

JPRS 69682

26 August 1977

A S I A

TRANSLATIONS ON NORTH KOREA

No. 546

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

Reproduced From  
Best Available Copy

U. S. JOINT PUBLICATIONS RESEARCH SERVICE

20000322 145

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

## NOTE

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

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

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

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

## PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

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

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

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

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

<b>BIBLIOGRAPHIC DATA SHEET</b>	1. Report No. JPRS 69682	2.	3. Recipient's Accession No.
	4. Title and Subtitle TRANSLATIONS ON NORTH KOREA, No. 546		5. Report Date 26 August 1977
7. Author(s)		6.	
9. Performing Organization Name and Address Joint Publications Research Service 1000 North Glebe Road Arlington, Virginia 22201		8. Performing Organization Rept. No.	
12. Sponsoring Organization Name and Address  As above		10. Project/Task/Work Unit No.	
		11. Contract/Grant No.	
15. Supplementary Notes		13. Type of Report & Period Covered	
		14.	
16. Abstracts  The report contains articles on political, economic, sociological, and government events and developments in North Korea.			
17. Key Words and Document Analysis. 17a. Descriptors North Korea Propaganda Political Science Sociology Economics Culture (Social Sciences) Ethnology			
17b. Identifiers/Open-Ended Terms			
17c. COSATI Field/Group 5D, 5C, 5K			
18. Availability Statement Unlimited Availability. Sold by NTIS Springfield, Va. 22151		19. Security Class (This Report) UNCLASSIFIED	21. No. of Pages 35
		20. Security Class (This Page) UNCLASSIFIED	22. Price PC A03

26 August 1977

## TRANSLATIONS ON NORTH KOREA

No. 546

## CONTENTS

PAGE

Anniversary of Korean People's Revolutionary Army Marked (Editorial; NODONG CH'ONGNYON, 24 Apr 77) .....	1
Performance of Chagang Province Administrative Committee Described (Yi Chong-il; MINJU CHOSON, 27 May 77) .....	7
Appearance Lists for DPRK Personalities .....	15
Briefs	
Kangson Steel Works	22
Musan Mine	22
Generating Stations	22
Pyongyang Thermal Power	23
Namp'o Refinery	23
Fisheries Construction	23
Noodle Factory	23
Tractor Factory	24
Pyongyang Railroad Bureau	24
Fishing Operations	24
Monggump'o Fishing Station	25
Ch'ongch'on River Thermal Power	25
Locomotive Factory	25
Coal Production	25
Rail Transport	25
Railroad Car Production	26
Pukch'ang-Kun Industry	26
Phosphate Fertilizer	26
Limestone Production	26
Cement Advances	27
Ch'onmae-ri Cement Plant	27
8 February Cement Plant	27
Coal Production	27
Coal Production Struggle	27
Joint Transport Struggle	27
Yongsong Machine Factory	28
Power Production	28

CONTENTS (Continued)

Page

Hungnam Fertilizer Complex	28
Ch'ongsu Chemical Factory	28
Fertilizer Production	29
Trade With Hungary	29

ANNIVERSARY OF KOREAN PEOPLE'S REVOLUTIONARY ARMY MARKED

Pyongyang NODONG CH'ONGNYON in Korean 24 Apr 77 p 1

[Editorial: "Let Us Glorify Generation After Generation the Revolutionary Tradition Forged by Our Great Leader in the Course of Founding and Leading the First Chuche Revolutionary Armed Force"]

[Text] We are happily observing the 45th anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army which was established by Comrade Kim Il-song, our respected and beloved leader, a legendary hero, a savior of the people and an ever-victorious, steel-like general.

Our people and youth, who are significantly marking this revolutionary holiday, dedicate the greatest honor and gratitude, with feelings of great respect and admiration, to our great leader who founded the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, persevered over hundreds of thousands of ri of bloody battles to defeat treacherous Japanese imperialism, brought about a new spring in the restoration of the fatherland, and moreover, raised our chuche revolution to today's resplendent heights.

The founding of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army--this represented a solemn proclamation of the birth of the first chuche-type revolutionary armed force in our country under the banner of great chuche ideology.

During the period of darkness, when the sky over us was overcast with dark clouds, our great leader rose high as the sun of the people, forged his immortal chuche ideology, and with its shining rays, brightly illuminated like a beacon the path for our people to follow.

Having organized the Down With Imperialism Union, a powerful weapon of implementing the immortal chuche ideology, and having weighed the anchor for chuche revolution at the foot of hwajon, our great leader energetically pressed ahead with the basic tasks for steering the chuche revolution, which was to bring eternal light to mankind, straight to victory in the stormy, long and arduous voyage.

Based on the firm conviction that national independence must be achieved all the way by relying on the ability of the Korean people themselves and that counterrevolutionary violence must be confronted with revolutionary violence, in the summer of 1930 at the historic K'aryun Conference, the great revolutionary leader Marshal Kim Il-song proposed the line of anti-Japanese armed struggle which he had long explored and conceived.

As the first task in the preparations for armed struggle, our great leader organized the first chuche-type armed organization in our country, the Korean Revolutionary Force, in July 1930. Thereafter, he organized many revolutionary organizations, including the Communist Youth League in various areas, and para-military organizations such as the Red Guards, and also guerrilla teams in various parts of eastern Manchuria.

To cope with the rapidly changing situation, our great leader convened the historic Myongwolgu Conference in December 1931 and presented a strategic line calling for the establishment of a standing revolutionary armed force and the organization and development of an organized armed struggle relying on guerrilla warfare as its basic method.

In order to carry through the line he presented at the Mongwolgu Conference, on the one hand our great leader laid the mass basis for the anti-Japanese armed struggle. On the other, he vigorously pressed ahead with a struggle to obtain weapons and foster armed personnel.

Our great leader also improved relations with other anti-Japanese troops and provided conditions favorable to the armed struggle.

Based on these preparations, on 23 April 1932, the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song founded the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, the first revolutionary armed force of the Korean people, which was composed of core members of the Korean Revolutionary Army, the Korean Communist Youth League, and the Anti-imperialist Youth League as its backbone, as well as progressive workers, peasants, and patriotic youths.

Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, taught us:

"Based on all the successes which we achieved in the process of preparing for the organization of the people's guerrilla corps, we organized the Anti-Japanese People's Guerrillas, the first Marxist-Leninist revolutionary armed force in our country, and proclaim its founding today." ("On the Occasion of the Founding of the Anti-Japanese People's Guerrilla Corps," single-volume publication, p 5)

The Korean People's Revolutionary Army which the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song founded was a people's armed force which opposed Japanese imperialism and its lackeys and was composed of workers, peasants and patriotic youths and struggled truly for the interests of the people. It was the

first chuche revolutionary armed force which was to overthrow the Japanese imperialist colonial rule through the power of our people themselves and achieve the national independence and social liberation.

The founding of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army was a gigantic historic event which triggered an epochal shift in the development of the chuche revolution pioneered by our great leader.

As our great leader founded the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, the way was paved for carrying out the chuche revolutionary cause by relying on the first standing chuche revolutionary armed force.

