JPRS 69221

8 June 1977

ASIA

TRANSLATIONS ON NORTH KOREA

No. 533

DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT A
Approved for Public Release
Distribution Unlimited

20000317 066

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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.

BIBLIOGRAPHIC DATA SHEET	1. Report No. JPRS 69221	2.	3. Recipient's Accession No.
4. Title and Subtitle TRANSLATIONS ON NORTH KOREA, No. 533			5. Report Date 8 June 1977 6.
7. Author(s)			8. Performing Organization Rept. No.
9. Performing Organization Name and Address Joint Publications Research Service 1000 North Glebe Road Arlington, Virginia 22201			10. Project/Task/Work Unit No. 11. Contract/Grant No.
12. Sponsoring Organization Name and Address As above			13. Type of Report & Period Covered 14.

15. Supplementary Notes

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	19. Security Class (This Report)	21. No. of Pages
Unlimited Availability. Sold by NTIS Springfield, Va. 22151	UNCLASSIFIED	38
	20. Security Class (This Page) UNCLASSIFIED	22. Price PC A03

FORM NTIS-35 (10-70) USCOMM-DC 40329-P71

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IMBUING THE ENTIRE SOCIETY WITH CHUCHE IDEOLOGY

Pyongyang NODONG CH'ONGNYON in Korean 19 Feb 77 p 2

[Ray of Guidance Column by Kim Ung-nam: "Onward on the Path of Imbuing the Entire Society With the Chuche Ideology"]

[Text] Chuche Korea which has entered the latter half of the Seventies in the 20th century is being resplendently embroidered with a history of great creation never before seen in this land.

Imbuing the entire society with the chuche ideology! Following this militant banner, man, nature, and society are being remade in a torrent of revolution, according to the demands of chuche ideology.

After watching the development of exciting realities in our country, a foreign friend wrote down his impressions: "After seeing the true image of Korea, I think I can say that it has not yet reached communism, but it is nevertheless a chuche paradise in which communism will bloom. This is so because most importantly all the people have been armed with the chuche ideology which is the epitome of communist ideology; nature and society have been remade according to the demands of chuche ideology, although the process is not complete, and the chuche social system continues to increase the people's welfare."

Indeed supporting a militant program which no one has ever proposed or even imagined, our fellow citizens and young people are accelerating their advance toward the peak of human ideals.

Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, taught us, "Today our party, the revolutionary vanguard of the Korean working class and people, having proposed a militant program for dyeing the entire society one color with the revolutionary thought of our party, the chuche ideology, is waging a struggle for its realization. To dye the entire society one color with a single revolutionary ideology represents an extremely exalted demand and a difficult task."

Imbuing the entire society with the chuche ideology--this is a militant program which guides all members of society toward communism under the

banner of the chuche ideology and which will realize the ultimate aims of our party under the banner of the chuche ideology!

In today's reality marked by the surging torrent of revolution under the militant banner, we feel the brilliant, creative and revolutionary genius which is causing the new era of chuche to bloom with brilliant wisdom.

It is none other than the wise guidance of our Party Center.

Our Party Center has creatively worked out the question of how to accomplish the chuche revolutionary cause which our great leader pioneered and how to proceed along the path of communism.

The communist cause is a struggle to dye nature and society one color with the ideology of our leader, who first pioneered this cause.

The kind of communist society which we are to build is none other than a society in which the revolutionary thought of our leader, that is, the chuche ideology, is completely incorporated. In order to build a communist society, we must dye the entire society one color with the chuche ideology.

Imbuing the entire society with the chuche ideology which the glorious Party Center has proposed--this is a great program and a scientific communist program which brightly illuminates the way to accomplish our chuche revolutionary cause.

Since the time this militant program was proposed, our party, which was conceived as a weapon to realize the revolutionary thought of our great leader, has acquired the revolutionary banner to realize its ultimate aim, and people have come to conceive of a communist society not merely in abstractions and fragments but as a total picture whose essential characteristics and whole image have become clearer and more complete.

Thus, the path leading to communism has been clearly laid, and the character of the ideology, theory, and spirituality of those who are to live in a communist society, as well as all social relations and manners of activity which are to be realized in that society, have become clear.

How much and for how many centuries human wisdom has had to agonizingly seek that path." How many progressive fighters and communists have had to shed their blood fighting along the difficult route!

For this reason, when this militant program was forcefully announced by the Party Center, our people, who had defied severe difficulties for half a century to follow the path of chuche, could not contain their admiration and praise, looking proudly up to the Party Center. Thus, old revolutionaries as well as young people, whose hearts burned with conviction, could not suppress the surge of their emotions and their soaring passions.

Although people continuously admired the greatness of the program to imbue the entire society with the ideology of chuche at that time, they did not know the full story of how it had come into being.

Creation and discovery are the products of research and wisdom. During those historic days when the great program for constructing a communist society, which the human race had pictured heretofore only as an ideal, was being prepared in the windows of the Party Center, the flames of research and the sparks of wisdom continuously were seen rising.

It was reminiscent of the nights in the secret camp where our great leader worked through the night in a command post built of logs, pouring over a map of Korea and shaping his ideas for the construction of an ideal land of socialism and communism in our liberated and beautiful land.

Holding it as a historic mission solely to relieve our great leader's worries and to complete the revolutionary cause pioneered by our leader to the end, the Party Center, night after night of preparation and research, based on our leader's immortally classical works, instructions, theories, and premises, contemplated the path which the communist movement had traversed, and closely observed the path which the movement should follow.

Thus, the Party Center determined that the banner to be flown at the forefront of the path of the communist movement was none but the banner of our leader's revolutionary thought, that is, chuche ideology, which states the essential demands of a communist society and the inevitability of its completion, which contains the ideology, theory, and spiritual and moral image that people will support in that society, and which enunciates all social relations and the forms of activity to be achieved in such a society. Accordingly, the Party Center arrived at the conclusion that imbuing the entire society with chuche ideology should be the communist program.

The Party Center also scientifically took stock of the potential for realizing this militant program:

We possess the most excellent socialist system, and we have been provided with a socialist material and technical foundation. We also possess a firm political potential.

The Party Center considered the factories which rose like bushes in our land as a means of remaking man and nature in accordance with the demands of the chuche ideology; it also considered party organizations as weapons for dyeing society one color with the chuche ideology.

Let us dye the entire society one color with the chuche ideology!

The will of the Party Center which proposed this demand was firm.

The firm will of the Party Center--this was also a summation of the Korean communist movement.

Imbuing society with the chuche ideology is aimed at advancing our revolution under the banner of our great leader Marshal Kim Il-song's revolutionary thought and at building and perfecting a communist society based on our leader's chuche ideology.

Truly, this revolutionary program brims with the iron-like will of the Party Center to resolutely defend our great leader's revolutionary thought in the face of any firey clouds and inherit and fulfill the revolutionary cause pioneered by our leader, generation after generation. It also contains the unanimous resolution and aim of our people and youth who want only to follow our fatherly leader no matter what whirlwinds may blow and devote their bodies and minds to the implementation of our leader's revolutionary cause.

