang Administration Committee presented a silver knife to President Francis Albert Rene and his wife in the name of all the citizens of Pyongyang [with Kim Il-song present on 4 May]"

5 May 78 p 4 Caption: "Hundreds of thousands of Pyongyang workers enthusiastically welcomed the Seychelles' government delegation, headed by President Francis Albert Rene, along the parade route [on 4 May, with Kim Il-song standing in the open-roofed car with Rene]"

6 May 78 p 1 Caption: "The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song firmly shook hands with Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, wise leader of the Chinese people [upon his arrival at Pyongyang station on 5 May]"

6 May 78 p 2 Caption: "Comrade Hau Kuo-feng, wise leader of the Chinese people, paid a courtesy call on the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song [on 5 May]"

6 May 78 p 2 Caption: "Talks were held [on 5 May] between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Hau Kuo-feng, wise leader of the Chinese people"

6 May 78 p 3 Caption: "The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song went to Pyongyang station [on 5 May] and warmly greeted Comrade Hua Kuo-feng"

6 May 78 p 3 Caption: "Juvenile Corps members courteously presented fragrant bouquets to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Hua Kuo-feng at Pyongyang station [on 5 May]"

6 May 78 p 4 Caption: "A grand ceremony welcoming Comrade Hua Kuo-feng was held at Pyongyang station [on 5 May with Kim Il-song present]"

6 May 78 p 4 Caption: "Together with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, Comrade Hua Kuo-feng inspected an honor guard of the three services of the Korean People's Army [at Pyongyang station on 5 May]"

6 May 78 p 5 Caption: "[With Kim Il-song present,] the chairman of the Pyongyang Administration Committee, together with Heroes of the DPRK and People's Actors, presented Hua Kuo-feng, wise leader of the Chinese people, with the statuette 'comrades-in-arms knit with blood ties' [on 5 May]"

6 May 78 p 5 Caption: "Women labor heroes presented the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Hua Kuo-feng, wise leader of the Chinese people, with flower bouquets along the parade route [on 5 May]"

6 May 78 p 5 Caption: "Hua Kuo-feng, wise leader of the Chinese people, presented the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song with gifts of friendship [on 5 May]"

6 May 78 p 6 Caption: "Hundreds of thousands of Pyongyang workers and students enthusiastically welcomed Comrade Hua Kuo-feng [standing in the open car with Kim Il-song] along the parade route [on 5 May]"

7 May 78 p 1 Caption: "The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song paid a return courtesy call on Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, wise leader of the Chinese people [on 6 May]"

7 May 78 p 2 Caption: "Talks were held [on 6 May] between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, wise leader of the Chinese people"

7 May 78 p 2 Caption: "Together with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, Comrade Hua Kuo-feng ascended to the stage [at Mansudae Art Theater on 6 May] and posed for a commemorative photo with the actors after presenting them with a flower basket in congratulation of their successful performance"

8 May 78 p 2 Caption: "The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the wise leader of the Chinese people Comrade Hua Kuo-feng raised tightly clasped hands in acknowledgment of the rousing cheers of the crowd [at the mass rally held at Moranbong Stadium on 7 May]"

8 May 78 p 1 Caption: "Viewing platform of the Pyongyang mass rally, with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in attendance, welcoming the wise leader of the Chinese people Comrade Hua Kuo-feng [on 7 May]"

8 May 78 p 2 [uncaptioned photo of Kim Il-song delivering a speech at the 7 May Pyongyang mass rally for Hua Kuo-feng]

8 May 78 p 4 Caption: "Together with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the wise leader of the Chinese people Comrade Hua Kuo-feng viewed the [7 May staging of the] mass gymnastic display 'Song of Korea'"

8 May 78 p 5 Caption: "The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song warmly bade farewell to President Francis Albert Rene, who was departing Pyongyang upon completion of his visit to our country [on 7 May]"

8 May 78 p 5 Caption: "An agreement on economic, scientific/technological and cultural cooperation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Seychelles was signed [by Kim Il-song and Francis Albert Rene on 7 May]"

9 May 78 p 1 Caption: "Juvenile Corps members presented the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the wise leader of the Chinese people Comrade Hua Kuo-feng with fragrant flower bouquets upon their arrival in Hamhung [on 8 May]"