With the founding of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, the motive power for directly taking charge of and leading the armed struggle, the main stream of our anti-Japanese national liberation movement, was provided, and it became possible to deal decisive blows to the Japanese imperialist aggressors and develop our anti-Japanese national liberation struggle to a higher stage.

The founding of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army gave great strength and courage to the Korean people, who were groaning under the weight of their status as colonial slaves of Japanese imperialism, and incited them to rise up for the anti-Japanese struggle. Thus it opened up a new phase in the struggle to realize the line calling for an anti-Japanese united front and the policy for building a chuche-type party.

Because of the founding of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, the historic wish of our people to organize their own true revolutionary armed force materialized, and a new era opened up in the history of the construction of our revolutionary armed force.

As our great leader founded the Korean People's Revolutionary Army and organized and led the anti-Japanese armed struggle to victory, a strong base for more vigorously pushing the chuche revolutionary cause was built, and, based on this, the chuche revolution was able to follow the sole path of proud victory and glory.

With the founding of the Korean People's Revolutionary army, a new phase opened up in the chuche revolution, and our glorious revolutionary tradition, the eternally solid foundation of our revolution, came to be installed in the course of the 15 year long, bloody anti-Japanese war which the great leader led to brilliant victory.

The revolutionary cause which was started in the foothills of Hwajon and spread over sacred Mt Paektu was brought to full bloom in this land with the new spring of the liberation of the fatherland. Under the wise guidance of our great leader, it has galloped onto the present, advancing like a hurricane under the three red banners of the three revolutions.



Indeed the chuche revolutionary cause has developed into a powerful current imbuing the entire society with chuche ideology, which has its origin in the imbuing of the revolutionary ranks--a tiny stream set in motion when the great leader pioneered the chuche ideology and led on the revolution; today the future of this cause is bright.

Really, the founding of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army was a great event embroidered with golden letters on the historic path of implementing the chuche revolutionary cause pioneered by the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song.

Today we face the honorable task of further stepping up the historical march which has advanced a long way and of completing the chuche revolutionary cause.

Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, taught:

"The glorious revolutionary tradition and experience of struggle forged in the anti-Japanese armed struggle are boundlessly precious assets which our party and people must thoroughly inherit and develop." ("Selections from the Writings of Kim Il-song," Vol 4, p 285)

In the eternal glorification of the revolutionary tradition of our party, which is the permanent cornerstone of the chuche revolution and a boundlessly precious asset, lies the firm guarantee for completing the chuche revolutionary cause.

It is the sacred duty of our people and youth to inherit the glorious revolutionary tradition of our party which the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song forged during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

In order to give eternal luster to the glorious revolutionary tradition of our party, we must more deeply study and master the glorious and resplendent revolutionary history of the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song who initiated our revolutionary tradition.

Our revolutionary tradition is a great tradition forged in the flames of the stern anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle in which our great leader pioneered and realized the chuche revolutionary cause.

This revolutionary tradition contains the revolutionary history of Marshal Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, great revolutionary strategist and ever-victorious, steel-like general, who victoriously carried out without even the slightest distraction the sternest and most fierce anti-Japanese war with brilliant strategy, tactics, and outstanding leadership.

Precisely this is what makes our revolutionary tradition so glorious and proud and is the source of its greatness and invincible vitality.

All SWYL [Socialist Working Youth League] members and youths must not only thoroughly study and master the revolutionary history of our respected and beloved leader but also make into their bones and flesh the revolutionary thought of our great leader, the chuche ideology brilliantly embodied in his revolutionary history; they must adopt it as their firm belief and firmly carry on the chuche bloodline.

Together with studying the glorious revolutionary history of our great leader, they must emulate the boundless loyalty of members of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army to our leader.

During the sternest and most ordeal-ridden period of our revolution, members of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army demonstrated their immaculately clean and pure loyalty to our great leader, as well as their noble revolutionary character.

All SWYL members and youth must intensify their study of our revolutionary tradition in order to emulate the model of loyalty demonstrated by members of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army to our great leader, and thus foster boundless loyalty, the lofty revolutionary character, and the indomitable fighting spirit.

The most important question in fully inheriting and developing the revolutionary tradition is that of unconditionally protecting and defending the revolutionary tradition forged by our great leader.

The question of protecting and defending the revolutionary tradition is a principled question directly connected to the question of protecting and defending the chuche revolutionary cause initiated by our great leader.

All SWYL members and youths must resolutely protect and defend the revolutionary tradition forged by our great leader and actively struggle to fully inherit and develop it.

The important goal in inheriting and developing the revolutionary tradition is to transform all tasks into the style of the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas.

The purpose of inheriting and developing the revolutionary tradition lies in thoroughly embodying all revolutionary assets achieved by our great leader in revolutionary practice.

One of the important methods for thoroughly embodying the revolutionary tradition in practical activity is to transform all tasks into the style of the Anti-Japanese guerrillas.

All SWYL members and youths must hold high the revolutionary slogan "Production, Study, and Life--All in the Anti-Japanese Guerrilla Style!" and must thoroughly embody the revolutionary tradition of our party, which

was forged by our great leader in the fire of the stern, bloody anti-Japanese war, in all practical activities of revolution and construction, and thus glorify it today, tomorrow, and forever.

SWYL organizations must have a stronger grip on the indoctrination in the revolutionary tradition and must actively develop it with breadth and depth.

The indoctrination in the revolutionary tradition is an important method of defending our great leader--who planted the historic roots of our revolution--the party and the revolution, and fully inheriting and developing our revolutionary tradition.

SWYL organizations must substantively indoctrinate SWYL members with our chuche revolutionary tradition so as to cause them to carry on the chuche revolutionary cause pioneered by our great leader generation after generation and to brilliantly complete it.

Only victory and glory lie before our people and youth who glorify generation after generation the revolutionary tradition of the anti-Japanese armed struggle forged by the great revolutionary leader Marshal Kim Il-song in the process of founding the Korean People's Revolutionary Army under the revolutionary banner of the chuche ideology and of undergoing several thousand miles of bloody battles and who accelerate the chuche revolutionary cause.

10372

CSO: 4208

PERFORMANCE OF CHAGANG PROVINCE ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE DESCRIBED

Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 27 May 77 p 2

[Article by Yi Chong-il, special correspondent: "Establishing a Trait Befitting the Masters Assuming Full Responsibility for Local Economy--at the Chagang Province Administrative Committee"]

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, speaking at the seventh session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly, praised the performance of the Chagang Province [Administrative Committee] which had achieved a measure of success in solidifying the local economic foundation and improving the people's livelihood through exact implementation of the local budgetary system and gave programmatic instructions to guidance functionaries on bringing even more fully into play the party spirit, the working class spirit and the people-oriented spirit, thereby improving their local house-keeping and the material-cultural livelihood of the people.

At the present time, approximately 250 local industrial plants and small and medium-scale power plants, along with a number of centrally controlled industrial bases, have been constructed and put into operation in Chagang Province, firmly based on the abundant natural resources in the area. In this way, they are making a great contribution to the economic development and the improvement of the people's living standards.

