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KIM IL-SONG CONGRATULATES MANGYONGDAE ACADEMY STAFF, STUDENTS

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 12 Oct 77 p 1

[Kim Il-song's "Letter of Congratulations to the Faculty and Students of the Revolutionary Institute of Mangyongdae"]

[Text] Today our people and the officers and men of the People's Army are commemorating in a meaningful way the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Revolutionary Institute of Mangyongdae amid a majestic environment wherein they are accelerating the dynamic march toward advancing the complete victory of socialism and the independent reunification of the fatherland with the red banners of the three revolutions held high.

On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Revolutionary Institute of Mangyongdae I send warm congratulations to the faculty and students of the Revolutionary Institute of Mangyongdae who have scored brilliant achievements in the work of training core element reserves of the revolution, loyally upholding the chuche-oriented line on the education of the bereaved children.

To look after the bereaved children of the comrades in arms who fell while valiantly fighting on the road of the glorious revolution, to educate and bring them up so that they may be faithful to the revolution to the end is the lofty duty and revolutionary ethics of the communists.

Paying keen attention to the question of educating and indoctrinating the bereaved children of the late revolutionaries despite such difficult conditions in which, following liberation, we were faced with complex internal and external situations and heavy tasks for the revolution, we established the Revolutionary Institute of Mangyongdae on 12 October 1947, based on the chuche-oriented, revolutionary tradition of education of the bereaved children, a tradition achieved amid the flames of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

The founding of the Revolutionary Institute of Mangyongdae was a historic event of great significance in our developing revolution and the work of educating and indoctrinating the bereaved children.

With the Revolutionary Institute of Mangyongdae founded, we came to have sound foundations for admirably rearing core element reserves who will be reliably carrying on the revolution generation after generation.

For 30 years since the founding, the Revolutionary Institute of Mangyongdae has been walking along the prideful road shining with victory and glory, and by admirably fulfilling the lofty revolutionary duties assigned to it, the institute has compiled great achievements before the fatherland and the revolution.

By admirably educating and indoctrinating the bereaved children, loyally upholding the line of their education, as core element reserves possessed of a firmly established revolutionary world outlook and political, military, and general scientific knowledge all together, the Revolutionary Institute of Mangyongdae has greatly contributed to solidly consolidating the ranks of commanding personnel of the revolution.

Graduates of the Revolutionary Institute of Mangyongdae, playing core element roles at major outposts of the socialist fatherland and the People's Army, are faithfully fulfilling their assigned revolutionary duties.

Today, the Revolutionary Institute of Mangyongdae has grown into the ranks of loyalty filled with the unitary ideology of the party, the chuche ideology, to the full, and been strengthened and developed into a sanctuary of learning for the bereaved children, complete with modern educational facilities and living conditions, into a nest of life, into a training base for reliable core element cadre reserves.

I consider it very satisfying and highly evaluate it that for the past 30 years the faculty and students of the Revolutionary Institute of Mangyongdae, by brilliantly carrying through the chuche-oriented line on the education of the bereaved children, have greatly contributed to our developing revolution.

Today our people are faced with the heavy yet glorious revolutionary tasks to score the complete victory of socialism and realize ahead of schedule the historic cause of fatherland reunification, more energetically accelerating the three revolutions.

Very heavy indeed are the duties and responsibilities the Revolutionary Institute of Mangyongdae shoulders in the fulfillment of the revolutionary tasks facing our people.

The primary duty and responsibility of the Revolutionary Institute of Mangyongdae lies in solidly rearing the bereaved children of the late revolutionaries as able national cadre reserves admirably prepared politicoideologically, physically, and in terms of military techniques.

By being keenly aware of the lofty duty and responsibility it shoulders before the fatherland and revolution without being complacent with the achievements scored to date, and by thoroughly carrying through the "Theses on Socialist Education" and the line on the education of the bereaved children of the late revolutionaries, the Revolutionary Institute of Mangyongdae must admirably fulfill the revolutionary duties assigned to it.

The Revolutionary Institute of Mangyongdae must first of all ceaselessly deepen the work of establishing the unitary ideology system of the party among the faculty and students, and thoroughly dye the campus one color with the chuche ideology.

It is imperative that the faculty and students, deeply studying the chuche ideology, assimilate it into their bones and flesh, into their unitary credo, and thoroughly establish the attitude of revolutionaries who unconditionally protect and carry through the policies of the party to the end in the spirit of absolutism.

The faculty and students, by deeply mastering the revolutionary tradition, must prepare themselves as genuine revolutionary warriors who fight risking their lives for the fatherland and the people without compromising their revolutionary integrity, whatever the storm and adversity, as did the late anti-Japanese revolutionaries and hero soldiers who were forever loyal to the fatherland and the revolution.

The faculty and students, by thoroughly arming themselves with a firm working class revolutionary viewpoint and a heightened class consciousness, must hate to the utmost all the class enemies such as imperialism, and the landlords, capitalists, and reactionary bureaucrats of south Korea, resolutely struggle against the scoundrels, and must not forget for a moment the south Korean people groaning under the harsh rule of U.S. imperialism and the Pak Chong-hui puppet gang.

The primary duty of the students is to study well.

All the students, by making study a way of life, a habit, and creditably acquiring modern scientific and technical knowledge and military knowledge, and developing healthy physique along with lofty cultural training, must reliably prepare themselves as genuine revolutionaries who carry on the will of their parents, keeping the revolution continually blossoming.

By solidly establishing chuche and working class line on the work of education and indoctrination, thoroughly embodying the doctrine of socialist pedagogy as elucidated in the "Thesis on Socialist Education," and by closely combining together theoretical education and practical education, education and production labor, correctly adopting such teaching method as educating and translating the policies of the party in the teaching of every subject, the campus must rear the students as reliable functionaries in socialist and communist construction.

The campus must strengthen the role of curriculum which is the strongpoints for teaching and indoctrination, further enhance the qualifications of the faculty, organize the educational environments even better, and further modernize the educational conditions and educational facilities.

The faculty and students must strengthen their revolutionary organizational life and military service life, establish an iron military discipline and order within the campus, and thoroughly standardize all tasks and life.

Because of the plot of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys to create "two Koreas" and their machinations to provoke another war, a tense situation exists in our country today.

The faculty and students must oppose sloth and laxity, and work, study, and live, maintaining an alert, mobilized posture all the time.

The faculty and students must strive to strengthen their revolutionary solidarity, to highly display the traditional harmony of superior and subordinate, the military and civilian unity, to meticulously run house-keeping under the revolutionary banner of self-reliance, and to keep the campus always overflowing with revolutionary optimism.

Truly glorious and rewarding are the revolutionary duties assigned to the campus, and very great are the trust and expectations in the campus.

I firmly believe that the entire faculty and students of the Revolutionary Institute of Mangyongdae will without fail live up to the expectations of the fatherland and the people by admirably fulfilling, just as in bygone days, the glorious revolutionary duties assigned to them.

Kim Il-song

Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army
Marshal, Democratic People's Republic of Korea

10 October 1977

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SHIFTING OF DPRK AMBASSADORS VIEWED AS ROUTINE

Seoul PUKHAN in Korean Oct 77 pp 182-183

[Excerpt from article in North Korea Radar Column: "Ambassadors Reshuffled"]

[Text] Big Reshuffle in Ambassadors in Overseas Establishment

North Korea on 20 August appointed Kim Kuk-hun and Kim Yong-il as DPRK ambassadors to East Germany and North Yemen respectively.

This brings to 18 the number of ambassadors changed or recalled so far this year. Five changes were made in August alone. North Korea's recent reshuffling is one of the largest since the sudden expansion of its diplomatic relations in 1972, as can be seen from the following chart.

Changes of Ambassadors by Year

<u>Year</u>	<u>Number of Ambassadors Changed*</u>
1973	22 (14)
1974	21 (9)
1975	10 (6)
1976	16 (7)
1977 (August)	18 (8)

* Figure in parenthesis represents number of
of "first ambassadors"--the first DPRK
ambassadors accredited to a given country

Of the 18 ambassadorial changes North Korea has made so far this year, 8 (44 percent) were appointments of "first ambassadors" and 9 (53 percent) involved regular rotations and diplomats who had been at their posts for a long time. In the case of the recall of the ambassador to Zaire, the bringing home of the Korean ambassador after only 1 year and 10 months of service is regarded as an expression of North Korea's dissatisfaction over Zaire's closing of its embassy in Pyongyang on 11 July.

In view of these facts, the wholesale shifting of North Korean ambassadors this year is seen as routine personnel interchange and there will probably be further personnel shifts in the latter part of the year involving persons who have been at their posts for a long period of time (there are 11 ambassadors who have not been changed for 5 years or more) in order to strengthen North Korea's position in its diplomatic competition with South Korea.