9 May 78 p 1 Caption: "The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the wise leader of the Chinese people Comrade Hua Kuo-feng acknowledged the enthusiastic welcome of the crowd following their arrival in Hamhung [on 8 May]"

9 May 78 p 2 Caption: "Together with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the wise leader of the Chinese people Comrade Hua Kuo-feng reviewed an honor guard of the Korean People's Army [in Hamhung on 8 May]"

9 May 78 p 2 Caption: "Women workers presented the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the wise leader of the Chinese people Comrade Hua Kuo-feng with fragrant bouquets along the parade route [in Hamhung on 8 May]"

9 May 78 p 2 Caption: "Together with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the wise leader of the Chinese people Comrade Hua Kuo-feng visited the February 8 Vinalon Complex [in Hamhung on 8 May]"

9 May 78 p 3 Caption: "Hundreds of thousand of Hamhung workers enthusiastically greeted the goodwill envoy of the fraternal Chinese people [standing in the open car with Kim Il-song] along the parade route [on 8 May]"

10 May 78 p 1 Caption: "Talks were held between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the wise leader of the Chinese people Comrade Hua Kuo-feng [following their return to Pyongyang from Hamhung on 9 May]"

10 May 78 p 1 Caption: "Lovely young girls presented the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the wise leader of the Chinese people Comrade Hua Kuo-feng with fragrant bouquets upon their departure from Hamhung [on 9 May]"

11 May 78 p 1 Caption: "The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song firmly shook hands with the wise leader of the Chinese people Comrade Hua Kuo-feng upon his departure from Pyongyang [by train on 10 May]"

11 May 78 p 1 Caption: "The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song bade fond farewell to the goodwill envoy of the Chinese people at Pyongyang station [on 10 May]"

11 May 78 p 2 Caption: "Juvenile Corps members courteously presented the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the wise leader of the Chinese people Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, who was departing Pyongyang, with fragrant bouquets [on 10 May]"

14 May 78 p 1 Caption: "The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song posed for a commemorative photo with members of the Japan Socialist Party delegation after receiving them [on 13 May]"

15 May 78 p 1 Caption: "The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song firmly shook hands with Comrade Samora Moises Machel [upon the latter's arrival at Pyongyang airport on 14 May]"

15 May 78 p 1 Caption: "Together with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, Comrade Samora Moises Machel acknowledged the enthusiastic welcome of the crowd at the airport [on 14 May]"

15 May 78 p 2 Caption: "Comrade Samora Moises Machel paid a courtesy call on the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song [on 14 May]"

15 May 78 p 2 Caption: "The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song posed for a commemorative photo with Comrade Samora Moises Machel and his entourage [on 14 May]"

15 May 78 p 2 Caption: "Comrade Samora Moises Machel presented the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song with gifts of friendship [on 14 May]"

15 May 78 p 3 Caption: "Together with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, Comrade Samora Moises Machel reviewed an honor guard of the three services of the Korean People's Army [at the airport on 14 May]"

15 May 78 p 3 Caption: "Working women revolutionaries presented the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Samora Moises Machel with bouquets along the parade route [on 14 May]"

15 May 78 p 3 Caption: "[With Kim Il-song,] the chairman of the Pyongyang Administration Committee presented Comrade Samora Moises Machel with a statuette of an anti-imperialist fighter in the name of the citizens of Pyongyang [on 14 May]"

16 May 78 p 1 Caption: "Talks were held [on 15 May] between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Samora Moises Machel"

16 May 78 p 1 Caption: "Together with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, Comrade Samora Moises Machel ascended to the stage [at Mansudae Art Theater on 15 May] and posed for a commemorative photo with the artists after presenting them with a flower basket in congratulation of their successful performance"

17 May 78 p 1 Caption: "The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song paid a return courtesy call on Comrade Samora Moises Machel [on 16 May]"

17 May 78 p 1 Caption: "Talks were held [on 16 May] between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Samora Moises Machel"

17 May 78 p a Caption: "The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song posed for a commemorative photo with members of the congratulatory delegation of Korean residents in Japan after receiving them [on 16 May]"

