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A YEAR OF THE KOREAN PEOPLE'S STRUGGLE FOR THEIR FREEDOM AND INDEPENDENCE

A year has elapsed since the day that is to live in the memory of the Korean people and of the whole mankind as the day of infamous American treachery, one of the usual foul tricks of the Wall street bandits, who try to unleash a new world war.

The criminal war provoked by the American businessmen has been dragging on for a whole year. There was a moment when it seemed to the blood-intoxicated Yankees that they had victory in their hands. But this moment has passed. They had been preparing for a lightning conclusion of the war. However, the "Blitz" did not come off.

The American aggressors are striving to secure victory, to crush the Korean people and to put them on their knees at any price. The imperialists have thrown huge armed forces and technical equipment against the Korean people. Hundreds of thousands of American soldiers are trampling the soil of our beloved Fatherland. Hundreds and thousands of U.S. airplanes are roaring in the blue spaces of our skies day and night. Squadrons of the US Navy are belching fire on our coast-towns and villages. While endeavouring at any cost to achieve their vile purpose, the American assassins, screening themselves behind the disgraced banner of the UNO, don't stop before committing the most monstrous brutalities which exceed the horrors of Osviencim and Dachau, Maydanek and Tremblinka and by the side of which pale the villainies of the Hitlerites, including the destruction of Coventry and Lidice. The fact is that by their brutalities the American cannibals have surpassed the German fascist butchers, their reachers. They try to reduce the whole of Korea to ashes and to annihilate the Korean people.

But no atrocities, nothing whatever, can break the will of the Korean nation to attain freedom and independence. A year has already elapsed, yet the situation at the front has not turned out as planned by the American strategists. All their plans have miscarried. A year of a terrible and bloody war has clearly proved the senselessness and hopelessness of the venture launched by the Americans, for the whole Korean people have risen to a man to fight against the malignant foe, in response to the appeal of Kim Il Sung, their leader, who in his address of July 8th, 1950, analyzed in detail the political situation of our country and, having unrolled a program of the struggle for the defence of the freedom, independence and honour of the Fatherland and for utterly crushing the perfidious armed attack of the American interventionists and the traitorous clique of Rhee Syngman, filled the Korean people with inspiration calling on all of them to rise in this sacred war. "The American imperialists, these worst enemies of the freedom and independence of the Korean people, plan to subjugate our country.

They have stretched out their grabbing hands toward our Fatherland. The whole Korean people must unite and rise to a decisive battle against the American imperialists. The American interventionists are certainly going to learn how great is the Korean people's strength and how firm is their unshakable fighting spirit when they are struggling for the freedom and independence of their homeland. Our people shall under no circumstances become again colonial slaves. Without any exception, all those caring for the freedom, independence and honour of their Fatherland must, as one man, rise in arms against the assault of the American imperialists and participate in the sacred War of Liberation" (Kim Il Sung "On the War of Liberation in the name of the defence of freedom and independence of the Fatherland". Pp. 29-30)

The Korean people have rallied closely around their leader, their government and their Party. They selflessly defend their beloved native land and their democratic achievements. The wilder the enemy rages, the more atrocities and murders he commits, the more towns and villages he destroys, the greater becomes our hatred and the stronger the unity of the workers, farmers and intelligentsia. In face of the danger which is confronting Korea, our people are selflessly defending their right to live and to enjoy democracy and freedom.

A year of war has elapsed, a year of indescribable misdeeds committed by the American imperialists. Yet, they are now more removed from victory than they were at the beginning of the war. Neither the soldiers of 16 countries that have been driven here to be slaughtered, nor all their technical equipment can help them. All the attempts of the aggressors to put us on our knees and to seize our land go wrong because of the courage of our people, the steadfastness of our soldiers and the valiant Chinese people's volunteers who fight shoulder to shoulder with us.

The demand to stop the war unleashed by the Yankees resounds louder and louder, for everybody is aware of the aims the American gangsters are pursuing in unleashing their bloody aggression in Korea. The whole freedom-loving mankind see that the maddened imperialists, ignoring the lessons of history, follow farther and farther in Hitler's footsteps. They seek to establish their world-supremacy, to make the peoples of Asia their colonial slaves. To achieve these mad aims they want to turn Korea into a bridgehead for attaching the Chinese People's Republic and the Soviet Union.

The whole freedom-loving mankind well remember the horrors of the past war, the towns and villages burnt down by the Hitlerites, the millions of killed and wounded. They remember demo-

Chief editor **SON DIN PHA**
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Chinese and
English

lished Warsaw, the bombs bursting in London, insolent SS-men in the streets of Paris, they remember heroic Stalingrad, they remember Dunkerque and the Ardennes, the liberation of Prague and the fall of Berlin. The horrors of the past war have not yet been obliterated in the memory of the common people of the world, the tears of mothers and fathers, of wives and husbands, of millions of unhappy people, that were shed because of the fascist misdeeds, have not yet dried up. Humanity well knows the price it will have to pay for the awful butchery that is being prepared by the merchants of death. They don't wish to be plunged into a new war, more horrible than the last, they don't wish to be cannon-fodder. The common people of the world condemn the armed attack of the American imperialists in Korea. They uphold peace and safety all over the world, they apply their forces to the struggle for preventing the tragedy that is being unleashed by the American-English interventionists in Korea. The powerful voice of the freedom-loving people proclaiming "Hands off Korea." resounds louder and louder.

The whole progressive mankind is clearly conscious of the hardships and privations that have befallen the Koreans, and aware of the fact that the struggle of the Korean people is not merely their internal business—for they are struggling with arms in their hands for the peace of all the world, and therefore progressive humanity shows them every kind of sympathy and renders every assistance to them.

The great Soviet Union, in exposing and branding on the international forum the barbarous misdeeds perpetrated by the American imperialists, has been from the beginning of the war in Korea, rendering the fighting Koreans disinterested support.

The Chinese nation of 475 millions has started a movement of "Struggle against American aggression, rendering assistance to Korea and for the defence of our own homes." Chinese people's volunteers participate in the fight against the American-English interventionists. Many gifts have arrived, addressed to the Korean nation, sent by the peoples of friendly countries. Medical delegations, organized out of the best sons and daughters of friendly nations, render help to soldiers at the front and to the population in the rear.

The American cannibals are suffering a moral-political defeat and a serious set-back as to the foreign prestige of the USA—facts which even the American bourgeois press frankly admits and of which some American senators speak openly. They employ tactics of intimidation towards the Korean people. The misdeeds of the interventionists evoke well deserved indignation and disgust on the part of all decent men. The peoples of the world, as well

as the Korean people, will never forgive the American imperialists and their hired troops, who mercilessly bomb towns and villages, reduce everything created by the Korean people, to heaps of ashes and debris, who murder our children and parents, violate our wives, sisters and mothers. These barbarians shall appear before the Court of Nations stern, but just. And let the XX century cannibals remember the fate that befall Hitler's clique and the severe sentence meted out upon the instigators of World War II. Ever louder resounds the angry voice of all the toiling humanity that demands the American brutalities in Korea and the preparations towards a third world war to be stopped. The peoples of the world protest against the rearming of Western Germany and Japan.

The mighty battle-forces of the fighters for peace, grow from day to day. The whole peace-loving humanity uphold the Korean people's struggle, and the American imperialists are bound to realize that... "if they reject the peace proposals of the People's government of China, the war in Korea can only end in defeat for the interventionists." (I. V. Stalin)

Yet, as it appears, the American imperialists, once having trod the path of aggression don't intend to leave it. They fail, too, to appraise correctly the might of our People's Army. They have not learned anything sensible from the lessons of history: Hitler, Mussolini and Tojyo also had striven to win world-supremacy, had kindled the flames of World War II, and yet suffered a shameful collapse thanks to the decisive part played by the armed forces of the great Soviet Union that enjoyed absolute support and sympathy of the whole progressive mankind.

At the same time our People's Army—the creation of the Korean people, gets larger and stronger every day. It, in fact, inflicts crushing blows on the American imperialists' hired troops.

The Korean People's Army, in close cooperation with the Chinese volunteer units selflessly struggles for peace and safety all over the world, by mercilessly crushing the aggressive plans of the American imperialists, and defending the freedom, independence and honour of the Fatherland. In the course of this sacred war, our people have shown unprecedented courage and intrepidity overcoming all difficulties and hardships that piled up on their way. The Korean people are drawing their great moral strength from their ardent patriotism and hatred of the foe, from the resolution to overwhelm him and from the understanding of the holy aim of the War of Liberation now going on, from the fact of the disinterested help and support extended to them by the international democratic camp.

Victory shall be on the side of the people that is struggling for justice!

Ahead, toward winning ultimate victory!

MEMORANDUM OF THE FOREIGN MINISTER OF THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA TO THE FOREIGN MINISTER OF THE U.S.S.R. ON THE PEACE TREATY WITH JAPAN

Your Excellency,

The Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea acknowledges the receipt of a copy of the Memorandum of the Government of the U.S.S.R. to the Government of the U.S.A., issued on June 10 this year, and at the same time acting on the instruction of its Government wishes to express its gratitude to the Government of the U.S.S.R. for this cordial expression of consideration in informing us on matters of such importance to our country.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has carefully examined the above-mentioned document, as well as the "Remarks of the U.S.S.R. Government on the American Draft of the Peace Treaty with Japan", which had been received previously. I have been instructed to state that the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea wholly share and support the opinion of the U.S.S.R. on the question of concluding a peace treaty with Japan both as to the preparatory procedure and the aim and essence of such a treaty.

I. The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea regards the separate method of preparing the peace treaty with Japan, which is being used by the American Government with openly selfish aims, as a step which far from bringing about peaceful settlement in the Far East, will, on the contrary, give rise to new undesirable complications in the mutual relationship between the countries.

The conclusion of a peace treaty with Japan must be prepared in conformity with the provisions of the Potsdam Declaration. It is a matter of course, that such a treaty cannot be prepared without the participation of the Government of the Chinese People's Republic, the people of which struggled for the longest period against the Japanese aggression and suffered more than any other people.

The Chinese People's Republic is the most important guarantee of peace in the Far East and therefore no regulation without her participation will have legal or actual force. The American attempt to exclude the USSR, the Chinese People's Republic and other countries from the preparation of the peace treaty with Japan and to substitute a separate peace treaty for a legal over-all peace treaty, exposes the desire of the American ruling circles to consolidate their positions in occupied Japan and to convert Japan into their main base for aggression in Asia.

For this reason the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea considers it the duty of every peace-loving country to frustrate the realization of the imperialistic desire of the U.S.A. and to support the proposals of the USSR, directed towards the conclusion of an over-all and just peace treaty with Japan.

II. The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea deem it fair that the Korean people should be given the opportunity to participate in the drawing up of a peace treaty with Japan. The Korean people were the first victims of Japanese aggression and suffered a long period of domination by Japan and in spite of a ferocious military and police oppression made their contribution to the armed struggle against Japanese militarism.

In the matter of concluding a peace treaty with Japan, the heavy sacrifices of the Korean people caused by a protracted period of underground partisan activity and, finally, the participation of Korean patriots in the struggle together with the armed forces of countries at war with Japan must be taken into consideration.

The special interest of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as a neighbour country of Japan in preventing Japanese aggression and promoting the democratic development of Japan must be taken into account.

In this connection the government of the DPRK expresses the desire that their representatives should be invited to the conference examining the peace treaty with Japan on equal footing with the representatives of the other countries concerned.

III. Supporting enthusiastically the proposals of the Government of the USSR, as regards the aim and essence of the peace treaty with Japan, and which are directed at safe-guarding real and lasting peace in the Far East, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea desires to express its particular interest of Korea that the treaty must contain sufficient guarantees against the rearmament of Japan and Japanese militarism.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is in full accord with the proposals expressed by the Government of the USSR on the question of preventing Japan from becoming an aggressive country, is a point of common concern to all countries interested in the establishment of lasting peace in the Far East.

The aggression of Japanese militarism is directed, above all, against Korea. The Korean people suffered for forty years under the yoke of the Japanese aggressors. When the Japanese were driven out of Korea, as a result of the rout of the Kwantung Army by the Soviet Armed Forces, the Korean people trusted that they would obtain freedom as set forth in the Potsdam Agreement, which would protect them in the future from the recurrence of Japanese aggression. However, the activities of the American occupation authorities in Japan, which are openly contradictory to the above mentioned declaration, have caused disappointment, uneasiness and indignation among the Korean people.

Long before the armed intervention in Korea, the American occupation authorities ever more openly and positively carried out a policy of reviving Japanese militarism. The armed USA intervention in Korea definitely exposed the criminal aims which the American imperialists pursue while reviving Japanese militarism.

The American occupation authorities strive to convert Japan into the arsenal and main base of American aggression in the Far East and to use the revived Japanese army as the main source of cannon fodder in their new military adventure against the peoples of Asia. In violation of its own constitution which stipulates that "Japan forever renounces war and the use of military force as a means of settling international disputes", Japan is actively participating in the gangster war of the American interventionists against the Korean people.

Already on October 14, 1950 the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea presented a protest to the UNO, citing numerous facts, proving that America was using Japanese soldiers on the Korean front. The UNO ignored this protest of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. As a result the participation of Japan in the war against the Korean people has from this time greatly increased.

Even the American and British press does not conceal this. They report more and more new facts about the training of Japanese "volunteer corps" to be dispatched to Korea, transportation of armament by Japanese ships, and the production of weapons and ammunition by Japanese factories for the use of the interventionist army in Korea. The Tokyo correspondent of the Chicago Daily News wrote not without reason, "If there had been no aid from the Japanese we should already have been driven out of Korea."

The remilitarization of Japan and the new manifestations of her aggressiveness are doubtless the result of the aggressive policy of the American ruling circles. The malicious plotting of the USA against the peoples of Asia makes the task of preventing a repetition of Japanese aggression still

more necessary and urgent. This task can only be achieved by the conclusion of an over-all and just peace treaty with Japan and by including into it articles providing for the complete demilitarization and democratization of Japan in accordance with the existing international agreements.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea also fully seconds the proposal of the USSR Government that Japan should undertake an obligation under the peace treaty not to join a coalition directed against any country interested in signing a peace treaty with Japan.

The question of withdrawal of the American occupation troops from Japan, which was so painstakingly evaded in the American draft of the peace treaty, is equally important to the Korean people. The Korean people have learned from experience, that there is not even a tinge of democratic freedom under the occupation of the American army. It is known that the Japanese people also have learnt this fact. Consequently, whatever stipulations about the democratic development of Japan the peace treaty might include, continued occupation of Japan by the American army will mean a further strengthening of Japanese reaction and militarism, which in itself is a vital threat to our country.

The very fact of the existence of American armed forces in the immediate neighbourhood of Korea, represents a no lesser threat to our country. After the defeat of the Japanese aggressors, the American imperialists decided to take their place as colonizers of Korea. In the past years America revealed herself to the Korean people through all her policies as being the sworn enemy of Korean independence. In spite of the Moscow decision, the USA have steadfastly opposed the establishment of an unified democratic Korean state.

The USSR withdrew her army from Northern Korea and recognized the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, but America refused to withdraw her occupation army from South Korea, and denied to the Korean people the possibility of solving the internal affairs of their country by themselves.

After training the Rhee Syngman bands during a long period, the American interventionists flung them against the DPRK and, having thus unleashed civil war in Korea, they then went over to open armed intervention.

They are drenching our long suffering country with blood by barbarously slaughtering the peaceful population and destroying our cities and villages.

There is no doubt that if the USA had not at their disposal the war potential of Japan, they would not have been able to start armed intervention in Korea on such a large scale. As the USSR has rightly pointed out, the American utilization of the territory, materiel and manpower of Japan for the

purpose of armed intervention in Korea is contrary to all international agreements which granted the American army the right to occupy Japan only in order to realize demilitarization and democratization of that country.

It goes without saying that the Korean people, struggling against the American armed intervention, have a life-and-death concern in the matter of preventing the danger of their boundary being again infringed upon by the aggressive American imperialists settled in the immediate neighbourhood of Korea.

In connection with this, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea considers the proposal of the Government of the USSR about setting a definite period for the withdrawal of the occupation army from Japan, and about prohibiting

PROTEST OF FOREIGN MINISTER OF THE DPRK AGAINST THE CRIMES OF THE INTERVENTIONISTS IN KOREA

President of the General Assembly of the UNO
President of the Security Council of the UNO
Lake Success, New York.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has repeatedly protested to the UNO against the barbarous atrocities and the mass massacre of the peaceful non-combatant population perpetrated under orders of the Headquarters of the American and Rhee Syngman troops and have time and again demanded that the UNO take effective measures to stop these crimes.

In spite of the indignation of world public opinion about the atrocities committed by the interventionists in Korea, the UNO stubbornly ignores the protests of the Government of the DPRK. As a result these atrocities continue and assume ever greater dimensions.

It is well known to the whole world, that the Headquarters of the American army from the very first days of its intervention have mobilized against the peaceful Korean population masses of airplanes, which by barbarous bombing destroyed numerous Korean cities and villages together with tens of thousands of their residents. It is also a well known fact that during the temporary occupation of a part of North Korea, the American and Rhee Syngman troops perpetrated innumerable atrocities against the peaceful population by torturing and slaughtering enormous numbers of North Korean civilians. When the interventionists retreated, Syn Sung Mau, the Defence Minister of the Rhee Syngman puppet government, in accordance with instructions from his American bosses, issued an order to his troops to the effect that, at the time of withdrawal, all the supporters of the DPRK among the peaceful population be shot, regardless of sex or age. In carrying

any foreign country to maintain troops or military bases in Japan, to be absolutely right.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea also agrees with the opinion expressed by the Government of the USSR on the question of territory and other matters and considers that an honest execution of the corresponding provisions within the purview of the Cairo Declaration, the Yalta Agreement and the Potsdam Declaration, must be guaranteed.

I beg you to accept the assurance of my high consideration,

(Signed) PAK HUN YUNG,
Foreign Minister,
Democratic People's Republic of
Korea.

out this criminal order many thousands of absolutely innocent peaceful residents of North Korea were killed.

In the present statement the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is drawing the attention of the United Nation's Organization to another crime which occupies a special place in the series of monstrous atrocities perpetrated by the interventionists and also in the plans of their leaders. This crime consists in the abduction, by force, of the civilian population of the regions of North Korea, temporarily seized by the enemy, a measure carried out systematically, on a large scale and by gangsterlike methods according to the directives of the American High Command.

As far back as 1950, during the retreat of the interventionist troops, the American Command, foreseeing the crash of its plans to seize Northern Korea, issued an order to lay waste all areas from which their forces would be withdrawing, and to drive away the civilian population. This was done to weaken the power of the Democratic People's Republic. Hundreds of thousands of North Korean residents were driven to the Southern provinces by deception, intimidation and coercion. En route to the South many of them either died of hunger and sickness or were killed in the raids of the American air pirates, who made these unarmed residents their practice targets. The survivors were detained in special so-called "refugee camps",—"refugee" being the term euphemistically applied by the Americans to these people who were forcibly driven out from their native towns and cities.

According to reliable data now in the hands of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, hundreds of thousands of peaceful residents of Northern

Korea are now suffering in these camps. In South Choongchung Province alone there are 77 camps in which 908,834 persons kidnapped from North Korea are held in custody. These camps are distributed in the following way: there are 102,625 persons in eight camps in the Taijun area, 96,125 in four camps in Taiduk County, 102,127 in eight camps in Yunki, 48,575 in nine camps in Ronsan, 36,711 in four camps in Booyuh, 14,211 in six camps in Suhchun, 62,500 in three camps in Booryung, 15,641 in two camps in Chengyang, 18,899 in 2 camps in Hongsung, 37,020 in 12 camps in Resan, 26,913 in five camps in Suhsan, 50,660 in three camps in Tangjin, 191,368 in nine camps in Ahsan, and 105,459 in 2 camps in Chunahn.

In April of this year, 160 camps were hurriedly built on Chejoo Island. In North Chejoo County there are 103 camps with 36,089 persons, in South Chejoo County, 52 camps with 13,854 persons, and in the city of Chejoo, five camps with 30,299 persons. On Chuche Island there have been set up seven camps for 82,406 persons. Some of the above mentioned camps are used for residents of the northern provinces of South Korea who were also forcibly displaced, being taken from their homes to the islands at the Southern tip of the mainland. According to data at hand 144,152 residents were moved from North Chulla Province. However, the main part of the "refugees" under custody in these camps are North Korean residents who were driven out by the American army and the Rhee Syngman troops.

Recently the Headquarters of the American and Rhee Syngman troops have still further strengthened their operations of depopulating North Korea and driving the residents to the South. American publications have not tried to conceal these facts. The "New York Herald Tribune" recently reported that the occupationists had forcibly displaced 10,000 residents from Chulwon, (North Korea) to the area south of the Han River.

The North Korean residents in these "refugee camps" are subjected to severe exploitation and are systematically slaughtered. The living conditions in these camps are well-nigh unendurable. The persons under detention suffer from constant hunger. Because there are no medical facilities, contagious diseases such as typhoid, abdominal typhus, smallpox, diphtheria, etc., are spreading rapidly in these camps, with an appalling mortality. According to evidence at hand there were 374,097 sick persons in the said

camps in April this year. On April 7, one day only, 2,765 persons died.

The intelligence service of the American and Rhee Syngman armies are pursuing intensive activities in the camps in order to use the forcibly displaced North Korean residents for subversive activities against the system of People's Democracy. Men from 18 to 40 are separated from their families and taken to special places where, after adequate training, they are organized into armed bands, demolition squads or spy groups who are to work in the rear of the People's Army. Intimidation is used against these agents to the effect that their families will be killed in case of refusal. Moreover—this work of sabotage and spying is demanded not only of men and women, but also, in complete disregard of human morality, of the children among the displaced North Korean residents. The People's Army have taken over numerous children who have been dispatched from the South to the North for spying activities under the threat of summary dealing with their parents.

The act of driving away the non-combatant North Korean residents and the forcible mass displacement of the peaceful population of South Korea, has been carried out by the American army and their collaborators not only for military purposes alone, but undoubtedly for political reasons too. Like the other crimes of the interventionists against the Korean people, this criminal policy of the Headquarters of the interventionist army, violating the primary human rights and inflicting untold damage upon the civilian Korean residents, has been enacted under the name of the UNO.

In connection with the above mentioned facts, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, demands that foreign intervention in Korea be stopped, the war criminals who are responsible for the atrocities perpetrated by the interventionists and the Rhee Syngman clique against the Korean People, be tried in court, and that the non-combatant North Korean residents, who were forcibly driven from their homes, be returned to them.

PAK HUN YUNG,

Foreign Minister,

Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

June 6, 1951

Pyongyang

THE KOREAN PEOPLE'S ARMY IN THE COURSE OF THIS WAR HAS GROWN INTO A MIGHTY ARMED FORCE

NAM IL

Chief of Staff of the Korean People's Army

More than three years ago the Korean People's Army was created by the will of our people liberated by the Soviet Army from the yoke of the Japanese imperialists.

This is a fact of great historic significance for Korea. Never in the long history of our country, our people has had its own people's armed forces. Our people has been robbed and oppressed time and again by foreign aggressors, who trusting to the force of their arms, made life unbearable for our people. But our people did not submit, they fought and believed that the happy time of liberation would come.

In 1945, thanks to our friends,—the Soviet army, we received our freedom and having received it, our people displayed fervent energy, began to realize democratic reforms in the country and created their own democratic state under the leadership of the Workers' Party.

The evergrowing patriotic creative activity of the toiling masses stirred up furious resistance on the side of the forces of reaction both within the country and among the foreign sponsors of the Korean reactionaries who instigated them to stifle the people's aspirations towards creating a new life. The southern part of Korea occupied by the Americans, became the centre of these reactionary forces, the base for invading the northern region where the new Democratic Republic was born.

The American imperialists and their hangers-on, the Rhee Syngman bands, step by step carried out the policy of enslaving the Korean people, dismembering Korea and converting her into a U.S. military base in Asia. The Korean people looked through the vile designs of the American imperialists and in order to preserve and consolidate the People's Power and to ensure the security of the young democratic state, our People's Army was organized.

The Korean People's Army differs radically from the armies of all capitalist countries by its structure, its character, its methods of military training and its objects.

The first characteristic feature of our army is its truly national character. It is indeed a People's Army. With us the people and the army, the generals, the officers, the non-commissioned officers

and the rank and file constitute one whole, one family of combatants united by the community of interests, aims and objectives. The arms have been given to the working people. And our people ceased to be afraid of the fighter of the People's Army from the moment of its inception, for he was neither a Japanese soldier nor an American mercenary ready to use arms against the Korean worker in obedience to the will of his master, the foreign colonizer, occupant or interventionist.

In the Northern part of our country the bearers of arms are the sons and daughters of the working masses, the flesh and blood of the people. That is why every kind of selfless assistance has been rendered to the People's Army from the day of its inception by the entire people.

The second characteristic feature of the People's Army, is its patriotism. The fighters of the People's Army passionately love their country, their land. The interests of their fatherland to them are paramount. Their greatest desire is to see their country united, independent and free.

This supreme love of their country is the force which uplifts the men of the People's Army, inspires them with strength to overcome all difficulties and obstacles, to display selflessness and mass heroism, to conduct a relentless struggle against the enemies of the freedom and independence of their fatherland. This is the force which insures the victory of the People's army over the enemy.

The third characteristic of the People's Army, is its internationalism. Racial hatred and aggressive tendencies are absolutely alien to it. Its fighters do not admit the imperialist theory of "superior" and "inferior" races of peoples or the right of some races to dominate over others, as it is preached by the American reactionaries. Our men are reared in the spirit of profound respect for the toilers of all countries, the spirit of Internationalism permeates the whole life of the fighters of our People's Army. It was not fortuitous therefore that at the time of hardship in our Patriotic Liberation war, in the autumn of last year, the noble sons and daughters of the Chinese people,—the Chinese volunteers—came forward to help us in our struggle against the Imperialist aggressors.

The Korean People's Army has absorbed the most valuable fighting traditions of the Korean people. These traditions,—love of freedom, sacred

hatred for the oppressor, selflessness and initiative in battle, were formed in the course of the long and courageous struggle against the Japanese and American interventionists. These traditions are an important source of shaping the fighters of the People's Army, of cultivating the necessary fighting qualities in them, of fostering high morale.

The first strong nucleus of the leading personnel of the People's Army were the courageous partisans who under the guidance of Kim Il Sung, the Leader of the Korean liberation movement had gone through a stern training. They had the precious qualities peculiar to the warriors of a labouring people: endurance, courage, experience, initiative in battle, boundless loyalty to their people and their country, sacred hatred and ruthlessness towards the enemy.

Invested with the complete confidence of the people and the people's government, these men set to work perseveringly and stubbornly, studying, enlarging their store of theoretical knowledge and training the new personnel of the People's Army, soldiers and non-commissioned officers of different arms of the service. Under the guidance of the Workers' Party and the Democratic government, the People's Army from the very first days of its existence with great energy and perseverance started its fighting and political training, the mastering of modern fighting technique and weapons and the profound study of progressive military science.

In the peaceful pre-war period the Korean People's Army acquired and developed the qualities indispensable for an army — discipline, tactical knowledge, skill in wielding arms and military equipment. In the course of this training a great stock of political and educational experience was accumulated.

The highly developed political consciousness of the soldiers is one of the characteristic peculiarities of the People's Army. In contrast to the armies of capitalist countries, our People's Army from the very day of its birth has been growing and developing in the spirit of conscious discipline. Great political, educational and cultural work has been carried out among her fighters. Every man knows for what purpose he had been given arms. He knows: arms have been handed to our men, in order that at any moment they may defend the freedom and the happiness of the Korean people liberated by the Soviet Army. This kind of training has produced courageous, skilful fighters, full of initiative, loyal to their country, deeply conscious of their sacred duty to her, able to beat the enemy in any conditions, if the latter encroach upon the honour and freedom of the Korean people.

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The successes of peaceful political and economic construction in the Northern part of the country

showed clearly to the toilers of the Southern part the way which had to be followed to make life free and happy. But this did not suit the vile designs of the colonizers who were anxious to make Korea their colony and their base for unleashing a war against the Chinese People's Republic and the USSR.

The ruling circles of the USA tried in every way to interfere with the peaceful constructive work of the Korean people in the Northern part of our country. They organized systematic acts of provocation in the region of the 38th parallel. At last, afraid of the rapid growth of the movement of the Korean people for peaceful democratic unification of the country, the American monopolists hastened to organize the piratic invasion of the DPRK.

