

JPRS 68367

15 December 1976

**DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT A**  
Approved for Public Release  
Distribution Unlimited

TRANSLATIONS ON NORTH KOREA

No. 497



**U. S. JOINT PUBLICATIONS RESEARCH SERVICE**

REPRODUCED BY  
NATIONAL TECHNICAL  
INFORMATION SERVICE  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
SPRINGFIELD, VA. 22161

**Reproduced From  
Best Available Copy**

**20000310 137**

A S I A

#### NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [ ] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

#### PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22151. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Indexes to this report (by keyword, author, personal names, title and series) are available through Bell & Howell, Old Mansfield Road, Wooster, Ohio, 44691.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

<b>BIBLIOGRAPHIC DATA SHEET</b>		1. Report No. JPRS 68367	2.	3. Recipient's Accession No.
4. Title and Subtitle TRANSLATIONS ON NORTH KOREA, No. 497			5. Report Date 15 December 1976	6.
7. Author(s)			8. Performing Organization Rept. No.	
9. Performing Organization Name and Address Joint Publications Research Service 1000 North Glebe Road Arlington, Virginia 22201			10. Project/Task/Work Unit No.	
			11. Contract/Grant No.	
12. Sponsoring Organization Name and Address  As above			13. Type of Report & Period Covered	
			14.	
15. Supplementary Notes				
16. Abstracts  The report contains articles on political, economic, sociological, and government events and developments in North Korea.				
17. Key Words and Document Analysis. 17a. Descriptors North Korea Propaganda Political Science Sociology Economics Culture (Social Sciences) Ethnology				
17b. Identifiers/Open-Ended Terms				
17c. COSATI Field/Group 5D, 5C, 5K				
18. Availability Statement Unlimited Availability. Sold by NTIS Springfield, Va. 22151			19. Security Class (This Report) UNCLASSIFIED	21. No. of Pages 43
			20. Security Class (This Page) UNCLASSIFIED	22. Price

## TRANSLATIONS ON NORTH KOREA

No. 497

## CONTENTS

PAGE

DPRK, U.S. Should Sign Peace Agreement (KCNA, 19 Nov 76) .....	1
Fiftieth Anniversary of the Down With Imperialism Union Marked (Editorial; NODONG CH'ONGNYON, 17 Oct 76) .....	5
Column Urges Everyone To Study Military Affairs (NODONG CH'ONGNYON, 27 Oct 76) .....	13
Laws Governing Child Care and Education (MINJU CHOSON, various dates) .....	16
Education and Indoctrination	
Nursery Personnel and Indoctrinators	
Mission of Child Care Agencies Defined	
Duties of Nurseries and Kindergartens	
Revolutionary Unification Party Delegation Tours Mount Paektu (Kim Chae-hun; NODONG CH'ONGNYON, 27 Oct 76) .....	29
Kim Chong-Suk's Revolutionary Accomplishments Called Immortal (Kim Yong-kon) .....	34
Briefs	
Power Plant Expansion	39
Machine Production	39
Nature-Remolding Programs	39
Nonpaddy Irrigation	39
Terraced Fields	40
Land Reclamation	40
Riverine Projects	40
Korean Association in Japan	40
Performing Group in Hanoi	40

## DPRK, U.S. SHOULD SIGN PEACE AGREEMENT

Pyongyang KCNA in English 1557 GMT 19 Nov 76 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 19 November (KCNA)--Refusing to implement the just resolution on the Korean question adopted at the 30th session of the UN General Assembly, the U.S. imperialists keep their forces in South Korea and persist in the "two-Koreas" plot, while increasing tension in Korea. Commenting on this, NODONG SINMUN in an editorial today says that this is intended to keep hold on south Korea in accordance with the aggressive policy of the "New Pacific Doctrine," intensify the aggressive and war manoeuvres against the northern half of the republic and other parts of Asia with it as the base and, furthermore, realise colonial ambition in this region.

If the United States persistently keeps its forces in south Korea and continues with its aggressive manoeuvres against the Korean people and the Asian people, ignoring the demand of the Korean people and the world peace-loving people and going against the trend of the times, it will never have a good result, warns the editorial.

The paper runs this editorial in connection with the lapse of 1 year since the adoption of the resolution on the Korean question at the 30th session of the UN General Assembly.

The editorial headlined "The UN Resolution Calling for the Withdrawal of the U.S. Troops From South Korea Must Be Implemented Without Delay" says: The adoption of the resolution on the Korean question at the 30th session of the UN General Assembly was a great victory of the line of independence of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and its policy of the independent reunification of the country and independent foreign policy which embody the immortal *chuche* idea founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and a common victory of the Korean people and the world peace-loving people desirous of the independent reunification of Korea.

At the same time, it was a shameful defeat of the splittists within and without who were obstructing the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and seeking her division, says the editorial.

It quotes the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as teaching:

"The country's independent, peaceful reunification requires, first of all, the elimination of foreign interference which is the main barrier to reunification.

"The chief outside force that stands in the way of our country's independent, peaceful reunification is U.S. imperialism."

The editorial notes that after the adoption of the just resolution on the Korean question at the 30th session of the UN General Assembly, our republic has made every possible effort to implement it.

The peace-loving countries and people of the world strongly demanded the United States to carry out the UN resolution without delay and the international solidarity movement supporting our people's cause of national reunification rapidly grew in scope and strength, remarks the editorial.

Our people, it stresses, are grateful to the socialist countries, non-aligned countries and all the peace-loving countries and peoples of the world who spare no efforts for a fair solution of the Korean question.

Pointing out that the just resolution on the Korean question adopted at the 30th session of the UN General Assembly has not yet been implemented, it says: The United States is entirely to blame for this. The editorial denounces the U.S. imperialists headed by Ford for seeking the U.S. troops' permanent occupation of south Korea, openly challenging the UN resolution calling for the dissolution of the "UN Command" in south Korea and the withdrawal of the U.S. troops going under the "UN Forces" cloak.

It goes on: The U.S. imperialists fail to give an answer to our proposal for the conclusion of a peace agreement between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United States.

Even after the adoption of the fair resolution on the Korean question at the United Nations, the U.S. imperialists intensified war manoeuvres against our country and gravely threatened peace in Korea, persisting in the "two Koreas" plot.

Recalling that the U.S. imperialists have deployed large quantities of mass destruction weapons including nuclear arms in the area along the military demarcation line and staged provocative military exercises almost every day in that area and on the ground and sea and in the sky of south Korea, openly threatening our republic, the editorial continues:

The cases of the violation of the armistice agreement on the part of the U.S. side, which were accompanied by its harebrained provocative rackets, came somewhere above 28,000 in the period from December last year to October this year.

In August this year, the U.S. imperialists caused the "Panmunjom incident" and kicked up a frantic row of war provocation under the direct command of Ford and have kept the situation strained even after it.

All this is a grave violation of the fair UN resolution on the Korean question.

Peace in Korea today, declares the editorial, is maintained entirely by our resolute stand and patient efforts to thwart the war manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and prevent the destruction of peace.

The editorial points to the fact that the south Korean puppet clique is working with extra zeal to execute the war policy of the U.S. imperialists, while begging for the permanent presence of the U.S. troops and that the Japanese reactionaries are resorting to overt and covert manoeuvres for the endless prolongation of the U.S. imperialists' military occupation of south Korea with a string of hokum about "a balance of forces on the Korean Peninsula" and "Japan's security."

It continues: The U.S. imperialists' occupation of south Korea and their policy of aggression on Korea are the main cause of disturbance of peace in our country and of hindrance to its reunification.

Therefore, neither peace in Korea nor her peaceful reunification can be expected without the withdrawal of the U.S. forces from south Korea.

The U.S. imperialists have no ground to leave their aggression troops in south Korea.

It is a very urgent question to have a peace agreement concluded between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United States on condition that the U.S. troops are withdrawn from south Korea. If the peace agreement is signed, favourable conditions will be created for the eradication of the factor of a recurrence of war in our country and for the consolidation of peace and an independent and peaceful solution of the Korean question.

The United States must disband the "UN Command" in south Korea and withdraw its troops from there and respond to the request for the conclusion of the peace agreement in accordance with the fair UN resolution on the Korean question.

The United States, the Japanese reactionaries and the south Korean puppet clique should act with discretion and give up the schemings seeking a prolonged occupation of south Korea by the U.S. forces.

The Korean people in the north and the south will never tolerate the "two Koreas" plot of the U.S. imperialists and their vassals, but, with the positive support and encouragement of the world peace-loving people, will drive the U.S. imperialist aggression troops from the territory of our fatherland and accomplish without fail the historical cause of national reunification.

Our people are convinced that the world peace-loving people will in the future, too, express support and solidarity for our struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Holding that the implementation of the resolution of the 30th UN General Assembly is a correct way for the solution of the Korean question, the editorial stresses in conclusion: the United States must not be slow in fulfilling this resolution.