Imbuing the entire society with the chuche ideology--this is an unfamiliar and difficult path. To blaze this path, the methods employed must also be new.

The glorious Party Center, which examines everything from an innovative viewpoint, has creatively described this path as well and wisely leading the way.

The glorious Party Center has seen to it that the party, as the heart and motive power of society, was strengthened and that a fresh and revolutionary anti-Japanese guerrilla style and method swept through the entire society. The Party Center has attached the wings of the speed battle to the galloping Chollima movement.

The rays of guidance which instill vitality in the party and which foster its courage and power warmly radiate into every place where there is a party organization, to the Onsong County Party in the far north, as well as to the party cell meeting of stage troups in the literary and artistic sector. Because the rays of guidance radiate to every place, party organizations have become vigorous and militant, and functionaries go among the masses with packs on their backs. Thus, the veins of chuche extend down to the masses and to each individual's heart, in which only the chuche-type of pure, red blood of loyalty will swell.

At any grand socialist construction site teeming with the blood of loyalty, exploits and miracles have been achieved. And when the bugle call for the great advance in speed battle loudly resounded, rays of praise toward the Party Center sparkled even more brilliantly.

As those rays shone forth, the Hwanghae Iron Works, the model for automation of iron-making through remote control by industrial television, was born, and the heavy, long-distance belt conveyor transport ship of Unyul, which fills the sea to stretch the size of the fatherland, was built.

As its rays spread out, the fresh and revolutionary slogans, "Production, Study, and Life--All in the Anti-Japanese Guerrilla Style!" and "Ideology,

Technology, and Culture--All According to the Demands of Chuche!" were born, and the hot winds of great innovations covered the entire country. Thus, people cannot forget 1 July 1975, the day of glory.

That was the day on which the blessed rays of the glorious Party Center, which supports our great leader's noble will, warmly radiated into each heart among the working class of Komdok, beyond the hills of the ancient Machon peaks.

On that day, the glorious party really understood the operation here at the Komdok Mine, one of the production bases for nonferrous metals, and brilliantly indicated the way for the mine to follow.

"You must intensify the indoctrination in loyalty to our great leader in order to vigorously develop economic agitation." "In order to solve the problem of transporting ore, you must resolutely adopt belt conveyors."

Guiding functionaries, miners, and electric transport operators--all those who had agonized because they were unable to raise production as much as they had wished and could not find the knots to untangle to solve problems, even though their hearts brimmed with loyalty and they galloped forward, now saw a bright vista open in front of them.

The Party Center saw to it that the miners of Komdok understood the fact that during our era, the period in which the working class became masters in this country, they ought to create not only new ideology and technology but also a new working class culture, a revolutionary culture, and bring it to urban areas as well.

Let Komdok be the vanguard of the nation in every phase of ideology, technology, and culture! This was the militant appeal of the Party Center; it was the fighting weapon and the key to victory which was given to the working class of Komdok which was seeking a breakthrough in grand socialist construction.

At that time, when the rays of guidance extended to Komdok, a bonfire was kindled in the Komdok valley which was like a burning flame that pressed the entire party and all the people toward the great victory of grand socialist construction, and a passion was kindled for great reforms and an advancement which would open wide the broad avenue leading to the high and glorious peak of imbuing the entire society with the chuche ideology by flying high the banner of the three revolutions.

The passion which was kindled at that time has now spread to every corner of the country, turning itself into a powerful flame in the campaign to capture the red banner of the three revolutions, and the cause of imbuing the entire society with the chuche ideology is being vigorously accelerated.

This represents another brilliant example demonstrating the outstanding guidance of our Party Center, which assesses the overall revolution through

a small unit, which achieves victory along the entire front by breaking through at one point, which sees not only through today but also through tomorrow, and which confidently leads the revolution.

Korea glitters because our great leader is there. Korea, where the rays of guidance shine brilliantly, will demonstrate more clearly its grand image as a paradise of humanity where the chuche ideology will fully bloom before long on the path of advancement outlined by the program to imbue the entire society with it, and precisely on that path our people and youth will meet the glowing dawn of communism.

10372
CSO: 4908

MASS MOVEMENT AGAINST 'GANG OF FOUR' IN PEKING

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 26 Feb 77 p 5

[Article by our reporter: "A Mass Movement Is Being Incessantly Launched in Peking To Expose and Criticize the 'Gang of Four'"]

[Text] PEOPLE'S DAILY and other newspapers and news services of China report on the mass movement which is being more incessantly launched in Peking to expose and criticize "the Gang of Four."

In a recent issue PEOPLE'S DAILY carried an article entitled "The Mass Movement in the Capital To Expose and Criticize 'The Gang of Four' Is Gradually Deepening." The article states:

After the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua smashed "the gang of four" with a single blow, the people of the capital with great vigor and a heightened fighting spirit held meetings to greatly denounce, expose, and criticize. In the past few months party organizations at all levels in the city organized some 50,000 meetings of denunciation and criticism, and a total of some 20 million people participated in them.

The daily, stating that the criminal acts of "the Gang of Four" are being exposed and denounced in the process, went on:

Frenziedly opposing the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao, the respected and beloved Premier Chou, and Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, the heir personally selected by Chairman Mao, they attempted to sweep away en masse central and local responsible functionaries of the party, administration, and army.

Everywhere they spread revisionist sophistries, sabotaged Chairman Mao's revolutionary lines and policies, and destroyed Chairman Mao's strategic deployment.

Continuing, the newspaper pointed out the achievements scored in the course of carrying out the decision of the Peking City Party Committee which laid down, as the central task of 1977, the strengthening of the mass movement to expose and criticize "the Gang of Four," and wrote:

After "the Gang of Four" were exposed, the entire city became one vast sea in which to bury "the Gang of Four," and everywhere dynamic waves of revolutionary great criticism surged.

As the new year was ushered in, a campaign was launched at many factories, villages, army units, organs, stores, and residential areas in the city to study the work of Chairman Mao "On Ten Major Relationships" and the important speech of Chairman Hua at the second national congress held to learn from Ta-chai in agriculture.

Broad cadre ranks and masses on cultural, public health, scientific, educational and other fronts, too, closely linking with their practical struggle between the two lines on their respective fronts, sharply exposed and criticized the criminal acts of "the Gang of Four" which attempted to sabotage the educational revolution, literary arts revolution, and public health revolution.

The PEOPLE'S DAILY also in a recent issue carried an article entitled "The Criminal Acts of the 'Gang of Four' To Usurp the Powers of the Party and State, As Viewed From Chang-hua University and Peking University."