The ruling classes of the USA hoped with the help of the Rhee Syngman army, more than 100,000 strong, organized and armed by them, to strangle the DPRK, to drown in blood our democratic achievements and in this way to break the will of our people to resist the aggressive policy of the USA. However, this plan of the colonizers was frustrated by the resolute repulse on the part of our young army.

The American monopolists were forced to send their own troops to Korea directly, which definitely unmasked them as bloodthirsty aggressors. Having unleashed the war, the American ideologists of imperialism still underestimated the forces of the DPRK. They left out of account the will and resolution of our people to struggle for their freedom and national independence, the strength of the wrathful indignation of the other peoples of the world against the shady venture of the imperialists in Korea and the consequences of this indignation. Finally the Americans overestimated the strength of their interventionist army, overconfident because of its superior military equipment and especially because of its aviation.

The entire Korean people have risen to defend their country. The war for the freedom and independence of our country has become a national war of the whole Korean people with the Anglo-American villains. Our people, in spite of the greatest difficulties and enormous sacrifices, did not falter but rallied more closely round their vanguard — the Workers' Party, and their government. With exceptional selflessness they fight at the front, and toil in the rear, producing ever more and more war material for the KPA.

The Korean people are not alone in their struggle against the bloodthirsty aggressors. All the progressive elements of the human race are on our side. On the side of the Korean people are the great peoples of the USSR, the countless millions of China. The war waged by the Anglo-American imperialists is not popular with the overwhelming majority of the population in their own countries

and only few people support it. All this contributes to the strengthening of the Korean People's Army and to the weakening of the aggressor.

The war waged by the Korean People's Army, is not an aggressive war, but a patriotic war of liberation and therefore, a just war. A lofty and noble aim is set before the KPA — to save their country from the American enslavement and to fight for and assert the freedom and national independence of their people. Every fighter of the KPA knows what he is fighting for.

The lofty and noble aim of the war waged by the KPA inspires the men to valiant deeds. This explains the mass heroism of the KPA. In the course of the war 216 fighters were awarded the title of "Hero of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea"; 112,753 were decorated with orders and medals. Every day our soldiers perform miracles of courage and bravery. There are men in the KPA who are twice Heroes of the Republic, as Pan Ho San and Kim Gee Woo.

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In order to understand more clearly how our glorious army grew and became strong in the fight with its sworn enemy, in order to analyze the lessons it has learnt and the reason of its assurance in final victory over the invaders in spite of the difficulties which lie ahead, it is necessary to retrace, though shortly, the beginning and the course of the war.

When analysing the situation at home and abroad as it has developed under wartime conditions, Kim Il Sung, our Leader and Commander-in-Chief, in his report at the III Plenum of the Central Committee of the Worker's Party pointed out three principal stages of the Great Liberation War of the Korean people.

The first stage includes the operations of the units of the Korean People's Army and Navy for the period from June 25th i.e. from the moment of the villainous invasion of the Northern part of our country by the armed bands of the traitor Rhee Syngman, till the end of August 1950.

The second stage begins from the moment, when our army was forced to carry out a temporary retreat owing to considerable numerical superiority of the Anglo-American interventionists in manpower and especially in aircraft and naval power. This stage lasted up to the 24th of November 1950, i.e. till the beginning of a new powerful counter-offensive of the People's Army together with the Chinese volunteers.

The third stage of our liberation war embraces the operations of the People's Army and Navy from the 25th of November 1950, when our heroic warriors together with the valiant Chinese volunteers who extended their brotherly help to the Korean people, frustrated the "decisive" November offensive

of the interventionist troops and the Rhee Syngman bands, inflicted enormous losses on the enemy in manpower and materiel and hurled them back to the South. This stage of the war is still continuing.

It goes without saying that each of these stages has its own peculiar features. But there is a significant feature, common to all the three stages taken together, i.e. that our army invariably was maturing, becoming stronger and braver, more war-hardened, that its tactics and strategy, whether offensive or defensive, were perfected and enriched with new experience in every new battle, every new operation; its young officers were mastering the ways and methods of modern warfare, its soldiers in the course of war were acquiring the necessary fighting qualities.

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In the first stage of the war the fighters of the People's Army and Navy successfully fought a number of defensive battles which afterwards developed into a general counter-offensive along the whole front. Among these are, first of all, the battles which frustrated and repulsed the treacherous invasion of the territory to the North of the 38th parallel by the troops of the Rhee Syngman puppet government on the 25th of June 1950.

At the moment of the villainous invasion of the Northern part of our country, Rhee Syngman's army, mobilized beforehand and carefully trained by the American military advisers, abundantly equipped with American arms of the newest type, had the following advantages: the element of surprise in the attack and numerical superiority in equipment, especially in tanks and aircraft.

As for the units of our People's Army and Navy, they were at a disadvantage at the moment of the treacherous invasion of the Rhee Syngman troops and later at the time of the direct armed intervention of the USA. First of all, because the factor of surprise was on the side of the enemy. Secondly, because our units had to be mobilized in the course of fighting, while the enemy army already had been mobilized beforehand. But on the side of our People's Army and the whole people there was and is a great political advantage.

Our political gain has proved to be a more important, stable and lasting factor, than the transient, episodic factor of surprise gained by the American military intervention against our peace-loving people.

The unjust piratical invasion of the Northern part of our country by the American imperialist robbers and their Rhee Syngman hangers-on, roused a storm of anger and indignation among all the strata of our people and among all the units and formations of our Army and Navy. The hearts of all the Korean patriots burn with bitter hatred for the interventionists, who threaten to deprive the Korean people of their freedom and independence and to put

onto them the chains of American colonial slavery.

The whole Korean people and their faithful guard, the People's Army, are inspired with one noble and lofty aim — to repulse the invasion of the colonizers, to smash the interventionists and at any price to defend the freedom, independence and national unity of the people and the Democratic People's state.

Under the guidance of the People's Government of the DPRK and of the national hero of Korea, our Leader Kim Il Sung, the People's Army and Navy succeeded, despite the difficult conditions brought about by the enemy's surprise attack, in quickly putting themselves into fighting trim, conducting a victorious defensive action and dealing the enemy crushing blows.

In these battles our People's Army displayed steadfastness, courage and resourcefulness unheard of in the history of our country. The defensive battles on the first day of the war were especially fierce and sanguinary. The enemy's tactics inculcated in the troops of the treacherous Rhee Syngman clique was based upon the premise of a lightning victory. They were tactics of intimidation, threats, terrorism and monstrous atrocities. The young units of our People's Army opposed them by tactics of staunch and active defense. During the first days of the war, the People's Army in close cooperation with the Navy, wore out the enemy, broke their morale and deprived them of the advantages arising from the factor of surprise. After this our decisive counter-offensive set in.

The further operations of the People's Army in the first stage of the war formed part of this counter-offensive, the result of which was complete defeat of the so-called "Army of National Defense" of Rhee Syngman, that miserable puppet and henchman of the imperialists of USA, and the pinning down of the enemy to the ground in the area of Taegoo and Pusan.

The rulers of the USA, alarmed at the failure of their adventure in Korea, hastened, at the cost of great sacrifice by utilizing all their forces in the Far East to restore the situation, in order to save their troops who were on the brink of ruin, to restore their own tottering prestige and to continue the realization of their perfidious designs against our country. With this object the American aggressors first of all flung the whole of their Pacific fleet, against the People's Army, bringing up a part of the ships from the Mediterranean fleet and using units of the Reserve fleet. Secondly, to help their troops, they mobilized hired cutthroats from their satellite countries: England, Canada, Turkey, Australia, the Philippines, Belgium, Thailand and others. Enormous land and airforces were transferred directly from the USA to the Korean front. As a result of all this the enemy managed to concentrate forces several times exceeding our own ones. This made

conditions very complicated and difficult for our young People's Army.

The American interventionists not only established their numerical superiority in manpower and equipment, they also applied the fascist tactics of "scorched earth" in obedience to the direct instruction of Truman, Acheson, Dulles and the like organizers of aggression against our country they started barbarous bombing of our peaceful towns and villages, mass annihilation of our people, cruel demolition of our factories and plants, of our means of transportation and communication, of our schools, hospitals, dwelling houses and public buildings. The cannibalistic methods of aggression against the Korean people, dictated as they were by general hatred of mankind, completely exposed the American imperialists as mortal enemies of our country.

The object of the interventionists, who let loose all their vile gangster instincts in Korea, was to intimidate the Korean people, to undermine their will of resistance and to force them to beg for mercy. This was also the object of the American landing operation at Inchun in September of last year, which was carried out by hundreds of warships and an American army of 40,000 under cover of 1000 planes. But the Americans miscalculated. Our people would not bow down. The cruel inhuman methods of the American pirates did not break their courage, their patriotic spirit, their fighting will and their desire for victory.

This adventure — the Inchun landing operation — did not shake the ranks of our valiant People's Army. On the contrary, our people and army at this grim hour rallied still more closely round their glorious Workers' Party, the Government of the DPRK and their Leader, Kim Il Sung, and manifested their firm resolution to overcome at whatever cost, the great difficulties connected with the enemy's numerical superiority and the fact that they had succeeded in landing a considerable force in the rear of our troops. More than that — the people and army did not limit their objectives to the overcoming of these difficulties, their final goal remained the same — to gain victory.

To attain this aim it was necessary to regroup and reinforce our army, to organize the necessary reserves, in order to gain time for mobilizing all the resources of the country. All these problems were solved during the second stage of the war.

The first and most important inference which can be drawn from the characteristic features of the first stage of the war is the fact that the People's Army and Navy by their heroic fighting operations for ever destroyed the myth of the possibility of a lightning victory of the American imperialists in Korea. This success was a manifestation of the strength and power of our army and navy created

by the will of the people under the paternal care of the Workers' Party and the Government of the DPRK.

At the III plenum of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party, Kim Il Sung said, "Our party has organized the People's Army properly and in good time, armed it with modern weapons, trained it and introduced a proper system of political education into it. As a result our army has grown into a self-sacrificing and staunch fighting force. If our Party had not organized the People's Army in good time and had not trained it and educated it politically, our country would have long ago been completely occupied by the American imperialists and the Rhee Syngman bands."

The first stage of the war has further demonstrated that our People's Army in the course of fighting has accumulated rich experience, has learned to break through the enemy's modern defence works, to manoeuvre on the battle field and to oppose their own more perfect tactics to the tactics of the foe.

In spite of the enemy's superiority in air-craft and naval vessels, our soldiers showed great skill in launching irresistible attacks even under strong enemy bombardment by air and by sea. This too was a manifestation of the courage, selflessness, initiative and heroism of the fighters of the People's Army unparalleled in the history of our country. High government decorations have been conferred upon hundreds and thousands of our fearless warriors. Out of many formations of the People's Army, the 3rd, 4th, 6th divisions and the 105th tank division have been honoured by the title of Guard's Divisions. This fact is very significant: for the first time a fighting People's Guard was born within the ranks of our Army.

Shoulder to shoulder, in line with our warriors marched the valiant toilers of the rear — workers, peasants, scientists and artists. The rear uninterruptedly supplied the army with arms, ammunition, clothing and equipment.

"The heroism of our people which has merited the recognition of the peoples of the whole world, is the model for and the symbol of the liberation movement of the colonial peoples." (Kim Il Sung)

What are the characteristics of the second stage of the war of Liberation of our people from the point of view of the development and the perfecting of the armed forces of our country?

The second period of the war is characterized as the period of the temporary and systematically planned retreat of the People's Army to the North of our country. This period has been very complicated and difficult for our army and our people.

The first thing to be noted is the complexity of the strategic situation, which consisted in the fact, that, after the enemy landing at Inchun, many of our units had to fight fiercely within the encirclement of the enemy, to break through this encirclement and to retreat to the North fighting stubbornly all the time. Some units of the People's Army were ordered by the Supreme Command to remain in the rear of the enemy and to pin down part of his troops by active fighting, so as to delay the enemy's advance to the North and in this way to insure the planned retreat of the main forces of the People's Army according to the directives of the Supreme Command.

The American imperialists exerted themselves to the utmost trying to frustrate our planned retreat. But at this difficult time the People's Army displayed steadfastness and courage so as not to allow the interventionists to realize their perfidious designs.

At the moment, when the Anglo-American troops gradually approached the Chinese frontier threatening to invade the territory of China, the Chinese people began to feel uneasy and watchful. The wrath and hatred of the Chinese patriots for the American bandits was intensified by the villainous occupation of Taiwan, which had been Chinese territory from times immemorial. A powerful patriotic movement sprang up in China — to enlist in the ranks of volunteer detachments for the defense of the cause of peace, the freedom of the Korean people and the interests of China against the armed American aggression.

Thanks to the volunteers from the many millions of democratic China who joined us in our war of liberation, the forces of the People's Army increased. Having received this considerable reinforcement, we regrouped our forces and dealt a number of crushing counter-blows to the enemy. Then, on the 25th of November 1950, having prepared reserves, our army launched an offensive driving the enemy to the South of the 38th parallel. Since that time our army has entered into the next — the third stage of the war.

The third stage of the war of Liberation of the Korean people is the present stage. It began at the end of November last year and is still continuing. In this stage the fighting operations of the People's Army in close cooperation with the Chinese Volunteer detachments attained an ever increasing scope.

Enriched by the experience of 7 months of stubborn and fierce fighting with the interventionists, after a difficult time of retreat, at the beginning of the third stage of the war our army had matured to a mighty armed force, capable of carrying out large and complicated offensive and defensive operations. Among the most important and large scale battles of the first months of the third stage are

the November-December and January offensive drives launched by the People's Army together with the Chinese Volunteer detachments.

As a result of the drive of November-December, the People's Army and the Chinese Volunteers frustrated the so called "General offensive" of the interventionist troops, dealing heavy losses to them in manpower and materiel and forcing them to retreat to the South.

The fact, that in the short period from the 25th of November till the end of December 1950, the People's Army and the Chinese Volunteers routed 14 regiments of various American and Rhee Syngman divisions (among them 6 regiments and 8 battalions were American), as well as the Turkish Brigade and many subunits of the English Brigade, bears witness to the scope and the strength of this offensive. On the 6th of December Pyongyang, the stronghold of the new Democratic People's Korea, was liberated from the temporary enemy occupation. By this time nearly all the territory to the North of the 38th parallel and a part of the territory to the South of the 38th parallel were liberated.

The next offensive, launched in January by the People's Army together with our fellow combatants, the Chinese People's Volunteers, was a direct sequel to the fighting operations begun at the end of November last year. Chronologically it embraces the first half of January.

On the 25th of January, the American command in Korea launched an offensive against the units of our army and the detachments of the Chinese Volunteers. 125-130 thousands enemy soldiers, hundreds of tanks, thousands of guns, a great number of bombers, pursuit planes and attack planes took part in the battle. The offensive was supported by the enemy navy. The objective of the interventionists was at least to restore the situation existing at the beginning of January. This drive which was widely advertized by the American press as "powerful", "large scale", "irresistible" etc., lasted for 17 days. At the cost of enormous losses, the enemy succeeded in advancing slightly to the North but later on, the aggressors suffered another crushing defeat.

Unable or unwilling to draw any practical inferences from their defeats, the American imperialists decided to continue their adventure in Korea, making attempts to launch new offensives against the units of the People's Army and the Chinese Volunteers in March and again in May.

With the object of new offensives in view, large contingents of land troops are being sent to Korea in an uninterrupted stream, and hundreds of American tanks and aircraft and thousands of guns and mortars are being transferred to the Korean front.

In the course of the war the People's Army together with the detachments of Chinese Volunteers

is inflicting serious losses on the Anglo American interventionist troops and the Rhee Syngman bands. In its communique of May 27th 1950, the Supreme Command of the People's Army gives the following figures of enemy casualties for the period of approximately 20 days of May:

Killed and wounded: about 47,000 officers and men, among them—American—12,926, English—5,599, Turkish—900, French—522, Philippine—522, Rhee Syngman—26,349. Taken prisoner: 15,648 enemy officers and men. A great amount of enemy technical equipment was demolished and numerous trophies were taken.

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The American aggressors, dreaming of revanche for their defeats in Korea, are not worried about cheap cannon fodder, so readily supplied by the imperialist rulers of the marshallized countries, nor do they give the slightest thought to the enormous number of victims.

But no matter how the American aggressors rave or how many hired assassins and robbers they send to the Korean front, be they in American, English, Turkish or French uniforms, inevitable defeat awaits them all. Temporary tactical successes, which the interventionists have achieved lately at the cost of enormous losses cannot be of durable and lasting nature. The American "strategists", like the bankrupt MacArthur, as is well known, in the past frequently bragged of their successes, but time came naught. So it was in the past. So it will be in the future. And this is only natural, for the American strategy and tactics are the strategy and tactics of shady adventure, of dollar—diplomacy, blackmail and terrorism. They are saturated with unjust, predatory spirit and cannot insure enduring success. This has been proved throughout the ages by the history of warfare and military art.

But though being well aware of the vices and defects inherent to the aggressive strategy and tactics of the armed forces of U.S. imperialism, we are not in the least inclined to underestimate the strength and power of the military equipment of the U.S.A.—this citadel of modern monopolist capital. It is no secret that our army and the Chinese Volunteers have to fight, as our Leader and Commander-in-Chief Kim Il Sung remarked, "against an enemy whose military equipment is numerically superior and moreover, in conditions of shortage of aircraft."

We have no possibility and no right to disregard the might of the enemy. But we know well that final victory belongs to the people whose moral and fighting qualities are superior. And in this respect, because of its inflexible will to victory, our army which is flesh of the people's flesh surpasses the hired army of assassins, butchers and robbers shielded by the American monopolists with the disgraced flag of the U.N.

Our army wages a just war of Liberation for the freedom, independence and political unity of the People's Democratic state.

This inspires our men to deeds of valour in the name of victory, increases tenfold their strength and energy in their struggle against the aggressors. The Anglo-American interventionists and the Rhee Syngman traitors wage an unjust, aggressive war. It cannot serve as an inspiration to the soldiers of the interventionist troops.

Generalissimo Stalin, the greatest military leader of all times and peoples, making an estimate of the situation in Korea, gave the only true scientific explanation of the reasons why the war in Korea was unpopular with the American and English soldiers. The reason is that they consider the war in Korea, thrust upon the latter by the imperialists of the USA, as unjust. Generalissimo Stalin said.

"Indeed, it is hard to convince the soldiers that China who is threatening neither Britain nor America and from whom the Americans have seized the Island of Taiwan, is an aggressor, and that the United States of America, who seized the Island of Taiwan and brought its troops to the very frontiers of China, are a defensive party. It is hard to convince the soldiers that the United States of America have the right to defend their security on the territory of Korea and at the frontier of China, and that China and Korea have not the right to defend their security on their own territory or at the frontiers of their states. Hence the unpopularity of the war with the American and British soldiers."

"It should be clear," says Generalissimo Stalin further, "that the most experienced generals and officers may sustain defeat if the soldiers consider that the war forced upon them is profoundly unjust and if, by this reason, they perform their duties at the front perfunctorily, without faith in the righteousness of their mission, without enthusiasm."

The profound vital power of these wise words of Generalissimo Stalin has been confirmed by experience, by practice. In connection with this it may be said that such American generals as MacArthur, Walker and many others have dismally failed in the Korean war not to mention a multitude of colonels and lieutenant-colonels dismissed by the Pentagon for the defeat in Korea.

But it would be a fatal, unforgivable mistake to infer, that if the American generals have failed so dismally in Korea, our victory will come by itself, without a great effort on our part. No, the enemy still possesses sufficient forces and powerful military equipment. The rulers of the USA, instead of the

bankrupt generals have sent and will continue to send new generals, like the arrant scoundrel, cut-throat, liar and miserable swindler, Ridgway. The sad fate of their predecessors awaits these generals too, but for the time being these generals are still raging and storming and send their soldiers to battle having fed them with stupefying lies and braggery. But this is all right; it provides the People's Army with an occasion to deal with the enemy, still more vigorously, to rout them even more quickly and to win complete victory.

* * *

12 months have passed since the day when the American aggressors unleashed the sanguinary intervention in our country. For 12 months our people have been waging a heroic war repulsing this intervention whose aim it is to enslave the people of Korea, to take away their freedom and independence. A year of strenuous struggle of our people and armed forces has convincingly shown that our People's Army has gone through the great school of fighting, has grown strong and become a really powerful national armed force.

During this year, the interventionists have lost 598,567 (killed and taken prisoner). The People's Army has destroyed and captured 1,730 airplanes, 1,797 tanks and armoured cars, 6,383 guns and mortars of various calibres, 9,145 motor vehicles and 5,374 machine guns.

With the object of gaining a complete victory in the great patriotic war of Liberation our soldiers and non-commissioned officers must perfect their battle training, and beat the enemy still more mercilessly. The officers and political instructors of our army must continue perfecting the art of commanding, the organization of cooperation of various arms of service, they must improve and develop reconnaissance work. The task of the people's avengers, our valiant men and women partisans, is to continue rendering every kind of assistance to the People's Army and the detachments of valiant Chinese Volunteers and still more to disorganize the enemy rear.

The duty of the toilers of the rear is to supply the army uninterruptedly with arms, ammunition, food and equipment.

If these tasks are completed successfully, our heroic army and our people under the leadership of Kim Il Sung, the national hero of Korea and the Leader of the Korean people, and with the brotherly help of the Chinese Volunteers, will fulfill with honour their lofty and noble mission of liberating our sacred fatherland from the hated interventionists and the Rhee Syngman bandits.

THE CRIMINAL AND MURDEROUS CHARACTER OF THE MISDEEDS PERPETRATED IN KOREA BY THE AMERICAN IMPERIALISTS

TSAI GYOO HYUN

Deputy Chief Public Prosecutor of the DPRK

The entire progressive mankind has, with a feeling of profound anger and indignation stigmatized the vile misdeeds perpetrated by the Hitlerite bandits, who, in order to realize their aggressive and predatory policy, have broken the peace and maliciously trampled underfoot all the principles of humanity.

The nations of the world have duly pronounced judgement upon these barbarians. The sad end which befell this gang of criminals may serve as a stern warning to all aggressors.

It was considered at the time that the evil deeds of the fascist hordes were the vilest and most terrible crimes in the history of humanity. Mankind had not yet had time to forget these crimes when the American interventionists in Korea began committing atrocities which have many times surpassed when the People's Army brought these successes to Hitler's bandits.

Every honest man, irrespective of his political convictions and religion, cannot but shudder at the sight of the horrors committed in Korea by the American monsters, and will be deeply revolted by the "humanity" as shown by the representatives of the transoceanic power...

One cannot but feel extreme indignation at the mere notion that these degenerates—the American progeny of Hitler—are called men!

The American armed interventionists are inhumanly maltreating the Koreans, of old reputed as a hardworking and peace-loving people. They have used Rhee Syngman, their puppet, for kindling a civil war, following a carefully prepared plan. As a second step they have entered the path of open armed intervention and by indiscriminate bombing they are demolishing the towns and villages of Korea, turning our beloved Fatherland into a wilderness. The peaceful population, left homeless, is by necessity cooping up in dugouts that hardly shelter them from wind and rain.

The American vandals are destroying objects of cultural and historical value, monuments, factories and plants—in short everything that has been created by the hands of the working people. All the schools of our country, including the Kim Il Sung University, all hospitals, including the recently built Central hospital, rest-houses, sanatoriums, industrial plants and cultural institutions have been

completely destroyed by the barbarians and turned into heaps of debris and ashes.

The wrathful curses of the innocent peaceful inhabitants mercilessly killed by the bloodstained hands of the transoceanic murderers, merge with plaintive cries of infants rising from the debris and burnt-out ruins.

True, every war is accompanied by sacrifices and destructions. Yet, civilized humanity cannot tolerate lawlessness even in war. Therefore, principles and legal rules of the conduct of war have been laid down by international agreements and treaties. According to these principles and rules, a war that entails the extermination of the peaceful population and mass destruction of civil buildings, is considered a grave crime, not to speak of the fact that in itself a war of aggression is a crime punishable by the tribunal of nations.

The freedom and peace-loving nations of the world, having within the last 40 years endured two world-wars, accompanied by numberless human sacrifices and wholesale destruction of objects of cultural values and monuments which brought untold misery and grief to the human race, did justly demand that severe punishment be meted out to those guilty of instigating wars and of committing grave crimes against humanity by breaking the rules concerning the conduct of war.

In compliance with this demand of the nations, on August 8th, 1945, after the rout of Hitlerite Germany, the Statute of the International Law Court and the Regulations of the International Military Tribunal were signed in London. That is the basis upon which the historic trials of the main war criminals of Germany and Japan took place in Nurnberg and Tokyo.

On the strength of art. 6th of the Regulations of the International Military Tribunal, the following three kinds of crimes shall be considered international offences:

First, offences against peace. Under that heading are comprised: preparation, unleashing or conduct of an aggressive war or of a war that contravenes international agreements, or the consent to or participation in planning or carrying out one of the abovementioned offences.

Secondly, war crimes: actions that contravene the rules and legal principles of conduct of war. To

such actions relate: imprisoning and driving away of the civilian inhabitants from an occupied territory, murdering and torturing of war-prisoners, killing of people in distress at sea, murdering of hostages, looting of public or private property, purposeless demolishing of towns and villages, destruction and burning down of objectives having no military significance.

Thirdly, offences against humanity: murder, annihilation, enslavement, deportation and other cruelties committed against the civil population before and during a war as well as persecution for political, racial or religious reasons.

In the international documents relating to the Nurnberg trial of the war-criminals of Hitlerite Germany it is declared that from the point of view of international law, an aggressive war is unlawful. In these documents it is stated that persons who contemplate unleashing an aggressive war, with all its horrible results, are liable to severe punishment. As it is known to everybody, at the Nurnberg trial judges representing USA, England and France, were on the bench side by side with the Soviet judges, and they likewise attached their signatures to the above sentence.

But the ink on their signatures was not yet dry when the representatives of America's ruling circles, heedless of the wrathful protest of the nations of all the world, started an armed invasion of peaceful Korea, and then, extending the scale of the war, openly appeared in the infamous role of initiators of a new worldwide butchery.

A large number of documents found in the secret archives of the Rhee Syngman puppet government documents, which had been left behind at the moment of their panicky flight, in the summer of last year, have fully disclosed before the peoples of all the world, that it is the armed American interventionists who are the real culprits and instigators of the war raging now in Korea.

Therefore and in accordance with par. 6th of the Regulation of the International Military Tribunal, certain persons belonging to the ruling circles of USA are liable to severe punishment for crimes committed against peace, i.e. for having unleashed and for carrying on the aggressive war in Korea.

The agreement concluded at the Hague about half a century ago, on June 15th, 1907, and signed by representatives of 44 nations, provides for a "Law concerning the conduct of war on land," which laid down the obligation of respecting human personality, family rights, human life and private property. This obligation, provided for by international law, relates to sea and air warfare alike.

Par. 25th of the Hague agreement prohibits bombardment of dwelling houses and other buildings in undefended towns and villages—by whatever reasons it may be motivated. This, naturally, implies

the outlawing, also of shelling by warships and bombing by airplanes of such targets. Later on, in 1923, was signed a complementary agreement, par. 22 of which lays down rules for air warfare.

It is prohibited to carry out terroristic air bombings of the civilian population, to inflict destructions, to cause damage to private property having no military significance and to non-military personnel.

The whole world is familiar with the rules laid down by the international agreements, signed at the Hague in 1907 and at Geneva in 1949, on the humane treatment of prisoners of war and of wounded or sick servicemen undergoing medical treatment.

Beside that, one may read the following words in the text of the "Agreement on the Protection of the Civilian Population in time of War", signed in 1949, at Geneva, by the Americans themselves:

"It shall be obligatory, under all circumstances and without exception, to show humanity toward persons not immediately participating in military operations (such as those who have abandoned their arms, sick, wounded, prisoners and other persons, who for whatever reason, don't participate in warfare.)"

The American aggressors, who have infringed and continue to infringe every international agreement and every rule of international law, cannot deny the fact of their misdeeds.

From the very beginning of the aggressive war in Korea they have striven towards total destruction of all Korean towns and villages, which were absolutely undefended and without military significances whatsoever.

Right from the beginning of the Korean war, 128 American bombers and fighters have, during the brief space of time from July 2nd to 27th, 1950, made 12 air-raids upon the town of Wonsan, dropping 712 bombs, weighing 50-1000 kilogrammes each, upon the residential quarters of the town. As a result, 4028 dwelling houses were demolished. Besides, 1627 persons, including 739 women and 325 infants, were killed and 2267 wounded in the town.

During three air-raids by American aircraft, 8 schools, the Red Cross hospital, 2 moving picture theatres and a great number of other cultural and public institutions were demolished in the town on July 7th, 13th and 27th.