CSO: 4920



FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE DOWN WITH IMPERIALISM UNION MARKED

Pyongyang NODONG CH'ONGNYON in Korean 17 Oct 76 p 1

[Editorial: "Let Us Hold the Great Leader in High Esteem and Carry On to Completion the Revolutionary Cause of Chuche Under the Leadership of the Glorious Party; On the Occasion of the 50th Anniversary of the Founding of the Down With Imperialism Union"]

[Text] Today is a memorable day that commemorates the 50th anniversary of the founding of the first communistic revolutionary organization in the chuche style, the Down With Imperialism Union (DIU), by the genius of the revolution and great ideological theorist, the respected and beloved leader, Marshal Kim Il-song.

The whole country is engulfed with tremendous feeling and joy on celebrating as a major festival the 50th anniversary of the founding of the DIU, which opened up the glorious panorama of the chuche era and of our revolution, where the new history of the nation began and which pushed forth the roots of the glory and happiness of today.

When the great leader, Marshal Kim Il-song, set out on the road of revolution early on, founded the DIU and stood in the front ranks of our revolution, the Korean revolution at long last put an end to a history of suffering and was able to set out on the straightforward path of victory and beam out the majesty and glory of the chuche fatherland to the whole universe.

Hence, our people and youth and the revolutionary peoples of the whole world who are celebrating this day tender their utmost gratitude and honor to the respected and beloved leader who already bore on his shoulders the destiny of the country and nation at the young age of 15, set out on the road of revolution to found the communistic revolutionary organization of the DIU, brought our revolution to the road of independence and unfolded the new age of chuche.

The DIU, which the great leader founded, was a truly communistic revolutionary organization that was the first of its kind in our country to reflect the urgent requirements of the era that was to hew out the new road of revolution.

The changing socio-historical conditions, environment and the development of world revolution in the mid-twenties required a new guiding ideology and a revolutionary organization to accomplish it.

This urgent and weighty problem facing the era and the revolution was brilliantly settled solely when the great leader who was endowed with ingenious acumen, stunning perspicacity and superb leadership, originated the immortal chuche ideology and founded the DIU, a truly communistic revolutionary organization. When the sun of the nation, Marshal Kim Il-song, stood on the frontline of revolution, our people were able, for the first time in their thousands of years of history, to have a great leader and hold him in high esteem.

The respected and beloved leader, Marshal Kim Il-song, is the great leader of our people who displayed at its zenith such a great revolutionary ideology and theory of leadership, firm revolutionary principles and dauntless fighting spirit, ingenious acumen and stunning perspicacity, extraordinary revolutionary initiative and noble communistic virtues that only a sincere leader of revolution and superb leader of the working class could possess.

That we were able to have the respected and beloved leader, Marshal Kim Il-song, as the great leader of the revolution in our era was a tremendous historical event of fundamental significance in the development of the Korean and world revolutions and in the lives of our Korean people and the progressive peoples of the world.

Based on his critical and analytic comprehensive evaluation of the developmental deficiencies of our country's nationalist movement and the fledgling communist movement, the great leader, who went to the frontline of the revolutionary movement of our era, originated the immortal chuche ideology that occupies the highest and most lustrous pinnacle in the ideological history of mankind.

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

"The chuche idea, in a nutshell, is an ideology that holds that the masters of the revolution and construction are the popular masses and the moving force of the revolution and construction is likewise possessed by the popular masses." (Kim Il-song, Selected Writings, Vol 6, p 268)

The chuche ideology, which the great leader originated, is based on the most scientific and philosophical principle that man is the master of everything and decides everything and it proceeds from this.

The great leader, Marshal Kim Il-song, who originated the immortal chuche ideology, saw that there should be a powerful new form of revolutionary organization acting as a moving force to bring it about.

For a revolutionary organization that was to set forth on a fresh morning path never before trod, within an altered environment for waging a

revolutionary struggle and with a new breadth and purpose, the great leader saw that such an organization must become a chuche style revolutionary organization composed of a new age of communists who possess the revolutionary view of chuche, with the chuche ideology as its guiding ideology and who were untainted by any impurity; and he founded the DIU as just such an organization.

The DIU was a new type of communist revolutionary organization with the chuche ideology as its guiding ideology and accepted the leadership of the great leader. It was the first chuche-type revolutionary organization composed of a new era of young communists armed with the revolutionary view of chuche.

The DIU that the great leader founded was the first chuche-type communistic revolutionary organization in our country and, at the same time, it was a powerful weapon to realize the chuche ideology and a political organization for maintaining the guidance of the respected and beloved leader's unitary leadership of the overall Korean revolution.

From the time when the DIU was founded, the roots of our party's glorious revolutionary traditions began to extend and, from then on, the road ahead for the Korean revolution clearly opened up and the history of our people's true revolutionary struggle began. The founding of the DIU was a historic event that held epochal significance in developing the struggle of the oppressed colonial peoples for independence and liberty to a new high level.

The founding of the DIU that the great leader, Marshal Kim Il-song, organized and directed, was the opening act of a unique revolutionary force through which the liberation struggle of the oppressed colonial peoples was based on the principle of independence and was able to spread vigorously and through which this movement was to give a powerful blow to world imperialism.

Indeed, the DIU was a great communistic revolutionary organization that played the role of forerunner in opening up the proper road for the colonial national liberation struggle.

When the great leader organized the DIU as the first chuche-type communistic revolutionary organization and organized and led the Korean youth movement along with the overall Korean revolution, the outlook for the chuche era communist youth movement was opened up and our country's youth movement began to move ahead along the path of truly independent progress from that period. From that time on, the Korean communist youth movement was able to raise up forerunners in order to bring to pass the revolutionary cause that the great leader instituted; to perform their task of equipping a powerful moving force of the impending revolution, properly fulfill their mission of raising up successors of the revolution and they were able to walk along the highway of victory and glory under his brilliant leadership.

The great leader instituted the revolutionary cause of chuche by originating the immortal chuche idea, organizing the DIU and unfolding a new age of chuche revolution.

Our country's communist movement, which began when the great leader organized the DIU, set forth on the glorious road full of struggle and victory during the past half century.

During the past half century since the founding of the DIU, our people and youth achieved such an early historic victory and great leap forward, which no other era or country could obtain, in the struggle for national and class liberation and the construction of a new society through a vicious struggle with foreign and domestic enemies under the wise leadership of the great leader. This great history is a history of victory over two imperialisms, which bragged to one generation that they were the strongest in the world and was replete with the wisdom and bravery of the nation. It was a world-shaking history that boldly set up a strong socialist country of independence, autonomy and self-defense on this soil, subject to epochal backwardness and poverty. It was a history of great breakthroughs and innovations that rushed as a gale toward the construction of a communist society, which was the highest ideal of mankind.

When the great leader organized the DIU, our country's communist movement was finally able to trod the path of new development along the principal of independence. True communists of the new era whom the great leader reared himself, held the immortal chuche ideology as their steadfast creed, pondered, on their own, all the questions presented in revolution and construction and maintained a thoroughly chuche-type position of solving them through their original judgement.

The Korean communists steadfastly adhered to the revolutionary principle of settling all the questions presented in revolution and construction through the power of the popular masses in accordance with the requirements of the reality of our country and our people.

The Korean communist movement that was organized and started according to the principle of independence brought the struggle program of chuche into being from start to finish.

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

"We dealt with Japanese imperialism and achieved the liberation and independence of Korea as the foremost task of the DIU and delineated the construction of socialism and communism in Korean and, by extension, dealt with all imperialism and the construction of communism in the world as its ultimate objective."

The program of struggle set up by the ADIU was the first program that most accurately clarified the ultimate objective and foremost task of the

Korean revolution based on the scientific analysis of our country's socio-economic situation and class structure and the means to bring them about.

The Korean communists victoriously moved forward the cause of national liberation and the building of socialism and construction by struggling to realize the revolutionary task presented in this program.

By engaging in revolutionary struggle and construction work from an independent position with revolutionary forces that embody the great chuche ideology, our party and people were able to achieve victory in the arduous and prolonged anti-Japanese armed struggle, accomplish the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution and the socialist revolution and create a chollima speed in the construction of socialism and communism.

Indeed, from the time when the DIU was organized, the history of the Korean communist movement for the past half-century was a struggle under its own power with the chuche-type program under the banner of independence, a history in which both the principle of independence and the immortal chuche ideology were victorious.

During the half-century since the foundation of the DIU, the revolutionary struggle our people waged was a glorious history that embodied the great chuche ideology and achieved shining victory.

By brilliantly embodying the requirements of the chuche ideology and presenting the original line of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution about joining the national liberation revolution with the class liberation revolution to make a unified process and thereby wisely leading the struggle to realize it, the great leader, Marshal Kim Il-song, not only enabled the tasks of national liberation and the anti-feudal democratic revolution to be most thoroughly accomplished but also prepared the strong favorable politico-economic prerequisites for continuing to move the revolution forward and go straightway along toward the socialist revolution.

Accordingly, a social system free of exploitation and oppression, for which our people yearned for a long time and for which numerous Korean communists shed their blood, was established in this land. This became a shining realization of the DIU program for achieving national and class liberation under the banner of independence and a great victory for the immortal chuche ideology. In addition, the great leader already embodied the immortal chuche idea and presented the revolutionary line of independence, autonomy and self-defense at the time of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, clarified the road ahead for the Korean revolution, embodied it in all the domains of revolution and construction after the liberation and set up our country as a powerful socialist state.

