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TRANSLATIONS ON NORTH KOREA

No. 563

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CONTENTS

PAGE

Development and Prosperity of Anju Described (Sonu Song-ok; MINJU CHOSON, 30 Aug 77).....	1
Kim and Pak Receive Reply From GDR Leaders (KCNA, 7 Nov 77).....	5
Major North Korean Holidays and Anniversaries (PUKHAN, Oct 77).....	7
O Chin-u Receives Messages From Poland, Hungary (Pyongyang Domestic Service, 3, 4 Nov 77).....	16
Polish Defense Minister From Hungarian Counterpart	
'NODONG SINMUN' Stresses Guidance to Educational Work (KCNA, 31 Oct 77).....	18
Meeting Marks 48th Anniversary of Kwangju Incident (KCNA, 3 Nov 77).....	21
New 7-Year Plan, Soviet Aid Analyzed (KITA CHOSEN KENKYU, Aug 77).....	23
DPRK Daily Outlines Winter Economic Tasks (Editorial; Pyongyang Domestic Service, 7 Nov 77).....	31
Japanese Journal Says DPRK Might Be Building High Speed Powerboats (KITA CHOSEN KENKYU, Sep 77).....	35
Shipbuilding Activities Still a Question Mark (KITA CHOSEN KENKYU, Sep 77).....	36

CONTENTS (Continued)

Page

Machine-Tool Shop Under Construction at Yongsong (KITA CHOSEN KENKYU, Sep 77).....	37
Pyongyang Textile Mill Now Gigantic Complex (KCNA, 11 Nov 77).....	38
Briefs	
Shipyard Plans	39
Chollima Title Award	39
Machinery Production	39
Machinery Plants	39
Freight Car Repair	40
Freight Car Production	40
Ore Production	40
North Pyongan Production	40
Machinery Plants	40
Madagascar President's Parents	41
Railway Repair Work	41
Vehicle Transportation	41
Mining Equipment	41
Ore Production	41
Electricity Economization	42
Power Production	42
Tahori Hot Springs	42
Chongjin October Anniversary Meeting	42
Aviation Units Identified	43
Lake Unpa-ho	43
Publisher From Japan	43
Japanese Friendship Group	43
Japanese Solidarity, Youth Groups	43

DEVELOPMENT AND PROSPERITY OF ANJU DESCRIBED

Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 30 Aug 77 p 4

[Article by Sonu Song-ok: "Anju Thriving With New Life"]

[Text] The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught as follows:

"Our people, having been liberated forever from all forms of exploitation and tyranny, are enjoying to their hearts' content the rewards of a life free from any cares and worries. Thanks to the creative labors of the workers the features of the nation are being remolded day by day and the lives of the people are becoming better as well."

As is the case everywhere throughout our nation, Anju has wrought truly amazing changes under the wise leadership and deep concern of the great leader.

Subsequent to liberation and right up to the present time the great leader has provided detailed instructions on innumerable occasions on the course of our country's development and has focused on us his immense concern.

Under the warm love of the great leader Anju County has been transformed into a base for grain production, chemical industry and light industry.

In local industry alone more than 20 factories have sprung up like a forest in Anju which, at the time of the Japanese imperialist rule, was a backward farming area and a region of pure consumption.

The seat of Anju County, having completely eradicated all vestiges of the hardships of the Japanese imperialist era in which delapidated grass huts and shops had been scattered about in confusion, has been remodeled into a splendid modern youthful city, and each and every farming village has been transformed into an agricultural community of socialist culture.

When one climbs up to the famous scenic spot of Paeksangnu, a city which has sprung up grandly along the several kilometer long, arrow-straight paved road that extends from Kamji Ridge to Mt Tungbang comes into one's view.

Ch'ilsonggak Pavilion, whose columns are thrust deep into the water of Ch'ilsong Pond stretching out in front of Paeksangnu and whose eaves soar high into the sky, and the 1,200 seat Anju Theater, its reflection shimmering in Ch'ilsong Pond, are, needless to say, splendid and magnificent. A little further on, on Yangjimaui Hill, is situated Anju Hospital, which is equipped with modern medical equipment. A tall international hotel is on a scenic hill bordering on a bubbling stream, 6-15 story apartment buildings stand on the opposite side of the elevated main road which runs evenly over the broken contour of the ground, to this side--the Mt Tungbang side--a lofty department store....

Wherever one looks, the outdated buildings of former times are not to be seen; everywhere new buildings, new houses.

The more we looked, the more we wondered if this in fact could be the Anju County seat that had been here before.

As if guessing our thoughts a worker, who had come up to Paeksangnu on an outing, said, "Under the beneficial influence of the great leader all of this was built in a period of a little more than a year. It was in fact the creation of a new world. It could not have even been imagined had it not been for the meticulous care of the great leader." So saying, he related the following.

The great leader, who had viewed with his own eyes the construction of Anju and had given step-by-step instructions on the course of construction on 19 July 1973, busy though he was with affairs of the nation, gave personal on-the-spot guidance on 28 December of that year.

On that day, not deterred by a driving snow storm off the Ch'ongch'on River, he gave concrete instructions on the course of the construction of Anju while touring inside the city and selected, one by one, the locations for private homes to occupy, the sites for construction of the hospital, the hotel, the department store and the stadium, and the location of the pavilion.

After the visit of the great leader Anju began to seethe with life.

While the wide paved road was rapidly gaining in length, a forest of cranes swung their booms with section after section of wall frames in their grip, and 6-story, 8-story and 15-story apartment buildings were raised.

A modern city sprouted up with such incredible speed that not even the people native to the area could believe it.

Coming down from Paeksangnu, having heard what he had to say about the local people living a life free from envy in modern homes, the same people whose life-long desire before liberation had been to live in a three-room grass hut, we turned our steps toward an 8-story apartment building bordering on Ch'ilsong Park.

Although the water rippling beneath one's feet is nice as one crosses the rainbow bridges connecting the seven man-made islands of Ch'ilsong Pond, the park is unsurpassed for the refreshing shade cast by its forest of trees.

We saw a willow tree, its branches hanging thread-like above the blue waves, and a clean, neat pavilion standing there looking as if it had just been cleansed in the clear water; coming out of the park, we followed our feet and stopped in at a house.

It was the house of a paper mill worker.

Its bright, sparkling rooms were equipped with modern furnishings; there was a bathroom with a bath of clean sloshing water, a wash room, a storeroom....

As we were looking around this house equipped for convenient living, the owner told us, "Living is really pleasant here since meals are cooked with an oil stove and gas, and the rooms are centrally heated."

The garden-style apartment buildings and double wing apartment buildings, beautifully decorated with a variety of tiles and vying for height with each other, and the multistoried apartment buildings soaring up to the sky--all are just as modern.

Situated here and there along the street are light industrial factories and daily necessity factories, including a silk factory, pencil factory, garment factories and furniture producers' cooperative.

A duck plant, chicken plant, and hog farm have sprung up on the Shinanju sector, and at the farms around the perimeter a vegetable base boasting sprinkler-type irrigation has been created.

There is nothing but satisfaction wherever one looks or goes.

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

"When [we] went out to a field at Yoltusamch'on-ri right after liberation, the farmers there were setting out rice plants with a stick, without water. Consequently, immediately thereafter we launched irrigation projects on an all-out scale and, after cooperatization of agriculture, we set irrigation as the priority task of the technical revolution in the rural areas and positively promoted it. As a result, irrigation became a reality in our country a long time ago, and benefitting from this, our people have been living to this day free from drought damage and water shortages."

Having viewed this modern city which has cleansed itself of vestiges of the past and turned our steps toward Kamji Ridge, before we knew it we were at P'unngnyon Bridge.

Beneath the bridge dark blue waves passed, dancing forcefully along....

This stream, coursing along like a river, flows to the fields of Yoltusamch'on-ri from the life-giving waters of Lake Yonp'ungho.

Having crossed the stream, we stopped in for a while at the County Irrigation Administration Office in the Shinanju Worker District.

An irrigation officer said, "We consider the water of the Taedong and Ch'ongch'on Rivers as life-giving water flowing to the fields of our county.

The fact is that the rice plants, which used to wither and die in spite of the roaring, rushing Ch'ongch'on River, have not suffered from water shortages since construction of the South Pyongan irrigation system after the war. This water flows to the Sangso region, which had been cut off by the high mountains of Wangsan, Tohae Ridge and Tumusan, and is thus known as the water of life for all the fields of the county." So saying, he related the following in a voice choked with emotion.

The great leader, who personally visited farms here, wondered why the water which flowed to the other side of the mountain didn't come here and gave instructions on obtaining the flow of Lake Yonp'ungho. As a result, the clear water of the South Pyongan irrigation system, blessed with the lofty favor of the great leader, crosses the mountain once and then again, and flows to the Sangso region.

Although the world is losing crops due to the severe drought resulting from the influence of the cold front, every farmer here boasts that he uses water whenever he wants in accordance with scientific principles, and that he is harvesting bumper crops through use of machinery and herbicides.

Every field that can be seen is heavy with grain.

If you gently take hold of a rice plant, there are so many stalks that you cannot grasp all of them at the same time.

The fields, surging with waves of already heavily laden rice ears, look as if you could lie down on them without sinking.

The corn in the fields on the ridge is flourishing, too.

And above the vegetable fields are rainbows cast by the spray of the irrigation sprinklers....

Compared with last year, increased yields of 1 ton of rice and 3 tons of corn per chongbo are anticipated.

Having looked again and again with a sense of well-being at this rich land with unending rows of crops swaying in the breeze, we departed the county.