In the article the newspaper bares concrete facts and corroborating materials that "the Gang of Four" and their confidants perpetrated all kinds of counter-revolutionary schemes at Chang-hua University and Peking University, and pointed out:

They formed so-called "great criticism teams" usurping the names of the two universities, and using them as their controlled press, produced on a grand scale anti-party writings having by-lines of a dozen pen names.

Some of these dark writings shaped the so-called "The Spirit of the Center" and sabotaged the strategic deployment of Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee while others viciously, though indirectly, attacked the guiding cadres of the Central Committee such as the respected and beloved Premier Chou and Chairman Hua.

Following the demise of Chairman Mao "the Gang of Four" stepped up their scheme to seize the powers of the party and state. Their sinister confidants cried: "Now is the time to struggle. We must write this quickly in bold style."

In conclusion, stating that the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, the illustrious leader of the Chinese people, at last swept the sinister gang into the trash bin of history, the newspaper wrote that the broad teachers and students are firmly determined to wage to the end the struggle to expose and criticize "the Gang of Four."

Meanwhile, NCNA, commenting on the reemergence of the opera "White Hair Girl" in Peking, wrote:

The reemergence on the stage of such well-known characters as Hsi Erh and Yang Pai-lao constitutes a strong criticism of the criminal acts of the Wang, Chang, Chiang, and Yao gang who went berserk in opposing Chairman Mao's revolutionary literary arts line.

In the days of the anti-Japanese war and liberation war the opera "White Hair Girl" was staged everywhere in the liberated areas and popularized throughout the country.

But this opera became the target of concentrated attack by "the Gang of Four," was taken off the stage, and musicians, actors, and actresses suffered merciless oppression.

The news service wrote that this opera once again came to see the daylight amid the triumphant song of victory of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, the illustrious leader of the Chinese people, which smashed "the Gang of Four" at a single blow.

12153
CSO: 4908

NEED TO LEARN FROM LEI FENG STRESSED

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 13 Mar 77 p 6

[Article by our reporter: "'Let Us Learn From Comrade Lei Feng,' a Joint Editorial Carried by the Chinese PEOPLE'S DAILY, RED FLAG, and LIBERATION ARMY NEWS"]

[Text] In their 5 March editions the Chinese PEOPLE'S DAILY, RED FLAG and LIBERATION ARMY NEWS carried a joint editorial entitled "Let Us Learn from Comrade Lei Feng." The editorial states:

Chairman Mao, the great leader and teacher, 14 years ago made a great appeal to the entire party, country, and people through his writing "Let Us Learn from Comrade Lei Feng."

The illustrious leader Chairman Hua, holding high and resolutely defending the great banner of Chairman Mao, leading our party to sharply expose and criticize "the Gang of Four," and tightly grasping the key link, has been stabilizing the country, developing a favorable situation, and has called on us to continue to launch the mass movement to learn from Comrade Lei Feng. Recently, Chairman Hua appealed to us through his writing "Let Us Learn from Comrade Lei Feng and Carry Out to the End the Proletarian Revolutionary Cause Charted by Chairman Mao."

Lei Feng was a communist warrior indoctrinated and reared by Mao Tse-tung Thought. He strove to live up to his oath "I will earnestly read the works of Chairman Mao, listen to him, and work according to Chairman Mao's directives."

Lei Feng personified the lofty character of our country's working class and working masses, and embodied the outstanding tradition of our party and army. Lei Feng is a model who tens of millions of party members, millions of cadres and soldiers of the People's Liberation Army, broad Communist Youth League members and revolutionary youths of China must learn from. In the past 14 years the brilliant image of Lei Feng has been deeply engraved in the people's minds. Liu Shao-chi, Lin Piao, and particularly the Wang, Chang,

Chiang, Yao "Gang of Four" tried desperately to destroy this image but by no means could they erase it. The great mass movement to learn from Lei Feng has inspired broad cadres and masses, especially youths, to study the works of Marx, Lenin, and Chairman Mao and establish a communist world outlook, and exerted tremendous influence on generating social currents of "total dedication to the masses without the slightest selfish interest or desire" and an upswing in socialist construction.

The appeals of Chairman Mao and Chairman Hua, by rearing new generations of our people, especially youths, who "serve the people with total devotion," are aimed directly at making it possible to carry on the Marxist-Leninist revolutionary cause charted by many generations of proletarian revolutionaries. It is imperative that not only the entire commanding staff and combatants of the People's Liberation Army but also all-party, all-country fronts such as industry, agriculture, commerce, and education together learn from Lei Feng, and that the movement to learn from Lei Feng be launched on a broader scale and in more depth.

Continuing, the editorial stressed:

"The Gang of Four" desperately sabotaged the mass movement to learn from Lei Feng, a movement initiated by Chairman Mao, attacked and slandered by every means, and even went so far as to blatantly omit from the paper under their control the personal writing of Chou En-lai on learning from Lei Feng because they are the sworn enemies of the people.

That "the Gang of Four" slandered the movement to learn from Lei Feng is very ludicrous because they were indiscriminate about classes, disregarded the line and direction, and failed to come to grips with important questions. Lei Feng was clear about love and hate, most firm in his proletarian stand, and resolutely carried out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. He said he must be "ruthless and merciless like the cold winter toward the enemy" and "warm like a spring day toward comrades." Lei Feng never forgot the grievances of blood and tears and clearly remembered class sufferings; he loved everything the people loved and hated everything the people hated; he very much loved the party, the leader, the people and comrades; he hated the old society and all class enemies to the bone; he quietly thought of the major affairs of the country and kept world transformation in sight.

We should learn from Lei Feng to forever adore the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao, warmly love the illustrious leader Chairman Hua, fervently love the party and people, the collective, and the socialist fatherland, and to hate the enemies, imperialism and all reactionaries, and hate "the Gang of Four" who represent the interests of all class enemies at home and abroad.

Exposing and criticizing "the Gang of Four" is nothing but defending the basic interests of the people.

In recent years "the Gang of Four" wearing the coat of revolution came up with numerous reactionary sophistries such as diligently working is like raising ones head but not seeing the path ahead; observing discipline and listening to the party is a manifestation of servility; technical job performance study is following the road to job performance as the supreme; keeping production steady is designed to cover up an erroneous line. Moreover, they claimed that it is a crime to work diligently, sacrificing oneself for the sake of the collective, and that it is a commendable act to engage in speculation, fraudulence, sabotage and disturbance. Even going so far as to put forth as a "Model" such an unworthy counterrevolutionary fellow as Chang Ch'ol-saeng [Korean transliteration], they lured people to develop desires for fame and success, completely reversing glory and shame, the lofty and dastardly. "The gang of four" are criminals who inflicted the greatest harm on the people, especially the youths and juveniles. That we should launch a mass movement to learn from Lei Feng is for the purpose of straightening out the ideology warped by "the Gang of Four" and of cleansing the revolutionary tradition and public morals of the filth and polluted water which the gang generated.

