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CONTENTS

PAGE

Japan's Continental Shelf Action Is Opposed (KCNA, 13, 14 May 77).....	1
Chongnyon Voices Protest Asian-African Group Speaks	
Pyongyang Meeting Supports Palestinian Cause (KCNA, 18 May 77).....	4
KWP Sends Greetings to Left Party Communists of Sweden (KCNA, 15 May 77).....	6
'NODONG SINMUN' Hails Pakistani's Anti-U.S. Struggle (KCNA, 14 May 77).....	7
'NODONG SINMUN' Hails Outcome of Gabonese President's Visit (KCNA, 15 May 77).....	9
Culture Ministry Fetes Romanian Troupe (KCNA, 14 May 77).....	12
Daily Paper Urges Concentrated Transportation Policy (Editorial; Pyongyang Domestic Service, 18 May 77).....	14
Nature Remaking Work Needed To Occupy Food Grain Height (Kim Il-song; ALGOK 1,000 MAN TON KOJIRUL CHOMNYONG HAGI WIHAN CHAYON KAEJO SAOBUL HIM IKKE POLLILTE TAE HAYO, 27 Oct 76).....	18
Briefs	
Fertilizer Production	29
Water Pump Production	29
Tire Production	29
Freight Car Production	29
Freight Station Construction	29

CONTENTS (Continued)

Page

Sinhung Railroad Station	30
Sariwon Coal Mine	30
Consumer Goods	30
Phosphate Ore	30
Chongsu Chemical Plant	30
Wonsan Port	30
Kumsong Tractor Plant	31
Truck Transport	31
Chongjin Railway Bureau	31
Pukchang Power Plant	31
Pungok Mine	31
Phosphate Ore Production	31
Hwanghae Iron Mill	32
Chongjin Steel Mill	32
Sodusu Power Plant	32
Chaeryong-Kang Reservoir	32
Chongchon-Kang Power Plant	32
Pungsan Generator Plant	32
Manyon Mine	32
Traylor Tire Production	33
Mining Timber Production	33
Kusong Machinery Plant	33
Pyongyang Locomotive Unit	33
Chongjin Railroad Bureau	33
Thanks for Greetings	34

JAPAN'S CONTINENTAL SHELF ACTION IS OPPOSED

Chongnyon Voices Protest

Pyongyang KCNA in English 1041 GMT 13 May 77 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 13 May, (KCNA)--We will not recognize the "agreement on continental shelf" concluded by the Japanese Government authorities in league with the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique, or tolerate any aggressive and predatory act against our country.

The central standing committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) stressed this in a statement made public on 11 May in connection with the fact that on 10 May the Japanese Government authorities got the "South Korea-Japan agreement on continental shelf" through the plenary session of the House of Representatives.

The statement said:

We resolutely protest against and condemn the unjust act of the Japanese Government authorities, branding it as a new grave challenge to the Korean and Japanese peoples.

An illegal document trumped up through the dark fusion between South Korea and Japan, the "South Korea-Japan agreement on continental shelf" diametrically runs counter to the will and interests of the Korean and Japanese peoples.

In particular, the "agreement" is a criminal document of treachery and aggression aimed at barring the road of national reunification and perpetuating the split by selling off the seabed resources of our country to the Japanese monopoly capital, and further widening the road for the Japanese reactionaries to reinvade South Korea.

This is why the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people have declared the "agreement" null and void and strongly demanded that an immediate end be put to the deliberation for its "ratification."

Recalling that the Japanese Government is working hard to get the Diet ratification of the "agreement" at any cost, while intensifying its fusion with the Pak Chong-hui clique who can represent none of the Korean people, the statement remarked:

The question of the continental shelf in the southwest sea of our country, which the Japanese Government authorities try to finally settle with the South Korean clique of traitors, is one concerning the national sovereignty and national resources of the entire Korean people. Accordingly, no one can infringe upon it, and it must not be dealt with by anyone contrary to the interests and will of our people.

The Japanese authorities must immediately withdraw the illegal "agreement on continental shelf" which they concluded with the South Korean puppet clique, and which is rejected by the entire Korean people.

We will never recognize the "agreement" passed by the Japanese authorities through the plenary session of the House of Representatives in defiance of the powerful opposition of the Japanese people, but strongly demand an immediate end to the scheme to have the "agreement" ratified.

Asian-African Group Speaks

Pyongyang KCNA in English 1009 GMT 14 May 77 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 14 May, (KCNA)--The Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity issued a statement on 13 May flaying the Japanese reactionaries' persistent attempt to push through the Diet the "South Korea-Japan agreement on the joint development of continental shelf."

The statement noted: The Japanese authorities are trying to get the ratification of the "agreement," even by extending the term of the current Diet session. This is aimed at openly plundering the seabed resources of our country and giving a shot in the arm of the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique who find themselves in a serious crisis, isolated and rejected within and without, and at further tightening the economic, political, and military tieup with them.

It stressed: The question of the continental shelf of our country is one of the Korean people's national sovereignty and natural resources. Therefore, no one is allowed to infringe upon it, and it cannot be an object of bargaining with the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique.

We will not recognize this aggressive and treacherous "agreement" trumped up by the Japanese reactionaries and the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique, and will never tolerate the Japanese reactionaries' plunder of our natural resources.

We strongly demand that the Japanese Government stop at once scheming to get the Diet ratification of the "South Korea-Japan agreement on the joint development of continental shelf," and withdraw it once and for all, looking straight at the trend of the times.

The statement expressed the belief that the Japanese people and the world progressive people, democratic organizations, and public figures who love peace and democracy, justice and truth, would conduct more vigorous activities to check the criminal moves of the Japanese reactionaries to have the "agreement" ratified.

CSO: 4920

PYONGYANG MEETING SUPPORTS PALESTINIAN CAUSE

Pyongyang KCNA in English 1016 GMT 18 May 77 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 18 May, (KCNA)--A mass meeting supporting the struggle of the Palestinian people was held at the Chollima House of Culture on 17 May.

Addressing the meeting, Choe Yong-kun extended, on the occasion of the "week of support to the struggle of the Palestine people," warm congratulations and militant greetings to the Palestine Liberation Organization and its people and resistance fighters in their valiant struggle to take back the lost land and regain national rights.

Today, the Palestinian people, he said, are more vigorously waging struggles of all forms, including the armed struggle, with the firm determination to win final victory.

The Korean people will as ever resolutely support the struggle of the Palestinian and all other Arab peoples against imperialism and Israeli aggressors, and always remain a close comrade-in-arms of the Palestinian people in the struggle against the common enemy, he declared.

Speaking next, Marwan Hassan Abdullah [name as received] chief of the mission of the Palestine Liberation Organization in Pyongyang, expressed thanks to the Korean people for arranging a mass meeting every year to express unshaken stand toward the cause of Palestine, and full support and solidarity for the struggle of its people.

He referred to the fact that the Palestinian people are winning one victory after another in all fields--political, military, and diplomatic--through their revolutionary struggle, and the international position of the Palestine Liberation Organization is rising.

Pointing to the joint meeting of political parties and public organizations held in Pyongyang some time ago, he affirmed the unqualified support of the Palestinian people to the new national salvation proposal advanced by it.