This historic miracle in which our country, which had its autonomy trampled upon in the past under the Japanese imperialist colonial regime and inherited an epochal poverty and cultural backwardness, was transformed into a

powerful socialist state with independence, autonomy and self-defense in the shortest time in history, was one of the shining fruits in the realization of chuche that began after the founding of the DIU.

The great leader brilliantly embodied the requirements of the chuche idea and vigorously led our people and youth to the struggle to conquer the ideological and material fortresses of communism.

The great leader attained the permeation of the whole society with the chuche ideology and clarified the way to hasten the revolutionary cause of chuche by defining the three revolutions--ideological, technical and cultural--as the basic elements of revolution to be accomplished by the party of the working class and the state after the socialist system is established and as the task of continuous revolution to be carried out until communism is established and by pushing these forward.

The everlasting revolutionary exploits that the great leader piled high in this land when he opened up the road of a new dawn in socialist and communist construction, which no one ever travelled before, were the shining model of the chuche era, precious exemplars in revolution and construction, encouraging forces that vigorously pushed the revolutionary struggle of world revolutionary peoples ahead and an assurance for hastening the revolutionary cause of chuche.

The great transformation that our people achieved through the leadership of the great leader during the half-century since the founding of the DIU came about in the process of settling a whole series of numerous difficult and complex revolutionary tasks through several strategic steps, but the unitary guiding ideology that brings everything into consistency was the immortal chuche ideology and all these historical processes were really a history of the victory of the great chuche ideology.

The revolutionary banner of the anti-imperialist national liberation struggle, which the DIU held aloft, brought the revolutionary struggle of all oppressed peoples in the world, including those in Asia, Africa and Latin America, to shining victory and vigorously aroused them to the struggle to cut off the last lifeline of imperialism. Truly, the revolutionary history of the past half-century, in which the respected and beloved leader, Marshal Kim Il-song, organized and led the DIU, is a shining history of the superb leader of the working class who originated and embodied the immortal chuche ideology and a glorious history of the great chuche sun who unfolded the revolutionary cause of chuche for the first time in history and created a new history of the chuche era.

Consequently, our people and youth today, who are celebrating the 50th anniversary of the organization of the DIU, which the great leader founded, are tendering their utmost gratitude and honor to him with wholehearted loyalty springing from the purest, clearest and cleanest conscience and are presenting their congratulations and sincere wishes for long life and good health to the fatherly leader.

The cause of "T,D" \*, opened up by the great leader, Marshal Kim Il-song, the revolutionary cause of chuche, is not yet complete and we are now on the road of revolution.

Confronting our people and youth today is the sacred responsibility of carrying on and completing the revolutionary cause of chuche, which the leader unfolded under his wise leadership, and following the refined guidance of the glorious party center.

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

"Building communism is the ultimate objective of our party. Our party trod the path of arduous, yet glorious struggle for communism during the past 30 years and we must go on fighting bravely for the victory of communism in the future." ("On the Occasion of the 30th Anniversary of the Founding of the Korean Workers Party," single volume, p 18)

To carry on and bring to completion the revolutionary cause of chuche, which the great leader unfolded and which made the journey of lustrous victory for half a century under his wise leadership, is an unparalleled sublime and honorable responsibility for our youth, who are the new generations in the chuche style.

To hold the great leader in even higher esteem and accept the wise leadership of the glorious party center is a necessary requirement for inheriting the revolutionary cause of chuche and bringing it to completion.

One can find the decisive assurance that enables the nationwide victory of national reunification and the Korean revolution to be hastened and the revolutionary cause of chuche to be brought to completion in the reverence for the great leader and the loyalty given him and a high acceptance of the wise leadership of the glorious party center.

Our members of the Socialist Working Youth League (SWYL) and youth must always and everywhere hold the great leader in high esteem through their loyalty, trust in and follow only the leader and defend and protect the respected and beloved leader and glorious party center politically and ideologically with their lives. The youth must continue to hold up high the slogan of loyalty, "Let Us Learn From the Great Leader!", strongly arm themselves with the leader's revolutionary ideology, unconditionally and thoroughly implement his instructions to the hilt and sacrifice their all to ease the concern of the fatherly leader.

Our youth must avidly adhere to the unity and solidarity of the party that has the great leader as its center and uphold the leadership of the party center.

---

\*A possible acronym for the DIU consisting of the first letter of the first two words in the Korean title of the DIU.

Adhering to the glorious revolutionary traditions that the great leader, Marshal Kim Il-song, established in the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and handing it down and having it developed forever looms up as a basic requirement in handing down to posterity and bringing the great leader's revolutionary cause to completion.

The SWYL members and youth must intensify study of revolutionary tradition and profoundly master the lustrous revolutionary history of the great leader who originated and brilliantly embodied the immortal chuche ideology and the immortal revolutionary exploits and precious struggle experience that he attained.

In particular, the SWYL organizations must strengthen and develop the SWYL into Comrade Kim Il-song's ever glorious youth league by carrying out the shining revolutionary traditions of the Korean youth movement that the great leader established in the process of organizing and directing the Korean Communist youth movement and by thoroughly embodying the original ideology on the youth movement which he created.

The three revolutions--ideological, technical and cultural--are the central revolutionary tasks confronting our people and youth and it is here that one can find the important assurance for realizing the permeation of the whole society with the chuche ideology and for advancing the cause of chuche.

Our SWYL members and youth must further fan the flames of the campaign to Capture the Red Flag of the Three Revolutions, which the great leader presented and the glorious party center gave impetus to, vigorously push forward the three revolutions--ideological, technical and cultural--and achieve an unprecedented revolutionary upsurge in all units and sectors.

Our SWYL members and youth must uphold the slogan of loyalty, "For the Leader and Party," prepare themselves more strongly politically and ideologically, guard their socialist fatherland as an iron fortress from harm, fan the flames of the blazing speed battle and establish shining exploits in the battle of socialist grand construction.

Our people and youth who hold the great leader, Marshal Kim Il-song, in high esteem and accept the wise leadership of the glorious party center will brilliantly realize the revolutionary cause of chuche and make mankind's ideal society blossom forth in this land.

Let us all hold the great leader, Marshal Kim Il-song, in high esteem through our loyalty, rally around him, inherit the revolutionary cause of chuche and go on vigorously fighting to bring it to completion while following the refined leadership of the glorious party center!

8446

CSO: 4908



COLUMN URGES EVERYONE TO STUDY MILITARY AFFAIRS

Pyongyang NODONG CH'ONGNYON in Korean 27 Oct 76 p 2

[The Great Truth, Guide for Struggle column: "Everyone Must Sincerely Study Military Affairs"]

[Text] There is a saying which becomes deeper in meaning and more firmly engraved on the heart to be treasured by all as the years flow by and time goes on.

Everyone must sincerely study military affairs!

This is a theme that was brought forward by the glorious Party Center about that time when our Party presented the line of the simultaneous advance of economic construction and national defense construction.

The more it is kept in mind, the more it exerts a weight, like a thousand pieces of gold.

This is indeed a great teaching which has shown that combining civil and military affairs is an indispensable requirement of people making a revolution and constitutes the lofty duty of our new generation who will have to meet the great revolutionary event.

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

"We must make a revolution worthy of people living in an era of revolution."

For us youths there is no more glorious and worthwhile work than completely smashing imperialism, bringing our country's revolution to a successful completion and struggling for the victory of the world revolution.

Only if we, the new generation of youths, not only arm ourselves with the rich knowledge required for appropriately reorganizing nature and society but also sincerely study military affairs, will we be able thoroughly to

perform the glorious mission entrusted to us and to protect the socialist fatherland and the gains of the revolution from the aggressive maneuvers of U. S. imperialism and its stooges.

Furthermore, if U. S. imperialism and its stooges do launch a war of aggression, we must exterminate from this land thoroughly and for all time the U. S. aggressors, our sworn enemy for more than 100 years and uphold the honor of chuche Korea. This being so, how could we regard military affairs carelessly?

Everyone must sincerely study military affairs.

In this theme is illustriously embodied the self-defense thought of the great leader in regard to arming the whole people.

Accordingly, the demand that everyone study military affairs sincerely without in the least loosening their alertness and slacking off is steeped in this teaching.

At the time of the past anti-Japanese armed struggle it was possible to protect the guerrilla base for 4 or 5 years from the encirclement of the enemy precisely because, following the self-defense line of the great leader, the entire body of people inside the guerrilla base, with the guerrilla unit as the mainstay, men and women alike, sincerely studied military affairs and were firmly prepared.

Everything that the anti-Japanese guerrillas and the people of the base learned, was something that could be made use of because even when they trained they did so in an atmosphere of actual battle, obeying the teaching of the great leader.

There is this story.

It was the time of the defensive battle at Sowangchong.