On July 5th of the same year, 3 American heavy bombers subjected to a cruel bombardment the Yanggak hamlet in the neighbourhood of Pyongyang upon which they dropped 70 bombs weighing 100-500 kilograms each. As a result, 100 dwelling houses out of the total of 145, were entirely destroyed and

28 persons — old people, women and infants — massacred.

From the very first days of the war, the American barbarians have been endlessly increasing the scale of their criminal misdeeds directed against the civilian population and non-military objectives.

The American bombers, in the beginning of August, 1950, carried out an air-raid upon the region of Hamheung, South Hamgyung province and dropped 28 bombs on the Central Hospital of the town. As a result of the inhuman bombing, Dr. Choi Woo Hyung, who at that moment was examining a patient, 18 medical workers and 117 patients were killed and 106 persons wounded. Moreover, Choi Yung Soon, a woman teacher, and 57 children were killed on the same day, as a result of fierce bombing during which the barbarians dropped bombs on the infants' crèche in Heungnam.

The American air-pirates drop on Korea heavy explosive, incendiary and napalmon bombs, time-bombs as well as bombs having the form of fountain pens and various other trinkets — with a view to an organized extermination of the non-combatant population.

The inhuman extermination and tortures of the peaceful population that were indulged in by the brutal Yankees within the temporarily occupied regions, are especially noteworthy.

On October 20th, 1950, 3 American soldiers burst into the house of Kim Si, an old woman of 60, resident of Pyongyang city, 2nd street, Sadong area, and threatening her with arms began to demand alcohol. The old woman having no spirits at hand was unable to satisfy the demand of these villains. Upon that, they shot the hapless old woman and started trampling on her dead body with their boots.

On October 30th of the same year, American soldiers near the crossing toward the Yanggak island searched the inhabitants of the hamlet situated on the island and found some membership cards of the Korean Workers' party. The blood-thirsty yankees compelled the party-members to enter the water waist-deep and shot them down mercilessly. When the relatives of the assassinated men came to fetch the corpses, those brutes, instead of handing the dead bodies over to the bereaved families, dragged the bodies to the shore, unripped the abdomens before the eyes of all present, turned out the entrails, chopped off the heads and performed all kinds of indignities upon the corpses.

In the Heungkyo Myun, Whangja Goon, Whanghai province, the American cannibals arrested a 23 year old teacher of an elementary school merely because she was a school teacher. After the entire group had raped her, the barbarians stripped her and murdered her by driving a wedge into her entrails. Her infant son of 3, who was clasping

his mother's dead body, was brutally murdered with a blow of a spade on his head.

The mere mention of the brutal misdeeds perpetrated by the American vandals, fills a human heart with indignation and hatred!

The following is the tale of Cha Duk Geun, 14, inhabitant of the Koosong hamlet, Mulchen Myun, Soonchun Goon, who by some miracle saved himself from the clutches of the American butchers. He had been taken by the American bandits and thrown into the Pogakool cave, 2 kilometres distant from the village of Hangchun:

"When the American and Rhee Syngman troops, on November 27th, 1950, entered Soonchun, they began right away to make wholesale arrests of the villagers. In the first place, these beasts tied up with a wire the chairman of the village People's Committee and the chairman of the village Farmer Union and led them and their families away over the hill toward the end of the hamlet. Then they gathered together all the other inhabitants of the village, tied them with wire and jostled them into an air-raid shelter. For three days they starved them and then began to move them into the deep and dark Pogakool cave. The bound prisoners were driven into the cave with canes. The hangmen flung those who resisted, down into the cave by kicking them. The beaten up prisoners fell to the bottom of the cave and for a long time lay unconscious. After some time they regained consciousness and the cave was filled with moans and crying. . . People died from thirst and hunger.

"After long, vain attempts, I finally succeeded in getting out, but my father, mother, younger brother and 70 villagers, among whom were my grand-father, grand-mother, uncle, aunt and their children perished in that awful cave."

The total number of those who perished in that dungeon is 2790.

A similar wholesale extermination of the civilian population took place at Sinchun Goon, Whanghai province. Over 40 corpses of women and infants were discovered in a cave of which the entrance had been bricked up. The walls at the exit were covered with scratches all over. These scratches told eloquently of the awful sufferings the innocent women and infants had endured before death.

Thus the American hired assassins do away with the Korean civilian population. The number of those assassinated by the American cannibals in Pyongyang alone exceeds 15,000 and in Whanghai province — 40,000.

During the last 4 years not a single case of smallpox had been observed within the Northern part of the Republic. Yet, from December, 1950, to January, 1951, an epidemic of smallpox broke out all over the city of Pyongyang and the provinces of South and North Pyungan, Kanwon, Whanghai and South Hamgyung that were liberated from tem-

porary American occupation, 7-8 days after the bandits' flight. The epidemic progressed rapidly, and before April the number of the diseased had attained 3,500, the death rate being 10%.

Medical workers have, on the ground of reliable facts, ascertained this epidemic of smallpox to have been the result of premeditated action by the American bandits who in December 1950, when fleeing from the Northern part of the Republic to the South, had spread infection with an object of causing an epidemic amidst the rapidly advancing People's Army and the Chinese volunteers' units.

The American ruling circles, in their endeavour to enslave the Korean nation who is waging such a heroic struggle against the impudent occupants, have repeatedly threatened to use the weapons of atom and bacteriological warfare and finally have in fact used the latter.

It is well known the world over that the so called Geneva agreement, signed on June 17th, 1925, by the representatives of 37 nations (later on joined by representatives of 11 nations more), provides for the "Prohibition of using in war suffocating, poisonous and other similar gases as well as bacteriological weapons."

People the world over know that the Japanese militarists, who during World War II were carrying out the preparation for bacteriological warfare, did appear before the Military tribunal of Habarovsk and underwent the deserved punishment.

According to trustworthy data that have been submitted to the UNO, the American beasts keep in numerous concentration camps within South Choongchung province alone 908,834 people whom they have driven out of the Northern part of the DPRK.

Living conditions in these camps are absolutely unbearable. The imprisoned suffer hunger and, because of the lack of necessary medical care, various epidemics rage in the camps, daily carrying off thousands of lives.

So for instance, out of the number of diseased, which in April attained 374,097, on April 7th alone 2765 died. This gives a clear notion of the treatment that is meted out to those unfortunate people who are imprisoned in the camp.

More than that: the USA — Rhee Syngman Intelligence Service, by applying the most base, unfair methods, are forcibly using the deportees from North Korea for their subversive activities against the People's democratic regime.

The enemy rascals, under threat of death or of summary dealing with the families of these refugees,

form out of them armed bands, groups of saboteurs and spies who are sent into the rear of the People's Army.

The most infamous acts of the biped beasts consist of using, for spying and sabotage, children of 10 to 14 years. Kang Byung Hoon, a boy of 14, who had been sent by the American criminals into our rear and was caught by the men of our security units, testified as follows:

"The Americans ordered me to proceed 12 kilometres north, threatening in case of insubordination, to shoot my mother on the spot. They demanded of me to learn in detail how many soldiers of the People's Army were there, how they were armed, whether or not every soldier possessed arms, the number and dimension of ordnance, the dimension of the ammunition wagons, whether the People's Army was moving northward or southward of the 38th parallel, whether sand was being brought up for the repair of demolished concrete bridges, how the victuals were transported by motor-lorries or by carts? Lastly they taught me to say, in case I were taken by soldiers of the People's Army, that I was a refugee returning home, because of want of food. The Americans concluded by demanding that I should come back quickly."

The number of children, who have thus been sent to our rear by the villains and have fallen into our hands attains several hundred. These children are at present educated in the children's homes of the Republic.

The above quoted instances are but a small part of the endless chain of barbarous crimes, perpetrated by the American gangsters against the peace-loving Korean people who had never displayed any animosity against the American people. Therefore it is quite natural that all those crimes committed with inhuman cruelty by the American interventionists, openly directed against world peace and grossly contravening all the rules of war and all the principles of humanity, are stirring up the wrath of the entire progressive mankind.

The Korean people are clearly conscious of the fact, that only by crushing the hated foe — the American interventionists, who endeavour to turn our native country into their colony — they may win victory in the struggle for the freedom, independence and honour of their Fatherland. The Korean people are ready, with the support and sympathy on the part of all peace-loving nations of the world, to struggle with the American bandits up to the victorious end, till the day dawns, when these mean felons shall appear before an impartial court of justice and undergo a severe punishment for all the evil deeds they have committed.

PUBLIC EDUCATION DURING THE WAR FOR THE LIBERATION OF OUR FATHERLAND

PAK YUNG BIN

Deputy Minister of Education

Activities in the field of public education continue, even during the Patriotic War of Liberation, to be regarded as a most important sector of public life, second to no other in its significance, be it political, cultural or economic.

A rapid growth of public education followed the liberation of our country by the great Soviet army. The splendid history of the progress of our Fatherland during the five post-liberation years is closely connected with the development of democratic education. As a result of our government's sound policy, under the guidance of our beloved leader, Kim Il Sung, all the traces of the colonial, feudal, slave-driving Japanese imperialistic regime have been liquidated and a system of democratic education has been created which widely opened the doors for education of the working masses. Accordingly, in the Northern part of the Republic there exist over 5000 secondary schools and colleges, apart from the highest educational institution—the Kim Il Sung university, and a countless number of preparatory educational institutions and other means of public enlightenment, such as schools for adults, preparatory courses etc.

Moreover, on the basis of the above mentioned achievements, the government set about introducing the system of compulsory elementary education as from September 1950. That was a further step towards the planned unification of enlightenment and culture covering the whole state, that is to say, towards a cultural revolution.

However we all know that the American imperialists, in their mad aspirations for world hegemony have, together with their accomplices, the Rhee Syngman gang, instigated a criminal war of aggression against the Northern part of our Fatherland, the flames of which have destroyed the results of democracy in construction, as we saw it in our Republic. The free, happy and peaceful existence of the people was brought to a brutal end.

All the educational equipment, books and apparatus were pilfered and destroyed. The total cost of these losses amounts to 4,380,000,000 won. The regions temporarily occupied by the enemy, have suffered most of all. The villains indulged in systematically demolishing, burning down and looting the school buildings and the remaining educational equipment. Many progressive teachers and patriotically-minded students were murdered or abducted to the South.

Thus, the system of a general compulsory education under which the state guarantees to everybody not only the right to receive education, but the necessary material means, was upset. Normal work in the schools had temporarily to be suspended.

Now, in what manner is the work in the field of public education to be continued in the Republic under these conditions?

Right from the beginning of the war, all the educational workers, men and women alike, as well as the students, rose to defend the sovereignty of their people, the constitution of their Republic, which had guaranteed to them freedom of education. They fervently responded to the appeal of Kim Il Sung and manfully took up arms for achieving victory in the Patriotic War of Liberation for defending the achievements in the field of public enlightenment. Right from the first days of the war, several hundred thousands of young teachers and students went to the front.

During the first stage of the war several thousand teachers also were sent to the liberated Southern regions, to help establishing the People's Power and carrying out the land reform. These men and women selflessly endeavoured to restore and to develop culture and enlightenment in the liberated regions.

Later, during the temporary strategic retreat of our People's Army, many teachers and students have manifested to a full degree the noble moral qualities instilled into them by the democratic education of the post-liberation years. Take, for instance, the young partisans detachment of Anjoo, formed out of the pupils of elementary and middle schools, the juvenile partisan detachments of Soonchun, Jungjoo and Ryungmi, as well as the juvenile partisan detachment of the school of economics at Hamheung. Thousands and tens of thousands of teachers and students rallied round the Korean Workers' Party and under most trying conditions carried out a resolute struggle in the areas occupied by the enemy delivering crushing blows upon the foe and winning immortal fame due to heroes of the Fatherland.

Pak Jung Ok, a young pupil of the girl's middle school of Jungjoo, who during the occupation of the region by the American usurpers, had been conducting an intense underground activity, was captured by the enemies, but no tortures, even the

most brutal ones, could break her will. The valiant girl did not lose courage and remained steadfast to the last moment. On the way to the execution ground she shouted in a loud voice to her comrades: "Students of Jungjoo, we are bound to win! In no case do surrender! Carry on the struggle against the enemies!"

In Kowon Goon, South Hamgyung province, numerous teachers led by Yang Ho Il, chief of the people's educational department joined the partisan detachments and carried on a heroic struggle against the predatory usurpers.

Our educational workers, who during the five years following the country's liberation, had achieved striking successes in the realm of the people's enlightenment, now equally successfully coped with their task under conditions of the fierce war, that was to decide the Republic's fate.

Under the slogan "Everything for victory's sake" they mobilized all their strength and all available material resources, and reorganized the educational work adapting it to war-time conditions.

This could be fulfilled only thanks to the correct guidance by the Government of the Republic which is struggling for the interests and happiness of the people. The Government of the Republic, even during the most difficult wartime conditions, are paying the utmost attention and giving the greatest care to the people's education.

In consequence of the incessant aerial bombings and the shelling by the enemy's naval artillery, the educational institutions in the main part, have been destroyed. Besides, a great shortage of teachers is being felt. That fact notwithstanding, the pupils of all educational institutions with the exception of those appointed to carry out special tasks—have been organized into groups corresponding to regions of attendance, and, with material assistance from the state, are continuing their education.

In these training groups a conformable political as well as educational activity is being conducted and regular school subjects are being taught. At the same time the said groups, thanks to the vigorous supple character of their organization, are successfully participating in the work of strengthening the rear and rendering assistance to the front.

The conduct of the Patriotic War of Liberation, which draws into its orbit the entire nation, demands a constant intense afflux and replenishment of personnel in all spheres of activity. Therefore, the Government of the Republic, to secure the required number of teachers, have elaborated and are carrying out a plan for training a great number of educational workers. At present in the capital and the provinces there are in existence 73 short-term pedagogical seminaries, 8 provincial schools for training pedagogical personnel and 5 higher pedagogical courses. Over 6000 teachers of elementary schools, 1500 teachers of middle schools and over 100 administrative

workers in the fields of education are being trained in all these centers.

Beginning from February 1951, regular work started in special schools for Railway workers and in Medical schools as well as in 10 Technical schools for girls, in the Sinijoo Pedagogical Institute and in the Russian Language Institute. The School for training leading workers which is subordinated directly to the Cabinet, is carrying out its work of preparing military, pedagogic, and other administrative officers. In an equally intensive way the training of workers in the fields of industry, communication, farming, forestry, finance, public health, general culture and politics is being carried out. Regardless of all war calamities, not one of the said educational institutions did stop functioning in the current academic year. Taking into account the strained military and political conditions, they have dispersed over comparatively safe regions and overcome all obstacles on the way of maintaining normal educational activity.

Our educational staff, conscious of the attention, by which the government is surrounding them and mindful of the existing wartime conditions, are amassing and taking stock of new professional and fighting experience acquiring scientific knowledge and fostering the indomitable resolution and patriotic strength of will, necessary for winning ultimate victory.

Beside that, the Government of the Republic is creating all the necessary conditions for teachers and students of special technical schools, as well as for university teachers and scientific workers, to carry on scientific research work and is assisting in every manner the organization of that work. Such assistance on the side of the government has already brought about excellent results.

In the Wonsan fishery school, from January of this year, "specialized commissions" for every branch of activity in breeding and utilizing of fish as well as for producing other necessities of life were organized. Success has already been achieved in the processing of soya sauce out of fish by the method recommended by the teacher Chang Yong Sun.

Petroleum lamps have been improved by the Wonsan Technical School. The students of the Pookchung Civil Engineering School are successfully manufacturing and repairing weapons.

College teachers and scientific workers make use of all their superior knowledge, technical ability and experience, while working at the front and in the factories; they take a lead in the field of organizing the manufacture of arms and ammunition and increasing the production of foodstuffs. The teachers of the Polytechnical Institute have organized a "War-time scientific research group" which undertook the solving of scientific problems pertaining to the restoration of industry, buildings, communications, transportations and postal-service in war-time conditions. Over 130 teachers of medical schools

and over 300 assistants are actively working in the medical field at the front and in the rear.

The Government of the Republic are giving utmost care to the problem of educating orphans, children of patriots who fell in the War of Liberation. On January 13th the Cabinet of the DPRK passed a resolution purporting the establishment of institutions for the children of soldiers and officers who fell in the Patriotic War of Liberation, as well as for the children of partisans and other patriots. This resolution met with the ardent support on the part of the whole nation, who is actively rendering assistance to the People's government and to the Party and public organizations in this matter.

The schools for war-orphans were organized in safe regions, and equipped with all necessities. On April 1st work started officially. Orphans aged 3-6 are taken into kindergartens, from 7-12 into elementary schools, boys aged 13-18 enter military schools, girls of the same age into technical schools for female students. Several thousands of orphans thus are enjoying the Government's care and the people's warmhearted support, are receiving adequate nourishment, clothes, footwear and other necessities of life, and pursuing their studies under the guidance of the best possible teachers.

The Government of the Republic have enlarged in various provinces, towns and districts the existing system of childrens' homes and improved their equipment for the benefit of homeless children who lost their parents during the enemy occupation. As a result, several thousands war orphans were distributed among 64 children homes scattered about the country, and are growing up receiving education along progressive lines.

Many fighters of the People's Army of the Public Security troops, of homeguard units and of partisan groups have become invalids in consequence of wounds received in the Patriotic War of Liberation. Many patriots have been maimed through inhuman treatment on the part of the enemy. In April the Government of the Republic carried a resolution on the establishment of Special schools for War-invalids, with an aim of rendering assistance to the cripples and giving them technical training, corresponding to their abilities so that they might participate in the struggle for the rehabilitation of their country.

In June a.c. took place the official inauguration of a Technical school for War invalids, including sections of repairing signalling equipment, engineering implements and general instruments. An Agricultural school for Invalids, including sections of livestock breeding, gardening and sericulture, and a School of statistics and of bookkeeping with corresponding sections were opened too.

Several thousand of wounded soldiers are receiving professional training in these schools.

All the other elementary and middle schools, all the educational institutions for adults, in short, schools of every degree in general, with the exception of the abovementioned special institutions, were forced temporarily to interrupt regular work, owing to the enemy's atrocities.

Upon careful examination of the question, the Government of the Republic carried a resolution to the effect of starting work in all schools as from September 1st, 1951; on June 4th they worked out a "Decision on the preparation for starting work in all schools in 1951".

This resolution of our Government bears under the prevailing conditions, an important political meaning. It shows that our Government, even amidst the flames of a bitter war, is paying utmost attention to public enlightenment. It is evidence, too, of the fact that, thanks to the superior social system of the Republic and of its inexhaustible forces and despite the fact of all school buildings having been destroyed by the enemy, it is possible in a short space of time, to complete the work of preparation for starting the schools again.

At present the entire pedagogical personnel and the entire nation are fervently responding to the decision concerning the starting of school-work as from September 1st. They have mobilized all forces for the task of somehow restoring the school equipment, that had been destroyed by the enemy. It is only natural that under conditions of the present bitter war, and especially under conditions created by the incessant bombings, these preparations for the opening up of schools are meeting with serious obstacles.

Still, all our educational workers and the whole nation are filled with a high enthusiasm and are willing to carry on the struggle for freedom and happiness to the end. Valuable experience has been won during the five-year's history of the building-up of democratic education in the North of the Republic. Therefore, we shall be able to overcome all obstacles and carry out our task successfully.

The support and assistance to our struggle in the Patriotic War of Liberation and to our task of democratic enlightenment by the USSR, China and all the countries of People's democracy as well as by all peace-loving peoples of the world in general are instilling into the Korean people confidence in the victory of their cause.

Thus the preparations for the 1951-1952 academic year, are being carried out amidst the conditions of a fierce war.

I SAW THE GREAT POWER OF DEMOCRACY

PAK EN

Member of the Central Committee, the Workers' Party of Korea

At the time of this grim war for the unity and independence of our country, I was sent as a delegate of the Workers' Party of Korea to the 2nd congress of the Hungarian Working People's Party in Budapest. In the course of fulfilling my high mission, I visited a number of democratic countries of Europe: Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria and others. In the 2½ months of our tour, our delegation got closely acquainted with the sister republics of the South East of Europe.

In these countries the people have been liberated by the heroic Soviet Army, which had smashed the Hitlerite aggressors. Now the people have firmly taken the power into their hands and under the guidance of the working class are marching with firm step on the way to socialism.

Only six years ago these countries were a shapeless heap of ruins, but now, tremendous construction work going on everywhere, has changed their aspect beyond recognition. Fine modern buildings have risen out of ruins and ashes. Factories and plants demolished by the fascists have been completely restored and new ones, equipped according to the last word of technical science are being built. At these factories the workers produce the most complicated machines of modern technical science.

The agriculture of these countries is developing along the path of socialist collectivisation. The mechanisation of farming, which has completely changed the aspect of the countryside, is advancing at full speed.

The rapid development of these countries, the high political activity of the masses, their boundless creative initiative, all bespeak clearly the grandeur of our power—the power of democracy. At the present time there are no obstacles, and there cannot be any, that could prevent the growth of democracy. This is proved by the successes achieved by the democratic countries of Europe in their struggle for building up socialism, as well as the victorious struggle of the Korean people against American imperialism, the bitterest enemy of the democratic camp.

Our delegation left Moscow on the morning of February 19th and arrived in Budapest at noon. During the flight our plane made two landings, one in Kiev and the other at the frontier of the Soviet Union.

Now we are in Budapest. Manystoried houses with architectural ornaments rise high into the sky. The town is situated on the Danube, in the green waves of which the blue sky and the wonderful buildings are reflected.

Budapest, barbarously destroyed by the fascists, has now been completely restored, though close observation may discover traces of the war here and there. The city was ready to welcome the 2nd Congress of the Hungarian Working People's Party. A warm breeze was fluttering countless banners, the streets were decorated with streamers, colourful placards and posters expressing sympathy with the Korean people in their struggle against the American interventionists.

Over many buildings, front doors of the theatres and palaces of culture, are the portraits of our Leader, Kim Il Sung.

On the 20th of February our delegation paid a visit to comrade Mathias Rakosi, the Prime Minister of the Hungarian People's Republic and the Secretary General of the Hungarian Working People's Party. We were met by the Leader of the Hungarian people. This was a great honour for us and we, the members of the Delegation, shall never forget the remarkable personality of the great Hungarian Communist.

On behalf of the government and the party we expressed our deep gratitude for the great material and moral help rendered our people by the Hungarian people and told comrade Rakosi of the internal situation in our country.

Mathias Rakosi was greatly interested in Korea and asked us many questions. "How do the victims of air-raids live? Is there enough food? What is done about war orphans? What are the special needs of the Korean people?"

When we told him about the real state of things, Rakosi said, "Though the American aggression takes place on Korean soil, we Hungarians, cannot look on with indifference and take no notice of it, because American imperialism is our common enemy. Therefore we shall render active help to the Korean people carrying on its heroic struggle."

On the 22nd of February we visited a machine and tractor station on the outskirts of Budapest in Morton — Vacz.

This machine and tractor station had been organized in 1948 and at the present time has at its disposal 16 tractors, 8 binders and many other agricultural machines, as well as 7,560 hectares of land. It supplies with machinery 8 cooperative farms, 5 of which have been organized this year. It may be mentioned in this connection that there are 12,000 women tractorists in Hungary at the present time.

After the MTS we visited the peasant producer's cooperative "Red Star" situated in its vicinity. The President of the cooperative is a woman. She

welcomed us cordially and told us about her cooperative. It was organized in 1948 including at first only a few households. At present it numbers over 36. The prosperity of the members grows apace and the productivity of labour increases. "Last year individual farmers reaped a harvest of 9 centi, (1 centi = 100 klg) per horta (Hungarian square measure, but our yield was twice as large." The class consciousness of the peasants develops and the number of those wishing to join the cooperative, increases every year. People learn by experience the advantages of collective labour. Their life has become prosperous and cultured. Owing to the care of the Party and the government their fields are tilled by means of tractors and combines. The methods of agriculture are improving and the experience of advanced Soviet agricultural technics is being applied. Observing the happy life of the Hungarian peasants, I could not help thinking of our own Korean villages burning in the flames of the present sanguinary war. Our villages too were making preparations for the spring sowing. Although the American bombers and fighters are daily attacking the peaceful villages of Korea, lurking over our fields and machine-gunning the peasants' carts, and the children, women and old people, the Korean peasants do not stop even for a moment their work in the fields.

In my mind's eye I saw our peasants toiling selflessly in the fields preparing high grade seed, in order to achieve still richer harvests than before the war and to send more corn to the front.

The following day, the delegates from the Workers' Party of Korea, together with other delegates went to lay wreaths on the monument to the fallen Heroes of the Soviet Army. The first to lay a wreath was the representative of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks), the second—a representative of the Communist Party of China, then a member of our Delegation and the Delegations of other countries. The monument was covered with flowers, whose fragrance filled the air.

On our return from the ceremony we met Hungarian journalists. They showed special interest in the people of Korea. We had to answer great many questions about the struggle of the Korean people with the interventionists, about our attitude to the Chinese volunteers, about the causes of the superiority of the Korean People's Army over the American troops, about the heroic deeds of our fighters, about guerilla warfare. We tried to answer all these questions in detail. We related individual instances of heroism displayed by the fighters of the People's Army and especially emphasized the material and moral assistance rendered our people by the democratic camp headed by the Soviet Union.

24 of February... The 2nd Congress of the Hungarian People's Party opens today. The Working People's Party (the Communist Party of Hungary) is the leading party in the country. The people trust and respect it, because they know that without it there can be no democratic Hungary. It was the Working People's Party, which roused

the people to the struggle for the salvation of the country during the German fascist occupation and after the liberation of the country, played a decisive part in building up a life of happiness, and solidifying the national independence.

Not only the members of the party, but the whole population of Hungary had been preparing for the opening of the 2nd Congress. A movement of socialist competition had spread out widely, and the Congress was welcomed by new labour exploits and great increase in production. In the villages the cooperative movement got a new momentum.

In preparation for the 24th of February, the workers of Budapest had handsomely decorated their houses and the streets, giving them a festive appearance. From the early morning, the townspeople gathered in the Square of Heroes, where the opening meeting was to take place. We took part in this meeting together with other delegations.

At 3 o'clock the Square of Heroes presented an imposing appearance. Over 200,000 people had gathered there. Everywhere were the banners of the countries of New Democracy, thousands of posters greeting the Congress, portraits of leaders of Communist parties. We were especially impressed by the posters "Long Live the Heroic People of Korea". "American Aggressors, Hands Off Korea!" "Victory to the Heroic People of Korea!" The portrait of Kim Il Sung and the National flag of Korea, which were carried by the people, made a great impression on us.

The representatives of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks), the Communist Party of China, the Workers' Party of Korea and other democratic countries, the delegates of France, England and Italy greeted the Congress, their hearts overflowing with brotherly love for the Hungarian people.

The welcome of the Hungarian toilers to the delegation of the Soviet Union, China and Korea was especially warm.

For want of time the permission to make a welcoming speech was given only to the representatives of China, France and Korea. This was a great honour for us for it showed the profound sympathy felt by the Hungarian people for the people of Korea.

Our delegate, Choi Chang Ik, was greeted by unceasing shouts of welcome from the crowd of 200,000 people. From everywhere resounded the cries: "Long Live the Heroic People of Korea!" "Long Live Kim Il Sung, the Leader of the Korean people!" "Victory will be won—by the Heroic Korean People!" A rain of flowers was showered on our delegation.

On behalf of Korea, Choi Chang Ik expressed profound gratitude to the working people of Hungary for their disinterested help. He spoke of our struggle with the interventionists and expressed complete confidence in our ultimate victory. His speech was interrupted many times by applause.

Mathias Rakosi, the Leader of the Hungarian people and Secretary General of the Hungarian Working People's Party took the floor next. He

spoke of the international situation, dwelling in detail on the valiant struggle of the Korean people.

Mathias Rakosi stressed the enormous significance of the 2nd Congress with all the urgent problems it had brought forward before the Hungarian people who were firmly treading on its road of building up Socialism. His speech concluded the solemn meeting.

At 9 o'clock on the following day M. Farkas, the Assistant Secretary General of the Hungarian Working People's Party, opens the meeting at which Delegates of 25 foreign Workers and Communist Parties are present. A proposal to elect a Honorary Presidium is moved. The first to be elected is Comrade I. V. Stalin, the Leader of the working people of the world. An ovation in honour of the Great Stalin resounds in the hall. As storm of applause greets the unanimous election of Mao Tse-tung, Kim Il Sung, Thorez, Togliatti and others.

The Congress discussed important questions and continued its work for a week. On behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, our delegation presented the Congress a banner with the words: "Brotherly greetings to the Hungarian Working People's Party" embroidered on it. This banner stood in the hall till the last day.