The Palestinian and Korean peoples will always fight side by side in the struggle against imperialism and Zionism, he stressed.

The meeting adopted a letter to the Palestinian people.

Present at the meeting were Kim Kuk-hun, Yi Chong-mok, and other personages concerned, and working people in the city. Diplomatic envoys of Arab countries here were invited.

CSO: 4920

KWP SENDS GREETINGS TO LEFT PARTY COMMUNISTS OF SWEDEN

Pyongyang KCNA in English 0758 GMT 15 May 77 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 15 May, (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea on 14 May sent a message to the Central Committee of the Left Party Communists of Sweden greeting the 60th anniversary of the founding of the party. The message said:

The Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea extends warm congratulations and fraternal greetings to you and, through you, to the Swedish communists and working class on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Left Party Communists of Sweden.

The founding of your party was an important event which brought about a new turn in the development of the communist movement and the working class movement in Sweden.

Over the past 6 decades, the Left Party Communists of Sweden has traversed the path of arduous struggle against the war policy of the imperialists and the tyranny of the domestic monopoly capital and for the victory of the cause of the working class.

Today, your party is vigorously struggling to build a new society, socialist society, which fully ensures the democratic rights and vital interests of the Swedish working people, and achieve the unity and cohesion of the ranks of the party, and has scored many successes in this course.

We warmly congratulate your party once again on all its successes gained over the past 60 years, and express support to your just cause of struggle. We sincerely wish you great success in your future struggle.

CSO: 4920

'NODONG SINMUN' HAILS PAKISTANI'S ANTI-U.S. STRUGGLE

Pyongyang KCNA in English 1557 GMT 14 May 77 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 14 May, (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today carries a commentary supporting the Pakistan people in the struggle against the interference of the imperialists in their internal affairs and for defense of the national independence and sovereignty.

Recalling that Pakistan Prime Minister Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto denounced the U.S. interference in the internal affairs of his country, saying that the United States is participating in a large-scale international conspiracy to cause instability in Pakistan, the voices denouncing the U.S. interference in the internal affairs of Pakistan rang high in many parts of the country on May Day. An anti-U.S. demonstration of students was waged in Rawalpindi on 3 May, and the Pakistan Government decided not to send its foreign minister to the CENTO ministerial council meeting slated for 14 and 15 May, the commentary says:

These moves in Pakistan manifest the firm determination of the dignified Pakistan people who are resolved to advance along the road of independent development with their destiny in their hands, not tolerating any interference and control by the imperialists.

The determined stand and step of the Pakistan Government will contribute to defending the sovereignty of the country, consolidating the national independence, and building a prosperous new Pakistan.

The Korean people fully support the Pakistan people, and express firm solidarity with them in their just struggle.

The Pakistan Government and people pursue independent home and foreign policies and have made many successes in their struggle for building a new society, an independent and prosperous new Pakistan, based on social justice, the commentary notes, and goes on:

The Pakistan Government firmly maintains independence in its foreign relations, too.

The withdrawal of the Pakistan Government from SEATO and from "the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea," an obstacle to the solution of the Korean question, was a clear manifestation of the desire of the Pakistan people to act only according to their own belief and view, and advance along the road of independence. The Pakistan Government and people support the struggle of peoples against imperialism, colonialism, and racism, and for liberation and independence, and strive to strengthen solidarity and cooperation with the countries of the new-emerging forces and establish a new international economic order.

This struggle of the Pakistan Government and people is conducive to strengthening the anti-imperialist forces and to peace in Asia and the world.

The developments in Pakistan prove that more and more people are courageously turning out in the struggle against the interference of the imperialists in their internal affairs, considering it to be the main danger in Pakistan, the commentary declares, and stresses in conclusion:

The struggle of the Pakistan people against the interference of imperialism in their internal affairs, and for defense of the national sovereignty and territorial integrity, and for the building of a rich and strong Pakistan will surely end in victory.

CSO: 4920

'NODONG SINMUN' HAILS OUTCOME OF GABONESE PRESIDENT'S VISIT

Pyongyang KCNA in English 0906 GMT 15 May 77 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 15 May, (KCNA)--Papers here today editorially hail the results of the visit to our country (9-12 May) of his excellency El Hadj Omar Bongo, general secretary of the Democratic Party of Gabon and president of the Republic of Gabon, upon the invitation of 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.

An editorial of NODONG SINMUN stresses that the visit of President El Hadj Omar Bongo to our country has made a big contribution to consolidating and developing the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Gabon, and powerfully demonstrated the solidarity among the peoples of the countries of the new-emerging forces which advocate independence.

We, it notes, are very satisfied over the successful visit of President El Hadj Omar Bongo to our country and warmly support and welcome the joint communique of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Gabon released at the end of his visit as it fully accords with the desire and aspiration of our people.

The editorial continues:

The signal success made through the visit of the Gabonese president to our country, lies, first of all, in that it has opened a new stage in the development of the relations of friendship and cooperation between Korea and Gabon.

The visit has helped the Korean and Gabonese peoples further deepen their mutual understanding, and brought the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries into new efflorescence.

The Korean people rejoice as over their own over the successes the Gabonese people have registered in the struggle for defending independence and

building a new life, and extend active support and solidarity for their just struggle.

This stand of our people was reiterated in the joint communique.

In the joint communique, the Gabonese side held that the division of Korea should be terminated and her reunification realized independently by the Korean people themselves on a democratic principle without any outside interference, and expressed full approval for the three principles of national reunification of our party and the government of the DPRK laid down by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

This is an inspiration to our people struggling to thwart the "two Koreas" plot of the imperialists and their stooges, and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, and a blow at the splittists within and without working overtly and covertly to perpetuate the division of Korea.

New steps were taken for developing the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries, and firm mutual support and solidarity were manifested during the visit of the Gabonese president. This fully conforms with the interests and desire of the Korean and Gabonese peoples struggling alongside to defend independence and achieve the complete sovereignty and independence of the nations.

Another signal success made through the visit is that the two sides made the same assessment of the present time and, on this basis, manifested the common stand to unite with each other politically and cooperate with each other economically and technically to successfully accomplish the common cause of the peoples of the Third World, and extended firm support and solidarity to the struggle of the peoples of the three continents for the defense of independence.

This is of principled significance in the independent development of our time and in the accomplishment of the people's liberation cause, and contributes to strengthening solidarity among the peoples of the countries of the new-emerging forces.

The editorial goes on:

All the successes made through the visit of the president of the Republic of Gabon to our country clearly show that the ranks of our supporters and sympathizers are fast expanding on the international arena, and our republic's international position is rising higher than ever before.

This constitutes a blow at the imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique, their despicable stooges, who fearful of the unity of the countries of the new-emerging forces based on independence more than anything

else, are resorting to the desperate and shameless stratagem to destroy this unity.

Our people will as ever fight on vigorously in unity with the Gabonese people and all other progressive peoples of the world advocating independence, the editorial concludes.