A company commanded by the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighter Comrade Choe Chun-kuk was engaged in a fierce all-day battle with several hundred scums from a Japanese imperialist "punitive force" which was attacking the revolutionary base. As soon as the sun set, the enemy withdrew and the company took a bivouac site on high ground. Now when the members of the food preparation team took food up to the high ground there was no one to be seen. As they were staring around, not knowing what was going on, from right beside them the voice of Comrade Choe Chun-kuk was heard shouting "Fire!" However, not one of the guerrillas was visible; only the sound of the triggers being simultaneously pulled back was heard. The guerrillas had camouflaged themselves so well to fit in with the terrain that the members of the food preparation team were not able to see them until they rose up in assault against the "enemy."

Because when they undertook military training they made it resemble actual combat, the anti-Japanese guerrillas were versed in every chuche method of the great leader and in every weapon, and were thereby prepared to be able, no matter what enemy began to strike, to smash them with a single stroke.

All members of the Socialist Working Youth League and all youths!

Everyone, whether a sentry standing on defense lines, or a Chollima technician engaging in the speed battle at a grand socialist construction site, or a student spending every day in a course of study at school, must raise high the teaching of the Party Center, and, taking as model the noble experience of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, sincerely study military affairs.

All of us, whoever we are, must deeply master all the chuche tactics of the great leader, learn how to handle all weapons and become marksmen who never miss.

All of us must positively participate in training to learn military affairs, and further elevate the level of requirements we make on ourselves.

In this way during normal times we must be skilled functionaries of socialist construction but in case of emergency, if we take our rifles and set forth we must become enemy-destroying fighters.

8997

CSO: 4908

## LAWS GOVERNING CHILD CARE AND EDUCATION

### Education and Indoctrination

Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 25 Aug 76 p 2

[Article: "Revolutionary Child Education and Indoctrination"]

[Text] In Chapter 4, the Laws Governing Child Care and Education in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, provided by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, regulate the education and indoctrination of children in a revolutionary manner.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught us, "As we always say, children are the future of our country and the successors of the revolution. An extremely important problem related to the future of the revolution may be said to be the proper care of children, our new generation, and their correct indoctrination." (Developing Public Health and Sanitation, p 176.)

The foremost demand posed in the nurturing of children as reliable successors to our revolutionary cause, with boundless loyalty to our great leader, is to educate and indoctrinate them in a revolutionary manner.

In accordance with the socialist pedagogic principles in our country, enunciated by our great leader, priority significance is given to educating and indoctrinating children in a revolutionary manner, and ideological indoctrination is systematically carried out.

Consequently, an epochal change is taking place today in the ideological and organizational life of children and in the development of their intelligence.

Thus, the advanced system of child care and indoctrination provided in our country, which is different from naturalistic education and the old child care system, is the most revolutionary system of child care and indoctrination. It superbly performs the role of providing a support to school education and of providing a strong base for reliably nurturing them as the chuche-type revolutionaries who will serve the party and the revolution.

As the child care and indoctrination law consolidates the results already achieved in this field, and legalizes the basic content and methods in the education and indoctrination of the new generation, it strongly guarantees the legal and thorough protection of children against the impact of old ideas and it strongly nurtures them as reliable successors to our revolution.

The regulations of this chapter are based first on socialist pedagogic principles whereby priority is given to striving to educate and indoctrinate all children as chuche-type revolutionaries in nurseries and kindergartens.

An extremely important problem related to the future of the revolution is to nurture all children as chuche-type revolutionaries who possess a boundless loyalty to our great leader and to the glorious party, and this forms the core in the substance of child education and indoctrination.

Nurseries and kindergartens must cause children to clearly recognize that the happiness they enjoy today has been totally provided by our respected and beloved leader, cause them to learn from the childhood of our great leader, nurture them as true sons and daughters who possess a boundless loyalty to our fatherly leader, and indoctrinate them so as to cause them to remain loyal forever, generation after generation, to our great leader and to the glorious party.

Next, this chapter regulates communist indoctrination, with the basic emphasis on the strengthening of class indoctrination and on the emotive and intellectual education.

The basic demand of socialist pedagogics is to nurture the new generation as revolutionaries who fight for the party, the revolution, and for the fatherland and the people by thoroughly awakening them to class consciousness.

Nurseries and kindergartens must indoctrinate children not to forget the bitter past of oppression and exploitation, and to hate imperialism and the exploiting classes. They must indoctrinate children particularly to abhor U. S. imperialism and Japanese militarism, the bloody, unforgivable foes of our people. Then, they must cause children to know the miserable status of the South Korean people, who groan under the colonial rule and fascist oppression of U. S. imperialism and the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique, and thus indoctrinate children to never forget the South Korean people and children, hate the reactionary bureaucrats and exploiters of South Korea, and to actively support the just revolutionary struggle of the South Korean people.

At the same time, nurseries and kindergartens must indoctrinate children to ardently love the socialist fatherland with deep pride in living under the excellent socialist system provided by our great leader, and going a step further, indoctrinate children with the spirit of loving the future.

The basic method of checking the impact of the vestiges of old ideas left by the exploiting society, and of the backward habits of life and mores, and of nurturing a collectivist indoctrination, labor indoctrination, and cultural and sanitation indoctrination among children.

Nurseries and kindergartens must indoctrinate children to love collectivity from childhood, help them develop a revolutionary moral life-style, and indoctrinate them to love to work and to become accustomed to work. Then, they must indoctrinate children to care for and conserve the common property of the nation and society, and to acquire clean habits of grooming and good manners.

One of the important tasks posed in nurturing children with sagacity and cheerfulness is to strengthen the emotive education of children.

Nurseries and kindergartens must teach children songs, dances, physical education exercises, and how to play musical instruments so as to nurture their rich emotion and high artistic talents.

Next, this chapter regulates the giving of preschool compulsory education for one year in the advanced classes of kindergartens, and the educational content of that period.

Under the general 11-year compulsory education system, compulsory preschool education is given in the advanced classes of kindergartens in our country.

Child care and indoctrination laws demand that during the one-year preschool compulsory education, based on the results already achieved, preschool compulsory education be given at a higher level in the advanced classes of kindergartens.

In advanced classes of kindergartens, during the one-year preschool compulsory education period, the revolutionary organization spirit of living must be established for children, and sufficient basic knowledge must be given to children for school education. In order to do this, children must be taught a 3,000-word cultural vocabulary, how to write words, how to count, and one-digit addition and subtraction.

Power organs and educational organs must study various new educational methods suited to various ages and psychological characteristics of children, and broadly generalize them, and moreover, they must make more and better publications, films, and educational aids.

Power organs, child care and indoctrination organs, and functionaries in these sectors must deeply realize the importance of the duties imposed on them, enhance their sense of responsibility, and educate and indoctrinate children from their childhood in a revolutionary manner. They must make active contributions to nurturing children as true, chuche-type revolutionaries, with a boundless loyalty to our great leader and to the glorious party.

## Nursery Personnel and Indoctrinators

Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 28 Aug 76 p 2

[Article: "Nursery Teachers and Indoctrinators, Revolutionaries Who Nurture the Reserve Forces of the Revolution"]

[Text] The social position, characteristics, and basic duties of nursery teachers and indoctrinators, who nurture the new generation as reliable successors to our revolutionary cause, and the state and societal recognition of them, are stipulated in Chapter 5 of the "Laws Governing Child Care and Indoctrination in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea."

In this chapter, first, nursery teachers and indoctrinators, who shoulder the heavy and responsible task of nurturing children as reliable successors to our revolutionary cause and as new *chuche*-type revolutionaries are defined as honorable revolutionaries. It is clearly stated that accordingly they merit high trust and respect of the people .

It also defines it as a social duty to love and actively aid nursery teachers and indoctrinators and clarifies that workers of child care institutions who render meritorious service in child care and indoctrination will be awarded state solicitude, including honorary titles.

Thus, the first part of the chapter reflects the demand to enhance state and social concern with nursery teachers and indoctrinators, who are honorable revolutionaries in charge of the heavy and responsible task of nurturing children.

Next in this chapter, the duties of nursery teachers and indoctrinators, and the basic characteristics that they must acquire, are defined.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught, "For nursery teachers and indoctrinators to repay the high trust and expectations of the party and superbly carry out their duties, they must acquire a sense of honor in their tasks and, at the same time, further raise their ideological standards and the level of their professional knowledge." (Developing Public Health and Sanitation, p 185.)

The laws governing child care and indoctrination demand that nursery teachers and indoctrinators, with a high sense of honor in their task, become true servants of the people and genuine revolutionaries who devote all their energy to child care to nurture the future of the revolution.

The task of nursery teachers and indoctrinators is not merely babysitting for other children; it is the honorable, revolutionary task of being in charge of the first process of nurturing the reserve of forces of the revolution and the reliable successors to our revolutionary cause; it is

an important task which is related to the future of our fatherland. Nursery teachers and indoctrinators must clearly recognize the importance of child care and education and the trust and expectations of the party and the state and devote all their energy to the care and education of the new generation.

Concerned agencies must step up the indoctrination work among nursery teachers and indoctrinators so they will deeply cherish the high honor of being revolutionaries who nurture children and the new chuche-type generation as the successors to our revolutionary cause and faithfully perform their work, and meanwhile steadily develop political work among all members of society so they will respect and help nursery teachers and indoctrinators.

The laws governing child care and indoctrination, then, define as an important duty of nursery teachers and indoctrinators the raising of their qualifications.