We were greatly touched by the kindness of the other delegates. During the intervals between the sessions, people constantly came up to us to express their sympathy. Comrade Rakosi, though very busy, always found time for a talk with us. A woman delegate presented me a bunch of flowers. I reciprocated by giving her the five-pointed star badge of our Republic.

The 2nd Congress of the Hungarian Working People's Party successfully came to an end on its 6th day.

The Congress is over, but the delegates are loth to leave the hall. On every side resound the exclamations: "Long Live Stalin!" "Long Live Rakosi!" the solemn sounds of the "Internationale" float through the hall... We shall remember for a long time the fervent speeches of the comrades, the farewell wishes of the delegates who express their regret at parting from the leaders and members of the Congress. Tears glitter in the eyes of Rakosi.

The Congress has become a great historic event for the Hungarian people. It showed that the political line taken by the Hungarian Working People's Party in their struggle to build up socialism was right and that in future the Working People's Party is going to lead the country to still greater successes.

After the conclusion of the Congress meetings summing up the results of its work were held everywhere. The delegates to the Congress received from all sides invitations to take part in these meetings. I had the opportunity to visit the town of Gardony, where the movement for collectivisation of agriculture was meeting with special success. In Gardony, too, an enthusiastic welcome was given to us. The road by which we approached the place of

our meeting with the people of Gardony was literally covered with flowers, which from all sides were showered on it. It seemed as if we were walking through a flowery meadow...

It is impossible to describe the feeling that took possession of me then. Our solidarity... Our unity in the struggle with the common enemy... I spoke again about the political situation of Korea. The people surrounding me closely listened, afraid to miss a word. At the end of the meeting we received many valuable presents for our people.

On the way from Budapest to Gardony lies the town of Tarkany. Having heard that a Korean delegate would be passing through their town the people of Tarkany asked me to pay them a visit.

The Secretary of the Regional Committee of the Party telling me about this, suggested that if it inconvenienced me in any way, I might go by another route. But how could I do it, knowing that the people were expecting me?

In the Town Club of Tarkany I again spoke about the war in Korea. And here again I was deeply moved by the cordial welcome. Again I received many presents. I was especially touched by the presents from the pioneers and members of sports and athletic organizations. The pioneers presented a beautiful banner and asked me to give it to the pioneers of Korea. The sport's organizations of Tarkany sent to the sport's organizations of our heroic country the banner of victory won by them recently in athletic competitions.

Hungary! Country of freedom and creative construction! Country of brothers! We felt her great sympathy at every step! One month was especially dedicated to the movement of rendering assistance to Korea and collecting presents for the Korean people. In many factories, workers on their own initiative, have organized "Kim Il Sung" and "Korean brigades." Their earnings for overfulfilling their rate they donate to the aid for Korea fund.

In all the towns and villages of Hungary I saw displayed maps of the military operations in Korea. In the schools there are wall newspapers devoted to our struggle with the aggressors.

I heard about a 12 year old Hungarian school-boy, who had been saving money with the intention of sending it to Korea after the victorious conclusion of the war, when the Korean people would begin the work of rehabilitation.

The university students organize special groups where reports on Korea are being delivered. The favourite song of the Hungarian students is "The Song of Korea" composed by one of them.

Here is the first verse:

"Do you hear, Korea?

The whole world is resounding

With your heroic struggle and your suffering!"

Having fulfilled the mission entrusted to us by our Party and Government, on the 5th of March our delegation left for Czechoslovakia, bidding goodbye to hospitable Hungary.



Reception of the Hungarian Medical Workers by representatives of the High Command of the Korean People's Army.

On a scorching July day our correspondent visited the Hungarian medical delegation.

The hospital where the indefatigable Hungarian doctors are working, stands surrounded by a thick growth of green trees, while in the back the limpid Taidong river flows rapidly along. In this secluded place our friends from far away Europe are carrying on their work, devoting all their knowledge and energy to the heroic fighters of Korea, who are battling for the liberation of their native land.

In the court, in front of the hospital building, I met a tall broadshouldered Hungarian. He held in his hand an enormous bunch of flowers, gathered in the surrounding mountains and fields. This was Mr. Miskolczy, the Commissar of the Delegation.

"Glad to meet you!" he answered my greeting with a firm handshake. Comrade Miskolczy informed me in detail about the life and the work of the delegation trying to give exhaustive answers to all questions that interested me. "To my regret," he said, "what we are doing is by far insufficient. . . One would want to do much, much more. . ."

I learned from him that they got up every day at 5 o'clock in the morning and began their daily work at 7. Every morning they meet for a short planning consultation which lasts about 15 minutes. From 8 a.m. to 12 o'clock serious surgical operations are performed. At the same time another group of doctors examine the wounded who have been brought in during the night. After luncheon the doctors make the round of the wards, visiting the patients. In the evening the doctors meet again to discuss the day's work.

The wards of the hospital are of a dazzling whiteness. The beds, painted in white enamel, are drawn up in faultless rows, the patients all dressed in clean white hospital gowns, the white walls, furnishings and fixtures—all this tends to create a pleasant, comfortable atmosphere. In each ward, there were flowers besides the patients' beds. These flowers, carefully renewed every day by comrade Miskolczy, are a constant source of joy to the wounded men.

Dr. Geres, Head of the Delegation, enters the

THE HUNGARIAN MEDICAL

ward. He shakes hands with the patients, asking kindly how they are feeling, or inquiring from the doctor in charge about their condition.

"It is a great honour to have been sent by the Hungarian people to Korea for medical work," says Dr. Geres. "We have occasion to observe with our own eyes the struggle of the heroic Korean people against the American imperialists and to the utmost extend of our feeble abilities we are helping the Koreans to carry on that struggle. We apply all our medical knowledge to the task of healing the wounds of the fighters of the People's Army and of enabling them to return to the front as quickly as possible."

Dr. Geres recounted how this delegation had come to Korea. In June, 1950, when the Korean People's Army rose up to fight for the freedom and independence of their fatherland against the American aggressors, the Hungarian doctors gathered at the Ministry of Public Health in Budapest and adopted a resolution to send a Hungarian medical delegation to the Korean front. Kwon Oh Jik, Minister Plenipotentiary of the DPRK to Hungary, was present at that meeting. Scores of doctors volunteered for this delegation. Great sums were assigned for acquiring hospital equipment and medical supplies. The women of Hungary pledged to work overtime in order to contribute their extra-wages towards this great and urgent undertaking—assistance to Korea. The special airplane and train in which he delegation travelled, were painted in bright colours. On the railway car there was the inscription: "Hungarian People's Gift to the Heroic Korean People."

In order to reach Korea, the Hungarian medical workers had to pass over 10 000 km. The peoples of all the democratic countries on their way accorded them a warm, enthusiastic welcome. "Hands off Korea!" "Long live Kim Il Sung", "Long live the



The Hungarian doctors making the round of their patients.

AID DELEGATION IN KOREA

victory of the Korean people", such were the slogans, by which the delegation was met en route by the peoples of the New Democratic countries.

Comrade Miskolczy showed us the recreation room, the library, the dining room, the laboratory. It is characteristic and remarkable to note that all the hospital equipment—the Roentgen apparatus, the prosthetic and suspension appliances for broken limbs, the surgical instruments, and even the articles of everyday use such as radio, wash basins and even soap, were of Hungarian origin, made by the hands of Hungarian workers.

The hospital is excellently equipped and there is not the slightest shortage of anything whatever. Even the fever charts are brought from Hungary. In neat blue lines the changes in the patients' temperature are recorded from the day of their entrance into the hospital. On these charts we could retrace how under the skilful and attentive treatment of the Hungarian medical workers the temperature of the patients which often reached 41 degrees was steadily dropping towards the normal level.

One of the patients said, "The hard and self-sacrificing work of the Hungarian comrades moves all of us deeply. I had been seriously wounded at the front and was brought here unconscious. My temperature was over 40 degrees. When my fever dropped and I regained consciousness I understood that everything had been done to save me. I am deeply grateful to the Hungarian comrades for having saved my life. Soon I will be able to return to my comrades at the front. When I was fighting in the past, I was always confident of our ultimate victory. Now this confidence has become still greater."

A year has passed since the Hungarian medical delegates arrived in Korea. During that time they have cured many a wounded fighter of our People's Army. Already more than half



A complicated surgical operation is nearing its end.



An improvised consultation at the bedside of a patient.

of the ex-patients are fighting anew against the hated foe.

In addition to carrying on their regular duties, the Hungarian doctors are performing a great work in the field of training young Korean physicians. They are handing over to the new medical workers of Korea the most progressive medical science and technique in the world—that of the Soviet Union,—for these Hungarian doctors have studied medicine in the Soviet Union. In carrying out their work, the medical delegation has often had to move from one place to another. During the time of our retreat, the workers of the delegation had to move far to the North of our country. But even there, in these remote out-of-the way mountain villages they continued to work, rendering medical aid to the peaceful inhabitants. The Hungarian medical workers often had to work under exceptionally difficult conditions. Once when they were staying at Choongwha, their hospital, even though it was clearly marked with Red Crosses, was bombed by the barbarous American aviation.

Among the nurses who work at that hospital, there is one who has more than once given her blood for transfusions—each time 300 gr. As a result of the noble acts of this Hungarian woman, the lives of several of the heroes of Korea were saved. According to government regulation the donor should have received remuneration for these blood transfusions, but she declined the money, handing it over to the "Aid-for-Korea" fund.

Coming out of the hospital I again met Commissar Miskolczy. He was about to go out to gather flowers for Ward No. 2. He told me how he admired the beauty of the Korean mountains and fields, with their lovely, delicate flowers and grasses. . .

"The American imperialists, the enemies of the Korean people," said the Commissar, "are also the enemies of the Hungarian people. Let us therefore defend the beautiful land of Korea from the American gangsters. Our delegation will faithfully assist your heroic country until the final victory over the enemy"—and he firmly shook hands with us, as if wishing by his handclasp to express the strength of the ties of friendship uniting all honest people the world over in their struggle against the common foe.

THE STRONG REAR

KIM MOON GYOO

At a Machine-building Plant

At first sight, it seems that everything has been demolished and reduced to ashes. Only the charred walls and beams of the plant stand sadly. Nearby are the ruins of a workers' settlement; the stoves and chimneys of the houses, buried under the cinders, have been miraculously spared by the fire. Only the river flows as tranquilly as ever around the plant, and the skeleton of the demolished plant is reflected in its placid waters.

Heaps of bricks and tiles lie now in the place where the fine buildings of the Palace of Labour and the club used to stand. This is the work of the American aggressors, who by their barbarous raids reduced to ruins the machine-building plant of which Li Il Chai is the Director.

But the plant is dead only from outside. The hatred of the workers for the American aggressors who by their merciless bombing have reduced their plant to a heap of ruins, has flared up still more fiercely and stirred by their responsibility to their country and inspired by their love of work and of their own plant, the workers toil tirelessly amid the ruins and perform unparalleled feats of labour.

At the beginning of this war, which has been instigated by the American imperialists and the Rhee Syngman bandits, the personnel of the plant were on the eve of carrying out the two-year plan of national-economics.

Having set themselves the object of raising the prosperity of their country, all the workers of the plant did their best to complete the two year plan before the 30th of September and pledged themselves to raise the productivity of labour to 150 p.ct.

As soon as the war of Liberation began, the personnel of the plant who already had worked hard to achieve the highest production indices in response to the appeal of the beloved leader, Kim Il Sung, began with still greater energy to toil for final victory.

All the work of the plant was reorganized in accordance with the requirements of the war situation. The workers, on their own initiative, pledged themselves to work overtime and decided to do without rest days.

Young workers went to the front to defend their country, and their places were at once filled with women and girls from the workmen's settlements.

In the first two months of the war of Liberation over 170 young workers went to the front, while

315 women and girls came to the plant to replace them, and these woman workers have become valiant fighters of industry strengthening the rear.

The newcomers performed a number of labour exploits. For example, the brigade of Li Gee Joo, in the casting shop not only perfected 8 kinds of tools, but began to master the methods and production of new important kinds of output.

The American bandits bombed the plant twice, but the workers steadfastly and persistently, restored their plant under enemy fire.

The workers, who had lost their families and whose houses had been destroyed, hunted among the ruins for building material and parts of machines fit for use. They resolved to speed up the rehabilitation work and finish it by the end of April. New shops were organized in the least damaged parts of the plant and the most important equipment and machines were safely sheltered in deep cellars to protect them from the enemy bombing.

Ko Soo Il, a worker of the turning shop, who had finished the rehabilitation work in his section a month ahead of time, said, "The time has now come to plunge the bayonet still more deeply into the enemy breast."

After the repair shop, the turning and the casting shops also began their work at full speed. To increase the productive efficiency of their plant, the workers started a movement for enlarging the work of construction within the plant.

On the 15th of April a general meeting of all the workers was held, the first one since work had been assumed after the restoration of the plant.

To celebrate the 1st of May the workers resolved to overfulfill the state plan for April 50% and to increase the number of working days and the productivity of labour.

Besides this the workers pledged themselves to reduce working-cost of production 15% and to lower the percentage of waste in the processing of machine components down to 0,3%.

An emulation drive for the increase of production began among the brigades and individual workers competed for the overfulfillment of the plan.

During April the attendance rose from 97% to 98% and the duration of the work of machines from 95,7 to 101,8%. The plant overfulfilled the state plan 450%.

Everybody visiting the plant, where the buzz of work is heard among the ruins and where time and again the whistles announce the overfulfillment of

the production plan, is inspired with firm confidence of victory.

The emulation drive between the casting shop brigade of Li Gee Joo and the turning shop brigade of Kan Nak Soo, not only increases the productivity of labour, but brings about a general uplift of labour enthusiasm in the whole plant.

Li Gee Joo in the casting shop has mastered high productivity methods in casting spades of special construction, while Kan Nak Soo in the turning shop has introduced mechanized treatment of these instruments, thus achieving a high degree of productivity.

By the introduction of thermic rolling and by the mechanization of treatment of machine elements selfcost of production was reduced by 40%.

The competition for increasing the productivity of labour in these two shops grows more and more intense. Every day, at the general meetings and in their shops the workers discuss in detail their achievements and the defects of production. At the present time, the workmen of these two shops have succeeded in increasing the productivity of labour 282,8%.

In strongly fortified cellars, where irrigation pumps for agricultural needs and special machines for mining industry are being produced, we may see new installations and finished products.

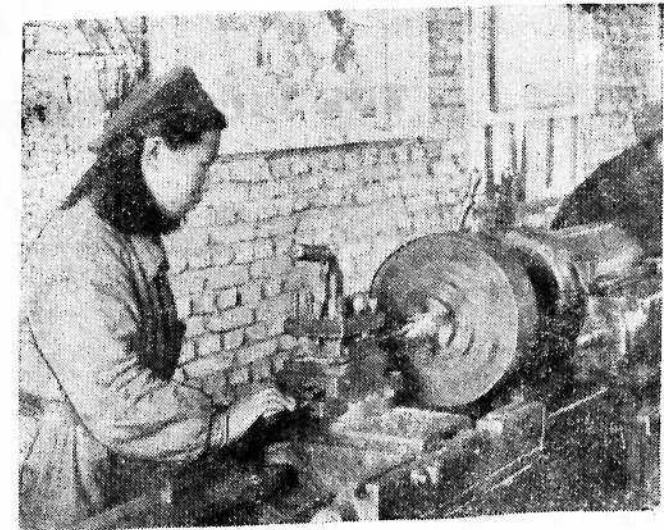
Before the 20th of June, the plan for producing mining machines was overfulfilled 200% as compared with the last six months and the production of other component parts was overfulfilled 154,5%.

Remarkable examples of labour exploits may be seen in the turning shop. The active number of qualified workers is only 81,6% of the number provided by the plan. But the workers of the turning shop strive steadily to increase their proficiency and the productivity of labour, thus eliminating all technical difficulties. As a result they have succeeded in increasing the working duration of machines to 99,6% and brought up the productivity of a qualified worker to 221,3%.

Two excellent workers, Chung Ryong Joon and Ko Soo Il should, be especially mentioned. These two men overlook the shifts and go to work at the lathes where there are no workers, thus eliminating interruption in the work of the plant. By their work they set a patriotic example to the other workmen who are fighting on the production front. Each of them operates 3 lathes and every day overfulfills his norm 290%.

Emulating these heroic-patriots the workmen of the turning shop, overcoming all the difficulties on their way, had fulfilled their monthly plan 179,7% before the 20th of June.

On the 24th of June in commemoration of the fifth anniversary of the day when the law protecting



A girl-turner at the lathe. Girls have taken the place of the men who are gone to the front.

the democratic rights of the workers was promulgated enabling them to build up a happy life, the workers vowed to annihilate the American aggressors and closing their ranks still more tightly, to fight for the increase of the productivity of labour.

In all the shops are put up slogans calling on the workers to take hundredfold vengeance on the enemy and to speed up and increase the output of machines.

The emulation among the brigades assumes an ever increasing scope and new labour obligations taken upon themselves by the workers, may be seen in the wall newspapers.

Li Gee Joo from the casting shop pledged himself to fulfill the half year plan before the 20th of June, to this Kan Nak Soo from the turning shop responded by pledging himself to overfulfill the June plan 350%.

Besides this, the workmen of the turning shop pledged themselves to more than double the productivity of labour and to reduce the waste from 0,5 to 0,01% and even lower.

Every day we can read in the wall newspapers about the new labour exploits of our excellent workers. The output graph goes up steadily and irresistibly.

The workmen of the plant are full of determination to annihilate the enemy in the near future and to achieve the independence and freedom of their country and are burning with the desire to start the construction of an immense plant. Under the guidance of Comrade Li Ik Chai, their Director, they march forward with firm tread on the way to further achievements.

THE VILLAGE OF TONGRIMNI FIGHTS

A fresh sea breeze, a tender visitor from the sea coast, blew caressingly over the fertile plain of Yunho. The rice sprouts, reflected in the rippling waters, bowed gaily to it and at its gentle touch the sunburnt peasants, men and women, working tirelessly in the fields, sent it a smile.

The villagers of Tongrimni, the happy masters of the fields of Yunho, toil on their own land, for their own country.

Their hands are quick and nimble. How could it be otherwise? How can they work badly, when they know that the fruits of their labour are so necessary to the front, that every grain of rice is a contribution to the cause of victory?

There is a great shortage of farm hands. The men are at the front. Only old men and women are in the fields. Courageous Korean women! You have to shoulder the main burden of field work and the thousand year old peasant labour has become a high patriotic duty for you.

Fathers, husbands and brothers, who fight valiantly against the American aggressor! Have no doubt that your mothers, wives and sisters will work in the rear both for you and for themselves and work in a way they had never worked before.

The water wheels feeding the water to the rice fields revolve unceasingly. Strong young girls set them in motion. The tune of a partisan march caught up by the clear girlish voices resounds far and wide.

To its accompaniment the girls keep count of the number of rotations "I say, Bok Gyoon! What is your result?" asks one of them perkily. The other smiles in reply, and her white regular teeth look beautiful in her sunburnt face.

"15,701 revolutions" she answers distinctly. In peace time it was considered difficult even for a man to turn such a wheel more than 10,000 times without rest. And now girls turn the wheel as many as 20,000 times.

Kim Bok Gyoon was only 18 when the Liberation war of the Korean people against the American aggressors began. Her brother went to the front, her father was doing rehabilitation work in the rear.

The girl remained at home with her mother, younger brothers and her 70 year old grandfather, Kim Sa Gul. With his help she sowed 7,000 pyung of rice.

Now old Kim has come out to look at his fields. How well he knows them. For forty years he had worked as a farm hand for the landlords, toiled in the sweat of his brow for the exploiters and only now he has become master of this land together with his fellow-villagers.

Kim hears the sound of the motor pumping water on the rice fields, he sees how the irrigation canals are being filled with beneficial moisture from the lifegiving river Chengchengan.

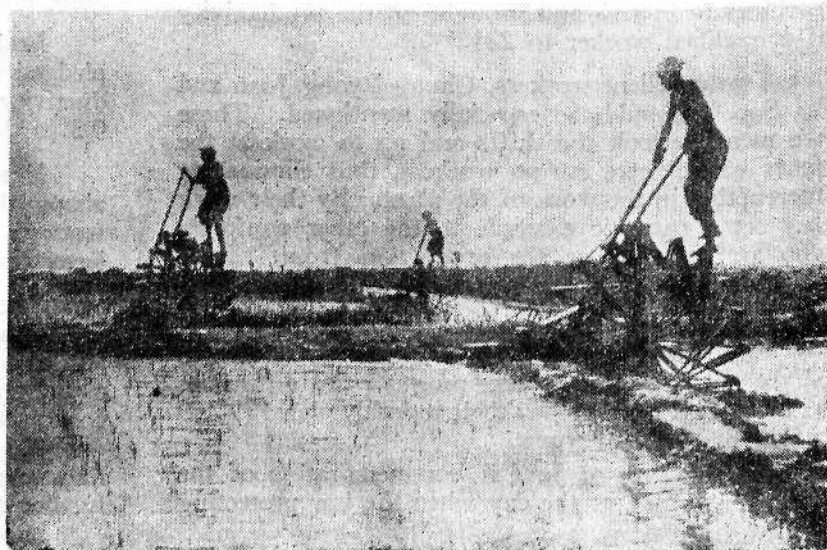
Here and there may be seen the figures of peasant women swinging their hoes up and down, slowly and regularly with a measured movement. The old men urge on the slow moving clumsy oxen. Tireless, strenuous labour everywhere!

Who would think, that the village itself and the whole complicated irrigation system had been destroyed by the American barbarians during their temporary occupation! But so it had been indeed.

It was only the selfless work of the peasants which restored everything and brought the village back to normal. Once more did the houses rise out of ruins and ashes, and the cool limpid water begins to flow in the canals.

Old Kim does not hurry, his experienced eyes, the eyes of a thrifty owner take note of every detail. He remembers the waste land that used to be here 40 years ago. There were hardly more than 10 huts in the tiny obscure hamlet then.

The peasants had toiled indefatigably transforming the solitary valleys into tilled rice-fields. It



Peasant girls are pumping the water from the canals to the rice fields by means of water wheels.

was hard to estimate, the labour that had been put into every irrigated square of land.

But the peasants did not have the means to build a dam and the treacherous sea flooded the fields again and again. One such disastrous day and a year's labour was wasted. The deadly bitter-salt traces of the sea remained in the fields for two or three years to come.

The exploiting landlords were still worse than the sea. Having found out that the peasants had begun to till the ground in the valley, they obtained from the authorities "the permission" to consider themselves owners of the land and began to exploit the peasants mercilessly.

But these dark times have passed away for ever. Now the liberated peasants work on their own land.

A sturdy old man is urging on an ox. He is Syn Tai Hyun, one of the foremost workers in the village. On the 6000 pyung of his field he has grown the best rice seedlings in the village, without borrowing a single grain from the state.

He richly fertilized his land with dung and cinders from the houses burnt down by the Americans. He has already changed the water in his field ten times and finished the first weeding.

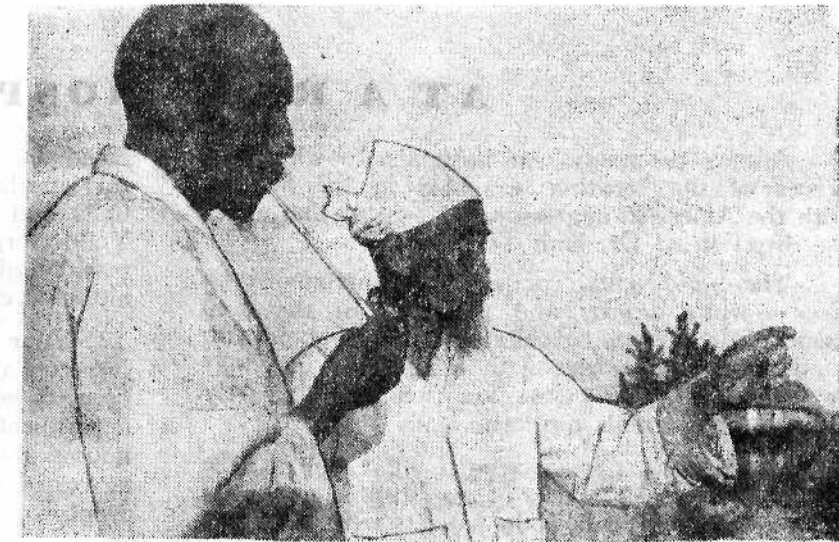
His son, a tank-man, on leave from the front helped the peasants in their work in the fields.

Saying goodbye to his son, old Syn told him, "Crush as many of the hated enemy as you can with your tank and I will crush them with the weight of the sacks filled with rice grown by me. I know, every sack of rice is a blow inflicted on the enemy. We shall see which of us, you or I — will crush more foes!"

Syn Tai Hyun's friend, the old peasant Syn Duk Soon is competing with him. Syn's son is in the Air Force. The two old shockworkers of the fields often meet, exchanging news about their sons, and discussing things in general.

They have plenty to talk about. Not long ago they themselves caught on the heath two American soldiers from a defeated army unit. They also caught two traitors — reactionaries.

The President of the village Committee, Li Yung Wha and the Secretary Yang Sung Joon, can be found at home only late at night. All the rest



Kim Sa Gul lovingly looks over his fields.

of the time they spend in the fields. They are the leaders of this fighting detachment of patriotic peasants who set a high example of selfless service to the country on the front of labour.

Before the American occupation there were 250 households in the village, now there are only 200. More than 150 young men have gone to the front.

Yet thanks to the heroic labour of the remaining peasants, chiefly women, the acreage under crop has not diminished. It is an immense area, almost 1,500,000 pyung. After the land Reform the peasants have enlarged it by one third of the size of the former area.

In 1949 a hundred progressive peasants begin to build a great dam around this land which had been lying waste. They worked in the night after a day's hard work in the fields.

But the water broke through the newly built dam.

The indefatigable peasants restored it the following year, and soon after they left for the front. The war of Liberation against the American aggressors had begun.

Those who have remained behind cannot tolerate that even an inch of the ground prepared for sowing by the selfless labour of their fellow villagers should remain untilled at the time when food is so necessary for the Korean fighters.

"Everything for the Front" is the slogan with which all the peasants of Korea, the villagers of Tongrimni included, are working in the fields.

AT A REAR HOSPITAL

Among the many rear hospitals, to which the heroes of the frontline wounded in the fighting with the American aggressors are sent, is that under the direction of Dr. Kim Tong Won.

The big hospital compound is surrounded by trees—white acacias and poplars. In the deep shade of these trees, convalescent patients, some with bandaged heads, others with their arms in slings or leaning on crutches, are lounging leisurely exchanging frontline memories.

Army doctor Jang Sung Kun, Chief of the Administrative Department of the Hospital, explained to the correspondent how the patients were cared for from the moment they entered the hospital up to their recovery and resumption of service duties.

The big reception room, full of sunlight and fresh air, resembles a winter garden. Its walls and ceilings are decorated with fresh branches of trees and wild flowers. It gives the visitor a cool, pleasant feeling, as if he were sitting in the shadow of a real tree, planted by the loving hands of a careful gardener. Soft, soothing sounds of symphonic music from the loudspeaker fill the room, tuning, as if by a magic wand, one's thoughts away from wounds, from suffering, from death. In this atmosphere the tired, strained expression on the patients' faces, soon gives way to a relaxed and peaceful look. Chess, checkers, playing-cards and other games help to idle away the time. A daily performance is given by the art circle of servicemen.



First aid after the enemy bombing.

In compliance with the orders of Dr. Jang Sung Kun, his assistant, Li Jung Kwan, took the correspondent around the wards. Dr. Li has the longest record of service in the hospital. It was under his guidance that the hospital was moved from the Southern front to this new position in the rear. 35 men were

saved by Dr. Li all alone. He takes constant part in the activities of the local Workers' Party Cell, and is the Chairman of the Democratic Youth organization in the hospital. A medal, proudly glittering on his chest, tells the story of his achievements.

Your correspondent together with Dr. Li inspected the whole territory of the hospital, which occupies nearly the entire valley. We visited all the departments of the hospital, situated in isolated farm-houses and cottages among evergreen pine scrubs, at very considerable distances from each other. In front of each of these houses-sections of the hospital,—a garden with flowerbeds has been laid out, where the convalescent patients take their rest.

First we visited the surgery department, where wounds of the head and the face are treated. In front of the cottage was a star-shaped flower garden with a spraying fountain in the center. The rooms of this cottage, like the general waiting room, were decorated with branches and pots of flowers. Some of the patients were trying to walk about, supported by the nurses, while from the garden came the sound of voices and laughter of those who had practically recovered and were ready to be sent back to the front.