CSO: 4920

CULTURE MINISTRY FETES ROMANIAN TROUPE

Pyongyang KCNA in English 1015 GMT 14 May 77 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 14 May, (KCNA)--The Ministry of Culture and Art hosted a party at the Ongnyu Hall on 13 May in honor of the Mures song and dance ensemble of Romania on a visit to our country.

Addressing the party, Chang Chol said: Today the Romanian people have made big successes in the endeavors for carrying out the new five-year plan put forward at the 11th congress of the party, and building a many sided developed socialist society under the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party, headed by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, their outstanding leader.

He wished the Romanian people new success.

Korea and Romania are linked with each other by the closest bonds of friendship, and these friendly relations are growing stronger as the days go by, he noted, and emphasized: No force can break these relations because they were fostered in person by the great leader of our people, Comrade Kim Il-song, and the outstanding leader of the Romanian people, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.

Iulius Moldovan, chairman of the Mures Departmental Committee of the Socialist Culture and Education of Romania, who is heading the Mures song and dance ensemble spoke next.

He noted that the excellent relations of friendship have been established between the respected and beloved leaders of the two countries, and between the parties and peoples of the two countries.

He said: We are well aware of the devoted struggle and successes of the industrious Korean people who are striving to implement the grandiose program put forward by the outstanding leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea.

He wished the Korean people new and greater success.

The Romanian guest stressed: The Romanian people follow with deep attention, and actively support the policies advanced by Comrade Kim Il-song to achieve the independent reunification of the country free from foreign interference, reflecting the unanimous will of the entire Korean people, and all the initiatives of the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The attendants drank toasts to the friendship and solidarity between the peoples and men of literature and art of Korea and Romania, to the good health and long life of the great leader of our people, Comrade Kim Il-song, and to the good health and long life of the outstanding leader of the Romanian people, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.

The party passed in a friendly atmosphere.

Present at the party were personages concerned, functionaries of the central art organizations and artists in Pyongyang. The members of the Mures song and dance ensemble and Ambassador Dumitru Popa, and staffers of the Romanian embassy in Pyongyang, were invited there.

CSO: 4920

DAILY PAPER URGES CONCENTRATED TRANSPORTATION POLICY

Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2315 GMT 18 May 77 SK

[NODONG SINMUN 19 May editorial: "Let Us Thoroughly Implement a Concentrated Transportation Policy in Railway Transportation"]

[Text] Workers throughout the country, including those of the railway transportation sector, who have risen to implement the programmatic instructions set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the 13th plenum of the 5th Party Central Committee, have scored gains everyday in a 200-day revolutionary transportation struggle with revolutionary zeal to successfully implement a concentrated transportation policy.

Thoroughly implementing this concentrated transportation policy is the most important revolutionary task assigned today to the railway transportation sector and a key to marking an epochal turning point in railway transportation. The great leader, while setting forth the militant task of marking a drastic turning point in various transportation sectors, including the railway transportation sector, at the 13th plenum of the 5th Party Central Committee once again urged implementation of the concentrated transportation policy.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: "It is necessary to transport more cargo by extensively adopting the method of concentrated transport of major cargo such as ores and coal."

The concentrated transportation policy set forth by the great leader is an excellent one designed to transport more cargo by fully utilizing available transportation means through revolutionary reorganization of the transportation network. Industrial and agricultural products, including fuel and raw materials, constitute a great part of our country's rail cargo. We can shorten freight car waiting time at railway stations and transport more cargo with available transportation means if we thoroughly adopt the concentrated transportation system of transporting direct from producers to consumers without stoppage of cargo such as coal, ore, cement, grain, and marine products, which make great demands on transportation.

Today our rapidly developing people's economy demands that the railway transportation sector establish a concentrated transportation system to meet more smoothly the increasing demand for transportation. With the unprecedented development of our people's economy, and rapid increases in production resulting from successful implementation of the grand programs of the 6-year plan, the demand for transportation has rapidly increased. Such being the case, the conventional transportation network and methods cannot smoothly meet the increasing demands of the people's economy for transportation.

In compliance with the great leader's instruction, we must thoroughly adopt the concentrated transportation system of directly transporting that cargo which places great demands on transportation by establishing concentrated freight stations and installing fuel storage areas and loading and unloading facilities along cargo tracks and at factories and enterprises. Only then will plants and enterprises be able to enjoy timely supply of raw materials, and continuously place production on the right track.

Today, when every sector of the people's economy is assigned the task of making material and technical preparations to occupy the height of the new prospective plan in this year--the year of readjustment--the railway transportation sector can lay a foundation for drastically increasing cargo transportation only by consolidating the concentrated transportation system. The concentrated transportation policy set forth by the great leader is a most astute one reflecting the growing demands of various people's economic sectors for improved transportation and a unique revolutionary transportation guideline designed to alleviate more smoothly the transportation strain and mark an epochal turning point in railway transportation. All functionaries and workers of the transportation front, including those of the railway transportation sector, and guidance functionaries of various sectors of the people's economy, should mark a great upsurge in their magnificent march toward a 200-day revolutionary transportation struggle by firmly believing in and implementing to the end the programmatic instructions and the concentrated transportation policy set forth by the great leader at the 13th plenum of the 5th Party Central Committee in their magnificent march toward a 200-day revolutionary transportation struggle.

The first task in thoroughly implementing the concentrated transportation policy in railway transportation is to establish concentrated freight stations more speedily and effectively.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: "We should actively wage a struggle to correctly establish railway freight stations, including concentrated freight stations, and mechanize loading and unloading processes."

Concentrated freight stations are key points in railway transportation for directly transporting large quantities of cargo from producers to

consumers. The superiority of the concentrated transportation system will be displayed only through establishment of concentrated freight stations.

It is necessary to wage vigorously a mass movement to expedite the establishment of concentrated freight stations. Guidance functionaries of agencies and enterprises of the people's economy in charge of the construction of concentrated freight stations should give priority to political work to mobilize the masses to this movement, establish concentrated cargo storage areas in a speedy and orderly manner by mobilizing and utilizing local resources with a revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, and install loading equipment including cranes. At the same time, guidance functionaries of the sectors concerned should expand the railway stations serving tracks directly transporting large quantities of cargo by strengthening organizational and political work among workers.

Provinces, cities, and counties should organize vehicle transportation teams to promptly transport cargo every time cargo arrives at concentrated freight stations. The materiel supply sector should establish the system of centrally regulating the sale and supply of bulky cargo such as coal, cement, and timber.

Improving freight tracks at factories and enterprises in a revolutionary manner is one of the important measures for displaying the superiority of the concentrated transportation system. The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: "Today in our country the majority of loading and unloading work in railway transportation is carried out along cargo tracks at factories and enterprises. Accordingly, improving these cargo tracks is very significant in strengthening overall railway transportation work."

Guidance functionaries of all factories and enterprises possessing freight tracks should install loading and unloading equipment including cranes to mechanize loading and unloading processes, formulating concrete plans, and actively mobilizing and utilizing internal potential. At the same time, they should properly establish raw material storage areas so that they can help concentrated transport trains entering the yards of their factories and enterprises to unload and load cargo in a short span of time, and to run in accordance with their time table. In particular, collieries should properly install loading and unloading sites so that they can load many freight cars with coal simultaneously.