KIM AND PAK RECEIVE REPLY FROM GDR LEADERS

Pyongyang KCNA in English 0347 GMT 7 Nov 77 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 7 Nov (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade Pak Song-chol, premier of the Administration Council, received a message from the party and state leaders of the German Democratic Republic, in reply to their message of greetings sent to the latter on the occasion of the 28th anniversary of the founding of the German Democratic Republic.

The reply message reads:

Comrades Kim Il-song
General Secretary of the Central Committee Workers' Party of Korea
President
Democratic People's Republic of Korea
Comrade Pak Song-chol
Premier of the Administration Council
Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Pyongyang

Respected comrades,

We extend wholehearted thanks to you for your congratulations offered on the occasion of the national day of the German Democratic Republic.

We are convinced that the fraternal friendship and cooperative relations between our two parties, two countries and two peoples will further deepen and develop in the common interest of the overall strengthening of socialism, peace and security on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

We wish you and the people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea new success in the socialist construction.

Erich Honecker
General Secretary of the Central Committee
Socialist Unity Party of Germany
President of the State Council
German Democratic Republic
Willi Stoph
Chairman of the Council of Ministers
German Democratic Republic

Berlin, November 3, 1977.

CSO: 4220

MAJOR NORTH KOREAN HOLIDAYS AND ANNIVERSARIES

Seoul PUKHAN in Korean Oct 77 pp 192-197

[Text] 1 January (New Year's Day)

Although this day was designated as a holiday by the Labor Law of 24 June 1946, Kim Il-song delivers his New Year's Address on this day, so residents must be either mobilized at a New Year's Address assembly in the various localities including Pyongyang or listen to the New Year's Address on the radio and memorize it. On this day special rations of such foods as pork (1-2 kg) and fish (2-3 kg) are provided to the North Korean residents.

14 January (Red Worker-Peasant Militia Founding Day)

This is the foundation day of the Red Worker-Peasant Militia, which was established on 14 January 1959 with about 500,000 workers, peasants, discharged military personnel and students, and which succeeded the defunct Self-Defense Force, which was under the direction of the Ministry of Public Security. North Korea marks this day with a commemoration meeting and an editorial in NODONG SINMUN.

8 February (People's Army Founding Day)

This is the day commemorating the founding of the North Korean People's Army (KPA) on 8 February 1949. But the real KPA foundation day was prior to 21 October of the year of liberation, 1945. Normally, on 7 February each province, city, county and KPA and People's Constabulary units hold commemorative meetings the most important of which is the central report meeting in Pyongyang; NODONG SINMUN carries an editorial and Central Radio and Pyongyang Radio issue commemorative commentaries.

16 February (Kim Chong-il's Birthday)

This day has been designated as a nonworking holiday since 16 February 1976 (his 36th birthday). In order to establish the hereditary basis of the Kim Il-song dynasty, North Korea since April 1974 has referred to Kim Chong-il by the titles, "Beloved Comrade Secretary Kim Chong-il" and "Beloved Comrade Secretary Kim Chong-il of the Party Central Committee"; at the same

time meetings were held throughout the country to "congratulate the successor Kim Chong-il and report on the achievements of Kim Chong-uk" (Kim Chong-il's mother). The General Federation of Korean Residents in Japan also forwarded the party policy which names Kim Chong-il as successor to various levels of study groups in May 1975. The birthday events of 1975 were carried out on a national scale and a laudatory song to Kim Chong-il was forced on the people. From late 1975 the party instructed that Kim Chong-il be referred to as "the only leader" and in 1976 his birthday was designated a non-working holiday, with a joint meeting of the Pyongyang City Young Pioneers being held and student "Festivals of Loyalty" being celebrated in all parts of the country.

20 February (Machine Builder's Day)

This is a commemorative day enacted on 13 January 1972 to heighten the labor efforts of the workers in the machine industry field. But on this day there are only activities, with no special consideration given to the workers.

5 March (Agricultural Day)

Since the promulgation of the so-called "Land Reform Law and Provisional Measures Concerning Implementation" of 5 March 1946, this day has been observed every year. The day was renamed "Agricultural Workers' Day" in 1971.

8 March (International Women's Day)

The so-called Women's International Democratic Federation, an international communist organization with a membership of about 80 leftist organizations including those of the communist bloc, celebrates this date as "Women's Day," or the "3.8 Celebration." On this day North Korea holds a central report meeting in Pyongyang.

22 March (Fishermen's Day)

This is a commemorative day which was enacted on 23 May 1962 to inspire fishery workers' will to work. On this day some special food rations are distributed to fishery workers.

6 April (Arbor Day)

Arbor Day, enacted by a decree dated 25 March 1971.

15 April (Kim Il-song's Birthday)

Held to be "the People's Greatest Festival," Kim Il-song's birthday is a holiday. The day has been declared "the People's Greatest Festival" since his 60th birthday (1972). On this day a meeting is held in Pyongyang to deliver the letter of the "Letter of Loyalty Relay"; other events held in Pyongyang and other parts of the country include a joint meeting of the

Young Pioneers, songfests which mobilize large numbers of workers and students and a congratulatory evening party. There are special rations of pork, fish and cookies and NODONG SINMUN and all broadcasting stations present commemorative editorials, commentaries and programs.

21 April (Birthday of Kim Il-song's mother, Kang Pan-sok)

The birthday of Kang Pan-sok (21 April 1892-31 July 1932), which is commemorated to idolize the family, is celebrated with special memorial features in newspapers and broadcasts, and a memorial ceremony by government-subsidized women's organizations.

25 April (People's Revolutionary Founding Day)

Originally the day for commemorating the "Founding of the Anti-Japanese Guerrilla Forces (Partisans)," which was fabricated and propagandized as having been founded by Kim Il-song in 1932, the day was renamed "People's Revolutionary Army Founding Day" on 25 April 1972.

1 May (International Labor Day)

The so-called "May Day" (5.1 celebration) is a legal holiday. On "May Day," which was so designated in 1886, North Korea provides special food rations to workers and holds meetings and entertainment in Pyongyang to commemorate the day.

11 May (Railroad Day)

This has been a commemorative day of railroad workers since 18 March 1963; some special food rations are provided to the railroad workers on this day.

15 May (Geological Exploration Day)

This day was promulgated by a decree of the Supreme People's Assembly dated 3 February 1974. Although this day honors geological exploration workers engaged in the development of underground resources, on this day, like most of the "worker's days," the North Korean people are actually forced to intensify their labor efforts.

21 May (Construction Workers' Day)

This day was designated by a decree of 31 April 1971 to honor workers in the construction field, and some special foods are rationed to these workers.

1 June (International Children's Day)

Communist countries have fixed this day as a "Children's Festival." On this day, which was enacted when the Women's International Democratic Federation was initiated in 1950, kindergarten children's athletic meetings were held.

4 June (Anniversary of the Victory at Pochonbo)

Having fabricated the victory of anti-Japanese guerrillas led by Kim Il-song over Japanese troops at Pochonbo (Pochonbo, Hyesan County, North Hamgyong Province) on 4 June 1937, North Korea celebrates this day each year. They hold commemorative report meetings, and newspapers and radio stations report memoirs, commemorative editorials, etc.

6 June (Young Pioneers Foundation Day)

Also referred to as "6.6 Celebration," this day commemorates the founding of the Korean Young Pioneers on 6 June 1946. The organization is composed of boys and girls, 9-13 years of age, and had 2.6 million members as of the end of 1973. The Young Pioneers is affiliated with the Socialist Working Youth League and is organized only in elementary and middle schools. A "Kim Il-song Youth Honor Certificate" presentation meeting is held in Pyongyang to honor the Young Pioneer who has been most loyal in idolizing Kim Il-song.

24 June (Labor Law Promulgation Anniversary)

This day commemorates the so-called "Labor Law for North Korean Laborers and Office Workers" on 24 June 1946. In order to beautify the law, which is intended to maximize the exploitation of the people's labor power, North Korea makes newspapers and radio stations give lengthy special reports before and after the day.

25 June (Anniversary of the Fatherland Liberation War)

North Korea has falsified the 25 June invasion of the South as a "War of Liberation," and commemorates the date. It is also called "The Day of the Entire People's Struggle," "The Day of the Struggle for the Withdrawal of U.S. Troops," "The Day of the Anti-U.S. Struggle," etc. The 1-month period beginning this day and lasting until 27 July (armistice day) is designated as the "Month of Anti-U.S. Joint Struggle for the Withdrawal of the U.S. Imperialistic Aggressor From South Korea." Mobilizing every means of propaganda, on the one hand, they concentrate on carrying out various stratagems and fabricated propaganda aimed at the North Korean populace in order to inspire their anti-U.S. hostility; externally, on the other hand, they are desperately seeking support for the goal of U.S. withdrawal by fabricating charges that the United States is planning to invade the North. During this period, they hold various kinds of rallies and demonstrations to inspire hostility toward the United States, and make every effort to foster anti-U.S. public opinion by means of slander against the United States through pro-North Korean organizations overseas or by sending letters and petitions to various countries.

28 June (Communications Day)

This commemorative day was designated by a decree dated 13 January 1972 to honor workers in the communications field, who also receive a small amount of special food rations.

10 July (Birthday of Kim Il-song's father, Kim Hyong-chik)

The birthday of Kim Il-song's father, Kim Hyong-chik, was designated a commemorative day to idolize the family. Every year activities include memorial assemblies, student and youth poetry recitation meetings, pilgrimages to historic sites and special newspapers and radio presentations intended to beautify his fabricated life.