19 May 78 p 1 Caption: "Talks were held between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Samora Moises Machel [on 18 May]"

19 May 78 p 1 Caption: "The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song posed for a commemorative photo with Comrade Samora Moises Machel [on 18 May]"

19 May 78 p 2 Caption: "The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song presented gifts to Comrade Samora Moises Machel [on 18 May]"

21 May 78 p 1 Caption: "The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song firmly shook hands with Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu [upon the latter's arrival at Pyongyang airport on 20 May]"

21 May 78 p 1 Caption: "Together with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu acknowledged the rousing cheers of the crowd at the airport [on 20 May]"

21 May 78 p 2 Caption: "Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu paid a courtesy call on the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song [on 20 May]"

21 May 78 p 1 Caption: "Official talks were held [on 20 May] between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrad Nicolae Ceausescu"

21 May 78 p 3 Caption: "The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song went out to the airport and warmly greeted Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu [on 20 May]"

21 May 78 p 3 Caption: "Juvenile Corps members presented the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu with fragrant bouquets along the parade route [on 20 May]"

21 May 78 p 4 Caption: "Together with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu reviewed an honor guard of the three services of the Korean People's Army [at the airport on 20 May]"

21 May 78 p 4 Caption: "A grand welcoming ceremony [with Kim Il-song present] for Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu was staged at the airport [on 20 May]"

21 May 78 p 4 Caption: "Hundreds of thousands of Pyongyang workers enthusiastically welcomed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu [standing in the open car with Kim Il-song] along the parade route [on 20 May]"

21 May 78 p 5 Caption: "Together with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu acknowledged the enthusiastic welcome of the many artists and onlookers [lining the parade route on 20 May]"

21 May 78 p 5 Caption: "The chairman of the Pyongyang Administration Committee presented Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu with a statuette of an anti-imperialist fighter in the name of the citizens of Pyongyang [on 20 May with Kim Il-song looking on]"

22 May 78 p 1 Caption: "The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu raised their tightly clasped hands in acknowledgment of the enthusiastic welcome of the crowd [at a mass rally held at Moranbong Stadium on 21 May]"

22 May 78 p 2 [uncaptioned photo of Kim Il-song delivering a speech at the Pyongyang mass rally for Ceausescu on 21 May]

22 May 78 p 4 Caption: "The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song paid a return courtesy call on Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu [on 21 May]"

22 May 78 p 4 Caption: "Together with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu ascended to the stage [at Mansudae Art Theater on 21 May] and posed for a commemorative photo with the artists after presenting them with a flower basket in congratulation of their successful performance"

22 May 78 p 5 Caption: "Together with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu viewed the mass gymnastic display 'Song of Korea' [performed at Moranbong Stadium on 21 May]"

22 May 78 p 6 Caption: "The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song firmly shook hands with and warmly embraced Comrade Samora Moises Machel upon his departure from Pyongyang [on 21 May]"

22 May 78 p 6 Caption: "The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song warmly bade farewell to Comrade Samora Moises Machel upon his departure from Pyongyang after the successful completion of his visit to our nation [on 21 May]"

22 May 78 p 7 Caption: "A treaty on friendship and cooperation and an agreement on economic, scientific/technological and cultural cooperation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Mozambique People's Republic was signed [on 21 May by Kim Il-song and Samora Moises Machel]"

23 May 78 p 1 Caption: "The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song posed for a commemorative photo with Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu at Yonpung Lake [on 22 May]"

23 May 78 p 1 Caption: "Juvenile Corps members courteously presented the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu with fragrant bouquets upon their arrival at Yonpung Lake [on 22 May]"

23 May 78 p 2 Caption: "Talks were held [on 22 May] between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu"

23 May 78 p 2 Caption: "The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and his wife posed for a commemorative photo with Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and his wife at Yonpung Lake [on 22 May]"

23 May 78 p 2 Caption: "Together with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu visited Yonpung Lake [on 22 May]"

24 May 78 p 1 Caption: "The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song firmly shook hands with Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu upon his departure from Pyongyang [on 23 May]"

24 May 78 p 1 Caption: "The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song warmly bade farewell to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, who was departing Pyongyang [on 23 May] upon completion of his visit to our nation"