Ambassadorial Changes in 1977

(January-August 1977)

<u>Country</u>	<u>Date of appointment</u>	<u>Newly appointed ambassador</u>	<u>Term of previous ambassador</u>
Comoro	28 January	So Chin-yong	first ambassador
Upper Volta	28 February	Kim Song-kak	predecessor died
PRC	23 March	Chon Myong-su	4 years 7 months
Nigeria	23 March	Song Kwan-cho	first ambassador
Guyana	25 March	Yi Chun-ok	first ambassador
Afghanistan	26 March	Kim Yo-kun	first ambassador
Bangladesh	26 April	T'ak Kwan-ch'ol	first ambassador
Papua New Guinea	2 May	Yi Chang-hwa	first ambassador
Argentina	4 May	O Man-sok	3 years 2 months
Chad	9 May	Kim Pong-un	first ambassador
Egypt	26 May	Chong Tu-hwan	5 years 2 months
Senegal	26 May	Chang Il-man	first ambassador
Zaire	22 July	--	Mun Pyong-nok recalled, 1 year 10 months
Romania	9 August	--	Pak Chung-kuk recalled, 3 years
Nepal	13 August	So Chong-kuk	3 years 1 month
Somalia	17 August	--	Kwak Ch'ol-su recalled, 7 years 8 months
East Germany	20 August	Kim Kuk-hun	7 years 9 months
North Yemen	20 August	Kim Yong-il	3 years 9 months

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KIM IL-SONG PHOTOS APPEARING IN 'NODONG SINMUN,' OCTOBER 1977

[Editorial Report] The following news event-related photographs of Kim Il-song appeared in Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean during the month of October 1977:

1 Oct 77 p 1 Caption: "The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song received the Republic of Senegal National Assembly delegation [on 30 September]."

2 Oct 77 p 1 Caption: "The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song posed for a commemorative photo with members of the government and party delegation of the Mozambique People's Republic after receiving them [on 1 October]."

5 Oct 77 p 1 Caption: "The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song firmly shook hands with Comrade Pol Pot [at Pyongyang Airport on 4 October]."

5 Oct 77 p 1 Caption: "The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Pol Pot acknowledged the enthusiastic welcome of the crowd at the airport [on 4 October]."

5 Oct 77 p 2 Caption: "Comrade Pol Pot paid a courtesy call on the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song [on 4 October]."

5 Oct 77 p 2 Caption: "The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song posed for a commemorative photo with the party and government delegation of Democratic Cambodia headed by Comrade Pol Pot [on 4 October]."

5 Oct 77 p 3 Caption: "The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song cordially met Comrade Pol Pot [at the airport on 4 October]."

5 Oct 77 p 3 Caption: "College coeds courteously presented fragrant bunches of flowers to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Pol Pot along the road [on 4 October]."

5 Oct 77 p 3 Caption: "Together with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, Comrade Pol Pot inspected an honor guard of the three services of the Korean People's Army [at the airport on 4 October]."

5 Oct 77 p 3 Caption: "A welcoming ceremony for the party and government delegation of Democratic Cambodia headed by Comrade Pol Pot was grandly staged at the airport [on 4 October with Kim Il-song in attendance]."

5 Oct 77 p 4 Caption: "The chairman of the Pyongyang Administrative Committee, together with heroes of the republic and model workers, presented a statue of an anti-imperialist fighter to Comrade Pol Pot in the name of the people of Pyongyang [on 4 October]."

5 Oct 77 p 4 Caption: "Singing and dancing, circular ranks of boy and girl students and artists enthusiastically welcomed the goodwill envoy of the Cambodian people [with Kim Il-song in attendance] at Kim Il-song square [on 4 October]."

5 Oct 77 p 5 Caption: "Hundreds of thousands of Pyongyang workers warmly welcomed the party and government delegation of Democratic Cambodia headed by Comrade Pol Pot [with Kim Il-song in attendance] along the road [on 4 October]."

6 Oct 77 p 1 Caption: "Talks were held [on 5 October] between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Pol Pot."

6 Oct 77 p 1 Caption: "Comrade Pol Pot, together with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, mounted the stage [at Mansudae Theater] and presented the performers with a basket of flowers to congratulate them on their successful performance, and posed for a commemorative photo with them [on 5 October]."

7 Oct 77 p 1 Caption: "The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song paid a return courtesy call on Comrade Pol Pot [on 6 October]."

7 Oct 77 p 1 Caption: "Talks were held between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Pol Pot [on 6 October]."

8 Oct 77 p 1 Caption: "The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Pol Pot raised high their tightly clasped hands in acknowledgement of the crowd's enthusiastic welcome [at Moranbong Stadium on 7 October]."

8 Oct 77 p 1 Caption: "The presidential platform of the Pyongyang mass rally welcoming, with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in attendance, the party and government delegation of Democratic Cambodia headed by Comrade Pol Pot [on 7 October]."

8 Oct 77 p 2 [Non-captioned photo of Kim Il-song delivering a speech at the 7 October mass rally welcoming Pol Pot]

8 Oct 77 p 4 Caption: "The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song conferred the title of Hero of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on Comrade Pol Pot [on 7 October]."

8 Oct 77 p 5 Caption: "Lovely juvenile corps members courteously presented the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Pol Pot with fragrant bunches of flowers [on 7 October]."

9 Oct 77 p 1 Caption: "The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song firmly shook hands with Comrade Pol Pot on his departure from Pyongyang [on 8 October]."

9 Oct 77 p 1 Caption: "The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song cordially bade farewell to Comrade Pol Pot upon his departure from Pyongyang after successful completion of his visit to our nation [on 8 October]."

9 Oct 77 pa2 Caption: "In congratulation of the 32nd anniversary of the founding of the Korean Workers Party, Comrade Pol Pot presented the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song with a basket of flowers and prayed for the long life of the great leader [on 8 October]."

9 Oct 77 p 2 Caption: "The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Pol Pot signed the joint communique between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Democratic Cambodia [on 8 October]."

10 Oct 77 p 1 Caption: "The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song conducted on-the-spot guidance at P'yongwon County Cooperative Farm [on 8 October]."

10 Oct 77 p 2 Caption: "The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song toured the newly built amusement park at the Taesongsan Recreation Center in Pyongyang [on 9 October]."

10 Oct 77 p 2 Caption: "The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song posed for a commemorative photo with the children of the president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar after receiving them [on 9 October]."

29 Oct 77 p 1 Caption: "The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song posed for a commemorative photo with the Japan-Korea friendship visiting group after receiving them [on 28 October]."

31 Oct 77 p 1 Caption: "The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song posed for a commemorative photo with the delegation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries and the Chinese-Korea Friendship Association after receiving them [on 30 October]."

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'PUKHAN' DISCUSSES NORTH KOREAN SHIPBUILDING, PHARMACEUTICALS

Seoul PUKHAN in Korean Oct 77 pp 184-185

[Excerpt from article in North Korea Radar Column: "Shipbuilding, Pharmaceutical Manufacture and Other Economic Happenings"]

[Text] Shipbuilding in General Factories

North Korea announced on 8 August through its Central Broadcasting Station that it is building boats in general factories such as the Haeju Tractor Parts Factory, the Haeju Cotton Textile Mill and the Haeju Railroad Construction Office. It further stated that other factories had also launched shipbuilding campaigns and that South Hwanghae Province had already assembled the hulls for seven ships.

This is linked to the fact that at the Yellow Sea district fisheries sector activists' conference held for 2 days beginning 21 March, Kim Il-song had instructed that "sideline fishery sector workteams" be set up in factories to build fishing boats.

As part of its fisheries development policy, North Korea has been concentrating since around 1960 on modernizing its fishing fleet and converting it to a powerboat fleet. It had also been decided at the outset that the fishing boats would spend 300 days a year fishing, but the boats are being forced to spend even more days fishing than this in order to achieve their fishing targets. Among other things, the fact that the fisheries workers are going all out to repair ships during the winter can be taken as a sign that their fishing boats are obsolete and too few in number.

North Korea's building of boats in general factories which are not shipyards can be viewed as a desperate measure aimed at supplementing its inadequate fishing fleet by using "sideline fishery workteams" in general factories.

It is believed that the general factories build only the hulls of small fishing boats under 10 tons to be used for off-shore fishing and that the installation of the engines and the outfitting of the boats are carried out at nearby ship repair facilities.

Pharmaceuticals Manufactured in Factory Hospital

North Korea announced in a 10 August radio broadcast that the Pyongyang General [Textile] Factory Hospital is producing pharmaceuticals from its own pharmaceutical department and pharmacy.

Although North Korea manufactures 500 or so kinds of medicines in the Sunch'on Pharmaceutical Factory and 40 other factories, most of the products are not new drugs but conventional medicines or derivatives of traditional folk remedies. Because of a simplification of drug compounding and a shortage of pharmaceuticals for marketing use, North Korea's poor situation in the drug sector is inevitable.

In order to make up for those medicines in short supply, North Korea is importing fairly large amounts of prepared medicines such as hemostatic drugs and sulfa from Japan and elsewhere; and to overcome shortages of Western medicines it is putting the emphasis on research in Oriental medicine, using things such as medicinal herbs.

In addition, whenever the occasion presents itself, North Korea forces the people to go out and dig wild medicinal herbs.