27 July (War Victory Day)

North Korea doggedly persists in calling the day the Armistice Agreement was concluded (1953) a "Victory Day," and the various anti-U.S. events held during the "Month of Joint Struggle" reach their climax on this day. They inspire the citizens' anti-U.S. hostility through special reports in NODONG SINMUN and other government propaganda and agitation organs.

15 August (Liberation Day)

North Korea has fabricated historical "facts" so that it appears that Korea was liberated from Japanese imperialism by Kim Il-song, and this day is celebrated as a legal holiday. Events such as memorial lectures, mass meetings and athletic meets are held at Pyongyang and elsewhere.

20 August (Air Force Day)

This anniversary was enacted by a decree of 25 May 1972 to commemorate the North Korean establishment of its first aviation unit on 20 August 1947.

28 August (Navy Day)

This anniversary was fixed by a decree dated 3 June 1972 to mark the founding of the navy on 28 August 1948.

9 September (North Korean Regime Founding Day)

This day is also called the "9.9 celebration" and is a holiday. Kim Il-song, as the so-called "chairman of the Korean Provisional People's Committee," with the backing of the Russian Military Government, carried out a communist plot, and renamed the government the "Korean Democratic People's Republic" on 9 September 1948. All localities hold mass meetings including a central report meeting in Pyongyang and grandiose events such as a Kim Il-song congratulatory banquet and "Loyalty Evening Party and Arts Festival" by workers and students. Some special foods are furnished to the populace.

15 September (Commerce Day)

The occasion for this day was the so-called Conference of Commerce Functionaries held on 15 September 1971; it was enacted into law by the decree of 6 November of the same year. This day is for the purpose of making workers in all fields of commercial activity (state-operated stores, etc.) exert greater efforts for the party.

16 September (Miners' Day)

A commemoration day, Miners' Day was designed to heighten the miner's will to work; they also receive a small amount of special food rations.

24 September (Electric Workers' Day)

By decree of 24 September 1971 this day was enacted as a commemorative day to honor workers in the electric industry.

First Sunday in October (Students' Day)

This commemorative day to honor students was enacted on 9 October 1962; events such as central report meetings are held.

First Sunday in October (Forestry Workers' Day)

Enacted on 8 October 1962 to uplift forestry workers' morale.

9 October (Metal Workers' Day)

On this commemoration day enacted on 17 April 1970 to honor workers in the metal industry, [the only event is] distribution of some special foods to the workers in this field.

10 October (KWP Foundation Day)

This date commemorates 10 October 1945 when North Korea organized the North Korean Bureau of the Korean Communist Party, and that date has been fixed as the KWP founding day (in fact, the KWP was founded in late June, 1949) and it is celebrated as a holiday every year with extensive activities and events. Generally, the activities start from the beginning of October with the manufacturing of "gifts of loyalty," various athletic meets, photographic exhibitions, relay races to deliver congratulatory letters, loyalty pledge meetings and commemorative report meetings held in the capital and the provinces and reach a climax on the 10th with events such as a celebration party, and the presentation of the letters and gifts of loyalty. Also, small amounts of special foods are distributed to the populace.

14 October (Broadcasting Day)

This day commemorates 14 October 1945 when North Korea began to broadcast from the Central Broadcasting Station in Pyongyang.

15 October (Textile Industry Day)

This is a commemorative day of textile workers which was enacted by a decree of 16 October [sic] 1973.

25 October (Anniversary of Entry of Red Chinese Troops into Korean War)

This day was designated to commemorate the entry of Chinese troops into the Korean War to assist North Korea in its aggression against the South on 25 June 1950. Photo exhibits and movie showings are held in Pyongyang and Peking.

28 October (Kim Il-song Military University Foundation Day)

This day commemorates the founding of Kim Il-song Military University, which was founded on 28 October 1956 to train officers of the North Korean armed forces. The university has regular and short courses. The regular course lasts 3 years and is designed to train high ranking officers, with admissions open to active-duty officers from captain to lieutenant colonel. The short course lasts 1 year and is designed for retraining high ranking officers (from senior colonel to general) of the army, navy and air force.

1 November (Publications Day)

North Korea fixed this date as Publications Day by a decree of 20 December 1970 to commemorate the first issue of CHONGNO (1 November 1945), which was the predecessor of the party organ NODONG SINMUN. CHONGNO, founded as the organ of the North Korean Bureau of the Korean Communist Party, was renamed as NODONG SINMUN on 1 September 1946 after the party was renamed North Korean Workers' Party on 28 August 1946.

16 November (Land and Maritime Transportation Day)

Enacted by a decree of 26 February 1972, this day pays homage to the land and maritime transportation sector, some special foods are distributed to the workers in this field.

17 November (International Students' Day)

This day is designated as a students' festival in the communist bloc and North Korea carries out commemorative events on this day.

1 December (SAMIL WOLGAN Foundation Day)

This day is commemorated with the claim that SAMIL WOLGAN [monthly] was founded on 1 November [sic] 1936 as the organ of the Fatherland Restoration Society, which is said to have been organized by Kim Il-song.

24 December (Birthday of Kim Il-song's deceased wife, Kim Chong-suk)

This date commemorates the birth of Kim Il-song's deceased first wife (Kim Chong-il's natural mother, 24 December 1919-22 September 1949) for the purpose of idolizing Kim Il-song's family. In the midst of the vortex of the fierce intra-familial power struggle between Kim Chong-il and Kim Song-ae (Kim Il-song's present wife), with Kim Il-song at the

apex, the extent of upgrading or downgrading of Kim Chong-suk varies with shifts of power, therefore the assessment of this commemoration day also varies.

27 December (Constitution Day)

By a decree of the Central People's Committee of 24 December 1973, this day was designated Constitution Day, a holiday to commemorate the adoption of the so-called Socialist Constitution. North Korea adopted its old Constitution, which was an imitation of the Soviet "Stalin Constitution," in 1948, and had revised it five times, then on 27 December 1972, at the First Session of the 5th Supreme People's Assembly adopted the New Constitution (Socialist Constitution) composed of 11 chapters with 149 articles.

Others:

17 January: Anniversary of the formation of the Socialist Working Youth League

17 February: Foundation of the Academy of Social Sciences (1964)

28 February: Commemoration of the publishing of the Communist Party Manifesto (1948)

1 March: Pan-National Anti-Japanese March First People's Uprising Anniversary

5 March: Anniversary of the promulgation of the Land Reform Law (1946)

10 March: Founding of the Korean Journalists' Union (1946)

17 March: Anniversary of the conclusion of the DPRK-USSR Economic Cooperation Agreement (1949)

18 March: Anniversary of the declaration of the Paris Commune (1871)

24 March: Founding of the Korean People's Association (they claim that Kim Il-song's father, Kim Hyong-chik, was in charge of central organization in 1917)

25 March: Founding of the General Federation of Literary and Arts Unions of Korea (1949)

25 March: Founding of the Agricultural Workers' Union (1965)

1 April: Abolition of the Tax System (1974) (4.1 Celebration)

19 April: Anniversary of the South Korean People's Uprising (4.19 Uprising)

22 April: Lenin's Birthday (1870)

5 May: Founding of the Fatherland Restoration Society (1936)

- 5 May: Marx's Birthday (1818)
- 25 May: Founding of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (1955) and the Day of International Solidarity with Korean Citizens in Japan
- 1 June: Founding of the Kim Il-song Higher Party School (1946)
- 4 June: Founding of MINJU CHOSON (1946)
- 10 June: Anniversary of 6.10 Anti-Japanese Demonstration" (1926)
- 24 June: Anniversary of the promulgation of the Labor Law (1946)
- 25 June: Anniversary of the organizing of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland (1949)
- 6 July: Anniversary of the conclusion of the DPRK-USSR Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance Treaty (1961)
- 11 July: Anniversary of the conclusion of the DPRK-People's Republic of China Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance Treaty (1961)
- 20 July: Promulgation of the Equal Rights Law (1946)
- 7 August: Founding of the Academy of Agricultural Sciences (1963)
- 10 August: Anniversary of the promulgation of the Law on Nationalization of Important Industries (1946)
- 1 October: Founding of Kim Il-song University (1946)
- 25 October: Founding of NODONG JA (1946)
- 3 November: Anniversary of the Kwangju Student Uprising (1929)
- 5 November: Founding of the Academy of Medical Sciences (1963)
- 10 November: Organization of the World Federation of Democratic Youth (1945)
- 18 November: Organization of the Democratic Women's Union (1945)
- 1 December: Foundation of the Academy of Sciences (1952)
- 5 December: Foundation of KCNA, the Korean Central Press Agency (1946)

9054

CSO: 4208

O CHIN-U RECEIVES MESSAGES FROM POLAND, HUNGARY

Polish Defense Minister

Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0500 GMT 3 Nov 77 SK

[Text] Gen O Chin-u, minister of the people's armed forces, has received a greeting from Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, minister of national defense of the People's Republic of Poland, for the greeting he sent General Jaruzelski on the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the founding of the Polish People's Army. The following is the text of the message:

General Comrade O Chin-u, Minister of the DPRK People's Armed Forces,
Pyongyang:

I extend thanks to you for extending congratulations and greetings to soldiers of the People's Army of the People's Republic of Poland on the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the founding of the Polish People's Army.

Sympathizing heartily with your conviction that the friendly relations of internationalism between our two armies will further continuously be strengthened and develop, I wish you and soldiers of the fraternal DPRK Armed Forces further success in future activities for the socialist fatherland.

With deepest respect,

General Wojciech Jaruzelski, Minister of National Defense of the People's Republic of Poland.