24 May 78 p 2 Caption: "[On 23 May] the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu signed a joint communique on the strengthening of friendship and solidarity and the development of fraternal cooperation between the Korean Workers' Party and the Romanian Communist Party and between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Socialist Republic of Romania"

25 May 78 p 1 Caption: "The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song posed for a commemorative photo with the past prime minister of Peru and his family after receiving them [on 24 May]"

26 May 78 p 1 Caption: "The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song firmly shook hands with Comrade Joachim Yhomby-Opango [upon the latter's arrival at Pyongyang airport on 25 May]"

26 May 78 p 1 Caption: "Together with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, Comrade Joachim Yhomby-Opango acknowledged the enthusiastic welcome of the crowd at the airport [on 25 May]"

26 May 78 p 2 Caption: "Comrade Joachim Yhomby-Opango paid a courtesy call on the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song [on 25 May]"

26 May 78 p 2 Caption: "The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song posed for a commemorative photo with Comrade Joachim Yhomby-Opango and his entourage [on 25 May]"

26 May 78 p 2 Caption: "Comrade Joachim Yhomby-Opango presented the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song with gifts of friendship [on 25 May]"

26 May 78 p 3 Caption: "Together with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, Comrade Joachim Yhomby-Opango reviewed an honor guard of the three services of the Korean People's Army [at the airport on 25 May]"

26 May 78 p 3 Caption: "Girl students courteously presented the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Joachim Yhomby-Opango with fragrant bouquets along the parade route [on 25 May]"

26 May 78 p 3 Caption: "[With Kim Il-song looking on,] the chairman of the Pyongyang Administration Committee presented Comrade Joachim Yhomby-Opango with a silver knife in the name of the citizens of Pyongyang [on 25 May]"

26 May 78 p 4 Caption: "The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song posed for a commemorative photo with members of the military delegation of the Czechoslovakian Socialist Republic after receiving them [on 25 May]"

26 May 78 p 4 Caption: "Hundreds of thousands of Pyongyang workers enthusiastically welcomed the party and government delegation of the Congo People's Republic along the parade route [with Kim Il-song and Joachim Yhomby-Opango standing in the open car]"

27 May 78 p 1 Caption: "Talks were held [on 26 May] between the great leader Comrade Kim-Il-song and Comrade Joachim Yhomby-Opango"

27 May 78 p 1 Caption: "The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song posed for a commemorative photo with members of the delegation of the Zimbabwe African National Union after receiving them [on 26 May]"

28 May 78 p 1 Caption: "Talks were held [on 27 May] between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Joachim Yhomby-Opango"

28 May 78 p 1 Caption: "The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song presented Comrade Joachim Yhomby-Opango with gifts [on 27 May]"

29 May 78 p 1 Caption: "The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Joachim Yhomby-Opango posed for a commemorative photo following a ceremony in which medals were conferred [on 29 May]"

30 May 78 p 1 Caption: "The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song firmly shook hands with Comrade Joachim Yhomby-Opango upon his departure from Pyongyang [on 29 May]"

30 May 78 p 1 Caption: "The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song warmly bade farewell to Comrade Joachim Yhomby-Opango, who was departing Pyongyang upon successful completion of his visit to our nation [on 29 May]"

30 May 78 p 2 Caption: "The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Joachin Yhomby-Opango signed an agreement on economic, scientific/technological and cultural cooperation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Congo People's Republic [on 29 May]"

31 May 78 p 1 Caption: "The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song posed for a commemorative photo with the special envoy of the president of the Algerian National People's Republic after receiving him [on 30 May]"

31 May 78 p 1 Caption: "The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song posed for a commemorative photo with members of the delegation of the Chinese 'PEOPLE'S DAILY' after receiving them [on 30 May]"

BRIEFS

CH'ONGJIN RAILROAD BUREAU--Functionaries and command personnel of the Transport Office of the Ch'ongjin Railroad Bureau are taking the lead in organizing rotational concentrated transport and specialized concentrated transport in such areas as Kilju and Kimch'aek. The Chongju and Kowon Locomotive Stations have been moving 1.5 times, or as much as 2 times over nominal traction amounts. The Pyongyang Rolling Stock Factory and Ch'ongjin Railroad Factory are repairing cargo cars to eliminate snags. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 1 May 78 p 3] 9122