The precondition for successfully fulfilling the chuche policy for child care and indoctrination proposed by our great leader is to further raise the political-ideological level of nursery teachers and indoctrinators, as well as the level of their professional knowledge.

What is most important in raising the political-ideological level of nursery teachers and indoctrinators, as well as the level of their professional knowledge, is to become strongly armed with the revolutionary thought of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the immortal concept of chuche.

Only if nursery teachers and indoctrinators arm themselves strongly with the revolutionary thought of our great leader, the concept of chuche, can they firmly establish a revolutionary world outlook, thoroughly revolutionize and working classize themselves, and always, with a masterlike attitude toward the revolution, clearly display the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, and thus fully perform the revolutionary tasks assigned to them.

Nursery teachers and indoctrinators must systematically, fully, and deeply study and master the immortal works, the instructions of our great leader and his glorious revolutionary history, internalize them, and thoroughly abide by the principles of absoluteness and unconditionality in implementing the instructions of our respected and beloved leader.

Concerned agencies must further strengthen revolutionary and class indoctrination among nursery teachers and indoctrinators so as to cause them to strongly uphold the working class standpoint and revolutionary principles under every difficult circumstance, and to endlessly hate imperialists and class enemies. Also, they must strengthen collectivist indoctrination among nursery teachers and indoctrinators and vigorously wage the struggle against individualism and selfish egoism so as to cause them all to work devotedly for the interests of the party and of the revolution, and the interests of society and of the people.



Together with raising the political-ideological level of nursery teachers and indoctrinators, a requisite for nurturing children strongly and cheerfully with scientific methods is to become proficient in the professional knowledge of their fields.

Nursery teachers and indoctrinators must establish a revolutionary study style to regularly carry out technical studies, and moreover must sincerely participate in various training and refresher courses.

Nursery teachers and indoctrinators must especially become proficient in the professional knowledge necessary for child care, including the socialist pedagogics, child psychology and child care founded by our great leader, and they must acquire qualifications to guarantee child care and indoctrination at a new, higher level by possessing appropriate state qualifications.

At the same time, training institutes for nursery teachers and indoctrinators, including colleges, must continuously improve the quality of instruction and indoctrination to suit the demands of a developing reality and thus train more nursery teachers and indoctrinators with adequate political and practical qualifications.

It has extremely important significance, in connection with the immense impact of the word and action of nursery teachers and indoctrinators on children, that nursery teachers and indoctrinators acquire a noble, communist morality and become true models for children in all areas.

Nursery teachers and indoctrinators must pay serious attention to indoctrinating children to cause them to learn good habits from childhood, and to acquire a noble, communist moral character, by setting an example to children in every aspect.

Importantly, Chapter 5 also enunciates that nursery teachers and indoctrinators must be free from any diseases that might affect the health of children. Nursery teachers and indoctrinators must clearly understand the demands of these rules, sincerely participate in regular health checkups, and thoroughly observe sanitary practices.

The final provisions of this chapter state that nursery teachers and indoctrinators nurture children as strong, cheerful, and upright successors to our revolutionary cause.

Nursery teachers and indoctrinators must deeply recognize the importance of the revolutionary tasks assigned to them and pour all their wisdom and energy into nurturing children culturally and scientifically and indoctrinating them in a revolutionary manner.

Nursery teachers and indoctrinators must accurately carry out the program of child care and indoctrination, organize their daily tasks in accordance with the demands of child care and education rules, and responsibly carry out the nutritional and sanitation regulations of children.

Thus, nursery teachers and indoctrinators must superbly nurture all growing children as reliable successors to our revolution with wisdom, virtue, and physical stamina in order to repay with loyalty the high political trust and great solicitude of our great leader.

#### Mission of Child Care Agencies Defined

Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 4 Sep 76 p 2

[Article: "Child Care and Indoctrination Agencies and Their Guidance and Control"]

[Text] Chapter 6 of the "Laws Governing Child Care and Education in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea" provides for the character and duties of our child care and indoctrination agencies, the duties of guidance organs and leading functionaries, and the duties of state agencies and enterprises which serve child care and indoctrination.

This chapter first defines the character and mission of our child care and indoctrination agencies.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught, "Educational agencies, starting from kindergartens to people's schools, middle schools, higher technical schools, and colleges, represent one of the means of carrying out the ideological revolution." (On Socialist Pedagogics, p 312.)

The laws governing child care and indoctrination define child care and indoctrination organs as state and social care organs with the purpose of nurturing the new, growing generation as true, *chuche*-type revolutionaries.

This means that care and indoctrination organs are not simply the facilities for nurturing children physically but are the bases for nurturing the reserve forces that will carry on our revolution, generation after generation, and the basic means of carrying out the ideological revolution.

It also means that these organs are state and social care organs designed to perform a caring and indoctrinational function, as well as an educational and instructional function.

To child care and indoctrination organs belong such organizations as nurseries, kindergartens, baby care centers, and orphanages.

Nurseries are care and indoctrination organs designed for nurturing children by the state and society before they are sent to kindergartens.

Kindergartens are one of the educational organs which give preparatory education to children between the ages of 4 and 5. In our country, kindergartens are the educational organs that carry out the ideological revolution, receive, educate and indoctrinate children from the age of 4; in advanced classes, one-year compulsory preschool education is given.

Baby care centers and orphanages are the care and indoctrination organs that take care of those children that cannot be cared for by their parents.

Baby care centers care for, indoctrinate, and prepare for school those children who are of age to go to nurseries, and orphanages do the same for those children who are of age to go to kindergartens.

Thus, there is established in our country by the state and society an orderly system of child care organs which provide care and nurture preschool-age children.

Next in this chapter, the principles governing the distribution of nurseries and kindergartens and the organization and management of weekly and monthly nurseries and kindergartens are defined.

An important task posed in lessening the burdens of women and in nurturing children is to more correctly distribute nurseries and kindergartens and organize and manage weekly and monthly nurseries and kindergartens.

The state demands that nurseries and kindergartens be rationally located close to the residential districts and work places of women. Rational location here means that only nurseries for infants be established close to the work places of women, including factories and enterprises and that others be established in residential districts.

The state also prohibits the establishment of nurseries and kindergartens at places and in buildings unsuitable for child health and care.

This is an indication of the firm stand of our party and state, which always pay serious attention to the promotion of the health and protection of children, and it is a question to which functionaries in the sectors concerned must always give their attention. When nurseries and kindergartens have been newly-built or expanded, functionaries of power organs, economic organs, and social cooperative organizations must see to it that they are rationally distributed by selecting places favorable to the convenience of women and the promotion of the health of children, as required by law.

The state demands that in order to actively guarantee the social activities of women, weekly and monthly nurseries and kindergartens be broadly organized and managed.

This is the solicitude of the party and the state for socially active women.

In order to carry through this legal requirement, we must better manage existing weekly and monthly nurseries and kindergartens and the weekly and monthly nursery sections of general nurseries, and gradually expand them.

Next in this chapter, the organs that provide guidance over nurseries and kindergartens, and their duties, are defined.

Guidance over nurseries and kindergartens is provided through educational and public health administrative organs, located in central and local power organs. In other words, child care and indoctrination is solely guided by the Ministry of Common Education and the Ministry of Public Health, and at the local level by administrative committees.

Central educational and public health administrative organs organize and guide the general task of child care and indoctrination.

Their duties are as follows:

1. To formulate a program of child care and indoctrination and rules for the tasks of nurseries and kindergartens, and to continuously improve and perfect content and methods of care and indoctrination.
2. To organize and guide the tasks for protecting and promoting the health of children.
3. To organize and guide the tasks of training nursery teachers and indoctrinators, and of raising their political and business standards.
4. To provide technical and methodical guidance over central organs that manage nurseries and kindergartens.

Local power organs are to organize and guide nurseries and kindergartens in their jurisdictional areas.

Their duties are as follows:

1. To accurately execute the child care and indoctrination program at nurseries and kindergartens and guide them so that they will carry out tasks according to regulations.
2. To organize and guide tasks to provide medical service to children at nurseries and kindergartens.
3. To organize and guide tasks to build nurseries and kindergartens, to provide care and indoctrination facilities, and to guarantee adequate material conditions, including foodstuffs.

As seen above, central educational and public health administrative organs are assigned the important duties of formulating care and indoctrination programs and controlling regulations, based on the principles of socialist pedagogics elucidated by our leader and of correctly solving the problems of national significance posed in child care, education, and indoctrination, and other long-range problems.

Also, power organs at all levels are assigned the duty of organizing and guiding the task of caring for and indoctrinating children and providing necessary conditions for them.

To satisfactorily carry out this duty, it is necessary to enhance the sense of responsibility of leading functionaries and strengthen guidance over subordinate units.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught, "We must strengthen administrative guidance over nurseries and kindergartens." (On Socialist Pedagogics, p 292.)

The laws governing child care and indoctrination stipulate the importance of thoroughly implementing the anti-Japanese guerrilla-type work method in guidance.

Power organs must regularly go down to child care and indoctrination organs in accordance with the anti-Japanese guerrilla-type work method, to concretely grasp the real situation, to give priority to political work in every kind of labor, and to solve and aid all pending problems through the model of setting standards by their own action.