Decisively improving the organization and control of transportation is an important factor guaranteeing demonstration of the superiority of the concentrated transportation system. Functionaries of the railway transportation sector should organize train time tables in a scientific manner to meet the requirements of the concentrated transportation system and, in close cooperation with the agencies and enterprises concerned, should formulate concentrated transportation plans in a detailed manner, taking into consideration travel areas, types of goods to be transported, and

available trains. In particular, they should always assume correct and comprehensive control of trains by establishing a unitary control system, and by efficiently mechanizing railway communication means. At the same time, every unit and sector should enforce rigid discipline to infallibly guarantee the timely operation of freight cars without accidents.

Success or failure in implementing the concentrated transportation system in railway transportation depends on how successfully our guidance functionaries fulfill their assigned revolutionary duties in a responsible manner worthy of masters.

To the loyal and genuine revolutionary fighters who march forward upholding the lofty will of the great leader, no adverse condition can be a problem. If they make strenuous efforts in a revolutionary manner and actively struggle with awareness worthy of masters of their revolutionary duties, the pending tasks can be easily and excellently carried out no matter how weighty and vast they may be.

Functionaries and working people of the railroad transportation sector, and guidance functionaries of the sectors concerned of the people's economy, must study more deeply and master the programmatic instructions given by the great leader at the 13th plenary session of the Fifth KWP Central Committee, and must highly demonstrate their revolutionary spirit in a manner worthy of masters in carrying them out. Party organizations and three-revolution teams at all levels must actively and aggressively conduct ideological indoctrination work upon all functionaries and working people so they may highly demonstrate their revolutionary spirit of unconditionally carrying out the great leader's instructions concerning the railroad transportation sector and party policies. At the same time they must see to it that the fruits of the organizational and political work are found in actual and practical work to brilliantly materialize the centralized transportation precept.

All functionaries of the rail transportation sector and the working people of all sectors of the people's economy must mark a new, epoch-making upsurge in railway transportation work by upholding the flames of the 200-day battle for transportation revolution, and by demonstrating burning loyalty and patriotic devotion in the struggle for carrying out the centralized transportation line set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-sung.

CSO: 4908

NATURE REMAKING WORK NEEDED TO OCCUPY FOOD GRAIN HEIGHT

Pyongyang ALGOK 1,000 MAN TON KOJIRUL CHOMNYONG HAGI WIHAN CHAYON KAEJO
SAOBUL HIM IKKE POLLILTE TAE HAYO in Korean 27 Oct 76 pp 1-16

[Kim Il-song's Summation of the 12th Plenum, 5th Central Committee of the
KWP, Delivered on 14 October 1976 KWP Publishing House]

[Text] An important task we face today is to continuously and rapidly
increase food grain production.

Now the population of our country is increasing by hundreds of thousands
every year. This being the case, if the people desire to continue to enjoy
a good life, they must increase the rate of food grain production so that
it is greater than that of the population growth, and occupy the 10-million-
ton food grain height which the party has proposed as its goal.

In order to continue to rapidly increase food grain production, and to
occupy the 10-million-ton food grain height, we must vigorously develop
nature remaking projects. Until now, we have primarily sought to greatly
expand the rate of increased food grain production by improving our farm-
ing methods. For the next 1 or 2 years we can still greatly increase food
grain production by methods such as the use of improved strains, application
of the principle of the right crop for the right place, transplanting rice
seedlings early and well, thorough weeding, and an improved system of
fertilization. However, there are certain limits to increasing food grain
production by such methods.

It is by no means an easy thing to occupy the 10-million-ton food grain
height in our country. In order to occupy the 10-million-ton food grain
height, we must formulate more basic countermeasures while continuing to
improve farming methods. For this reason, I proposed the five major lines
vigorously developing the nature remaking project at the Political Committee
of the Party Central Committee, which was held recently.

The five major lines on nature remaking call first for completing dry
field irrigation on a priority basis; second, for building terraced fields;

third, for carrying out land readjustment and improvement work; fourth, for carrying out water conservancy; and fifth, for reclaiming tidelands.

Of these five nature remaking projects, we must rapidly press ahead by concentrating our forces immediately on dry field irrigation, building terraced fields, land readjustment and improvement, and water conservancy. Needless to say, the best method for gaining a large chunk of new land is to reclaim tidelands. However, in order to reclaim a large area of tidelands, extensive technology, as well as vast investments, are required; it may also take a long time. Therefore, while encouraging tideland reclamation as a long-range project, we must more immediately strive to accelerate on those nature remaking projects which will more effectively utilize currently available land.

First of all, we must vigorously wage the struggle to complete dry field irrigation.

Irrigation is most important to the nature remaking work for agricultural development. Because agricultural production is greatly influenced by nature and climatic conditions, without irrigation we cannot achieve large and secure harvests. Even highly advanced countries like West Germany and France have suffered great damages this year because of severe droughts. Although they have carried out a good deal of mechanization, because these countries did not develop irrigation they were unable to overcome the effects of a major drought, and they suffered. However, because we have effectively developed irrigation in our country in accordance with the policies proposed in the Agrarian Thesis, we have not suffered great damages from this year's unfavorable climatic conditions, and instead we have harvested great bumper crops. The results of this year's agricultural production have clearly proven that we were most correct when, in the Agrarian Thesis, we proposed irrigation as the most important task in the rural technical revolution.

While consolidating the results we have already achieved in irrigation we must give priority to dry field irrigation, which we have yet to complete.

Of the total area under cultivation in our country, 1.4 million chongbo of land is suitable for mechanization. Of this, we have already completed irrigation on 1 million chongbo located in paddy fields and plains areas. We have not yet completed irrigation in 400,000 chongbo of dry fields located in intermediate and mountainous areas. This must be completed. From now on, a struggle must be waged to complete the irrigation of 400,000 chongbo of dry fields within the next few years. During the first stage in dry field irrigation, we must complete irrigation of 150,000 chongbo in the first year, and in following stages we must complete irrigation in 150,000 chongbo and 100,000 chongbo per year respectively. Thus, within 2 or 3 years, we must complete all of it.

If we complete irrigation in 400,000 chongbo of dry fields, we can greatly increase food grain production compared to the present. Based on past

experience, the yields from irrigated dry fields is almost twice that from nonirrigated dry fields; the increase is at least 30 percent. Even estimating on the basis of a 30 percent increase, if we irrigate the 400,000 chongbo of dry fields, the gain in food grain production would be 800,000 to 1 million tons.

We should be able to perform dry field irrigation by various methods as the situation demands. We may use the trough irrigation method or irrigation by water sprayers. Irrigation by employing water sprayers is particularly good. Where it is possible to extract underground water, we should widely develop a movement to extract such water.

Next, we must build large terraced fields.

Now in our country, nearly 200,000 chongbo of dry fields are located on slopes with a gradient of about 16 degrees. If we broadly develop the construction of terraced fields, in order to convert all dry fields on slopes into terraced fields, and install irrigation systems there, we can increase the amount of per chongbo food grain harvest by several times, and in the intermediate and mountainous areas we can mechanize all farming.