These accomplishments and changes of the century occurring in Chagang Province are entirely the result of wise leadership and solicitude of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The Administrative Committee of Chagang Province, following faithfully the wise guidance of the great leader, organized the economic plans in detail and brought the local budgetary system in operation with an attitude befitting the masters of revolution. In this way, the committee solidified the foundation of its local economy and demonstrated marvelous accomplishments and results in their struggle to improve the people's living standards.

## Correcting Ideological Viewpoint

Last year the revenue of the province's local budget exceeded the original plan by 5 percent, satisfied the expenditure of their local budget which had increased by 20 percent, and could turn over several million won to the national treasury.

Yet there were many problems to solve in order to further develop the economy of cities and counties and improve more rapidly the people's living standards in the province.

Until a few years ago, several counties in the mountains such as Kopung, Ryongnim, and Usi could not balance their local budgets and could not manage to run their economies without a certain amount of subsidies from the national government.

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

"It depends upon the ideological viewpoint and work attitude of guidance functionaries whether the national housekeeping is managed frugally or not."

The responsible functionaries of the provincial administrative committee, engraving deep in their hearts what the great leader taught, persuaded all provincial, city and county functionaries to possess the correct ideological viewpoint and attitude befitting the masters fully responsible for their local economy.

As a result, they came to make a clear-cut difference between the economy of province and that of every city and county, and tenaciously struggled to possess the attitude befitting the masters determined to manage their local economy on their own with a sense of total responsibility.

The responsible functionaries of the provincial administrative committee explained in detail and with prepared data how personnel failed to further increase production and improve people's living standards because of their incorrect viewpoint and attitude even though it was possible to do better and showed them clearly the way how to implement the local budgetary system; they made them through an ideological struggle, realize the fact that it is entirely a matter of ideological viewpoint whether they can manage well their local economy.

In this process, all bureau and department functionaries of the provincial administrative committee and the functionaries of city and county administrative committees came to feel remorse for the fact that they had failed to use their brains and to work hard with the noble spirit of service to improve the people's living standards in accordance with the demands of the local budgetary system presented by the great leader.

The responsible functionaries of the provincial administrative committee such as chairman, vice-chairman and chief secretary visited several counties,

including Usi, Kopung and Sijung, which did not yet stand on their own feet in the implementation of the local budgetary system and strengthened the ideological instruction and struggle among personnel so that the latter could promote the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and manage local economy independently; they examined jointly with the local personnel all the possible sources of revenue one by one and the means of obtaining them.

The administrative committee also established a system for the functionaries involved to sum up strictly the implementations of the local budgetary system every month and quarter.

Through this kind of struggle, not only functionaries at the provincial level but also those at the city and county levels came to possess the firm attitude and position which made them totally responsible for the management of their local economy and never look at an agricultural product or byproduct in the rural area and a tree in the mountain without thinking how it can be used for the improvement of the people's living standards.

The functionaries in Kopung County thought previously that their economical conditions were disadvantageous compared to others as their county was located deep in mountains and on high altitude.

As a result, they did not give a thought to producing cement on their own and develop their local economy but took all the trouble to transport cement from a remote place a 1,000 ri away, even when they were walking around right on the limestone which was abundant in the area and were burning coal they produced.

However, they launched an ambitious plan of constructing a cement plant on their own, correcting their ideological viewpoint and attitude with regard to their local economy. Indeed they encountered many problems and difficulties in the process of constructing the plant. However, all workers went into broad masses, explained to them the instructions of the great leader on the management of local economy, and mobilized them until they finally succeeded in the construction of a cement plant with a capacity of 5,000 tons per year. Once the cement was produced in Kopung County located far from the railroad, it was now possible to build by themselves as many factories and houses as they needed.

However, they were not satisfied with the present capacity of the plant and are now struggling to increase the production capacity up to 10,000 tons per year. When it is completed this year, it will be possible for them to supply cement to other counties located in the mountains around the Kopung county.

Also, the functionaries at Usi County increased the production of consumer goods for the people, and launched a mass movement to plant more crops such as pumpkin, wild sesame, and pepper so that they could manufacture various foods from these and increase their revenue by up to 30 or 50 percent, while improving the quality of their diet.

The functionaries doggedly clung to the work with a passionate spirit of service for their people, correcting their viewpoint and position as masters of their local economy. Consequently, all the cities and counties in the province successfully implemented their local budgetary systems and it became possible for them to manage their local economy by themselves. In this way, they made a great contribution to the national budget.

#### Potential Lies in Good Economic Organization

The functionaries in responsible positions at the levels of province, city, and county must organize economy meticulously for the development of local industry in order to thoroughly implement the local budget system, as clarified by the great leader.

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

"In all sectors and units of the people's economy, both political and economical work must be organized in accordance with the demands of the Taean work system, and the management of economy must be done frugally and effectively, and fuel, raw materials and equipment must be saved as far as possible, and more production must be attempted with the given facilities, resources, and labor, reducing the expense for each unit, thereby reducing the production cost by 2 percent or more below the plan."

The functionaries of the provincial administrative committee, bearing in mind what the great leader taught, aimed above all at organizing economy to develop local industry. The functionaries launched into a meticulous [economic] organization work to build more local industries with the positive support of the powerful state controlled industries in the province, in counties such as Kopung, Usi, and Ryongnim, where the foundation of local economy was relatively weak.

Thus, 27 local industries, including paper, plate-galss, sewing machine, bicycle, woodstuff, building materials, chemical, and stationary and school supplies were recently built up, taking into account the economic foundation, raw-materials, transportation, labor and other conditions of each county.

The Chagang Province Administrative Committee, while constructing more local industries, required each city and county to build solid raw material processing bases so that the existing factories under local industrial management would prove their merits still more.

Also the functionaries of the provincial administrative committee strongly demanded that functionaries at the General Bureau of Local Industry should precisely calculate all the problems they would encounter in reality and carefully organize economic activities.

The functionaries of the general bureau of local industry, making use of the earlier experience and lessons, created a revolutionary trait by which

they made detailed calculation and undertook meticulous organizational work even in setting up one raw material base, assuming the standpoint befitting the masters intent on overall development of local industry and frugal national housekeeping.

Such a revolutionary attitude was well demonstrated in the fact that plywood bases were successfully built in many places.

The functionaries of the General Bureau of Local Industry were determined to build plywood plants, despite many problems and difficulties, in cities and counties which had abundant lumber resources and started building one in Usi County located in a distant place, which did not have any major machine-building factory. This was to show a model to other counties located deep in the mountains like Usi so that they would have faith in their ability to work under any circumstances, once they have determination and will.

Of course, it was not easy to build the plant. However, the functionaries of the General Bureau of Local Industry went to Usi County to see in person the problems and difficulties they would face in constructing the plant and through their devoted struggle, set the local populace in motion. Calculating carefully the materials and equipment they needed, they let the county provide for itself whatever it could, and had the machine-building factories in the province produce large equipment, such as boilers and heating presses. In this way, the Usi County successfully built a plywood base on its own.

The General Bureau of Local Industry, after setting up a pilot plant in Usi County, gave a methodological training course for all functionaries in the local industry sector. However, it could not achieve an expected result by setting up only one pilot plant and one training course.