Moon Kyung Hi, an exemplary nurse of this section of the hospital, is a young girl who is loved and respected by all the patients. She wrote in her diary on June 5.

"Yesterday, from morning, the enemy air attacks were particularly severe. Holes were made in the walls of Cottage No. 3 and the rooms in which the patients were lying. Everything was covered with earth and dust. During the raid I managed to carry out four patients on my back to the anti-aircraft shelter. Fortunately no one was hurt.

"Comrade Li Jung Il of Cottage No. 2, who was brought in three days ago, is getting better and could take some gruel today. He cannot chew anything because he was shot through the jaw. I rolled up a piece of cardboard, made a funnel and poured gruel through it down his throat. The Head of the cottage praised me for this small bit of ingenuity.

"Even though our cottage is clearly marked with three red crosses, the enemy planes fly low and strafe it almost every day. Let us be more alert about these planes!"

Comrade Baik Woon Sung, of the engineer corps, who has received honorable recognition and merit medals, is one of those who is getting well under the care of Nurse Moon Kyung Hi. In the

battles of Bal Gong Mountain and Masan, Comrade Baik detonated about 500 anti-tank and some 30 infantry mines; he destroyed many bridges, and laid numberless mines to block the enemy. Once, when engaged in detonating mines he met an enemy platoon and wiped it out completely. In the battle of Pock-ak Mountain, Seoul, he further distinguished himself. In this battle his shoulder was pierced through in three places by enemy bullets.

Comrade Baik said, "The hospital workers have treated me so kindly that I am well enough to return to the front. In fact they treated me as if I were some kind of precious treasure. Until I die, I can never forget the kindness of young Comrade Moon Kyung Hi. She was kind not only to me but to everyone. For instance, Comrade Han Joo Nam, my orderly, who had been confined to bed for three months, has been so well cared for, that he has had none of the usual bed sores that result when patients have been so long in bed."

On our way back from the visit to the wards, as we were passing Cottage No. 1, we met Pak Jung Il, a soldier who had received severe burns on his face. He told us of the splendid feat of Comrade Cho Soon Hyun, a nurse of Cottage No. 1.

Comrade Pak Yung Il's whole body had been burned by the enemy's gasoline fire in the battle of the Rim Jin River. He had also been wounded by strafing, the bullet going through his hip. When he was brought to the hospital he was in unconscious state. He lay unconscious for three days, and on the fourth day when he regained consciousness he began having convulsions which changed into a form of insanity.

From this time he raved day and night, sometimes falling from his bed to the floor, tore off the dressings which were saturated with blood and ichor. It was a gruesome sight. Two nurses were constantly in attendance on him. They were later on transferred from his case, unable to endure the strain of his raving and tossing day and night.

At a conference of army doctors his case was discussed and given up as hopeless. Shortly after this decision was given, the third nurse, Cho Soon Hyun, was appointed to take over the case. The patient continued to rave and the nurse did not get even a moment's rest.

But in this insane state he begged constantly for something new and different to eat. He especially asked for sweet crackers, candy, Korean bread, and macaroni. The nurse observing him attentively made up her mind, "No matter what happens I am going to save this comrade. Even though the doctors have given him up, I believe there is hope because he still has a strong desire for food." From that time on Comrade Cho by one means or another

obtained the things the patient wanted to eat. She went out and ransacked the neighbouring villages in order to get these things. She changed his dressings three and sometimes four times a day, washing and drying the bandage herself at night. An ordinary person would have turned shudderingly away from such a hard and frightening task, but she went about her duties systematically and with a smile.

Forty days passed this way. Now the dressings, once drenched in pus, were almost clean and dry, the wounds were drying up and healing. The doctors were most surprised. Everyone said it was a miracle.

One day Comrade Cho came back to the room after washing a bandage and found her patient sitting up in bed trying to dress himself. The sight so agitated her she could think of nothing to say, but just leaned against the door poster and wept. Contrary to people's expectation and prophecies, Comrade Pak Yung Il had completely recovered.

After telling this story, Comrade Pak Yung Il said, "I was dead and have been resurrected. Comrade Cho Soon Hyun! That is the dearest name in the world to me. I am now going to enter the school for disabled soldiers. I regret that because of my crippled leg and arm I cannot go back to the front, but I will take a technical course in this school and will study hard in order to repay Comrade Cho Soon Hyun and other workers in this hospital by devoting the rest of my life to the service of my Fatherland.

Thus the patients who have been discharged from the hospital after having recuperated under the care of the doctors and nurses, express their boundless gratitude to those who have saved their lives.



Korean surgeons operating on a soldier.

THE AMERICAN IMPERIALISTS HAVE DEPRIVED THE KOREAN CHILDREN OF THEIR HAPPINESS

IM SOON DEUK

As was true with all our people after the liberation of Korea on August 15th, the life of our children too became happy and serene. Surrounded by the care of the government, our youngest ones, the future of our nation, played and studied, developed physically and mentally as they had never done before.

Our children who for long and painful years had been deprived even of the right to speak their mother tongue, once again began singing Korean songs. Their clear little voices, full of nature's kindness and buoyancy, twittered everywhere as happy and free as the birds of the woods.

Throughout our Republic new life sprang up everywhere after the nightmare of Japanese rule disappeared with the liberation. In every village by the efforts of the Democratic Youth's organization, children's clubs were formed. People's primary schools with big playgrounds, beautiful flower beds and spraying fountains, sprang into existence in every district and village, like bamboo sprouts after a rain.

A new value was placed upon children by the adults and they were told for the first time that they were the future pillars of our Republic. The teachers in the schools and the mothers in the homes loved the children with a new love and taught them that all the good things of the world belonged to them. Formerly, during the busy harvest season, babies were frequently left to the mercy of the fate, in some storage room or cattle-shed, together with a dog or fowls, tucking into their mouth dirt or whatever else they could get hold of, and in consequence of this often falling ill or even dying. . . . In liberated Korea the women, leaving for the fields, left their children in crèches where they slept peacefully in clean bedsheets, in perfect sanitary conditions and in perfect health, under the melody of a lullaby, sung by a volunteer nurse, a member of the Women's League. When they awoke, they were taken out to a clean garden and fed appropriate food. Women labourers and officer workers in the city also left their children in nurseries during their working hours, calling for them on their way home in the evening.

Not only these children but even the orphans who used to suffer from maltreatment and hunger, were given a home in the orphanages where they could live happy and carefree as if in their own homes.

On national holidays, the children of the northern part of our Republic paraded the streets, with flowers in their hands, joyously singing songs

of cheer and promise. Especially on the summer holiday of August 15, when the entire nation was celebrating Liberation-Day, the children wearing their blue neckties, their rosy faces beaming with smiles, exhibited their boundless energy and youthful happiness to the adult world. They always gave a special performance of their charming little dances and merry songs before our National Leader.

Since June 25 last year, the Korean children have been deprived of such happiness by the American Imperialist aggressors. The broad streets through which they once marched, exulting and joyful, are now covered with debris and torn up with bomb holes. The schools and the clubs where they once studied and played have been reduced to shambles and ashes. Many mothers and fathers have taken up arms and gone to the front, others have been killed in bombing raids, or have been slaughtered after being caught by the enemy.

What is there now in the children's parks where they used to gather and play on Sundays? There are unexpected timebombs dropped by the enemy at night, and the wonderful place over-looking the winding Taidong River, where they once played on their wooden horses, is now destroyed beyond recognition. The smell of sulphurous acid, a pungent, repulsing stench of deadly destruction, comes from the library where the children once breathlessly read the story of Admiral Li Soon Sin. Where are the cinema hall where they once watched the picture of "The Boy Timour and his Squad" and the Art Theater where the chorus was singing its song, and the big hall, where they received prize medals? Gone! Completely wiped out!

The American airplanes came and erased every trace of the colorful and creative life of five years. However, our children are by no means despondent. The record of the struggle of the Ahnjoo Mine boys' partisan group and the members of the Sunchun Orphanage Juvenile Association shows their bravery. Our keen minded children know well who has snatched away their happy life and completely destroyed it.

Some of the children whose parents were killed by the enemy, joined the partisans and became brave scouts.

To give back to the children their happiness and restore their destroyed life, has become one of the foremost aims of the Korean people of today. To the parents, the hardships inflicted upon their children sometimes seem almost too much to endure, and when they think of them they are filled with a burning hatred for the enemy who has done this.

How many of the delicate children have become extremely nervous from the constant bombing raids and when they hear the air-raid siren they almost faint. At such sights the hearts of parents are wrung with pain. But imagine the anguish of the parents who saw their children buried alive or burned to death!

Our children—our hope! They are our unending pride and joy. Nothing we can do for our children is too much. Defending their lives to the last is defending our future, because there is no future for us without the children.

I was greatly moved when a mother told me that among the gifts brought to our people by the August 15 Liberation, the greatest gift was the consciousness that our children could speak their own language. If we tolerate the return of the state

of things in our country before the August 15 Liberation, we shall be cursed by the future generations.

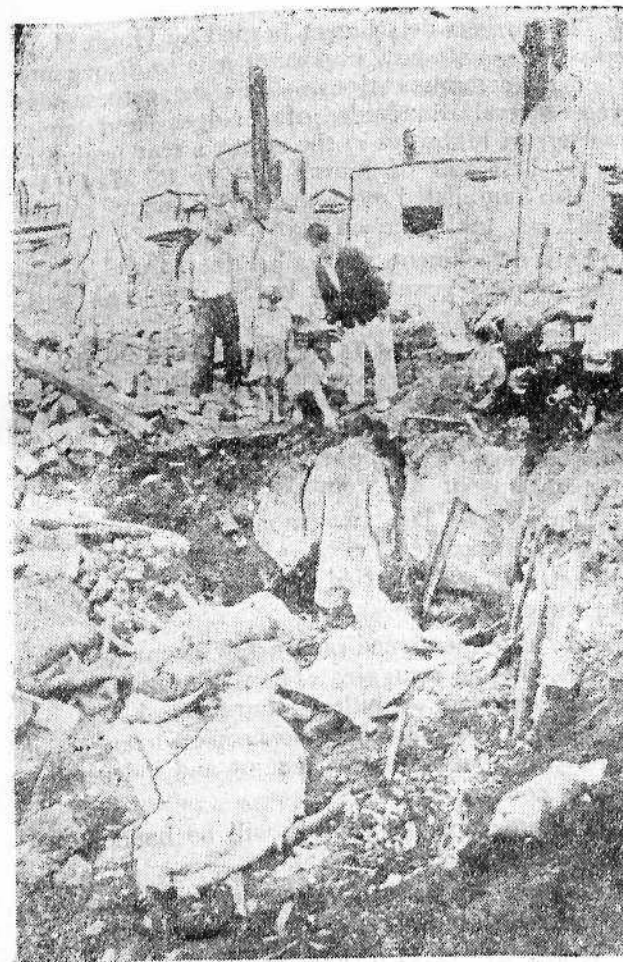
Our children's happiness is our own happiness. Our militant spirit must still increase hundredfold in order to hasten the day when our children can again march freely along the streets, wreathed in flowers, dancing and singing.

The crying of a three-year old child being buried alive by the enemy, calling "Mummy, the dirt is falling in my eyes," is a nail driven not only in the hearts of all Korean mothers but in the hearts of all the Korean people.

Vengeance upon the foe—the American imperialists!

Death upon them on our land!

THE VICTIMS OF THE "CIVILIZED" BARBARIANS OF THE XX CENTURY



Looking for air raid victims.



The widows and orphans of Korea will never forgive the American aggressors. The blood and tears shed in Korea will always cry for revenge.



The indiscriminate night bombing has brought death to the whole family.

THE PARTISAN MOVEMENT IS SPREADING IN KOREA

The ground is hot under the feet of the American aggressors in Korea and their Rhee Syngman hangers-on. They don't feel secure anywhere. At the front they are beaten by the units of the Korean People's Army and Chinese Volunteers, in the rear, groups of people's avengers — partisans, are waiting for them.

For five years guerrilla warfare has been carried on in Southern Korea. Now, when the American aggressors have invaded our country, after their lackeys, the Rhee Syngman men, decided to unleash a civil war, these partisan operations are growing in volume every day.

The Korean people responded as one man to the appeal of their leader Kim Il Sung, "Intensify the partisan struggle in the enemy's rear."

The fearless partisans are rendering substantial help to the front. They destroy communication, telegraph and telephone lines in the enemy rear, attack their head-quarters, blow up and burn down stores of ammunition and provisions. They annihilate enemy soldiers and destroy their technical equipment, spreading fear and confusion. The enemies know that every minute they can be taken by surprise, they feel that they are surrounded by danger every minute day and night.

The partisans inspire the entire people in their struggle against the enemy. They show that the enemies starting at the slightest noise and stealthily looking around in everlasting fear, do not look much like the masters of Korean soil they are bragging to be. At the same time the population helps to increase the strength of the partisan detachments, joining their ranks.

The heroic images of Soviet and Chinese partisans, and their immortal deeds inspire the Korean People's avengers in their death struggle against the aggressors.

Members of the Workers' Party are the main body of the partisan detachments, they carry on political work in the detachments themselves and among the population. Their ardent patriotism, staunch courage, broad political outlook, inspire the people with profound respect for and implicit trust in the partisans. Recently the partisan movement has become most active in the mountainous regions of Odaisan, Taibaiksan, and Chirisan.

On May 26th, partisans raided the town of Chundo, northern Chungchong Province; on June 3rd Jinjoo, Woosan and other towns in South Kyungsan Province.

The people's avengers carry on big operations whenever necessary. The Taibaiksan Partisan detachment headed by Kim Eung Bin, dealt crushing blows in the region of Yumiri to the principal forces of the 5th Rhee Syngman division and to several

detachments of the 8th division. More than 5,000 enemy officers and soldiers were taken prisoner.

Partisans are indefatigable in battle. They will never miss a chance of inflicting losses on the enemy. The detachment commanded by Kim Eung Bin fought 39 engagements in 70 days. In these days, 8,279 Rhee Syngman soldiers and officers were killed or wounded, 743 were taken prisoner.

Surely American businessmen never imagined that they would supply Korean partisans with weapons and ammunition, but facts speak for themselves: during the aforementioned fights the partisans captured 28 trench mortars, 10 rocket guns, 33 heavy machine and 101 light machine guns, 4360 rifles, 260 carbines, 5,300 shells, 2260 grenades, 439,750 rounds of cartridges etc.

Weapons intended for the destruction of the Korean people now will be turned against the aggressors and the Rhee Syngman soldiers themselves.

The partisan detachment headed by Hong Hyun Gee knows exactly how important it is to disorganize the enemy communications. This detachment destroyed several hundreds of bridges and many kilometers of highways in the enemy's rear beginning with the first half of March and up to May 14th. They also annihilated more than 3,700 enemy soldiers and officers, taking much booty.

This detachment reinstated the lawful organs of the people's government in 50 populated settlements.

The name of Lee Dong Gan's partisan detachment alone makes the American and Rhee Syngman troops tremble. The fighters of that detachment in which there are many young people, have displayed selfless courage of the highest degree when supporting the operations of the People's Army.

During the last two months the detachment liberated 2,500 peaceful citizens forcibly driven away by the enemy, and supplied them with grain captured from the enemy's stocks.

We have mentioned only a few examples of the partisans' heroic struggle. They all testify to their ardent patriotism, limitless courage. Korea will never forget the names of the people's avengers the heroes, who fought for the honour and independence of their country.

The story of their deeds will be handed down from generation to generation.

Can you break, can you conquer a people who have raised such brave sons and daughters?

Korea will be victorious in the struggle against the brazen, foul aggressors. This is the firm belief of the Korean people and all the progressive people in the world.

THE YOUNG PARTISANS OF ANAK

Three muffled shots rang out at the foot of the steep Chodensan mountain.

The inhabitants of the village anxiously awaited further developments.

When the mother of Kim Tong Ub, a young member of the Workers' Party, ran stumbling to Chang Jin Yong's house, a wave of alarm had already spread about the entire village.

"Jin Yong" said the woman with difficulty, all blue with emotion and panting after her rapid walk. "They have just seized my Tong Ub... The Americans and the soldiers of 'The National Defense' have just appeared at the village. They have begun the round up with our house because it was the first on their way."

The young member of the Workers' Party, for Chang Jin Yong was only 21, hearing the words of his friend's mother, flushed with rage and hatred.

He took his trusted friends, Kim Tai Soon and Li Yoon Bai and set off to Joo Won Sik's house which stood at the foot of Chodensan mountain, on its western side. There they waited till nightfall. In this night they had their first secret meeting.

They decided to unite all the families of the Party members and progressive minded peasants and to organize an active struggle against the villains. They also decided to form a strong detachment of active workers and to obtain armament.

The first task they set themselves was to bury that same night the bodies of the patriots shot by the enemy.

The American bloodsuckers and the bands of the puppet army of "National Defence" as soon as they set foot into the wide open spaces of Anak, began their usual practices: inhuman violence, looting, murder and other barbarous crimes perpetrated by them in all places where they set foot. It is midnight. Incessant singing of bullets.... Heart-rending screams are testifying to the customary infamies of the accursed barbarians. The pocket flashlights were gliding over the doors and windows of the cottages and from the places where their rays lingered, came moans and wailing of women. Shots resounded threateningly in the stillness of the night. Even the ferocious dogs stopped barking and frightened, slunk away into dark corners.

The day was just beginning to break, when Chang Jin Yong set off to bury the patriots tortured to death by the cursed barbarians on the first day of their occupation of the village.

When he had turned round the hill, he stopped as if rooted to the ground. Several corpses were lying in a disorderly heap before him. These were the bodies of the executed patriots, Chang recognized the face of everyone of them.

"Scoundrels! We shall see." These words whispered by Kim Tai Soon remained for ever imprinted in the minds of all the comrades who had come to the burial.

The bodies of the patriots, among whom was that of their comrade, the Party member, Kim Tong Ub, were buried in a common grave.

On the 27th of October, a second meeting of the young patriots took place in Joo Won Sik's house.

Less than ten days had passed since their first meeting, but great changes had taken place in the village during this short time.

Chang Jin Yong, the chairman of the first meeting, had been caught and shot by the enemy. 170 innocent patriots were shot after him.

The monsters had tortured the men in the most cruel and inhuman way, after which they had tied them by 10 to 20 together and had thrown them into the river or burnt them alive.

In these difficult conditions, every minute risking arrest, Li Yoon Bai, Kim Tai Soon, Joo Won Sik, the only survivors of the first meeting, succeeded in selecting trusty comrades for their detachment.

The main body of the partisan detachment of Anak was formed at the second meeting at which were present: Li Yoon Bai, a member of the Workers' Party, aged 20, Kim Tong Soon aged 29, Kim Tai Soon aged 19, Joo Won Sik aged 16, Kim Tong Gyoo aged 16, Kim Geun Yung aged 17, Li Duk Soon aged 18 and 3 girls: On Poo Jung aged 16, Li Choon Wha aged 16, and Joo Ha Ok aged 20.

The first on the list of members of this young Partisan detachment was the name of Chang Jin Yong, the 20 year old member of the Workers' Party, who died like a hero.

At the meeting the official name of "The Anak Young Guards" was given to the detachment: Li Yoon Bai was appointed Commander and Kim Tong Soon second-in-command. A plan of further activity was also worked out at this meeting. The participants of the aforementioned meeting decided to intensify scouting activity, to expose the designs of the enemy and to carry on their work in close contact with the underground Party Committee and partisans. The young partisans were assigned the duty of releasing the patriots who had fallen into the hands of the enemy and the girl partisans were charged with the duty of watching the enemy, finding out their new designs and chiefly acting as messengers.

From that day the young partisans of the Anak group organized its struggle against the foreign aggressors and their hangers-on, the Rhee Syngman bandits. Having discovered that the enemy were

getting ready to drown a new batch of patriots, our guerillas hid near the river and saved 5 patriots bound hand and foot thrown into the water.

The work of the partisans became more difficult when a traitor, a certain Kang Chi Gyoon informed the bandits of the so called U.N. troops, of the activity of the Partisan Detachment.

The partisans had to change their hiding place, as Kang Chi Gyoon and other traitors surrounded the village and tried to hunt down the members of the detachment. In future they could not relax their vigilance or feel safe anywhere.

A group of young partisans, under the command of 16 year old Joo Won Sik, cut the enemy communication line more than 20 times. At the same time they carried on propaganda work among the population, explaining the reasons of the People's Army invincibility, spoke of the day of final victory in the war of Liberation and of the forthcoming annihilation of the cursed enemy. They prepared over 300 leaflets and posters and distributed them among the population. The announcements and orders posted up by the enemy were immediately torn down and destroyed by the members of this detachment.

The third meeting of the Anak detachment took place on the 1st of November.

At this meeting the results of the work accomplished so far were summed up and new measures were planned, the necessity of which had arisen in connection with the altered situation.

The meeting resolved to admit into the ranks of the Anak detachment, Li Sun Nyu and Kim Tong Rim who had distinguished themselves in distributing leaflets and proved their trustworthiness.

The most important task before the detachment, necessary for the success of their further activity, was obtaining as much armament as possible. This important assignment was entrusted to Li Choon Wha and Joo Won Sik.

The following day these two youths started for the district of Pookyool where the Headquarters of the so called "Public Security" of the district of Jaren were situated. They gave as the object of their trip a visit to Li Choon Wha's uncle who lived in that district.

Reaching the place safely, they found out that the quarters of the chief of the "Detachment of Public Security" was not far from the house of Li Choon Wha's uncle.

The partisans began to watch the chief's house and when they saw that Won Gir, the chief's son, had left the house, they got in. Having searched all the rooms and the storeroom they found arms and cartridges.

Joo Won Sik came out of the house with a carbine behind his shoulders, Li Choon Wha followed close behind him, carrying a bag of cartridges on her back.

Suddenly, some traitors attacked Li Choon Wha and detained her. They tortured her in the most brutal way, trying to find out who had sent her and where the partisans were. They tormented her for more than 10 days in the hope of forcing important information from her. But all their efforts were in vain, the 16 year old Li Choon Wha never uttered a moan, her only answer to all the questions being: "I don't know".

The enraged monsters, unable to get any information from the girl-patriot, decided to shoot her.

Calmly and courageously, like a war hardened soldier did Li Choon Wha look into the eyes of her torturers. Looking for the last time at the clear sky of her Motherland she shouted, "Long Live Kim Il Sung! Long Live the DPRK! Mother and dear brother partisans, avenge me!"

Li Choon Wha's heroic death inspired the young partisans to still greater feats of valour. On Poo Jung who by special assignment worked as a servant in the family of the chief of "The Detachment of Public Security" continued to supply further informations.

"17 patriots, who are at present confined in the former storehouse will be drowned to night. Urgent help is needed. The place of execution is the moorage at the mouth of the river Hsianatgang," read information of November 10th. Besides this she wrote that the arrest of every single surviving member of the Party members' families and the confiscation of their property was planned for the end of the month.

On the same evening similar information was received from Joo Ha Ok who had managed to get into work at the headquarters of the detachment of "Public Security."

Upon having obtained this information from his secret agents, at nightfall, Li Yoon Bai, the commander of the detachment divided his partisans into two groups. One of them, under the command of Kim Tong Soon, had to warn the families of the Party members of the impending danger and to render them every assistance.

The second half of the Detachment, under the command of Li Yoon Bai himself, started on their way to help the patriots doomed to death.

Within 300 metres of the place appointed for the execution, the partisans hid and waited for the enemy. All their armament consisted of 2 pistols, taken from traitors who had been executed, and a carbine brought by Joo Won Sik.

It was midnight. Much time had already passed, but they still continued to lie in ambush.

It was impossible to see what was going on at the moorage because of the darkness and mist. Nor was there any signal from Kim Tong Gyoo sent out reconnoitring. Finally they decided to crawl up still closer to the moorage and lay down in ambush within 100 m. from it.

Suddenly, in the stillness of the night they heard the roar of a truck, skidding in the riverside sand. It approached the moorage and stopped within 30 metres of their men in ambush. They could clearly make out the black outline of the truck.

When it stopped, two men came out of the body of the truck, two more jumped down from behind and began to open the back of the lorry.

The moment to act had come. The six partisans having loaded their pistols and the carbine began to crawl up to the truck. As, besides the four who had jumped down from the car, they could see nobody else, the partisans changed their original plan; instead of saving the patriots out of the river, they decided to attack the enemy without waiting for the time when their comrades would be thrown into the water.

Close behind Li Yoon Bai who was crawling in front with the carbine, the other partisans crawled up to the truck.

"Hands up!" they shouted, levelling their guns at the enemy. The villains taken completely unawares found themselves in the hands of the partisans. In a moment they were bound and two partisans jumped on the truck. A great number of human bodies bound hand and foot were lying there, but not a single one of them uttered a sound.

"Dead, all of them!" a desperate cry escaped Li Yoon Bai's lips.

There were 17 victims. Among them were two young mothers with dead children on their backs, and a 70 year old woman. All the rest were young men.

Standing on the truck, Li Yoon Bai shouted wrathfully, "Shoot them all at once! Monsters!" Emotion prevented him from saying another word.

That same night the fallen patriots were laid to rest in the sands of their native land. The traitors and the occupants were sentenced to death and were executed on the spot.

Having burnt the truck with the bodies of the villains, the bold fighters reached home safely, bringing with them the weapons of the executed criminals.

After the success of their first raid, the young partisans were still more anxious to perform deeds of valour and the desire for sacred vengeance burnt in all their hearts.

On the 8th of December, at the foot of Tedansan Mtn. in the place, where the enemy on the day of their first appearance at the village had murdered Kim Tong Ub, four bold partisans: Kim Tong Soon, Li Yoon Bai, Li Duk Soon and Kim Tai Soon executed Han Tai Sub, the son of a kulak, and a traitor, who had enlisted in the "Army of

National Defense" and four other bandits from the same army.

After this, having received information from the partisan girl-scout, Li Sun Nyu, that in a pub, two kilometres from the village, two scoundrels from the detachment of "Public Security" were behaving in a most outrageous manner, young partisans, Li Duk Soon and Kim Tong Soon made short work of them, stabbing them with bayonets.

On the night of the 12th of December, Joo Won Sik and Kim Tong Soon under the direction of the underground Committee of the Party hoisted the flag of the DPRK over the building of the former People's Committee temporarily occupied by the Headquarters of the Detachment of "Public Security."

When, on the following day, the enemies saw the flag, they trembled with fear, thinking that a great number of partisans had entered the village; the inhabitants, on the other hand, were full of hope, that soon not a trace of the scoundrels would remain in the village.

Owing to the crushing blows of the heroic People's Army and the Chinese Volunteers, the liberation of the area to the North of the 38th parallel was almost completed.

The fleeing enemy were enraged. They decided to force all the villagers to go to the South and to shoot those who were unwilling to do so. The originator of this vile design was a certain Kang Chi Gyoon, the leader of the reactionaries.

Before running away, he determined to discover the leaders of the young partisans and to annihilate them to a man, but as a result of his fruitless search he missed the opportunity of escaping in time and fell into the hands of the partisans.

"In the name of the people we sentence to death Kang Chi Gyoon, a traitor who sold his country and shot countless numbers of patriots."

With these words the young partisans carried out the sentence, shooting the traitor, in the presence of all the inhabitants of the village.

The village was soon liberated from its temporary occupation by the American bandits.

Under the direction of their Country and the Workers' Party the young heroes, the partisans of Anak, carried on to the end their heroic struggle with the hated enemy.

The liberated village welcomed the valiant fighters of the People's Army and the courageous Chinese Volunteers and at once started rehabilitation work.

At present, the detachment of young partisans has been reorganized into a detachment of armed guards of the district of Anak and Kim Tong Soon has been appointed its commander.

**RED CROSS NURSE LI SOON IM
—THE PRIDE OF THE KOREAN
PEOPLE**

Red Cross Nurse Li Soon Im, member of the Labour Party and Chairman of the local organization of the Democratic Youth League within the Field Hospital of the 12th Division of the Korean People's Army, is a glorious daughter of Korea and one of the first women fighters who have been awarded the title of Hero of the Korean People's Democratic Republic.

Li Soon Im is 22 years old. The only daughter of a poor peasant from the village of Myungchun, North Hamgyung Province. Li moved with her parents to Manchuria, trying to escape from the yoke of Japanese aggressors. They settled in the village of Wangcheng, in the district of North Chientao. Despite all the privations and hardships her father managed to give her some school education. After finishing Primary School she entered the Girls' High School at Lungching.