Stating that Lei Feng not only had the idea of serving the people but also strove to develop the capability of serving the people, the editorial states: Whatever work he undertook he delved into it deeply. With wholesome thought he familiarized himself with the work at hand; with a high sense of responsibility toward his work, he set for himself high standards of technique; everywhere he went he radiated light and became a screw that never gets rusty. We, too, like Comrade Lei Feng, must tightly grasp the task of "expediting production and work and accelerating preparations against war with a tight grip on the revolution" as we continue to give priority to proletarian political activities and carry out our assigned tasks looking toward the towering revolutionary targets. We must accomplish the four-sided modernization of our country within the century, and with the high aspiration of achieving the socialist and communist cause, compressing 2 years into 1 and making every minute count, we must develop the epople's economy and commendably carry out national defense construction and preparations against war. The capabilities of each person are different and so are their assignments. But only when one devotes all his efforts to do good deeds for the people can he become such a person as Chairman Mao glorified, a person free of vulgar tastes. Such people will come to command respect in their own right throughout society. It is no accident that Lei Feng appeared in our country and many youths of our country are striving to become a Lei Feng. Different social systems and ideological indoctrination produce different youths.

Because our country has a superior socialist system, because there is the great Mao Tse-tung Thought, we must, and can, turn our youths into Lei Fengs. The youth are the future and the hope of the country. Learning from Lei Feng and commendably educating and indoctrinating rising generations is related to the far-reaching plan of the proletarian revolutionary cause. Organizations at all levels of the party, government, army, and social organizations must tightly grasp this; in particular, Communist Youth League organizations must constantly regard this as an important task.

Today, once again, the entire party, army, and people are launching the mass movement to learn from Lei Feng on a broader scale and deeper.

Energetically inspiring people is the revolutionary spirit of moving ahead of others while learning from each other, helping each other, and leading each other. A very wonderful thriving growth situation will be created in our country, and the political situation will enter a more lively phase. Let one and all, holding ever higher the great banner of Chairman Mao and responding to the appeal of the illustrious Chairman Hua, learn from Comrade Lei Feng and carry out to the end the proletarian revolutionary cause charted by Chairman Mao.

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CSO: 4908

CONTINUING EFFORTS TO PEACEFULLY REUNIFY THE FATHERLAND

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 1 Apr 77 p 5

[Article by Han Ung-ho: "The Consistent Efforts of Our Party and the DPRK Government for Peaceful Unification of the Fatherland"]

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

"The DPRK Government has always advocated peaceful unification, and advocates peaceful unification now as well.... Our party and the DPRK Government will continue to advocate peaceful unification in the future, and will wage an active struggle for its realization." ("Answers to Questions Asked by Foreign Reporters," pp 168-169)

The independent peaceful unification of the fatherland is the most cherished desire of all the people of Korea, and is a task of the most urgent national priority confronting our party and the DPRK Government.

The Korean Workers Party and the DPRK Government have endeavored, from the very first day of division of the nation, to bring about unification of the fatherland based upon the principle of independence in accordance with the basic course of action explained by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, and along with this, have devised a number of plans to facilitate a peaceful solution to the problem of unification and have worked unceasingly for its realization.

Up until now, the DPRK Government has presented proposals for peaceful unification on at least 150 occasions.

In the plans proposed by our party and the DPRK Government under the direct supervision of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, there have been explained all the fundamental problems associated with peaceful unification of the fatherland and all the concrete methods for its realization.

Our party and the DPRK Government have proposed a plan calling for the removal of all foreign troops from South Korea and the establishment of a unified central government composed of representatives of all classes of people [elected] by means of free north-south general elections to be executed democratically, without any outside interference.

Should the South Korean authorities be unable to immediately accept the practical application of north-south general elections, our party and the DPRK Government have proposed, as an interim policy, the establishment of a north-south federation and the implementation of such actions as economic and cultural exchanges, travel back and forth by individuals, and exchange of correspondence.

The Korean Workers Party and the DPRK Government have also labored positively to ease the military confrontation and dispel the state of tension, both of which have preliminary significance in the creation of an environment favorable to peaceful unification.

In doing nothing about a situation in which there is massive military confrontation between north and south, there can be no alleviation of mistrust and the continued threat of war between north and south, and not even the slightest problem associated with peaceful unification of the nation can be solved.

Therefore, our party and the DPRK Government have repeatedly made a succession of logical proposals designed to ease the artificially produced state of tension between north and south and to effect the peaceful unification of the nation, and, after suspension of hostilities in Korea, put forth plans on various occasions to transform the ceasefire into a stable peace.

In August 1955, the DPRK Government adopted a position requiring the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Korea, and introduced such points as north and south Korea abandoning the use of any force whatsoever against the other side, proclaiming acceptance of the duty to solve the problem of unification of the fatherland only by peaceful means and reducing the military forces of north and south Korea to the minimum.

The DPRK Government repeatedly proposed at the first session of the second congress of the Supreme People's Assembly, and on numerous occasions at subsequent Supreme People's Assemblies, the conclusion of a joint agreement between north and south covering non-use of military force against the other party, and the drastic cutting back of north and south Koreas' military forces on condition that American troops be withdrawn from south Korea.

The plans for peaceful unification proposed and handed down historically by our party and the DPRK Government were most patriotic and realistic plans which completely conform to the ideas of all Korean people and to the national [racial] interests, and are most logical methods which satisfactorily take into consideration the different circumstances which have come about in south and north as a result of division.

Consequently, these plans have been fully supported and welcomed by all the people of south and north Korea.

However, regrettably the successive administrators of south Korea have arbitrarily rejected and opposed our plans for peaceful unification, and have not listened to a single one of them.

They have not only opposed the suggestion to have all foreign forces withdrawn and conduct free north-south general elections, but have also rejected the suggestion to implement a north-south federation as an interim alternative prior to complete unification, opposed the suggestion to gather together in one place representatives of north and south for the sake of solving the unification problem, and opposed all the various measures that would be of help in solving the unification problem, including easing the tense situation and cutting back the military forces of north and south Korea.

As a result of this, unification of our fatherland has been delayed.

As the 1970's began, a new change appeared in the internal and external state of affairs of our nation.

It was in an environment like this that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song explained, in an historic speech made on 6 August 1971, a new broad policy for north-south discussions in which there is readiness for contact, at any time, with all political parties including south Korea's "Democratic Republican Party," social organizations and individuals.

This epoch-making proposal finally broke the stalemate that had been maintained for so long in Korea, and presented a decisive opportunity for opening up new prospects.

When the voices of the world's people and the pressure of the citizens of south Korea--who fervently adopted, and demanded the realization of, this new all-encompassing plan elucidated by the great leader--became so great that they could not be stopped, even the south Korean authorities, who had up until this time rejected all contact, could do nothing but take part in this approach to contact with us, be it only in the form of talks between Red Cross organizations.

Although we had the feeling that this was too limited in scope as well as too late, we in any case recognized that it had great significance to the extent that it had Koreans sitting down together and discussing domestic national problems, and we directed all our sincere efforts to making the talks a success.