POWER STATIONS--The Pukch'ang, Pyongyang and Ch'ongch'ongang Thermal Power Stations, as well as the Changjingang and Hoch'ongang Power Station have produced over 16 percent more power compared with last year. [Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 3 May 78 p 3] 9122

MINING ADVANCES--With help from three revolutions team members, miners at the Sunch'on and Kaech'on Region Coal Mining Complexes and at the Komdok, Yongyang and Sangnong Mines have raised tunnelling speed and are achieving great results in transportation. Iron mines at Musan, Ulliyul and Chaeryong are increasing production and sending more ore to iron works. [Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 3 May 78 p 3] 9122

CONSUMER GOODS PRODUCTION--Workers at Pyongyang Consolidated Textile Mill, Sariwon Textile Mill, Kangso Textile Mill, Sinuiju Shoe Factory and Uiju Grain Factory have been models in raising production of consumer goods. [Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 3 May 78 p 4] 9122

CEMENT PRODUCTION--The Sunch'on, 8 February, Komusan, Sunghori and Puraesan Cement Plants have more than doubled cement production over results seen at the same time last year. [Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 3 May 78 p 4] 9122

RAILROAD OPERATIONS--Engineer and Labor Hero Kim Chun-do of the Kaech'on Locomotive Station has ensured smooth operations between Kaech'on and Sinanju Stations. Engineer Kong Song-ch'ol has raised the amount of freight carried between Kujang-Kaech'on Stations and Choyang-Kaech'on. By improving the track situation, the Kaech'on Locomotive Station has raised freight amounts 1.5-3

times and run more accident-free hours. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 9 May 78 p 5] 9122

COAL MINING SUCCESSES--The General Bureau of Coal Mining Industries, the General Bureau of Mining Industries and the Tanch'on Region Coal Mining Complex all stand as models in completing all indices of their plans in all units. The Tokch'on, Kujang and Kowon Region Coal Mining Complexes, and the Northern Region General Bureau of Coal Mining Industries all completed their April plans early. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 10 May 78 p 3] 9122

MINING AMOUNTS INCREASED--The Sangnong, Komdok, Yongyang, Unhung, Hyesan Youth, Unbong, Yongyu, P'unngnyon and February mines produced much more coal than in March. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 10 May 78 p 3] 9122

MODEL POWER PRODUCERS--Power combatants subordinate to the Ministry of Electric Power Industries with three revolutions team members, exceeded power production plans by six percent in April. Standing as models in this plan period were the Pyongyang Power Station, Pukch'ang Power Station, Unggi Power Station, Changjingang Power Station and the Hoch'ongang Power Station. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 10 May 78 p 3] 9122

LAND TRANSPORTATION--Transportation combatants subordinate to the Ministry of Land Transportation overfulfilled their April plans by 12.7 percent. Vehicle stations such as those at Namp'o, Pukch'ong, Sukch'on and Yongyon have had unprecedented success in transporting cargo between railroad stations and land transport work sites or harbors. The Pongch'on Short Distance Vehicle Station exceeded concentrated transport plans for coal by 1.3-1.5 times every dya. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 10 May 78 p 3] 9122

MARINE TRANSPORT--The Hungnam Marine Transport Work Site and transport combatants of Wonsan port have had great successes in loading ships with coal brought to them by train and truck. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 10 May 78 p 3] 9122

IRON ORE TRANSPORT-- Locomotive no 6064 of the Sariwon Locomotive Station is hauling more iron ore through the Sariwon and Hwangju Stations. [Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 13 May 78 p 5] 9122

FISHING QUOTA EXCEEDED--The Kinch'aek Fisheries Station exceeded its first month's production plan by 95.1 percent and finished its first quarter plan 45 days early. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 14 May 78 p 3] 9122

CHEMICAL INDUSTRY MODELS--Technicians and three revolutions team members subordinate to the Ministry of Chemical Industries overfilled their April plans by five percent. Industries standing as models included the 8 February Vinylon Complex, Hungnam Fertilizer Complex, Youth Fertilizer Complex, Kilju Valve