When on August 15th, 1945 Korea was liberated from the yoke of the Japanese aggressors, Li Soon Im was a pupil of the 7th class. She was 16 years old at that time.

While living in the North-East of China Li Soon Im worked in the ranks of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. At first she was a member of an Army Dramatic Circle, later she became a Red Cross nurse.

Li Soon Im took part in the struggle for the liberation of the North-East of China, she was in the battles in Northern and Central China, in which she distinguished herself as a brave and sturdy fighter.

When the war for the Liberation of Korea began, Li Soon Im joined the ranks of the Korean People's Army as a Senior Red Cross nurse. She saw her native land in all its beauty. Green mountains, limpid rivers, fertile fields, abundance of fruits, everything delighted her.

The northern part of our Republic, the principal part of democratic Korea, flourished under the care of the People's leader Kim Il Sung. It had become more beautiful than before, and the loving heart of the young patriot swelled with pride.



Li Soon Im

Li Soon Im, working as a nurse, took a leading part in the activities of the Democratic Youth League group attached to her unit. She always used to say to the Red Cross nurses, her comrades: "We are like mothers to the wounded soldiers. We shall fight for their lives as real mothers do. We will not let anyone of them die."

Her words were not empty promises. She was indeed a real mother to the wounded.

Many wounded were brought to the division hospital after the battle in the region close to the 38th parallel. Giving directions to her assistants, Li Soon Im rendered first aid to the soldiers astonishing everyone by her skill, efficiency and the speed of her work.

Once Choi Mang Soo, a wounded platoon commander, was brought unconsciously to the hospital. After examining the wounded man the doctor found him to be in a hopeless condition because of excessive loss of blood.

But nurse Li Soon Im did not lose hope. She felt that no wounded placed under her care should die, she believed that she had enough strength to fight for the man's life. The firm conviction that not a single patient she took care of should die, faith in her own strength to fight for human life inspired her with energy and will to conquer death. Li gave her blood to the wounded man. She said, "If it

does not help — we shall give more blood. If it is still without result, we shall make a third transfusion of blood."

300 gr. of her blood were transfused to the patient. On the second day his condition began to improve. The young platoon commander's life was saved.

The head doctor, shaking her hand said: "Your blood has saved his life. Your blood is not the usual sort of blood, it is effervescent with ardent vivifying patriotism."

Our units had just forced a river in direction of X. A mortally wounded officer was brought to the Field Hospital, where Li Soon Im was working. Gangrene had set in, and his left leg had to be speedily amputated. The operation was successful, but the patient had lost so much blood that his life was endangered. Li Soon Im again donated 400 gr. of her blood. During the transfusion she fainted, for she was exhausted with night marches and insufficient food. When the doctors had brought her to her senses her first question was concerning the patient's condition. When she learned that he was better, a happy smile lit her pale face.

Li Soon Im saved many lives, donating her blood. 1,700 gr. of her priceless blood have been transfused since the war broke out.

In July, 1950, the Field Hospital, where Li Soon Im was working, was stationed in the rear at X. . .

The hospital was crowded with wounded. 80 of the most dangerous cases were lying in the largest house of the village. Li Soon Im was looking after them. She did not sleep nor rest while attending to their needs.

It was at this time that the American airplanes increased the frequency of their barbarous raids. A temporary anti-aircraft shelter had been prepared for the wounded near the village.

One early morning, 12 American airplanes appeared over the village and began to bomb it. For seven hours running they circled over the place throwing bombs, firing from rocket cannons and machine-guns. 20 houses out of 40 were burned to the ground on that day.

The lightly wounded soldiers were carried to the anti-aircraft shelter in time, but those who had to be carried on stretchers were left behind. There was no time to move them.

The house was in flames. The gate and the fence around were burning. In this difficult moment Li Soon Im, true to her duty, rushed through the flames without a thought for her own safety.

She passed through, spurred by her indomitable will, which is harder than granite, by her love for the people, which burns hotter than flames.

Orderlies and nurses, discouraged at first, followed Li Soon Im into the burning house, inspired by her example of courage and self-sacrifice.

All the wounded were saved. They were carried to the bushes at the foot of the mountain, at a distance of 200 m. from the burning house.

This exploit of Li Soon Im gave her full right to the proud name of hero. Her hair was burning — she did not feel it, her clothes became shouldering rags, her face burned with heat and physical strain, blood flowed down her knees. With a wounded on her back stumbling under her burden and rising again she went to her goal. Her only thought was to save the wounded. Neither flames, nor bombs disturbed her work; step by step, she went along her way of heroic sacrifice. Three times the bullets of the enemy passed through her clothing but notwithstanding the barbarous bombing, Li Soon Im rushed through the fire again and again, took the wounded on her back and brought them safely to the shelter. She carried out her precious burdens on her shoulders, wrathfully cursing the enemy.

"Fire, reptiles, but we shall not die!" Li Soon Im seemed to be invulnerable, no enemy bullet touched her.

On this day she saved 80 dangerously wounded soldiers. Not one of her assistants was wounded.

Our troops were pushing irresistibly to the south. Transport difficulties grew more acute every day. There were no medicines in the hospital. The question of providing food to the wounded became complicated; there were no provisions, even no vegetables. But the medical staff of the hospital was not discouraged. Their will, their spirit of self-sacrifice helped them to go on with their work.

The senior nurse, Li Soon Im, as always during an emergency was in the first ranks of the foremost workers. She took the initiative into her hands. She called a meeting of the Democratic Youth League members and explained the situation to them. Appealing to the Red Cross nurses she said:

"Only in these serious moments we can show our real love for our country. Let us prove how deep our love is."

The members of the Democratic Youth League responded to Li Soon Im appeal with enthusiasm.

Work was started at once. All old linen was collected. After a thorough washing and sterilization, bandages were made of it. Straw bags were gathered in the houses of neighbouring villages to make stretchers. Thus, the crisis in its utmost difficult aspect was overcome.

Whenever a difficulty presented itself, Li Soon Im inspired the members of the Democratic Youth League, guided them, setting an example of firmness and self-sacrificing love for her country.

She was in truth a wise and loving mother to her wounded. She not only looked after their health, but, making rounds of the wards she solved their little difficulties, satisfied their demands, helped the weak reviving their courage. . .

In the difficult war conditions many wounded lost their courage, became pessimistic, and, under the influence of their incessant pains, lost the control of their nerves. She gave special attention to these patients, trying to instil faith into their hearts.

Occasionally she organised concerts with the help of other nurses. These concerts brought joy and forgetfulness to the wounded helping them to keep up their courage and belief in victory.

The hardest question was the supplying of the wounded with fruit; no fruit was brought to the hospital. Every night Li Soon Im with a bag on her back went to the village orchards, 4 km. from the hospital. She brought regularly fruit and tobacco for the wounded. Every patient received four apples.

Every night for two weeks one could see the figure of a slim girl with a bag on her back, treading along the paths, bending under her burden.

And in the day time she attended to her patients and carried on active work along the line of the democratic Youth League. Nurses, exhausted with work, and dispirited often came to her and she supported them, inspiring them with enthusiasm for new labour and struggle.

1st of January 1951. The units of the People's Army in close contact with Chinese volunteers had been carrying on an irresistible counter-offensive for several days.

Having penetrated into the disposition of the enemy troops and having cut their position in two, our forces surrounded them gradually narrowing the circle.

Panic set in in the enemy camp. They were rushing about, trying in vain to find ways for escape.

The field hospital where Li Soon Im was working, was moving forward towards the front line. Suddenly they were attacked by the fleeing Americans.

The wounded were being carried by war prisoners who, feeling danger wanted to escape. The political commissar of the hospital and nurse Li Soon Im were also carrying stretchers, having replaced the wounded porters.

Danger was around but the commissar heading the column was explaining the situation and spurring the porters on.

Fire from machine-guns increased. The senior nurse seeing hesitation among the porters went forward and exclaimed:

"We are the mothers of the wounded fighters. . . We can not let them die. Life is with us! Comrades, onward, towards a new life!"

The enemy bullets were showering around, but the porters did not slacken their speed.

Pursued by the Americans the Medical Service Detachment covered three kilometres in a short time. The example of Li Soon Im courage inspired all. The destination was reached without losses.

The attacking Americans were annihilated by our units.

These are a few of the many immortal fighting records of the senior Red Cross nurse Li Soon Im, which brought to her name the glory of the Hero of the Korean People's Democratic Republic.

Li Soon Im — the pride of our people
You bring glory to your country.
You are a hero of a free Republic.
Struggling for the lives of its people.

THE PEOPLE'S ARMY ADVANCES

(FIGHTING EPISODES)

ONE MORNING...

Having captured the main line of our resistance, the mechanized enemy units slowly infiltrated into our rear.

Withdrawing from one defensive line to another and furiously beating off the numerically superior forces of the attacking enemy troops, the battle outposts of our battalion held the enemy in check till late in the evening.

The enemy did not call away their subunits, in spite of all their losses, they reinforced them with reserves on the spot, without giving them an hour's respite.

The enemy aircraft hung in the air till nightfall, light bombers dived roaring on the shattered hill, heaped up with the corpses of fallen men. . .

Night was falling fast. The enemy attacks lost their intensity and the aircraft ceased their action. Hand to hand fighting was going on in the trenches in pitch darkness. The enemy surrounded the hill occupying the trenches only when not a single man remained there.

The battalion commander, having got in touch with the Command by radio, received the order to retreat into the area of Mount Odaisan.

In profound silence, the men began a general withdrawal, stealthily breaking out of encirclement.

Silently, with grim downcast eyes, they were leaving the hill where so much of their blood had been shed and on the slopes of which so many of their comrades had fallen in an unequal heroic struggle.

The night was drawing to its close. In the East, dawn was slowly beginning to burn over the mountain chain.

"Look!" The battalion commander pointed to the South-West.

A gray pall of dust was hanging in the air, 4 or 5 kilometres away. It stretched from the South to the nearest hill.

There was no doubt. American motorized columns were drawing near. The squat bodies of the tanks could be easily discerned. They were strung out along the highway in a chain, as they were entering the gap, where the enemy had broken through our lines. . .

"They must be stopped at whatever cost!" flashed across the commander's mind.

"Company Commander!"

The mudcovered company commander jumped out of the thicket and reported to his C.O.

"The advance of the tanks must be stopped. If 3 or 4 leading machines are disabled, the rest will have to stop, for all around is the quagmire of the rice fields."

"I understand, Comrade Battalion Commander, allow me to carry out the operation."

"No, you are responsible for the safe withdrawal of your men. Four volunteers from your company will carry out the assignment."

The Company Commander dropped his eyes and answered nothing. After a minute, 4 men and a Platoon Commander ran up to the Battalion Commander.

The rumble of the tank column was drawing near.

"Have a smoke, comrades," offered the Commander and took a crumpled packet of Tsynsan cigarettes out of his pocket.

"Thank you, we shall smoke when we return," answered one of the men. He was a bold fighter, well known in his company for his daring raids into the enemy disposition. The conduct of the operation was entrusted to him.

"You'll have a grenade apiece, one for each tank. We have no



Pang Ho San, twice Hero of the DPRK, Commander of an Army formation. During the first offensive his division dealt the enemy a series of shattering blows and occupied numerous towns along the Southwest coast of Korea: Masan, Koonsan, Mokpo and others. During the temporary strategic retreat the division in full strength reached the destination appointed by the High Command.



Li Yung Ho, Hero of the DPRK, Commander of an Army Unit. He showed himself to be an outstanding strategist. The unit under his command liberated Seoul and, exploiting the success of this offensive, liberated Pyungtaik, Chunan, Taejun and other towns and villages of South Korea.



Li Kwon Moo, Hero of the DPRK, Commander of an Army Unit. His glorious exploits in the battles for the liberation of Seoul and Taejon are examples of the Korean People's Army military valour.



Kim Doo Sub, Hero of the DPRK, Commander of a Subunit of Tanks. Already during the first actions of the Patriotic War of Liberation his unit annihilated 3 enemy block-houses and an artillery position. Then during the battle of Solnori, he annihilated one company of enemy troops, belonging to the shattered unit of the Rhee Syngman band, known as "Skull and skeleton".

more. Keep your head and take careful aim. Is the assignment clear? I wish you success", finished the Battalion Commander.

"Yes, Comrade Battalion Commander, answered the fighters.

Dividing the 4 anti-tank grenades among them, they ran down into the bushes and disappeared in the green thicket.

After some time their figures appeared on the left side of the clearing. They were moving quickly through the overgrown glad in the direction of the highway.

"What are they carrying?" thought the battalion commander, peering intently into the distance. At last he realized that each one of them was carrying a mortar shell.

During the heavy fights of this war when breaking through enemy encirclement or attacking impregnable enemy positions, our battle-ried soldiers often used mortar shells abandoned by the enemy and scattered about in great quantities.

They took the mine and struck its cap with a sharp stone or a nail, directing the mine at the target. The mine automatically flew out of their hands. Of course in case of the slightest mistake the tail of the mine might tear off the fingers, but this did not daunt our bold fighters.

The battalion commander guessed the intentions of his fighters. But he knew that in this way it was very difficult to hit a moving target. "Can it be that they won't hit it? he thought. "No, I won't even think of that".

An enemy tank appeared on a knoll. The four fighters dropped prone in the wayside thicket. The Battalion Commander knew that they were getting ready for the duel with the roaring enemy tank. Nothing could shake their determination. They were ready for heroic self-sacrifice.

"They will be successful," thought the Commander confidently. "They have managed to take cover in the ambush."

He knew by experience that composure and coolness on the battlefield always brought victory.

"Keep calm, boys, keep calm!" he repeated in his mind.

The rose-red dawn was rising over the mountains setting the clouds on fire.

"The Sun of freedom," fled through the mind of the commander "red like our banner... The Mayday meeting at Pyongyang... Early morning in the familiar streets and the red flame of banners, posters... Girls in white national raiment... How far away it is, and now roaring tanks on the highway, carrying death and the rumble of American bombers overhead."

"Kill these bastards crawling and screeching over our soil, kill them, boys, so that happy life may return to us!"

The tanks darted out from around the bend of the road. Spattering mud, the drivers were stepping on the gas. The Battalion Commander, clinging to his fieldglasses, saw distinctly how the figure of a man rose with a jerk near the leading tank. In a whirl of earth flung up skywards, the tank stopped, its caterpillars flashing for a moment in the air. Swinging about across the road, it exhaled dense smoke from its shattered petrol tank.

A second explosion... a third... a fourth. Four bonfires blazed up on the highway, blocking the traffic.

"They've hit it," said the commander softly, trying not to show his emotion.

"They've hit it," repeated the Company Commander unable to tear himself away from his field glasses.

And "They've hit" came as a general sigh of relief from the fighters below.

The crews of the other tanks in a panic opened furious indiscriminate fire. The traffic stopped.

Suddenly, the powerful muffled roar of a motor at high gear was heard. It was one of the remaining tanks beginning to move out of the way the broken metal junk, that had been tanks such a short time before. The tank had almost broken through, moving clumsily among the burning wreckage.

Suddenly, a figure separated from the 4 fighters. It began to crawl toward the highway.

How slowly time is dragging on... will he reach it? Is there time? The Battalion Commander clung to the field glasses anxiously.

He saw the man's tunic appear for a moment.

"Aim well!" shouted the commander impatiently. "Hit it, hit it!"

"Will he throw himself under the tank? He will have no time to strike the cap... no time..."

A minute passed and suddenly a black whirling column of smoke rose on the highway in the place where the enemy tank had been clumsily moving, climbing up the heap of broken armour, with its gun turned skywards.

The tank was blown up; an armoured shield with the letters U.S. and a white star daubed on it, describing a sharp arc, fell down with a splash into the quag-

mire of the rice field.

The road was blocked. The tanks could not move on.

The section commander who had joined his men in this assignment did not return after executing his combat order. He remained under the caterpillars of the broken enemy tank.

The Battalion Commander knew what the last thoughts of this courageous section commander had been when he had risen to the single combat with the tank.

In the name of his country, in the name of freedom he had performed his last deed of valour, throwing himself under the screeching caterpillars.

In the East, the sunrays tore open the clouds and the immense bright sun rose over the peaks of the mountains, affirming the triumph of life and the victory of light over darkness.

THE AVENGERS

The fire from our defense positions, including the flanking thrust from the neighbouring field guns, brought the attacking enemy to a standstill. His columns, who had advanced in platoon formation along the slanting slope, glittering in the sunshine, were scattered like so many pebbles. At first they retreated slowly stopping here and there to fire back, but then they sauntered off as if seized by panic, and soon disappeared in the rugged terrain.

A last round of machinegun-fire and then the heavy, deadly silence of the battlefield set in. Our men lifted their eyes which hitherto had been fixed to the sight of their guns.

This fight for Mt. Taime had become one of the most severe for the heavy machine-gun platoon of the Kang Bum Oh unit. Six men from Kim Il Bok's section together with the second in command had given their lives for their Fatherland and their people in this engagement.

Afterwards, under the accompanying salute of heavy guns, preparing a new attack, the seven men had hastily been buried. The faces of our fighters, bespattered with mud, pale and tired, were grimly set as they dug

the graves. And before the fresh burial mounds they solemnly pledged to avenge the death of their comrades. Then the whistle had sounded and the machine-guns had silently taken their places again, and before their deadly fire another furious attack of the enemy's inebriated tommy-gunners had crumbled away like sand despite a rain of bombs from enemy aircraft, who attacked us in coordination with the land forces.

At nightfall the machine-gun platoon was called away from the firing line and transferred to the village of Oh Hang with the task to establish connection with the neighbouring unit with whom contact had been lost.

Comrade Kim Il Bok who was also the chairman of the Democratic Youth League group within the unit, after having consulted the political instructor of the company, Syn Tong Kyu, addressed the men who had assembled around him.

"Friends! In that bitter fight of yesterday our comrades died heroic death, rather, than leave their battle stations. Let us avenge in a fitting way the death of the heroes of Mt. Taime. Let us hold this defensive position and beat back the enemy



Li Choon Wha, Hero of the DPRK. During the laying of minefields along the sea borders of our Republic he showed himself as a skilful sailor. From the beginning of the War of Liberation 14 enemy vessels were sunk and 2 damaged by his minefields.



Choi Tai Oon, Hero of the DPRK. During the 2nd half of April he twice beat off enemy counterattacks against Mt. Taibong. Having put in order a heavy machinegun that was out of action, he annihilated more than 200 men of the enemy.



Min Hong Joon, Hero of the DPRK. In 3 air battles he shot down 4 enemy planes, including one B-29 "Flying Fortress". Attacking enemy groundforces, he put out of action 2 enemy tanks.



Ki Yung, Hero of the DPRK, machine-gunner from a squad of aircraft hunters. During a period of 5 days, from March 27th to April 1st, he downed 3 enemy airplanes.

In this way Kim Il Bok started the organization of the task of this detachment would be secret raids in the deep rear of the enemy, battling all alone, without any help from outside. The main weapon would be surprise or daring. Only the best of the best, should join the detachment—those who would show the greatest endurance, the greatest confidence in victory, the greatest determination to fight to the last drop of blood for their Fatherland, their people and their leader.

Kim Il Bok carefully chose the personnel of the detachment of Avengers. He explained to everybody the fighting task of the detachment, stressing that membership involved great risk.

Every fighter who had seen the blood of those fallen on Mt. Taime, heard their last appeal for vengeance, considered it the greatest honour to have his name entered the detachment.

The detachment finally was formed out of 3 members of the Workers' Party and 6 members of the Democratic Youth League. The detachment was divided into 3 shock troops, 3 men each.

The detachment's fighting account was opened on April 4th. Our machine-gunners had penetrated deeply into the enemy's rear and had hidden in ambush near the 604 meter Hill, watching one of the roads over which the enemy's reserves were moving to the front. In the evening they discovered a column of American hirelings, Rhee Syngman puppet troops, about one regiment strong, resting in march formation along the road. Kim Il Bok immediately ordered his men to attack. A dense fog had settled in the mountains which made it possible to approach the enemy unnoticed.

Kim Il Bok spread out the map before him and flashed his electric torch upon it. His instructions ran:

"The first group is to attack the enemy moving along the mountain ridge, the second group to make a deep flanking movement and create havoc in the rear of the enemy. The third is to destroy the outposts and the 2 heavy machine-guns in front of the enemy.

"The moment for which we have waited so long has arrived at last. Revenge the death of our comrades, onward to victory!" Kim Il Bok concluded and stood up. "All three blows must be carried out simultaneously at the signal of a green rocket."

The members of the detachment silently shook hands in the darkness.

The members of the group that had to attack the enemy's machine-guns, approached to within 10 metres of them; observing the movements of the foe. The Rhee Syngman puppets considered themselves absolutely secure. They had not even put out patrols outside their lines...

The commander of this group, Li Neu Uk, decided to annihilate the enemy's gun squads and to capture the machine-guns.

"Finish off the machine-gunners with your bayonets" he whispered.

The enemy was taken by complete surprise. A bayonet thrust, a few handgrenades and shots and everything was finished. More than 50 enemy bodies remained on the field. The rest of the enemy, mistaking the attackers for a strong fighting unit, fled hurriedly. This group of the "Avengers' Detachment" returned with heavy machine-guns and 18 handgrenades, deftly avoiding the furious fire of the enemy, who had come to his senses and regrouped for attack.

The members of the first group of Avengers crossed the ridge of the mountain pass, occupied by the enemy. Our men scattered one by one and took up positions, camouflaging themselves in the dense undergrowth. Their machine-guns were posted on two sides of the enemy. When the enemy column approached, the Avengers let the first platoon pass unmolested in order to attack the main force which was following behind.

All of a sudden our 3 machine-guns opened fire on the dark mass of the moving enemy column. A wild panic set in among the marching column. The enemy madly rushed here and there on the narrow road, falling by the dozens. Two platoons were entirely wiped out, the rest fled.

The second group, finally penetrated deep into the enemy's rear after having crossed the mountain pass too. They discovered an enemy company on the march and attacked its rear, annihilating 27 men.

The "Avenger's Detachment" under the command of Kim Il Bok after this victorious engagement fought a series of other actions near the heights.

A SQUADRON OF NIGHT BOMBERS

Our valiant hawks, vigilantly guarding the sky of Korea, perform immortal feats of valour in the fierce struggle against the enemies of our country.

It was a June day. The young hawks of Jung Chang Whar's Bombers Squadron received at last the combat order they had been awaiting with impatience.

In the darkness, at the sound of the battle alarm, the personnel of the bombing squad lined up before their aircraft.

The Commander read out the combat order.

"To your machines!" Clouds of dust, flung up by the roaring engines, beat the grass down to the ground.

A green rocket! The signal to start. The monotonous menacing rumble of the engines floated over the airfield.

Ten Hon Gyu's plane took off into the dense viscous darkness of the night.

One after the other the steel birds taking off from the airfield rose into the black night sky. Jun Hong Gyoo's young pilots were flying with a full load of bombs to carry out their battle assignment.

The squad of the night bombers led by Jun Hong Gyoo, described a circle over its aerodrome and headed for Suwon.

It was after 2 a.m., when the squad located their objectives. The outlines of Soowon appeared below.

"Get ready for attack", came through the helmet earphone the order from the leading plane.

"Ready" came the firm answers from the other planes.

The unsuspecting enemy had not bothered about a black out. Brightly lighted landing strips

NN, 610 and 9024. Success always accompanied the Avengers. Their fighting resolution led them to ever greater achievements.

Since comrade Kim Il Bok lighted the torch of revenge, many fighters of the Kang Bum Oh unit followed in its light and are emulating the glorious example of the "Avengers' Detachment."

and all the strategic objectives on the aerodrome could be clearly discerned.

More than 200 enemy planes were lined up in three rows on the landing strip.

Jun Hong Gyoo's experienced eye at once took in everything to the smallest detail. There were enemy fighters P-80, P-84, P-86, bombers of various types and four-engined transport planes C-50.

Waiting for dawn the air-gangsters from beyond the ocean were busy loading bombs, in preparation for a new piratical raid on our peaceful people.

Jun Hong Gyoo's leading plane, with the engine shut off and at the lowest possible speed made a few circles over the enemy aerodrome and then simultaneously with the command "Attack" it dived headlong on the enemy planes.

The bombs exploded in the middle of the American carrion vultures huddled together on the ground. The blast tossed up Jun Hong Gyoo's aircraft slightly.

Some enemy planes were at once enveloped in flames, which quickly spread to the nearby machines.

The enemy taken by surprise opened a furious indiscriminate defensive fire but our hawks were not daunted in the least. One after another they dropped their deadly load on the enemy.

Jun Hong Gyoo's plane dived on the bothersome enemy anti-aircraft guns opening a heavy machine-gun fire.

The dark night sky was crisscrossed with innumerable tracer lines. After some time the enemy anti-aircraft guns fell silent. The target had been hit. The



Kim Yung Moo, Hero of the DPRK. With only a handful of scouts under his command he daringly attacked a regimental headquarters of the enemy killing and wounding over 300, including the regimental commander, thus securing a successful offensive by our troops.



Platoon Commander Kim Song Man, Hero of the DPRK. During last year's battle for Soowon, Kim with handgrenades alone annihilated more than 30 American soldiers. During the battles on the Maktoung river, he put to flight several scores of enemy tanks, thus securing for our troops the possibility of an undisturbed strategic withdrawal.



Chang Je Geun, Hero of the DPRK, a valiant fighter. On his personal account and on the account of his subunit there are more than 900 enemies killed or wounded, 50 prisoners and about 100 motorcars.



Company Commander Choi Bok Joon, Hero of the DPRK. During the period of the temporary strategic withdrawal of his subunit, by daring operations in the rear of the enemy, annihilated and captured 400 of them, including more than 40 Americans.

leader gave an order: "Continue bombing the targets!"

Our first bomber was followed by the second, then the third, the fourth... The whole aerodrome was again bombed furiously.

The explosions silenced even the roar of the engines.

In this night attack our fearless hawks annihilated 36 and damaged great many more enemy aircraft.

Our aircraft, together with Jun's leading plane started on their way home. A sea of flames was raging behind over Suwon in the area of the aerodrome.

Turning back at the planes following him in close formation, Jun looked them over attentively. The whole squad was present.

It was a brilliant victory.

The young pilots congratulated one another on their victory.

The following day, the young heroes of Jun Hong Gyoo squad, with no thought of rest again, flew to the south to defend the sky of their native land from the hated air pirates.

This time the command of the bombers' squad was entrusted to Pak Jong Sik. The members of the crew had sworn to one another that they would perform a feat of valour in no way inferior to the heroic exploit their friends had performed the night before.

This squadron was given a glorious, but difficult and responsible assignment — to demolish petrol storagetanks, a transport ship and war materiel stored in the Inchun port. Cleaving the air, the bombers were quickly making for the south.

HEROIC DETACHMENTS OF REHABILITATION WORKERS

The line of the front has moved far to the South of the 38th parallel. Lines of communication stretched longer and longer and the uninterrupted supply of the advancing Korean People's Army became one of the most acute problems.

The roadbed, tunnels, bridges—everything had been barbarously destroyed by the retreating enemy. Korean rehabilitation teams had neither sleep nor rest. They had

"I attack the fuel tanks, the second bomber attacks the vessel, the third the motor vehicles, the fourth — the depot." was the laconic order. With these words Pak dived on the fuel store. Having dropped his bombs, he pulled out.

A moment and black whirls of smoke rose up through the raging flames, the whole store-house was enveloped in fire. After some time, the Inchun port was covered with clouds of black smoke. The bomber which attacked the storehouse holding 2000 tons of fuel scored a direct hit. The remaining bombers following the example of their leader threw their bombs precisely on their targets. Soon the whole port was a sea of flames.

Commander Jun Hong Gyoo's hawks by their heroic exploits inscribed a new and brilliant page into the history of night air fights of our fearless aircraft men.

The fliers of Jun Hong Gyoo's bombers' squadron performed brilliant feats of valour in their raids on the important military railway junction at Ryonsan, on an enemy man of war near Paikren, and island in the Yellow Sea, on the disposition of American troops and in the second bombing of S...

All the young hawks of Jun Hong Gyoo squadron are sure that they will do their soldier's duty till the end, defending their native country, its industrious people and their happiness from the encroachment of the blood-thirsty American interventionists.

to restore the railway as quickly as possible. Every minute saved meant more war supplies for the front. The way for the trains had to be opened as quickly as possible.

A cold dark night. A pitiless sharp wind is blowing, sweeping snow from the river, howling among the torn-up bridge girders on the shore. The enemy had not left one single bridge uninjured.

The hands of the soldiers in the railway restoration battalion are numb with cold, but they do not stop working even for a minute. At even distances they are making holes in the ice and dropping one after another heavy bags with frozen earth—these will be the piers of a temporary railway bridge.