At the same time, we strove positively to make this develop into a political dialogue much broader than previously planned contacts.

As a result, high-level north-south talks were arranged, and ultimately the joint north-south statement was issued on the basis of the combined three great principles of independence, peaceful unification and democracy proposed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

After the joint north-south statement, basic agreement was reached, at our suggestion, between north and south to go even further by undertaking efforts in all areas including politics, economics, culture, military affairs and diplomacy, and the North-South Coordinating Committee was organized.

All these accomplishments, which were the result of efforts put in by our party, the government, and all the people under the wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, vividly confirmed the legitimacy of the policy of independent and peaceful unification and the principle of all-encompassing dialogue proposed by the great leader.

Our party and the DPRK Government moved after the start of dialogue between north and south to put into practice as quickly as possible the joint statement and those points of agreement between both sides, and continued to work positively to realize the long-standing national goal of unification.

In a positive effort to sincerely fulfill the three great principles for unification of the fatherland set forth in the joint statement, we first of all proposed concrete methods to bring about cooperation between north and south in various fields including politics, military affairs, diplomacy, economics and culture.

In particular, as the most important and key link in eliminating mistrust and misunderstanding between north and south, and in aiding in the creation of an atmosphere of mutual trust and promotion of dialogue, we presented a five-point proposal directed toward reducing the military confrontation between north and south. The five-point proposal, the contents of which included a halt to escalation of military strength and the arms race, the withdrawal of all foreign forces, reducing troop strength and armanents to the minimum and a halt to bringing in weapons from foreign countries, was a realistic plan that would create a practical basis for trust between north and south, preclude the possibility of a recurrence of war and ease the tense situation.

In an historic speech on 23 June 1973, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song presented his five-point plan for unification of the fatherland, the first provision of which was to bring forward the problem of dissolving the military confrontation between north and south and easing the tense situation.

The plan for dissolving the military confrontation between north and south and easing the tense situation is a most patriotic plan which reflects the unending aspirations of a Korean people who want to remove the obstacles that lay across the path to unification and who want unification of the nation to be achieved peacefully, and is the most just plan that completely fulfills the desires of the peace-loving people of the world.

All of this sincere effort that has been put forth by our party and the DPRK Government flows from a peace-preserving position of wanting to ultimately eliminate the threat of war in our nation, and of wanting to solve every single unification problem peacefully.

If only one of the peaceful proposals that we had come up with had been realized, the problem of unification of the fatherland would have been achieved a long time ago.

However, the south Korean authorities clung to a two-faced strategy and behaved one way on the outside and differently on the inside, and rejected the proposals of the DPRK Government for reducing the military confrontation and easing the tense situation, saying from the beginning that it was "premature" and now that "the time for solution" has not come. On the contrary, they shouted their slogans of "cultivation of power" and "fast strike-fast decision," thus increasing the mania for the arms race and war preparations.

What is even worse, the south Korean puppet clique went so far as to fabricate the "October revitalizing reforms," which in fact come right out into the open and oppose peaceful unification under the pretext of providing a system for "peaceful unification." Under the pressure of an unparalleled show of force, they devised what is known as the "revitalizing reform constitution" and completely shut off any discussion of peaceful unification by a broad range of political figures and the mass of the people, the result of which has been a strengthening of the long-term rule of those now in power and of the system of military fascist dictatorship, as well as a strengthening of the war preparations and attitude of confrontation in opposition to us.

Finally, after advocating confrontation and "victory over communism" in place of peaceful unification as emphasized by us, on June 1973 south Korean authorities completely discarded the 4 July joint north-south statement and issued a "special statement" which openly exposed their true design of plotting for permanent division.

The "special statement" announced by the south Korean puppets was in reality a proclamation of national division which publicly announced their criminal "two Koreas" strategy, and was a dialogue-rupturing proclamation which negated the north-south dialogue.

As a result of this type of action by the south Korean authorities to make permanent the division of the nation, a situation of ruptured dialogue between north and south was brought about, and a severe crisis--the question of unification or division--was placed in the way of our nation's future.

All the facts clearly indicate who is sincerely working for the sake of unification of the nation and for peace, and who in reality is following a course of scheming for division and for an intensification of the confrontation and the tense atmosphere.

Rejection of all outside intervention in our domestic affairs, and peaceful solution of the domestic problem of unification of the fatherland through cooperation and collaboration between north and south, not by confrontation and war, at the hands of the Korean people in accordance with the right to national self-determination, is the consistent position and policy adhered to by the DPRK Government.

The Korean Workers Party and the DPRK Government have advocated peaceful unification in the past and will continue likewise to do so in the future as well, and will continue to do everything in their power to find a peaceful solution to the problem of unification.

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APPEARANCE LISTS FOR DPRK PERSONALITIES

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

CITY PLANNING CELEBRATION--Attending a report meeting to commemorate the 30th anniversary of the founding of Pyongyang city planning organs on 29 March were the following:

Yim Ch'un-ch'u	comrade
Kim Ha-chong	functionary of the sector concerned
Hong Hui-ch'ong	"
Yi Hyong-chom	"
Kim Song-nyul	"
Kang Ch'o-han	"

Comrade Yim Ch'un-ch'u delivered a congratulatory message from the KWP Central Committee, the DPRK Central Peoples Committee and the State Administration Council. The commemorative report was presented by Kang Ch'o-han. [Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 30 Mar 77 p 2]

BANQUET FOR YUGOSLAV DELEGATION--Attending a banquet given by the State Administration Council on 29 March at the People's Palace of Culture to welcome a Yugoslav government delegation were the following:

Kong Chin-t'ae	comrade
Han Si-hae	functionary of the sector concerned
Yi Yong-ch'ang	"
Ho Kyong	"
Ch'oe Chae-kuk	"

[Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 20 Mar 77 p 2]

MAN'GYONGDAE PRIZE TOURNAMENT--Attending the opening ceremonies of the Man'gyongdae Prize athletic tournament held in Pyongyang on 1 April were the following:

Kang Yang-uk	comrade
Yang Hyong-sop	"
Chong Chun-ki	"
Kim Ch'ang-chu	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Yu-sun	"

Kim Yu-sun delivered the speech opening the athletic meet. [Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 3 Apr 77 p 3]

HUNGARIAN AMBASSADOR'S BANQUET--Attending a banquet given on 4 April at the Ongnyugwan by the Hungarian ambassador to commemorate the 32nd anniversary of the Hungarian liberation were the following:

So Ch'ol	comrade
Ho Tam	"
Kim Sok-ki	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Kyong-yon	"
Kim Kuk-hun	"
Kang Hui-won	"
Kim Kil-nyon	"
Chang Chong-hwan	"
Chon In-ch'ol	"
Ko Kwan-pong	"
Han Su-kil	"
Kim Yong-sun	"

[Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 5 Apr 77 p 3]

