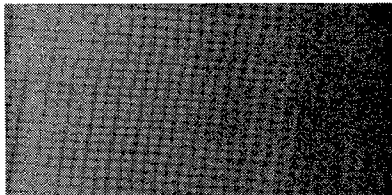
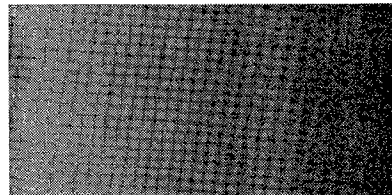
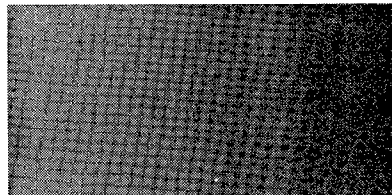


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2 November 1978



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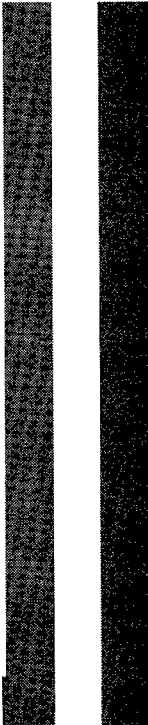
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TRANSLATIONS ON NORTH KOREA

No. 627

CONTENTS

PAGE

PARTY AND GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

DPRK Daily Commentary on 'Three Revolutions' (Pyongyang Domestic Service, 23 Oct 78)	1
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	---

MILITARY AFFAIRS

North Korea Specialist Examines DPRK Military System (Yi Hang-ku; PUKHAN, Sep 78)	8
Information on DPRK Military Units (Various sources, various dates)	20

ECONOMY

Yongsong Machine Plant Important Production Base (KCNA, 24 Oct 78)	22
DPRK Transport Workers Increase Freight Load (KCNA, 23 Oct 78)	24

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

National Athletic Meet Opens (KCNA, 25 Oct 78)	25
---------------------------------------------------------	----

MEDIA AND THE ARTS

Mansudae Troupe's Performance in Poland (KCNA, 21 Oct 78)	26
--------------------------------------------------------------------	----

CONTENTS (Continued)	Page
DPRK Publishes Book on Kim Il-song's Early Years (KCNA, 26 Oct 78)	28
Briefs	
Musical Contests Held	30
 SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	
DPRK Meeting Celebrates Anniversary of Medical Institute (Pyongyang Domestic Service, 18 Oct 78)	31
 KOREANS IN JAPAN	
Korean Businessmen From Japan Arrive (KCNA, 25 Oct 78)	33
Businessmen Arrive Council Hosts Banquet	
Briefs	
Decorations for Chongnyon Groups	35
Korean Sportsmen in Japan	35
Chongnyon Chairman	35
 FOREIGN RELATIONS	
Kim Il-song Greets PDRY Leader (KCNA, 20 Oct 78)	36
Publications of Socialist Nations Note DPRK Anniversary (KCNA, 21 Oct 78)	37
Briefs	
Yugoslav Friendship Group	39
KCNA Delegation to Hungary	39
Czech Journalists	39
Tanzanian Cultural Delegation	39
Receives Greetings	40
Burundi Delegation	40
Friendship Basketball Games	40
 SOUTH KOREA/REUNIFICATION	
VRPR Scores South Korean Exercise (Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunifi- cation, 23 Oct 78)	41

CONTENTS (Continued)

Page

VRPR Flays U.S. 'Buildup' in South Korea (Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification, 20 Oct 78)	43
VRPR: Abe Asked To Approve Entry of DPRK Delegation (Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification, 19 Oct 78)	45
VRPR Rejects Simultaneous Entry of North and South Into UN (Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification, 25 Oct 78)	46
Ukrainian, Other UNGA Delegates Demand Withdrawal (Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification, 25 Oct 78)	48

INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

DPRK Daily Observes Zambian Anniversary (KCNA, 24 Oct 78)	49
DPRK Dailies Observe Anniversary of Somali Revolution (KCNA, 21 Oct 78)	50

PARTY AND GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

DPRK DAILY COMMENTARY ON 'THREE REVOLUTIONS'

Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2230 GMT 23 Oct 78 SK

[NODONG SINMUN 24 October commentary: "Three Revolutions Are Great Revolutions for Brilliant Realization of Just Cause of Chuche-orientation of Entire Society"--KCNA identifies this as an "editorial article"]

[Text] Great leader Comrade Kim Il-song set forth the programmatic task of more vigorously accelerating the three revolutions of ideology, technology and culture in his historic report, "Let us further accelerate socialist construction by upholding the banner of the chuche idea" at the central celebration marking the 30th anniversary of the founding of the republic.

The three revolutions of ideology, technology and culture are the great revolutions for brilliantly achieving the cause of dyeing the entire society with the chuche idea and are the basic line of our party for socialist and communist construction. Upholding the flag of the three revolutions, our people brilliantly carried out the difficult, historic tasks of the democratic revolution and the socialist revolution in a very short time and thus entered the high peak of socialism. Today they are vigorously advancing toward the brilliant future of communism.

Our people, who have experienced the correctness and invincible vitality of the line of the three revolutions through their practical life, are filled with the burning determination to brilliantly realize the cause of dyeing the entire society with the chuche idea by vigorously pushing ahead with the three revolutions of ideology, technology and culture. To thoroughly carry out the line of the three revolutions of ideology, technology and culture is a rewarding struggle for completing the cause of socialism and communism to the end by continuing to carry out the revolution.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows: After victory in democratic revolution and socialist revolution is achieved and a socialist system is established, the state of working class is to face the three revolutions of ideology, technology and culture as a basic revolutionary task.

To correctly elucidate the revolutionary task which the party and the state of the working class must carry out in a socialist society is one of basic questions arising in the brilliant fulfillment of the socialist and communist cause. After victory in the democratic revolution and the socialist revolution and after a socialist system is established, the party and state of the working class is to face a historic task of achieving the complete victory of socialism and building communism. In order to carry out this historic task to the end, the revolution should be carried out continuously.

The overthrow of the exploiting system of imperialism and capitalism does not necessarily guarantee the automatic building of socialism and communism. Socialism and communism can be built only through protracted economic construction and class struggle. In particular, since countries which had no industrial revolution in the past and in countries which were once colonies or semi-colonies were once backward in the fields of ideology, technology and culture, it is very important for them to carry out the revolution thoroughly and continuously.

Even after a socialist system has been established and consequently the exploiting class has disappeared, international capitalists and imperialists are scheming viciously with subversive and sabotage activities. Under such conditions revolution should be carried out continuously without fail so that revolutionary gains already achieved can be defended and socialism and communism can be successfully built.

The aim of building socialism and communism is to completely achieve the independence of the masses of working people. To completely achieve the independence of the masses of working people, all remnants of the old society in all sectors, including politics, economy, ideology and culture, should be eliminated and at the same time all sectors of the society should be reformed revolutionarily. Therefore, to complete the historic task of completely realizing independence of the masses of working people, the party and state of working class must extensively accelerate the revolutions in the ideological, technological and cultural fields.

Based on his scientific analysis and summing-up of the specific development of our country's revolution and the successes and experiences in revolution and construction, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song elucidated unique revolutionary tasks which the party and state of the working class must carry out in socialist society.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, by brilliantly embodying the immortal *chuche* idea, defined the three revolutions of ideology, technology and culture as the basic content of revolution which the party and state of working class should carry out after the establishment of the socialist system and as the revolutionary task which the party and state of the working people should continuously carry out until communism is built. This is an epochal event in the history of revolutionary struggle of the working class and serves as an immortal contribution to the development of the theory of socialist and communist construction.

With the delineation and uniform systematization of the ideology and theory on the three revolutions for the first time in history by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, since the establishment of a socialist and communist system, our party and people have been able to possess a powerful ideological and theoretical weapon capable of correctly solving the reunification question and of accomplishing to the end the cause of socialism and communism, without the slightest deviation. The line of the three revolutions--ideological, technical and cultural--is a great revolutionary banner designed to brilliantly carry out the great task of enbuing the entire society with the chuche ideology.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught: The task of the three revolutions--ideological, technical and cultural--put forth by our party is an independent, creative and communist-type revolutionary task. The Red Flag of the three revolutions upheld by our party is the greatest revolutionary banner. The three revolutions are a great revolution designed to finally eliminate the legacy of the old society and to completely gain the sovereignty of the working masses by extensively accelerating the work of remolding human beings and nature.

Principally, the struggle to embue the entire society with the chuche ideology is a struggle to completely gain the sovereignty of the working masses. In order to gain the sovereignty of workers, they should, above all, be freed from exploitation and oppression. This task is carried out by the socialist revolution. With the establishment of the socialist system, the social and political sovereignty of the working masses is gained. However, there still remains the task of liberating the workers completely from the bondage of the old ideology and of nature. In order to gain complete sovereignty for the workers, therefore, we should extensively accelerate the work of remolding human beings and nature, while continuously consolidating and developing the socialist system.

With the establishment of the socialist system, the social and economic conditions in which the old ideology is liable to emerge disappear. But the legacies of the old ideology, such as individualism, egoism, feudalism and capitalism, linger in the minds of the people for a long time. These legacies of the old ideology are major obstacles to the development of society and the revolution. In order to help all workers satisfactorily assume their responsibility and role as true masters of the socialist society, therefore, we should steadily continue the work of remolding people's ideology. We should also continuously concentrate efforts on the work of eliminating economic and technical backwardness--a legacy of the old society before the establishment of the socialist system--and of conquering nature.