Thus, the functionaries of the general bureau built another plywood plant in Kopung County in the same fashion as the Usi plant and gave a methodological training course for the second time. In this way, they planted faith among the local functionaries that they could accomplish anything by themselves under any circumstance if there was a good effort with determination.

After planning to construct more plywood plants in many other counties situated deep in the mountains, the General Bureau of Local Industry made arrangements for large machinery factories to provide these counties with the necessary equipment at the right time without fail. As the result, the plywood plants came into existence in every city and county in the province, and a new epoch was marked in the wooden goods manufacturing.

Learning from the great model set by the beloved and respected leader in the revolutionary policy of industrialization, the functionaries of the General Bureau of Local Industry made an accurate calculation of various conditions, organized in a most reasonable way, and also provided 12 cities and counties with small rolling mills, with which they could produce many kinds of ironware for household uses.



The provincial administrative committee did not leave the work of developing local economy only to the General Bureau of Local Industry but coordinated the work of various bureaus and agencies related to local industry so that they could work together in an organic relationship.

When the General Bureau of Local Industry was planning to build a paper mill in Kopung County, the functionaries of the provincial administrative committee went to the site for themselves, accompanied by functionaries of the Finance Office. They carefully examined the plan in every detail. Also, they combined the work of building the new plant with that of setting a model of thoroughly implementing the local budgetary system.

On the other hand, with the positive support of the central industry, the provincial administrative committee built necessary factories for the economy of the province, such as plate glass and dying plants, and also constructed a ferrous byproducts processing base the capacity of which is 5,000 tons per year at important sites such as Kangsye and Chonchon so that they could produce rolled, elongated and forged steel with the byproduct and scraps coming from the centrally controlled major industries located in these areas. This made it possible to produce lots of household goods and other metal products, including refrigerators, bicycles, and oil stoves.

While the responsible functionaries of the provincial administrative committee organized wisely the economic plan to develop this local industry and to improve the people's living standards, they enforced a system by which the revenue and expenditure of each bureau and agency within the committee must be summed up and examined at every month and quarter.

In this process, the functionaries and agencies came to evaluate their own performance on the basis of the fulfillment of each item of the production plan and the degree of contribution made to the improvement of people's livelihood, rather than the overall overfulfillment percentage. They established a rigorous rule that if a goal was not reached, the cause had to be found out and the failure made up for.

#### Relying Solidly Upon the Might of the Masses

Last spring, the functionaries of the bureaus and agencies met in the office of the chairman of the provincial administrative committee and discussed the problem of how to improve the work in the area of the public food supply and services which occupy a comparatively large portion of the local budgetary revenue. They also discussed the problem of producing tasty foods, utilizing the mountaineous area peculiar to Chagant Province. However, each of them made a different estimation as to how much wild vegetable they could collect such as olleji [*Erythronium japonicum* Decaisne], turup [*Aralia Elata* Seeman] or chamnamul [*Cryptotaenia japonica* Hasskari].

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

"Without knowing the might and real situation of the masses, it is impossible to estimate anything, detect reserves or organize and mobilize the broad masses for the fulfillment of the revolutionary tasks."

The functionaries of the committee took all functionaries of the bureaus and agencies with them to Mt Sadok in Changgang County, bearing in mind what the great leader taught, because they would not come up with accurate estimation which would fit the reality, no matter how long they sat at the desk.

There were lots of Olleji roots in the mountain. After they dug out the roots all day, they found that the collection for the day was more than they had anticipated. The root contains so much starch that it could be used as raw material for cookies and herb medicine or mixed in noodles and rice cakes. In this way, they came to know how much olleji roots a person could dig out in one day and that other wild vegetables found everywhere in the mountain could be collected as much as they wanted, if only the might of the masses is correctly set in motion.

Afterwards, the functionaries of the provincial administrative committee visited cities and counties to meet with the workers engaging in the area of public food supply and the people in general and explained to them how deeply our leader was concerned with the problem of improving the people's living standards, and persuaded them to mobilize themselves for collecting wild vegetables at the right season in order to pay back a debt of gratitude to our leader.

At that time, a rational way of organizing limited labor force was suggested by the functionaries who had claimed earlier that there were not enough labor force. The functionaries engaging in the area of the public food supply in Sijung County also volunteered with a strong sense of loyalty and devotion to go into deep mountains, collect lots of wild vegetables and process them for the people. The functionaries of the public food supply and services office produced about 40 tons of soybean, wild sesame, and beans utilizing deserted land, and even 43 tons of pork on their own base, working in the same manner as they did when they went down to the cities and counties.

Every guidance functionary of the provincial administrative committee also worked in the same manner when he was dispatched to subordinate offices.

Last year, the Public Food Supply and Service Office exceeded its revenue plan by 26 percent, and the Public Health Office supplied 70 percent of all necessary medicine for itself, mobilizing the people to collect herbs in the mountains. The records explain eloquently how much all the guidance functionaries in the area achieved together with the people.

At the present time, a vast area occupying one fifth of the mountainous regions in Chagang Province has been developed into a raw material base, and about 4,000 tons of wild vegetables and fruits have been collected and processed there in a year. All this shows how rewarding it is for guidance functionaries to go to the subordinate offices and work among people, relying on the might of the masses.

Today city and county functionaries visit the provincial administrative committee and are asking the functionaries of the committee to go to their city and county with them. The scene in itself shows more than sufficiently with what attitude the provincial administrative committee functionaries have helped their subordinates.

This year, Chagang Province is expecting to improve further the people's living standards by increasing the budgetary revenue and expenditure by 36.3 percent over the actual figures of the previous year. This is far above the target the state has set for the province.

Just as they have successfully managed their local economy on their own last year, so the provincial functionaries are making an effort to execute the plan this year with certain measures.

All the functionaries in the province, engraving deep in their hearts the instructions given by the great leader on the problem of how to improve the people's living standards, are now carefully organizing the economic organization work in order to improve both the quality and quantity of consumer goods through modernization local industry's production processes and maximum utilization of idle raw materials.

They just started the work of collecting 5,000 tons of wild vegetables and 8,000 tons of wild fruits for this year so that these can be processed into tasty and nutritious foods for the people.

At present, all provincial, city and county guidance functionaries, with their trait befitting the masters responsible for local economy ever more prominent, are determinedly working to increase production while reducing the production cost by 3 percent or more, the distribution cost by 10 percent or more, and the current account expense fund by 15 percent or more at all factories in local industry, thereby constantly improving the people's livelihood and perform their duties as true revolutionary fighters of the great leader.