At the Pyongyang General Textile Hospital, which comprises 25 wards and 350 hospital beds and is one of the comparatively large hospitals in North Korea, the method of treatment consists mainly of physiotherapy and the medicines required (penicillin and the like) are furnished by the Pyongyang Pharmaceutical Factory and other firms.

When North Korea boasts that this factory hospital is producing pharmaceuticals, it is probably referring to pharmacists' filling prescriptions for patient use from prepared medicinal compounds which are furnished from the central government, and the preparation of small amounts of Oriental medicines from medicinal herbs to make up for the shortage of needed drugs.

Antibiotics Production Stressed

North Korea's Central Broadcasting Station reported on 18 August that the Chollima Sunch'on Pharmaceutical Factory has introduced a new manufacturing process and is producing greater quantities of penicillin.

The Sunch'on Pharmaceutical Factory, a "class-one" enterprise, is equipped with a chemical refining lab, a bacteria testing laboratory, a fermenting room and various kinds of mechanical equipment including six fermentation tanks and a 2,000-liter propagation tank.

This factory has been concentrating on its own program of research and development of lactose, from which penicillin is derived. It has succeeded in using a mixture of glucose added to corn starch, which has a high sugar content, as a substitute for lactose and is now using this as a raw material. In other countries, lactose is extracted from milk containing 3 percent sugar.

Generally, in manufacturing penicillin, the process involves cultivating the mold, fermenting the cultivated mold, then chemically refining the solution.

During the cultivation process the mold must be supplied with a nutrient intake. North Korea uses lactose for this nutrient and standardizes the fermenting power at time of fermentation (penicillin content in the fermenting medium) at 2,300 cc (2,700 cc maximum); and the fermentation titer (effectiveness in the human body per gram of penicillin) at 4,000 units (7,300 units maximum).

In view of the fact that in penicillin manufacture the countries of the world have as yet been unable to advance beyond conventional methods, we may assume that North Korea's new process has succeeded in increasing fermentation power (2,400-2,500) and fermentation titer (6,500-7,000) only slightly by achieving limited results in altering temperature, pressure and humidity of the culture lab, propagation tank and fermentation tank, but it cannot be considered a technological breakthrough.

Also note that one can obtain the same effectiveness in fermentation power and fermentation titer by increasing or decreasing the volume: two 3,000 units can produce the same effect as one 6,000 units.

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'NODONG SINMUN' EDITORIALS FOR OCTOBER 1977

[Editorial Report] The following editorials appeared in Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean during October 1977:

1 Oct 77 p 1 lower right: "We Enthusiastically Celebrate the Chinese People's Glorious Holiday": Marks the 28th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China; notes that the Korean people "rejoice" over the successes achieved by the Chinese people in revolution and construction "as if they were their own"; traces the history of close cooperation and friendship between the two nations [text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 191, 3 October 1977 pages D6-8: "NODONG SINMUN Editorial"]].

2 Oct 77 p 2 lower right: "Let Us Completely Harvest This Year's Bumper Crop Before the Election of Deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly": Stresses that the most important task confronting the party and the people at this time is the harvesting and threshing of this year's "bumper crop" in a timely manner; notes that thorough support for the harvesting must come from related sectors, particularly in regard to proper maintenance of farm equipment and transport vehicles.

3 Oct 77 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Decisively Accelerate the Extractive Industry by Concentrating All Efforts": Reviews instructions issued by Kim Il-song at the mining industry activists meeting held in Pyongyang 27-29 September; notes that priority is to be given to the extractive industry over the processing industry, and that particular emphasis is to be placed on production of coal; instructs guidance functionaries at administrative and economic organs in the machine and mining sectors to recognize the importance of introducing large-scale and high-speed facilities, modernizing facilities and diversifying transportation to give priority to the extractive industry [Excerpts published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 195, 7 October 1977 pages D15-17: "NODONG SINMUN Editorial"]].

4 Oct 77 p 1 upper left: "We Warmly Welcome Our Intimate Comrades-in-Arms": Notes the arrival in Pyongyang of Cambodia's Pol Pot on 4 October for an

official visit; stresses the "militant friendship" of the peoples of the two countries and expresses gratitude for past Cambodian support for the DPRK position on unification of Korea [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 193, 5 October 1977 pages D7-9: "NODONG SINMUN Editorial"].

10 Oct 77 p 3 full page with border: "Let Us More Vigorously Accelerate the Cause of Socialism and Communism Under the Banner of the Glorious Party": Marks the 32nd anniversary of the founding of the Korean Workers Party; traces Kim Il-song's contributions to the development of the party and the party's role in guiding socialist and communist construction [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 204, 21 October 1977 pages D9-17: "Text of NODONG SINMUN KWP Anniversary Editorial"].

11 Oct 77 p 1 bottom with border: "A Mighty Demonstration of the Invincible Friendship and Solidarity Among the Revolutionary Peoples Defending Independence": Reviews the joint communique issued by the DPRK and Cambodia upon completion of a "very successful" visit by a Cambodian delegation headed by Pol Pot [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 197, 12 October 1977 pages D2-6: "NODONG SINMUN Editorial"].

13 Oct 77 p 1 top with border: "Let All Party Members, People and the Military Become Fully Armed With the Great Educational Thesis": Reviews the importance of implementing Kim Il-song's thesis on education throughout society so as to forge a "nation of education"; stresses that mastery of the content of the thesis through intensive study is the most important task of all the people in fulfilling the demands of socialism and communism.

14 Oct 77 p 1 center: "Let Us Increase Production of Machine Tools on A Large Scale So As To Successfully Fulfill the Extensive Tasks of the New Prospective Plan": Reviews instructions issued by Kim Il-song to the machine industry sector concerning the importance of expanded machine tool production in fulfillment of the new 7-year plan; notes that continued innovations must be made to improve upon the yearly production level of 30,000 machine tools achieved during the last 6-year plan.

17 Oct 77 p 2 top with border: "Expression of our People's Infinite and Boundless Admiration and Trust for the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song": Comments on the nomination of Kim Il-song by Anju constituency on 16 October as its candidate for election as deputy to the SPA [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 201, 18 October 1977 pages D2-6: "NODONG SINMUN Editorial"].

20 Oct 77 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Bring About An Extensive Conversion to Presses and Stamp Forging in the Machine Industry Sector": Notes the significant role entrusted to the machine industry sector as the foundation for success in fulfilling the new 7-year plan; emphasizes that the sectors which contribute to rapid development--electric power, extractive,

metallurgical and chemical--all depend on the products of the machine industry for continued expansion; urges the widespread adoption of press and stamp forging techniques as the best solution to the problem of increasing machine industry production to meet the demands of the other industrial sectors.

21 Oct 77 p 1 lower left: "Let Us Increase Production of Quality Machine Products and Equipment for the Grand Socialist Construction Sites": Emphasizes the importance of timely and adequate production and supply of plant equipment and machine products in completing the tasks of the new 7-year plan [Excerpts published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 207, 27 October 1977 pages D15-16: "Need For Better Machinery, Plant Equipment Stressed"].

22 Oct 77 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Prepare Thoroughly and Launch Vigorously into the Struggle to Harvest the Autumn Fish Crop": Stresses the importance of making thorough preparations for the fall fishing season in view of the unpredictable fishing conditions occasioned by the cold front; notes in particular the need for proper maintenance of fishing boats and gear, and instructs fishermen to make extensive use of scientific aids such as fish finders to guarantee success in the "300-day struggle to take full catches of fish."

24 Oct 77 p 1 center left: "Let Us Guarantee Production on a Priority Basis of Joint Production Goods with the Revolutionary Spirit of Being the Master": Points out, in connection with Kim Il-song's call for giving priority to the machine industry sector as the key to the new 7-year plan, the need for implementation of a "joint production goods system" which will facilitate "close" cooperation between factories and enterprises of all economic sectors in the manufacture of machine tools, tractors, trucks and plant equipment.

25 Oct 77 p 1 lower left: "Invincible Friendship and Solidarity Forged in Struggle Against the Common Enemy": Marks the 27th anniversary of the entry of the Chinese People's Volunteers into the Korean War; reviews the history of "invincible militant friendship and solidarity" between the two nations and reaffirms north Korean gratitude for Chinese support during the war [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 205, 25 October 1977 pages D14-15: "Paper Hails CPV Contribution"].

26 Oct 77 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Supply the Metallurgical Industry with More Raw Materials by Bringing About an Even Greater Upsurge in Ore Production": Reviews instructions given by Kim Il-song at the national meeting of mining industry activists concerning increased production of coal and various ores; issues instructions that an intensive effort be made to produce iron ore for adequate stockpiles at the various iron and steel complexes, and that modern technology be exploited to facilitate ore prospecting.

31 Oct 77 p 2 top with border: "Following the Path Illuminated by the Great Thesis on Education, Let Us Further Strengthen Guidance and Support for Educational Work": Stresses that party guidance over, and national support for, educational work as outlined by Kim Il-song in his Thesis on Socialist Education are the means with which to guarantee an increase in the quality of education at each level of schooling.