In particular, the countries which have not undergone an industrial revolution and which have maintained their protracted status as colonies or quasi-colonies, as sources of raw materials and as commercial markets for the imperialists, thus helping the imperialists to exploit them, are

extremely backward technically and culturally. The establishment of a socialist system in these countries is a historic turning point in eliminating economic and social backwardness. Since these nations have to construct a new society in circumstances in which there is a lack of industrial foundation, in which economic foundations are very weak, in which the workers' technical and cultural level is low and in which national technocratic forces are scarce, much time and effort should be spared to carry out the three revolutions even after the accomplishment of the socialist revolution.

The three revolutions are a glorious revolutionary task for freeing all members of society from the bondage of the old ideology and of nature so as to help them fully enjoy an independent and creative life in a manner worthy of true masters of a socialist society. The three revolutions are a great revolution designed to brilliantly carry out the great task of imbuing the entire society with the chuche ideology because these revolutions are a rewarding task for successfully occupying the ideological and material fortresses of communism.

Imbuing the entire society with the chuche ideology is a struggle to occupy these two fortresses of communism by remolding nature, society and human beings in accordance with the requirements of the chuche ideology. The two fortresses of communism are a single objective for the construction of socialism and communism.

To achieve this objective is a very difficult and vast task which involves developing all members of society into chuche-type communist revolutionaries by revolutionizing them into members of the working class, establishing a single and uniform communist-type demand for production means [as heard] and developing production capability highly to enable distribution to satisfy demand.

This sacred task is fulfilled by the three revolutions. The policy for the three revolutions set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song extensively delineates the principle and methods for the occupation of the ideological and material fortresses of communism under the banner of the chuche ideology. In the course of thoroughly carrying out the three revolutions, all members of society will develop themselves into extensively matured chuche-type communist revolutionaries who display the ideological, theoretical, spiritual and moral appearance of those who live in a communist society and who possess a high cultural and technical knowledge. As a result, the material and technical foundation of socialism will be firmly consolidated; socialist and communist culture will blossom brilliantly and develop; and human activities and all social relations will be remolded to suit to the communist society.

With the brilliant fulfillment of the task of the three revolutions, all members of society and the entire society will be remolded in accordance with the requirements of chuche ideology, thus helping hoist the flag of victory over the ideological and material fortresses of communism.

The three revolutions--ideological, technical and cultural--are a great prime mover helping accomplish to the end the great task of imbuing the entire society with the chuche ideology by continuing the revolution. Imbuing the entire society with the chuche ideology--a great task of advancing toward communism, the highest stage of human society, is a historic task which will be fulfilled through a protracted struggle. In order to accomplish to the end this task, which will continue generation after generation, we should take an untrodden, strange road. This task requires that we, upholding the banner of a continuous revolution, should overcome all difficulties and trials we might encounter while advancing.

If we discontinue the revolution on the grounds that the socialist system has been established, we cannot consolidate and develop the established socialist system, nor can we firmly protect the revolutionary gains we have already achieved. As long as imperialism remains in this world, class struggle and the revolution will continue. In circumstances in which the legacy of the old society lingers even after the establishment of the socialist system, we should continue the revolution to eliminate timeworn things and to win overall victory for new things.

The three revolutions designed to replace old things with new things in the ideological, technical and cultural sectors is the task of continuous revolution, which we should carry out until we construct communism. Only when we firmly adhere to and thoroughly implement the line of the three revolutions, can we successfully accomplish to the end the cause of socialism and communism, without the slightest stagnation or standstill, making continuous innovations and by continuously advancing.

With the announcement of the unique line and policy for the three revolutions by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, based on the immortal chuche ideology, our people have been able to victoriously occupy the height of socialism and communism by continuously and vigorously advancing with belief in the certain victory of the revolutionary cause.

Our people's proud course of struggle in uniquely developing a path toward socialism and upholding the banner of the great chuche ideology is a glorious course of vigorously and victoriously advancing along the road of the three revolutions under the wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught: By vigorously carrying out the three revolutions, our revolution and our construction has developed very speedily, and brilliant achievements have been victoriously attained in all sectors, including the political, economic and cultural sectors. Today our people, upholding the Red Flag of the three revolutions--ideological, technical and cultural--are vigorously advancing toward the height of socialism and communism by combining the spirit of the speed battle with chollima.

From the first day of building the new society, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song put forth the guideline of carrying out the revolution in the fields of ideology, technology and culture, and consistently maintained that guideline. Thus the ideological work to root out the outmoded ideologies among the workers and to arm them with advanced ideology took place constantly in our country after the liberation. The struggle to eliminate all backwardness in the field of economy and culture and to build a socialist economy and culture was waged vigorously.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song encouraged all party members and workers to solve the difficult and complicated problems raised in the revolution and in construction by implementing the line of three revolutions and to create constant miracles and renovation in socialist construction, always upholding the banner of the three revolutions, considering the three revolutions as a decisive guarantee for victory in all work.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has brought about a brilliant victory in the three revolutions and in overall socialist construction by carrying out the revolutions of ideology, technology and culture as a unified course and by giving priority to the ideological revolution. With deep insight into the matured requirements of socialist construction and into the consolidation and development of the three revolutions, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song advanced the movement of the three revolution teams and movement for acquisition of the Red Flag of the three revolutions and led these movements wisely. This is indeed an important measure which brought about an epochal turning point in carrying out the three revolutions.

In the course of implementing the three revolution movement and the movement for acquisition of the Red Flag of the three revolutions the struggle to carry out the three revolutions was waged in a more organized and active manner, turning this into a task for the masses themselves. The line for the three revolutions advanced by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a revolutionary line which embroidered the miracles and exploits on history of socialist construction in our country. It is a militant banner which vigorously leads our peoples toward the bright future of communism. Upholding the Red Flag of the three revolutions and with the spirit of adding the speed-battle to the chollima, our people brilliantly accomplished the people's economic plan a few times over and made our nation a self-reliant socialist industrial state. Today our people are implementing the Second Seven-year Plan, an unprecedentedly enormous blueprint aimed at prosperity and development, under this banner.

Under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our people have already achieved brilliant successes in the course of implementing the three revolutions, and the line of the three revolutions has now turned into an enormous material strength. This serves as a solid foundation to brilliantly achieve the cause of socialism and communism,

vigorously accelerating the chuche-orientation of the entire society. We should occupy the heights of the new prospective plan ahead of schedule and accelerate the historic advancement toward socialism and communism, effecting a turning point in implementing the three revolutions of ideology, technology and culture on the basis of this consolidated foundation. The great victories won in our socialist construction are a brilliant victory of the line of the three revolutions, which embodies the chuche ideology.

Only when we advance firmly grasping this line can we effect ceaseless turning points in remolding man and in economic and cultural construction, securing a firm guarantee for leading our revolution along the road of chuche. Let us all brilliantly achieve the great task of chuche-orientation of the entire society by vigorously marching forward upholding the Red Flag of the three revolutions along the road of victory put forth by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song!

CSO: 4208

MILITARY AFFAIRS

NORTH KOREA SPECIALIST EXAMINES DPRK MILITARY SYSTEM

Seoul PUKHAN in Korean Sep 78 pp 239-247

[Part I of Article by Yi Hang-ku: "North Korea's Military System and Barracks Life"]

[Text] The military, like all of North Korea's social life, is controlled by the party. The regulations of the North Korean KWP establish the North Korean military as the "armed force of the KWP," thereby revealing the military's political nature. Political training in the military also indicates the nature of the North Korean military. Also, leave and discharge from barracks life differ from regulations, lowering to an extreme the morale of the North Korean military today.

North Korean military strength as of June 1978 is known to be 490,000 land troops, 28,000 sailors and 50,000 airmen--a total of 568,000 (NAEOE TONGSIN CHARYO PAN, no 7). The following is a general outline of how these forces are conscripted and what kind of life they lead.

Conscription System

Article 4, Section 72 of the North Korean "Socialist Constitution" (adopted 27 Dec 1972) establishes that "The people must defend the fatherland and must serve in the military as established by law," thereby stipulating a compulsory military system. However, this compulsory military system has the flexibility to allow the North Koreans the latitude to operate it in consideration of political and economic problems.

In this case, political considerations mean taking into account the conscriptee's "element" and economic considerations mean measures to secure necessary labor. In fact, those belonging to such "class enemy" elements as the families of the old landlords, capitalists, rich peasants and religious figures, or the families of those who fled to the South are excluded from conscription; indispensable technicians, skilled workers and special personnel are also excluded.

The so-called "KPA Service Act" promulgated in 1956 established the age limits for conscription to be from 18 to 25 in time of peace and from 18 to 45 in time of war. However, out of concern that younger soldiers might lower the quality of the military, the North Koreans had been actually conscripting at the age of 20. In 1970 they again began conscripting at the age of 18 due to the "tense situation"; even worse, recently complaints that "We have so many children that it's a headache" have been increasing among North Korean military officers as a result of unconditional conscription at the age of 16.

North Korea's conscription is a system in name only; necessary personnel are enlisted as needed so that in many instances conscriptees have to enlist against their will. There are those on the one hand who are not ready and evade service, while, even more seriously, there are more than a few instances of youths becoming juvenile delinquents. Also, there are many instances in which the children or siblings of high ranking North Koreans are secreted away even though they have reached the age of compulsory military service; this constitutes one of the causes of discontent and complaint among the general people. For example, Kim Il-song's eldest son Kim Chong-il, Kim Il-song's brother Kim Yong-chu, Paek Nam-un's son Paek Pong-ki and Kim Chang-man's son Kim Ha are all evaders of military conscription.

Terms of Service

Enlisted soldiers' terms of service as established by the "KPA Service Act" are 3 years 6 months for army, and 4 years for navy and air force. Junior lieutenants and lieutenants serve until age 31, and senior lieutenant and captain until age 37. Differing, however, from the "KPA Service Act," the actual terms of service for enlisted men run from 8 to 10 years.