9053

CSO: 4208

APPEARANCE LISTS FOR DPRK PERSONALITIES

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

LAO DELEGATION WELCOMED--Attending an airport welcome on 13 June for the party and government delegation of the Lao PDR headed by Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane were the following:

Pak Song-ch'ol	Premier
Ho Tam	Comrade
Chong Chun-ki	"
Kye Ung-t'ae	"
Hwang Chang-yop	"

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

CONFERENCE WITH LAO--Attending a conference held with the visiting party and government delegation of the Lao PDR, in Pyongyang on 14 June, were the following:

Pak Song-ch'ol	Comrade
Ho Tam	"
Kye Ung-t'ae	"
Pak Yong-sok	Functionary of the sector concerned
Yi Ch'ang-son	"
Chon In-ch'ol	"

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

LAO INSPECTION TOUR--Accompanying the party and government delegation of the Lao PDR on a 14 June inspection of the Central Industrial and Agricultural Exhibit and the Pyongyang subway were the following:

Pak Song-ch'ol Premier  
Ho Tam Comrade  
Pak Yong-sok Functionary of the sector concerned  
Yi Ch'ang-son "  
Meeting the guests at the exhibit was functionary of the sector concerned  
Pang T'ae-ryul, and at the subway was functionary of the sector concerned  
Kim Tu-yong.  
[Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 15 Jun 77 p 2]

ARAB DELEGATION WELCOME--The following participated in a welcome ceremony  
at the Pyongyang airport on 14 June for the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party,  
headed by Fawaz Sayiq:

Yang Hyong-sop Comrade  
Yi Hwa-son Functionary of the sector concerned  
Kim Yong-sun "  
[Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 15 Jun 77 p 3]

ARAB DELEGATION BANQUET--Attending a banquet for the delegation of the Arab  
Socialist Ba'th Party on the evening of 14 June at the People's Cultural  
Palace were the following:

Yang Hyong-sop Comrade  
Chong Chun-ki "  
Yi Hwa-son Functionary of the sector concerned  
Kim Yong-sun "  
Comrade Yang Hyong-sop gave a speech at the banquet.  
[Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 15 Jun 77 p 3]

BANQUET FOR LAO DELEGATION--The following attended a banquet to welcome  
the party and government delegation of the Lao PDR on a visit to North  
Hwanghae Province:

Pak Song-ch'ol Premier  
Pak Yong-sok Functionary of the sector concerned  
Yi Ch'ang-son "  
Ch'oe Mun-son "  
Han Sang-kyu "  
Kim Nak-hui "  
Chon In-ch'ol "  
A speech at the banquet was delivered by Han Sang-kyu, Chairman of the  
North Hwanghae Province People's Committee.  
[Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 16 Jun 77 p 2]

LAO TOUR--Accompanying the party and government delegation of the Lao PDR on a 15 June tour of the Hwanghae Steel Works and the Sariwon City Grain Cooperative Farm were the following:

Pak Song-ch'ol	Premier
Pak Yong-sok	Functionary of the sector concerned
Yi Ch'ang-son	"
Chon In-ch'ol	"

Greeting the guests at the main gate of the steel works were functionaries of the sectors concerned Ch'oe Mun-son and Han Sang-kyu. Meeting the delegation at the cooperative farm entrance was functionary of the sector concerned Kim Nak-hui.

[Pyongyang NONDONG SINMUN in Korean 16 Jun 77 p 3]

GYMNASTICS EXERCISE--Attending a mass gymnastics exercise entitled "Song of Korea" at Moranbong Stadium on 15 June with the party and government delegation of the Lao PDR were:

Pak Song-ch'ol	Premier
Pak Yong-sok	Functionary of the sector concerned
Yi Ch'ang-son	"
Kim Yu-sun	"
Kang Hui-won	"
Chon In-ch'ol	"

[Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 16 Jun 77 p 2]

GUYANA DELEGATION BANQUET--The following attended a 15 June banquet at the Ongnyugwan to welcome the Guyana People's Cadre Delegation led by Aubrey Armstrong:

Kim Kyong-yon	Functionary of the sector concerned
Chi Chae-yong	"
Yi Mun-chun	"

Speeches were given by Yi Mun-chun and by Vincent Alexander.

[Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 16 Jun 77 p 4]

FUNERAL COMMITTEE--The following compose the funeral committee for Kang Chang-su, who died on 15 June:

Kang Yang-uk	Comrade
Yang Hyong-sop	"
Chong Chun-ki	"
Hwang Chang-yop	"
Ho Chong-suk	"
Kim Yo-chung	"
Kim Man-kum	"
Hong Ki-mun	"
Han Sok-chin	"

Kim Song-yul	Comrade
Kim Ch'ol-min	"
Kim Pong-chu	"
Chi Chae-yong	"
Chang Yun-p'il	"
Kang Chom-suk	"
Kang Hui-won	"

[Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 16 Jun 77 p 4]

PERFORMANCE FOR LAO VISITORS--The following attended a combined performance at the Pyongyang Student and Youth Palace on 16 June for the party and government delegation of the Lao PDR:

Pak Song-ch'ol	Premier
Ho Tam	Comrade
Pak Yong-sok	Functionary of the sector concerned
Yi Ch'ang-son	"
Chi Chae-yong	"
Kang Hui-won	"

[Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 17 Jun 77 p 2]

LUNCHEON FOR LAO VISITORS--Attending a luncheon on 17 June for the party and government delegation of the Lao PDR were the following:

Pak Song-ch'ol	Premier
Ho Tam	Comrade
Pak Yong-sok	Functionary of the sector concerned
Yi Ch'ang-son	"
Chon In-ch'ol	"

Pak Song-ch'ol delivered a speech at the luncheon.  
 [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 18 Jun 77 p 2]

MASS RALLY--The following attended a Pyongyang City mass rally at the Pyongyang sports stadium on 17 June for the party and government delegation of the Lao PDR:

Kang Yang-uk	Vice chairman
Pak Song-ch'ol	Premier
So Ch'ol	Comrade
Chon Mun-sop	"
Ho Tam	"
Chong Chun-ki	"
Kye Ung-t'ae	"
Pak Yong-sok	Functionary of the sector concerned
Yi Ch'ang-son	"

[Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 18 Jun 77 p ]]

DELIVERING GIFTS--Attending a meeting on 20 June for delivering gifts to the Pyongyang Chollima Somun Peoples School were:

Pak Su-tong	Comrade
An Chae-yun	Functionary of the sector concerned
Chong Myong-hui	"

[Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 21 Jun 77 p 1]

SYRIAN BANQUET--The following attended a 20 June banquet at the embassy of the Syrian Arab Republic for the visiting delegation of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party:

Yang Hyong-sop	Comrade
Chong Chun-ki	"
Yi Hwa-son	Functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Yong-sun	"

[Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 21 Jun 77 p 3]

CHOSEN SOREN BANQUET--Attending a banquet on the evening of 20 June at the Ongnyugwan for the Chosen Soren Branch Functionaries delegation were the following:

Chong Chun-ki	Comrade
Kim Sok-ki	Functionary of the sector concerned
Yu Kik-ik	"
Kim In-son	"
Wang Kyong-hak	"

Kim Sok-ki spoke first at the banquet, after which Nam Yong-ch'un, vice president of the CHOSON SINBO publishing house and head of the delegation, delivered a speech.

[Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 21 Jun 77 p 3]

VIETNAMESE PERFORMANCE--The following attended a performance at the Pyongyang Grand Theater by the Vietnamese Folk Art Troupe headed by Tran Van Hien:

Kim Tong-kyu	Comrade
Yang Hyong-sop	"
Yi Ch'ang-son	Functionary of the sector concerned
Chang Ch'ol	"
Song Chong-u	"
Chon In-ch'ol	"
Kim Yong-suk	"

[Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 22 Jun 77 p 2]



COURTESY CALL--The following were in attendance at a courtesy call on 22 June on Kim Song-ae, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's League, by the visiting Bulgarian women's delegation headed by Elena Lagadinova:

Ho Chong-suk	Functionary of the sector concerned
Yi Su-wol	"
Kang Chom-suk	"

[Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 23 Jun 77 p 3]

BULGARIAN BANQUET--Attending a banquet at the People's Cultural Palace on 22 June to welcome the Bulgarian women's delegation were:

Yu Kum-son	Functionary of the sector concerned
Yi Chong-mok	"
Ho Chong-suk	"
Hwang Sun-hui	"
Yi Su-wol	"
Kang Chom-suk	"
Ch'oe Song-suk	"
Chang Hwa-tuk	"
Yi Sin-cha	"

Chairman Kim Song-ae gave a speech at the banquet.  
[Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 23 Jun 77 p 3]

COMMEMORATIVE MEETING--The following attended a commemorative report meeting on 21 June at the Pyongyang Education-Art Theater for the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Pyongyang Education Art Troupe:

Kang Yang-uk	Comrade
Yi Ch'ang-son	Functionary of the sector concerned
Cho Yong-ch'ul	"
Hong Hui-ch'ong	"

Ch'oe Yun-son delivered a commemorative report.

[Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 23 Jun 77 p 4]

PYONGYANG MASS MEETING--Attending the Pyongyang City mass meeting for the 25 June Day of Struggle Against the American Imperialists were the following:

Kang Yang-uk	Comrade
Kim Tong-kyu	"
So Ch'ol	"
Yim Ch'un-ch'u	"
Kang Song-san	"
Hwang Chang-yop	"

Also attending were Nam Yong-ch'un, vice president of CHOSON SINBO, as representative of the 32d Overseas Residents' delegation, and Kim Tae-yong, vice chairman of the Akita Prefecture branch of Chosen Soren. Speeches at

the mass meeting were delivered by Kim Pong-chu, chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean General Federation of Trade Unions; Chang Yun-p'il, chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Agricultural Workers Union; Chi Chae-yong, chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Socialist Working Youth League; and Kang Chom-suk, chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's League.

[Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 26 Jun 77 p 1]

9122

CSO: 4208

## BRIEFS

KANGSON STEEL WORKS--While giving on-the-spot guidance, the great leader taught concerning guarantees for ball production at the Kangson Steel Works. The enterprise has organized its steel combatants to guarantee ball for production requirements by rational utilization of existing areas and facilities. The steel works party organization and Three Revolutions Team are developing political propaganda and economic agitation in the 6-ton press shop, engineering shop, casting shop and the steel drawn tube shop. The steel shop is innovating to raise its daily steel production by 1-2.5 percent. Workers at the casting shop have set the record of accomplishing 5 days' tasks in 1 and one-half days by strengthening the links between such processes as wooden patterns, molding and casting. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 18 May 77 p 1] 9122

MUSAN MINE--Miners of Ch'olsan-bong at the Musan Mine increased their concentrated ore production 2-2.5 percent in late April and early May, compared with their quarterly average. With blasting plans and operational organization thoroughly readied, the sound of blasting never ceases at Ch'olsan-bong in stripping and mining. Automatic transport, with heightened struggle for safe operation and full loads, increased their daily transport plan by 20-30 percent. Operators of the coarse crushing shop, by utilizing their equipment fully, have exceeded their daily iron ore production plans by 20 percent. Party personnel and workers of the Chollima Youth Wet Work Site, by adhering to a standard procedure and technical regulations in operation of their important equipment, including grinders and electromagnetic separators, raised their daily production norms 1.2-1.3 times, and are innovating to raise them another 2 percent. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 20 May 77 p 1] 9122

GENERATING STATIONS--Energy combatants at various thermal power stations, including those at Pyongyang, Pukch'ang, Chongch'on-gang and Unggi, under the guiding assistance of Three Revolutions Teams, are achieving great power results by developing the struggle to utilize generating facilities fully. Combatants at the Pukch'ang Thermal Power Plant are executing facilities management operations according to plan. Workers of the Chollima Youth Shop, by operating equipment according to technical rules and standard

procedure, raised production 10 percent. Fighters of the third shop, by protecting their equipment, raised production capacity up to 15 percent per generating unit. [Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 26 May 77 p 1] 9122

PYONGYANG THERMAL POWER--Fighters of the Pyongyang Thermal Power Generating Plant, who produced 10 million kilowatt / hours more electric power last month, are producing 1 million kilowatt/hours more than the daily average of their plan. Heat management operators of the Chollima Youth Heat Production Shop, through scientific operation of boilers, are using small amounts of fuel and producing 1,500 tons of steam more per shift. The Chollima Turbine Shop operators are producing 5,000 kilowatt/hours of power more than their turbines' nominal capacity. [Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 26 May 77 p 1] 9122

NAMP'O REFINERY--Phosphate fertilizer producers of the Namp'o Refinery are forwarding more phosphate fertilizer to the rural areas. Moreover, workers of the No 4 Shop, by rational management of temperatures in the roasting operation, have great successes in sintering copper ore and copper production is up 1.3-1.5 times over previously. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 28 May 77 p 3] 9122

FISHERIES CONSTRUCTION--Party personnel and construction workers of the South P'yongan Province Tideland Reclamation Consolidated Construction Office have finished in 1 month the first stage of construction, with great results on important buildings, including docks, salt tanks and warehouses. Workers have constructed a dike 3 km into the sea across the entrance to the marine base. When this fisheries base is completed, boats catching fish in adjacent fishing grounds will not have to travel great distances to unload their catch. Construction workers are using underwater excavators loaded on boats as well as stake-driving machines, bulldozers and a procession of vehicles carrying rocks for the dike. They are building salt warehouses and salt tanks on the base for salting and storing the fishermen's catch, and are also putting up storage buildings for fishing tackle or other equipment. It is said there will be a repair yard for fishing craft and a rest and recreation center for the fishermen, including a dormitory, mess hall, rest area and convenience facilities. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 30 May 77 p 3] 9122

NOODLE FACTORY--The Pyongyang Patriotic Noodle Factory, a gift of overseas businessmen and comrades resident in Japan on the occasion of the great leader's 65th birthday, has been completely finished, and production commenced from 29 May. Among participants in the inauguration ceremony were comrades Chong Chun-ki and Kang Song-san, and functionary of the sector concerned Kim Nam-yun. Chairman Kang delivered a speech at the ceremony. Among other participants were Korean Residents of Japan Gratitude Delegation, the Chosen Soren Kumgangsan Theater Troupe, Korean Residents of Japan Educational Functionaries Delegation, Korean Residents in Japan Construction Industry Delegation and the 29th Korean Residents of Japan Fatherland Visitation Delegation, as well as factory operators, construction workers and workers from the city. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 30 May 77 p 2] 9122