They have to carry these bags on their shoulders over a distance of one km.

The population of the nearby regions as one man came to help in the restoration work. Labour competition has started between the companies of the battalion despite all the enormous difficulties from the first day of work.

Seventeen shock workers headed by Hong Neng Goo, doubled the quantity of the earth brought to the river, 6 c.m. instead of 3 c.m.

Another company carried over 150 extra bags during the day.

They work all night long, and in the day time American vultures come, and in blind fury they try to destroy the results of their self-sacrificing labour.

The short periods of time assigned for this task were curtailed even more. The nights became too short, and work was carried on under air-raids, while machine-guns showered bullets on the workers.

But nothing could stop the Korean workers. Five piers already were towering over water and ice.

But another cunning enemy rose against the workmen. These were the sea-tides which came up the river and reached as far as this point. The piers built of bags with earth, began to tumble down.

The workers of the restoration brigade entered without hesitation the icy-cold water and fixed the bags, driving piles deep into the bottom.

The hands of the heroes of labour were covered with blood, ice-cold water numbed all their limbs, but they did not stop their work.

Their labour was crowned with success. Several scores of bridge piers were built. As a result of this hard labour all restoration

work was finished 8 days before the appointed time.

Trains to the front started to move across the new bridge.

During their retreat the Americans blew up a tunnel near the village Mangoori. Within the tunnel a fire broke out. There was much incendiary materiel inside the tunnel. Cars which filled the tunnel began to burn. The walls of the tunnel covered with wooden planks under a thin layer of cement (the Japanese had built it in this fashion) took fire too.

The railroad battalion received an urgent call to clear the tunnel of all wreckage and to send trains through it. It was hard to get inside. Acrid smoke escaped from both entrances, even to approach them was impossible, so great was the heat.

Ahn Soon Gul, member of the Labour Party stepped forward:

"I shall get inside," he said resolutely.

He seized the end of a strong iron cable and rushed inside. He managed to fix the end of the cable to the locomotive standing inside the tunnel and to get out safely again.

The locomotive was dragged out of the tunnel. Ahn Soon Gul's example inspired his comrades with courage.

It took from 10 to 15 minutes to bring one car out of the tunnel. The nearer the centre both groups drew, the harder their work became.

They were given only 6 days to finish the work, so they had to increase the speed of their labour.

An order was received to take out three — four cars at a time.

In response to this appeal, Ahn Soon Gul stayed 40 minutes inside the tunnel coupling the cars. He almost died in this infernal heat, surrounded with clouds of smoke, but he was able to bring out four cars at once. His comrades followed his courageous example and the restoration work was finished two days ahead of schedule.

Ahn Soon Gul was awarded the glorious title of Hero of the DPRK for his lofty conception of his patriotic and party duty, for his courage and initiative.



Song Tuk Man, Hero of the DPRK, Commander of an Army unit. His unit victoriously covered the distance from the 38th parallel to the banks of the Naktongang unit, participating in the liberation of Tongtoochun, Seoul, Taejun and others. His unit won special fame during the liberation of Taejun city when it struck a shattering blow to the American 24th division.



Signaller Son Geun Chool, Hero of the DPRK. In the battles of Bonghamri he was surrounded by an enemy tank troop. He killed and wounded more than 30 enemy soldiers, put one tank out of action and fulfilled his task by saving his telephone, thus securing a constant flow of communication between our troops.

THE CHINESE VOLUNTEERS ADVANCE

(Heroes of the NN-Detachment of the Chinese People's Volunteers)

KWONG JUNG RYONG

With firm, iron steps, the columns of the Chinese People's Volunteers, the representatives of the new Democratic Revolutionary Youth of China, armed with the idea of Internationalism, have joined the War of Liberation in Korea.

The Chinese People's Volunteers, fighting under the slogan "Resistance to American Imperialism, assistance to Korea, defence of our homes and our native land", hate the American aggressors with all their soul, and the 475 millions of the Chinese people share this feeling.

The NN-Detachment of the Chinese Volunteers, having crossed the Amnokgang (Yalu) river at the end of last year, started joint operations against the American interventionists, in close coordination with the units of the Korean People's Army.

From their very first steps on Korean soil, the Chinese Volunteers saw with their own eyes the unheard-of atrocities committed by the American aggressors. The Volunteers passed through hundreds of Korean towns and villages burnt to the ground by the barbarous bombings of the American air-pirates. They saw piles of corpses of innocent children and old people, buried under the ruins of their houses, or killed mercilessly by machine-gun-strafting from the enemy planes.

The resolution to take revenge for all the blood and tears, for the towns and villages reduced to ashes, grew stronger and stronger in the hearts of the fighters, as they approached the front line. On the day of the first snowfall in Korea the NN-Detachment of the Chinese volunteers for the first time came in touch with the enemy near Hichun.

This happened at the time when the American mercenary murderers were boasting that they would reach the Amnokgang river with one sweep, when the units of the 6th Rhee Syngman puppet division already had occupied the town of Hichun. The NN-Detachment of the Chinese People's volunteers in close cooperation with the units of the Korean People's army with a lightning stroke liberated Hichun, crossed the Myohyang ridge and, having passed the village of Synheungdon, launched an offensive in the direction of the town Koo-yang.

The enemy concentrated his forces and materiel in the region between Synheungdon and Kooyang, and intended to offer resistance from this position, as the region around was nearby impassable.

Having mistaken for retreat the tactics of encirclement adopted by our forces, the halfwitted

enemy rushed headlong to advance with the intention of reoccupying Hichun. At this moment, however, the Chinese volunteers appeared in their rear. Panic set in among the enemy, part of them were drowned while crossing the Chungchunggang, and many were killed by the volunteers. As a result of this battle, a part of the 6th Rhee Syngman puppet division and a part of the 2nd American division were dealt a crushing blow. The rest of the defeated enemy troops fled in the direction of Kaichun and Dukchun.

Now a new task arose before the soldiers of the detachment — to surround and to annihilate the fleeing enemy in the region Koonoori — Kaichun. The Chinese detachment was divided into two parts — one had to deal a blow in the region of Dukchun — Samchori, the other to set up a defence line between Kaichun — Koonoori.

Defeated in the battle of Hichun, the enemy regrouped their battered troops and reinforced them with new units, with the intention of taking revenge for their defeat. The point to the north of Koonoori near Pihosan Mt. was especially strongly fortified by the enemy.

However, the volunteers attacked at once. On November 4th, at dawn, the men of Ma Chin-Kuo's platoon captured height N by storm. This height was the most important strategic point on the Pihosan ridge. The enemy made several attempts to recapture the height, concentrating his fire against the Chinese positions at the top of the mountain.

"We shall die, but we shall not surrender the height", decided the soldiers.

The machine-gunner Liu Yu-cheng let the storming enemy approach and opened fire at them from a distance of 30 metres. The Chinese infantry met the invaders with accurate volleys and threw hand-grenades with deadly aim.

Three times did the enemy attack the height, but every time was repulsed with great losses. The fighting stopped only at nightfall.

Ma Chin-kui, platoon commander, making the round of the trenches, spoke to his men inspiring them with enthusiasm. Darkness set in. About midnight it started to rain, and then to snow. The cold icy sleet was beating directly into the faces of the soldiers.

At dawn, the enemy, reinforced by newly arrived troops, again began to attack the height supported by artillery fire and air-craft. But Ma

Chin-kui's dauntless soldiers again courageously defended their position.

The attacking enemy were approaching quickly. They were quite near.

"Comrades! We are the fighters of the great Mao Tse-tung. We shall hold the height to the end," shouted Ma Chin-kui, opening fire. The volunteers followed his example to a man. Their hand grenades, the fire from their machine-guns and tommy guns stopped the enemy attack, which finally petered out.

Four days the soldiers of Ma Chin-kui fought on the height. The situation was very difficult, but they did not let a single invader step on Pihosan mountain with his dirty boots.

The platoon commanded by Ma Chin-kui killed, wounded and captured in the fight for the height more than 200 enemy soldiers. Thus the defensive battles of Mt. Pihosan brought us a brilliant victory.

Now a new task confronted the volunteers. They had to exploit the success of the offensive in order to cut off and encircle the fleeing enemy.

On November 25, the Volunteers broke through the enemy defense in a narrow section and reached the open space deep in the enemy rear. During this night they covered a distance of 35 km. On November 27 two companies reached the principal highway, joining Kaichun with Soonchun, 16 km to the south of Kaichun. The Chinese drove the enemy from his defence positions astride the road. Now the task was to block the road and to stop the enemy's retreat over it.

Under the cover of air-craft and artillery fire the enemy tried to crush the covering detachment and break out of the encirclement. Fierce fighting began which lasted for 7 hours. As a result the Chinese volunteers completely annihilated one enemy battalion.

The enemy whose way of retreat in the southern direction was now cut off, rushed to the North; for there was no other way of escape. They dashed from side to side, but could find no way out and were annihilated to the last man.

The NN-detachment of the Chinese People's Volunteers continued to pursue the panic stricken enemy and developed their offensive in the southern direction.

The Chinese soldiers were tired after a month of incessant battles. Still they resolved to crush the common enemy of the Chinese and Korean peoples as quickly as possible. They had no thought of rest, while advancing in the southern direction along dangerous mountain paths, covered with ice and snow.

On the night of December 31, 1950 the volunteers of the detachment crossed the 38th parallel. Having reached the NN region, they forced the river Rimdin, though the water was icy cold. They began to fight on the left bank of the river with small enemy forces, which showed stiff resistance, being supported by numerous planes. But under the pressure of our courageous soldiers the enemy fled to the southern bank of the river Hangan.

The defeated enemy troops were hastily concentrating on the southern bank of the Hangan river intending to begin a counter attack.

The NN detachment of the Chinese People's Volunteers was given the task to defend the fortified line on the river Hangan. A fierce battle lasting more than 50 days started on the defensive line of this river. In these fights the soldiers of the Volunteer Detachment again displayed fearless courage and bravery.

The enemy directed its main blow on the left flank. Their intention was to reach the roads leading to the East and West and launch an offensive to the North. However, the soldiers of the NN-Detachment during the ten days of fighting near the village Saejunri smashed the greater part of the 19 regiment of the 24 American division.

Hoo Yui, a soldier of the 8th company, blowing up a minefield near the village of Moosoori, repulsed an enemy attack which was supported by 10 heavy guns and 20 tanks. In fear of the landmines the enemy tanks retreated.

Private Chang Fou, though seriously wounded did not leave his post.

During 23 days the fighters of the NN-detachment of the Chinese Volunteers carried on a fierce defensive fighting on the banks of the Hangan river. Then in close cooperation with the neighbouring units they began a battle for the annihilation of the American bandits.

This detachment of the Chinese People's Volunteers achieved the following brilliant successes in the aforementioned operations.

1. 11,814 American, 9,905 Rhee Syngman, 631 English and 20 Australian officers and soldiers; totalling 22,370 men were killed or wounded.

2. 4,138 Rhee Syngman troops, 1,230 Americans, one Englishman — totalling 5,369 men were taken prisoner.

3. 6,377 rifles, tommy-guns and pistols, 596 field guns, 14 medium tanks, 1,543 motor cars and 6 armoured cars were captured.

4. One scouting plane, 10 motor cars, 1 armoured car, and 1 fighter plane were damaged.

GIFTS TO THE P.O.W.

From the Notebook of a Front Line Reporter

YEUN SE PYUNG

It was in May, ten days after our unit had started a sweeping offensive. The road, which had been so muddy when we crossed the Imjin River was now dry enough to raise a dust on, and the dead bodies of the "nationalist" soldiers that had been stacked along the roadside, had all been removed. The mountains and the fields were getting greener every day in the warm spring sunshine. There was nothing in the fresh beauty of the season that suggested that this was a battlefield.

When I reached the village where the temporary prisoner camp was to be situated, the houses were all empty, as I had expected. The prisoners had been taken into the mountains to shelter them from bombing. Hearing voices among the pines on a low hill not far away from the road, I looked and saw our sentry standing there.

On the way I had been thinking about our policy toward prisoners-of-war, their living conditions, etc., and I had tried to decide what kind of conversation I should conduct with them. But the moment I saw the enemy with my own eyes taking refuge there among the trees, I could not restrain the feeling of hatred for them which flared up in me. When I was taken to them, with a great effort of will I took myself in hand and controlled my emotion.

This camp accommodated about 15 American and about 40 "nationalist" prisoners. All of them had either surrendered or had been captured in our last offensive only four or five days before. All the American prisoners belonged to "K" Company, 5th Regiment, First Cavalry Division, and had surrendered on Paikoon Peak, Pookak Mountain. There were eighteen of them at first, but on the way to camp, three had been killed by shells of their own artillery.

Comrade Choi, a member of our group, asked them the first question, "At the time of capture you were stationed at such distance that you could have escaped. Why did you surrender?"

They answered with one accord, "We knew that we would not be killed when we surrendered and we also knew that we could return to our homes. We saw some prisoners in Pusan who had been released by the People's Army and were returning home."

The second question was, "Do you consider it a disgrace to be captured?" Their answer was quick, "No! No! No!" They said that the most fortunate thing was to be taken prisoner and the second best

was to be wounded because this was the shortest and easiest way to go back home.

Just at this time two enemy airplanes appeared above us. The prisoners became alarmed. They hushed and covered their heads with their khaki coats. Pointing to the planes I asked, "You have seen how mercilessly your planes have destroyed the Korean cities and villages.... What do you think about such acts?... You are also afraid and have taken cover under your coats. How do you feel about the whole matter?"

They were silent for a little while, embarrassed, not knowing what to answer, seeing the indignant expression on my face. Then one of them stood up and pointing toward the plane said, "That's not good!" With the other hand he drew out a piece of paper from his pocket and held it up. "And this is right," he said. The paper was one of our leaflets written in English.

I asked him where he had got it and he replied that he had picked it up before he was captured and had kept it as a pass into his new life. At this my feeling toward them softened a bit and I began talking with them, going down the name list in order.

With the exception of one office worker, all of them were either labourers or farmers. David Ludgingher, the 19-year old office worker, was the youngest in age but the oldest in military service among the group (he enlisted in September, 1949), and his rank was the highest. All the others had been drafted and had come to Korea because they had been sent by order of the High Command. David was the only one who had volunteered for the army. I asked him why he had volunteered. He said that after graduating from grade school he worked in a store as a clerk and received only \$30.00 per month and after he had paid for his board, lodging and clothing, there was nothing left. By joining the army he received \$160.00 per month all found. Even though the army work was hard, he figured that if he served two years he would have enough money to get married. This is the reason he joined the army. He never dreamed that he would be dragged off to the battlefield.

Comrade Choi turned to the rest of us and said with a laugh, "There you have it. This proves that the American army is a mercenary army."

Then turning to the prisoners he asked, "What is your object in this war?" and one of them

answered, "We have no purpose in this war; we are not concerned with whether we win or not....."

William Wenasc, who was carrying the leaflet, butted in and said, "This war is for duponts or rockefellers."

I told them about the Pravda reporter's interview with Generalissimo Stalin. They all listened in surprise to this report, and especially Louis Francis Nodde, 36 year old, the oldest among them and a veteran of World War II, kept nodding his head and saying, "that's right, that's right," while I was talking.

After this talk with them it was time for their lunch, so we left and went to visit the camp of the prisoners from the "Nationalist army". All of these men seemed to be relieved at being out of the war. They sprawled about under the trees, some reading, some sleeping and others sitting about in groups chatting about their home towns.

They told us that one of the methods used in the South for drafting young men for the army was to take a truck and go out on the highway, pick up young men, take their citizenship cards from them, and when the truck was full, to take them to the training camp. Those who had money could secure their release from the army. Sometimes when the need was urgent, they had only three days' training before setting off to the front. At the front, they said, if they missed a day without being beaten they thought it was a holiday. One young man from Chejoo Island told me that he was given 30 lashes because he took an extra bowl of soup once. The so-called officers were always indulging in wine parties and women hunts.

When Comrade Choi told them that they were to be sent either back to their homes or to the "nationalist army" many of them asked if it were possible for them to join the Korean People's Army. Others among them said they would go back to their homes if their homes were now in liberated areas. They said if they were sent back to the "nationalist army" only the firing squad would be awaiting them, so they firmly refused to go. The young men from Kyungsang Province said they would like to work in our factories in the rear if they could not join the People's Army.

I pointed out the crimes that the "nationalist army" and their American masters had committed by instigating this fratricidal war in Korea, and told

them that they should turn their guns upon the real national enemies.

One of them, a third-year middle school student named Yung Duk sheepishly asked if he could have a picture magazine, adding, "First of all we have to learn." I jokingly told him that all our books and all we had to say was "red" so in any case he would not believe them. But the boy with eyes shining with new hope said, "If such truths are "red" then our whole life is "red" too, isn't it?" We promised to send them newspapers and magazines.

We went back again to the camp of the American prisoners-of-war. They told us they had had meat soup for their lunch and sweet beverages to drink. They thanked us for this as if we had brought it to them.

Comrade Choi had come to the camp to give the order from the Headquarters for their release that day. He read this order to the prisoners through his interpreter. They were so excited at hearing this that they all leaped to their feet and rushed toward us to shake hands with us. Then they began talking among each other about going home. J. Spiro who was standing beside me, took out his wife's photo and showed it to me saying, "Tomorrow is our fourth wedding anniversary. You have given me the greatest present you could have given." He was so full of joy he could hardly speak.

On hearing the word "present" Comrade Choi said in a friendly tone, "What we are giving you now is nothing more than the voice of the Korean people who love peace. I believe there are many Americans, common people who will respond to this voice of appeal for peace. I trust you will transmit this our present to all the American people."

One of the American prisoners said, "I trust and hope this war will end in your victory and when peace comes again to your land, please come to America as an ambassador of peace." This last he said pointing to Comrade Choi.

I caught hold of David Ludgingher, who was excitedly talking to his comrades, and asked him if he would go back to the army again to make money. But he vigorously shook his head. I asked him if he thought he would be sent back to the battlefield by force. He answered with a grin, "If they send me back by force, I'll come to you again."

THE ROAD OF THE PEOPLE'S AVENGERS

A SHORT STORY

The village was as still as a cemetery. It was a weird sort of stillness as if some invisible but malevolent eyes were prying about. Old man Pak again looked cautiously around and then with a quick movement he shoved a willow basket into a stack of unthrashed rice. And as if waiting for this, two slender woman's hands swiftly drew it inside. It was all done in a split second. Not even the sharpest eye would have noticed it. Then a woman's voice came from the stack. "Oh, this is too much, father."

"Well, you must eat well otherwise you can't feed the baby. Is the little fellow sleeping now?"

"Yes, it has nursed to its heart's content and is now sleeping soundly. Have you heard anything about Tin O Gui?"

"There is no way of finding out whether she is dead or alive. Give me the diapers." After taking a quick look toward the highway, he stopped the hole with a bundle of unthrashed rice and nonchalantly walked off toward the well at the back of the house.

Only a few days before, the highway had been filled with soldiers and officers of the People's Army, marching off toward the North. This well was almost dry then from serving so many thirsty people. But now it was full again and a frog was happily swimming about in the water.

The old man squatted down near the well and began washing the diapers of his grandson on a broad, flat stone. But his anguish and mental suffering, time and again overcame him with such force that the earth seemed to be swaying and everything went black as midnight. His chest felt as if it was being crushed in and all the energy drained from his body. What was happening to him? He was so anxious about the recent development of events.

The joyful and happy life which had just set in and had opened up such bright vistas into the future, had been shattered with one blow. All the wonderful dreams and hopes suddenly were replaced by bitter, gnawing despair, by a feeling of unending pain that seemed to have burst within him and to overflow him. . . . "Those savage beasts ought to be struck dead!" and he turned and spat on the ground scornfully.

His eyes glittered with hatred. Who are those rascals, for fear of whom his daughter-in-law had been forced to give birth to his grandson in a haystack, who had deprived him of his sons. . . . Naturally, he missed his sons, but even greater was his sorrow that he could not enjoy his new grandson. Now he could listen only from far away to the boy

crying as if begging to be taken into the open space, into the warm sunshine. . . . Why was he not allowed to approach that little being, take it in his arms and caress it with the tenderness of a newly-pledged grandfather?

Sometimes the events of the last days seemed to him like a bad dream. The old man could not understand what had happened. No matter how hard he tried to think out the reason, he could not. It all seemed like a dream. What had happened, the old man wondered. The People's Army, with its high soaring spirit, that had been so triumphantly crushing the Americans and their hirelings, the Rhee Syngman traitors—how could it be retreating like this? It remained a puzzle to him, no matter how hard he tried to understand. Even though retreat and advance were the usual thing in war, the old man simply could not believe the retreat of the People's Army which had almost reached Taegoo and Pusan. He pictured in his mind the brisk, young heroes of the People's Army: The soldiers were so courteous and so close to the people; they sang well, danced well, and talked well. The old man liked to hear their lively talk, and he always occupied one of the front seats when there was a program of singing and dancing. Old man Pak loved these soldiers of the People's Army like his own sons, and his trust in them was like a rock. That was why he had volunteered to carry bombs and shells by ox-cart for them to Wonjoo. He had believed that the foreign rowdies and the Rhee Syngman bandits had been chased away for good, that all the trials and tribulations of life had been overcome forever, that he—old man Pak, at last was master of his own native soil, that at last a happy life of freedom and dignity had begun.

Old man Pak gave a long drawn-out sigh, as if to free himself from the burden that pressed upon him. Another, revolting picture arose before his eyes, the thought of which alone filled him with abhorrence and made his old heart squirm and flutter. A horde of mercenary murderers of the "National Defence Army," American soldiers and even Japanese had broken into his house like a pack of wolves, abusing him, pushing him about, pulling his whiskers and demanding to know what had become of his two sons and their wives.

After washing the diapers and spreading them out on the fence to dry, the old man began picking worms from the cabbage patch in his garden. But this work brought no satisfaction, so after catching five or six, he wiped his hands and sat down on the porch. He sat there blinking his weak watery eyes, listlessly watching the highway.

He was worried to death about his sons, for he had heard so many times that the American, Negro, Japanese, and "nationalist" scum were killing, without question, three generations of a family when they found a "red" among them. This ghastly rumour stuck in his mind and he lay awake at night thinking about it.

The old man sat, lost in his gloomy, dark thoughts, staring out toward the highway, where not even an ant passed, puffing aimlessly and incessantly on his pipe. He could not remember this highway, which lead to Wonjoo on the South and to Choonchun on the North, ever having been so quiet during the whole twenty years that he had lived here. For about ten days, both day and night, throngs of people, thousands of auto vehicles, trailers loaded with artillery, and ox-carts had moved in long lines northward. And now there was nothing—all emptiness. The only things left were the wide expanse of the blue sky, the mountains and fields scared and wounded by the bombings and gasoline fires of the American enemy, and the dust laden road.

"We shall return in a month and a half at the most", was what the soldiers, who had stayed a night in his house, promised him. But the old man feared this might not come true.

Suddenly he leaped to his feet, dropped his pipe and cried out, "For Heaven's sake!" Two young men had just appeared from nowhere out there on the highway. They were limping along supporting themselves on walking sticks, going almost in a hopping run. Evidently they were wounded soldiers.

"Come! Come this way toward the bushes" he shouted as he rushed down the narrow short-cut. His own voice surprised him. He hesitated for a moment, looking about him. Then he waved his old pipe back and forth at them. He dragged his old feeble body to the fence and with a supreme effort pulled himself up along it, peering towards the road. A jeep came tearing down the highway in a cloud of dust, directly upon the two wounded men. As if to shut out the cruel sight, old man Pak dropped his head and closed his eyes.

A moment later when he opened his eyes and looked toward the highway he saw two wounded soldiers being loaded on to the jeep as if they were bundles of cargo. There were already several other young men in the jeep. One of the young men with an effort half raised his body and waved his hand, shouting loudly:

"Father, keep healthy and safe—!" the old man did not know this was his first son's last tragic prayer for his father.

That evening as the old man was washing seaweed at the well to make a soup for his daughter-in-law, an arrogant voice called out, "Is the old man at home?" Then the gate was flung open with such force that it was nearly torn from its hinges. The old man knew without looking who had come. He went around to the front, and just as he had expected, there stood an American soldier, a "nationalist", a Japanese soldier, and a member of

the "Security Corps"—the same group that had tormented and agitated old man Pak before.

"Tell me where your son is", the vermin Huh, from the "Security Corps", stepped towards the old man and struck him with his cigarette holder on the nose.

"What is the matter? Please stop!" Old Pak cried. He shook off Huh's hand and stepped back. Seeing this the other three beasts grinned maliciously. Huh flared up.

"You spiteful old scoundrel! You are still high and mighty, are you? Well, we'll see who wins this game."

"We have already investigated everything. Better tell us before you get what's coming to you," continued Huh. The old man suppressed his indignation which was at the point of explosion, and sat down on a pile of unthrashed rice.

"Stand up! Don't you know how to behave in the presence of superiors?" Old man Pak felt a sharp kick on his buttock, and in surprise he hastily stood up.

"Hey, what have I done? Why do you mistreat such an old man?"

"Ha, this old guy hasn't learned anything yet," spoke up Koo Maing Ho, the one with a scar on his left cheek like a wriggly worm. He had been made lieutenant in the "nationalist army", thanks to his strong muscles developed through his experience as a prize fighter.

Old man Pak stood rubbing the place where he had been kicked. He let his eyes rove casually over the stack of unthrashed rice stalks. He pictured his daughter-in-law huddled there inside, trembling with fear. His heart pounded with terror when he thought of the danger of having unwittingly brought these monsters so close, to this stack of straw.

Smith, the hook-billed American with a poisonous countenance, now gave a little whistle and with a tilt of his chin indicated the room. A little sawed-off looking guy named Yoshida, went into the room and began noisily sacking the chests. This Jap reminded one of a quick, understanding dog, catching the nod of the head and the whistle of its master, bounded off to do his bidding.

Suddenly Koo Maing Ho bellowed, "Where is the tadpole?" The old man felt as if his heart would burst, but he pretended that he did not hear and kept pulling vigorously on his pipe.

"I said where is the tadpole?" and Koo struck him on the shoulder.

"Wait a minute! Can't you say anything without using your fist? Even though this world has no law and no respect for elders."

"To hell with elders and the law. I want to know where the tadpole is."

"What do you mean by tadpole? Do you mean those things in the rice field?"

"You stupid ass! I mean that pretty woman, Chairman of the Democratic Women's League." Those vermin called a pregnant woman a tadpole.

"She went to her parents home after giving birth to the baby." The daughter-in-law had already

posted him on what to say in case they asked for her, so he could answer without hesitation the searching questions of the gangsters.

This time Huh Man Se started nagging the old man, saying, "You haven't contributed to the expenses of the welcome meeting of the UN Army, have you?"

"I have no money to pay with."

"Then you mean you won't pay?"

"I told you I would thrash the rice and pay, but your people don't permit us to do it."

"Well, I don't care how you get it, even if you sell your oven, but you must pay by a day after tomorrow. Get it?"

Huh, whose nickname among the people was "the village grafter," had formerly been a public scrivener, and in cooperation with the police here had always cheated the ignorant peasants. And when the People's Army was marching toward this section, he retreated together with the "Nationalist army". Now the scoundrel returned to Kamoo Sa village and gave his young daughter to Smith, who, as a reward, made him head of the "Security Corps". It had been only one week since he had become chief of the "Security Corps", but he had already collected about 15 bags of rice, five cows, 11 pigs, scores of chickens, and some 600,000 won in cash.

"When will our men come and attack...." Filling his pipe for the third time, old man Pak stood thinking. He was overwhelmed by the oppressive feeling that nowadays often rose up in his soul.

Yoshida came back out of the room, brushing the dust off his hands, stood at attention before Smith, then shook his head. This meant, of course, that he could not find anything in the room. Swiftly Smith's expression changed, and his gray eyes, filled with suspicion, stared fiercely at Yoshida. The Jap looked exactly like a rat before a cat. Smith jumped at him and began searching his pockets. From one of the trouser pockets he drew out a small paper package. Smith opened the package and found a small modest gold ring. Smith roared in clumsy Japanese, "Baka Yaro" (You Fool), and struck Yoshida a blow on the jaw. The Japanese collapsed on the porch. Koo Maing Ho grinned with delight, "Well hit! A fine uppercut!" Koo Maing Ho exclaimed with servility. The relationship between Koo Maing Ho and Yoshida, vying with each other for the first place in Smith's favor, was like that between a dog and a cat.

Smith slipped the ring on his little finger and grinned with satisfaction, then turning to old man Pak asked, "Say, old fellow, where is your son?"