In particular, such special units as the light infantry have to serve 11 or 12 years. Put in other words, a soldier is 27 or 28 before he is discharged. Therefore, there is much discontent and complaining among puppet army enlisted men and their families in rear areas about long-term service.

The "tense situation" is baseless false propaganda that the possibility of an American and South Korean invasion from the south has increased.

Thus the North Koreans say that they cannot discharge experienced soldiers. However, this is nothing more than deceitful propaganda to make the puppet army enlisted men serve long terms. In fact, the North Korean population is not sufficient to allow the regular recruitment of a massive military force of 568,000 men. Without keeping those already conscripted in service for 8 to 10 years, it is difficult for them to maintain their current military strength; furthermore, it is difficult for them to ensure the quality of their military forces without keeping their enlisted men in service for long terms. This is the real purpose behind setting enlisted men's terms of service at more or less 10 years.

Military Promotion System

Military titles (ranks): (1) marshals--marshal and vice marshal; (2) general grade officers--general, colonel general, lieutenant general and major general; (3) high rank field grade officers--senior colonel and colonel; (4) field and company grade officers--lieutenant colonel, major, captain, senior lieutenant, lieutenant and junior lieutenant; enlisted men--master sergeant, senior sergeant, sergeant, junior sergeant, private first class and private.

Officer promotion: When a vacancy occurs at a higher level an appropriate person is elevated to the duties of that higher position and when that person's promotion in terms of military title is recommended through the command system, the documents are finally examined by the General Staff, who then obtain the agreement of the general political bureau and issue orders at the direction of the minister of the people's armed forces.

Ranks above colonel are examined, decided and granted by the Central People's Committee.

Also, those with merit in battle can be specially promoted one or two ranks by the order of the minister of the people's armed forces or the decision of the Central People's Committee. The minimum time in grade for promotion to higher grades is as follows. (See Table 1)

Table 1. Time in Grade for Promotion

<u>Rank</u>	<u>Minimum Time in Grade</u>
<u>General Rank</u>	<u>No limitations</u>
<u>Senior Colonel</u>	<u>4 years as Colonel</u>
<u>Colonel</u>	<u>4 years as Lieutenant Colonel</u>
<u>Lieutenant Colonel</u>	<u>4 years as Major</u>
<u>Major</u>	<u>4 years as Captain</u>
<u>Captain</u>	<u>3 years as Senior Lieutenant</u>
<u>Senior Lieutenant</u>	<u>3 years as Lieutenant</u>
<u>Lieutenant</u>	<u>2 years as Junior Lieutenant</u>

However, the North Korean military does not follow these time in grade limits, each time putting forth some conventional reason when not promoting personnel properly.

Enlisted Promotion: Promotion of Hajon-sa--those with 2 years service as private (in special situations, the period for promotion to private first class has been established as less than 2 years, but promotion to junior sergeant and above occurs in situations when a slot is open).

Standards for the selection of those to be promoted include: (1), those belonging to elements of the core classes; (2), those loyal to the party; (3), those devoted to their military duties; and (4), those carrying out central roles in their respective units.

Promotion to the rank of junior sergeant and higher ranks is restricted in principle to those who have completed NCO school and have NCO certification; however, in special situations those who meet the political conditions and are capable are promoted.

The North Korean military promotion system constitutes one of the elements which can arouse the discontent of numerous officers and men. This is because the standards for promotion are primarily centered on political conditions so that no matter how capable one may be, if one fails to meet, however slightly, the political conditions, one is excluded from consideration for promotion. An additional cause is that Hajon-sa promotion entails long-term service so that one may have to serve 4 or 5 years as a private first class since there are no vacant slots.

It is only natural to have discontent and complaints in a situation where one suffers as a low ranking soldier for 4 or 5 years with no chance to hold even the lowest command position.

Military Food System

The North Korean puppet military's food system is set up as a ration system which is divided into grades 1 through 17 by which a specified quantity of rations is issued according to rank, type of service, special branch and duties.

The Grade 1 specified quantity is for regular soldiers and officers up to lieutenant colonel and consists of 3,711 calories per day, the Grade 2 specified quantity is for colonels and senior colonels (duty/military title) and consists of 4,354 calories per day, and the Grade 3 specified quantity is for general grade officers and consists of 4,992 calories per day. The highest specified quantity is Grade 9 for submarine crews at sea and consists of 6,691 calories per day. Aircraft pilots, at Grade 4, are the second highest at 6,541 calories per day.

Reconnaissance personnel receive the Grade 2 specified quantity and operatives targeted against the South receive the Grade 8 (torpedo boat crew specification) specified quantity.

Concrete specified quantities of food are shown in the table below. (See Table 2).

Table 2. Specified Quantities of Food by Item

	Grade				
	Grade 1 Soldier/ Lt Colonel	Grade 2 Colonel Sr Colonel	Grade 3 General	Grade 10 Armor Crews	Grade 12 Civil Police
White Rice	700g	700g	700g	800g	800g
Mixed Grains	50	50	50	50	
Wheat Flour	50	50	50	50	100
Meat	75	230	300	250	200
Fish	200	200	300	250	200
Oil	20	30	40	48	30
Vegetables	800	800	800	850	800
Soybean Paste	50	50	50	50	50
Soy Sauce	20	30	30	30	30
Soybean Curd	100	150	150	100	150
Salt	30	30	30	30	30
Vinegar	3	3	3	3	10
Cigarettes	10 cig.	20 cig.		10 cig.	15 cig.
Hot Pepper	1g	2g	21g	1g	25g
Fruit		250	250	250	
Candy			50	25	25
Barley Tea			1		
Pastry			40		
Eggs			1		
Totals	3,711.7	4,354.1	4,922	4,754.3	4,449.6

*Although these are the specifications, a food conservation movement has been required, decreasing the main foods of rice, mixed grains and flour to 600 grams.

The conservation of 150 to 200 grams of main foodstuffs per day is being required and such secondary foodstuffs as vegetables and meat are to be self-provided from the auxiliary farms of each unit. The production volume of the self-provision system's auxiliary farms of each unit is insufficient and such things as exaggerated and false reports are bringing about an actual reduction in ration quantities.

Therefore, in 1969 and 1970 there was the instance of taking steps temporarily to do away with the auxiliary economy of each unit.

Military Political Organization

The Military Party Organization: The North Korean puppet military party is directly attached to the central party secretariat. The so-called KPA Party responsible secretary is concurrently the director of the General Political Bureau.

Below the KPA Party Committee are the party committees of each corps, and of the navy and air force parties, the division party committees of the divisions, the regimental party committees of each regiment, the battalion primary level party committees of each battalion, the cell committees of each platoon and the party teams.

Party life within the military is carried out in compliance with party regulations without exception.

The responsible secretary of the party committee of each level holds concurrent office as the political officer of his level. That is, the regimental party committee responsible secretary is the regimental political officer, the battalion primary level party committee responsible secretary is the battalion political officer, and the company cell committee responsible secretary is the company political officer.

The duties of the military party are: (1) fulfilling the North Korean KWP's military line and policy within the military; (2) thoroughly establishing Kim Il-song's unitary ideological system within the military; (3) leading the League of Socialist Working Youth organization and the party organization within the military; (4) organizing and carrying out the full range of political education and indoctrination of the officers and men of the North Korean military; (5) handling the problems of commanders and NCOs who violate the party's policy and line or commit political errors; (6) the participation of the responsible person of each level of party organization in the drafting and transmission of the orders of the commander of that level and co-signing the orders to make them effective; and, (7) determining at the regimental party committee party admission and punishment problems reported in systematic order, forwarding to a higher level party and, after ratification, putting measures into effect.

According to the regulations of the North Korean KWP, the North Korean puppet military is established as the armed force of the KWP.

In accordance with these regulations, the party within the military has the duty of making the military to be the military of the party; therefore its powers may be regarded as unlimited.

In reality, the true power of each level unit in the North Korean military is not the unit's commanding officer, but rather the responsible person of the party unit, the political commander.

After purging many high ranking generals such as Chief of Staff Choe Kwang and National Defense Minister Kim Chang-pong in January 1969, the North Korean leaders established even more solidly the authority of party organizations within the military, making the transmission of commanding officers' orders ineffective without the joint signature of the political responsible person. Thus the more severe dictatorship of the party within the military ran rampant, undercutting the military commanders and taking upon itself a factor which causes short-circuiting of the chain of command.

Military League of Socialist Working Youth Organization: The military League of Socialist Working Youth (SWYL) is the reserve unit of the KWP within the North Korean puppet military.

The military SWYL is an organization, belonging to the party, which relies on the party's line and policy to mobilize youth (mostly Hajon-sa) according to the requirements of the party.

The organizational system of the SWYL within the military includes the SWYL Guidance Bureau attached to the General Political Bureau and the SWYL committee chairmen (political officers) of the political unit of each corps, division, regiment and battalion.

The company level SWYL committee chairman is not a standing position.

The duties of the military SWYL include: (1) organizing and mobilizing SWYL members in the military for the fulfillment of the party's military line and policy; (2) educating and indoctrinating SWYL members as the reserve force of the party; (3) establishing the unitary ideological system of Kim Il-song among SWYL members; (4) organizing and developing all kinds of competitive movements for strengthening combat strength such as the "Red Flag Company movement"; (5) encouraging and exciting SWYL members to actively participate in political education and battle training; and, (6) mobilizing SWYL members to achieve battle merit in time of battle.

Since an absolute majority of the North Korean military's Hajon-sa are SWYL members, the North Koreans are strengthening SWYL work in the military. This strengthening of SWYL work and the SWYL organization in the military is increasing the pain of the Hajon-sa who are subject to control over social organization life as well as command control through the military system and the political system (the SWYL work is also one type of political control, but here is meant the political system).