Functionaries in the educational sector and the public health sector and power organs at all levels must further glorify the superiority of our child care and indoctrination system by faithfully fulfilling the duties imposed on them by the laws governing child care and indoctrination.

#### Duties of Nurseries and Kindergartens

Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 5 Sep 76 p 2

[Article: "Child Care and Indoctrination Organs and Their Guidance and Control"]

[Text] Next, Chapter 6 of the "Laws Governing Child Care and Indoctrination in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea" provided by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, states the duties of nurseries and kindergartens.

The duties of nurseries and kindergartens are first to correctly execute the program of child care and indoctrination.

All nurseries and kindergartens must thoroughly carry out tasks laid down by law: child care and indoctrination curricula. Nurseries and kindergartens must adequately provide child care and indoctrination facilities and conditions, make proper instructional materials, and thus raise the qualitative level of child care and indoctrination.

Thus, they must not only nurture children healthily, but during the nursery period, they must also cause them to admiringly look up to our great leader and clearly understand the great love that he gives to children, and during the kindergarten period to acquire a certain amount of knowledge and talents and become trained in organizational life so as to make full preparations for school.

Secondly, the duties of nurseries and kindergartens are to regularize and normalize tasks and to strengthen the responsible child care system.

To regularize and normalize tasks means that we organize and carry out all tasks of nurseries and kindergartens, including organization of work and daily life, thoroughly in accordance with the demands of the nursery and kindergarten regulations governing control.

Nursery teachers and indoctrinators must carry out child control in accordance with the rules and standards in the control regulations.

The responsible child care system enunciated by our great leader is the most advanced child care and control method, according to which nursery teachers nurture children strongly and cheerfully and indoctrinate them in a revolutionary manner so as to strongly prepare them as revolutionary fighters faithful to the party and the people, and as the reserve forces of communist construction in the future.

In other words, it is a child care and control method according to which nursery teachers take charge of a certain number of children and responsibly and competitively carry out child care and control, revolutionary indoctrination, and emotive and talent education throughout the entire period from the time of milk feeding to the time to go to kindergarten, and thus more effectively carry out child care and indoctrination.

All nurseries must further strengthen the responsible child care system, whose superiority has already been clearly demonstrated, and concerned state organs must strengthen guidance over this task.

It is particularly important to regularly carry out control, evaluation, and summing up in accordance with the regulations on the responsible child care system.

The chapter next provides for strengthening the training of nursery teachers and indoctrinators.

In order to develop child care and indoctrination, we must better manage colleges for training teachers which have been established in each province, nursery teacher training centers established in each city and county, and thus train more nursery teachers and indoctrinators with adequate political and practical qualifications.

Concerned state organs must recommend to training centers those functionaries who are strongly armed with the revolutionary thought of our great leader and who are ever faithful to the party.

Next, the laws governing child care and indoctrination stipulate the duties of state organs, enterprises, and social cooperative organizations to fully guarantee conditions for effective child care and indoctrination.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught us, "...We must actively provide a material foundation of nurseries and kindergartens, and give the aid of the state and society so as to properly control and manage them." (Developing Public Health and Sanitation, p 191.)

In order to nurture children in the revolutionary manner both culturally and scientifically, we must further strengthen scientific research.

We must particularly deepen scientific research necessary for child control and management, including the science of child care, child sanitation, child nutrition, and child clinics, and toy and child food research, and conduct investigations to introduce the results of research on a timely basis.

Literature and art have gigantic significance in educating and indoctrinating children to suit their psychological characteristics and their level of intellectual development.

Literary and artistic organizations must produce large volumes of revolutionary, literary and artistic works, such as cartoon films, puppet lantern shows, picture story shows, songs, dances, children's poems, and children's stories.

Factories and enterprises which produce children's goods and foodstuffs must continuously increase the production of their products to suit the demands and tastes of children and must improve the quality of their products.

Material supply organs for nurseries and kindergartens must endeavor to deliver supplies to nurseries and kindergartens under their jurisdiction such as children's goods, foodstuffs, child care and indoctrination facility maintenance materials, instructional tools, and fixtures.

The laws governing child care and indoctrination also stipulate the duties of social cooperative organizations which manage nurseries and kindergartens.

Social cooperative organizations must guarantee the material conditions of nurseries and kindergartens as defined by the state. Cooperative farms must raise chickens, milk cows, goats, and other animals in large numbers so as to regularly feed children with eggs, meat, and milk. They must properly store various kinds of fruits and vegetables to be able to supply them without interruption to nurseries and kindergartens. Nurseries and kindergartens at cooperative farms must additionally build their own subsidiary job bases in order to wage a more effective struggle to better feed the children.

Baby care centers and orphanages must also correctly carry out sanitation and nutrition control for children, as well as child care and indoctrination, in accordance with the demands of these laws.

The last section of Chapter 6 stipulates the need for strengthening social support and aid to nurseries and kindergartens.

In our country, child care and indoctrination is a task of the entire state and of all the people.

All state organs, enterprises, social cooperative organizations, and citizens must further enhance social interest in child care and indoctrination and provide vigorous support and aid as a mass movement to more strongly organize nurseries and kindergartens. They must provide their support in a concentrated manner and aid the tasks of nurseries and kindergartens during the August-September campaign for support to nurseries and kindergartens.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught, "We must sum up the results and experiences gained in caring and indoctrinating children in the communist manner, legally fix them, and based on this endeavor, we will more effectively carry out child care and indoctrination." (On Further Developing Child Care and Indoctrination, p 11.)

Today, we face the honorable task of further consolidating the gigantic results gained in child care and indoctrination and more highly displaying the superiority of our child care and indoctrination system to suit the demands of revolutionary development.

Functionaries of state and economic organs must broadly explain and disseminate the revolutionary essence of the child care and indoctrination law, and guide all workers and child care and indoctrination functionaries to brilliantly embody the demands of this law in their daily work and life of caring for the growing flower buds.

Thus, they must nurture the growing generation as the reliable reserve forces of the revolution who possess a boundless loyalty to our great leader and the glorious party, and as socialist builders equipped with knowledge, virtue, and physical stamina, and further bring into play the superiority of our child care and indoctrination system.

10372  
CSO: 4908



REVOLUTIONARY UNIFICATION PARTY DELEGATION TOURS MOUNT PAEKTU

Pyongyang NODONG CH'ONGNYON in Korean 27 Oct 76 p 2

[Ray of Guidance column by Kim Chae-hun: "Boundless Love for South Korean Fighters"]

[Text] Mt. Paektu!

Every time our people think of Mt. Paektu, they reflect with deep feeling on the history of the fatherland which has flowed together with this sacred mountain of the revolution, the glorious and brilliant revolutionary history of the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song, the sun of the people and the ever-victorious commander of steel who defeated robber Japanese imperialism many times and left behind numerous legends for more than 20 years.

At the same time, our people look forward into the brilliant future of a unified Korea in which the great cause of chuche-oriented revolution which he pioneered in the Paektu forest will be realized in South Korea, too. Therefore, to anyone who was born in this land, whether he is in the North or in the South, exploring Mt. Paektu is a long-cherished wish.

There is a story of the love which took account of this earnest heart's desire of our people and bestowed a warm favor enabling our revolutionary fighters of South Korea also to climb the sacred mountain of the revolution, Mt. Paektu, and to cherish the spirit and intelligence of heroic Korea.

It was during the celebration of the 35th anniversary of the historic victory in the Pochonbo Battle.

The members of the delegation of the Revolutionary Unification Party who were participating in this significant event received some exciting news which they will not forget for the rest of their lives.

The glorious Party Center, which had heard that the Revolutionary Unification Party delegation was taking part in the celebration of the 35th anniversary of the victory in the Pochonbo Battle directed the local party organization to notify the delegation to visit Mt. Paektu without fail in

order that they might become acquainted with the sacred mountain of the revolution, Mt. Paektu, where the firm roots of the Korean revolution were planted and the great cause chuche originated, in order that they might learn the majestic height of the revolution symbolized by Mt. Paektu and the great depth of the revolution represented by Lake Chonji and take in the spirit and wisdom of the mountain.

The hearts of the delegation members who received the news with excitement were already running all the way to Mt. Paektu.

The great leader Marshal Kim Il-song at the time of the anti-Japanese armed struggle instructed to the following effect:

"We must restore the independence of the fatherland and establish a people's paradise, a communist paradise, without fail in our 3000 ri realm. In order to bring that day closer we are now going to march to the soil of the fatherland from where Mt. Paektu is visible."

In the days of arduous anti-Japanese battle fought along the blood-stained 10,000 ri trail and the blizzard-swept path stretching tens of thousands of ri, Mt. Paektu always stood as the symbol of the fatherland and as a fountain giving thousandfold strength and courage to the fighters.

Even today, how many things Mt. Paektu, rising so abruptly and crowned by white snow all year round, charges our people with!

Even in moments of extreme hatred of chest-crushing sadness, the revolutionaries and patriots of South Korea, looking to Mt. Paektu, bear the unbearable heart-rending sorrow and overcome life-or-death crisis, with all the more bolstered fighting spirit and courage, firmly believing that the day of victory will come.