One of the primary methods in our country, where much of the area is mountainous, for increasing food grain production is to convert dry fields on slopes into terraced fields. In the case of North Pyongan Province, there are as many as 12,000 chongbo there of dry fields on slopes which could easily be made into terraced fields. At the present time, we harvest only 1.3 to 2 tons of food grain per chongbo there. If we convert dry fields on slopes into terraced fields and establish an irrigation system and if fertilizers are plentifully supplied, it would become easily possible to attain a yield of 5 to 6 tons of food grain per chongbo. If we assume there will be yields of 5 to 6 tons of food grain per chongbo in terraced fields, this amounts to producing 3 times as much as the present harvest.

According to the chairman of the Kumchon County Cooperative Farm Management Committee, in North Hwanghae Province, previously only 800 kilograms of food grain per chongbo were returned from dry fields located on slopes; however, after the dry fields on slopes were converted into terraced fields, the yield increased each year, reaching 6.5 tons per chongbo this year. Therefore, after dry fields on the slopes were converted into terraced fields, the per chongbo yield was increased by 8 times when compared to the past.

By vigorously waging a struggle to make terraced fields, we will have to build 150,000 to 200,000 chongbo of terraced fields within the next several years.

The construction of terraced fields should begin with those dry fields which are located on the most severe inclinations, and we should concentrate

on North Pyongan Province and on Chagang Province, both of which have small areas that have undergone dry field irrigation and land readjustment and which abound in dry fields located on slopes.

Land readjustment work is another of the important projects for gaining much new land, for increasing food grain production, and for realizing the mechanization, chemicalization, and industrialization of agriculture. In the past we made land readjustment work one of the essential activities for the development of the rural economy, and an active struggle was waged which resulted in the attainment of considerable successes. But there is still much to be done to complete land readjustment.

Paddy field ridges have yet to be readjusted.

If we have too many paddy field ridges, we will be unable to mechanize paddy field work, nor will we be able to increase food grain yield.

At the present time, the aggregate area occupied by ridges in paddy fields amounts to a considerable proportion. Even though the area occupied by paddy field ridges has somewhat decreased, in places where land readjustment has not been carried out effectively, the aggregate area of paddy field ridges amounts to as much as 15-20 percent of the total paddy field area, and up to 30 percent in those places where there is a great number of terraced paddy fields. With large areas occupied by paddy field ridges, no matter how high the assessed per chongbo yield may be, when per chongbo yield for overall paddy areas is computed, it does not amount to much.

If paddy field ridges are readjusted and the percentage of paddy field ridges is reduced by even a mere 10 percent, about 60,000 chongbo of land can be freshly gained from 600,000 chongbo of paddy fields. Then, if it is assumed that a harvest of 6 tons of rice can be obtained from 1 chongbo of paddy fields, it will thus be possible to harvest 360,000 tons of rice. Therefore, all cooperative farms must vigorously wage a struggle to eliminate paddy field ridges and increase the total area of the paddy fields themselves.

A vigorous movement must be launched to eliminate border ridges, rock piles, and rocks from dry fields.

These rock piles and large rocks are included in the computation of the area of dry fields, and so are border ridges to a considerable extent. In dry fields with many rock piles and rocks, it is difficult even to insure planting the right number of corn stalks per chongbo.

All unnecessary border ridges and rock piles must be eliminated and rocks removed from dry fields. Willow trees ought to be planted on border ridges of dry fields so as to prevent the washing away of the latter, and even drainage ditches must be arranged so as to prevent them from occupying a large part of dry fields.

When this has been done, we will be able to markedly increase the aggregate area of dry fields and increase the total food grain harvest. This will also help the mechanization of farming and enable those who work in fields to feel good.

In order to acquire new land, we must readjust both sides of railway tracks, large roads and waterways, fill in ponds, and remove those houses which are located in the middle of dry fields.

In this way, the struggle to acquire new land must be waged as a mass campaign in order to gain more than 200 chongbo of land in each county. We must gain 100,000 chongbo of new land throughout the nation in the near future.

The struggle to gain new land is not limited to the peasants alone; it is an important effort in which all those who eat rice must participate. Under circumstances in which rice is not yet produced by industrial methods, we must possess an extensive amount of land. Only when we possess extensive land areas can we produce large quantities of rice. And only when we produce large amounts of rice can we make it possible for the people to have plenty to eat. Therefore, all the people must rise up for the struggle to augment new lands.

Together with enlarging the amount of new land areas, we must actively improve the quality of the land we have now.

To begin with, land in our country is not fertile. Because we have not properly undertaken water conservancy work from olden times, our farmland has been damaged by large floods. Consequently, the soil layer of paddy and dry fields is shallow, and when we plough the ground even a little, we find rocks. Also, spring water flows under the ground, the land becomes cold. Paddy fields in mountainous areas have been reduced mostly to sandy soil, letting water seep through considerably.

We must make all paddy and dry fields fertile by actively waging a struggle to improve them.

In order to improve cold and damp lands, we must dig ditches about 1.2 meters deep and at about 20 meter intervals; in these we can then place rocks and cover them with soil, enabling the water to run under the ground. Then, the water under the ground will soon drain so that the coldness will be eliminated.

In those paddy fields where water seeps through we must lay top soil to prevent water seepage. Sometime ago I assigned a task to the secretary in charge in the Kusong City Party, North Pyongan Province, which was to lay top soil in several hundred chongbo of paddy fields. Before top soil was laid, the yield of rice was at best 1.5 tons per chongbo. But after top

soil was laid, the seepage of water from paddy fields was eliminated and more than 1 ton of additional rice per chongbo was harvested; today the yield has increased to as much as 5 tons. In Changsong County, also, top soil was laid in paddy fields with water seepage with the result that they now produce as much as 5 tons of rice per chongbo.

We must improve the high acidity soil. Under the circumstances that the quantity of chemical fertilization has been increased and various insecticides are now used in large quantities, it is evident that the land will undergo acidification. Too much acid in the human body results in indigestion. In the same token, farming cannot be successful unless we improve the level of acidity in the land on time. In order to improve highly acid soil, we must produce large quantities of slaked lime and apply this to paddy and dry fields.

If we apply slaked lime, it will neutralize the acidity of the soil and improve it.

Next, we must effectively practice water conservancy.

We have yet to complete riparian work on all of our large rivers and streams. This year, plains areas in South Pyongan Province, including Mundok County, were damaged by floods. The Namchil Cooperative Farm and the Songhak Cooperative Farm in Anju County are known for the high quality of their farming, but they suffered considerable losses in food grain harvests due to flood damages. In earlier years, both of these cooperative farms used to attain yields of about 8 to 9 tons of rice per chongbo. But this year paddy fields were immersed under water because of the floods, the per chongbo yield decreased by more than 1 ton.

We must establish measures for riparian improvement with a long-term perspective. We must excavate river beds in order to lower them and to build high river banks. At the same time, we must prepare the necessary pumping facilities to drain off stagnant water on a timely basis.

Are we sufficiently capable then of realizing these vast nature remaking projects?