In particular, at the time of entry into the party the SWYL substitutes for one sponsor, making it an organization which can determine even such a problem as joining the party, thus becoming a constant burden and source of pain for the Hajon-sa (SWYL members).

Various Military Assemblies

Soldiers' General Assembly: An assembly held at each company of the North Korean military wherein all officers and men participate, and which is held three to four times a year in the soldiers' room, training hall or outdoors, the Soldiers' General Assembly handles "Red Flag Company" rallies and summary meetings along with such problems as those of the successful completion of the unit's major duties prior to undertaking them and the problems of insuring accident-free movement when the unit receives urgent orders or instructions to move.

Soldiers Open-Air Assembly: This is a battalion or regimental level assembly attended by all officers and men and held once or twice a year outdoors or in recreation facilities. This assembly handles the same things as the Soldiers' General Assembly.

Open Party General Assembly: This is a party meeting, but non-members also participate.

Memoirs Study Meeting: This is a meeting for the ideolization of Kim Il-song and the establishing of his "unitary ideological system" by falsely teaching that Kim Il-song and his intimates had carried out the so-called "anti-Japanese struggle."

Motion Picture Appreciation Meeting: This is a separate meeting held on the motion pictures which are seen once or twice a month and is designed to make soldiers work as faithfully as the hero of the picture.

Reading Meeting: This as a squad, platoon or company level meeting to read and explain the main articles in newspapers.

North Korean Military Commanders and Political Functionaries Activist Meetings: This is a meeting called by the North Korean leadership for effectively transmitting or thoroughly fulfilling major issues in their military line or policy. This meeting is rarely called. The various meetings of the North Korean military are rampant with self-righteousness and demands, meetings to mobilize the puppet army officers and men in the desired direction, and regular troops and officers consider them repugnant.

Military Barracks Life

The basic unit of the North Korean military barracks life is the platoon (in special stiuations, the company). The North Korean military establishes its barracks on the platoon level and the assistant platoon leader manages barracks life in his capacity as barracks chief (no specific title)

under the command of the company executive officer. The responsible person for company barracks life is the executive officer and the barracks life of the regular infantry squad and platoon begins with reveille. After rising, the troops have 5 minutes to use the toilet and then do early calisthenics, after which they wash, clean up, undergo the morning inspection of ranks and eat breakfast as a platoon or company unit. This constitutes their morning barracks life and the morning and afternoon training (8 hours) is carried out under the platoon leader (instructor), after which weapons are returned. The evening barracks life begins after weapons are returned. Evening barracks life is carried out in the following sequence: memoirs or current affairs, study, recreation time, free time and inspection. After the evening inspection, there is a 5-minute walk before bed. The executive officer, the responsible person for barracks life, gets bed check reports from each platoon's assistant platoon leader; he then turns post-bedtime supervision over to the company officer of the day and 15 minutes later goes to bed.

The North Korean military's barracks life is an extremely wearisome garrison life. It is set up so that the Hajon-sa cannot have any time of their own and is a succession of pressures and coercion causing them to suffer from the requirements of pointless formalities. For example, the clothes and hats taken off at bedtime must be folded and placed according to regulation, and socks must be folded and placed on footgear according to regulation. If each soldier does not line his footgear up properly or doesn't fold and place his socks exactly right, the whole platoon is required to do repeated exercises.

Military Battle and Political Training

The North Korean military's main battle and political training subjects are shown in the following table. (See Table 3).

Table 3. Main Subjects

Subject	Hours	Remarks
Political Study	122	Excludes reading time, memoirs meetings and party policy study time
Tactical Training	130	15 hours indoors
Firing Training	120	40 hours indoors
Ranks Training	22	
Military Engineering	15	5 hours indoors
<u>Anti-chemical Study</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>5 hours indoors</u>

*Standard for regular infantry units

Training for each subject includes: 1. Political Study--the history of the North Korean KSWP, "A Brief Biography of Kim Il-song" along with the so-called "History of the Anti-Japanese Struggle," the history of the North Korean puppet military and the line and policy of the North Korean KWP; 2. Tactical Training--the duties and actions of each soldier in time of battle, squad, platoon, company and battalion battle training. (As part of this training, each private is taught to perform the duties of the squad leader, and the commanders of each rank are taught to perform the duties of the commanders of the next higher rank.) (Cadreization of the military); 3. Firing Training--the use, capabilities and disassembly and reassembly of weapons ranging from the rifle to the heavy machine gun (the Coronov heavy gun), along with sighting methods, sighting training and day and night firing; 4. Ranks Training--various types of close-order drill maneuvers, marching in squad, platoon and company formation, and military life according to barracks regulations; 5. Military Engineering--laying and disarming anti-personnel and anti-tank land mines, digging trenches and erecting and destroying small-scale bridges and river crossing equipment; 6. Anti-chemical Study--the use of the gas mask to protect against poison gas, overcoming chemically contaminated areas and removing contaminants, and common-sense chemical and biological protection; 7. Topography--elementary map reading, use of topography and natural features, and judging position according to topography and natural features; 8. Physical Training--calisthenics and gymnastics (one to five kinds of steel and parallel bars), boxing and judo; 9. Hygiene--first aid, transport of wounded personnel, and elementary treatment of wounds; 10. and in addition, study of barracks regulations and disciplinary regulations, emergency muster training and mountain climbing training are also carried out.

Also, in addition to the basic political studies there is study of the directives frequently sent down, study of the "Memoirs" and current affairs and newspaper reading meetings.

The emphasis of the North Korean military's education and training is on political study and tactical and firing training. Primary emphasis is placed on slavery training to make the soldiers into faithful servants who unconditionally obey Kim Il-song and the KWP, and secondary emphasis on nurturing combat capability. However, this kind of training creates an ethic whereby soldiers obey political officers more thoroughly than command officers, forming a factor which hinders the unitary chain of command. Naturally a dual chain of command has formed within the North Korean military, constituting an element which can cause confusion in an emergency.

Enlisted Leave

The North Korean military's leave is set at 14 days per year, exclusive of the time for round-trip travel; however, in fact the Hajon-sa receive leave once during their 5th or 6th year of military service.

Even this was totally suspended in January 1967 due to the "tense situation," after which leave was again granted to an extremely small number of personnel.

Types of Leave: 1. Regular Leave--by regulation 14 days per year, it is given once during service (the 5th or 6th year); 2. Special Leave--allowed in consideration of the situation, the leave of 14 days exclusive of round-trip travel time is granted at the time of the death of immediate family members (parents); and 3. Commendation Leave--granted as commendation leave to those with merit in battle, this leave is for 15 days exclusive of round-trip travel time.

Control over leave in the North Korean military constitutes a hotbed which arouses discontent and complaints on the part of the Hajon-sa. The many Hajon-sa who receive only one leave during 5 or 6 long years of service, if they get leave at all, are quite homesick.

Also, the special leave for the death of members of the immediate family is limited as much as possible if there are sibling in the rear area to handle affairs. Notification of death is forwarded late and leave procedure is complex so that there are times when a soldier arrives home 20 or more days after the death has occurred. (This was the situation of the October 1971 defector Hong Yun-so.) Thus discontent with the leave system naturally must grow.

Enlisted Discharge

The types of discharge of North Korean military officers and men include full-term discharge, medical discharge, over-age discharge and element discharge. Full-term discharge means the discharge of those who have completed their term of service, medical discharge the discharge of those totally unable to fulfill their military duties due to physical incapacity, and overage discharge the discharge of those who are too old. Also, element discharge means the discharge of those whose element was not discerned at induction or who are determined to be an element of the "enemy classes" by a re-examination of the element or a background investigation.

Looking at the discharge sequence, discharge orders and a date to report to a division or collective holding area are forwarded to officers by the division officers sections and by the division ranks section for enlisted men. Officers and men receiving discharge orders report to the division or collective holding area.

There they are met by a person from the province (special city) military mobilization bureau who reviews documents, interviews and dispatches the newly discharged person directly to place of work or a cooperative farm.

Dischargees (usually as a group) receiving their dispatch orders obtain confirmation and military certificates from the military mobilization department of the city (district) or county of the place of work, after

which they begin procedures at the city (district) public security department to obtain identification papers. Those subjected to element discharge are treated as "number 149 subjects" (a measure for the removal of anti-revolutionary class enemy elements for the purpose of banning impure elements according to the red cities plan). (See Table 4.)

Table 4. The Discharge Sequence

Full-term Discharge	Medical Discharge	Old-age Discharge	Element Discharge
	Division Collective (base)	Holding Area	
	Province (City) Military Mobilization Bureau		
City (District)/County Military Mobilization Department		City (District)/County Public Security Department	
	Military Certificate	Identification Papers	
Place of Work			

Inasmuch as almost all enlisted men are discharged either by full-term discharge, that is when they have greatly exceeded the service age limit and are over age 27, enlisted discharge must be considered as over-age discharge. Almost all officers also fall under over-age discharge.

At the time of induction and during their terms of service, the enlisted men are promised that if they perform their military duties well, after discharge they will be dispatched to good jobs, and given first priority for college entrance examinations and party membership; however, upon discharge they are dispatched collectively to the places of work and farms that need workers at the time, thus causing much discontent.

In particular, since discharged soldiers have been conditioned in their military organizations, they can do strenuous work in difficult places, so that they are forcefully dispatched to such places as forestry stations and mines, with the result of incidents of group escape.