The delegation members, who were, thanks to the love of the beneficent Party Center, given an opportunity to visit Mt. Paektu, which they had always wanted to see, were brimming with excitement beyond description.

They spent their third night in Hesan in excitement, recalling the unforgettable history of the days of darkness when the fate of the fatherland was placed on the altar and the entire nation, looking up the "General's Star" above the ridge of Mt. Paektu, drew from it to live and fight undauntedly.

On the following morning they heard something unexpected. Since not only had more snow fallen in the region of Mt. Paektu the past winter than normal but also the temperature was cold for spring, there were piles of snow which were taller than a person's height in many places on the road going up to Mt. Paektu, and no car could pass.

However, they did not give up. The delegation, on whose hearts had been engraved the noble solicitude of the Party Center, got their traveling outfits ready and set forth, ready and determined to ride the bus as far

as they could and then to climb Mt. Paektu at all costs even if they had to walk. Before they knew it, an automobile provided by the Party Center was waiting in front of their lodging.

Since the car that was carrying them made its way slowly up to Paektu Plateau, 1200 meters above sea level, it was late in the afternoon when they reached Samjiyon.

As they stood on the bank of Samjiyon--Samjiyon, the plateau's lake the image of which had always been dearly cherished deep in their hearts as the symbol of the fatherland's beauty--they were visualizing the scene of the anti-Japanese guerrilla fighters who in May, 1939 under General Kim Il-song, the sun of the nation, began their march to the fatherland enjoying a bit of rest here; they were hearing faintly the melody of "The Azalea of the Fatherland."

It was a truly historical place where not even one bush or one tree could be casually overlooked.

The delegation, which spent an exciting night at Samjiyon, headed toward Mt. Paektu early in the morning.

The car threaded its way along the "Kapmu Guarded Pass" of days past which extended directly into the forest.

Outside the car windows the primeval forest was swaying and flowing past unlike ordinary times.

It was when they had gone a little farther. Here and there to the right and left of the road banks of snow began to appear, gradually the area covered by snow increased, and a carpet of snow was spread out even on the road in shady spots. They thought that soon they would have to go on foot through the snow.

However, strangely enough, they found the snow on the road completely cleared away and the car simply gliding along without a hitch.

"The youths of Samjiyon County came out and cleared away all the snow as far as the peak of Mt. Paektu."

This was what the driver told the delegation members, who were looking out the window, puzzled by the total disappearance of the snow which they heard had accumulated on the road.

When they heard what the driver said and looked around closely, in some places piles of snow taller than a person's height had indeed been cut through to make a path, and it was as if the car were running between white folding screens.

But even after they heard the driver's account their questions were not completely answered. Even the driver did not know anything more than what he had said.

For whom in the world had the snow been cleared off in a completely deserted 100 ri stretch? The question was answered only when they reached a sentry post at the foot of Mt. Paektu.

There they were told of circumstances so moving that they really could not hold tears.

"The glorious Party Center, even in the midst of hectic organizing and guiding the activities marking the 35th anniversary of the victory in the Battle of Pochonb, looked into the weather and road conditions in detail on Mt. Paektu. The delegation of the Revolutionary Unification Party was determined to go up Mt. Paektu, and can we let the snow on the road disappoint them? So the Party Center urged that a youth shock brigade be formed to clear away the snow."

This was the account transmitted to the delegation by a functionary of the Samjiyon County party at the post.

The South Korean fighters, bathing in the sunbeams of the guidance which enveloped and warmed their frozen breasts with a love which knew no bounds, again and again shed tears prompted by overwhelming emotion, tears of happiness.

After a while the delegation, still unable to calm their throbbing hearts, reached the "General's Peak." Awed by Mt. Paektu's majestic figure--the blue water of Lake Chonji spread out before their eyes, the plateaus and the mountain bases stretching out to the far horizon--the members of the delegation were so wrapped up in solemn feelings that they could not move.

The South Korean fighters called out again and again at the top of their voices.

"Long live General Kim Il-song!" "Long live the Korean Workers Party!"

Countless South Korean revolutionary comrades-in-arms and patriots have upheld the value of life and the worth of the human being by rising up in death-defying battles, calling out that cheer, and by calling out that cheer even in prison and even on the scaffold.

The sound of the cheers which they were calling out on behalf of all South Korean people was a song of gratitude honoring the sun of chuche and honoring the Party Center, the star of guidance which receives and brilliantly reflects its rays.

The glorious Party Center--which had the delegates go up Mt. Paektu and solidify revolutionary will and faith, had them study the lofty spirit of the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters, which made the heavy snow of Mt. Paektu melt and which had the snow completely cleared off the dangerous road for them!

The more they admired that star of guidance, that star of love, the more they felt the brilliant future of Korea reaching and filling their hearts.

They came down the mountain with a burning determination to realize the great cause of chuche begun on Mt. Paektu and, looking to the sun of chuche and the star of guidance, to sacrifice themselves unhesitatingly in the holy war to achieve at all costs the unification of the fatherland in order to advance that day when the entire people can live together harmoniously as one family.

When they arrived at Hyesan there was an airplane waiting. This also was a solicitude of the glorious Party Center which, concerned about the fatigue of those who had gone up Mt. Paektu, ordered that they be sent by air and not by rail.

The presence of benevolent love from the Party Center was warmly felt at every step on Mt. Paektu.

The hearts, the sincere hearts, of the South Korean fighters who boarded the airplane of love and flew to Pyongyang beat fiercely with a determination to be loyal in following the great leader and the glorious Party Center.

8997

CSO: 4908

KIM CHONG-SUK'S REVOLUTIONARY ACCOMPLISHMENTS CALLED IMMORTAL

Pyongyang NODONG CH'ONGNYON in Korean 22 Sep 76 p 2

[Article by Kim Yong-kon]

[Text] The land of Sinpa in Yanggang Province is a historical revolutionary site where Comrade Kim Chong-suk, the indomitable communist revolutionary fighter who is the most brilliant model of the chuche-type communist with boundless loyalty to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, developed energetic revolutionary activities by supporting the noble will of our great leader during the 1930s.

Her bronze statue was built by the people in order to long hand down, generation after generation, the noble revolutionary accomplishments of Comrade Kim Chong-suk, the indomitable communist revolutionary fighter.

We, who have visited sometime ago the land of Sinpa in order to learn from the revolutionary accomplishments of Comrade Kim Chong-suk, the indomitable communist revolutionary fighter, first visited her bronze statue to pay our pious homage.

Comrade Kim Chong-suk, who with that kind look that she had during the days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, stands there and vigorously summons our people and youth to a boundless loyalty to our fatherly leader; the holy image of the mother who has received the assignment of political operation in Korea by Marshal Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, we look up to her with solemn feelings.

Marshal Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, taught us, "We must dispatch many political operatives and small units to various places in Korea to rehabilitate and reorganize revolutionary organizations in the Changbaek area and in Korea, and guide

the masses of workers and peasants to build new revolutionary organizations. Thus, we must see to it that where there are masses, there are revolutionary organizations, that an anti-Japanese national united front is formed where there are revolutionary organizations in order to rally all patriotic forces under its banner, and to vigorously develop the anti-Japanese fatherland restoration campaign by combining it with armed struggle."

As we admiringly looked up to the bronze statue of Comrade Kim Chong-suk, while repeating in our minds the words of our respected and beloved leader, the kind image of Comrade Kim Chong-suk came into our sight, she who had just left the Mount Paektu base for the 13 areas in Changbaek Prefecture and Singalpa (now Sinpa) in the longed-for land of the fatherland, in order to engrave the great revolutionary thought of General Kim Il-song, the sun of the people, in each heart of our withering people, and held her shining, military cap with the pentagonal red star as if she had just bade farewell.

Comrade Kim Chong-suk, who was born into a revolutionary and patriotic family, bitterly experienced the harsh exploitation and oppression of the Japanese imperialists and landlords, and cruelly lost both her parents and all of her family, even losing her beloved younger sister in the sea of blood in that cursed, northern Chientao, withstood in her young years all those pains and sorrows whose brutality no pain or sorrow of the world could surpass, entered the road of revolution and stoutly took up her gun.

Her happiness and pride in meeting General Kim Il-song for the first time, the brilliant revolutionary mind, the sun of the people, and the legendary hero, knew no bounds. Comrade Kim Chong-suk, who received his precious teaching and was wrapped in uncontrollable passion; Comrade Kim Chong-suk, who as the first guard of this country always closely guarded our leader in stormy rain or snow, and led the guerrillas and people with the model of loyalty; Comrade Kim Chong-suk, the indomitable communist fighter who watched the land of the fatherland, which had been mortifyingly trampled on, with a rising feeling of indignation, was firmly determined to carry through by every means the revolutionary duties assigned by the General, firmly gripped her pistol holster, and was glorified as an excellent marksman during the long days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle. Her bronze statue stood there precisely in that image.

In the spring of 1943, when the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song summoned the Korean revolution to a great upsurge, Comrade Kim Chong-suk entertained his far-reaching ideas and advanced into Toch'on-ri, Changbaek Prefecture, and on to Singalpa, inside Korea.