COUNTIES' ROLE INCREASES IN LOCAL INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 7 Aug 77 p 2

/Article: "A Historic Document Illuminating the Path for Raising the People's Standard of Living by Increasing the Role of the County and Developing Local Economy"/

/Text/ The Ch'angsong joint conference of local party and economic functionaries which took place 15 years ago in August 1962 under the leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was a historic meeting which marked a new turning point in raising the role of the county and developing local industry and rural economy and raising the people's standard of living, particularly that of people living in remote mountainous areas.

At the Ch'angsong joint conference of local party and economic functionaries the great leader, directing his ever-constant, deep concern to developing local economy and culture and bringing about an epoch-making improvement in the quality of rural people's lives, delivered a speech entitled "Let Us Significantly Raise the People's Standard of Living by Strengthening the Role of the County and by Developing Local Industry and Rural Economy."

In this speech the great leader comprehensively addressed problems relating to the position and role of the county as the regional unit and strongpoint, the logicity of setting up and developing local industry, greatly raising the standard of living of rural residents--particularly farmers living in remote mountainous areas and labor district residents--and strengthening educational work and party work; he also presented creative answers to a series of fundamental problems associated with socialist and communist construction.

"Let Us Significantly Raise the People's Standard of Living by Strengthening the Role of the County and by Developing Local Industry and Rural Economy"-- a classic work by the great leader which creatively generalizes the natural law-governed demands of socialist and communist construction and the practical

experiences of socialist construction in our country--is a programmatic document which provides scientific solutions for all the problems arising from setting in motion the development of the nation's politics, economy and culture and from the struggle to advance socialist rural construction and is an historic document which has great significance for assuring the successful completion of socialist construction and for further development and enrichment of the theory of communist revolution.

In his classic work the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song gave absolute priority to thoroughly addressing the subject of the position and role of our nation's county as the regional unit and focal point.

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

"The county is not only a low level administrative organization guiding villages /ri/ and workers districts but also a strongpoint which links cities and rural areas in all aspects of politics, economy and culture." ("Selected Works of Kim Il-song," Vol 3, pp 333-334)

The problem of the regional unit and strongpoint is an important problem which brings to bear fundamental significance on socialist and communist construction pursuant to establishment of a socialist system.

A working class party which has seized power must, following the victory of the socialist system, greatly strengthen its guidance of overall socialist construction and in particular over agricultural construction, and must maintain a regional unit and strongpoint. Only by firmly establishing a regional unit and strongpoint which reflects the actual situation of the nation and strongly maintaining it can the leadership of the working class be further strengthened over the farmers in socialist and communist construction and strong impetus be given to ideological, technical and cultural revolution in the rural areas. Furthermore, only in so doing can the cities and rural areas be linked together and the support of the cities for the rural areas become a reality, and all the regions of the nation be made to develop evenly.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has given us a scientific solution to this important problem by setting forth his original idea on a regional unit and strongpoint--an idea based on the natural law-governed demand for greater strengthening of party leadership in socialist construction and on an analysis of the characteristic traits of rural agricultural work, particularly the decentralization of the rural areas--and illuminating the position and role of the county in our nation.

The county in our country is becoming the most appropriate regional unit and strongpoint which fundamentally fulfills the necessary conditions for directing rural and regional work in a unified and direct manner.

In his classic work the great leader taught that the county, as a political strongpoint, a strongpoint for local economic development and for carrying out cultural revolution while guiding the rural areas and labor districts, will remain as the point of economic linkage between the countryside and the cities, the supply point for the farming villages even after the materialization of a communist society.

Raising the role of the county has become an important guarantee for the elimination of differences between cities and rural areas and class distinctions between the working class and the farmer by making it possible to strengthen on all fronts party and state guidance over the rural areas, and by thoroughly carrying out ideological, technical and cultural revolution in the countryside.

In his classic work the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song then clearly laid out the rationale for setting up local industry together with large-scale centralized industries and the course of their development.

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

"In the development of light industry, advancing largescale centralized industry and medium and small-scale local industry in parallel is inevitable.

"Local industry also has great significance for the overall development of all areas of the nation."

Simultaneous development of large-scale centralized industry and medium and small-scale local industry is an inevitable demand of light industrial development.

The idea of simultaneously developing centralized industry and local industry is a most scientific idea which makes it possible to rapidly increase consumer goods production by rationally harmonizing the broad support of national workers and local reserves along with the infinite strength and initiative of the masses so as to bring about the development of light industry in a manner that matches the economic and technical characteristics of consumer goods production. It is, moreover, a superior idea which makes it possible to strengthen the rear areas and to develop all regions of the nation together through realization of a rational allocation of the productive forces of industry, and a revolutionary idea which strengthens and develops the ties between industry and agriculture and advances the process of

eliminating differences between cities and rural areas, and sets forth the most correct path which enables us to firmly erect the foundation of an independent national economy.

Large-scale centralized industry provides the backbone for development of light industry. However, with this alone the various raw material sources spread throughout the localities cannot be fully mobilized and utilized, and production cannot be organized so as to meet the multitude of demands of local workers; specifically, a light industrial base cannot be maintained or consumer goods production rapidly increased in a nation that has been behind the times.

Local industry, which can be easily constructed on the basis of limited capital and local resources, can fully mobilize and utilize the locality's idle equipment, manpower, resources and materials without greatly depending on the state and rapidly increase production, and can thus greatly improve the material and cultural living of the worker, equalize industrial work and agricultural work, and develop the local economy in a short period of time.

In his classic work the great leader not only illuminated the rationality of creating local industry, but also gave concrete instructions concerning the realization of mechanization and automation of production processes by advancing the technical revolution so as to elevate local industry to a higher level, raising the factory administration expertise of managers and the technical proficiency of workers, and improving the production conditions and environment of local industry and constructing a strong raw materials base.

The unique thought and line concerning the extensive development of medium and small-scale local industry together with large-scale centralized industry expounded by the great leader is the guiding principle which makes it possible to firmly maintain a light industrial base and, as a result, to raise the people's standard of living and advance socialist construction.

Furthermore, the great leader has set down in his classic work clear-cut ways and means for rapidly raising the people's standard of living, particularly that of farmers in remote mountainous areas.

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

"We must carry out the technical revolution and the cultural revolution in the rural areas so as to eliminate differences between the cities and the countryside and uniformly raise the standard of living of the workers and

farmers, and we must in addition see to it that they all live well be they plains farmers or mountainous area farmers." (ibid, p 335)

Uniformly raising the standard of living of the people is a fundamental problem which must be tackled head on for the party and state of the working class to clear away the remaining vestiges of the old society from people's life pursuant to the victory of the socialist system, and for bringing about the complete victory of socialism. The party of the working class which is leading socialist construction can make all the workers come to an appreciation of the superiority of the socialist system only by uniformly raising the living standard of the people and forcefully propelling socialist construction through greater stimulation of their creative enthusiasm and positivism.

Our party has continuously adhered to the principle that, while steadily increasing the standard of living of the workers, emphasis must be placed immediately thereafter on the standard of living of the farmers, and in particular, that the standard of living of farmers in mountainous regions should be improved so as to eliminate differences in living standards as compared to farmers living in plains areas.

Indeed, the great leader brought out in his classic work a unique idea and policy for marking a new turning point in consumer goods production and development of local economy through an unending demonstration of the superiority of the socialist system, and he has thus provided a scientific solution to the problem of fundamentally reshaping the features of all the nation's localities and greatly raising the standard of living of the people, particularly the farmers, and has illuminated a brilliant road on which to advance the complete victory of socialism.

The practical experiences and successes achieved in the struggle to build socialism in our country during the 15 years extending from the time of the Ch'angsong joint conference up until now give testimony to the enormous vitality of the historic document "Let Us Significantly Raise the People's Standard of Living by Strengthening the Role of the County and by Developing Local Industry and Rural Economy".

The result of the fulfillment of the great leader's unique thought and policy expounded in this classic work is that the counties, as regional units and strongpoints, are functioning well and their roles have been increased enormously. By making the county the strongpoint, party and state guidance of agricultural work and overall local work has become greatly strengthened, and thus the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions are firmly taking root in the rural areas and the organic fusion of all-people ownership and cooperative ownership is being strengthened.

With the elevation of the role of the county, the great leader's teachings and the party's line and policies are permeating without delay every corner of the nation and are rapidly and accurately being fulfilled, and the working classization and revolutionization of the farmers are being successfully carried out.

The technical and cultural level of the farmers has been greatly raised, and our rural communities are coming up to par with the advanced cultural level of the cities and are blooming fully as farming communities of socialist culture where the quality of life is good.

Local industry, which in the past had been characterized by handicraft technology, is today equipped with modern technology and has developed into a mighty, modern industrial sector responsible for over half of the nation's total production of consumer goods. Our people are maintaining their own standard of living at a level of greater abundance with the various daily necessities and foodstuffs produced by the centrally administered light industrial factories and the local industry factories.