9137
CSO: 4208

MILITARY AFFAIRS

INFORMATION ON DPRK MILITARY UNITS

The following information on units of the Korean People's Army (KPA), the People's Constabulary, and other military units has been extracted from Korean language sources published in Pyongyang. The following abbreviations are used in the sourcelines: NS=NODONG SINMUN; MC=MINJU CHOSON; NC=NODONG CH'ONGNYON.

Yi Kwang-jin Unit	Comrade Sin Kwang-bok is SWYL chairman for the People's Constabulary Double Red Flag Squad to which Comrade Yi Kwang-jin is attached [NC 2 Aug 78 p 2]
Chang Pong-su Unit	The KPA flight unit to which Comrade Chang Pong-su is attached is doing physical exercises [NC 20 Aug 78 p 3]
Kim Kwang-hui Unit	Pilots of the Unit to which Comrade Kim Kwang-hui is attached are engaged in flight training [NC 20 Aug 78 p 3]
Yi Mun-su Unit	The Red Flag Unit to which Comrade Yi Mun-su is attached is engaged in flight training [NC 20 Aug 78 p 3]
KPA 809 Unit	A PRC military friendship delegation visited the KPA 809 Unit on 21 August [NS 22 Aug 78 p 4]
Kim Chong-ch'ung Unit	The KPA unit to which Comrade Kim Chong-ch'ung is attached was visited by the PRC military friendship delegation on 22 August [NS 24 Aug 78 p 4]
Chang Mun-hwan Unit	The PRC military friendship delegation visited the KPA unit to which Comrade Chang Mun-hwan is attached on 22 August [NS 24 Aug 78 p 4]

Yi Pyong-ch'on Unit PRC military friendship delegation visited the
KPA unit to which Comrade Yi Pyong-ch'on is
attached on 22 August [NS 24 Aug 78 p 4]

Yi Chong-rin Unit PRC military friendship delegation visited the
KPA unit to which Comrade Yi Chong-rin is attached
on 24 August [NS 24 Aug 78 p 4]

Kim Sun-u The KPA Triple Red Flag Unit to which Comrade Kim
Sun-u is attached sails the small ship "Sonyon-
ho" and displays model sailors' training [NC
27 Aug 78 p 3]

Yi Ch'ang-dong Unit On 29 August, the PRC military friendship dele-
gation visited the KPA unit to which Comrade Yi
Ch'ang-dong is attached and heard the story of
occupying hill 351 [NS 30 Aug 78 p 5]

9122

CSO: 4208

ECONOMY

YONGSONG MACHINE PLANT IMPORTANT PRODUCTION BASE

Pyongyang KCNA in English 1045 GMT 24 Oct 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 24 Oct (KCNA)--The workers of the Yongsong Machine Plant, a production base of large machines, are now effecting new innovations in the manufacture of ordered equipment, upholding the on-the-spot teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

When he visited the plant recently, he said that the plant held an important position in the fulfillment of the Second Seven-Year Plan and instructed it to increase the production of ordered equipment by keeping all the machines in full-capacity operation.

He said that the workers of the Yongsong Machine Plant had done a lot of work in the past under the revolutionary banner of self-reliance.

In the past, the plant successfully manufactured the equipment of many industrial establishments including the 8 February vinalon complex, which represents the chuche-based industry of our country, and the Chongjin Chemical Fibre Mill.

People call this plant "Mother Plant."

It manufactures any complex installation, if it decides to. [As received] but before liberation it was a small accessory parts factory and even it was reduced to ruins in the bombing of U.S. imperialism during the past Korean war.

After the war, the plant was rapidly rehabilitated and developed by the unyielding struggle of its workers.

The on-the-spot guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the plant in early spring 1959 was of momentous significance for its development.

At that time, functionaries of the plant frankly told the respected and beloved leader their wish to get from the state a 5- or 6-metre turning lathe needed for the manufacture of large machines. After attentively

seeing around the machine-tools of the plant, he earnestly instructed them to manufacture a 7 or 8 metre turning lathe with their own efforts, saying that if we wanted to make revolution, we should be bold.

Wholeheartedly responding to this instruction, the workers and technicians of the plant succeeded in making an 8-metre turning lathe in 5 months, solving all the technical problems, under the revolutionary motto of self-reliance.

Firmly convinced that if we work with determination, we are equal to any work, they equipped the plant with new technique by making a 3,000-ton press, a 20-metre lathe, an 18-metre turning lathe and numerous machine-tools, big and small, in the later period.

In the past this modern plant, big in scale, has successfully manufactured ordered equipment of the key industrial domains--mining, metal, power, chemical and building-materials industries.

Today it turns out in a few days what it produced in the whole year of 1948.

CSO: 4220

ECONOMY

DPRK TRANSPORT WORKERS INCREASE FREIGHT LOAD

Pyongyang KCNA in English 1030 GMT 23 Oct 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 23 Oct (KCNA)--These days transport workers of our country are carrying more freight than that in the like period of last month.

The West Pyongyang Locomotive Corps under the Pyongyang Railway Administration has energetically carried on concentrated transport, relay transport and container transport with the result that in the last month it transported outside the plan freight which needs 50 locomotives. The transport workers of the corps markedly raised the operation rate of locomotives by introducing many technical innovation proposals.

The Haeju youth railway station actively pushed ahead with the mechanization of loading and unloading operations and transported 35,000 more tons than this year's plan as of the end of September.

An energetic drive for transporting more freight was waged by the Kaechon Locomotive Corps under the Kaechon Railway Administration. It carries every day 1.3-1.5 times more freight than the pulling capacity on an average.

Many railway stations reported one after another the fulfillment of their freight transport plans for this year. Some 64 railway stations have already carried out their plans for this year under the Pyongyang Railway Administration.

A drive for increased transport is vigorously going on at the Amnokgang, Hungnam and Chongjin water transport offices and other units of water transport.

The Amnokgang water transport office carried over 83,000 more tons than this year's plan as of 12 October.

CSO; 4220

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

NATIONAL ATHLETIC MEET OPENS

Pyongyang KCNA in English 1009 GMT 25 Oct 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 25 Oct (KCNA)--The Fifth People's Sports Games opened amid the great expectation of our people and sportsmen.

The games are participated in by more than 4,000 men and women selected from preliminary contests held from early August.

Divided into a group of sports teams and a general group, the participants will compete in many events.

An opening ceremony of the Fifth People's Sports Games was held at the Moranbong Stadium on 24 October.

In his opening address, Kim Yu-sun said that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song put forward the original policy of popularizing sports and drawing all people into it and elevating the sports technique of the country to a high level and brightly lit the road of the development of sports in each period and each stage of revolution.

Stressing that the great leader took care that the people's sports games were held in every 5 years to further develop sports, he referred to the proud successes made in our sports.

Vice Premier Chong Chun-ki and personages concerned attended the opening ceremony together with working people, youth, students and children in the city and sportsmen.

The games will be held at gymnasiums and stadiums in Pyongyang and local areas.

CSO: 4220

MEDIA AND THE ARTS

MANSUDAE TROUPE'S PERFORMANCE IN POLAND

Pyongyang KCNA in English 1505 GMT 21 Oct 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 21 October (KCNA)--The Mansudae Art Troupe of our country visiting Poland gave its successful last performance at the Lodz Grand Theatre, Poland, on 16 October amid warm cheers and acclaim of the citizens.

The theatre was packed to overflowing with working people, artists and foreign guests who came there from different parts of Poland upon hearing the news that the Mansudae Art Troupe would give the last performance in Lodz.

Seeing the performance were Boleslaw Koperski, member of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, first secretary of the Lodz City Party Committee and chairman of the Lodz City People's Committee; Jozef Newiadomski, mayor of Lodz; and other leading functionaries of local party and power bodies and public organizations and personages concerned.

The song and dance performance of the Mansudae Art Troupe which began with a chorus of "Song of General Kim Il-song" utterly took the audience by storm from the beginning and was enthusiastically acclaimed by them for its high ideological and artistic level.

At the end of the performance, a number of floral baskets were carried on to the stage to congratulate the art troupers' successful performance.

The Lodz City Party Committee arranged banquet in honor of the Mansudae Art Troupe of our country. The attendants of the banquet raised toasts to the good health and long life of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song and to the good health and long life of Comrade Edward Gierek, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party.

Earlier, on 11 and 12 October, the Mansudae Art Troupe of our country gave song and dance performances in Poznan amid warm acclamation of the audience.

Stormy applause burst at the end of each number.

Especially, the dances "Azaleas of the Homeland," "Bumper Harvest of Apples," "At a Wellspring," "Bumper Crop," and "Snow Falls" and men's chorus, women's chorus, women's solo and [word indistinct] solo were warmly applauded and encored.

After the performances on the 11th and 12th, floral baskets were presented on the stage from the Poznan provincial and Poznan city party and power bodies and public organizations.

After the performances, many people stayed long in the theatre and came to our artists to warmly congratulate them on their successful performance.

The head of the Mansudae Art Troupe had news conferences in Poznan and Lodz.

During its stay in Lodz, the Mansudae Art Troupe went round factories and cultural institutions and had a friendship gathering with Polish artists.

CSO: 4220

MEDIA AND THE ARTS

DPRK PUBLISHES BOOK ON KIM IL-SONG'S EARLY YEARS

Pyongyang KCNA in English 1032 GMT 26 Oct 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 26 Oct (KCNA)--The 15 April literary creation staff of the Central Committee of the Korean Writers Union recently put out the full-length novel "At the Foot of Mt Paekdu-san" in a cycle of novels "The Immortal History."

The novel "At the Foot of Mt Paekdu-san" gives a vivid depiction, on the basis of historic facts, of the glorious and brilliant revolutionary history and shining revolutionary feats of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The novel is set against the period from early March 1936, right after the Nanhutou meeting, to the Tungkiang meeting in May 1936, which is the most arduous yet significant historic period in the history of the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle.