TRACTOR FACTORY--Party personnel and workers of the Ch'ungsong Tractor Factory are accomplishing revolutionary upsurges in production and having successes in the struggle to send more tractors to the countryside. Three Revolutions Team members are ceaselessly stimulating the producers as they manufacture parts and assemble tractors. Combatants in the assembly shop have made a specialty of assembly work and have increased their speed over the first of the year. In particular, workers of the chassis and transmission work teams have introduced advanced methods and standard manufacturing methods to increase the speed and quality of parts assembly. Workers of the pipe work team, in this same way, have exceeded their work plan by 10 percent. Fighters of the tool shop make all kinds of machines, including 7-shaft boring machines and rotary tools. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 31 May 77 p 1] 9122

PYONGYANG RAILROAD BUREAU--The Pyongyang Railroad Bureau, artery of the nation, raised its rate of collective transport by nearly 20 percent over the last quarter and has reduced train turn-around time. Workers are creating unprecedented innovations to occupy their target of carrying 20,000 to 28,000 more tons daily with existing transport facilities. Bureau party personnel, with Three Revolutions Team members, are struggling to implement the system of concentrated transport elucidated by the great leader, and are propagandizing in every unit, including command posts, on trains, in freight unloading yards, and rolling stock repair yards. With skillful direction, command personnel start trains on time and link together trains going in the same direction, thus reducing turn-around time for freight trains by one-third. One commander, by organizing well, has achieved the results of carrying nearly 5,000 more tons a day. The operations team for Locomotive No 632 at the Pyongyang Locomotive Station is actively working on on-time departures with the objective of carrying 700-800 more tons than the standard capacity. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 31 May 77 p 1] 9122

FISHING OPERATIONS--Fishermen of the Hwanghae Province Fisheries and the fishery cooperatives are accomplishing innovations in catching fish in spite of the continuing unfavorable weather. Responsible functionaries of the fisheries sector travel to the central fishing grounds on the boats to mobilize and organize the fishermen. Taking to heart the great leader's teachings not to leave the sea in any season, they are developing operations to repair ships at the proper time, to expand greatly the number of ships and obtain all kinds of fishing gear. In order to increase their catch by even 1 additional ton, they are casting devilfish nets, drag nets and gill nets, as well as stationary trap nets in adjacent seas. Fishermen of ship No 908 of the Haeju Fishery Station, with their improved devilfish nets, caught over 20 tons of fish in even unfavorable conditions. Regional fishing stations, including those at Ullyul and Tongp'o, by mobilizing both large and small boats and increasing the number of net droppings, are exceeding their planned catch by 100 percent. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 1 Jun 77 p 3] 9122

MONGGUMP'O FISHING STATION--Fishermen of the Monggump'o Fishery Station, by mobilizing fully and using all kinds of fishing methods, caught a maximum of 200 tons in nets usually catching 40 tons. Fishermen of ship No 1063 and No 1071, with new methods of devilfish net casting, exceeded their catch plans by over 20 percent. With small stationary trap nets, fishermen of ship No 9 and No 7 of the third fleet, tripled their planned catch. The Monggump'o Fishery Station exceeded its May fish catch plans by 1.5 times. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 1 Jun 77 p 3] 9122

CH'ONGCH'ON RIVER THERMAL POWER--The work experience of members of the Three Revolutions Team dispatched to the Third Construction Station speaks well of the unprecedented upsurge in construction and production there. Party members and workers of the Third Construction Office, entrusted with construction responsibilities at the Ch'ongch'on River Thermal Power Plant, worked diligently on equipment assembly to finish more quickly the shaft work for the No 3 generator room in the heart of the generating station. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 1 Jun 77 p 2] 9122

LOCOMOTIVE FACTORY--Workers at the Chollima Kim Chong-t'ae Electric Locomotive Factory are accomplishing freight container production for the transportation front. After producing some 90 freight containers capable of hauling urea fertilizer and cement they processed enough general purpose freight container parts to equal a whole freight train. Three Revolutions Team members explained the containerized transport method and helped workers understand the necessity not only of reducing train turn-around time but also of avoiding damage or loss in the transport process. Pipe makers, by devising a welding rotation jig, have nearly tripled their welding capacity. Workers of the "self-reliance work shop," by re-designing their screw-rolling machine, raised their manufacturing speed 1.5 times, and by devising bolt cutting tools, exceeded their all purpose container double bolt manufacturing plan 2.5 times. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 1 Jun 77 p 1] 9122

COAL PRODUCTION--The First Company "Sea of Blood" Guards at the youth pit of the Namjon Coal Mine of the Kaech'on Region Coal Mining Complex extracted 11,000 tons of coal since the beginning of May, and achieved the surprising result of 841 tons on 25 May. Yet, they are talking about increasing their monthly coal production to the 20,000-ton level. In May, they increased their rate of progress 5 times over their plan and raised their extraction rate a maximum of 9.2 percent. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 2 Jun 77 p 3] 9122

RAIL TRANSPORT--Combatants of the Railroad Ministry, with Three Revolutions Team members, are loading such heavy freight as coal, minerals and steel products, and they are loading 67,000 tons--with a maximum of 120,000 tons--more every day when compared with the first quarter daily average. Transport commanders at each railroad department, railroad bureau and combat point are putting together concentrated freight trains, organizing them by cargo, block of track and direction. The Ch'ongjin Railroad Bureau party committee has established a mass transport organization and is guiding the transport

fighters in setting new records. They are forming "rotating concentrated transport" and "special concentrated transport" in many places, including the Kim Ch'aek Iron and Steel Complex, and thus, in May, moved 56 percent more cargo daily than their first quarter average. Engineers at the Kaech'on Railroad Bureau have moved 2.5-3 times more freight than before, and in May exceeded their first quarter daily average by moving daily an additional 14,900 tons. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 2 Jun 77 p 1] 9122

RAILROAD CAR PRODUCTION--Workers at the 4 June Rolling Stock Factory, struggling to carry out their tasks in the transport revolution, exceeded their May rolling stock production plan in support of rail transport. They are producing several kinds of freight cars. Moreover, workers and technicians at the 6 July Railroad factory are responsibly guaranteeing the production of freight cars and spare parts necessary for repairs. Together with the Pyongyang Rolling Stock Repair Plant, they have carried out combat organization and raised their repair speed on passenger cars by 40 percent, compared with the first quarter. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 3 Jun 77 p 1] 9122

PUKCH'ANG-KUN INDUSTRY--Within Pukch'ang County stand a fruit processing plant, electric appliance factory, wood products factory and foodstuffs factory, having risen to cast their shadows on the waters of the Tongni-ch'on. Also, located among the bank of the Sori-ch'on are a match factory, a paper factory, a plastic products cooperative enterprise and a ladies' garments factory. County workers, under the guidance of Three Revolutions Teams, labor to increase the quality and variety of goods in response to the great leader's teachings on producing consumer goods. A functionary of the Pukch'ang Fruit Processing Plant boasted that they produce 74 kinds of goods, including canned apples, canned confectionaries, apple jam, fruit juice, dried apples, apple powder and apple wine. The plastic products enterprise yearly produces millions of square meters of vinyl coverings for cold-nursery rice seedling growing and hundreds of thousands of farmers' raincoats. They also produce over 100 other items made of vinyl chloride. [Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 7 Jun 77 p 3] 9122