The results of forcefully pushing forward the struggle to emulate the experiences of Ch'angsong, Sakchu and Pyoktong Counties and utilizing land under cultivation and mountains well have been that grain production has increased and that each and every mountain has been transformed into a "gold mountain" or a "treasure mountain"; as a result, a great transformation has occurred in the standard of living of the farmers, particularly those living in mountainous areas. Tidy modern houses have risen up in each and every village, taking the place of grass huts, and the standard of living of the farmers has not only surpassed the level of the middle class of old but has even increased beyond that of the upper middle class.

All of this is a precious success realized during the struggle to fulfill the unique idea and policy set forth by the great leader at the Ch'angsong joint conference.

The great leader's classic work "Let Us Significantly Raise the People's Standard of Living by Strengthening the Role of the County and by Developing Local Industry and Rural Economy" is a programmatic document that our party and people should continuously hold on to in the future in the struggle for ultimate solution to the problem of socialist rural life and for overall socialist construction.

All party members and workers must uphold the programmatic instructions given by the great leader at the Ch'angsong joint conference of local party and economic functionaries and fulfill them more completely, thus generating even greater progress in the sacred struggle to advance socialist rural construction and the complete victory of socialism.

FISHERY RESOURCE CONSERVATION MEASURES EXPLAINED

Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 30 Jul, 4 Aug 77

[Explanation of the Law column: "On the Positive Conservation and Propagation of Fishery Resources"]

[30 Jul 77, p 2]

[Text] In order to carry out with thoroughness the instructions of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the Administration Council adopted a resolution on the positive conservation and propagation of fishery resources and on developing them in a rational fashion.

The proper conservation and propagation of fishery resources is of tremendously important significance for developing the people's economy and raising their standard of living.

Busy as he was in directing the revolution and construction, the great leader devoted his profound attention to the work of conserving and propagating fishery resources in every period and at each stage in revolutionary development and wisely led our people to its realization.

Because of the great leader's wise guidance and ceaseless concern, fish are flourishing and marine flora and fauna resources are increasing as the days go by today in the eastern and western seas of our country and everywhere where water is present.

These abundant fishery resources which we have developed are one of the important natural treasures of the country, a valuable base for the country's prosperity and the people's happy life, and wealth which the posterity will continue to use.

Moreover, our country possesses very favorable conditions for safeguarding and propagating fishery resources inasmuch as it is bounded by ocean on three sides, has rivers and streams flowing throughout and many lakes and reservoirs everywhere.

All state economic organs and workers must achieve a new breakthrough in the work of improving conservation and increasing the fishery resources of the country by deeply appreciating the significance and importance of fishery resource conservation and propagation and accurately executing the decision adopted by the Administration Council to implement the great leader's instructions.

In the Administration Council's decision, the fundamental requirements to be adhered to in safeguarding and using marine resources are concretely pointed out.

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

"... We must not only perform work to safeguard species of fish in a planned manner and to propagate stationary species but also initiate a strong struggle against indiscriminate fishing which will result in total extinction of fish." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 2 p 429)

The Administration Council's decision first deals with waging a vigorous struggle to safeguard and propagate the fishery resources in our country's coastal waters.

One of the important requirements in the positive conservation and propagation of coastal fishery resources is strict observance of the established fishery resource conservation periods, the designated fish size, fishing equipment and methods, and conservation areas and the thorough protection of stationary fish resources and young fish in coastal fishing grounds.

Consequently, state organs, enterprises and social and cooperative groups must regard the great leader's instructions on the positive conservation and propagation of the country's resources as their guideline and conscientiously participate in the work of safeguarding and propagating marine resources.

In order to positively safeguard and propagate marine resources it is important to always investigate and ascertain the actual situation of fishery resources and their changing status so as to establish practical measures to safeguard and propagate fishery resources.

By taking into consideration spawning and hatching periods in their production plans for stationary fish, echinoderms, clams and crab in the coastal fishing areas, state planning organizations must prevent indiscriminate catching of fishery resources. Organizations, enterprises and cooperative organs in the fishery sector must not catch fish during the spawning and hatching seasons in coastal fishing grounds except on occasions otherwise specified.

Along with this, they must adhere strictly to the designated fishing equipment and methods in marine resource conservation districts.

Particularly, it is forbidden to fish with prohibited fishing equipment and methods within the western coastal marine resource conservation districts and in the sea zones from the estuaries of rivers to specified areas on the eastern and western seas.

In order to safeguard young fish, the mesh size of all nets now in use must be inspected and those nets violating the designated mesh size must be quickly turned over to the appropriate sectors or modified.

In addition, fishery resources such as flounder, clams, sea slugs, etc., prevalent along the eastern and western coasts must be caught solely by those units with the state approval and in designated quantities only.

Another important requirement in safeguarding and propagating coastal fishery resources is to provide favorable conditions for the habitat and spawning of marine flora and fauna, thereby insuring an increase in these resources.

Unlike other resources, marine resources are affected by and naturally flow with ocean currents and change their habitat according to season. Consequently, necessary living and spawning conditions must be prepared in accordance with the living habits and biological characteristics of the fish which come in after food or to spawn following the changes in current or season and those fish which stay in their regular habitat.

It is important that each enterprise properly take care of its assigned fishing areas.

Competent organizations must expedite the assignment to each enterprise of shallow water culture areas and fixed net fishing areas, and the units which have been assigned these areas must organize and conduct operations to provide favorable conditions for marine resource development in a planned and foresighted manner.

Refraining from cutting herbiage necessary for the protection of the fish spawn and fry is one of the important requirements for securing necessary propagation conditions for the fish and safeguarding and developing them.

Organizations, enterprises, cooperative farms and workers are to harvest edible plants such as seaweeds, kelp, laver, etc., only during designated periods and are to be sure to leave a sufficient amount of seeds when they do so; they are not to harvest any other edible plants besides these.

Thoroughgoing measures must be adopted to increase the clam resources, including sea clams on the western coast.

Nets for catching sea clams on the western coast are to be used only outside the maximal exposure line of tidelands; in tideland clamming areas where the water flows out into the ocean, means of transportation such as tractors are to be used in designated places only.

In addition, definite areas must be designated as clam seeding beds in each region; clamming must be prohibited within these areas, and competent organizations must administer the seed beds in a responsible manner.

In order to safeguard off-shore marine resources it is important that the sense of responsibility and role of the organs supervising fishery resource conservation, organs of the fishery sector and marine science research organs must be heightened.

Functionaries in organs and enterprises in this sector must perform joint annual investigation and assessment of important marine resources designated for conservation. The marine science research organizations must scientifically analyze these data and forward them to the appropriate organizations and enterprises and see to it that thoroughgoing measures are taken to safeguard marine resources.

[4 Aug 77, p 2]

[Text] In the decision adopted by the Administration Council for the thorough implementation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's instructions on the positive conservation and propagation of fishery resources, the active pursuance of work for the purpose of safeguarding and developing fresh-water fishery resources are taken up next.

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

"In order to make our country's fishery resources more abundant, we must conduct wide-scale fish breeding operations in all reservoirs and positively protect fishes." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 1 pp 406-407)

In our country where there are many rivers and lakes, there are abundant fresh-water fishery resources and favorable conditions for increasing and conserving them. Consequently, if we are to capitalize on these good conditions, we could breed much fresh-water fish and use them effectively for the improvement of the people's living.

The Administration Council decision notes the fundamental requirements encountered in working for the conservation and development of fresh-water fishery resources.

One of the important requirements in the conservation and propagation of fresh-water fishery resources is strict adherence to the designated conservation periods, fish size and conservation districts when catching fish.

Organizations and enterprises which manage reservoirs and pumping equipment must make and install facilities necessary for preventing small fish from slipping out at the outlets.

Along with this, they must intensify artificial propagation so as to overcome the spontaneous growth of fresh-water fishery resources,

In our country, young eels, mullets, dace and prawns swarm in toward the shore in springtime and young ordinary and crucian carp gather in puddles.

Consequently, appropriate sectors must catch the young fish swarming in and have them placed in nearby fishbreeding grounds, reservoirs and lakes and raised there. In addition, organizations and enterprises which raise fresh-water fish must set up measures beforehand to prevent fresh-water fish from freezing in winter.

In order to increase fresh-water fishery resources, it is also important to establish measures to protect and propagate fresh-water fish which swim up into rivers and then back to the ocean.

Appropriate organizations must make water pathways so fish can easily swim upstream, provide the necessary spawning conditions for fish and prohibit fishing for fish traveling to fresh water to lay their eggs.

Organizations and enterprises with approval for using fish breeding grounds must designate breeding and hatching conditions for fish, such as setting up spawning beds, and preparing spawning grounds, and growing grass during the "fishery resource conservation months" in April and July every year.

Along with this, they must thoroughly safeguard and propagate fishery resources located in revolutionary battlegrounds and revolutionary historical sites and those fish which are indigenous to our country and which come under special protection.

The appropriate organizations must rapidly investigate and ascertain the actual circumstances of fresh-water fish falling under special protection and take special precautions to safeguard and propagate them.