Factory, Sinuiju Chemical Fiber Plant and Pyongyang Rubber Plant. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 14 May 78 p 3] 9122

SOP'O STATION--The first stage of construction has been completed at Sop'o Concentrated Cargo Station and transport has begun. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 16 May 78 p 4] 9122

TUNNELLING ADVANCES--Miners under the General Bureau of Northern Region Coal Industries are registering success in tunnelling. Miners at P'ungin Coal Mine are exceeding their tunnelling plans by 1.4 times every day. At one pit of the Kogowon Coal Mine, miners have normalized tunnelling at 300 meters every day. One pit of the Chuwon Coal Mine is exceeding its tunnelling plans daily. [Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 19 May 78 p 3] 9122

METALLURGICAL INDUSTRIES--Mines under the Ministry of Metallurgical Industries, such as the Musan Mine, are finishing iron ore cutting early. Miners at Chaeryong Mine, with the help of three revolutions teams, are raising iron ore production indices. [Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 19 May 78 p 3] 9122

GEOLOGIC SURVEYS--Geologic survey stations subordinate to the General Bureau of Coal Industries such as those at Onsong, Saepyo, Choyang, Unsan, Chidong and Kujang are prospecting for coal. At the Hyongbong, Samsin, Sudong and Huknyong stations, workers are surveying outskirts of existing coal mines. Miners at Ch'onsong, Kowon, Choyang, Yongdung, Aoji and Yongdae coal mines, which have received survey materials from geologic survey stations, are concentrating equipment and resources on new pit construction. [Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 19 May 78 p 3] 9122

TRAIN REPAIR--A passenger car repair shock brigade has been established at the Najin Passenger Station. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 20 May 78 p 4] 9122

SCIENTISTS' SHOCK BRIGADE--The 17 February Scientists' Shock Brigade was formed and spent 2 months visiting factories and enterprises. They went to the Anju Consolidated Coal Mine and aided in cutting more and higher quality coal. Some worked with miners and technicians at the T'aehyang Coal Mine to aid in improving the capacity of large-size cutting machines. Some helped normalize high production standards for microelement fertilizer at the Tanch'on Magnesia Factory. Scientists also went to the Youth Chemical Complex, the Kimch'aek Iron Works and the Sunch'on Cement Plant. [Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 20 May 78 p 3] 9122

RAILROAD CONSTRUCTION--Youth shock brigades and railroad construction workers have doubled railroad electrification construction on the Kilju-Hyesan line. They are also showing great results in construction of buildings for the Kilju Locomotive Station and Passenger Train Station. [Pyongyang NODONG CH'ONGNYON in Korean 20 May 78 p 1] 9122

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CONCENTRATED ORE TRANSPORT--The Ch'ongjin Railroad Bureau has improved transport of ore concentrates between Musan and Ch'ongjin by using concentrated transport and by strengthening equipment repair and brake inspections. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 23 May 78 p 3] 9122

CLOTHING FACTORIES--Clothing factories under the General Bureau of Clothing, including the Mangyongdae Clothing Factory, Chungku District Clothing Factory and the Pyongyang Clothing Factory, have completed their half-year plan early. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 28 May 78 p 1] 9122

KWAKSAN FISHERIES STATION--Fishermen at the Kwaksan Fisheries Station of North P'yongan Province are catching 40-50 tons daily. In April, they daily raised their fish catch 1.5-2 times. [Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 20 Apr 78 p 1] 9122

FISHERIES IMPROVEMENT--The Chongju and Ch'olsan Fisheries Stations have improved their daily catch. The Masanp'o Fisheries Complex of Chongju-kun [County], Samdam Fisheries Complex of Kwaksan-kun, and Sonch'on Fisheries Complex of Sonch'on-kun have all doubled their fish catches over the same period last year. [Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 20 Apr 78 p 1] 9122

FORESTRY WORK--Functionaries of the Yanggang Province Provincial General Bureau of Forestry Industries, with the guidance of party organizations, are exerting themselves at the 8 May Forestry Machinery Factory and all forestry stations to increase the spare parts at each forestry station engineering shop, and to see that all forestry machinery is run at full speed. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 25 Apr 78 p 1] 9122

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