Warsaw, 17 October 1977

From Hungarian Counterpart

Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0400 GMT 4 Nov 77 SK

[Text] Gen O Chin-u, minister of the People's Armed Forces, has received a greeting from Col Gen Lajos Czinege, minister of defense of the People's Republic of Hungary, for the greeting he sent General Czinege on the occasion of Hungarian Armed Forces Day. The following is the text of the message:

Comrade General O Chin-u, minister of the DPRK People's Armed Forces,
Pyongyang:

Respected Comrade Minister: I extend thanks to you for extending congratulations and best wishes to me on the occasion of Hungarian Armed Forces Day.

Respected Comrade Minister: I, on this occasion, wish you greater success in your responsible work, and good health and happiness in your daily life.

I extend fraternal greetings to you.

Col Gen Lajos Czinege, minister of Defense of the People's Republic of Hungary.

Budapest.

CSO: 4208

'NODONG SINMUN' STRESSES GUIDANCE TO EDUCATIONAL WORK

Pyongyang KCNA in English 1528 GMT 31 Oct 77 OW

[Text] Pyongyang 31 Oct (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today in an editorial stresses that whether or not a party and state correctly solve the question of rearing men of communist type, the question of remoulding men, by strengthening guidance and assistance to educational work is an important question decisive of the successful building of socialism and communism and the future destiny of the nation.

The editorial entitled "Let Us Further Strengthen Guidance and Assistance to the Work of Education Along the Road Indicated by the Great Theses on Education" says that in the educational theses the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song clarified that the party and state of the working class should strengthen guidance and assistance to the work of education and clearly explained overall theoretical and practical questions arising in their realization.

To strengthen in every way guidance and assistance to educational work is a firm guarantee for thoroughly embodying in all fields of socialist education the outstanding idea, profound theory and revolutionary principles and methods laid down in the great educational theses and thus further improving the quality of education and developing educational work as a whole onto a higher plane, says the editorial.

Referring to the necessity to give guidance and assistance to educational work, the editorial points out:

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught:

"In socialist society educational work is a party and state work and a concern of the whole society. In order to carry on socialist education smoothly, the functions of educational institutions and the role of educational workers should be enhanced and the party guidance, state support and social assistance to educational work should be realized firmly."

To strengthen party guidance, state support and social assistance to educational work is an essential need of the party and state of the working class to successfully discharge their heavy historic duty to vigorously push ahead with the cause of socialism and communism.

The party and state of the working class in charge of the revolution and construction of its country and the destiny of its people should always pay primary attention to educational work, keep a firm hold on it, correctly organize and guide educational work as a whole and provide every condition for this work on its own responsibility.

This alone makes it possible to get rid of the ideological and cultural backwardness, a leftover of the old society and educate and train all the people to be men of communist type and thus capture the ideological fortress and, at the same time, successfully scale the material fortress by dint of high voluntary enthusiasm of the popular masses.

To strengthen in every way guidance and assistance to educational work is an essential requirement stemming from the revolutionary nature and mission of socialist education.

Educational work, a lofty cause of materializing the great chuche-based idea and policy of socialist education, cannot be done successfully unless it is given the purposeful and intentional powerful guidance and assistance of the party and state of the working class in power.

In order to train communist revolutionaries who are firmly armed with the chuche idea, the monolithic ideology of the party, and boundlessly faithful to the party and the revolution, we should resolutely fight against the infiltration into the educational field of all unhealthy ideological factors such as "liberalism," indiscipline and remnants of feudalism and capitalism in educational work and opportunist ideological trends of preaching education without ideological character and "liberalization." We should, at the same time, see to it that all educational work is carried out strictly in accordance with the party's line and policy embodying the chuche idea and with the working class interests and demand.

It is a bounden duty and a sacred work stemming from the demand of the most revolutionary and popular socialist educational system of our country for the whole party and the entire people to direct deep attention to educational work and for the whole society to give active assistance to it.

The socialist educational system in our country is the most popular educational system under which the state is fully responsible for educating all the people without exception. In our society all members of society have the right and obligation to education. This right and obligation to education are firmly guaranteed in practice by the universal compulsory educational system and completely free educational system of the state.

Pointing to the question of strengthening guidance and assistance to educational work, the editorial says: What is most important in this is for the functionaries and working people to have a correct viewpoint and stand on socialist education.

It is important for the functionaries and working people to deeply understand that education is the work of rearing men as independent and creative social beings, communist revolutionaries to successfully scale the two fortresses on the way to communism, an important work decisive of the issue of the revolution and the fate of the nation and educational work under socialism in particular is not the work of the educational institutions and workers alone but the work of the whole party, whole state and the whole society.

The editorial further says:

It is important for the greater new advance in socialist education to strengthen, above all, the party guidance, the political guidance to educational work.

What is important in the party guidance to educational work is for the party organisations to direct always deep attention to this work to help raise the role of the schools, educational administrative organs and the League of Socialist Working Youth and juvenile corps organisations of the schools, strengthen work with the teachers, students and school children to thoroughly embody the basic principles of the socialist pedagogy and correctly carry out the educational policy of the party.

It is also important to strengthen state support and social assistance to educational work, the editorial stresses.

CSO: 4220

MEETING MARKS 48TH ANNIVERSARY OF KWANGJU INCIDENT

Pyongyang KCNA in English 1040 GMT 3 Nov 77 OW

[Text] Pyongyang 3 Nov (KCNA)--Youth and students of Pyongyang held a report meeting at the Moranbong Theatre November 2 on the occasion of the 48th anniversary of the Kwangju student incident.

Chi Chae-yong made a report at the meeting.

He noted that the Kwangju student incident was sparked off by the outrage of the Japanese students who insulted and humiliated a Korean girl student on November 3, 1929 and developed into a nationwide anti-Japanese patriotic struggle that lasted for 6 months.

He said with emphasis: This struggle fully demonstrated the noble patriotic spirit and indomitable fighting will of our people to retake the lost fatherland and national dignity without fail and dealt a heavy blow at the Japanese imperialist aggressors.

The reporter stressed that only under the leadership of the great leader of the revolution Marshal Kim Il-song, victory [passage indistinct].

He noted that the great leader brightly lit the road to be followed by the youth movement at each period and each stage of the revolutionary development, and, regarding the work of educating and training youth and children as an important problem decisive of the issue of the revolution and the future destiny of the country, has always shown all solicitude for them so that they may grow up to be reliable successors to the revolutionary cause and competent builders of socialism and communism.

Saying that the south Korean people, youth and students are vigorously fighting against the criminal "two Koreas" plot of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique and for achieving the democratization of south Korean society and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, the reporter extended warm support and encouragement to their sacred struggle.

The reporter stressed: The U.S. authorities must get out of south Korea at once, taking along their aggression troops, nuclear weapons and all other weapons, give up the criminal "two Koreas" plot and the Japanese reactionaries discontinue all acts obstructive to the Korean reunification.

The Pak Chong-hui puppet clique should give up their foolish try to prolong their remaining days by clinging to the sleeves of the U.S. and Japanese masters and step down from the "power" without delay as demanded by the south Korean people, the reporter demanded.

He stated: The entire people, youth and students in the north and south of Korea will smash the "two Koreas" plot of the splittists at home and abroad and certainly achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, upholding the three principles and five-point proposition for national reunification advanced by the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song.

The report meeting was attended by personages concerned Hong Ki-mun and Wang Kyong-hak and presidents and rectors of universities and colleges and youth and students in the city.

Dailies here November 3 carried articles on the 48th anniversary of the Kwangju student incident.

CSO: 4220

NEW 7-YEAR PLAN, SOVIET AID ANALYZED

Tokyo KITA CHOSEN KENKYU in Japanese No 38, Aug 77 pp 33-42

[Article: "Tough Problems Expected in the New 7-Year Plan"]

[Text] When he was interviewed by the editor-in-chief of the YOMIURI SHINBUN, Isato, last April, President Kim Il-song announced that the Second Seven-Year Economic Plan was being drafted. Upon careful examination of the interview article, however, it becomes clear that the new 7-year plan, following the 6-year plan, will also be a long-range plan facing monumental problems. Here one can discern signs of North Korea's agony at having had to designate both 1976 and 1977 as "years of readjustment."

(1) Second Seven-Year Plan Falls Short of Ten Major Goals of Economic Construction"

In September 1975 the North Korean Central Statistical Bureau reported that the Six-Year National Economic Plan was completed 1 year and 4 months ahead of schedule, at the end of August 1975 (excluding the cement and steel sectors). Later, however, in order to ease strains in certain areas of the economy, North Korea designated 1976 and then 1977 as "years of readjustment," and was unable to pursue the next economic plan.

Nevertheless, in the interview with the editor-in-chief of the YOMIURI SHINBUN in April 1977, President Kim Il-song disclosed that [North Korea] is preparing the new Second Seven-Year Economic Plan to commence in January 1978, and he revealed a segment of that plan. The full plan is not known because the details have not yet been announced.

Taking as our basis the Ten Major Goals of Economic Construction, which should be the nucleus of the plan, when we compare and analyze these with the objectives of the Second Seven-Year Plan disclosed by President Kim, it becomes clear that there is a great disparity between these objectives and the ambitious Ten Major Goals of Economic Construction formally decided upon by the party.