SYRIAN ENVOY GIVES BANQUET--Invited to a banquet given by the Syrian ambassador to the DPRK on 5 April at the Ongnyugwan to commemorate the 30th anniversary of the Arab Ba'th Party were the following:

Yang Hyong-sop	comrade
Kim Kyong-yon	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Ki-nam	"
Kim Yong-sun	"
Chang Chong-hwan	"
Han Si-hae	"
Han Su-kil	"
Kim Yong-sun	"
Yi Su-wol	"
Won Ch'ol-kap	"

[Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 6 Apr 77 p 4]

IRAQI AMBASSADOR'S BANQUET--Invited to a banquet given by the Iraqi ambassador to the DPRK on 6 April at the People's Palace of Culture to commemorate the 30th anniversary of the Arab Ba'th Party were the following:

Yang Hyong-sop	comrade
Kim Sok-ki	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Song-kol	"
Kim Kil-hyon	"
Chang Chong-hwan	"
Han Si-hae	"
Chong Song-nam	"
Chu Ch'ang-chun	"
Yi Su-wol	"
Won Ch'ol-kap	"

[Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 7 Apr 77 p 4]

ATHLETIC MEET--Attending the Young Pioneers' National Athletic Meet at Mangyongdae on 16 April as part of the birthday celebration for Comrade Kim Il-song were the following:

Pak Song-ch'ol	comrade
Kang Yang-uk	"
Kim Tong-kyu	"
So Ch'ol	"
Yim Ch'un-ch'u	"
Yang Hyong-sop	"
Chong Chun-ki	"

Also attending were vice chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Federation of Korean Residents in Japan, Yi Chin-kyu; Comrade Yi Chong-to, who headed a delegation of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification; Yi Pok-nam, director of a bureau under the Central Standing Committee of GAKRJ, who headed a delegation of the GAKRJ Kumgangsan Opera Troupe; Song Kwan-su, vice chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the Youth Federation of Korean Residents in Japan, who headed a delegation to deliver a letter of loyalty from Korean residents there; Yi Ch'ang-sok, head of the soccer team of Korean residents in Japan, now visiting the DPRK; and Yun Chae-su, head of a delegation of Korean trading companies in Japan. [Pyongyang NODONG CH"ONGNYON in Korean 17 Apr 77 pp 1, 3]

MASS GYMNASTICS PERFORMANCE--The following persons attended a mass gymnastics performance of "Song of Korea" on 16 April at Moranbong Stadium in honor of the 65th birthday of Comrade Kim Il-song:

Kim Il	comrade
Pak Song-ch'ol	"
Kang Yang-uk	"
Kim Tong-kyu	"
O Chin-u	"

So Ch'ol	comrade
Yim Ch'un-ch'u	"
Yang Hyong-sop	"
Yi Yong-mu	"
Chong Chun-ki	"
Kang Song-san	"
Ho Tam	"
Kye Ung-t'ae	"
Yun Ki-pok	"
Hwang Chang-yop	"
Kim Yun-sun	functionary of the sector concerned
Kang Hyon-su	"
Kang Hui-won	"

[Pyongyang NODONG CH"ONGNYON in Korean 17 Apr 77 p 3]

4.19 COMMEMORATIVE MEETING--Attending a commemorative report meeting held on 18 April in Moranbong Theater to mark the 17th anniversary of the South Korean 19 April Uprising were the following:

Ho Chong-suk	functionary of the sector concerned
Hong Ki-mun	"
Kim Man-kum	"
Kim Kuk-hun	"
Chi Chae-yong	"
Nam T'ae-chun	"
Wang Kyong-hak	"
Chi Ch'ang-ik	"

Hong Ki-mun, chairman of the Committee for Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, delivered the report. [Pyongyang NODONG CH"ONGNYON in Korean 19 Apr 77 p 4]

WOMEN'S ART PERFORMANCE--Viewing a performance of the National Women's Union Art Circle together with Comrade Kim Il-song on 24 April at the 8 February House of Culture were the following:

Kim Il	comrade
Kang Yang-uk	"
Kim Tong-kyu	"
O Chin-u	"
So Ch'ol	"
Yim Ch'un-ch'u	"
Chon Mun-sop	"
Yang Hyong-sop	"
Yi Yong-mu	"
Chong Chun-ki	"
Kim Ch'ol-man	"

Also attending the perfomrnace were Kim Song-ae, chairman of the central committee of the Korean Women's Union, and Yi Chin-kyu, vice chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 25 Apr 77 p 1]

CENTRAL REPORT MEETING--Attending a central report meeting to mark the 45th anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army held on 24 April at the People's Palace of Culture were the following:

Kim Il	comrade
Pak Song-ch'ol	"
Kang Yang-uk	"
Kim Tong-kyu	"
O Chin-u	"
So Ch'ol	"
Yim Ch'un-ch'u	"
Yang Hyong-sop	"
O Paek-yong	"
Yi Yong-mu	"
Chong Chun-ki	"
Kim Ch'ol-man	"
Chong Tong-ch'ol	"
Hwang Chang-yop	"

Also attending the report meeting was Yi Chin-kyu, vice chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan. The report was given by Comrade Kim Tong-kyu. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 25 Apr 77 p 1]

SPA TURNOUT--Seated with Comrade Kim Il-song on the speakers' platform at the 7th session of the 5th Supreme People's Assembly held on 26 April at the Mansudae Assembly Hall were the following:

Kim Il	comrade
Kang Yang-uk	"
Kim Tong-kyu	"
Pak Song-ch'ol	"
O Chin-u	"
So Ch'ol	"
Yim Ch'un-ch'u	"
Yang Hyong-sop	"
Yi Chong-ok	"
O Paek-yong	"
Chon Mun-sop	"
Yon Hyong-muk	"
Yi Kun-mo	"
Yi Yong-mu	"
Hyon Mu-kwang	"
Kim Yong-nam	"
Chong Chun-ki	"

Kim Ch'ol-man	comrade
Kang Song-san	"
Kim Hwan	"
Ho Tam	"
Kye Ung-t'ae	"
Kong Chin-t'ae	"
Yun Ki-pok	"
Chong Tong-ch'ol	"

Also seated on the speakers' platform was Comrade Yi Chin-kyu, the vice chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the GAKRJ and a deputy to the SPA.