Dedicated to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, commander of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, the novel presents a truthful picture of his wise leadership and noble virtues.

It tells how firmly the great leader, having set forth a new strategic policy for embodying the chuche idea in an all-round way in the Korean revolution at the historic Nanhutou meeting, built up the main force of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army and how wisely he guides preparations for the founding of the association for the [word indistinct] of the fatherland.

It also impressively tells about the noble virtues of the fatherly leader who warmly looks after the anti-Japanese guerrillas, revolutionary people and children's corps members with his great love in the days of battles and the arduous march from Nanhutou to Tungkiang.

The novel is woven with stories about the boundless reverence and ardent loyalty of men of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army and the revolutionary people to the great leader.

It is a song of the great national pride and honour of the anti-Japanese guerrillas and our people who hold in high esteem respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song as the great leader, the sun of the nation.

The novel is a monumental masterpiece making another precious contribution to the shining history of our chuche-based literature. It is a textbook of genuine life, which greatly helps towards equipping the whole society with the chuche idea.

CSO: 4220

MEDIA AND THE ARTS

BRIEFS

MUSICAL CONTESTS HELD--Pyongyang, 25 Oct (KCNA)--The second national guitar, harmonica and accordian contests were held in Pyongyang for 4 days from 20 October. The contests were participated in by workers, farmers, office employees and students selected at city, county and provincial contests and by professional artists, over 150 in all. The contests fully demonstrated the talents of participants who had made successful efforts to raise their skill of performance and develop new skills, deeply grasping the ideological and emotional contest of different musical pieces. They presented solos and concerts. This kind of national contest is held in October every year. The first contests took place in October last year. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1537 GMT 25 Oct 78 SK]

CSO: 4220

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

DPRK MEETING CELEBRATES ANNIVERSARY OF MEDICAL INSTITUTE

Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0000 GMT 18 Oct 78 SK

[Excerpts] A report meeting was held at the People's Cultural Hall on 17 October to commemorate the 20th anniversary of the establishment of the Korean Medical Science Institute.

Attending the meeting were Comrade Kim Hwan and functionaries concerned, along with medical scientists and functionaries from the public health, medical and education sectors. The meeting opened with the singing of the "Song of General Kim Il-song."

At the meeting Paek Chun-hyop delivered a commemorative report. He reviewed the proud history of the development of the chuche-oriented medical science in our country under the wise leadership and concern of the great leader. The great leader established various research institutes in the medical sector in difficult circumstances immediately following the liberation, when there was not a single medical research agency, by affording deep interest and consideration to the work of forming circles of medical scientists and establishing medical science bases. By continuously expanding, strengthening and developing these circles and bases, he established the Medical Science Institute. With the establishment of the Medical Science Institute to give uniform guidance to medical science research work, a foundation was provided to rapidly develop public health work and various medical science sectors.

The reporter said that a large force of medical scientists has been nurtured with the tender care of the great leader, and has firmly armed itself with the chuche ideology. He said that brilliant research results have been attained in various medical sectors as a result of their endeavors to devote their wisdom and energy to scientific research work with a lofty, proud sense of duty of working for the party and the revolution and for the promotion of public health.

Conveying unanimous loyalty of all the medical scientists, he then extended supreme honor and most hearty thanks to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who has served the promotion of the health of the people on this land, unfolded a new history of chuche-oriented medical science which was continuously developed, helped the people enjoy the happiness of a disease-free long life and gave today's honor and happiness to the medical scientists.

Amidst thunderous applause, the meeting adopted a letter of pledge to our people's great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The meeting concluded with the singing of the song "We Wish the Leader a Long Life."

CSO: 4208

KOREANS IN JAPAN

KOREAN BUSINESSMEN FROM JAPAN ARRIVE

Businessmen Arrive

Pyongyang KCNA in English 0349 GMT 25 Oct 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 25 Oct (KCNA)--The eighth delegation of Korean industrialists and traders in Japan headed by Han Chong-ki, managing director of the Aichi Prefectural Association of Industrialists and Traders under the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), arrived in Pyongyang yesterday by plane on a visit to the socialist homeland.

The Administration Council arranged a banquet for the delegation.

Council Hosts Banquet

Pyongyang KCNA in English 1036 GMT 25 Oct 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 25 Oct (KCNA)--The Administration Council arranged a banquet at the Ongnyu Hall on the evening of 24 October in honor of the 8th delegation of Korean industrialists and traders in Japan headed by Han Chong-ki, director of the Aichi Prefectural Association of Korean Industrialists and Traders in Japan under the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), which is on a visit to the socialist homeland.

Present at the banquet were Vice Premier Chong Chun-ki and Ho Chong-suk, Han Pyong-hwa, Wang Kyong-hak and other personages concerned.

Addressing the banquet, Han Pyong Hwa said: the people in the homeland highly appraise as an expression of ardent loyalty to the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song the examples set by the Korean industrialists and traders in Japan in the patriotic work of Chongnyon for the reunification of the country and the development and prosperity of the socialist homeland.

The head of the delegation spoke next.

He said: We will more firmly establish the ideological system of great chuche in the organisation of Korean industrialists and traders in Japan, rally closely around the respected and beloved leader with one ideology and one purpose and become genuine overseas citizens of chuche Korea conducting enterprises only beneficial to the Korean revolution and struggling for the developmen and prosperity of the socialist homeland.

The attendants raised glasses, reverentially wishing good health and a long life to the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song.

CSO: 4220

KOREANS IN JAPAN

BRIEFS

DECORATIONS FOR CHONGNYON GROUPS--Pyongyang, 19 Oct--A meeting for conveying the "Order of Kim Il-song" which was awarded to the Federation of Korean Credit Associations in Japan and a meeting for conveying the "Order of Kim Il-song" to the Korean News Service and the title of merited journalist of the DPRK to men of the press under the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the glorious fatherland, were held in Tokyo on 13 October. Authorized by the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Han Tok-su, chairman of the Central Standing Committee of Chongnyon, conveyed the "Order of Kim Il-song" and the title of merited journalist at the meetings. [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1118 GMT 19 Oct 78 SK]

KOREAN SPORTSMEN IN JAPAN--Pyongyang, 20 Oct--The delegation of Korean sportsmen in Japan headed by Choe In-hwa, chairman of the Standing Council of the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Federation in Japan, left here on 19 October by plane after a visit to the socialist homeland. [Excerpt] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0401 GMT 20 Oct 78 SK]

CHONGNYON CHAIRMAN--Tokyo, 12 Oct--Han Tok-su, chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), received the delegation of Japanese women for solidarity with the Korean women headed by Sumiko Tanaka, socialist member of the House of Councillors, representative of the society for Solidarity with the Korean women, advisor to the Japan women's society and chairman of the preparatory committee of the international women's conference for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, which paid him a courtesy call on 9 October after returning from a visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. On hand were Vice Chairman Yun Sang-chol and Pak Chong-hyon, chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the Democratic Union of Korean Women in Japan. Head of the delegation said that her delegation was greatly honoured with a reception by President Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader of the Korean people, during its visit to the republic. After this visit, she stated, we will further strengthen our solidarity with the Korean women and develop still more the women's movement for supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea. Chairman Han Tok-su wished the guests great success in their future work. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0351 GMT 14 Oct 78 SK]

FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM IL-SONG GREETES PDRY LEADER

Pyongyang KCNA in English 1530 GMT 20 Oct 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 20 Oct (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song sent a message of greetings to Abd al-Fattah Ismail upon the successful conclusion of the work of the first congress of the Yemeni Socialist Party and his election as secretary general of the Central Committee of the party.

The message reads:

Comrade Abd al-Fattah Ismail
Secretary General of the Central Committee
Yemeni Socialist Party.

Aden

I extend warm felicitations to you on the successful conclusion of the work of the First congress of the Yemeni Socialist Party and your election as its secretary general.

The First Congress of your party held recently is of weighty significance in the struggle of your party and the fraternal people of your country to consolidate the independence of the country and build a new prospering society.

Believing that the friendly and cooperative relation forged between our two parties will further strengthen and develop in the future through the anti-imperialist common struggle, I take this opportunity to wish your party and you new success in the responsible work for the implementation of the decision of the congress.

Kim Il-song
General Secretary of the Central Committee
Workers' Party of Korea
Pyongyang, 19 October 1978.

CSO: 4220

FOREIGN RELATIONS

PUBLICATIONS OF SOCIALIST NATIONS NOTE DPRK ANNIVERSARY

Pyongyang KCNA in English 0352 GMT 21 Oct 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 21 Oct (KCNA)--Publications of socialist countries carried articles dedicated to the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, our glorious fatherland, according to reports.

The Hungarian paper NEPSZABADSAG 1 October carried an editorial article, which noted that with the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea 30 years ago, a new state was born in the East.

It said that the Korean people defeated the U.S. imperialist aggressors in the 3-year fatherland liberation war and rapidly developed the country after the war, converting Korea, once a backward colonial agrarian state, into a socialist industrial state with a modern industry and developed agriculture.

It stressed: The DPRK puts it forth as the supreme task of the nation to reunify the divided country on a democratic principle in a peaceful way.

Noting that the occupation of South Korea by U.S. forces is the main obstacle to the reunification of Korea. The paper emphasized: The withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea is the most important condition for the removal of tension in this region and the realization of the peaceful reunification of the country.

A recent issue of the Polish paper TRYBUNA LUDU in an article greeted the 30th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK and noted that the Korean people have made successes in the socialist construction under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Recalling that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song repeatedly advanced proposals for the peaceful reunification of the country free from foreign interference, the paper expressed the belief that these proposals would certainly be realized.