In February 1974 the 8th plenum of the 5th KWP Central Committee announced its long-range economic goals, the so-called Ten Major Goals of Economic Construction to be [carried out] into the 1980's, after the attainment of the 6-year plan. The major goals are as follows:

Ten Major Goals of Economic Construction

<u>Category</u>	<u>Goal</u>
Steel	12 million tons
Nonferrous metals	1 " "
Coal	100 " "
Electric Power	50 billion kwh
Cement	20 million tons
Machine-processed goods	5 " "
Chemical fertilizer	5 " "
Marine products	5 " "
Grains	10 " "
Reclaimed land	100,000 chongbo [1 chongbo = 2.45 acres]

Actually, it is still not clear how the Ten Major Goals of Economic Construction will fit into the overall Second Seven-Year Plan, however in his April interview with the editor-in-chief of YOMIURI SHINBUN, President Kim Il-song revealed a portion of the plan.

President Kim Il-song declared that the new national economic plan is the Second Seven-Year Plan, and that it would be carried out during the period 1978-1984. He added that "Because the Second Seven-Year Plan is still being drawn up, the specific goals cannot be discussed; however, during the period of the Second Seven-Year Plan it is planned to double the output of major manufactured goods from the present level."

"Several years ago (referring to the February 1974 8th plenum of the 5th KWP Central Committee), we came out with a production target of 12 million tons of iron ore, but we now foresee an annual output of 7 or 8 million tons during this 7-year plan.

"Also, we foresee raising the level of coal production to 70 or 80 million tons, electric power to 60 billion kwh and cement to 12 or 13 million tons.

"During the new 7-year plan, we plan to approximately double the output of major manufactured goods over the present level.

"The important thing in carrying out this plan is to mobilize and utilize domestic natural resources through self reliance, without introducing foreign capital. Of course, we will introduce some advanced foreign technology, but we will basically rely on the already established sound, independent national economy as a foundation to solve [our problems] by means of our own efforts."

North Korea always announces new economic plans through its official party machinery (either the Party Congress or a Central Committee plenum). However, this time the announcing of the economic plan--albeit only a portion--at an interview with a foreign reporter, and a Japanese at that, is a radical departure from the usual practice.

This can only be viewed as a propagandistic statement taking cognizance of foreign and domestic criticism concerning the sluggishness of the economy, which has been unable even to come to grips with the new economic plan in spite of the fact that they claim to have successfully achieved [the goals of] the 6-year economic plan.

Kim Il-song's statement reveals that four of the Ten Major Goals of Economic Construction have been revised in the Second Seven-Year Plan--steel, coal, electric power and cement.

The steel production goal in the Ten Major Goals of Economic Construction was 12 million tons, but was reduced by 4 or 5 million tons, and the new target has been set 7 or 8 million tons. Along with the cement sector, the steel sector was left out of the [final reckoning of the] 6-year plan as an unattained sector.

The Kim Ch'aek Iron and Steel Complex is North Korea's largest steel production enterprise. An expansion project there designed to increase steel production has been going on for upwards of some 15 years with Soviet aid, from the beginning of the [First] Seven-Year Economic Plan (1961) through the period of the 6-year plan. In April 1974 it was announced that the construction was completed, but no details have been released concerning its operating performance. Considering North Korea's relations with the Soviet Union, this leads us to infer that the plant still has not gone into full operation and that the failure of this enterprise's expansion project resulted in the non-completion of the steel sector [goals] in the 6-year plan and is certainly the biggest reason for the decision to drastically reduce the Ten Major Goals of Economic Construction in the Second Seven-Year Plan.

In the production of coal, the targeted 100 million tons of the Ten Major Goals of Economic Construction was also sharply reduced to 70 or 80 million tons.

It can be said that today North Korea's coal production has reached its limits. That is to say, most of the coal mines have been in existence since before the war and have become obsolete and overworked. And although they are trying to compensate for the lowering of productivity arising from outdated mining equipment and inadequate means of haulage, etc., by means of "human-sea-tactics-style" labor emulations based on the Chollima movement, they have been faced with a labor shortage and have found it very difficult to increase productivity. A shortage of food rations for coal miners, together with a deterioration in the working environment have also contributed towards lowering the workers' will to produce.

As for electric power, the targeted 50 billion kwh electric power goal of the Ten Major Goals of Economic Construction was increased to 60 billion kwh.

The Pukch'ang thermopower station expansion project and the Unggi, Ch'ongch'ongang, Ch'ongjim and other thermopower stations, which emphasized the balancing of thermal power and hydroelectric power generation in the electric power sector during the period of the 6-year economic plan, were either completed or are currently under construction. In the area of hydroelectric power, expansion of the Sodusu Hydroelectric Power Station and the construction of the Taedong River Power Station is currently under way, but completion of these power stations is scheduled sometime during the Second Seven-Year Plan.

The cement production target of 20 million tons of the Ten Major Goals of Economic Construction was reduced to 12 or 13 million tons in the Second Seven-Year Plan. The cement sector was also an unfulfilled sector in the 6-year plan.

In North Korea the major cement plants are the Sunch'on Cement Plant, the 8 February Madong Cement Plant, the Haeju Cement Plant, the Komusan Cement Plant and the Sunghori Cement Plant. With the exception of the Sunch'on Cement Plant, all were built before the war and have been either restored or expanded and are now in operation. However, most of these plants have become obsolete and do not operate at full efficiency. The Sunch'on Cement Plant (annual production, 3 million tons) is the newest plant, and was built as a joint venture by Japan and Denmark. Because of problems arising from the payment of plant costs and a disagreement concerning construction work, however, it was not possible to complete the plant during the 6-year plan as originally scheduled. This was a major factor in North Korea's failure to attain the cement production goal.

As stated above, judging from the content of President Kim Il-song's statement, the Second Seven-Year Plan falls far short of the original ambitious goals of the long-range economic plan, the Ten Major Goals of Economic Construction, which were to be achieved in the 1980's. It is evident that it falls short of expectations because of the failure of the 6-year plan, which should have served as the "springboard" as well as the foundation for the Second Seven-Year Plan.

The statement made by President Kim to the effect that North Korea "will introduce some advanced technology" but will not induce foreign capital in the Second Seven-Year Plan reveals particularly his reflections over the bitter experience of being driven to economic bankruptcy because of the unplanned and excessive foreign capital inducement during the 6-year plan. The "principle of self-reliance" is a harsh rule and to what extent the policy of a Second Seven-Year Plan completely independent of foreign capital is viable will be worthy of attention from here on.

(2) The Second Seven-Year Economic Plan and Soviet Aid to North Korea

At the 23 April interview with the editor-in-chief of YOMIURI SHINBUN, Isato, President Kim Il-song revealed that the Second Seven-Year Plan (1978-1984) is presently being drafted and that in the plan "The level of steel production will be increased to 7 or 8 million tons; coal to 70 or 80 million tons; electric power to 60 billion kwh; and cement to 12 or 13 million tons." He also declared, "We will introduce advanced foreign technology, but not foreign capital.

Contrary to President Kim's statement, the Soviet Union has already decided to extend to North Korea a credit with an annual interest rate of 2 percent so that the Pukch'ang Thermopower Station facilities can be expanded to a 1.6 million kva capacity. (Moscow Radio 23 February 1977)

It is a well-known fact that North Korea has been carrying out its economic plans up to this point through assistance from the Soviet Union and the PRC, and aid from the PRC and the Soviet Union is regarded as indispensable during the course of the Second Seven-Year Plan as well.

Therefore, since the beginning of this year (1977) North Korea has been conducting negotiations with both the Soviet Union and the PRC for the purpose of planning for the Second Seven-Year Plan. As a result, on 12 March of this year, North Korea concluded the Agreement on Mutual Exchange of Major Commodities for 1977-1981 with the PRC (NORTH KOREA NEWS AGENCY 15 March 1977). North Korea sent a delegation to the Soviet Union headed by Premier Pak Song-ch'ol on 24 January of this year and meetings were held between [Mikhuil Romanovich] Kuzmin, first deputy minister of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Kye Ung-t'ae, DPRK vice premier and minister of foreign trade, during which "various problems concerning the expansion of trade between the two countries" were discussed (Moscow Radio 25 January 1977). Since then there still have been no reports that a 5-year long-range trade agreement has been signed, but judging from the fact that Moscow Radio stated on 2 March 1977 that "The Soviet Union will provide North Korea with financial and technical assistance for 16 projects by FY 1980 during the 5-year plan period," it is believed that a formal agreement will be forthcoming in the near future. That the agreement has been delayed is believed to be because complete agreement has not been reached concerning problems involving interest and price decisions on collateral commodities, and because of manpower availability. (FOREIGN TRADE, Soviet journal, August 1975; KITA CHOSEN KENKYU Vol 2 No 17, p 111).

According to the [sources] the 16 projects include expansion or new construction at the Musan Mine, the Pukch'ang Thermopower Station, the Pukch'ang Aluminum Plant and others. But since the expansion projects for an automotive plant and a diesel engine plant have also been discussed (FOREIGN TRADE, August 1975), it is felt that these areas may also be included in the formal decision.

The details of the Soviet aid to be given to North Korea as revealed by the Moscow Radio on 2 and 3 March 1977 and 23 February 1977, as well as in the FOREIGN TRADE of August 1975 are shown in the table below.

As one can see, the aid from the Soviet Union has not necessarily been fulfilled in many instances. For example, it had been promised that the Sungni Chemical Plant would have a processing capacity of 1 million tons of crude oil by 1967, but it was actually completed after the 6-year plan began (1971-1976). The Kim Ch'aek Iron and Steel Complex's 1 million-ton capacity rolling steel plate factory (hot rolling mill) has not yet been completed. Also, the Aluminum Smelter (Pukch'ang Aluminum Plant) with a 20,000 ton production capacity, which was scheduled to be completed by 1967, was incorporated in the 6-year plan. When it was impossible to complete it during the 6-year plan, however, it ended up one of the projects of the 7-year plan.