Discussants for the session were the following:

Yi Chong-ok	deputy; vice premier
Yi Pong-kil	deputy; 1st vice chairman, Chagang Province Peoples Committee
Kim Kyong-suk	deputy; foreman, Pyongyang Starch Factory
Chu Song-il	deputy; foreman, Yongsong Machine Factory
Ho Pok-tok	deputy; chairman, Nangnang kuyok Cooperative Farm Management Committee, Pyongyang City

[Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 27 Apr 77 p 1]

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BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION ON DPRK PERSONALITIES AND KOREANS IN JAPAN

[Biographic information extracted from Korean language sources published in Pyongyang]

Chang Chong-hwan

A candidate member of the KWP Central Committee and vice minister of Peoples Armed Forces; he participated in talks between the DPRK and Gabon held in Pyongyang between 9 and 12 May 1977. (MINJU CHOSON 13 May 77 p 2)

Ch'oe Hyon-ki

First assistant manager of the Kim Ch'aek Iron and Steel Complex and a deputy to the 5th SPA; delivered a speech on the third day of the 7th session of the 5th SPA. (MINJU CHOSON 29 Apr 77 p 1)

Chong Chun-ki

Vice premier and chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee and a deputy to the 5th SPA; delivered a speech at the last day's meeting of the 7th session of the SPA. (MINJU CHOSON 30 Apr 77 p 2)

Chong Yong-t'aek

Chairman of the Agricultural Management Committee of South Hwanghae Province and a deputy to the 5th SPA; delivered a speech on the third day of the 7th session of the 5th SPA. (MINJU CHOSON 29 Apr 77 p 1)

Ho Tam

Candidate member of the Political Committee of the KWP Central Committee, vice premier and concurrently minister of foreign affairs; he participated in talks between the DPRK and Gabon in Pyongyang from 9 to 12 May 1977. (MINJU CHOSON 13 May 77 p 2)

Hong Song-yo

One of the functionaries concerned who participated in a mass rally in Haeju City to commemorate the 32d anniversary of the Hungarian liberation. (MINJU CHOSON 2 Apr 77 p 4)

Kim Chong-hui

Academician, doctor of philosophy and recipient of the Kim Il-song Prize, he wrote an article in MINJU CHOSON titled "He Guided Us Along the Path of Real Science, the Great Path of Glory." He is 69 years old and has seven children, all of whom have completed college studies and have become scholars, professionals and engineers. (MINJU CHOSON 10 Apr 77 p 2)

Kim Ki-nam

Headed a SPRK friendship delegation which visited the PRC on 28 April. (MINJU CHOSON 3 May 77 p 5)

Kim Kyu-p'il

Delivered the report at the North Hamgyong Province report meeting to commemorate the 44th anniversary of the Wangjaesan Meeting. (MINJU CHOSON 12 Mar 77 p 2)

Kim Kyu-un

One of the functionaries concerned who participated in a mass rally in Haeju City to commemorate the 32d anniversary of the Hungarian Liberation. (MINJU CHOSON 2 Apr 77 p 4)

Kim Nak-hui (female)

Chairman of the North Hwanghae Provincial Agricultural Management Committee and a deputy to the 5th SPA; delivered a speech at the last day's meeting of the 5th session of the SPA. (MINJU CHOSON 30 Apr 77 p 2)

Kim Pyong-ho

DPRK ambassador to Egypt; on 27 April he paid a farewell visit to Egyptian President Sadat before leaving for home. (MINJU CHOSON 4 May 77 p 1)

Kim T'ae-ho

Comrade Kim T'ae-ho, manager of the Youth Power Station Construction Facility, completed the restoration and rebuilding of the Sup'ung Power Station which was destroyed during the Korean War; he also greatly contributed to the successful construction of the Kanggye, Unbong and Sodusu Power Stations; he has rendered services in the construction of the Taedong River Power Station, which he is currently in charge of. For these contributions he was awarded the title of Labor Hero of the DPRK. (MINJU CHOSON 14 Apr 77 p 1)

Kim T'ae-kyu

Manager of the Hungnyong Colliery and delegate to the 5th SPA; he delivered a speech at the second day's meeting of the 7th session of the 5th SPA. (MINJU CHOSON 28 Apr 77 p 1)

Kim T'aek-nyong

Chairman of the North Hamgyong Provincial Administrative Committee and a deputy to the 5th SPA; he delivered a speech at the final day's meeting of the 7th session of the SPA. (MINJU CHOSON 30 Apr 77 p 2)

Kim T'aek-won

A railroad station is known as the Concentrated Freight Station Where Comrade Kim T'aek-won Works. (NODONG SINMUN 11 May 77 p 3)

Kim Yo-kon

Appointed DPRK ambassador to Afghanistan by decree of the Central People's Committee. (MINJU CHOSON 24 Mar 77 p 3)

Kim Yu'kun

Headed a DPRK scientific-technical cooperation delegation which visited PRC and Vietnam to participate in scientific-technical cooperation talks. (NODONG SINMUN 2 Feb 77 p 4)

Kong Chin-t'ae

A member of the central committee of the KWP and vice premier and concurrently minister of external economic affairs; he participated in talks between the DPRK and Gabon held in Pyongyang from 9 to 12 May 1977. (MINJU CHOSON 13 May 77 p 2)

Kye Ung-t'ae

A member of the KWP Central Committee and vice premier and currently minister of foreign trade; he participated in talks between the DPRK and Gabon held in Pyongyang from 9 to12 May 1977. (MINJU CHOSON 13 May 77 p 2)

O Man-sok

Appointed DPRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Argentina by decree of the DPRK People's Committee. (MINJU CHOSON 4 May 77 p 3)

O Ye-son

Chairman of the Kangso County Administrative Committee, South Pyongan Province and a deputy to the 5th SPA; delivered a speech at the second day's meeting of the 7th session of the 5th SPA. (MINJU CHOSON 28 Apr 77 p 1)

So Kwan-hi

Chairman of the Agricultural Committee and a deputy to the 5th SPA; he delivered a speech at the final day's meeting of the 7th session of the SPA. (MINJU CHOSON 30 Apr 77 p 2)

Yi Chang-hwa

Appointed DPRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Papua New Guinea by decree of the DPRK Central People's Committee. (MINJU CHOSON 3 May 77 p 3)

Yi Chi-su

A shipyard which builds fishing boats is known as the Shipyard Where Comrade Yi Chi-su Works. (MINJU CHOSON 20 Feb 77 p 1)

Yi Chong-mok

A member of the KWP Central Committee and vice minister of foreign affairs; he participated in talks between the DPRK and Gabon held in Pyongyang between 9 and 12 May 1977. (MINJU CHOSON 13 May 77 p 2)

Yi Chun-ok

Appointed DPRK ambassador to Guyana by decree of the Central People's Committee. (MINJU CHOSON 25 Mar 77 p 3)

Yi Chun-ok

DPRK ambassador to Guyana; he met with the premier of Guyana on 21 April to deliver greetings from Comrade Kim Il-song. (MINJU CHOSON 4 May 77 p 1)

Yi Pong-kil

First vice chairman of the Chagang Provincial People's Committee and a deputy to the 5th SPA; he delivered a speech in support of the new budget at the 7th session of the SPA. (MINJU CHOSON 27 Apr 77 p 4)

Yi Pong-se

Chairman of the management committee of the Pukchi Cooperative Farm in Chaeryong County, South Hwanghae Province and a deputy to the 5th SPA; delivered a speech at the second day's meeting of the 7th session of the 5th SPA. (MINJU CHOSON 28 Apr 77 p 1)