At Toch'on-ri, Changbaek Prefecture, and in Singalpa, the guns and swords of the Japanese imperialists were like a forest.

Especially at Singalpa, military police forces, garrison forces, and other Japanese imperialist, oppressive apparati had been established.

The scoundrels built gun emplacements beside the ford at Singalpa and strictly controlled those which look beyond the Yalu River, built firing points along the river at 100-meter intervals, and thus frenziedly tightened the guard along the international border.

Moreover, many Japanese lived in Singalpa.

Also, Singalpa at that time was a commercial city, and accordingly, it was also a communications center.

Although there was a branch of the Fatherland Restoration Association organized at Singalpa, there was no leader who could skillfully guide it.

Thus, the task of awakening the broad strata of the masses, and of continuously broadening revolutionary organizations, was inactive.

At this time Comrade Kim Chong-suk, deeply embodied the far-reaching ideas of General Kim Il-song, the sun of the people, concerning the restoration of the Fatherland Restoration Association.

Comrade Kim Chong-suk, the indomitable communist revolutionary fighter who came to Singalpa for political operations, became the ray of the great sun, and caused revolutionary organizations and each heart among the people to become filled with the rays of the respected and beloved leader for the restoration of the fatherland.

She put aside numerous difficulties and ordeals with her indomitable will and matchless boldness, came to Singalpa on each day a fair was held, strongly united the people from all strata and spheres, led by workers and peasants, into the Fatherland Restoration Association organization with the most refined and skillful operative methods, and vigorously summoned them to the sacred war against the Japanese.

Truly, it was an extremely difficult and arduous task to carry out her underground assignment amidst the strict and watchful surveillance of the Japanese imperialist military, police, and counter-espionage agents, who followed her like a shadow.

However, Comrade Kim Chong-suk, who with outstanding sagacity and boldness since childhood, superbly carried out the assignment given by the revolutionary organization in Puam-dong, which was crowded with the enemy, and learned from the outstanding leadership art



and mass operation methods of our great leader in the struggle in the guerrilla area and in the anti-Japanese armed ranks, overcame all sorts of difficulties and ordeals, and skillfully carried out the underground operation given by our leader.

"Kwangson Photo Studio," "Toch'on-ri Hotel," the "Tailor Shop," and others seem to portray the image of Comrade Kim Chong-suk, who went among the people to explain and propagandize the greatness of General Kim Il-song, the sun of the people, his original revolutionary line and strategic and tactical policy, and the 10-point major program of the Fatherland Restoration Association.

Comrade Kim Chong-suk, who always went among the people to do laundry, side by side with them, and shared the responsibility of milling grain by using her feet, organized the task of actively aiding the guerrilla forces, collected reconnaissance information, and selected excellent youth and sent them to the General.

Thus, she skillfully repelled each of the numerous dangers she encountered in the land of Singalpa where the enemies were active, completely gripped the hearts of the people with her extraordinary influence, uncommon organizational skill, and revolutionary development, explained with persuasive power the revolutionary thought of our great leader for the restoration of the fatherland, and kindled in each heart among the people the fire of a revolution that would never be put out.

Thus, while expanding our ranks by accepting the broad strata of people into the Fatherland Restoration Association organization, she newly-organized the Sanjanggu, Hajanggu, and Kangan-dong branches of the Fatherland Restoration Association, and dispatched core members to Changhwang-ri, and as far as Chung-ri and Samsu-kun, so as to strongly rally more people to the organization.

When we listened to this explanation from the lecturer, we felt as if we could hear the footsteps of Comrade Kim Chong-suk, who climbed hills and brushed aside brambles in order to organize revolutionary organizations, and to dispatch village youth to the bosom of our great leader. Even now, when we sit on the riverside listening to the loud sound of its flow, the image of her indomitable struggle to push a ferry out into the swiftly flowing water to seek supportive materials with village women comes to mind.

Her steps frequently covered the steep hills of Changbaek and went through the long road of snowy storms. The lofty image of Comrade Kim Chong-suk, the indomitable communist revolutionary fighter, stands neatly dressed in military uniform, as if she had just come to a halt. As we look up to her image, she shows us the indomitable fighting spirit and the revolutionary will with which she went

through a hundred thousand miles of fire and rain following the General, crossed the Yalu River through the forests of enemy guns and swords, and brushed aside the strong wind that blocked every step to strongly summon the people to the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle. Thus, she reminds us of the fact that the forced march of revolution continues even today.

As we look with more solemn feelings at the particularly glittering gold ring in her left hand which holds her military cap, we wonder how even the flowing of time could engrave all the height and warmth of her loyalty as demonstrated by such events as occurred at a secret bivouac, where she defended the revolutionary thought of the respected and beloved leader, and another time, when she fought so mercilessly on the thrilling battleground of the Taesaha battle, in which she defended with her life the life of our leader at a critical moment, and by her hair-band, which she placed in his shoes out of her sole concern for his health.

Truly, Comrade Kim Chong-suk, the indomitable communist revolutionary fighter, is a model of loyalty to our great leader, and she is an eternal example to teach us how the fighters of our leader should live and fight on.

Even though Comrade Kim Chong-suk met the new Spring of liberation and triumphantly returned to the fatherland through such a steep path, she parted from us too soon.

The lofty life of Comrade Kim Chong-suk, who left behind her precious revolutionary spirit and firmly passed down before her death the revolutionary cause pioneered by our great leader, will shine forever in the history of the struggle of our people.

10372

CSO: 4908

## BRIEFS

POWER PLANT EXPANSION--The Pukchang power plant is stepping up a "speed battle" in production and building "auxiliary facilities" for a 20-percent gain in its per-generator capacity. The Chollima power plant construction office, which undertook construction of the No 2 water duct, built a water pumping station and related facilities in a month, which normally takes 2 to 3 months. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 16 Nov 76 SK]

MACHINE PRODUCTION--The Nagwon machine factory, making constant innovations in the production of excavators and water pumps, has increased the daily production of major items by 30 to 50 percent over the average of last month in a campaign to support nature-remolding efforts. Its cast-iron plant increased production by 50 percent. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 16 Nov 76 SK]

NATURE-REMOLDING PROGRAMS--In the month after the 12th plenum of the Fifth Party Central Committee adopted the five-point nature-remolding policy, workers across the country, undertaking a total of more than 106,000 chongbo of nonpaddy irrigation construction, had completed the construction of more than 34,300 chongbo of irrigation waterways, built 1,260 chongbo of terraced fields and reclaimed more than 8,900 chongbo of land. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 20 Nov 76 OW]

NONPADDY IRRIGATION--As of 15 November, South Hwanghae Province had completed 790 nonpaddy irrigation projects out of the 1,360 projects undertaken, making irrigation possible for 8,000 chongbo of dry fields. North Hwanghae Province, which set its goal in nonpaddy irrigation construction at 21,000 chongbo by next spring, had completed the construction of 3,800 chongbo of nonpaddy irrigation as of 5 November. Meanwhile, South Pyongan Province has built some 7,000 chongbo of irrigation waterways and South Hamgyong Province some 3,700 chongbo. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 20 Nov 76 OW]

TERRACED FIELDS--Workers across the country have built 1,260 chongbo of irrigable terraced fields. Chagang Province, whose goal is to build 1,200 chongbo of terraced fields by next spring, undertook 157 projects and has completed 478 chongbo so far. South Pyongan Province has built more than 54 percent of the terraced fields planned for completion by the end of this year. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 20 Nov 76 OW]

LAND RECLAMATION--Workers across the country, reclaiming a total of 14,600 chongbo of land, have gained some 8,900 chongbo of new farmland. North Hamgyong Province, which set its reclamation goal at 4,500 chongbo by next spring, had turned 2,930 chongbo of new land into farmland, or 65 percent of its plan, in only 1 month. In North Pyongan Province, some 1,820 chongbo of new farmland had been obtained in just 1 month. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 20 Nov 76 OW]

RIVERINE PROJECTS--Workers throughout the country, undertaking 447 riverine projects, have moved 3,220,000 cubic meters of dirt, built 760 cubic meters of concrete structures and laid 3,000 cubic meters of rocks in projects for the extension of 482 kilometers of embankments. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 20 Nov 76 OW]

KOREAN ASSOCIATION IN JAPAN--Pyongyang, 18 November (KCNA)--Han Dok Su, chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryon), on 15 November met the members of the delegation of social activists for China-Japan friendship who paid a courtesy call on him, according to a KNS report from Tokyo. Present on the occasion were Li Gye Baek, vice chairman, and Yun Sang Chol, director of the international department, of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryon. A conversation proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. On 13 November Chairman Han Dok Su met the Chinese marksmen's delegation which paid a courtesy visit to him. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0350 GMT 18 Nov 76 SK]

PERFORMING GROUP IN HANOI--Pyongyang, 17 November (KCNA)--The song and dance ensemble of the Korean People's Army on a visit to Vietnam gave song and dance performances with success in Hanoi between 1 and 5 November. The Vietnamese newspapers, news agency and radio widely reported the performances every day. [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0344 GMT 17 Nov 76 SK]

CSO: 4920

END