Thus, it cannot necessarily be said that these announced goals will be fulfilled during the Second Seven-Year Plan.

Projects (Names Announced by USSR)	Projects (DPRK Names & Place)	Production Capacity When Completed	Amount of Increase	Remarks
Anju Colliery	Anju Consolidated Colliery (S. Pyongan Province, Anju County)	5 million t/yr	3 million t/yr	
Enhin Colliery	Yonghung Colliery	1.5 million t/yr	500,000 t/yr	
Pukch'ang Thermo-power Station	(S. Pyongan Province, Pukch'ang County)	1.6 million kva	400,000 kva	Promised to expand to 1.2 million kva; presently has 1 million kva capacity
Ch'ongjim Thermo-power Station	(N. Hamgyong Province, Ch'ongjin)	150,000 kva	150,000 kva	Under construction within Kim Chaek Iron & Steel Complex
62t All Metal Open Freight Car Mfg. Plant	4 June Rolling Stock Plant (Kangwon Province, Wonsan)	8,000 [railway] cars	8,000 [railway] cars	Date to be completed, Oct 1977
Battery Factory	Taedonggang Storage Battery Factory (S. Pyongan Province)	1.2 million/yr	1.2 million/yr	Date to be completed, Oct 1977
Ultra-small Motor Factory	Pon'gung Electric Factory (S. Hamgyong Province, Hamhung)	1 million [mini-motors]/yr	1 million [mini-motors]/yr	
Bearing Factory	30 October Factory (N. Pyongan Province)	13 million bearings/yr	13 million bearings/yr	Also called 30 October Bearing Factory
Pyongyang Electric Machine Factory				
Unggi Oil Refinery	Sungni Chemical Factory (N. Hamgyong Province, Unggi County)	2 million t/yr processed	1 million t/yr processed	

Ammonia Factory	(S. Hamgyong Province, Hamhung)	50,000 t/yr	50,000 t/yr	Possible change of construction site to Ch'ongjin
Kim Chaek Memorial Iron Foundry	Kim Chaek Iron & Steel Complex (N. Hamgyong Province, Ch'ongjin)	1 million t/yr	500,000 t/yr	
Aluminum Smeltery	(S. Pyongan Province, Pukch'ang County)	20,000 t/yr	20,000 t/yr	Was planned to be built during the 7-Year Plan (1961-1970)
Pyongyang Marshal-ing Yard	Sop'o Centralized Cargo Depot			
Najin Port				
Unggi Thermopower Station	(N. Hamyong Province, Unggi County)	200,000 kva	100,000 kva	
Cellulose Factory				
Automotive Factory	Sungni Vehicle Plant (S. Pyongan Province, Tokch'on County)			Technical assistance for the production of 25t class "Konsol" [trucks]
Diesel Engine Factory				

DPRK DAILY OUTLINES WINTER ECONOMIC TASKS

Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2328 GMT 7 Nov 77 SK

[NODONG SINMUN 8 Nov editorial: "Let Us Further Accelerate Preparation For Winter Production in All Fields of the National Economy"]

[Text] To greet the election of deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly with high political enthusiasm and shining labor achievements, workers everywhere across the nation are vigorously struggling to score gains in production.

At this time when the flames for higher production are raging at every battlefield of socialist construction, one of the urgent tasks facing functionaries and workers in all units and sectors of the national economy is to accelerate preparations for winter production.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught us: Normalization of production at plants and enterprises requires prevention of seasonal influences on production by providing winter water-protection counter-measures fighting floods and meeting other seasonal demands.

Developing careful and proper measures to prevent seasonal influences in all fields of the national economy is significant in keeping production high year-round and normalizing production at a high level, thus vigorously accelerating socialist construction. With the scale of the national economy markedly expanded and relations among the sectors closely knit, dipping of production in one sector of the economy tends to have great effects on other areas of the economy. Therefore, normalization of production and maintenance of economic development is possible only when thorough countermeasures have been set up in advance in all units and sectors of the national economy, including the mining industry and fishery sectors, susceptible to seasonal influence.

In particular, under conditions in which whimsical and abnormal weather lingers due to the influence of the cold front, and severe cold weather is anticipated during the winter, it is a very urgent problem to properly make

all possible preparations to cope with these conditions. Furthermore, as we will enter the new prospective plan starting next year, only when functionaries and working people in all sectors and units of the people's economy make thorough preparations for winter production can they constantly mark production upsurges in the majestic struggle to carry out the magnificent seven-year plan beginning in the new year.

Indeed, thorough preparation for production in the winter season is an important guarantee for normalizing production in all sectors of the people's economy plan this year, and for achieving a proud victory from the beginning of the first battle to carry out the vast tasks of the new seven-year plan.

By deeply recognizing the importance and significance of making preparations for winter production, all guidance functionaries and working people of all sectors and units of the people's economy must vigorously carry out the struggle to expedite this year's plan and thoroughly make preparations for winter production.

Most important in making thorough preparations for production in the winter is to aggressively launch the political and organizational work of the functionaries to directly grasp this work and to aid the masses in carrying out their assigned tasks.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught us: Normalization of production and promotion of labor productivity do not depend only upon workers, but upon the ability and organizational work of the commanders who guarantee conditions for production and are leading workers.

To foresee difficulties and obstacles which will be faced in the future in addition to current production work and to thoroughly establish systematic countermeasures to cope with them is the revolutionary work style of our functionaries. Guidance functionaries of all sectors and units of the people's economy must go deeply among the broad masses to explain to them the significance and importance of preparing for winter production and, on this basis, see to it that the masses establish detailed plans to properly carry out preparations for production in the winter, organize assignments and launch a speedy battle for proper implementation of their assigned tasks.

The guidance functionaries in particular must go deeply into production sites, grasp the cardinal tasks, vigorously mobilize the masses by taking the initiative and setting examples for others, and demonstrate the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance by carrying out all work with their own efforts.

To secure enough raw materials and fuel--the important elements in production--and to properly preserve them serves as an important guarantee for normalizing production in winter at a high level. No matter how good

facilities may be, if we fail to secure and preserve raw materials and fuel we cannot expect to operate the facilities at full capacity. Therefore, guidance functionaries of state economic organs, plants and enterprises must pay deep attention to securing enough raw materials and fuel and establishing measures for mobilizing potential in advance.

The mission of functionaries of the extractive industry and the transportation sector to secure raw materials and fuel in advance is very important. The raw materials and fuel needed in all sectors of the people's economy are obtained largely through the extractive industry sector and are transported to plants and enterprises by transportation sectors including railroad transportation.

Functionaries and working people of all mines and collieries, by upholding the programmatic instructions given by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the mining industry activists meeting, must guarantee sufficient production of coal and minerals to be used in the winter by all sectors of the people's economy, including thermal power plants, metallurgical plants and chemical plants, by concentrating efforts on giving priority to exploration and tunneling so as to expand production of coal and ores. Also, functionaries of the rail trucking and maritime transportation sectors must transport this coal and ore in a timely manner.

To normalize production at a high level in winter it is important to properly conduct maintenance work on facilities--the basic weapons of production --and to establish winterization measures for the facilities. Under conditions in which severe cold lingers in the winter due to the influence of the cold front, if functionaries fail to pay deep attention to this, irreversible consequences will result. Therefore, all guidance functionaries of plants and enterprises must exert every effort to give priority to the production of reserve spare parts and to mainly mechanical facilities so that facilities can operate even in severe cold weather.

In particular, mines and collieries must establish thorough measures for protecting machinery against cold. The transportation sector must concentrate efforts on maintaining and caring for winches and water-supply facilities, railroad track and other structures, locomotives and tracks.

Thorough preparations for winter production in the fishery sector is one of the important factors for catching fish in greater quantities. Guidance functionaries and fishery workers of the fishery sector, by upholding the programmatic instructions given by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the east coast fishery sector activists meeting, must thoroughly establish the 15-day system of boat repair work so as to properly carry out boat repair and thus see to it that all fishing boats can effect constant innovations in the fish-catching battles of the winter.

All plants and enterprises must deeply recognize the party's demands for constantly improving and strengthening heat management work, preventing the loss of heat and economizing on fuel to the maximum by properly maintaining

All plants and enterprises must deeply recognize the party's demands for constantly improving and strengthening heat management work, preventing the loss of heat and economizing on fuel to the maximum by properly maintaining and adjusting heat facilities, including boilers, in advance before the weather becomes cold.

Today when the problem of more thoroughly preparing for winter production arises in all sectors of the people's economy, party organizations and Three Revolutions teams of all levels must see to it that economic guidance functionaries carry out their assigned tasks in a manner worthy of masters, and in a responsible manner, by thoroughly supporting them.

The present time, when winter is approaching, is precisely the decisive moment when preparations for winter production should be stepped up. Let us all effect constant upsurges and leaps in socialist economic construction by expediting this year's plan before the election of deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly and making full preparations for production in the winter, upholding the torch of the movement to win the Red Flag of the Three Revolutions.

CSO: 4208

JAPANESE JOURNAL SAYS DPRK MIGHT BE BUILDING HIGH SPEED POWERBOATS

Tokyo KITA CHOSEN KENKYU in Japanese No 39 Sep 77 pp 58-59

[Article: "Are large, High-Speed Boats Being Produced?"]

[Text] At a conference of National Machine Industry Sector Activists held in Pyongyang on 19 and 20 August, President Kim Il-song stated, "We are making the modern machines necessary for our nation through our own efforts and are even producing 3,000-horsepower ship engines just as we resolved to do," thus revealing that North Korea is manufacturing 3,000-horsepower engines.