Needless to say, we are capable of doing so. Our situation today is not the same as it was at the time when we launched the campaign to increase irrigated areas by 1 million chongbo in accordance with the decision of the Plenum of September 1958. At that time, our circumstances were extremely difficult. We possessed neither bulldozers nor excavators. In spite of this, we were able to mobilize the power and wisdom of the popular masses and to superbly complete large irrigation projects, including the South Pyongnam irrigation project. Today we have a strong industrial foundation and rich experience in remaking nature. Once we make up our mind and get down to work, we will be able to brilliantly implement the five major lines on nature remaking.

The nature remaking projects which we want to carry out are of vast scale that cannot be easily completed. Therefore, we must think boldly and work on a big scale. We must correctly establish the project period and formulate concrete plans.

Responsible secretaries of provincial and county parties must take control of the current grand nature remaking projects and press ahead with them. Party functionaries in all organizations and enterprises, alongside economic guidance functionaries, must unfailingly execute the tasks assigned by provincial and county parties for nature remaking projects.

In order to successfully carry out the five major lines on nature remaking we must thoroughly establish measures which will guarantee their accomplishment.

We must above all solve the problem of our labor force.

Carrying out the vast nature remaking projects calls for tremendous manpower. Because many young men have gone into the People's Army troops, there is not much adult as well as youthful labor left in rural areas. Therefore, in order to complete the nature remaking projects within a short period of time, we must mobilize not only peasants but also all the workers, office employees, soldiers and students.

Under the circumstance that next year the situation of electric power will be extremely critical as it is this year, factories and enterprises must properly formulate production plans and frugally plan and organize manpower in order to maximize our labor reserve; they must mobilize considerable manpower for the paddy transplanting battle, the construction of dry field irrigation, and terraced fields, land readjustment, and other nature remaking projects.

It is extremely important to fully secure materials needed for nature remaking projects.

In order to carry out nature remaking projects in accordance with our plans, 30,000 tons of structural steel will be required. In our country, where millions of tons of such steel are produced each year, 30,000 tons of structural steel do not pose a big problem. However, the circumstance that next year also the situation of both electric power and coking coal is expected to become difficult, we must fully mobilize and utilize every reserve and possibility to increase structural steel production and wage a struggle to economize steel as much as possible.

If we are able to collect 100,000 tons of scrap iron, we can produce and use the 30,000 tons of steel and more. Responsible secretaries of county parties must organize scrap iron collecting as a mass campaign so each county may solve the problem of necessary steel on its own. Since we have

200 counties in our country, if we effectively carry out organizational work to arouse the masses, we should be able to collect not merely 100,000 tons but hundreds of thousands of tons of scrap iron. We must recover all the scrap iron buried in factories and cooperative farms and excavate unusable mechanical facilities in order to send them to steel plants. In particular, there are large quantities of scrap iron at munition factories, and we must recover them.

The Kangson Combined Steel Works, the Hwanghae Combined Steel Works and other metal factories must produce large quantities of cast iron pipes, forge welded pipes, rails and wire rope and distribute them to rural villages.

We must solve the problem of copper.

If we want to implement dry fields irrigation, we must produce many electric motors and transformers and send them to rural villages. But the problem of copper wire and silicon steel plates remains unsolved. It is said that for nature reconstruction projects 3,000 tons of copper will be needed.

In order to solve the copper question, we must appeal to the working class in the copper production sector so that copper mines will produce more concentrated copper ore, and so that copper refineries will raise the recovery rate in the refining process. At the present time, we must develop a campaign to collect scrap copper as a mass campaign. Then, in those sectors which use copper, we must intensify the struggle for economization, and we must still purchase some copper from foreign countries through the trade sector. Thus, we must secure 3,000 tons of copper by whatever means are available.

We must insure that the problem of silicon steel plates is solved by the metal industrial sector itself. If we produce large quantities of silicon steel, which is an alloy material, and transmit this to steel works, they can produce carbon silicon plates in whatever quantities are desired.

The machine industry sector must adequately produce machine facilities which are needed for nature rebuilding projects. Only if they produce many mechanical facilities, such as bulldozers, excavators, tractors, electric motors, pumps, water sprayers, and winches, and distribute them we can vigorously press ahead with nature remaking projects.

In order to fully build and guarantee heavy mechanical equipment and building materials for nature remaking, we must strongly organize production bases for construction equipment and for building materials.

Nature remaking projects are not simple activities which can be completed through a temporary campaign by mobilizing labor forces over a period of several scores of days. Such projects require a lot of labor, equipment,

and materials, and they can also be completed only by waging a protracted battle. Therefore, it is imperative that the sectors concerned rapidly organize production bases for construction equipment and for building materials with a long-range perspective to produce more modern and various construction equipment and distribute them among rural villages.

Party organizations must organize and develop nature remaking projects as a campaign by all the people.

During the postwar period, we developed the irrigation campaign as a campaign of the whole people and we also built many plants, including the vinalon plant. Because all the people were mobilized to carry out a great deal of work, our people without exception are leading happy lives free from worries concerning food and clothing, while numerous other people have starved to death since the worldwide famine set in.

When we developed the campaign for expanding the area of irrigation by 1 million chongbo, the revolutionary enthusiasm of the people was extremely high. Similarly, we must now once again heighten the revolutionary enthusiasm of the people to complete nature remaking projects as a campaign of the whole people in an exemplary manner.

Together with increasing food grain production by carrying out nature reconstruction projects, we must vigorously develop projects for afforestation of oil-producing trees.

In our country the problem of oil is unresolved. In order to solve the problem of oil, we must utilize mountains. In our country, where the arable area is limited and mountains are numerous, it is extremely important to utilize mountains. In our country the saying has been handed down from our ancestors that we should live off mountains where we are surrounded by mountains, and live off the sea where we are surrounded by the sea. Without utilizing mountains effectively, we cannot have a decent living.

We must develop a campaign of the whole people to plant oil-producing trees by effectively utilizing the mountains.

As early as the December Plenum in 1959, our party discussed the question of the economic-purpose afforestation, and proposed its policy for creating many economic forests. In accordance with this policy, the campaign to implement economic forests was vigorously waged, but it has since subsided. A gross shortcoming in the work performed by functionaries is that they pursue the tasks which the party has proposed for a while with great enthusiasm but cool down after a short period. Another mistake was made when, after proposing the task for waging a campaign for creating economic forests, the Party Central Committee or the Administration Council did not undertake the work of summing up the progress on a timely basis. Since the summation work was not properly carried out, in some places the afforestation was carried out properly while in other places it was undertaken for a while and then was discontinued.

In the future, party organizations at all levels must take firm control over the task of creating economic forests and they must vigorously press ahead with it.

Above all, we must form many walnut groves.

In order to plant many walnut trees, we must develop this task as a mass campaign. We must wage a campaign in rural villages to plant several walnut trees around every house, as well as a campaign for every work team to plant 100 to 200 walnut trees at the edges of dry fields or along roadsides. Since there are about 1 million farming families in our rural villages and about 20,000 work teams there, if each farming family plants two trees and each work team 100 trees, altogether 4 million trees can be planted. If we as a mass campaign plant walnut trees in this manner around the houses, along the borders of dry fields and roadsides, it will become easy to manage and also to harvest many walnuts.