"I don't know whether he is dead or alive."

"If you get any information as to his whereabouts, will you let us know?"

Old man Pak kept smoking — his pipe had been filled again — just as if he had not caught what Smith said. These days his pipe was his sole friend and comfort.

"You will promise, will you, old man?" As he repeated the question, this Smith, who had vowed that he would not go back to America until he had

killed 1,000 Koreans with his own hands, curled his lips with a malicious grin and his eyes reflected the smirk. It was the grin of the very devil himself.

"Well, you are a good old guy, and I brought you a present." So saying Smith turned toward Koo and said, "Hey, bring it here."

In obedience to Smith's order, Koo Maing Ho scrambled off down the hill to the jeep and came back up carrying a wooden box tied with a grass rope.

"What a lucky old man!" Huh Man Se said with a bitter smile, stepping back.

"It's a present. Open and see." With a self-satisfied air Smith took out his camera and prepared to take a picture.

But the old man gave no heed to them at all and stood still smoking his pipe.

Thereupon Koo Maing Ho threatened him with a revolver and Huh Man Se drove him toward the box. Smith stood waiting after he had adjusted the lenses of his camera. The cornered old man started to untie the rope and the others moved a few paces backward. When he took the lid off the pungent smell of alcohol wafted upward and cut at the nostrils of the old man. He drew back slightly and made a wry face, then lifted a handful of straw from the box. Smith squatted, supporting the camera on one knee, ready to take a picture. When the thin fingers of the old man reached for the second batch of straw, he took hold of something heavy. Giving a strong tug he pulled it up.

"What is this?" he gasped in horror, and simultaneously Smith's camera clicked.

"Seung Kap, my son! What on earth happened? My son! His head! Oh, God! Oh, God!" The old man hugging the "present" which the American hangman had brought him, sank down to the ground.

"You butchers! You ought to be slashed to pieces...." He shouted thunderously. His voice was drowned in the bellowing laughter of Smith.

When the People's Army began to withdraw temporarily, Pak Seung Kap, Chairman of the village People's Committee and Comrade Kwon, Chairman of the village Party cell, devoted themselves to the work of directing the withdrawal of the village people and also the moving of provisions to the mountains, under the direction and cooperation of the County Party and the County People's Committee. The young men and women of the Kamoo Sa village, who were determined not to give a grain of rice to the enemy, enthusiastically aided in the task of removing provisions by mobilizing ox-carts and every possible means of transportation. One can hardly imagine what a stupendous task it was to transport all the foodstuff from the village over a steep three-mile hill and then on to Chajukor cave 25 miles away.

Having received the report that the enemy was only 20 miles from Kamoo Sa village, Pak Seung Kap came back to his house for the first time since the work of removing provisions to the mountains had started. At the time he found his wife in the throes of birthpains. It was impossible even to

think of evacuating her. Moreover, his father did not want to leave but said he would rather die in his own home.

Pak Seung Kap left his house by way of the back gate after taking care of matters and giving the family instructions on how to take precaution. But he could not reach his comrades. A stray bullet pierced his thigh.

Pak Seung Kap underwent 36 different kinds of barbarous torture, still he did not disclose any of the secrets concerning the Party, the meeting place of comrades, nor the place where the foodstuff was hidden. "What do you expect from a member of the Worker's Party, you fools?" After shooting Pak Seung Kap, Smith was still not satisfied, so he cut off his head and sent it to his father as a "present".

On the same day Smith and his henchmen took hold also of the unfortunate daughter-in-law of old Pak. They dragged her out of the stack, stripped her naked and hanged her upside down, thrusting burning cigarettes into her nostrils and subjecting her to similar tortures. After all these barbarous atrocities they shot her and that devil Koo Maing Ho killed the baby by crushing its head under his heel.

On the evening of the following day, several men of the village buried the head of Pak Seung Kap together with the bodies of his wife and baby in one grave. Then they built a dug-out for the old man on the site where his house had stood.

Old man Pak remained in his dug-out without food, in a state of stupor, for three days. Then he appeared on the village street with a gourd swinging from his belt. This was not the old man Pak of three days ago but a tragic, insane old man with bloodstained and shabby clothes and matted, mop-like hair.

Everyone looked at him with tears of sympathy in their eyes. But the tears of the village people did not remain mere tears; they took the form of a bitter, burning hatred toward the Americans and the Rhee Syngman traitors. The people realized that they would be killed eventually by these brutes and they felt they would rather die after having killed one or two of the enemy with axes than merely sit with folded hands and await their doom.

If only the People's Army would come now!— The people were waiting with love and respect for their return....

The old man with the gourd started begging from house to house: "Would you please give a poor old man a bite to eat?" He hung around the headquarters of the "Security Corps" and the barracks where the Americans and "nationalist" troops were quartered. He was kicked and slapped, but still he would not leave.

In such way several days passed. Then came the grand celebration of Smith's 28th birthday, the party being sponsored by Huh Man Se, in a special room of the headquarters of the "Security Corps."

Having received a report about this from old man Pak two days ago, the chairman of the County Party, head of the partisans decided to send a Company of Partisan troops under Pak Seung Kul, second son of old man Pak, to Kamoo Sa village.

"Did you hear anything about when our People's Army is coming?" Old man Pak asked this question as soon as he met his son in an underground hide-out.

"Father don't worry about it. The People's Army is....." The son gave his father the news about the recent moves of the People's Army.

"I can't die until I have seen the high spirited young men of our People's Army", said the old man "Well, let's get going. Hurry."

Old man Pak, with a consuming hatred welling up in his heart and a sharpened scythe in his hand, marched in the front with his son, while the younger partisans holding firmly to their guns, followed close in their footsteps. Twice as they were going, the old man whispered to his son "We must kill them all. Don't let even one escape. Understand?"

The partisans attacked from three sides, and the revelers were instantly stampeded. The partisans continued to pour down bullets upon them. "Don't let even one of them escape!" The revengeful shout of the old man further incensed the fighting spirit of the partisans. The youngsters did not recognize him. This was not the old man who, under the disguise of a halfwitted beggar had dug for food in the garbage heaps. This was an experienced soldier, a fighter and a scout who had daringly collected information for the partisans and who now, with weapons in hand, rushed to the attack, leading the younger ones.

The room where the birthday party had been going on, resounded with the howling of the doomed victims. They tried to flee, to resist but one after the other fell under the accurate shots of our automatic riflemen.

At last old Pak got sight of Smith, who was trying to escape through a side entrance. With a yell he leapt upon him. At this moment a bullet pierced the old man's left arm. Not paying the slightest attention he struck Smith with the scythe. The American dropped motionless. Old Pak had had his revenge.

Smith, Huh Man Se, Koo Maing Ho, Yoshida and 20 others fell among their banquet tables, covered with blood. The headquarters of the "Security Corps" and the barracks, this devil's den were burning merrily.

That night Pak Seung Kul's partisan unit which had attained this brilliant victory left and safely returned to its base.

Old Pak was thinking, "If we are not afraid of death, there is nothing in the world to be afraid of. Now I shall take up arms and fight myself."

The road he was following now was the right one. It led him over the familiar mountain paths to the partisans, the people's avengers.

MY HILL

I

My hill stands silent,
Like a lone island in the ocean.
The mist which wraps the moon
Drifts into endless space with restless whirling
motion,
Only to fall asleep and on the steep mountain side
To rest in dreamless doze and at the foot, at dawn,
Half awake, to stir and softly start to glide.
The soft, sweet breezes all night long
Caressed the dim azaleas on the hill
And all night long the cuckoo sadly called
And all night long the fighters watched alert and still.
My hill they have defended,
Like heroes for three days and nights.
Ask them how pine forests are uprooted,
How rocks and boulders shake
And how, grim and fierce, they fight.
The night has passed without battle,
Azalea petals glow in the morning sun,
When lo! The gunshells break the morning stillness
And with a war-like thunder,
The battle for the hills begun.
Mid smoke and fighting
Has crumbled the last pine.
The poisonous roar of engines
Is heard above us: the planes have come
And the dark shadows of yankees
Climb up the mount's steep incline.
But on the height above them
Is silence. What's wrong? What is the reason?
Are they alive or dead?

II

Our platoon commander, lifting his head,
Called out, "Comrades!" and from far and near,
From mud covered bomb holes and demolished
trenches
Came the prompt answer, "We are here,"
And springing up like warriors in the legend,
They all stepped forth amid the smoke and fire.
They had met death and conquered it like heroes
By love of freedom and of their land inspired.
The enemy are climbing higher still and nearer.
It's 30 metres, it's now a stone's throw.
Our automatics are ready to spit fire
And our hand grenades be thrown at the foe.
All in a moment everything was chaos;
Explosions, shouts and as the bullets hissed,
The enemies tumbled headlong, moaning, screaming,

Down the hill which then stood up again,
Like a gigantic fist.
And when the morning sun again shone brightly
And the sweet mountain breezes swept away the
misty chill,
The fighters mopped away the sweat and grime of
battle,
Bound up their wounds and were prepared
Again to fight for this Korean hill,
My hill!

III

A valiant fighter rushed against the foe
With his last bomb grasped firmly in his hand.
Stopping the enemy gun with his own body
Another led to victory, as dying,
He shouted, "Long Live our Land!"
A third stood all alone on the hill
And challenged the vile enemy below,
"My gun is ready, I am waiting here,
Come up, you dirty dogs, base, mean and low!"
Another man before the last fierce fight,
These words inscribed upon a stone,
"I pledged to our National Leader
That I would fight till death
For my great Fatherland's future.
Long Live our Leader, Kim Il Sung!"
Hills stretch across our land, like blood veins,
These chains of high, and low hills,
Our hills!
Climb them, O, noble heart devoted to our Fatherland,
And note the sacred blood stains
Which every stone mark, and every crevice fill!
Climb them and you will understand the heroism
And of free Korea the undefeated will,
Of life and death you'll understand the meaning,
If our Korean hills you climb. Our hills!
Here, where the sun of New Korea rises,
Here, where the hills prop up the azure sky,
Here lies our national shame for ever buried.
Among free nations, proudly
Korea her place will now occupy.
Here, 'mid these hills, Wall Street's vain ambition
And dreams of conquest crushed for ever lie.
We never shall surrender our freedom
And on these hills our national flag will fly!
Hill of Korea, hill of our heroes,
Whose valiant deeds thy stones sanctify,
Of our sacred freedom shining symbol,
My hill will stand for ever high!

THE WRITER LI KI YUNG

Li Ki Yung is one of the founders of modern Korean Literature.

He was born in 1895 in a poor peasant family, at a small hamlet, in the suburbs of Chunahn, in the Choongchung province. At first he overcame with great perseverance the difficulties of the Chinese classics, taught at the prereform village school. As for modern education he succeeded in finishing only the elementary school in town, for, owing to the poverty of his family, unable to afford school for the children, he could not continue his education at a secondary school.

He had to help his family in their farm work in the village. Here, in 1910, when he was 15, he witnessed the seizure of his native land by the Japanese bandits, when "The annexation of Korea by Japan" was declared.

From his early childhood, when man's character begins to be shaped, Li Ki Yung had to see and bear very much suffering and injustice. He saw the peasants cruelly exploited by the landlords, he saw their privations and need, he saw the lack of everything, especially of food and clothing.

An ardent desire to observe how people lived in other towns and villages made him spend the next few years of his life wandering all over the South of Korea. Everywhere he saw the same thing: wealth and plenty of a small group of landlords and bourgeois, and misery and want of enormous masses of workers and peasants.

While wandering in the country, he witnessed the uprising of the 1st March 1919, when the toilers of Korea, under the influence of the Great October Socialist Revolution, dared for the first time to show open resistance to the Japanese enslavers. This movement of the Korean people for their independence made a radical change in the life of Li Ki Yung.

It awakened his patriotism. He decided that in order to help his country he must continue his education by every means in his power.

Going to Japan, he joined courses of English literature, where he studied the Western writers with great interest and enthusiasm. His acquaintance with the Russian classics: Pushkin, Tourgenyev, Tolstoi, Chekhov and Gorki definitely decided him to devote his life to literature. The influence of Gorki, this corypheus of proletarian literature, may be felt in all the works of Li Ki Yung.

In 1923 in connection with a pogrom of Koreans after the Tokyo earthquake, Li Ki Yung, saving his life, had to return home.

Here he found a considerable change in the life of the peasants: the movement of the 1st of March bore fruit. The peasants began to lift their heads in protest; strikes and lawsuits between peasants and landlords about rent became more frequent. A new progressive working class was arising.

Li Ki Yung's first literary works were published in 1924-25. "His Brother's Secret Letter", "A Poor Man", "The Story of a Rat" and others. In them the author gives pictures from the real life around him, shows the struggle between poverty and riches, the conquered and conquerors and appears as a bold champion of the oppressed.

Although the writer had chosen a subject for his works which was right and necessary, he failed to introduce in them a most essential element. He gave a picture of the struggle of two mutually opposed forces but he did not give any clear direction on what lines this struggle should develop.

On the other hand, this typical feature of the Korean Literature of that time was characteristic not only of Li Ki Yung's work but was a weak point of all the Korean writers who had gathered around the so called "Group of New Aspirations" formed in 1923.

However, this phenomenon was of a temporary, transient character. Under the influence of the great changes in the social life of the Korean people, this weak side of the Korean Literature was eliminated. "The Group of New Aspirations" made lasting progress on the way to realism.

The formation of the Communist Party of Korea in April 1925 greatly stimulated the development of the struggle of the working class for national freedom and the organization of "the Korean Association of Proletarian Writers" in August 1925, and promoted the development of Korean Literature into the highest stages of realism.

Li Ki Yung was one of the founders of this association.

From the time when the KAP was organized till 1930, he wrote a number of short stories: "The Village", "Won Chi Soo", "The Ethics of Fools", "Wonbo" "The Village of the Paper Mill" and many other literary works.

The "Peasant Chung Do Ryung" was the work in which a villager for the first time became a hero. In this story he shows the disappearance of old ways of life and the growth of new ones, as a result of life's development.

In 1933 Li wrote the novels: "Sewha" (The Rat Fire) and "My Native Village". These novels are the most important of his works. He describes Tol Sia, the hero of "Sewha" as a man possessing all the qualities of the creator of new life. This simple man is a personality endowed with strong will and the spirit of justice.

Kim Hi Joon from "My Native Village" appears to be a successor of Chung Do Ryung and Tol Sia in the struggle which they could not bring to an end. In this work Li Ki Yung describes not only the social environment of his hero, but points out the way which should be followed. The author makes the actions of his hero, Kim Hi Joon exposes the hypocritical policy of Japanese imperialists and Korean landlords towards Korean peasants and workers and elucidates the ways which would bring liberation to the Korean people.

In the summer of 1934 the Japanese police made short work of the KAP, arrested and put to prison about 80 members of the association. Li Ki Yung stayed in prison for almost 2 years, but neither captivity, nor cruel tortures could stop his writing. After his release from prison he wrote a novel "The Study of Man" and many other novels and short stories.

But Li Ki Yung could no longer carry on open struggle in literature against the Japanese imperialists, he was now under constant surveillance by the Japanese Police. Therefore, he left Seoul where he had lived for a long time and retired to a village in the Province of Kanwon.

Only after the Soviet Army had liberated Korea from the hated yoke of the Japanese enslavers, did he leave the village where he had been living and openly took active part in the creation of a democratic Fatherland and a National Literature.

When the Provisional People's Committee of North Korea was formed and Kim Il Sung, the national hero, was elected its President, Li Ki Yung was elected a member of this Committee. At the same time he took an active part in literature and arts, being Honorary President of the Association of Writers and Artists of North Korea, founded in March 1946.

As soon as the Society of Cultural Relations with the USSR was organized, Li Ki Yung was elected President of this Society and exerted every effort to acquaint the Korean people with the progressive Soviet Literature and to strengthen the friendship between the people of Korea and the Soviet Union. In August 1946 he visited the USSR at the head of the first friendly delegation. On the 25th of August 1948, he was elected a deputy of the Supreme People's Assembly, DPRK and then a member of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly, DPRK.

After the liberation of Korea, Li Ki Yung wrote a novel "Revival" on the subject of the historic Land Reform.

His next work in which his creative powers reached its height was "The Earth", a novel which covers a wide range. The first part of this novel was published serially in the newspaper "Minjoo Chosen" from 1946-1947. The second part was published in 1949. In this novel the author depicts the actual life of the new village after Land Reform. Here the reader meets Kwak Ba Wi, the main character of the work, in which Li Ki Yung gave a type of the new peasant of the free Korea.

Kwak Ba Wi is represented as a man of great integrity, strong and active, in whom are united all the best qualities of the characters of his earlier works, Chung Do Ryung, Tol Sia and Kim Hi Joon.

After the liberation of Korea, "The Earth" became the most popular book in the country and Kwak Ba Wi, its hero, together with Kim Hi Joon, the chief character of "My Native Village" became the favourite hero of the Korean Literature.

In 1949, at the Festival of National Literature and Art, in commemoration of the country's liberation (15 August), Li Ki Yung was awarded the First Prize for the best prose work, for his novel "The Earth".

On the 25th of June the American aggressors unleashed a sanguinary war on Korean soil.

From the very first days of the War of Liberation, Li Ki Yung appeared as an ardent defender of his country, who exposed indefatigably the American atrocities and crimes in Korea.

In "Nodon Sinmoon" and other newspapers, he published a series of pamphlets exposing the Americans and their hangers on, the Rhee Syngman bandits.

He wrote that the American imperialists could not be considered human beings but were blood-thirsty wild beasts who craved for the blood of our peaceful people. He wrote of the atrocities perpetrated by the vandals from beyond the ocean and made it clear to the people that the war against the American imperialists was a just war and therefore all the people of good will throughout the world sympathized with it and it got every kind of assistance and support from the camp of peace headed by the great Soviet Union.

The Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly conferred on Li Ki Yung the Order of the State Banner (2nd class) for his outstanding merits in the field of literature and art.

Li Ki Yung has always been one of the favourite writers of the Korean people.

FROM THE PAST HISTORY OF KOREA

DEFENCE OF KANGWHA ISLAND AGAINST AMERICAN AGGRESSION IN 1871

LI CHUNG WON

After the Declaration of Independence until the beginning of the 20th century, the United States armed forces fought 114 battles in predatory wars. America did not shrink from any means of grabbing territory belonging to other nations. In 1871 it was our country that had the misfortune of becoming the object of American aggression.

The American Minister to Peking Rowe, who had for a long time been on the lookout for a cause to start aggressive war in Korea, in 1871, using the disappearance of the U.S.S. "Sherman" as pretext, sent warships to the Korean territorial waters. These ships started not only sounding activities in the coastal waters and exploring the coast but also endeavoured to go upstream the Taidongang river in order to make a survey of the country evidently following aggressive aims. Only the protest of our government made them discontinue these aggressive attempts.

During the survey work the aggressors became convinced that long and serious preparation was needed for the subjugation of the Korean people. Thus the Americans began their preparation for the criminal war against Korea in order to enslave it.

The so-called "Korean Expeditional Fleet" was built up under the immediate direction of the American Minister to Peking and the Commander of the U.S. Naval Forces in Asia, Commander Rogers. On May 12th, 1871, Rowe and Rogers arrived at Hagsasaki, Japan. Here they gathered all the U.S. flotillas stationed in Asia.

On May 16th, five U.S. men-of-war with 85 guns carrying 1,230 soldiers, accompanied by a great number of steamships speedily sailed in the direction of Kangwha island.

On May 23rd the Americans started scouting operations in Asan and Namyang bays.

In response to this outrage the Korean government sent their representatives on May 31st to Rogers, Commander of the U.S. Fleet, with a strong protest, demanding the immediate withdrawal of the American fleet from Korean waters. Rogers refused to receive the representatives on the plea that they had no formal credentials. He permitted only his secretary to meet our representatives. During this interview the Americans had the impudence to assert that they were only conducting sounding operations and asked not to put obstacles in their way.

On July 2nd two men-of-war and 4 steamships under the command of Captain Praig were sent to

sound and explore the shore of Kangwha island, a stronghold defending the approaches to Seoul, capital of Korea. While surveying, they approached the locality of Sondormok, near the Kwangsungjin fortress.

The fire of the Korean artillery met the hostile ships and they ignominiously retreated towards the island Kangwha. Both warships were heavily damaged.

Our government lodged strong protests against the numerous unlawful attempts made by U.S. forces to invade Korean territory, the government demanded the immediate withdrawal of American ships from our waters. But the American Minister to Peking, Rowe, in his replies invariably stated that his only intention was to enter into friendly trade relations with Korea. By these tactics he hoped to gain time for the preparation of an aggressive war.

Having during these negotiations finished its preparations, the American fleet, in battle array commanded by Captain Praig approached the shores of the island Kangwha on July 10th. The American ships had proceeded but a short distance up the river Han when a boat under the white flag approached them. The Americans decided that the Korean government seeing the mighty fleet of the "Conquerors of the Seven Seas" hastened to surrender and were sending its messengers with a flag of truce.

But the Korean government was not pleading for mercy; on the contrary, it insisted once more upon the immediate withdrawal of the American ships from Korean waters.

Without paying any attention to this demand the Americans speedily moved up the river towards Seoul and on reaching fort Chojijin, treacherously attacked it. A heated battle began.

Our artillery, located on both banks of the Han river, opened up with a hurricane fire. Smoke covered the sky. Our soldiers were fighting heroically. The Americans who did not expect to meet with such a resistance suffered great losses.

Nevertheless, despite the fierce resistance of the Korean fighters, the American landing party, whose modern equipment and arms surpassed those of their adversaries, finally, occupied fort Chojijin. The Korean troops however were not discouraged. Not one of them did surrender to the American bandits who had treacherously attacked our country. The main Korean forces carried out a strategic retreat, while at the same time fighting on the front lines did not die down for a single moment.

Night came. The Americans camped in the occupied fort, having placed a chain of sentinels and went to sleep. The commander of the island Kangwha Li Chang Ryum availed himself of this moment to lead his men in a daring night attack.

Pandemonium set in among the Americans, the panic-stricken enemy fled in disorder. Our soldiers began to pursue them, wiping them out and taking them prisoners. The American losses in this night attack, were very great and their fighting spirit was lowered.

At dawn the Americans rallied once more and making use of their superiority in equipment, started an offensive. Holding the initiative in their hands, the Americans began to concentrate their forces and from the South side of fort Chojjin, started landing operations on Kwangwha island. Another enemy unit crossed the front line, occupied Dukjinji on the 11th and moving forward intended to occupy the region stretching to Kwangsongjin.

Thus the fortress of Kwangsongjin, an important strategic point, was threatened from the sea as well as from the mainland. Having landed 650 soldiers the Americans began an offensive supported by their ship artillery.

At that time the garrison of Kwangsongjin consisted of 400-500 men. The defenders' position was very difficult, as they were armed with out-of-date weapons, and had not enough ammunition.

But the Korean soldiers defending their native land evinced the greatest heroism and selflessness. They fought to the last drop of their blood for the glory and freedom of their country. In spite of their superiority in numbers, the Americans had to use all their strength to capture even this Korean artillery positions. Still the battle was not over. Korean soldiers started a hand to hand fight. The enemy had to pay with their blood for every inch of land, won from the Koreans.

It was in the battle at Kwangsongjin that the Americans met for the first time with such a resistance in Asia and suffered such losses. Praig who was a hero of the civil war between the Northern and Southern states, confessed after this battle, "I have never heard that such a number of shells could be fired on such a small piece of land". (Cripps "America in the East").

This battle raised the spirit of the Korean people, they rose to defend their country, volunteers joined the army. People from adjoining regions carried ammunition to the frontline, women supplied the soldiers with food and water. The people were fighting against the aggressors together with the army. The fighting spirit of our soldiers rose every day. In this just war they showed their indomitable

will and resolution to fight to the last drop of blood. When there were no more cartridges, they used stones. Most of the Korean soldiers fought with old-fashioned swords and spears, those who had no weapons at all fought with bare hands throwing stones and sand into the eyes of the enemies. Those wounded rather jumped into the water and committed suicide, than surrender.

Thus the American aggressors met with a most resolute resistance. Many American soldiers were killed, among them the commander of the landing forces. "The unsinkable fortresses", of which the Americans had boasted so much, were heavily damaged by the fire of our artillery. Only two ships were left out of five, but even they were damaged and had to be speedily repaired. The "Korean Expeditional Fleet" which had so proudly sailed on its way to Korea was covered with ignominy.

The American aggressors were not able to hold Kwangsongjin and to continue fighting. They were in a helpless position, according to the proverb "Having caught the tiger by its tail, they could neither let it go, nor hold it."

The mean attempts to seize Seoul, the Korean capital, and turn Korea into their market and naval base for aggression in Asia, were stopped by the heroic Korean people.

Seeing the impossibility of subduing the Korean people, the Americans had to be reconciled with their disgrace, they left the temporarily occupied fortress of Kwangsongjin and retreated to the shores of the island Mulchi. After some time the aggressors left Korea and returned to China.

In the battle of June 1st, Uh Jia Yun, Commander of the Korean forces, his brother Uh Jia Soon, and Reou Poong Ro died the death of heroes. 350 soldiers perished with their leaders.

Korean soldiers had poor technique, their weapons were ante-diluvian, but their patriotism and heroism, their indomitable fighting spirit and belief in their just cause led them to victory.

This is the short story of the heroic struggle of the Korean people against the American aggressors off the island Kanwha.

80 years ago, our forefathers destroyed and drove away the American aggressors who had invaded our country. This glorious battle for freedom and independence of our country is one of the most important events in the history of our people. The patriotism and heroism displayed in this struggle for our native land and our people set to us, who are fighting today, an example to be followed and kindled patriotic fire in our hearts for the struggle against the aggressors.

LETTER FROM KIM IL SUNG, SUPREME COMMANDER OF THE KOREAN PEOPLE'S ARMY, GRANTING PERMISSION FOR THE FORMATION OF THE US-BRITISH WAR PRISONER'S COMMITTEE

Headquarters of the Korean People's Army

Pyongyang, Korea, May 9th 1951

Re: The US-British War Prisoner's Peace Committee No. 7

Gentlemen!

I have received your application regarding the formation of the US-British war prisoner's peace committee No. 7 in Korea.

Acknowledging your stand in having come to realize that the Korean war, as being kindled by the United States imperialists, for the purpose of exploiting Korea, is an unjust one, and that you will fight for the cause of peace, I hereby approve your request for the formation of the US-British war prisoner's peace committee No. 7 in Korea.

I hope you, with your fellow partisans for world peace, will fight bravely against those ruling cliques who disturb peace and indulge in unscrupulous war speculations against the wishes of the peoples in your respective countries.

KIM IL SUNG,
Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army.

LETTER TO KIM IL SUNG FROM WAR PRISONERS

US-British Prisoner of War Camp No. 7
North Korea

May 8th 1951

To: Kim Il Sung, Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army.

Your Excellency:

On behalf of the entire prisoners of war of the foreign forces in Korea, we, the members of the sponsoring committee for the formation of the foreign war prisoner's peace committee No. 7 have the honour of paying our utmost gratitude to your excellency for our welfare.

Side by side with the reactionary army of the Rhee Syngman's puppet regime, the foreign interventionist forces have been forced by the US imperialists to devastate the Korean peninsula into a state of wreckage, and have brought on unprecedented misery to the Korean people, who are only desirous of independence and peace. We have witnessed with our own eyes the indescribable scenes of torn flesh and man made ruins of the farms, towns and cities throughout the whole country.

In case such an unjust war as this should continue, it would inevitably bring about the very same misery and unhappiness to the U.S. and British people as well, and, furthermore, it might invite in the long run a general catastrophe of these countries related.

We are only desirous of seeing the end of the war at the earliest possible time, and are eager to be reunited with our loved ones at home so that we can lead a peaceful life. As we are hoping thus, we realized once and for all that we must not wait

for peace passively, but instead, must fight in order to bring about peace by means of exerting our militant efforts at the common front, now being cemented by the resolute peace partisans of the world fighting dauntlessly against war instigators.

According we wish to organize, the foreign war prisoner's peace committee, No. 7, whereby, we too, can take part as a bona fide unit in the peace campaign being staged at present in its full scope throughout the world.

We therefore, bring this matter to your attention and urgently request your excellency to allow us to organize the foreign war prisoner's peace committee No. 7.

Sponsoring Committee

Signed by:

Ambrose H. Nugent,
(Chairman)

Charles Schmit
Rebart H. Ghyers

John J. Durn
Martin W. Green

Clarence J. Jeffmen
Floyd A. Roy,

(Secretary)

Joseph A. Walintukonis
Joseph Tarbuck

William C. Henson
Minford Stearns

Charles D. Fronafel