A recent issue of the Polish paper GLOS PRACY carried an article on the rapid economic development of Korea.

Introducing the achievements of the Korean people in the socialist construction, the paper emphasized: The DPRK owes her successes to the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by 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.

The Polish papers ZYCIE WARSZAWY, SZTANDAR MŁODYCH and ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI also carried articles praising the great successes made by the Korean people over the last 30 years since the founding of the DPRK and expressed full support to the Korean people in the struggle for national reunification.

The Mongolian paper ULAAN-OD recently carried travel notes on Korea under the headline "On 30th Birthday of DPRK, Hoping for Security of People" and the September issue of the Mongolian journal NAMYN AMDRAL published an article titled "Three Decades on the Road of Socialism."

CSO: 4220

FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

YUGOSLAV FRIENDSHIP GROUP--Pyongyang, 18 Oct--The delegation of Yugoslavia-Korea Friendship Kragujevac Commune headed by Borivoje Petrovic, president of the Kragujevac Commune Assembly of Yugoslavia, left here on 17 October by plane. During its stay in our country, the delegation visited a historic site of revolution and toured Pyongyang and local areas. [Excerpt] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0410 GMT 18 Oct 78 SK]

KCNA DELEGATION TO HUNGARY--Pyongyang, 19 Oct--A delegation of the Korean Central News Agency headed by Kim Song-kol left Pyongyang on 18 October by plane for Hungary. It was sent off at the airport by personages concerned Kim Si-hak, Chae Chun-pyong and Yi Nam-kyu and Hungarian ambassador to our country, Szabo Ferenc. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0335 GMT 19 Oct 78 SK]

CZECH JOURNALISTS--Pyongyang, 18 Oct--The delegation of the Czechoslovak Journalists Union headed by Josef Valenta, member of the Central Control and Auditing Commission of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, chief editor of ZIVOT STRANY, journal of the Central Committee of the CCP and vice chairman of the Central Committee of the CJU., left here on 17 October by plane. During its stay the delegation visited a historic site of revolution and toured various places. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0335 GMT 18 Oct 78 SK]

TANZANIAN CULTURAL DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 18 Oct--The Tanzanian cultural delegation headed by L. J. Kawala, planning officer from the Ministry of National Culture and Youth of the United Republic of Tanzania, left here on 17 October by air. During its stay in our country, the delegation visited a historic site of revolution and inspected Pyongyang and various local areas. The head of the delegation said that he realized more deeply the great vitality of the chuche idea while touring various places. He stated: in order to build socialism and communism it is necessary to firmly arm ourselves with the great chuche idea and incorporate it in practice. He expressed full support to the reunification of Korea. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0333 GMT 18 Oct 78 SK]

RECEIVES GREETINGS--Pyongyang, 20 Oct (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song received messages of greetings from E.M.S. Namboodlipad, general secretary of the Communist Party of India (Marxist); Henry Winston, national chairman, and Gus Hall, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the United States of America; and Mathieu Kerekou, president of the People's Republic of Benin, on the occasion of the 33d anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea. The messages extended warm felicitations to the great leader and expressed firm solidarity with the Korean people in the struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0342 GMT 20 Oct 78 SK]

BURUNDI DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 15 Oct--The Burundi Government agricultural delegation which arrived in our country on 3 October left here on 14 October by plane. During its stay in Korea the delegation visited a historic site of revolution and inspected a factory, a cooperative farm and various other places. After inspecting the Korean Revolution Museum, a delegation member said that the Korean people under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song liberated their country through the arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle against imperialism. The Burundi people will always extend firm support to the Korean people's struggle for the peaceful reunification of the country, he stated. After being shown around the Kiyang irrigation setups and the Lake Taesong-ho, he noted: The perfect irrigation system established by the Korean people under the guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a wonderful one which cannot be seen in other countries. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0849 GMT 15 Oct 78 SK]

FRIENDSHIP BASKETBALL GAMES--Pyongyang, 16 October--A friendship match between women's basketball selections of our country and the German Democratic Republic was held in the gymnasium of the Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace on 15 October. The host team won the match 98:49 (55:23). It took place in a friendly atmosphere. Earlier, on 11 October, the host team won a game with the GDR girls 102:54 (54:27) in the Nampo gymnasium. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1052 GMT 16 Oct 78 SK]

CSO: 4220

SOUTH KOREA/REUNIFICATION

VRPR SCORES SOUTH KOREAN EXERCISE

Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification [clandestine] in Korean
to South Korea 1100 GMT 23 Oct 78 SK

[Commentary: "Stop the Criminal Military Exercise Racket"]

[Text] On 21 October, the Pak Chong-hui clique conducted a week-long large-scale military exercise simulating an attack on the North in the frontline area north of Seoul, dragging out massive reserve forces and South Korean armed forces.

This large-scale military exercise, dubbed "Twin Dragon '78-2," is the second military exercise racket since the one last March. It is a very adventurous war preparation maneuver aimed at an attack on the North on the ground, in the air and so forth, mobilizing massive armed forces. This is a violent challenge against the public opinion at home and abroad, which calls for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland and peace on the Korean peninsula. It can be called nothing but an antinational act running counter to reunification.

As everyone knows, people of all strata and the progressive people of the world today earnestly desire peace on the Korean peninsula and oppose and reject the extremely reckless war preparation maneuvers of the Pak Chong-hui clique. Going against this consistent wish and demand of the people within and without and the trend of the era, the Pak Chong-hui clique is constantly engrossed in maneuvers for preparations for war.

The Pak Chong-hui clique is ushering in various weapons including air-to-ground missiles, Phantom fighter planes, tow missiles, tanks, warships and massive quantities of military equipment from the United States to strengthen the South Korean armed forces. It is continuously conducting reckless military exercise rackets such as the "U.S.-South Korea joint military exercise" here and there under the instigation of the U.S. imperialists. These military exercise rackets by the Pak Chong-hui clique are antinational criminal acts to restage the Korean war by aggravating tension on the Korean peninsula, they openly reveal

the nature of the splittists who seek war and the nation's permanent division, not peace and reunification, on the Korean peninsula. They are mean maneuvers aimed at inspiring a sense of North-South confrontation among the people of all strata including workers, farmers and students, who demand the abolition of the Yusin system, withdrawal of the Pak regime, democratization of society and the independent and peaceful reunification of our country, thus diverting the seething public opinion elsewhere and oppressing the patriotic people.

The recent large-scale military exercise "Twin Dragon '78-2" is a part of these maneuvers to prepare for war by the Pak Chong-hui clique in pursuance of wicked goals.

The Pak Chong-hui clique, which is making desperate efforts to find a way out through a policy of aggression and war, is a group of most wicked war maniacs, traitors and nation-sellers who care nothing about the country and people nor the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

The Pak Chong-hui clique can never save its declining destiny with any maneuver for war. Historical lessons show well that those who indulge in playing with fire were, without exception, burned to death in the flames of war they ignited. If the Pak Chong-hui clique ignores public opinion at home and abroad and goes against the trend of the era to kick up adventurous, all-out playing with fire rackets for an attack on the North, it will be ruined in the end. Our people will never tolerate the Pak Chong-hui clique's criminal acts, which constitute an obstacle to peace on the Korean peninsula and the reunification of the country, nor its plots for war and permanent division of the nation. Our people will more courageously struggle to crush its war maneuvers and to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

CSO: 4208

SOUTH KOREA/REUNIFICATION

VRPR FLAYS U.S. 'BUILDUP' IN SOUTH KOREA

Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification [clandestine] in Korean to South Korea 1100 GMT 20 Oct 78 SK

[Unattributed commentary: "Reckless War Rackets Further Heightening Tension"]

[Text] Chief of Staff of the U.S. Army Rogers raved on 17 October that a corps-size mobile strike force consisting of three divisions is being maintained to cope with an emergency situation. He said that the Korean peninsula and the Middle East will be of top priority in the deployment of this mobile strike force in case of emergency. Prior to this, on 13 October, U.S. Secretary of the Navy Crayton said that if total war should break out on the Korean peninsula, 85 percent of the U.S. Pacific Fleet will be deployed to the area of conflict. This shows that the U.S. imperialists are not discarding their old wild desire to start another aggressive war on the Korean peninsula, and are persistently and doggedly maneuvering to fulfill this desire.

While paying lip service to advocating a troop withdrawal, giving in to pressure at home and abroad for the immediate withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea for peace and peaceful reunification, the U.S. imperialists have actually betrayed their pledge. Under the signboard of "troop withdrawal" the United States has reinforced the combat capability of U.S. forces in South Korea by continuously shipping in modern military equipment and lethal weapons.

The U.S. imperialists plan to reinforce the military capability of U.S. Air Force contingents in South Korea by more than 20 percent and equip B-52 strategic bombers being deployed to Guam Island with (SNO) missiles. In addition, they plan to deploy some 400 U.S. Air Force personnel to South Korea in the early part of November this year, along with (?13) F-4D fighter bombers. On top of this, the U.S. imperialists plan to fulfill their aggressive desire by using the method of "quick warfare" in case they start a war on the Korean peninsula. They have formulated a "short-term hard strike" strategic plan and maneuvered to continuously supplement and perfect this plan.

At the same time, the U.S. imperialists have rapidly increased military aid to the Pak Chong-hui clique on the pretext of "compensatory measures" and have offered huge quantities of military equipment to the clique, thus abetting it in pursuing war adventures. The United States aims to transfer in fiscal year 1979 huge quantities of military equipment and war stockpiles such as fighters, warships, tanks, antitank missiles, ammunition and fuel to the Pak Chong-hui clique on various pretexts.

Such moves by the U.S. imperialists show that they are maneuvering to fulfill their wild desire, support their attempt to fabricate two Koreas by force of arms, continue the forcible occupation and domination of South Korea and thus swallow all of Korea.