Concerning the seedlings of walnut trees, we must insure that excellent seedlings which will bear fruit in about 3 years after their planting are planted.

We must also effectively carry out the management of those walnut groves which have already been created.

There are many walnut groves which have already been established. Instead of leaving them as they are, we must apply fertilizer in accordance with the biological characteristics of walnut trees and effectively manage them both scientifically and technically. For those walnut groves which are worth managing by the enterprise method, we must organize state-operated enterprises to manage them, and let cooperative farms and fruit-ree work teams take care of the remainder.

We must establish many bush clover forests.

Bush clover is one of the very good sources of oil. Although bush clover is not fit for human consumption, it can be used for making soap and has wide applications for various industrial purposes. We can use not only oil squeezed from bush clover seeds, but also bush clover plants themselves can be used for many other things. We can use bush clover trees, for instance, as supports for thin covers above cold-nursery rice seedlings and for growing tomatoes and other vegetables in vegetable patches. We can also use them for weaving baskets and for making various types of packing materials. If we plant bush clover along banks, we provide excellent protections for them. Because bush clover is fully grown within 1 year, it can be cut each year for use.

We must plant many bush clover plants in such places as the shoulders of railway tracks, and along dike banks.

Besides these, we must establish many forests such as pine-nut tree forests, (chokkarae) tree forests, and (punji) tree forests.

Walnut trees bear fruit only in warm areas, and not in cold places. Therefore, it is advisable to plant walnut trees in areas south of Pyongyang; in the areas north of Pyongyang, we must plant many pine-nut trees, chokkarae trees, and punji trees.

We must broadly develop among young students and school children a campaign to plant oil-producing trees.

It is advisable that the Central Committee of the SWYL and education committees hold themselves responsible for organizing a broad campaign among young students and school children to plant oil-producing trees so as to establish 100 chongbo of oil-producing tree forests for each school.

It is advisable to strengthen the activities of the "afforestation guards" and the "oil-producing tree guards" among young students and school children, thus creating "SWYL forests" and "Pioneer forests," and to insure that all such oil-producing tree forests are taken care of with sincerity.

At this plenum we have discussed extremely important questions. If in accordance with the policies proposed at this plenum, we effectively utilize the land, massively carry out nature remaking projects, and vigorously develop an all-people's campaign to effectively utilize mountains, we will achieve great advances in agricultural development and in the improvement of the livelihood of the people.

Just as we increased the area under irrigation to 1 million chongbo by massively developing irrigation projects after the plenum of September 1958, if we enable the plenum of October 1976, to greatly influence the realization of irrigation in 400,000 chongbo of dry fields, the establishing of 150,000 to 200,000 chongbo of terraced fields, the addition of 100,000 chongbo of new land through the readjustment of paddy field ridges and borders of dry fields, the effective protection of paddy and dry fields from large water damages by broadly practicing water conservancy, and if we continuously press ahead with the reclamation of tidelands, we are well capable of occupying the 10-million-ton food grain height.

If we produce 10 million tons of food grains, we will become rich. Frankly speaking, 5 million tons of food grain are sufficient for the livelihood of our people. Therefore, if we produce 10 million tons of food grains, all the people will be able to have full stomachs, and still be able to save large quantities of food.

If all party organizations, all party members, and the workers hold high the party's appeal and successfully carry out the decision of the current plenum, we will be able to live as well as others, and we will be able to cause the banner of total victory in the solution of the socialist agrarian question to fly high over the world.

BRIEFS

FERTILIZER PRODUCTION--The daily fertilizer production volume of the Hungnam fertilizer complex has risen 1.5 times in May compared with earlier in the year. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0100 GMT 28 May 77 SK]

WATER PUMP PRODUCTION--The Taedong farm implement plant in South Pyongan Province is exerting its best effort to produce 300 water pumps by the end of June, while the Kaechon, Kangso, Pyongwon, and Chungsan farm implement plants in the province are making innovations in production of small-size water pumps. In addition, the Changyon County farm implement plant in South Hwanghae Province has increased water pump production. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0100 GMT 28 May 77 SK]

TIRE PRODUCTION--The Amnok-kang tire plant is scoring a new upsurge in production of tractor tires. The plant doubled tire production in May compared with April. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0100 GMT 28 May 77 SK]

FREIGHT CAR PRODUCTION--Workers and technicians of the 4 June rolling stock factory have scored an upsurge in the production of freight cars. Upholding the leader's instruction to increase the production of various types of freight cars, they have waged a speed battle. Workers of the processing workshop, vigorously carrying out a struggle to win the Red Flag of the Three Revolutions, have doubled or tripled their daily goal by introducing high-speed metal cutting equipment and by operating all equipment at full capacity. Workers of the assembly workshop have overfulfilled their daily goal by 250 percent by adopting the conveyor system in assembling freight cars. With the waging of a struggle to increase production, the production of 60-ton-size freight cars has increased in May. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0600 GMT 30 May 77 SK]

FREIGHT STATION CONSTRUCTION--Workers of the Hamhung chemical plant have marked an upsurge in the construction of the Tonghwamun concentrated freight station. Upholding the instruction laid down by the leader at the 13th plenum of the 5th Party Central Committee, workers of the pipe shop have contributed to giving priority to mechanizing the construction

work process, thus expediting construction of the freight station. They have expedited their work process by manufacturing and using cranes. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0300 GMT 31 May 77 SK]

SINHUNG RAILROAD STATION--Sinhung railroad station workers recently registered a new upsurge in cargo transportation. With the close cooperation of those for whom the cargo was intended and through introduction of a new, efficient loading-unloading machine, transportation workers at the station completed the May cargo transport plan 10 days ahead of schedule. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 29 May 77 SK]

SARIWON COAL MINE--Miners at the Torim pit of the Sariwon coal mine have recently registered a new upsurge in coal production by mining more than six times the coal than in the same period last year. They have successfully introduced new methods of dynamiting and drilling. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 29 May 77 SK]

CONSUMER GOODS--The Chong chemical plant technicians and workers are registering a new upsurge in production of consumer goods. Through the organized efforts and correct implementation of the work plan, these technicians and workers have manufactured more than 1,900 kinds of toothpaste, soap, and plastic products. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 29 May 77 SK]

PHOSPHATE ORE--Miners of the Yongye mine have fulfilled ahead of schedule the monthly goal for May for production of phosphate ore. Miners of the ore dressing sites have overfulfilled the ore dressing goal by 35 percent. They have registered a new upsurge in the production of phosphate ore with a lofty resolve to supply more phosphate fertilizer to the socialist cooperative farm fields seething with struggles to occupy the height of 8.5 million tons of grain. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 30 May 77 SK]

CHONGSU CHEMICAL PLANT--Workers of the phosphate fertilizer section of Chongsu chemical plant have scored another innovation, increasing fertilizer production 1.3 times over the same period last month. With assistance and guidance from party functionaries and three-revolution team movement members, the workers have improved methods of processing raw materials, thus increasing fertilizer production by 1.3 times and, at the same time, saving a great quantity of electricity. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0100 GMT 23 May 77 SK]