Engines of 3,000 horsepower, according to the July 1976 issue of CHOSON HWABO, are being manufactured at the Pukchung Machine Factory and are the largest high-speed diesel engines that can be manufactured in North Korea.

Therefore, judging from the fact that these engines are 3,000 horsepower diesels for high-speed use, and for use on ships as President Kim Il-song stated, it is believed that North Korea might be manufacturing large, high-speed powerboats.

Considering the fact that this type of engine is capable of speeds over 30 knots and the fact that North Korea has created a 200-mile economic zone and a military security zone, it is thought highly likely that North Korea would try to manufacture its own large, high-speed powerboats.

As far as the construction site for this type of boat is concerned, the shipyard at Najin, known as a military port, comes to mind first. However, judging from the fact that during the past 2 years the building of cargo ships at well equipped North Korean shipyards such as Nampo, Ch'ongjin and Wonsan has been considerably reduced and according to reliable, informed sources, North Korea is building small high-speed boats at these shipyards and trying to import engines for them from Japan, one could also speculate that large, high-speed boats are also being built at those shipyards.

SHIPBUILDING ACTIVITIES STILL A QUESTION MARK

Tokyo KITA CHOSEN KENKYU in Japanese No 39, Sep 77 pp 44-46

[Article: "20,000-Ton Cargo Vessel 'Ch'ongch'ongang' Launched"]

[Text] In the approximately 2 years since the launching of the Taedonggang (20,000-ton class) and the Osandok (14,000-ton class) in July and October 1975 respectively, there had been no reports of large-ship launchings [in the North Korean press], thus giving rise to much speculation among interested parties, but on 3 September KCNA reported, "There was a launching ceremony on 31 August for the newly built 20,000-ton cargo vessel 'Ch'ongch'ongang' at the Shipyard Where Comrade Kim Tong-sok Works."

According to the report, "Workers at the Shipyard Where Comrade Kim Tong-sok Works built [the ship] in the short span of 4 months using our own efforts, our own technology and our own resources. Capable of safely navigating under any unfavorable sea conditions, the ship is not only equipped with modern equipment and lifts, but also has every operation process including loading and unloading of cargo and heat management performed by remote control."

The launching of the Ch'ongch'ongang brings to 4 the number of large vessels (over 10,000-ton class) possessed by North Korea, the others being the "Wangjesan," the "Taedonggang" and the "Osandok." What causes concern, however, is the present status of the other large shipyards in North Korea.

Besides the Namp'o Shipyard (referred to as the Shipyard Where Comrade Kim Tong-sok Works, where the 'Ch'ongch'ongang' was launched), North Korea also has the Wonsan and the Ch'ongjin shipyards. Even if we disregard the Wonsan Shipyard, where the construction of a 14,000-ton cargo vessel beginning in September has been announced (NODONG SINMUN 20 Jan 77), that still leaves the status of the Ch'ongjin Shipyard a complete blank.

With the completion of the two 14,000-ton cargo vessels "Wangjesan" and "Osandok" in 1974 and 1975 respectively, the Chongjin Shipyard has demonstrated its ability to turn out one large ship every year. For this reason, it seems very strange that there have been no announcements concerning ship-building plans there for about 2 years. If a 20,000-ton cargo vessel can be built in "the short span of just 4 months," as KCNA reported, then there is all the more cause for concern as to the activities of the Ch'ongjin Shipyard and reason for keeping an eye on future news reports.

MACHINE-TOOL SHOP UNDER CONSTRUCTION AT YONGSONG

Tokyo KITA CHOSEN KENKYU in Japanese No 39, Sep 77 p 46

[Article: "Heavy Machine-Tool Shop To Be Built at Yongsong Machine Factory"]

[Text] The 24 August NODONG SINMUN reported that, "A heavy machine tool shop for the manufacture of heavy machine tools is under construction at the Yongsong Machine Factory (Hamhung City, North Hamgyong Province--ed.) and installation of the machine tools is scheduled to be completed in September of this year."

Although the Youngsong Machine Factory was originally a factory specializing in heavy machinery and equipment, the above report indicates that it will also start to manufacture heavy machine tools in the future.

For a long time North Korea has been putting the emphasis in the machine tool industry and it has achieved results, in its own way, but the extent of these successes has been no more than the production of ordinary lathes called "Huich'on No 3" and "Kusong No 3" and a numerical control lathe called "Kusong No 1" at facilities such as the Huich'on Machine Tool Factory Huich'on City, Chagang Province and the Kusong Machine Tool Factory.

It has already been disclosed that a continued effort in the machine tool industry will be made during the Second Seven-Year Plan, which begins next year, and it is believed that the concrete policy to be pursued in this regard will be the construction of new machine tool factories and the setting up of machine tool shops in existing factories such as the above.

CSO: 4105

PYONGYANG TEXTILE MILL NOW GIGANTIC COMPLEX

Pyongyang KCNA in English 0122 GMT 11 Nov 77 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 10 Nov (KCNA)--The weavers of the Pyongyang Textile Mill, one of the textile industrial giants of the country, are meeting the elections of deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly with great successes in their work.

They successfully fulfilled their yearly assignments in terms of value in the latter half of June. And they topped it by 63.5 percent towards the end of October and are now expanding this success.

The mill, born with the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, has made a fast progress.

After founding the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in September, 1948, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song came out there and chose in person the site of the mill next month to solve the clothing problem of the people. Since then he has given on-the-spot guidance to it on 47 occasions to brightly illumine the road to be followed by the mill.

Today this mill has turned into a gigantic textile complex whose processes are all modernly equipped from the spinning of vinalon and other fibres to weaving, bleaching, dyeing and finishing.

The mill has many workshops including five large-scale combined shops such as spinning, weaving, dyeing and chemical fibre shops, and has branch factories producing cloth for industrial use, umbrella cloth and towels.

The mill equipped with modern and high-speed spindles and weaving machines now produces in a few days as much fabrics as what were turned out annually in the northern half of the republic before liberation under the Japanese imperialist colonial rule.

It produces in great quantities more than 100 main varieties such as suit materials and silk fabrics including foulard and shirtings and many other additional varieties. Thus it plays a great role in the supply of textiles to our people.

BRIEFS

SHIPYARD PLANS--The shipyard where Comrade Yi Chi-su works is accelerating the construction of large cargo ships. The shipyard which some time ago launched the 3,750 ton-class stern trawler Changdok-san is pushing ahead with a boldly set shipbuilding goal. While building many medium and small-size fishing vessels, the shipyard is waging a struggle to accomplish the goal of building large cargo ships of more than 10,000 tons. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2210 GMT 28 Oct 77 SK]

CHOLLIMA TITLE AWARD--The General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea has awarded the titles of chollima or double chollima to the following plants, enterprises, workshops, or work teams: the title of chollima plant to the electric transmission and distribution construction station, the Yongson meat processing plant, the Pukchang food processing plant, the Chaechon food processing plant, the Chaechon clothing plant, the Yonpyon clothing plant, the Yuson soy sauce plant in Chaeryong County, and one other unit; the title of double chollima workshop to the chollima Paektusan workshop of the Kimchaek fishery station and two other chollima workshops; the title of chollima workshop to the ore pressing workshop of the Chaechon mine, and 17 other workshops; the title of double chollima work team to the 5110th chollima Red Flag work team of the Chongjin locomotive unit, and 100 other chollima work teams; and the title of chollima work team to the 1st platoon, 4th company of the Phongyang No 1 trucking station, and 336 other work teams. [Text] [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1200 GMT 28 Oct 77 SK]

MACHINERY PRODUCTION--The Kim Chaek pneumatic machinery plant is vigorously waging a struggle to increase oil-extracting machine production. In particular, the rock oil drill manufacturing shop is setting an example in assembly work by increasing working speed. The lathemen of the plant have also increased their working speed five times by adopting two technical innovation ideas. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0800 GMT 28 Oct 77 SK]

MACHINERY PLANTS--Machinery plant workers in North Pyongyang Province have vigorously waged a struggle to implement the instruction laid down by the leader at the recent meeting of activists of the machinery industry sector

to adopt the method of pressing and stamp forging during the second 7-year plan period. Machinery workers and three-revolution teams have scored gains in the production of diesel engines by greatly increasing crankshaft production capability with the adoption of a stamp-forging system in a short period of time. Workers of the Nagwon machinery plant have actively adopted a pressing and stamp-forging method in the production of mining equipment parts. Workers at the Kusong machine plant have accelerated their work process by adopting a pressing and stamp-forging system in the production of various machine parts. All machinery plants within the province, including 13 July plant, the machinery plants of the Sajingwang and Sinuiju mines, and the Yongampo machine plant have marked a new upsurge in the production of machinery equipment by vigorously waging a struggle to adopt the pressing and stamp-forging method. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 2 Nov 77 SK]

FREIGHT CAR REPAIR--The Wonsan coach and freight car unit transportation workers have scored successes in freight car repair. They have increased the monthly repair work rate by 50 percent by introducing a new conveyer system. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 2 Nov 77 SK]

FREIGHT CAR PRODUCTION--The 4 June rolling-stock plant has increased production of freight cars by fully employing the pressing and die-casting methods. The plant has been overfulfilling its monthly quota of freight car production every month since the plant launched the 200-day transportation revolution battle and marked a record production of freight cars during the period. In particular, the plant, while actively increasing the production of (?60-ton) freight cars, is manufacturing special freight cars, such as oil tank cars and cars for carrying cement, and freight cars of various kinds which are needed by the various economic sectors. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 24 Oct 77 SK]