PHOSPHATE FERTILIZER--Producers of phosphate fertilizer have doubled their current production in comparison with daily results early in the year. Workers at the Namp'o Refinery have labored to double their production in comparison with their daily average for January. For example, workers entrusted with responsibility for the initial processes of fertilizer production have raised their output by increasing the rate of operation of their grinders by 15-20 percent. Combatants in the fertilizer shop, by running their machines to the fullest extent, exceeded their daily production plans 20-50 percent. [Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 8 Jun 77 p 1] 9122

LIMESTONE PRODUCTION--Miners of the Sindok Mine subordinate to the Haeju Cement Plant raised limestone production 1.7 times compared with the end of last year. [Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 10 Jun 77 p 1] 9122

CEMENT ADVANCES--New advances are being made in cement factories subordinate to the General Cement Bureau of the Ministry of Building Materials. All building material bases, including the 8 February Cement Plant, and the Haeju, Ch'onnae-ri and Komusan Cement Plants are pouring out clinker and cement and normalizing high production standards for limestone. Compared with the first of the year, clinker production has increased 2 times and cement production 2.2 times. [Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 10 Jun 77 p 1] 9122

CH'ONNAE-RI CEMENT PLANT--Workers at the Ch'onnae-ri Cement Plant overfulfilled their May production plan by 2 percent. Combatants of the firing shop, running their equipment for full production, overfulfilled their daily plans 20 percent, and, by caring for their equipment and raising technical capabilities, raised their hourly productivity 1.3 times. These combatants firmly guarded the quality even as they produced 2-3 tons of raw materials daily on each machine. In addition, fighters in the generator shop, by caring for new equipment and raising the efficiency of existing equipment, daily produced 3,600 kilowatt/hours more electric power. [Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 10 Jun 77 p 1] 9122

8 FEBRUARY CEMENT PLANT--Fighters of the 8 February Cement Plant raised clinker production 1.4 times and cement production 2 times, compared with the daily average early in the year. When fighters of the raw materials shop raised their crushing efficiency 1.3 times, workers of Firing Shop No 1 innovated to produce 100 tons more clinker than previous days. Workers in the cement shop increased operating efficiency of their crushers by 1.5 percent. [Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 10 Jun 77 p 1] 9122

COAL PRODUCTION--Trade union members and Chollima technicians of the Sea of Blood Guard Units of the First Extraction Company at the youth pit of the Namjon Coal Mine of the Kaech'on Region Coal Mining Complex are achieving revolutionary upsurges in coal production in accordance with the "Socialist Patriotic Mine Production Increase Struggle." They are increasing daily coal production by 1.3 times. The Second and Third Extraction Companies are conducting socialist emulations to produce 1,000 extra tons of coal monthly. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 16 Jun 77 p 1] 9122

COAL PRODUCTION STRUGGLE--Meetings to vigorously launch into the "Socialist Patriotic Mine Production Increase Struggle" are being held in extraction companies at coal mines in Yongdung, Yongmun, Yongsu, Mujindae, Chonch'on, Samsin, Kowon, Hakp'o, Obong and Aoji. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 16 Jun 77 p 1] 9122

JOINT TRANSPORT STRUGGLE--Transport combatants at Wonsan port and the Wonsan Railroad Branch Office are loading more freight by strengthening shipping utilizing both rail and ocean. Wonsan port transport fighters speeded their turn-around time and moved 1.6 times more cargo than planned for the "200 days of transport revolution," and in a recent 15-day period loaded 1.4 times more than the same period last month. By carrying over twice as many whole logs than before, workers of ship No 2904 halved their



ship turn-around time for operations to intermediate ports. Fighters of the Unp'o-ho, by utilizing direct shipping lanes and pulling two barges of 400 tons each, decreased the time for their water transport plan by two-thirds. Connecting transport is strengthened through the Wonsan Railroad Branch Office, using functionaries of the Kalma and Ch'onnae Stations and the Wonsan Locomotive Unit, which have connections with Wonsan port. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 16 Jun 77 p 3] 9122

YONGSONG MACHINE FACTORY--Workers at the Yongsong Machine Factory completed their May plan in 10 days and are going on to normalize this standard. Workers in the large-scale crusher shop exceeded their daily plans 20 percent. The factory makes equipment needed in the machine industry sector such as 6,000-ton press, 400mm boring machine, 18-meter turning lathe, 20-meter lathe and a heavy test drill. Personnel of the Second Work Team of the Chollima Boring Machine Shop have increased by a factor of two their capacity in the manufacture of jaw crushers, while the First Lathe Work Team has increased results 20 percent in manufacture of heavy grinding machine frames. The Third Work Team also works with nearly all large-scale machinery made here, including the large-model blasting machine which is employed in the core section of the Kim Ch'aek Iron Complex Blast Furnace. [Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 17 Jun 77 p 3] 9122

POWER PRODUCTION--Power plant workers of South Hamgyong Province are following the great leader's instructions to produce more electric power by improving small and medium generators. By so doing, they exceeded their June electric power production plan by 5 percent in the first 10 days of June. For example, workers at the Pyongyang General Textile Mill thermal power generator struggled to improve the combustion rate of coal, so they could use less coal but increase their electric power production over previous periods. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 21 Jun 77 p 3] 9122

HUNGNAM FERTILIZER COMPLEX--Party personnel at the Hungnam Fertilizer Complex, in conjunction with Three Revolution Team members, are guaranteeing full utilization of equipment. Workers at the gas production shop are raising their combustion rate for fuel, while workers at the denaturalization shop are achieving new results in gas decomposition. In the center of production, the synthesis process, workers have increased the rate of net recovery by making and using automated instruments, including the gas analyzer. They struggled and again increased fertilizer production 1.2 times in a short period. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 22 Jun 77 p 1] 9122

CH'ONGSU CHEMICAL FACTORY--Fertilizer production is increasing at the Ch'ongsu Chemical Factory. Combatants of the phosphate fertilizer shop are producing 1.2 times more daily than their daily results early in the year. Workers there are also increasing the capacity of the electric furnace 1.6 times by intensifying the continuous flow method. Combatants of the carbide shop, by rationalizing management of heat control of the electric furnace and electrode manufacturing, have dissolved 8-10 tons of quicklime per shift. [Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 25 Jun 77 p 1] 9122

FERTILIZER PRODUCTION--Sea of Blood Guard Units in the chemical industry are exceeding their daily plans in phosphate fertilizer by 1.2 times and nitrogen fertilizer 1.9 times. Workers of the Hungnam Fertilizer Complex overfulfilled their May plan in phosphate fertilizer by 16.5 percent and nitrogen fertilizer by 1 percent. [Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 25 Jun 77 p 1] 9122

TRADE WITH HUNGARY--Trade between the DPRK and the Hungarian People's Republic last year was double that of the previous year and reached a total value of 12 million rubles. According to the trade agreement for this year, which was signed by Foreign Trade Minister Jozsef Biro in Pyongyang last March, 17 million rubles of trade is expected. Korea will also purchase from Hungary industrial installations and instruments through credit agreements. In the scientific-technical area, new possibilities will open up for the mutual exchange of experts between the two countries. This will take place within the framework of a Hungarian-Korean economic and scientific-technical inter-governmental committee at the vice premier level. [Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 16 Aug 77 p 2]

CSO: 4208

END