The Administration Council's decision next takes up the thorough prevention of pollution in rivers, ocean, reservoirs and lakes. Due to the wise leadership and endless concern of the great leader, our people are leading lives free of air pollution and the conditions which are advantageous for conserving and increasing marine plant and animal resources are prepared everywhere in our country. All state organs, enterprises and cooperative organizations must be deeply cognizant of the importance and significance of preventing pollution of the ocean, rivers and streams for the protection and propagation of marine animal and plant resources and more vigorously wage the struggle to solidify and develop the successes already achieved.

The Administration Council decision next takes up the vigorous performance of mass indoctrination work to intensify fishery resource conservation and propagation.

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

"If our people are properly informed about which fish are stationary, which are migratory, when each species lays its eggs, when a certain species should not be caught, why only full-grown fish should be caught and why not young fish, and what serious consequences result from indiscriminate fishing instead of conserving and propagating fishery resources, they will refrain from such actions as indiscriminate fishing which will lead to total extinction of fish." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 2 p 430)

The intensification of mass indoctrination work enables the broad masses to take an active part in fishery resources conservation and propagation work and is an important assurance for successfully undertaking this work.

All economic administration organs, cultural, artistic and press organs must widely explain and disseminate among the workers the instructions which the great leader gave on intensifying fishery resources conservation and propagation, as well as our party's policy and the legal norms of the state which embody them, so that they will clearly understand the importance and significance of fishery resource conservation and consciously take part in this work.

Along with this, the appropriate organizations are to produce and send out a great deal of propaganda and mass indoctrination materials necessary for fishery resources conservation and perform concentrated mass indoctrination work during the "fishery resource conservation months" in April and July.

Education organs must have the students take their part in fishery resources conservation work by informing them of the instructions which the great leader gave on the conservation and propagation of fishery resources and of party policy.

Finally, the Administration Council decision takes up the intensification of control and supervision over fishery resources conservation and propagation.

The appropriate organizations must establish revolutionary system and order in the development, usage and exploration of marine resources and intensify supervision and control so as to have the legal norms thoroughly obeyed.

All administrative and economic organs, factories, enterprises and social cooperative groups will achieve a new breakthrough in the conservation and propagation of fishery resources by accurately carrying out the decision adopted by the Administration Council for the thorough implementation of the great leader's instructions.

BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION ON DPRK PERSONALITIES AND KOREANS IN JAPAN

[Unless otherwise indicated, biographic information has been extracted from Korean language sources published in Pyongyang.]

Chi Ch'ang-ik

A functionary of the sector concerned; on hand to greet the arrival of delegations of various nations on 13 September to attend the International Seminar on the Chuche Idea (NODONG SINMUN 14 Sep 77 p 1)

Cho Chin-hyong

A functionary of the sector concerned; on hand to greet the arrival in Hamhung on 27 September of a Mozambique party and government delegation (NODONG SINMUN 28 Sep 77 p 4)

Cho Myong-nok

KPA Lieutenant General; on hand to greet the arrival of a Polish military delegation on a visit to the 809th unit of the KPA on 27 September (NODONG SINMUN 28 Sep 77 p 5)

Cho Song-il

Head of a trade union delegation that departed for Yugoslavia on 1 October (NODONG SINMUN 3 Oct 77 p 5)

Ch'oe Chung-sam

A functionary of the sector concerned; accompanied a delegation of party functionaries of the Czechoslovak Communist Party on a tour of Mangyongdae on 28 September (NODONG SINMUN 3 Oct 77 p 5)

Chon Ch'ang-kyun

Transmission line worker in the third shop of the Power Transmission Line Fabrication Works; named Labor Hero and awarded a gold medal (hammer and sickle) and Order of National Flag First Class in recognition of 24 years of meritorious service in transmission line projects by decree of Kim Il-song dated 15 October (NODONG SINMUN 18 Oct 77 p 1)

Chon Myong-kyong

A functionary of the sector concerned; on hand to see off a KCNA delegation headed by Ku Il-son which departed for the PRC on 28 September (NODONG SINMUN 30 Sep 77 p 4)

Chon Sun-nyo

Member of the 4th Company of the 9 September Battalion, Youth Shock Brigade for Construction of the Capital; awarded the Kim Il-song Honor Medal in recognition of contributions toward construction in Pyongyang by decree of the CPC dated 11 September (NODONG SINMUN 13 Sep 77 p 1)

Chon Tok-chil

A functionary of the sector concerned; attended a banquet on 13 September arranged by the visiting PRC Minister of Posts and Telecommunications (NODONG SINMUN 14 Sep 77 p 3)

Chong Tong-ik

A functionary of the sector concerned; accompanied a delegation of Romanian Communist Party functionaries on a tour of Mangyongdae (NODONG SINMUN 1 Oct 77 p 6)

Han Ch'ang-ku

Headed an economic delegation that returned from a visit to the Egyptian Arab Republic on 7 October (NODONG SINMUN 9 Oct 77 p 5)

Han Chu-kyong

A functionary of the sector concerned; attended a 7 October banquet arranged by the East German Ambassador on the occasion of the 28th anniversary of the founding of the GDR (NODONG SINMUN 7 Oct 77 p 3)

Han Chung-t'aek

A functionary of the sector concerned; on hand to see off a KCNA delegation headed by Ku Il-son which departed for the PRC on 28 September (NODONG SINMUN 30 Sep 77 p 4)

Han Man-kyu

Comrade (tongji) Han Man-kyu, electronic gear repairman of the Sinuiju Spinning Equipment Factory; named Labor Hero by decree of Kim Il-song dated 26 September 1977 in recognition of his exemplary work (NODONG SINMUN 1 Oct 77 p 2)

Han Pyong-un

A functionary of the sector concerned; on hand to greet the arrival in Pyongyang on 27 September of the second Chinese friendship delegation (NODONG SINMUN 28 Sep 77 p 5)

Ho Chong-suk

A functionary of the sector concerned; on hand to greet the DPRK delegation to the 64th International Assemblyman's League on its return from Bulgaria on 4 October (NODONG SINMUN 6 Oct 77 p 5)

Ho Paek-san

A functionary of the sector concerned; on hand to greet the DPRK delegation to the 64th International Assemblyman's League on its return from Bulgaria on 4 October (NODONG SINMUN 6 Oct 77 p 5)

Hong Il-ch'on

A functionary of the sector concerned; accompanied a delegation of national assemblymen from Senegal on a tour of Mangyongdae on 28 September (NODONG SINMUN 29 Sep 77 p 5)

Hwang Chang-yop

Comrade (tongji) Hwang Chang-yop accompanied a delegation of national assemblymen from Senegal on a tour of Mangyongdae on 28 September (NODONG SINMUN 29 Sep 77 p 5)

Hwang Chin-sik

Author of an article critical of a speech made by Japanese Foreign Minister Hatoyama before the UN General Assembly concerning the Korean situation (NODONG SINMUN 30 Sep 77 p 5)

Kang Tuk-ho

Coal cutting company commander at Yongdung coal mine; named Meritorious Miner (Order of Labor) by decree of Kim Il-song dated 29 October in recognition of contributions made in the extractive industry (NODONG SINMUN 1 Oct 77 p 2)

Kim Ch'ang-un

Author of an article critical of October ROK naval training exercises off the South and Southeast coasts of south Korea (NODONG SINMUN 20 Oct 77 p 6)

Kim Chung-kun

Author of an article on the intensification of war preparations in south Korea (NODONG SINMUN 1 Oct 77 p 5)

Kim I-chin

Political guidance worker of the 1st Company, 3rd Battalion, Youth Shock Brigade for Construction of the Capital; awarded the Kim Il-song Youth Honor Medal in recognition of contributions toward construction in Pyongyang by decree of the CPC dated 11 September (NODONG SINMUN 13 Sep 77 p 1)

Kim Ki-su

Deputy coal cutting company commander at P'ungin coal mine; named Meritorious Miner (Order of National Flag First Class) by decree of Kim Il-song dated 29 October in recognition of contributions made in the extractive industry sector (NODONG SINMUN 1 Oct 77 p 2)

Kim Man-hyop

DPRK Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Republic of Mali; report on the CPC decree announcing the appointment published on 7 October (NODONG SINMUN 7 Oct 77 p 3)

Kim Pyong-nok

Coal cutting company commander at Sudong coal mine; named Meritorious Miner (Order of National Flag First Class) by decree of Kim Il-song dated 29 October in recognition of contributions made in the extractive industry sector (NODONG SINMUN 1 Oct 77 p 2)

Kim Pyong-son

Excavator operator at Ullyul mine; named Meritorious Miner (Order of Labor) by decree of Kim Il-song dated 29 October in recognition of contributions made in the extractive industry sector (NODONG SINMUN 1 Oct 77 p 2)

Kim Sok-chin

A functionary of the sector concerned; attended a 7 October banquet arranged by the East German Ambassador on the occasion of the 28th anniversary of the founding of the GDR (NODONG SINMUN 7 Oct 77 p 3)

Kim Sok-ki

A functionary of the sector concerned; on hand to greet the arrival in Hamhung on 27 September of a Mozambique party and government delegation (NODONG SINMUN 28 Sep 77 p 4)