ORE PRODUCTION--The innovation pit of the Unhung ore mine has increased its tunneling speed by 1.4 times by giving priority to tunneling. The double-chollima Kim Chol-pong tunneling team fulfilled its annual tunneling quota for this year 6 months ahead of schedule, increasing tunneling speed by two times. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0800 GMT 19 Oct 77 SK]

NORTH PYONGAN PRODUCTION--Twenty-five local plants and enterprises in North Pyongan Province, including the Yongju disabled veterans plastic daily necessities plant, Sinuiju mens clothing plant, Uiju silk plant, Sinuiju military family clothing plant, Pihyon clothing plant, Kwaksan disabled veterans stationery plant, Chongju clothing plant, and Taechon clothing plant, have recently overfulfilled their annual goals. These plants and enterprises are effecting a constant upsurge in production to greet the Supreme Peoples Assembly election with political zeal and labor achievements. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korea 0400 GMT 23 Oct 77 SK]

MACHINERY PLANTS--The Yongsong machine plant has effected an innovation in machine production by actively using presses and dies. The Pukchung machine plant has marked a new upsurge in diesel locomotive production by using new die facilities. The Nagwon machine plant, Taeon electric plant, Kumsong tractor plant, and Hammung machine tool plant are also vigorously adopting the introduction of the presses and dies system. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 21 Oct 77 SK]

MADAGASCAR PRESIDENT'S PARENTS--The parents of His Excellency Didier Ratsiraka, president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, on a visit to our country, saw the revolutionary opera "The Flower Girl" at the Mansudae Art Theatre on the evening of October 28. Invited to see the performance were Ratsiraka Albert, father, Marcelline Vanona, mother, and Ratsiraka Marie Virginie, younger sister, of His Excellency Didier Ratsiraka, president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar. Seeing the performance together with the guests were personages concerned Yi Chang-son and Yi Chong-mok and working people in the city. Crescent Solohery Rakotofiringa, ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar to our country, was invited to see the performance. The revolutionary opera "The Flower Girl" was warmly acclaimed by the guests and audience for its high ideological and artistic value. The guests inspected the inside facilities of the Mansudae Art Theatre. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0345 GMT 29 Oct 77 SK]

RAILWAY REPAIR WORK--The Chongju railway repair unit is assuring flawless operation of trains. In particular, the Koan railway repair team has overfulfilled its annual quota for replacing railway tracks and ties, while another team has overfulfilled its daily repair quota by more than 300 percent. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1200 GMT 14 Nov 77 SK]

VEHICLE TRANSPORTATION--The long-distance vehicle transportation unit in Kangwon Province has overfulfilled its annual transportation quota ahead of schedule. Transportation workers of the unit, who increased the quantity of cargo transported by more than two times during the period of fulfilling the annual transportation quota, are making innovations to their transportation work by increasing the daily transportation quota by 70 percent. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0800 GMT 14 Nov 77 SK]

MINING EQUIPMENT--The Hoeryong coal-mining equipment plant is producing high-quality coal-mining equipment for various kinds in large quantities. The plan has increased the production of such equipment as coal carriages, conveyors and steel supports by 1.5 to 2 times. In particular, the coal carriage production team has produced some 40 coal carriages in several days by fanning the flames of the speed battle. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0300 GMT 14 Nov 77 SK]

ORE PRODUCTION--Workers of the No 7 excavator of the Kumsan mine section of the double-chollima Yongyang mine have overfulfilled the annual ore production quota for this year. The workers, who had already fulfilled the annual ore-production quota on 11 April, have daily scored ore-production innovations by providing full operation of the excavator, while producing a maximum 35,000 to 40,000 tons of ore monthly. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0800 GMT 14 Nov 77 SK] Mines in Yanggang Province have increased tunneling by 1.5 times and mineral ore production by 1.2 times, as compared with the same period of last year, through introduction of large-type facilities, modernization of facilities, and diversification of transportation. The province's Kapsan mine has increased its capability for tunneling and digging ores by 7 times through

use of new-type rock drills. The (Kaesan) mine has increased its capacity to transport ore by 1.4 times, compared with that in the past, through 100-percent mechanization of ore-transporting facilities. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 10 Nov 77 SK]

ELECTRICITY ECONOMIZATION--Chemical plants and enterprisers in Hamhung have saved 2,775,000 kilowatts of electricity in 1 month. The 8 February vinalon enterprise has lowered the electricity consumption rate per unit of production by 5 to 3 percent by replacing extraordinary large-sized transformers with appropriate ones and by preventing equipment from remaining idle. The Hungnam fertilizer enterprise has lowered the electricity-consumption rate per ton of production by frugally conducting preventive maintenance work on electric equipment and by operating equipment in accordance with a standardized method. The Hungnam pharmaceutical plant has saved 4,000 kilowatts of electricity during the past month by using heat produced by coal instead of electricity. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 6 Nov 77 SK]

POWER PRODUCTION--The Pyongyang thermal power plant has produced 160 million kilowatts beyond its originally planned output of electricity as of the end of November. For this achievement the great leader extended thanks to all party members. Workers, cadres the Three Revolutions team members and their families. In November the plant increased its daily power-production output by 135 percent as compared with the same period last year. The Youth Heat Control Workshop of the plant has daily produced 4,000 tons of steam more than its original output. The maintenance workshop of the plant has completed repair work on Boiler No 5 and Generator No 2 10 days ahead of schedule. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 9 Nov 77 SK]

TAHORI HOT SPRINGS--In the last few years 42 mineral springs (38 medicinal water springs and 4 hot springs) have been discovered in North Korea. Of these, the hot springs located in Tahori, Myongju County, North Hamgyong Province, containing 6 bubbling springs, have an especially abundant supply of water and their efficacy in the treatment of various illnesses is said to be excellent. A KCNA dispatch dated 11 August reported: "Currently sanitariums are being built continuously at these hot springs and mineral springs. The largest sanitarium is the one being built at Tahori Hot Springs. Here an excellent hot springs general medical treatment center is being set up". [Tokyo KITA CHOSEN KENKYU in Japanese No 30, Sep 77 p 54-55]

CHONGJIN OCTOBER ANNIVERSARY MEETING--Chongjin, 31 Oct--A Chongjin meeting celebrating the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution was held at the North Hamgyong Provincial Art Theater on October 31. The meeting was attended by personages concerned Chang Pong-il and Pak Chang-sik as well as working people in the city. Invited there were B. M. Morozov, councillor, and staffers, of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang and Soviet guests staying in our country. Speeches were made at the meeting. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0041 GMT 2 Nov 77 OW]

AVIATION UNITS IDENTIFIED--The 20 August NODONG CH'ONGNYON reported that the following units are subordinate to the Unit to Which Comrade Kim Che-hong Belongs (unit leader, Kim Yong-ung): The Triple Red Banner Unit to Which Comrade Chong Pyong-t'aek Belongs and The Red Banner Unit to Which Comrade Hong Su-chu Belongs. [Tokyo KITA CHOSEN KENKYU in Japanese No 39, Sep 77 p 59]

LAKE UNPA-HO--Pyongyang, 5 Nov--The project of Lake Unpa-ho, the biggest man-made sea of the country, has been completed on the River Chaeryong. The builders have successfully constructed this large reservoir in a brief period of less than 3 years. It will help consolidate the success of irrigation already achieved in North and South Hwanghae provinces. On November 3, a meeting was held on the spot for conveying a congratulatory message and gifts sent by the great leader to all the workers, technicians and office employees who had taken part in the construction of Lake Unpa-ho and inaugurating the reservoir. [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1029 GMT 5 Nov 77 OW]

PUBLISHER FROM JAPAN--Pyongyang, 6 Nov--Mun Tong-kon, director of Pictorial Korea in Japan, and his companion arrived in Pyongyang, the capital of revolution, on November 5 by plane. They were warmly met at the airport by Kye Chang-hwan, Kim In-son and other personages concerned. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0828 GMT 6 Nov 77 OW] Pyongyang, 8 Nov (KCNA)--Comrade Kong Chin-tae on November 7 met and had a conversation with the delegation of designing technicians of the Korean Construction Trading Stock Company headed by Mun Tong-kon, director of Pictorial Korea in Japan, in an atmosphere overflowing with compatriotic sentiments. Personage concerned Kye Chang-hwan was on hand. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0343 GMT 8 Nov 77 SK] Pyongyang, 9 Nov (KCNA)--The delegation of designing technicians of the Korean Construction Trading Stock Company headed by Mun Tong-kon, director of Pictorial Korea in Japan, left Pyongyang on November 8 by plane after visiting the socialist homeland. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0336 GMT 9 Nov 77 SK]

JAPANESE FRIENDSHIP GROUP--Pyongyang, 6 Nov--Han Tok-su, chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), on November 2 met the Japan-Korea friendship visiting group which had visited our country, according to a KNS report from Tokyo. Present there were the members of the visiting group headed by Makoto Ichikawa, adviser to the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan, representative member of the Japanese Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification and member of the Executive Committee of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea. Yung Sang-chol vice-chairman of the Central Standing Committee of Chongnyon, was on hand. [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0854 GMT 6 Nov 77 OW]

JAPANESE SOLIDARITY, YOUTH GROUPS--Pyongyang, 6 Nov--A delegation of the Osaka Committee of Solidarity for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea headed by Lawyer Tokuji Kameda, chairman of the Osaka Association for Defending Human Rights of Koreans in Japan, and a delegation of Young Workers of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (SOHYO) headed by Shoji Ohara, secretary in charge of the Youth Measures Department of the headquarters of SOHYO, arrived in Pyongyang on November 5 by plane. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0835 GMT 6 Nov 77 OW]