Yi Sil-ok (female)

Dean of the Sinuiju Teachers' College and a deputy to the 5th SPA; she gave a speech on the third day of the 7th session of the 5th SPA. (MINJU CHOSON 29 Apr 77 p 1)

Yi Song-ik

Received the title of Labor Hero of the DPRK for his "heroic efforts in the struggle to produce, with our own raw materials, our own technology and our own efforts, important products which hold great significance in the development of our country's electronic engineering." (MINJU CHOSON 19 Apr 77 p 1)

Yi Su-tok

A railroad station is known as the Youth Station Where Comrade Yi Su-tok Works. (NODONG SINMUN 7 May 77 p 3)

Yi Sun-paek

One of the functionaries concerned who participated in a mass rally in Haeju City to commemorate the 32d anniversary of the Hungarian liberation. (MINJU CHOSON 2 Apr 77 p 4)

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APPEARANCE LISTS FOR DPRK PERSONALITIES

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

CITY RALLIES SUPPORT LAW--The following persons participated in mass rallies and gatherings held on 2 May in Pyongyang and Sinuiju in support of the new DPRK Land Law adopted at the 7th session of the 5th SPA:

Pyongyang City:

Chong Chun-ki	comrade
Kang Hyon-su	functionary of the sector concerned
Yi Chong-sik	"

Sinuiju:

O Paek-yong	comrade
Kim Pyong-nyul	functionary of the sector concerned
Kang Chung-han	"
Han In-hwan	"

[Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 3 May 77 p 4]

CENTRAL REPORT MEETING--Participating in a central report meeting held on 2 May at the People's Palace of Culture to commemorate the 40th anniversary of the founding of SOGWANG, the organ of the Korean Peoples' Revolutionary Army, were the following:

Yim Ch'un-ch'u	comrade
Yang Hyong-sop	"
Chong Chun-ki	"

The commemorative report was delivered by Comrade Yang Hyong-sop.
[Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 3 May 77 p 4]

GUYANA PRESIDENT VISITS FACTORY--Accompanying President Arthur Chung, president of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, on a visit to the Kumsong Tractor Factory on 3 May were:

Pak Song-ch'ol	comrade
Kong Chin-t'ae	"
Yi Chong-mok	functionary of the sector concerned

The guests were greeted at the factory gate by the following functionaries of the sector concerned:

Kim Ki-son
Kim Song-hyon
Pak Ki-t'aek
[Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 4 May 77 p 2]

MASS RALLIES HELD--At mass rallies and gatherings held on 3 May throughout the country to support the new DPRK Land Law adopted at the 7th session of the 5th SPA the following functionaries of the sector concerned participated:

Haeju City:

Ch'oe Kwang	functionary of the sector concerned
Yi Pong-won	"
An Sung-hak	"
Chong Yong-t'aek	"

Hamhung City:

Kim Kuk-t'ae	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Hyong-chong	"
Pak Kyong-hwan	"

Hyesan City:

Kim I-hun	functionary of the sector concerned
Ch'oe Kuk-man	"
Yi Chun-hwi	"

Kanggye City:

O Chae-won	functionary of the sector concerned
Yi Pong-kil	"
Kim Yi-chun	"
Yi Kum-nyo	"

Kaesong City:

Pyon Ch'ang-pok	functionary of the sector concerned
Chang In-sok	"
Paek Ch'ang-nyong	"
Han Ch'ang-man	"

[Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 4 May 77 p 4]

RALLIES SUPPORT NEW LAW--The following persons participated in mass rallies and gatherings held on 4 May throughout the country in support of the new DPRK Land Law adopted at the 7th session of the 5th SPA:

P'yongsong City:

Yi Kun-mo	comrade
Kim Ki-son	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Yong-mu	"

Ch'ongjin City:

Hyon Mu-kwang	comrade
Kim T'aek-nyong	functionary of the sector concerned
Yi Yong-son	"

Wonsan City:

Yi Chang-su	functionary of the sector concerned
Hong Si-hak	"
Kang Chom-ku	"
Pak Sang-yun	"

[Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 5 May 77 p 3]

YUGOSLAV AMBASSADOR GIVES BANQUET--Invited to a banquet on 10 May hosted by the Yugoslav ambassador to the DPRK in conjunction with the visit of a Yugoslav Art Troupe were the following:

Chang Ch'ol	functionary of the sector concerned
Pak Yong-si	"
Kang Hyo-sun	"
Cho Sang-muk	"

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

BONGO HOSTS BANQUET--Among those attending a grand banquet given by Gabon President Bongo and his wife on 11 May at Kumsusan Assembly Hall in honor of Comrade Kim Il-song and his wife were the following:

Pak Song-chol (and wife)	comrade
O Chin-u	"
Ho Tam	"

Chong Chun-ki	comrade
Kye Ung-t'ae	"
Kong Chin-t'ae	"
Hwang Chang-yop	"

[Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 12 May 77 p 1]

GIFTS DELIVERED--Participating in a gathering on 13 April to deliver gifts of loyalty from Korean youths residing in Japan were the following persons:

Kye Ung-t'ae	comrade
Kim Kuk-hun	functionary of the sector concerned
Chi Chae-yong	"
Kang Hui-won	"
Nam T'ae-chun	"
Ko Yong-su	"

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

BANQUET WELCOMES NCNA GROUP--Attending a banquet given by the Korean Central News Agency (KCNA) to welcome a delegation of the New China News Agency (NCNA) on 14 May were the following:

Kim Song-kol	functionary of the sector concerned
Ch'ae Chun-pyong	"
Chong Ha-ch'on	"
Kim Chong-hwan	"
Ku Il-son	"
Yi Nam-kyu	"
Pak Sang-yun	"
Kim Yong-chip	"

[Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 15 May 77 p 3]

SYRIAN ENVOY'S BANQUET--Invited to a banquet hosted by the Syrian ambassador on 18 April at Ongnyugwan to mark the 31st anniversary of the establishment of the Syrian Arab Republic were the following:

So Ch'ol	comrade
Chong Chun-ki	"
Kim Sok-ki	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Kyong-yon	"
Kim Kuk-hun	"
Yi Hwa-son	"
Chang Chong-hwan	"
Han Si-hae	"
Chang Ch'ol	"
Pak Yong-si	"
Yi Su-wol	"

[Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 20 Apr 77 p 3]

CAMBODIAN AMBASSADOR'S BANQUET--Invited to a banquet hosted by the ambassador of Democratic Cambodia on 19 April at Ongnyugwan to commemorate the second anniversary of that country's independence were the following persons:

Kim Tong-kyu	comrade
Chong Chun-ki	"
Kim Sok-ki	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Kil-hyon	"
Chon In-ch'ol	"
Chu Ch'ang-chun	"
Wang Kyong-hak	"

[Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 21 Apr 77 p 2]

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