Kim Sung-chun

A functionary of the sector concerned; on hand to see off a KCNA delegation headed by Ku Il-son which departed for the PRC on 28 September (NODONG SINMUN 30 Sep 77 p 4)

Kim Tong-sik

Model airplane flyer; named Meritorious Athlete and awarded Order of National Flag First Class by decree of Kim Il-song dated 19 October for his performance at the 32nd International Model Airplane Flying Championship (MINJU CHOSON 21 Oct 77 p 1)

Kim Yang-son

A functionary of the sector concerned; on hand to see off a KCNA delegation headed by Ku Il-son which departed for the PRC on 28 September (NODONG SINMUN 30 Sep 77 p 4)

Kim Yong-il

Newly appointed DPRK Ambassador to the Yemen Arab Republic; presented his credentials in Yemen on 25 September (MINJU CHOSON 1 Oct 77 p 1)

Ko Kyong-t'aek

Comrade (tongji) Ko Kyong-t'aek named Labor Hero and awarded a gold medal (hammer and sickle) and Order of National Flag First Class by decree of Kim Il-song dated 19 October in recognition of scientific research resulting in production of plastic products made from natural resources indigenous to north Korea (MINJU CHOSON 21 Oct 77 p 1)

Ko Song-sun

Author of an article on establishment of the north Korean 200 mile economic zone appearing in the party theoretical journal (KULLOJA Sep 77)

Kwon Hui-kyong

A functionary of the sector concerned; attended a 7 October banquet arranged by the East German Ambassador on the occasion of the 28th anniversary of the GDR (NODONG SINMUN 7 Oct 77 p 3)

Kye Chang-hwan

A functionary of the sector concerned; accompanied an agricultural delegation from the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya on a tour of Mangyongdae on 12 October (NODONG SINMUN 16 Oct 77 p 5)

Kye Hyong-sun

Author of an article on the machine industry appearing in the party theoretical journal (KULLOJA Sep 77)

Mun Pong-nin

Excavation company commander at Yongdae coal mine; named Meritorious Miner (Order of Labor) by decree of Kim Il-song dated 29 October in recognition of contributions made in the extractive industry (NODONG SINMUN 1 Oct 77 p 2)

Na Myong-ho

A unit of the KPA is known as "the unit to which Comrade Na Myong-ho is assigned" (NODONG CH'ONGNYON 23 Oct 77 p 2)

O Il-hyon

A functionary of the sector concerned; on hand to greet the arrival in Hamhung on 27 September of a Mozambique party and government delegation (NODONG SINMUN 28 Sep 77 p 4)

Paek Sung-ho

Author of an article commemorating the 10th anniversary of the Fiji independence (MINJU CHOSON 10 Oct 77 p 4)

Pak Hyong-sop

Vice Chairman of the SWYL sub-primary level committee of the 9 September Battalion, Youth Shock Brigade for Construction of the Capital; awarded the Kim Il-song Honor Medal in recognition of contributions toward construction in Pyongyang by decree of the CPC dated 11 September (NODONG SINMUN 13 Sep 77 p 1)

Pak Myong-pin

A functionary of the sector concerned; he and his wife accompanied the visiting Soviet Minister of Health on a tour of Mangyongdae on 14 October (NODONG SINMUN 16 Oct 77 p 5)

Pak Yong-ok

Volleyball player; named Meritorious Athlete and awarded Order of National Flag First Class by decree of Kim Il-song dated 19 October for performance at the 34th International Volleyball Championships (MINJU CHOSON 21 Oct 77 p 1)

Pang Ch'ol-kap

Vice Admiral of the KPA; attended a performance given by the KPA Song and Dance Ensemble in welcome of a Polish military delegation on 27 September (NODONG SINMUN 28 Sep 77 p 5)

Pang T'ae-sok

Author of an article on increased poultry production at T'aegam Cooperative Farm in Sunan District (NODONG SINMUN 20 Oct 77 p 4)

So Chong-kuk

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Kingdom of Nepal; presented his credentials to the King of Nepal on 23 September (NODONG SINMUN 1 Oct 77 p 1)

Song Mu-kyong

Author of an article critical of U.S. plans to link withdrawal of troops from south Korea with increased military aid (NODONG SINMUN 6 Oct 77 p 6)

Sung Chae-sun

Author of an article pointing out the need for broad application of Kim Il-song's thesis on education (NODONG SINMUN 21 Oct 77 p 2)

Yang In-kyu

A unit of the KPA is known as "the unit to which Comrade Yang In-kyu is assigned" (NODONG CH'ONGNYON 26 Oct 77 p 2)

Yi Chae-kwan

A functionary of the sector concerned; on hand to greet the arrival in Pyongyang on 1 October of a delegation of Chongnyon publications workers (NODONG SINMUN 2 Oct 77 p 4)

Yi Ch'ang-su

Excavation platoon leader at Mannyon mine; named Meritorious Miner (Order of Labor) by decree of Kim Il-song dated 29 October in recognition of contributions made in the extractive industry sector (NODONG SINMUN 1 Oct 77 p 2)

Yi Chong-mok

A functionary of the sector concerned; attended a banquet held on 2 October to welcome the Romanian Vice Foreign Minister and his party (NODONG SINMUN 3 Oct 77 p 4)

Yi Hyon-tok

Model airplane guidance personnel member; named Meritorious Athlete and awarded Order of National Flag First Class for his work at the 32nd International Model Airplane Flying Championship (MINJU CHOSON 21 Oct 77 p 1)

Yi O-song

A functionary of the sector concerned; attended a banquet and film showing arranged by the military attache of the Czechoslovak Embassy on 6 October in honor of the 33rd anniversary of the founding of the CPA (NODONG SINMUN 7 Oct 77 p 6)

Yi Pyong-mo

Excavation company commander at Koch'am coal mine; named Meritorious Miner (Order of Labor) by decree of Kim Il-song dated 29 October in recognition of contributions made in the extractive industry (NODONG SINMUN 1 Oct 77 p 2)

Yi Song-hi

Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs; concluded a visit to Togo as special envoy of Kim Il-song on 14 October (NODONG SINMUN 18 Oct 77 p 3)

Yi T'ae-paek

A functionary of the sector concerned; he was on hand to see off a government trade delegation headed by Han Su-kil that departed for Mongolia on 5 October (NODONG SINMUN 6 Oct 77 p 4)

Yi Tong-su

Ore miner at Komdok Mine; named Meritorious Miner (Order of National Flag First Class) by decree of Kim Il-song dated 29 October in recognition of contributions made in the extractive industry sector (NODONG SINMUN 1 Oct 77 p 2)

Yi Tu-song

Author of an article on successful application of press equipment at the Yongamp'o Machine Factory (NODONG SINMUN 19 Oct 77 p 2)

Yu Ki-ik

A functionary of the sector concerned; on hand to greet the arrival in
Pyongyang on 1 October of a delegation of Chongnyon publications workers
(NODONG SINMUN 2 Oct 77 p 4)

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APPEARANCE LISTS FOR DPRK PERSONALITIES

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

ROMANIAN MILITARY DELEGATION DEPARTS--The following personalities were at the Pyongyang Airport to bid farewell to the Romanian Military Party Functionaries delegation, which departed Pyongyang on 6 September:

So Ch'ol	comrade
Pak Chung-kuk	KPA Lieutenant General
Yun Ch'i-ho	"

[Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 7 Sep 77 p 6]

BULGARIAN ANNIVERSARY--Attending a banquet on the evening of 6 September at the Bulgarian Embassy to commemorate the 33rd anniversary of the victory of socialism in Bulgaria were the following:

Chong Chun-ki	comrade
Kye Ung-t'ae	"
Kim Man-kum	"
Hwang Chang-yop	"
Yi Chong-mok	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Kil-hyon	"
Pak Chung-kuk	"
Kim Pong-chu	"
Kim Yong-sun	"
Hong Il-ch'on	"

[Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 7 Sep 77 p 6]

CHINESE PHILHARMONIC BANQUET--The following participated in a banquet held on the evening of 7 September at the Ongnyugwan by the PRC Ambassador to the DPRK on behalf of the visiting Chinese Central Philharmonic Society:

Kim Hwan	comrade
Chong Chun-ki	"
Yi Ch'ang-son	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Kyong-yon	"
Kang Hui-won	"
Yi Chong-mok	"
Yi Myon-sang	"
Kim Kil-hyon	"
Chang Ch'ol	"
Chu Ch'ang-chun	"

[Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 8 Sep 77 p 5]

KIM SPEECH SUPPORTED--The following attended a Pyongyang City mass meeting held on 10 September in Kim Il-song Plaza to support Kim Il-song's speech "Theses on Socialist Education," given at the 14th plenum of the 5th KWP Central Committee:

Pak Song-ch'ol	comrade
Kim Tong-kyu	"
Yi Yong-mu	"
O Paek-yong	"
Han Ik-su	"
Kang Song-san	"
Chong Chun-ki	"
Kim Hwan	"
Hong Si-hak	"
Kye Ung-t'ae	"
Kim Tu-yong	"
Kim Man-kum	"
Hwang Chang-yop	"
Chon Ch'ang-ch'ol	"

The first speech was given by Kang Hyon-su, then Kim Il-tae, Chi Chae-ryong, Yom Chong-yul, and Yi Yong-nim spoke.

[Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 11 Sep 77 p 3]

CONFERENCE DELEGATES WELCOMED--The following participated in a welcome at Pyongyang Airport on 10 September for delegates arriving to attend the international conference on chuch'e thought:

Kim Yong-nam	comrade
Chong Chun-ki	"
Hwang Chang-yop	"

Kim Kwan-sop	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Ki-nam	"
Kim Yong-sun	"
Han Si-hae	"
Kil Chae-kyong	"
Chu Ch'ang-chun	"

[Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 11 Sep 77 p 5]

SPA ELECTION COMMITTEE--On 11 September, the following were announced as members of the Central Election Committee for the Supreme People's Assembly election:

Yim Ch'un-ch'u	comrade (committee chairman)
So Ch'ol	" (vice chairman)
Chon Ch'ang-ch'ol	" (secretary)
Pak Su-tong	" (member)
Kim Pong-chu	" "
Chi Chae-ryong	" "
Chang Yun-p'il	" "
Kim Song-ae	" "
Ho Chong-suk	" "
Kim Ch'ang-chu	" "
Pak Ch'ol-kun	" "
Kim Ch'ol-min	" "
Han Hui-ho	" "
Ch'on Se-pong	" "
Yi Myon-sang	" "

[Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 12 Sep 77 p 1]

ARTISTS' PROTEST-MEETING--Attending a 12 September censure-meeting at the Pyongyang Art Theater at which Pyongyang city artists censured the Pak Chong-hui Clique's suppression of patriotic artists were the following:

Ho Chong-suk	functionary of the sector concerned
Hong Ki-mun	"
Ch'on Se-pong	"
Yi Myon-sang	"
Chang Ch'ol	"
Ch'oe Yong-hwa	"
Paek Min	"
Ch'a Kye-ryong	"

A report was delivered at the meeting by Ch'on Se-pong.

[Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 13 Sep 77 p 6]

KIM PRESENTS FOR MINERS--The following attended a 13 September meeting held at Komdok Mine to present gifts from Kim Il-song to workers, technicians, and office personnel who participated in the first-stage construction on the mine's large-size long-distance conveyer belt.

Yim Ch'un-ch'u
Pak Su-tong
Yi Kil-song
Kim Sok-ki
Cho Ch'ang-dok
Kim Pong-chu

[Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 14 Sep 77 p 1]

EQUATORIAL GUINEA DELEGATION WELCOMED--In addition to Kim Il-song, the following participated in an airport welcome on 15 September for Macias Nguema Bjogo Negue, Life President of Equatorial Guinea:

Pak Song-ch'ol	comrade
Kim Tong-kyu	"
Ho Tam	"
Kye Ung-t'ae	"
Kong Chin-t'ae	"

[Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 16 Sep 77 p 1]

KIM ATTENDS THEATER--In addition to Kim Il-song, the following attended a performance of "Song of Paradise," staged by the Mansudae Art Troup at the Mansudae Art Theater on the evening of 16 September to welcome the visiting president of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea:

Ho Tam	comrade
Kim Kyong-yon	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Kil-hyon	"
Chang Ch'ol	"

[Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 17 Sep 77 p 1]

PYONGYANG MEETING FOR EQUATORIAL GUINEAN--In addition to Kim Il-song, the following attended a Pyongyang City mass meeting at 1500 on 17 September in welcome of the president of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea:

Pak Song-ch'ol	comrade
Kim Tong-kyu	"
Chon Mun-sop	"
Ho Tam	"

Chong Chun-ki comrade
Kong Chin-t'ae "

A speech was given by Chong Chun-ki, Chairman of the Pyongyang City People's Committee.

[Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 18 Sep 77 p 1]

MOZAMBIQUE DELEGATION WELCOMED--Welcoming a Mozambique government and party delegation at Pyongyang Airport on 24 September were the following:

Chong Chun-ki comrade
Kong Chin-t'ae "
Kim Kyong-yon functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Kil-hyon "
Kil Chae-kyong "
Yi Hu-kyom "
Wang Kyong-hak "

[Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 25 Sep 77 p 2]

MOZAMBIQUE DELEGATION FETED--The following attended a banquet held on the evening of 24 September at the People's Cultural Palace to welcome a visiting Mozambique government and party delegation:

Kim Tong-kyu comrade
Chong Chun-ki "
Kong Chin-t'ae "
Kim Kyong-yon functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Kil-hyon "
Kil Chae-kyong "
Yi Hu-kyom "
Wang Kyong-hak "

Comrade Chong Chun-ki made a speech at the banquet.

[Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 25 Sep 77 p 2]

SEMINAR DELEGATES DEPART--Appearing at Pyongyang Airport on 24 September to bid farewell to delegates who had participated in the International Seminar on the Chuche's Idea were the following:

Kim Yong-nam comrade
Chong Chun-ki "
Hwang Chang-yop "
Kim Kwan-sop functionary of the sector concerned

Kim Il-tae	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Ki-nam	"
Ch'oe Chung-sam	"
Han Si-hae	"
Kil Chae-kyong	"
Chu Ch'ang-chun	"

[Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 25 Sep 77 p 5]

POLISH MILITARY DELEGATION--The following participated in a welcome at Pyongyang Airport on the afternoon of 25 September for the visiting Polish military delegation:

O Chin-u	comrade
So Ch'ol	"
Kim Kwang-chin	KPA Lieutenant General
Pak Chung-kuk	"
Cho Myong-nok	"
Pang Ch'ol-kap	"
Kim Yong-yon	"
Hwang Ch'ol-san	"
Yi Si-won	KPA Major General

[Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 26 Sep 77 p 2]

POLISH MILITARY FETED--The following attended a banquet held on the evening of 25 September at the Ministry of People's Armed Forces in welcome of the visiting Polish military delegation:

O Chin-u	comrade
So Ch'ol	"
Kim Kwang-chin	KPA Lieutenant General
Pak Chung-kuk	"
Cho Myong-nok	"
Pang Ch'ol-kap	"
Kim Yong-yon	"
Hwang Ch'ol-san	"
Yi Si-won	KPA Major General

Comrade O Chin-u made a speech at the banquet.

[Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 26 Sep 77 p 3]

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BRIEFS

MACHINERY FACTORY--The youth machinery combatants at the Pukchung Machinery Factory, under the party organization and the Three Revolutions Team, are taking the lead in converting production processes to press and die forging, and are accomplishing new conversions in production of diesel engine parts. In the casting, general machine, and mechanization shops, workers and Three Revolutions Team members are working hard to achieve their goal of turning to presses and die forging in the production of 140 types of parts. With the 100 percent adoption of press and die forging in series production, the rate of consumption of steel materials dropped more than 50 percent, and the factory conserved 81,500 man-hours of labor in a year. Workers adopted these processes in making 15 types of die forged items, beginning with diesel engine crank shafts. With it, they doubled production of crank shafts and connecting rods and cut processing time by one-third. [Pyongyang NODONG CH'ONGNYON in Korean 24 Sep 77 p 1] 9122

MANGYONGDAE VETERANS FACTORY--The Mangyongdae Disabled Veterans Factory has exceeded every monthly or yearly plan entrusted them for the past 25 years. Their yearly average production growth rate has been in excess of 27 percent. While raising the recovery rate of goods and the quality every year, workers have cut the average prime cost of goods 10.7 percent every year. Both to avoid harmful labor and raise the quality of pens, workers at the factory made themselves a hydraulic extruder, rotating grinders, presses, milling machines, and drill presses. Other modern equipment in the plant includes automatic conveyer belts, and nib automatic welders. In addition, the factory produces erasers and portable water thermometers, and, in cooperation with the Namp'o Glass Factory, makes pen-type water thermometers. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 23 Sep 77 p 4] 9122

MACHINE TOOL PRODUCTION--Workers and technicians at the Mangyongdae Machine Tool Factory are increasing machine tool production using die stamping and a new foundry process. Workers have turned to die forging in production of four different bolts, ring cores, connecting rods, and cross-bars. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 24 Sep 77 p 4] 9122

MECHANIZING MEDICINE MANUFACTURING--The Namp'o Children's Medicine Factory has exceeded its year's plan every year for the last ten. Now, in order to produce more and higher quality medicines, they have mechanized facilities and processes. Workers have fashioned ten types of mechanized facilities, including glass bottle washing machines, even as they have normalized high production standards. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 24 Sep 77 p 4] 9122

PUKCH'ANG THERMAL POWER STATION--When all generating facilities are running fully, the Pukch'ang Thermal Power Station turns out a daily average of 72,000 kw/hours more than the same period last year. In the second half of the year, the station will be able to generate 500 million kw/hours more than in the same period last year. When their goals are realized, they will produce 1 billion kw/hours more than the same period last year. To do this, the station will have its own fuel base. Combustion efficiency at the station is 10 percent better than previously. [Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 24 Sep 77 p 3] 9122

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