WONSAN PORT--Wonsan port transportation workers have transported 3,000 tons more cargo this month than the plan. By actively introducing measures to reduce ships' anchoring time in the harbor, these workers are fulfilling their daily quotas by 120 percent. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0100 GMT 23 May 77 SK]

KUMSONG TRACTOR PLANT--The Kumsong tractor plant workers have scored a new upsurge in tractor production. By introducing advanced technologies and technical know-how, these machine workers are more than doubling their daily production quotas while successfully improving product quality. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0100 GMT 23 May 77]

TRUCK TRANSPORT--The Pyongyang long distance trucking unit overfulfilled its May cargo transport quota on 15 May by increasing daily cargo transport to 2 to 2.4 times the quota. Nampo trucking unit completed its cargo transportation quota for May on 14 May. The Hyongchae-san long distance trucking unit has been exceeding its daily cargo transport quotas by 80 percent. Pongchon trucking unit has been exceeding its daily transportation quotas by 30 percent. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 21 May 77 SK]

CHONGJIN RAILWAY BUREAU--Transportation workers of the Chongjin railway bureau have marked a new upsurge in the 200-day revolutionary transportation struggle. They have increased daily cargo transportation by 8,000 to 15,000 tons as compared with the previous month by implementing the leader's policy for concentrated railway transportation and by shortening loading and unloading time through the effective utilization of concentrated cargo storage areas. Locomotive crews of this bureau have also increased locomotives' cargo hauling capacity by taking good care of them in a manner worthy of the master of the revolution. A revolutionary zeal for scoring an upsurge in transporting more cargo is also prevailing among coach and freight car crews. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 18 May 77 SK]

PUKCHANG POWER PLANT--Workers of the Pukchang thermal plant have placed power production on the right track. They have increased power output by correctly checking and repairing equipment, and by operating it to full capacity in accordance with the leader's instructions. While increasing power output, they have economized on coal. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0800 GMT 18 May 77 SK]

PUNGOK MINE--Miners of the Pungok mine have increased ore production. Upholding the leader's instruction, they have marked a new upsurge in excavation and ore production by waging a struggle to mechanize face work through continuous technical changes. Excavation workers of the mine have overfulfilled their daily goal by efficiently utilizing mining facilities at full capacity, and by carrying out concentrated excavation and ore transportation. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 19 May 77 SK]

PHOSPHATE ORE PRODUCTION--The Pungnyon mine is radically boosting production of phosphate ore to ensure its timely and adequate supply to fertilizer plants. The mine doubled phosphate ore output for the past 4 months compared with the same period last year. It is continuously scoring new

records this month through accelerated stripping, ore excavating, and ore dressing. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0600 GMT 20 May 77 SK]

HWANGHAE IRON MILL--The Hwanghae iron complex workers have scored a new record in the production of steel and pig iron. By scientifically controlling heat, and efficiently managing furnaces, these workers have successfully shortened the processing time by 1 to 2 hours. Thus they have overfulfilled their goal by 120 percent daily, and are striving to standardize this increased daily production rate. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0800 GMT 20 May 77 SK]

CHONGJIN STEEL MILL--The chollima Chongjin steel mill has scored an innovation by producing 4,000 tons more of steel and 5,000 tons more of rolled steel compared to the preceding month. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 25 Apr 77 SK]

SODUSU POWER PLANT--The Sodusu No 1 power plant has scored a new innovation in production. The power plant is perfectly organizing political and organizational work in order to stabilize power production despite the cold front's influence. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 28 Apr 77 SK]

CHAERYONG-KANG RESERVOIR--The first phase project of the Chaeryong-kang reservoir has been completed and started to supply water on 25 April. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0600 GMT 26 Apr 77 SK]

CHONGCHON-KANG POWER PLANT--The chollima No 3 construction office constructing the Chongchon-kang thermal power plant is scoring new successes in its construction work. It finished the water pipe installation work for a generator, which was expected to take 20 days, in only 28 hours. The construction office is accelerating the present construction work, with a plan to complete the ongoing power plant construction a month ahead of schedule. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 25 Apr 77 SK]

PUNGSAN GENERATOR PLANT--Workers of Pungsan generator plant in Hamju County, South Hamgyong Province, overfulfilled the production quota of irrigation-use generators for April and are striving to attain the May production quota before schedule. By introducing new technical methods and renovating work methods, the workers are registering new upsurges in production, doubling daily production of generators. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0300 GMT 16 May 77 SK]

MANYON MINE--The Manyon mine workers have increased ore production and are striving to normalize it at the increased level. With guidance and assistance from the three-revolution team movement members, and by introducing and rationalizing tunneling methods, the miners have increased the daily tunneling speed by 1.5 times. Workers of the ore concentration sector have also increased the concentration rate of ore by 0.6 percent. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0600 GMT 16 May 77 SK]

TRAILER TIRE PRODUCTION--Technicians and workers of the factory where Comrade O Sok-ung works are accelerating production of trailer tires. Beginning in May, the technicians and workers of this factory have successfully increased tire production by 1.5 times daily over the early part of this year. By continuously improving work methods and production processes, the workers have produced during the last 2 months more than 2,000 pieces of semifinished products over the plan. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1100 GMT 16 May 77 SK]

MINING TIMBER PRODUCTION--The Chonmae County pit timber station in Kangwon Province has continuously increased production of pit timber. Upholding the leader's instruction to give priority to the extractive industry over the processing industry, functionaries of this station have mingled with workers to expound to them the importance of the production of pit timber, thus bringing about production increases. Wood cutters have successfully overfulfilled their daily goals, and timber transportation workers have transported timber without delay by fully utilizing transportation equipment. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0900 GMT 12 May 77 SK]

KUSONG MACHINERY PLANT--The Kusong machinery plant workers are accelerating production of sprinklers and are supplying them to the agricultural front in quantities. Under the guidance and assistance of the party organizations and the three-revolution team movement members, the workers are producing sprinklers, tractor parts, and other parts in quantities, and supplying them to the rural areas. The workers at the assembly plant have increased the assembling speed of sprinklers by 3 times by rationalizing the assembling process. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 15 May 77 SK]

PYONGYANG LOCOMOTIVE UNIT--Transportation workers of the Pyongyang locomotive unit have registered an upsurge, transporting 526,000 tons more cargo as of 15 May than during the same period last month. By positively introducing rationalized transportation methods, the workers are proudly accomplishing an innovation of transporting 20,000 tons more cargo daily than planned. They are striving to attain the goal for the first half of this year within this month. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 15 May 77 SK]

CHONGJIN RAILROAD BUREAU--Workers at the coach and freight car sector of the Chongjin railroad bureau have accelerated repairing speed of coaches and freight cars by more than 1.8 times this month over the same period last month. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 15 May 77 SK]

THANKS FOR GREETINGS--Pyongyang, 14 May, (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea sent messages to the revolutionary organization of Cambodia, the secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of France, and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Denmark, in reply to their congratulatory messages and letter sent to 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, on the occasion of the 65th birthday of the respected and beloved leader. The replies expressed deep thanks for the cordial and warm congratulations extended on the 65th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and manifested the conviction that the excellent relations of friendship between the KWP and these parties will continue to develop favorably. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1006 GMT 14 May 77 OW]

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