At the same time, the Pak Chong-hui clique, further fanning the zeal for war under the manipulation of the U.S. imperialists, has introduced large quantities of lethal military weapons and equipment into South Korea. According to information disclosed by the U.S. Department of Defense on 18 October, the Pak Chong-hui clique has introduced into South Korea from the United States \$1.46 billion worth of various military equipment and spare parts such as air-to-ground missiles, tanks, fighters, [word indistinct] missiles, highly efficient helicopters, radars and (?high-altitude precision) weapons last year and in fiscal year 1978.

Indifferent to the people who are suffering poverty and destitution, the Pak Chong-hui clique, manipulated by the U.S. imperialists, has lavishly spent the funds raised by extorting the blood and sweat of the people to purchase lethal weapons in preparation for another war.

Due to such maneuvers for war by the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Chong-hui clique, tension has been further heightened on the Korean peninsula. This is a grave obstacle to the preservation of peace on the Korean peninsula and to our people's future endeavors for reunification. It also gravely threatens peace in Asia and the world. Such maneuvers for war by the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Chong-hui clique will not be tolerated. The U.S. imperialists should immediately stop their criminal acts disturbing peace and hindering the independent and peaceful reunification of our country, and should immediately withdraw from South Korea, taking along with them all their military equipment and aggressive forces, in accordance with the UN resolution and their pledge.

CSO: 4208

SOUTH KOREA/REUNIFICATION

VRPR: ABE ASKED TO APPROVE ENTRY OF DPRK DELEGATION

Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification [clandestine] in Korean to South Korea 1010 GMT 19 Oct 78 SK

[Text] According to an overseas broadcast of Japan's Nippon Hyoso Kyokai Radio, Deputy Chairman of the Japanese Socialist Party Kidayama and others on 16 October met with Chief Cabinet Secretary Abe and demanded that the Japanese Government approve the entry into Japan of the DPRK representatives who will attend the Second World Conference on Reunification of the Korean Peninsula slated for next month in Tokyo.

The First World Conference on Reunification of the Korean Peninsula was held in Brussels, the capital of Belgium, last year, and the second conference is scheduled to be held in Tokyo next month. An organizing committee has already been established, led by the Japanese Socialist Party and the General Council of the Japanese Labor Unions. In connection with this, Deputy Chairman Kidayama and Director of the International Bureau (Kanaeyama) met Chief Cabinet Secretary Abe in the Diet on 16 October and demanded that the Japanese Government approve the entry of the DPRK representatives.

CSO: 4208

SOUTH KOREA/REUNIFICATION

VRPR REJECTS SIMULTANEOUS ENTRY OF NORTH AND SOUTH INTO UN

Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification [clandestine] in
Korean to South Korea 1100 GMT 25 Oct 78 SK

[Unattributed commentary: "Dirty Absurd Remark of the Splittist"]

[Text] Minister of Foreign Affairs Pak Tong-chin on 24 October once again showed the real nature of the splittists in his speech on the so-called "UN Day." He raved that North and South Korea should jointly strive for achieving peace on the Korean Peninsula, entering separately into the United Nations. This is a continuation of the plan to justify the so-called simultaneous entry into the United Nations, which has been consistently denounced within and without and is totally bankrupt. This is a remark which no one could utter except splittists like the Pak Chong-hui clique.

The so-called "North-South simultaneous entry into the United Nations" babbled about by the Pak Chong-hui clique is a plan to permanently divide the nation and the people by making "two Koreas" a fait accompli in the international arena. This is why the Pak Chong-hui clique's scheme for simultaneous entry into the United Nations has been sternly rejected and labeled totally bankrupt by numerous nations of the world which seek reunification and peace on the Korean Peninsula. If the North and South enter the United Nations separately in a state of division as raved about by the Pak Chong-hui clique, our nation, historically a single state, will be internationally recognized as two nations. This would bring about permanent division of the nation, the desire of our people for reunification would not be realized, and the tragedy of national division which we are suffering would continue indefinitely.

To prevent the nation's division and to link again the severed bonds of the people, North and South Korea should by no means enter the United Nations separately. Entry into the United Nations should be after reunification is attained or a North-South confederation is realized, under a single national title and as a single state. This is the just way and the patriotic stand for preventing the division of the nation and people and

attaining reunification. Despite this, babbling about simultaneous entry into the United Nations, the Pak Chong-hui clique aims to leave Korea in the hands of the U.S. imperialists, permanently dividing the nation and thus realizing its ambition for long-term power with the support and protection of the aggressors. But the dirty objective of the Pak Chong-hui clique cannot be attained.

As is known, the Pak Chong-hui regime is a subordinate colonial regime fabricated and maintained by the bayonets and guns of the U.S. imperialists. The so-called "policies" of the Pak Chong-hui regime are all aimed at guaranteeing aggression and plunder by outside aggressors and their stooges. As a tool for colonial rule by the U.S. imperialists, the Pak Chong-hui regime is faithfully implementing its master's policy of aggression and making a profession of committing nation-selling and treacherous acts against the people. In essence, the Pak Chong-hui regime is nothing but a puppet regime without sovereignty, and cannot represent any of our people. The attempt of the Pak Chong-hui clique to sneak into the ranks of the United Nations and attain something cannot but be termed preposterous.

These facts show that the independent and peaceful reunification of the nation cannot be attained if the Pak Chong-hui clique is allowed to exist. Therefore, those who desire the independent and peaceful reunification of the nation should all rise in the struggle to overthrow the Pak Chong-hui clique, a group of the splittists.

CSO; 4208

SOUTH KOREA/REUNIFICATION

UKRAINIAN, OTHER UNGA DELEGATES DEMAND WITHDRAWAL

Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification [clandestine] in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 25 Oct 78 SK

[Text] New York--At the 33d United Nations General Assembly session, representatives of many countries officially condemned the U.S. imperialists and their stooges who try to fabricate "two Koreas" and expressed their solidarity with the cause of independent and peaceful reunification of the Korean Peninsula.

The Ukrainian foreign minister said in a speech that the time has come for us to implement the resolution of the 30th UN General Assembly calling for withdrawal of all foreign troops from South Korea and for realizing the peaceful reunification of the Korean Peninsula without foreign interferences.

The Lao representative said that he firmly supports the DPRK Government's efforts to replace the armistice agreement with a peace agreement and that he demands that the U.S. forces unconditionally and completely withdraw from South Korea for the realization of the independent and peaceful reunification of the Korean Peninsula at the earliest possible date.

The Czechoslovakian foreign minister stressed that it is necessary to create conditions for changing the armistice agreement into a peace agreement and for realizing the independent and peaceful reunification of the Korean Peninsula in accordance with the resolution on the Korean question adopted at the 30th UN General Assembly session.

The foreign minister of Malagasy said that the only way to settle the Korean question is to abide by the principles declared in the North-South joint statement issued in July 1972.

The (?Rwandan) representative said that he demands that all U.S. forces unconditionally and immediately withdraw from South Korea to realize the independent and peaceful reunification of the Korean Peninsula.

INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

DPRK DAILY OBSERVES ZAMBIAN ANNIVERSARY

Pyongyang KCNA in English 1537 GMT 24 Oct 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 24 Oct (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN and MINJU CHOSON today dedicate articles to the 14th anniversary of the national independence of the Zambian people.

A signed article of NODONG SINMUN says: The national independence won by the Zambian people through their vigorous struggle against the aggressors was an important event which opened a road for them to achieve independent development and build a new society.

The article refers to the successes made by them under the leadership of President Kenneth David Kaunda in the past 14 years since the independence in the struggle to smash all the manoeuvres of the foreign aggressors and domestic reactionaries, achieve national unity and cohesion and build a national economy and national culture.

The article continues:

The Zambian Government and people, firmly adhering to the principle of nonalignment in external relations, oppose imperialism, colonialism and racism, defend the sovereignty of the country, actively support the liberation struggle of the southern African peoples and struggle for the complete emancipation of Africa.

The Korean people are sincerely rejoiced over all the successes made by the friendly Zambian people and express solidarity with them in their just struggle.

The Korean and Zambian peoples forged friendly relations on the road of the common struggle against imperialism and for independence.

The Zambian people fully support the just struggle of our people against the "two Koreas" plot of the domestic and foreign splittists and for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. This is an encouragement to our people.

We sincerely wish the Zambian people greater success in their future struggle for the development and prosperity of the country.

INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

DPRK DAILIES OBSERVE ANNIVERSARY OF SOMALI REVOLUTION

Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 21 Oct 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 21 Oct (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN and MINJU CHOSON today carry articles warmly greeting the 9th anniversary of the 21 October Revolution in Somalia.

A signed article of NODONG SINMUN says:

Through the October revolution in 1969, the reactionary government was overthrown, the supreme revolutionary council established and the Somali Democratic Republic proclaimed in Somalia. This opened to its people a broad road of building a new life.

Noting that since the victory of the revolution, the Somali people have made successes in the struggle for the independent development of the country, holding high the banner of anti-imperialism and independence under the guidance of President Mohamed Siad Barre, the article lays stress especially on the weighty significance of the founding of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party.

It continues:

Externally, the Somali Government is pursuing a nonaligned policy.

The Korean people are sincerely rejoiced over the good successes of the industrious Somali people in the construction of a new society.

The Somali people highly appreciate the successes we have made in socialist construction under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and fully support and encourage our people's just cause of reunifying the country independently.

Believing that the friendly and cooperative relations between the peoples of Korea and Somali will further expand and develop in all fields, the Korean people sincerely hope that the Somali people will make greater success in their future struggle for building an independent new society.

CSO: 4220

END